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# WHIZARD<sup>1</sup>

Wolfgang Kilian,<sup>2</sup> Thorsten Ohl,<sup>3</sup> Jürgen Reuter<sup>4</sup>

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with contributions from: Fabian Bach, Felix Braam, Hans-Werner  
Boschmann, Bijan Chokoufé Nejad, David Gordo Gomez,  
Sebastian Schmidt, Marco Sekulla, Christian Speckner, Christian  
Weiss, Daniel Wiesler



<sup>1</sup>The original meaning of the acronym is *W, Higgs, Z, And Respective Decays*. The current program is much more than that, however.

<sup>2</sup>e-mail: [kilian@physik.uni-siegen.de](mailto:kilian@physik.uni-siegen.de)

<sup>3</sup>e-mail: [ohl@physik.uni-wuerzburg.de](mailto:ohl@physik.uni-wuerzburg.de)

<sup>4</sup>e-mail: [juergen.reuter@desy.de](mailto:juergen.reuter@desy.de)



### **Abstract**

WHIZARD is an application of the VAMP algorithm: Adaptive multi-channel integration and event generation. The bare VAMP library is augmented by modules for Lorentz algebra, particles, phase space, etc., such that physical processes with arbitrary complex final states [well, in principle. . .] can be integrated and *unweighted* events be generated.



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# Chapter 1

# Changes

For a comprehensive list of changes confer the ChangeLog file or the subversion log.



## Chapter 2

# Preliminaries

The WHIZARD file header:

```
<File header>≡
! WHIZARD <Version> <Date>
!
! Copyright (C) 1999-2015 by
!   Wolfgang Kilian <kilian@physik.uni-siegen.de>
!   Thorsten Ohl <ohl@physik.uni-wuerzburg.de>
!   Juergen Reuter <juergen.reuter@desy.de>
!
!   with contributions from
!   Fabian Bach <fabian.bach@t-online.de>
!   Bijan Chokoufe <bijan.chokoufe@desy.de>
!   Christian Speckner <cnspeckn@googlemail.com>
!   Soyoung Shim <soyoung.shim@desy.de>
!   Florian Staub <florian.staub@cern.ch>
!   Christian Weiss <christian.weiss@desy.de>
!   and Hans-Werner Boschmann, Felix Braam,
!   Sebastian Schmidt, So-young Shim, Daniel Wiesler
!
! WHIZARD is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it
! under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
! the Free Software Foundation; either version 2, or (at your option)
! any later version.
!
! WHIZARD is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but
! WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
! MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
! GNU General Public License for more details.
!
! You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
! along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software
! Foundation, Inc., 675 Mass Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA.
!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
! This file has been stripped of most comments. For documentation, refer
! to the source 'whizard.nw'
```

We are strict with our names:



```
<Standard module head>≡  
  implicit none  
  private
```

This is the way to envoke the kinds module (not contained in this source)

```
<Use kinds>≡  
  use kinds, only: default
```

```
<Use kinds with double>≡  
  use kinds, only: default, double
```

And we make heavy use of variable-length strings

```
<Use strings>≡  
  use iso_varying_string, string_t => varying_string
```



## Chapter 3

# Utilities

These modules are intended as part of WHIZARD, but in fact they are generic and could be useful for any purpose.

The modules depend only on modules from the **basics** set.

**file\_utils** Procedures that deal with external files, if not covered by Fortran built-ins.

**file\_registries** Manage files that are accessed by their name.

**string\_utils** Some string-handling utilities. Includes conversion to C string.

**format\_utils** Utilities for pretty-printing.

**format\_defs** Predefined format strings.

### 3.1 File Utilities

This module provides miscellaneous tools associated with named external files. Currently only:

- Delete a named file

```
<file_utils.f90>≡  
<File header>  
  
module file_utils  
  
    use io_units  
  
<Standard module head>  
  
<File utils: public>  
  
contains  
  
<File utils: procedures>  
  
end module file_utils
```



### 3.1.1 Deleting a file

Fortran does not contain a command for deleting a file. Here, we provide a subroutine that deletes a file if it exists. We do not handle the subtleties, so we assume that it is writable if it exists.

```
<File utils: public>≡
    public :: delete_file

<File utils: procedures>≡
    subroutine delete_file (name)
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        logical :: exist
        integer :: u
        inquire (file = name, exist = exist)
        if (exist) then
            u = free_unit ()
            open (unit = u, file = name)
            close (u, status = "delete")
        end if
    end subroutine delete_file
```

## 3.2 File Registries

This module provides a file-registry facility. We can open and close files multiple times without inadvertently accessing a single file by two different I/O unit numbers. Opening a file the first time enters it into the registry. Opening again just returns the associated I/O unit. The registry maintains a reference count, so closing a file does not actually complete until the last reference is released.

File access will always be sequential, however. The file can't be opened at different positions simultaneously.

```
<file_registries.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module file_registries

        <Use strings>
        use io_units

        <Standard module head>

        <File registries: public>

        <File registries: types>

        contains

        <File registries: procedures>

    end module file_registries
```



### 3.2.1 File handle

This object holds a filename (fully qualified), the associated unit, and a reference count. The idea is that the object should be deleted when the reference count drops to zero.

```
<File registries: types>≡
  type :: file_handle_t
    type(string_t) :: file
    integer :: unit = 0
    integer :: refcount = 0
  contains
    <File registries: file handle: TBP>
  end type file_handle_t
```

Debugging output:

```
<File registries: file handle: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => file_handle_write

<File registries: procedures>≡
  subroutine file_handle_write (handle, u, show_unit)
    class(file_handle_t), intent(in) :: handle
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_unit
    logical :: show_u
    show_u = .false.; if (present (show_unit)) show_u = show_unit
    if (show_u) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,1x,I0,1x,'( ',I0,') ')" &
        char (handle%file), handle%unit, handle%refcount
    else
      write (u, "(3x,A,1x,'( ',I0,') ')" &
        char (handle%file), handle%refcount
    end if
  end subroutine file_handle_write
```

Initialize with a file name, don't open the file yet:

```
<File registries: file handle: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => file_handle_init

<File registries: procedures>+≡
  subroutine file_handle_init (handle, file)
    class(file_handle_t), intent(out) :: handle
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: file
    handle%file = file
  end subroutine file_handle_init
```

We check the refcount before actually opening the file.

```
<File registries: file handle: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: open => file_handle_open

<File registries: procedures>+≡
  subroutine file_handle_open (handle)
    class(file_handle_t), intent(inout) :: handle
    if (handle%refcount == 0) then
      handle%unit = free_unit ()
```



```

        open (unit = handle%unit, file = char (handle%file), action = "read", &
              status = "old")
    end if
    handle%refcount = handle%refcount + 1
end subroutine file_handle_open

```

Analogously, close if the refcount drops to zero. The caller may then delete the object.

```

<File registries: file handle: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: close => file_handle_close

<File registries: procedures>+≡
    subroutine file_handle_close (handle)
        class(file_handle_t), intent(inout) :: handle
        handle%refcount = handle%refcount - 1
        if (handle%refcount == 0) then
            close (handle%unit)
            handle%unit = 0
        end if
    end subroutine file_handle_close

```

The I/O unit will be nonzero when the file is open.

```

<File registries: file handle: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_open => file_handle_is_open

<File registries: procedures>+≡
    function file_handle_is_open (handle) result (flag)
        class(file_handle_t), intent(in) :: handle
        logical :: flag
        flag = handle%unit /= 0
    end function file_handle_is_open

```

Return the filename, so we can identify the entry.

```

<File registries: file handle: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_file => file_handle_get_file

<File registries: procedures>+≡
    function file_handle_get_file (handle) result (file)
        class(file_handle_t), intent(in) :: handle
        type(string_t) :: file
        file = handle%file
    end function file_handle_get_file

```

For debugging, return the I/O unit number.

```

<File registries: file handle: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_unit => file_handle_get_unit

<File registries: procedures>+≡
    function file_handle_get_unit (handle) result (unit)
        class(file_handle_t), intent(in) :: handle
        integer :: unit
        unit = handle%unit
    end function file_handle_get_unit

```



### 3.2.2 File handles registry

This is implemented as a doubly-linked list. The list exists only once in the program, as a private module variable.

Extend the handle type to become a list entry:

```
<File registries: types>+≡  
  type, extends (file_handle_t) :: file_entry_t  
    type(file_entry_t), pointer :: prev => null ()  
    type(file_entry_t), pointer :: next => null ()  
  end type file_entry_t
```

The actual registry. We need only the pointer to the first entry.

```
<File registries: public>≡  
  public :: file_registry_t  
  
<File registries: types>+≡  
  type :: file_registry_t  
    type(file_entry_t), pointer :: first => null ()  
    contains  
    <File registries: file registry: TBP>  
  end type file_registry_t
```

Debugging output.

```
<File registries: file registry: TBP>≡  
  procedure :: write => file_registry_write  
  
<File registries: procedures>+≡  
  subroutine file_registry_write (registry, unit, show_unit)  
    class(file_registry_t), intent(in) :: registry  
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit  
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_unit  
    type(file_entry_t), pointer :: entry  
    integer :: u  
    u = given_output_unit (unit)  
    if (associated (registry%first)) then  
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "File registry:"  
      entry => registry%first  
      do while (associated (entry))  
        call entry%write (u, show_unit)  
        entry => entry%next  
      end do  
    else  
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "File registry: [empty]"  
    end if  
  end subroutine file_registry_write
```

Open a file: find the appropriate entry. Create a new entry and add to the list if necessary. The list is extended at the beginning. Return the I/O unit number for the records.

```
<File registries: file registry: TBP>+≡  
  procedure :: open => file_registry_open
```



```

<File registries: procedures>+=
subroutine file_registry_open (registry, file, unit)
  class(file_registry_t), intent(inout) :: registry
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: file
  integer, intent(out), optional :: unit
  type(file_entry_t), pointer :: entry
  entry => registry%first
  FIND_ENTRY: do while (associated (entry))
    if (entry%get_file () == file) exit FIND_ENTRY
    entry => entry%next
  end do FIND_ENTRY
  if (.not. associated (entry)) then
    allocate (entry)
    call entry%init (file)
    if (associated (registry%first)) then
      registry%first%prev => entry
      entry%next => registry%first
    end if
    registry%first => entry
  end if
  call entry%open ()
  if (present (unit)) unit = entry%get_unit ()
end subroutine file_registry_open

```

Close a file: find the appropriate entry. Delete the entry if there is no file connected to it anymore.

```

<File registries: file registry: TBP>+=
procedure :: close => file_registry_close

<File registries: procedures>+=
subroutine file_registry_close (registry, file)
  class(file_registry_t), intent(inout) :: registry
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: file
  type(file_entry_t), pointer :: entry
  entry => registry%first
  FIND_ENTRY: do while (associated (entry))
    if (entry%get_file () == file) exit FIND_ENTRY
    entry => entry%next
  end do FIND_ENTRY
  if (associated (entry)) then
    call entry%close ()
    if (.not. entry%is_open ()) then
      if (associated (entry%prev)) then
        entry%prev%next => entry%next
      else
        registry%first => entry%next
      end if
      if (associated (entry%next)) then
        entry%next%prev => entry%prev
      end if
      deallocate (entry)
    end if
  end if
end subroutine file_registry_close

```



### 3.3 String Utilities

This module provides tools associated with strings (built-in and variable). Currently:

- Upper and lower case for strings
- Convert to null-terminated C string

```
<string_utils.f90>≡  
<File header>  
  
module string_utils  
  
    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    <Use strings>  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <String utils: public>  
  
    <String utils: interfaces>  
  
contains  
  
    <String utils: procedures>  
  
end module string_utils
```

#### 3.3.1 Upper and Lower Case

These are, unfortunately, not part of Fortran.

```
<String utils: public>≡  
    public :: upper_case  
    public :: lower_case  
  
<String utils: interfaces>≡  
    interface upper_case  
        module procedure upper_case_char, upper_case_string  
    end interface  
    interface lower_case  
        module procedure lower_case_char, lower_case_string  
    end interface  
  
<String utils: procedures>≡  
    function upper_case_char (string) result (new_string)  
        character(*), intent(in) :: string  
        character(len(string)) :: new_string  
        integer :: pos, code  
        integer, parameter :: offset = ichar('A')-ichar('a')
```



```

do pos = 1, len (string)
  code = ichar (string(pos:pos))
  select case (code)
    case (ichar('a'):ichar('z'))
      new_string(pos:pos) = char (code + offset)
    case default
      new_string(pos:pos) = string(pos:pos)
  end select
end do
end function upper_case_char

function lower_case_char (string) result (new_string)
  character(*), intent(in) :: string
  character(len(string)) :: new_string
  integer :: pos, code
  integer, parameter :: offset = ichar('a')-ichar('A')
  do pos = 1, len (string)
    code = ichar (string(pos:pos))
    select case (code)
      case (ichar('A'):ichar('Z'))
        new_string(pos:pos) = char (code + offset)
      case default
        new_string(pos:pos) = string(pos:pos)
    end select
  end do
end function lower_case_char

function upper_case_string (string) result (new_string)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: string
  type(string_t) :: new_string
  new_string = upper_case_char (char (string))
end function upper_case_string

function lower_case_string (string) result (new_string)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: string
  type(string_t) :: new_string
  new_string = lower_case_char (char (string))
end function lower_case_string

```

### 3.3.2 C-compatible Output

Convert a FORTRAN string into a zero terminated C string.

```

<String utils: public>+≡
  public :: string_f2c

<String utils: interfaces>+≡
  interface string_f2c
    module procedure string_f2c_char, string_f2c_var_str
  end interface string_f2c

<String utils: procedures>+≡
  pure function string_f2c_char (i) result (o)
    character(*), intent(in) :: i

```



```

        character(kind=c_char, len=len (i) + 1) :: o
        o = i // c_null_char
    end function string_f2c_char

    pure function string_f2c_var_str (i) result (o)
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: i
        character(kind=c_char, len=len (i) + 1) :: o
        o = char (i) // c_null_char
    end function string_f2c_var_str

```

### 3.3.3 Number Conversion

Create a string from a number. We use fixed format for the reals and variable format for integers.

```

<String utils: public>+≡
    public :: str

<String utils: interfaces>+≡
    interface str
        module procedure str_log, str_int, str_real
    end interface

<String utils: procedures>+≡
    function str_log (l) result (s)
        logical, intent(in) :: l
        type(string_t) :: s
        if (l) then
            s = "True"
        else
            s = "False"
        end if
    end function str_log

    function str_int (i) result (s)
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        type(string_t) :: s
        character(32) :: buffer
        write (buffer, "(I0)") i
        s = var_str (trim (adjustl (buffer)))
    end function str_int

    function str_real (x) result (s)
        real(default), intent(in) :: x
        type(string_t) :: s
        character(32) :: buffer
        write (buffer, "(ES17.10)") x
        s = var_str (trim (adjustl (buffer)))
    end function str_real

```

Auxiliary: Read real, integer, string value.

```

<String utils: public>+≡
    public :: read_rval
    public :: read_ival

```



```

<String utils: procedures>+≡
function read_rval (s) result (rval)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: s
  real(default) :: rval
  character(80) :: buffer
  buffer = s
  read (buffer, *)  rval
end function read_rval

function read_ival (s) result (ival)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: s
  integer :: ival
  character(80) :: buffer
  buffer = s
  read (buffer, *)  ival
end function read_ival

```

### 3.4 Format Utilities

This module provides miscellaneous tools associated with formatting and pretty-printing.

- Horizontal separator lines in output
- Indenting an output line
- Formatting a number for T<sub>E</sub>X output.
- Formatting a number for MetaPost output.
- Alternate numeric formats.

```

<format_utils.f90>≡
<File header>

module format_utils

  <Use kinds>
  <Use strings>
  use string_utils, only: lower_case

  <Standard module head>

  <Format utils: public>

contains

  <Format utils: procedures>

end module format_utils

```



### 3.4.1 Line Output

Write a separator line.

```
<Format utils: public>+≡
    public :: write_separator

<Format utils: procedures>+≡
    subroutine write_separator (u, mode)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        integer, intent(in), optional :: mode
        integer :: m
        m = 1; if (present (mode)) m = mode
        select case (m)
        case default
            write (u, "(A)") repeat("-", 72)
        case (1)
            write (u, "(A)") repeat("-", 72)
        case (2)
            write (u, "(A)") repeat("=", 72)
        end select
    end subroutine write_separator
```

Indent the line with given number of blanks.

```
<Format utils: public>+≡
    public :: write_indent

<Format utils: procedures>+≡
    subroutine write_indent (unit, indent)
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        integer, intent(in), optional :: indent
        if (present (indent)) then
            write (unit, "(1x,A)", advance="no") repeat(" ", indent)
        end if
    end subroutine write_indent
```

### 3.4.2 TeX-compatible Output

Quote underscore characters for use in TeX output.

```
<Format utils: public>+≡
    public :: quote_underscore

<Format utils: procedures>+≡
    function quote_underscore (string) result (quoted)
        type(string_t) :: quoted
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: string
        type(string_t) :: part
        type(string_t) :: buffer
        buffer = string
        quoted = ""
        do
            call split (part, buffer, "_")
            quoted = quoted // part
            if (buffer == "") exit
        end do
    end function quote_underscore
```



```

        quoted = quoted // "\_"
    end do
end function quote_underscore

```

Format a number with  $n$  significant digits for use in T<sub>E</sub>X documents.

*(Format utils: public)+≡*

```
public :: tex_format
```

*(Format utils: procedures)+≡*

```

function tex_format (rval, n_digits) result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    real(default), intent(in) :: rval
    integer, intent(in) :: n_digits
    integer :: e, n, w, d
    real(default) :: absval
    real(default) :: mantissa
    character :: sign
    character(20) :: format
    character(80) :: cstr
    n = min (abs (n_digits), 16)
    if (rval == 0) then
        string = "0"
    else
        absval = abs (rval)
        e = int (log10 (absval))
        if (rval < 0) then
            sign = "-"
        else
            sign = ""
        end if
        select case (e)
        case (:-3)
            d = max (n - 1, 0)
            w = max (d + 2, 2)
            write (format, "('(F',I0,'.',I0,'A,I0,A)')") w, d
            mantissa = absval * 10._default ** (1 - e)
            write (cstr, fmt=format) mantissa, "\times 10^{", e - 1, "}"
        case (-2:0)
            d = max (n - e, 1 - e)
            w = max (d + e + 2, d + 2)
            write (format, "('(F',I0,'.',I0,')')") w, d
            write (cstr, fmt=format) absval
        case (1:2)
            d = max (n - e - 1, -e, 0)
            w = max (d + e + 2, d + 2, e + 2)
            write (format, "('(F',I0,'.',I0,')')") w, d
            write (cstr, fmt=format) absval
        case default
            d = max (n - 1, 0)
            w = max (d + 2, 2)
            write (format, "('(F',I0,'.',I0,'A,I0,A)')") w, d
            mantissa = absval * 10._default ** (- e)
            write (cstr, fmt=format) mantissa, "\times 10^{", e, "}"
        end select
    end if
end function

```



```

        string = sign // trim (cstr)
    end if
end function tex_format

```

### 3.4.3 Metapost-compatible Output

Write a number for use in Metapost code:

```

<Format utils: public>+≡
    public :: mp_format

<Format utils: procedures>+≡
    function mp_format (rval) result (string)
        type(string_t) :: string
        real(default), intent(in) :: rval
        character(16) :: tmp
        write (tmp, "(G16.8)")  rval
        string = lower_case (trim (adjustl (trim (tmp))))
    end function mp_format

```

### 3.4.4 Conditional Formatting

Conditional format string, intended for switchable numeric precision.

```

<Format utils: public>+≡
    public :: pac_fmt

<Format utils: procedures>+≡
    subroutine pac_fmt (fmt, fmt_orig, fmt_pac, pacify)
        character(*), intent(in) :: fmt_orig, fmt_pac
        character(*), intent(out) :: fmt
        logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
        logical :: pacified
        pacified = .false.
        if (present (pacify))  pacified = pacify
        if (pacified) then
            fmt = fmt_pac
        else
            fmt = fmt_orig
        end if
    end subroutine pac_fmt

```

### 3.4.5 Compressed output of integer arrays

```

<Format utils: public>+≡
    public :: write_compressed_integer_array

<Format utils: procedures>+≡
    subroutine write_compressed_integer_array (chars, array)
        character(len=*), intent(out) :: chars
        integer, intent(in), allocatable, dimension(:) :: array
        logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: used

```



```

character(len=16) :: tmp
type(string_t) :: string
integer :: i, j, start_chain, end_chain
chars = '[none]'
string = ""
if (allocated (array)) then
  if (size (array) > 0) then
    allocate (used (size (array)))
    used = .false.
    do i = 1, size (array)
      if (.not. used(i)) then
        start_chain = array(i)
        end_chain = array(i)
        used(i) = .true.
        EXTEND: do
          do j = 1, size (array)
            if (array(j) == end_chain + 1) then
              end_chain = array(j)
              used(j) = .true.
              cycle EXTEND
            end if
            if (array(j) == start_chain - 1) then
              start_chain = array(j)
              used(j) = .true.
              cycle EXTEND
            end if
          end do
        end do EXTEND
        if (end_chain - start_chain > 0) then
          write (tmp, "(I0,A,I0)") start_chain, "-", end_chain
        else
          write (tmp, "(I0)") start_chain
        end if
        string = string // trim (tmp)
        if (any (.not. used)) then
          string = string // ', '
        end if
      end if
    end do
    chars = string
  end if
end if
chars = adjustl (chars)
end subroutine write_compressed_integer_array

```

### 3.5 Format Definitions

This module provides named integer parameters that specify certain format strings, used for numerical output.

`<format_defs.f90>`≡



*⟨File header⟩*

```
module format_defs
```

*⟨Standard module head⟩*

*⟨Format defs: public parameters⟩*

```
end module format_defs
```

We collect format strings for various numerical output formats here.

*⟨Format defs: public parameters⟩*≡

```
character(*), parameter, public :: FMT_19 = "ES19.12"  
character(*), parameter, public :: FMT_18 = "ES18.11"  
character(*), parameter, public :: FMT_17 = "ES17.10"  
character(*), parameter, public :: FMT_16 = "ES16.9"  
character(*), parameter, public :: FMT_15 = "ES15.8"  
character(*), parameter, public :: FMT_14 = "ES14.7"  
character(*), parameter, public :: FMT_13 = "ES13.6"  
character(*), parameter, public :: FMT_12 = "ES12.5"  
character(*), parameter, public :: FMT_11 = "ES11.4"  
character(*), parameter, public :: FMT_10 = "ES10.3"
```



## Chapter 4

# Testing

This part contains tools for automatic testing.

**unit\_tests** A handler that executes test procedures and compares and collects results.

### 4.1 Unit tests

We provide functionality for automated unit tests. Each test is required to produce output which is compared against a reference file. If the two are identical, we signal success. Otherwise, we signal failure and write the output to a file.

```
<unit_tests.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module unit_tests  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    use constants, only: zero, tiny_10, tiny_13  
    <Use strings>  
    use format_defs  
    use io_units  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Tests: public>  
  
    <Tests: parameters>  
  
    <Tests: types>  
  
    <Tests: interfaces>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Tests: procedures>  
  
  end module unit_tests
```



### 4.1.1 Parameters

Building blocks of file names. The directory names and suffixes are hard-coded here, and they must reflect actual Makefile targets where applicable.

```
<Tests: parameters>≡
    character(*), parameter :: ref_prefix = "ref-output/"
    character(*), parameter :: ref = ".ref"

    character(*), parameter :: err_prefix = "err-output/"
    character(*), parameter :: err = ".out"
```

### 4.1.2 Type for storing test results

We store the results of the individual unit tests in a linked list. Here is the entry:

```
<Tests: public>≡
    public :: test_results_t

<Tests: types>≡
    type :: test_result_t
        logical :: success = .false.
        type(string_t) :: name
        type(string_t) :: description
        type(test_result_t), pointer :: next => null ()
    end type test_result_t

    type :: test_results_t
        private
        type(test_result_t), pointer :: first => null ()
        type(test_result_t), pointer :: last => null ()
        integer :: n_success = 0
        integer :: n_failure = 0
        contains
        <Tests: test results: TBP>
    end type test_results_t
```

Add a test result.

```
<Tests: test results: TBP>≡
    procedure, private :: add => test_results_add

<Tests: procedures>≡
    subroutine test_results_add (list, name, description, success)
        class(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: list
        character(len=*), intent(in) :: name
        character(len=*), intent(in) :: description
        logical, intent(in) :: success
        type(test_result_t), pointer :: result
        allocate (result)
        result%success = success
        result%name = name
        result%description = description
        if (associated (list%first)) then
            list%last%next => result
        end if
    end subroutine
```



```

else
    list%first => result
end if
list%last => result
if (success) then
    list%n_success = list%n_success + 1
else
    list%n_failure = list%n_failure + 1
end if
end subroutine test_results_add

```

Display the current state.

*(Tests: test results: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure, private :: write => test_results_write

```

*(Tests: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine test_results_write (list, u)
class(test_results_t), intent(in) :: list
integer, intent(in) :: u
type(test_result_t), pointer :: result
write (u, "(A)")  "*** Test Summary ***"
if (list%n_success > 0) then
    write (u, "(2x,A)")  "Success:"
    result => list%first
    do while (associated (result))
        if (result%success) write (u, "(4x,A,': ',A)") &
            char (result%name), char (result%description)
        result => result%next
    end do
end if
if (list%n_failure > 0) then
    write (u, "(2x,A)")  "Failure:"
    result => list%first
    do while (associated (result))
        if (.not. result%success) write (u, "(4x,A,': ',A)") &
            char (result%name), char (result%description)
        result => result%next
    end do
end if
write (u, "(A,I0)")  "Total    = ", list%n_success + list%n_failure
write (u, "(A,I0)")  "Success = ", list%n_success
write (u, "(A,I0)")  "Failure = ", list%n_failure
write (u, "(A)")  "*** End of test Summary ***"
end subroutine test_results_write

```

Return true if all tests were successful (or no test).

*(Tests: test results: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure, private :: report => test_results_report

```

*(Tests: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine test_results_report (list, success)
class(test_results_t), intent(in) :: list
logical, intent(out) :: success
success = list%n_failure == 0

```



```
end subroutine test_results_report
```

Delete the list.

```
<Tests: test results: TBP>+≡
  procedure, private :: final => test_results_final

<Tests: procedures>+≡
  subroutine test_results_final (list)
    class(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: list
    type(test_result_t), pointer :: result
    do while (associated (list%first))
      result => list%first
      list%first => result%next
      deallocate (result)
    end do
    list%last => null ()
    list%n_success = 0
    list%n_failure = 0
  end subroutine test_results_final
```

### 4.1.3 Wrapup

This will write results, report status, and finalize. This is the only method which we need to access from outside.

```
<Tests: test results: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: wrapup => test_results_wrapup

<Tests: procedures>+≡
  subroutine test_results_wrapup (list, u, success)
    class(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: list
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    logical, intent(out), optional :: success
    call list%write (u)
    if (present (success)) call list%report (success)
    call list%final ()
  end subroutine test_results_wrapup
```

### 4.1.4 Tool for Unit Tests

This procedure takes a test routine as an argument. It runs the test, output directed to a temporary file. Then, it compares the file against a reference file.

The test routine must take the output unit as argument. We export this abstract interface, so the test drivers can reference it for declaring the actual test routines.

```
<Tests: public>+≡
  public :: unit_test
```



```

<Tests: interfaces>≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine unit_test (u)
      integer, intent(in) :: u
    end subroutine unit_test
  end interface

```

The test routine can print to screen and, optionally, to a logging unit.

```

<Tests: public>+≡
  public :: test

<Tests: procedures>+≡
  subroutine test (test_proc, name, description, u_log, results)
    procedure(unit_test) :: test_proc
    character(*), intent(in) :: name
    character(*), intent(in) :: description
    integer, intent(in) :: u_log
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    integer :: u_test, u_ref, u_err
    logical :: exist
    character(256) :: buffer1, buffer2
    integer :: iostat1, iostat2
    logical :: success
    write (*, "(A)", advance="no") "Running test: " // name
    write (u_log, "(A)") "Test: " // name
    u_test = free_unit ()
    open (u_test, status="scratch", action="readwrite")
    call test_proc (u_test)
    rewind (u_test)
    inquire (file=ref_prefix//name//ref, exist=exist)
    if (exist) then
      u_ref = free_unit ()
      open (u_ref, file=ref_prefix//name//ref, status="old", action="read")
      COMPARE_FILES: do
        read (u_test, "(A)", iostat=iostat1) buffer1
        read (u_ref, "(A)", iostat=iostat2) buffer2
        if (iostat1 /= iostat2) then
          success = .false.
          exit COMPARE_FILES
        else if (iostat1 < 0) then
          success = .true.
          exit COMPARE_FILES
        else if (buffer1 /= buffer2) then
          success = .false.
          exit COMPARE_FILES
        end if
      end do COMPARE_FILES
      close (u_ref)
    else
      write (*, "(A)", advance="no") " ... no reference output available"
      write (u_log, "(A)") " No reference output available."
      success = .false.
    end if
    if (success) then

```



```

        write (*, "(A)") " ... success."
        write (u_log, "(A)") " Success."
    else
        write (*, "(A)") " ... failure. See: " // err_prefix//name//err
        write (u_log, "(A)") " Failure."
        rewind (u_test)
        u_err = free_unit ()
        open (u_err, file=err_prefix//name//err, &
            action="write", status="replace")
        WRITE_OUTPUT: do
            read (u_test, "(A)", end=1) buffer1
            write (u_err, "(A)") trim (buffer1)
        end do WRITE_OUTPUT
1      close (u_err)
    end if
    close (u_test)
    call results%add (name, description, success)
end subroutine test

```

#### 4.1.5 Convenience functions

Unit tests should include a lot of assertions that only involve IO if something is wrong. `assert` allows to streamline this method.

```

<Tests: public>+≡
    public :: assert

<Tests: procedures>+≡
    subroutine assert (unit, ok, description)
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        logical, intent(in) :: ok
        character(*), intent(in), optional :: description
        if (.not. ok) then
            if (present(description)) then
                write (unit, "(A)") "* FAIL: " // description
            else
                write (unit, "(A)") "* FAIL: Assertion error"
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine assert

```

Compare numbers and output error message if not equal.

```

<Tests: public>+≡
    public :: assert_equal
    interface assert_equal
        module procedure assert_equal_real, assert_equal_complex, assert_equal_integer
    end interface

<Tests: procedures>+≡
    subroutine assert_equal_real (unit, lhs, rhs, description, &
        abs_smallness, rel_smallness)

        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        real(default), intent(in) :: lhs, rhs

```



```

character(*), intent(in), optional :: description
real(default), intent(in), optional :: abs_smallness, rel_smallness
logical :: ok
ok = nearly_equal (lhs, rhs, abs_smallness, rel_smallness)
if (.not. ok) then
  if (present(description)) then
    write (unit, "(A," // FMT_19 // ",A," // FMT_19 // ")") &
      "* FAIL: " // description // ": ", lhs, " /= ", rhs
  else
    write (unit, "(A," // FMT_19 // ",A," // FMT_19 // ")") &
      "* FAIL: Assertion error: ", lhs, " /= ", rhs
  end if
end if
end subroutine assert_equal_real

```

*<Tests: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine assert_equal_complex (unit, lhs, rhs, description, &
                                abs_smallness, rel_smallness)

integer, intent(in) :: unit
complex(default), intent(in) :: lhs, rhs
character(*), intent(in), optional :: description
real(default), intent(in), optional :: abs_smallness, rel_smallness
logical :: ok
ok = nearly_equal (real(lhs), real(rhs), abs_smallness, rel_smallness)
if (.not. ok) then
  if (present(description)) then
    write (unit, "(A," // FMT_19 // ",A," // FMT_19 // ")") &
      "* FAIL: " // description // ": ", real(lhs), " /= ", real(rhs)
  else
    write (unit, "(A," // FMT_19 // ",A," // FMT_19 // ")") &
      "* FAIL: Assertion error: ", real(lhs), " /= ", real(rhs)
  end if
end if
ok = nearly_equal (aimag(lhs), aimag(rhs), abs_smallness, rel_smallness)
if (.not. ok) then
  if (present(description)) then
    write (unit, "(A," // FMT_19 // ",A," // FMT_19 // ")") &
      "* FAIL: " // description // ": ", aimag(lhs), " /= ", aimag(rhs)
  else
    write (unit, "(A," // FMT_19 // ",A," // FMT_19 // ")") &
      "* FAIL: Assertion error: ", aimag(lhs), " /= ", aimag(rhs)
  end if
end if
end subroutine assert_equal_complex

```

*<Tests: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine assert_equal_integer (unit, lhs, rhs, description)
integer, intent(in) :: unit
integer, intent(in) :: lhs, rhs
character(*), intent(in), optional :: description
logical :: ok
ok = lhs == rhs
if (.not. ok) then

```



```

        if (present(description)) then
            write (unit, "(A,IO,A,IO)") &
                "* FAIL: " // description // ": ", lhs, " /= ", rhs
        else
            write (unit, "(A,IO,A,IO)") &
                "* FAIL: Assertion error: ", lhs, " /= ", rhs
        end if
    end if
end subroutine assert_equal_integer

```

Note that this poor man's check will be disabled if someone compiles with `-ffast-math` or similar optimizations.

```

<Tests: procedures>+≡
    elemental function ieee_is_nan (x) result (yorn)
        logical :: yorn
        real(default), intent(in) :: x
        yorn = (x /= x)
    end function ieee_is_nan

```

This is still not perfect but should work in most cases. Usually one wants to compare to a relative epsilon `rel_smallness`, except for numbers close to zero defined by `abs_smallness`. Both might need adaption to specific use cases but have reasonable defaults.

```

<Tests: public>+≡
    public :: nearly_equal

<Tests: procedures>+≡
    elemental function nearly_equal (a, b, abs_smallness, rel_smallness) result (r)
        logical :: r
        real(default), intent(in) :: a, b
        real(default), intent(in), optional :: abs_smallness, rel_smallness
        real(default) :: abs_a, abs_b, diff, abs_small, rel_small
        abs_a = abs (a)
        abs_b = abs (b)
        diff = abs (a - b)
        ! shortcut, handles infinities and nans
        if (a == b) then
            r = .true.
            return
        else if (ieee_is_nan (a) .or. ieee_is_nan (b) .or. ieee_is_nan (diff)) then
            r = .false.
            return
        end if
        abs_small = tiny_13; if (present (abs_smallness)) abs_small = abs_smallness
        rel_small = tiny_10; if (present (rel_smallness)) rel_small = rel_smallness
        if (abs_a < abs_small .and. abs_b < abs_small) then
            r = diff < abs_small
        else
            r = diff / max (abs_a, abs_b) < rel_small
        end if
    end function nearly_equal

```



Often we will need to check whether floats vanish:

```
<Tests: public>+≡
    public:: vanishes
    interface vanishes
        module procedure vanishes_real, vanishes_complex
    end interface

<Tests: procedures>+≡
    elemental function vanishes_real (x, abs_smallness, rel_smallness) result (r)
        logical :: r
        real(default), intent(in) :: x
        real(default), intent(in), optional :: abs_smallness, rel_smallness
        r = nearly_equal (x, zero, abs_smallness, rel_smallness)
    end function vanishes_real

    elemental function vanishes_complex (x, abs_smallness, rel_smallness) result (r)
        logical :: r
        complex(default), intent(in) :: x
        real(default), intent(in), optional :: abs_smallness, rel_smallness
        r = vanishes_real (abs (x), abs_smallness, rel_smallness)
    end function vanishes_complex
```



## Chapter 5

# System: Interfaces and Handlers

Here, we collect modules that deal with the “system”: operating-system interfaces, error handlers and diagnostics.

**system\_defs** Constants relevant for the modules in this set.

**diagnostics** Error and diagnostic message handling. Any messages and errors issued by WHIZARD functions are handled by the subroutines in this module, if possible.

**os\_interface** Execute system calls, build and link external object files and libraries.

**cputime** Timer data type and methods, for measuring performance.

### 5.1 Constants

The parameters here are used in various parts of the program, starting from the modules in the current chapter. Some of them may be modified if the need arises.

```
<system_defs.f90>≡  
  <File header>
```

```
  module system_defs
```

```
    use, intrinsic :: iso_fortran_env, only: iostat_end, iostat_eor !NODEP!
```

```
  <Standard module head>
```

```
  <System defs: public parameters>
```

```
end module system_defs
```



### 5.1.1 Version

The version string is used for checking files. Note that the string length MUST NOT be changed, because reading binary files relies on it.

```
<System defs: public parameters>≡  
  integer, parameter, public :: VERSION_STRLEN = 255  
  character(len=VERSION_STRLEN), parameter, public :: &  
    & VERSION_STRING = "WHIZARD version <Version> (<Date>)"
```

### 5.1.2 Text Buffer

There is a hard limit on the line length which we should export. This buffer size is used both by the message handler, the lexer, and some further modules.

```
<System defs: public parameters>+≡  
  integer, parameter, public :: BUFFER_SIZE = 1000
```

### 5.1.3 IOSTAT Codes

Defined in `iso_fortran_env`, but we would like to use shorthands.

```
<System defs: public parameters>+≡  
  integer, parameter, public :: EOF = iostat_end, EOR = iostat_eor
```

### 5.1.4 Character Codes

Single-character constants.

```
<System defs: public parameters>+≡  
  character, parameter, public :: BLANK = ' '  
  character, parameter, public :: TAB = achar(9)  
  character, parameter, public :: CR = achar(13)  
  character, parameter, public :: LF = achar(10)  
  character, parameter, public :: BACKSLASH = achar(92)
```

Character strings that indicate character classes.

```
<System defs: public parameters>+≡  
  character(*), parameter, public :: WHITESPACE_CHARS = BLANK// TAB // CR // LF  
  character(*), parameter, public :: LCLETTERS = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"  
  character(*), parameter, public :: UCLETTERS = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"  
  character(*), parameter, public :: DIGITS = "0123456789"
```

## 5.2 C wrapper for sigaction

This implements calls to `sigaction` and the appropriate signal handlers in C. The functionality is needed for the `diagnostics` module.

```
<signal_interface.c>≡  
  /*
```



```

<File header>
*/
#include <signal.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

extern int wo_sigint;
extern int wo_sigterm;
extern int wo_sigxcpu;
extern int wo_sigxfsz;

static void wo_handler_sigint (int sig) {
    wo_sigint = sig;
}

static void wo_handler_sigterm (int sig) {
    wo_sigterm = sig;
}

static void wo_handler_sigxcpu (int sig) {
    wo_sigxcpu = sig;
}

static void wo_handler_sigxfsz (int sig) {
    wo_sigxfsz = sig;
}

int wo_mask_sigint () {
    struct sigaction sa;
    sigset_t blocks;
    sigfillset (&blocks);
    sa.sa_flags = 0;
    sa.sa_mask = blocks;
    sa.sa_handler = wo_handler_sigint;
    return sigaction(SIGINT, &sa, NULL);
}

int wo_mask_sigterm () {
    struct sigaction sa;
    sigset_t blocks;
    sigfillset (&blocks);
    sa.sa_flags = 0;
    sa.sa_mask = blocks;
    sa.sa_handler = wo_handler_sigterm;
    return sigaction(SIGTERM, &sa, NULL);
}

int wo_mask_sigxcpu () {
    struct sigaction sa;
    sigset_t blocks;
    sigfillset (&blocks);
    sa.sa_flags = 0;
    sa.sa_mask = blocks;
    sa.sa_handler = wo_handler_sigxcpu;
    return sigaction(SIGXCPU, &sa, NULL);
}

```



```

}

int wo_mask_sigxfsz () {
    struct sigaction sa;
    sigset_t blocks;
    sigfillset (&blocks);
    sa.sa_flags = 0;
    sa.sa_mask = blocks;
    sa.sa_handler = wo_handler_sigxfsz;
    return sigaction(SIGXFSZ, &sa, NULL);
}

int wo_release_sigint () {
    struct sigaction sa;
    sigset_t blocks;
    sigfillset (&blocks);
    sa.sa_flags = 0;
    sa.sa_mask = blocks;
    sa.sa_handler = SIG_DFL;
    return sigaction(SIGINT, &sa, NULL);
}

int wo_release_sigterm () {
    struct sigaction sa;
    sigset_t blocks;
    sigfillset (&blocks);
    sa.sa_flags = 0;
    sa.sa_mask = blocks;
    sa.sa_handler = SIG_DFL;
    return sigaction(SIGTERM, &sa, NULL);
}

int wo_release_sigxcpu () {
    struct sigaction sa;
    sigset_t blocks;
    sigfillset (&blocks);
    sa.sa_flags = 0;
    sa.sa_mask = blocks;
    sa.sa_handler = SIG_DFL;
    return sigaction(SIGXCPU, &sa, NULL);
}

int wo_release_sigxfsz () {
    struct sigaction sa;
    sigset_t blocks;
    sigfillset (&blocks);
    sa.sa_flags = 0;
    sa.sa_mask = blocks;
    sa.sa_handler = SIG_DFL;
    return sigaction(SIGXFSZ, &sa, NULL);
}

```



## 5.3 C wrapper for printf

The `printf` family of functions is implemented in C with an undefined number of arguments. This is not supported by the `bind(C)` interface. We therefore write wrappers for the versions of `sprintf` that we will actually use.

This is used by the `formats` module.

```
(sprintf_interface.c)≡
/*
  <File header>
*/
#include <stdio.h>

int sprintf_none(char* str, const char* format) {
  return sprintf(str, format);
}

int sprintf_int(char* str, const char* format, int val) {
  return sprintf(str, format, val);
}

int sprintf_double(char* str, const char* format, double val) {
  return sprintf(str, format, val);
}

int sprintf_str(char* str, const char* format, const char* val) {
  return sprintf(str, format, val);
}

(sprintf interfaces)≡
interface
  function sprintf_none (str, fmt) result (stat) bind(C)
    use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
    integer(c_int) :: stat
    character(c_char), dimension(*), intent(inout) :: str
    character(c_char), dimension(*), intent(in) :: fmt
  end function sprintf_none
end interface

interface
  function sprintf_int (str, fmt, val) result (stat) bind(C)
    use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
    integer(c_int) :: stat
    character(c_char), dimension(*), intent(inout) :: str
    character(c_char), dimension(*), intent(in) :: fmt
    integer(c_int), value :: val
  end function sprintf_int
end interface

interface
  function sprintf_double (str, fmt, val) result (stat) bind(C)
    use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
    integer(c_int) :: stat
    character(c_char), dimension(*), intent(inout) :: str
```



```

        character(c_char), dimension(*), intent(in) :: fmt
        real(c_double), value :: val
    end function sprintf_double
end interface

interface
    function sprintf_str(str, fmt, val) result (stat) bind(C)
        use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
        integer(c_int) :: stat
        character(c_char), dimension(*), intent(inout) :: str
        character(c_char), dimension(*), intent(in) :: fmt
        character(c_char), dimension(*), intent(in) :: val
    end function sprintf_str
end interface

```

## 5.4 Error, Message and Signal Handling

We are not so ambitious as to do proper exception handling in WHIZARD, but at least it may be useful to have a common interface for diagnostics: Results, messages, warnings, and such. As module variables we keep a buffer where the current message may be written to and a level indicator which tells which messages should be written on screen and which ones should be skipped. Alternatively, a string may be directly supplied to the message routine: this overrides the buffer, avoiding the necessity of formatted I/O in trivial cases.

(diagnostics.f90)≡

*⟨File header⟩*

module diagnostics

```

    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!
    use, intrinsic :: iso_fortran_env, only: output_unit !NODEP!

```

*⟨Use kinds⟩*

*⟨Use strings⟩*

```

    use string_utils, only: str
    use io_units

```

```

    use system_dependencies
    use system_defs, only: BUFFER_SIZE, MAX_ERRORS

```

*⟨Standard module head⟩*

*⟨Diagnostics: public⟩*

*⟨Diagnostics: parameters⟩*

*⟨Diagnostics: types⟩*

*⟨Diagnostics: variables⟩*

*⟨Diagnostics: interfaces⟩*



```

contains

  <Diagnostics: procedures>

  end module diagnostics
Diagnostics levels:
  <Diagnostics: public>≡
    public :: RESULT, DEBUG, DEBUG2
  <Diagnostics: parameters>≡
    integer, parameter :: TERMINATE=-2, BUG=-1, FATAL=1, &
      ERROR=2, WARNING=3, MESSAGE=4, RESULT=5, &
      DEBUG=6, DEBUG2=7
Diagnostics areas:
  <Diagnostics: public>+≡
    public :: d_area
  <Diagnostics: interfaces>≡
    interface d_area
      module procedure d_area_of_string
      module procedure d_area_to_string
    end interface
  <Diagnostics: procedures>≡
    elemental function d_area_of_string (string) result (i)
      integer :: i
      type(string_t), intent(in) :: string
      select case (char (string))
      case ("all")
        i = D_ALL
      case ("particles")
        i = D_PARTICLES
      case ("events")
        i = D_EVENTS
      case ("shower")
        i = D_SHOWER
      case ("model_features")
        i = D_MODEL_F
      case ("matching")
        i = D_MATCHING
      case ("transforms")
        i = D_TRANSFORMS
      case ("subtraction")
        i = D_SUBTRACTION
      case ("virtual")
        i = D_VIRTUAL
      case ("threshold")
        i = D_THRESHOLD
      case default
        i = D_ALL
      end select
    end function d_area_of_string

    elemental function d_area_to_string (i) result (string)

```



```

type(string_t) :: string
integer, intent(in) :: i
select case (i)
case (D_ALL)
    string = "all"
case (D_PARTICLES)
    string = "particles"
case (D_EVENTS)
    string = "events"
case (D_SHOWER)
    string = "shower"
case (D_MODEL_F)
    string = "model_features"
case (D_MATCHING)
    string = "matching"
case (D_TRANSFORMS)
    string = "transforms"
case (D_SUBTRACTION)
    string = "subtraction"
case (D_VIRTUAL)
    string = "virtual"
case (D_THRESHOLD)
    string = "threshold"
case default
    string = "undefined"
end select
end function d_area_to_string

```

```

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
public :: D_ALL, D_PARTICLES, D_EVENTS, D_SHOWER, D_MODEL_F, &
    D_MATCHING, D_TRANSFORMS, D_SUBTRACTION, D_VIRTUAL, D_THRESHOLD

```

```

<Diagnostics: parameters>+≡
integer, parameter :: D_ALL=0, D_PARTICLES=1, D_EVENTS=2, &
    D_SHOWER=3, D_MODEL_F=4, &
    D_MATCHING=5, D_TRANSFORMS=6, &
    D_SUBTRACTION=7, D_VIRTUAL=8, D_THRESHOLD=9

```

```

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
public :: msg_level

```

```

<Diagnostics: variables>≡
integer, save, dimension(D_ALL:20) :: msg_level = RESULT

```

Mask fatal errors so that are treated as normal errors. Useful for interactive mode.

```

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
public :: mask_fatal_errors

```

```

<Diagnostics: variables>+≡
logical, save :: mask_fatal_errors = .false.

```

How to handle bugs and unmasked fatal errors. Either execute a normal stop statement, or call the C `exit()` function, or try to cause a program crash by dereferencing a null pointer.

```

<Diagnostics: parameters>+≡
integer, parameter :: TERM_STOP = 0, TERM_EXIT = 1, TERM_CRASH = 2

```



```

<Diagnostics: variables>+≡
    integer, save :: handle_fatal_errors = TERM_EXIT

```

Keep track of errors. This might be used for exception handling, later. The counter is incremented only for screen messages, to avoid double counting.

```

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
    public :: msg_count

<Diagnostics: variables>+≡
    integer, dimension(TERMINATE:WARNING), save :: msg_count = 0

```

Keep a list of all errors and warnings. Since we do not know the number of entries beforehand, we use a linked list.

```

<Diagnostics: types>≡
    type :: string_list
        character(len=BUFFER_SIZE) :: string
        type(string_list), pointer :: next
    end type string_list
    type :: string_list_pointer
        type(string_list), pointer :: first, last
    end type string_list_pointer

<Diagnostics: variables>+≡
    type(string_list_pointer), dimension(TERMINATE:WARNING), save :: &
        & msg_list = string_list_pointer (null(), null())

```

Add the current message buffer contents to the internal list.

```

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
    subroutine msg_add (level)
        integer, intent(in) :: level
        type(string_list), pointer :: message
        select case (level)
        case (TERMINATE:WARNING)
            allocate (message)
            message%string = msg_buffer
            nullify (message%next)
            if (.not.associated (msg_list(level)%first)) &
                & msg_list(level)%first => message
            if (associated (msg_list(level)%last)) &
                & msg_list(level)%last%next => message
            msg_list(level)%last => message
            msg_count(level) = msg_count(level) + 1
        end select
    end subroutine msg_add

```

Initialization:

```

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
    public :: msg_list_clear

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
    subroutine msg_list_clear
        integer :: level
        type(string_list), pointer :: message
        do level = TERMINATE, WARNING
            do while (associated (msg_list(level)%first))

```



```

        message => msg_list(level)%first
        msg_list(level)%first => message%next
        deallocate (message)
    end do
    nullify (msg_list(level)%last)
end do
msg_count = 0
end subroutine msg_list_clear

```

Display the summary of errors and warnings (no need to count fatals...)

```

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
    public :: msg_summary

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
    subroutine msg_summary (unit)
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        call expect_summary (unit)
1   format (A,1x,I2,1x,A,I2,1x,A)
        if (msg_count(ERROR) > 0 .and. msg_count(WARNING) > 0) then
            write (msg_buffer, 1) "There were", &
                & msg_count(ERROR), "error(s) and ", &
                & msg_count(WARNING), "warning(s)."
            call msg_message (unit=unit)
        else if (msg_count(ERROR) > 0) then
            write (msg_buffer, 1) "There were", &
                & msg_count(ERROR), "error(s) and no warnings."
            call msg_message (unit=unit)
        else if (msg_count(WARNING) > 0) then
            write (msg_buffer, 1) "There were no errors and ", &
                & msg_count(WARNING), "warning(s)."
            call msg_message (unit=unit)
        end if
    end subroutine msg_summary

```

Print the list of all messages of a given level.

```

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
    public :: msg_listing

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
    subroutine msg_listing (level, unit, prefix)
        integer, intent(in) :: level
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        character(len=*), intent(in), optional :: prefix
        type(string_list), pointer :: message
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        if (present (unit)) u = unit
        message => msg_list(level)%first
        do while (associated (message))
            if (present (prefix)) then
                write (u, "(A)") prefix // trim (message%string)
            else
                write (u, "(A)") trim (message%string)
            end if
        end do
    end subroutine msg_listing

```



```

        message => message%/next
    end do
    flush (u)
end subroutine msg_listing

```

The message buffer:

```

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
    public :: msg_buffer

<Diagnostics: variables>+≡
    character(len=BUFFER_SIZE), save :: msg_buffer = " "

```

After a message is issued, the buffer should be cleared:

```

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
    subroutine buffer_clear
        msg_buffer = " "
    end subroutine buffer_clear

```

The generic handler for messages. If the unit is omitted (or = 6), the message is written to standard output if the precedence is sufficiently high (as determined by the value of `msg_level`). If the string is omitted, the buffer is used. In any case, the buffer is cleared after printing. In accordance with FORTRAN custom, the first column in the output is left blank. For messages and warnings, an additional exclamation mark and a blank is prepended. Furthermore, each message is appended to the internal message list (without prepending anything).

```

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
    subroutine message_print (level, string, str_arr, unit, logfile, area)
        integer, intent(in) :: level
        character(len=*), intent(in), optional :: string
        type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: str_arr
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: logfile
        integer, intent(in), optional :: area
        type(string_t) :: prep_string, aux_string, head_footer, app_string
        integer :: lu, i, ar
        logical :: severe, is_error
        ar = D_ALL; if (present (area)) ar = area
        severe = .false.
        head_footer = "*****"
        aux_string = ""
        is_error = .false.
        app_string = ""
        select case (level)
        case (TERMINATE)
            prep_string = ""
        case (BUG)
            prep_string = "*** WHIZARD BUG: "
            aux_string = "*** "
            severe = .true.
            is_error = .true.
        case (FATAL)
            prep_string = "*** FATAL ERROR: "
            aux_string = "*** "

```



```

        severe = .true.
        is_error = .true.
    case (ERROR)
        prep_string = "*** ERROR: "
        aux_string   = "***      "
        is_error = .true.
    case (WARNING)
        prep_string = "Warning: "
    case (MESSAGE)
        prep_string = "| "
    case (DEBUG, DEBUG2)
        prep_string = achar(27) // "[34mD: "
        app_string = achar(27) // "[0m"
    case default
        prep_string = ""
    end select
    if (present(string)) msg_buffer = string
    lu = log_unit
    if (present(unit)) then
        if (unit /= output_unit) then
            if (severe) write (unit, "(A)") char(head_footer)
            if (is_error) write (unit, "(A)") char(head_footer)
            write (unit, "(A,A,A)") char(prepare_string), trim(msg_buffer), &
                char(app_string)
            if (present (str_arr)) then
                do i = 1, size(str_arr)
                    write (unit, "(A,A)") char(aux_string), char(trim(str_arr(i)))
                end do
            end if
            if (is_error) write (unit, "(A)") char(head_footer)
            if (severe) write (unit, "(A)") char(head_footer)
            flush (unit)
            lu = -1
        else if (level <= msg_level(ar)) then
            if (severe) print "(A)", char(head_footer)
            if (is_error) print "(A)", char(head_footer)
            print "(A,A,A)", char(prepare_string), trim(msg_buffer), &
                char(app_string)
            if (present (str_arr)) then
                do i = 1, size(str_arr)
                    print "(A,A)", char(aux_string), char(trim(str_arr(i)))
                end do
            end if
            if (is_error) print "(A)", char(head_footer)
            if (severe) print "(A)", char(head_footer)
            flush (output_unit)
            if (unit == log_unit) lu = -1
        end if
    else if (level <= msg_level(ar)) then
        if (severe) print "(A)", char(head_footer)
        if (is_error) print "(A)", char(head_footer)
        print "(A,A,A)", char(prepare_string), trim(msg_buffer), &
            char(app_string)
        if (present (str_arr)) then

```



```

        do i = 1, size(str_arr)
            print "(A,A)", char(aux_string), char(trim(str_arr(i)))
        end do
    end if
    if (is_error) print "(A)", char(head_footer)
    if (severe) print "(A)", char(head_footer)
    flush (output_unit)
end if
if (present (logfile)) then
    if (.not. logfile) lu = -1
end if
if (logging .and. lu >= 0) then
    if (severe) write (lu, "(A)") char(head_footer)
    if (is_error) write (lu, "(A)") char(head_footer)
    write (lu, "(A,A,A)") char(prepare_string), trim(msg_buffer), &
        char(app_string)
    if (present (str_arr)) then
        do i = 1, size(str_arr)
            write (lu, "(A,A)") char(aux_string), char(trim(str_arr(i)))
        end do
    end if
    if (is_error) write (lu, "(A)") char(head_footer)
    if (severe) write (lu, "(A)") char(head_footer)
    flush (lu)
end if
call msg_add (level)
call buffer_clear
end subroutine message_print

```

The number of non-fatal errors that we allow before stopping the program. We might trade this later for an adjustable number.

*<System defs: public parameters>+≡*

```
integer, parameter, public :: MAX_ERRORS = 10
```

The specific handlers. In the case of fatal errors, bugs (failed assertions) and normal termination execution is stopped. For non-fatal errors a message is printed to standard output if no unit is given. Only if the number of `MAX_ERRORS` errors is reached, we abort the program. There are no further actions in the other cases, but this may change.

*<Diagnostics: public>+≡*

```
public :: msg_terminate
public :: msg_bug, msg_fatal, msg_error, msg_warning
public :: msg_message, msg_result

```

*<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine msg_terminate (string, unit, quit_code)
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    character(len=*), intent(in), optional :: string
    integer, intent(in), optional :: quit_code
    integer(c_int) :: return_code
    call release_term_signals ()
    if (present (quit_code)) then
        return_code = quit_code
    else

```



```

        return_code = 0
    end if
    if (present (string)) &
        call message_print (MESSAGE, string, unit=unit)
    call msg_summary (unit)
    if (return_code == 0 .and. expect_failures /= 0) then
        return_code = 5
        call message_print (MESSAGE, &
            "WHIZARD run finished with 'expect' failure(s).", unit=unit)
    else if (return_code == 7) then
        call message_print (MESSAGE, &
            "WHIZARD run finished with failed self-test.", unit=unit)
    else
        call message_print (MESSAGE, "WHIZARD run finished.", unit=unit)
    end if
    call message_print (0, &
        "|=====|", unit=unit)
    call logfile_final ()
    call msg_list_clear ()
    if (return_code /= 0) then
        call exit (return_code)
    else
        !!! Should implement WHIZARD exit code (currently only via C)
        ! stop
        call exit (0)
    end if
end subroutine msg_terminate

subroutine msg_bug (string, arr, unit)
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    character(len=*), intent(in), optional :: string
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: arr
    logical, pointer :: crash_ptr
    call message_print (BUG, string, arr, unit)
    call msg_summary (unit)
    select case (handle_fatal_errors)
    case (TERM_EXIT)
        call message_print (TERMINATE, "WHIZARD run aborted.", unit=unit)
        call exit (-1_c_int)
    case (TERM_CRASH)
        print *, "*** Intentional crash ***"
        crash_ptr => null ()
        print *, crash_ptr
    end select
    stop "WHIZARD run aborted."
end subroutine msg_bug

recursive subroutine msg_fatal (string, arr, unit)
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    character(len=*), intent(in), optional :: string
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: arr
    logical, pointer :: crash_ptr
    if (mask_fatal_errors) then
        call msg_error (string, arr, unit)

```



```

else
  call message_print (FATAL, string, arr, unit)
  call msg_summary (unit)
  select case (handle_fatal_errors)
  case (TERM_EXIT)
    call message_print (TERMINATE, "WHIZARD run aborted.", unit=unit)
    call exit (1_c_int)
  case (TERM_CRASH)
    print *, "*** Intentional crash ***"
    crash_ptr => null ()
    print *, crash_ptr
  end select
  stop "WHIZARD run aborted."
end if
end subroutine msg_fatal

subroutine msg_error (string, arr, unit)
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  character(len=*), intent(in), optional :: string
  type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: arr
  call message_print (ERROR, string, arr, unit)
  if (msg_count(ERROR) >= MAX_ERRORS) then
    mask_fatal_errors = .false.
    call msg_fatal (" Too many errors encountered.")
  else if (.not.present(unit) .and. .not.mask_fatal_errors) then
    call message_print (MESSAGE, "                (WHIZARD run continues)")
  end if
end subroutine msg_error

subroutine msg_warning (string, arr, unit)
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  character(len=*), intent(in), optional :: string
  type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: arr
  call message_print (WARNING, string, arr, unit)
end subroutine msg_warning

subroutine msg_message (string, unit, arr, logfile)
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  character(len=*), intent(in), optional :: string
  type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: arr
  logical, intent(in), optional :: logfile
  call message_print (MESSAGE, string, arr, unit, logfile)
end subroutine msg_message

subroutine msg_result (string, arr, unit, logfile)
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  character(len=*), intent(in), optional :: string
  type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: arr
  logical, intent(in), optional :: logfile
  call message_print (RESULT, string, arr, unit, logfile)
end subroutine msg_result

```

<Diagnostics: public>+≡  
 public :: msg\_debug



```

<Diagnostics: interfaces>+≡
interface msg_debug
  module procedure msg_debug_none
  module procedure msg_debug_logical
  module procedure msg_debug_integer
  module procedure msg_debug_real
end interface

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
subroutine msg_debug_none (area, string)
  integer, intent(in) :: area
  character(len=*), intent(in), optional :: string
  call message_print (DEBUG, string, unit=output_unit, &
    area=area, logfile=.false.)
end subroutine msg_debug_none

subroutine msg_debug_logical (area, string, value)
  integer, intent(in) :: area
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: string
  logical, intent(in) :: value
  call msg_debug_none (area, char (string // " = " // str (value)))
end subroutine msg_debug_logical

subroutine msg_debug_integer (area, string, value)
  integer, intent(in) :: area
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: string
  integer, intent(in) :: value
  call msg_debug_none (area, char (string // " = " // str (value)))
end subroutine msg_debug_integer

subroutine msg_debug_real (area, string, value)
  integer, intent(in) :: area
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: string
  real(default), intent(in) :: value
  call msg_debug_none (area, char (string // " = " // str (value)))
end subroutine msg_debug_real

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
public :: msg_debug2

<Diagnostics: interfaces>+≡
interface msg_debug2
  module procedure msg_debug2_none
  module procedure msg_debug2_logical
  module procedure msg_debug2_integer
  module procedure msg_debug2_real
end interface

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
subroutine msg_debug2_none (area, string)
  integer, intent(in) :: area
  character(len=*), intent(in), optional :: string
  call message_print (DEBUG2, string, unit=output_unit, &
    area=area, logfile=.false.)
end subroutine msg_debug2_none

```



```

subroutine msg_debug2_logical (area, string, value)
  integer, intent(in) :: area
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: string
  logical, intent(in) :: value
  call msg_debug2_none (area, char (string // " = " // str (value)))
end subroutine msg_debug2_logical

subroutine msg_debug2_integer (area, string, value)
  integer, intent(in) :: area
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: string
  integer, intent(in) :: value
  call msg_debug2_none (area, char (string // " = " // str (value)))
end subroutine msg_debug2_integer

subroutine msg_debug2_real (area, string, value)
  integer, intent(in) :: area
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: string
  real(default), intent(in) :: value
  call msg_debug2_none (area, char (string // " = " // str (value)))
end subroutine msg_debug2_real

```

```

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
  public :: debug_active

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
  elemental function debug_active (area) result (active)
    logical :: active
    integer, intent(in) :: area
    active = msg_level(area) >= DEBUG
  end function debug_active

```

```

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
  public :: debug2_active

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
  elemental function debug2_active (area) result (active)
    logical :: active
    integer, intent(in) :: area
    active = msg_level(area) >= DEBUG2
  end function debug2_active

```

Show the progress of a loop in steps of 10 %. Could be generalized to other step sizes with an optional argument.

```

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
  public :: msg_show_progress

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
  subroutine msg_show_progress (i_call, n_calls)
    integer, intent(in) :: i_call, n_calls
    real(default) :: progress
    integer, save :: next_check
    if (i_call == 1) next_check = 10
    progress = (i_call * 100._default) / n_calls
  end subroutine msg_show_progress

```



## Interface to the standard clib exit function

Print the WHIZARD banner:

67



```

call message_print (0, "|
call message_print (0, "|
call message_print (0, "|
call message_print (0, "|
call message_print (0, "|
call message_print (0, "|
call message_print (0, "|
call message_print (0, "|
call message_print (0, "|
call message_print (0, "|
call message_print (0, "|
call message_print (0, "|
call message_print (0, "|
call message_print (0, "| by: Wolfgang Kilian, Thorsten Ohl, Juergen Reuter
call message_print (0, "| with contributions from Christian Speckner
call message_print (0, "| Contact: <whizard@desy.de>
call message_print (0, "|
call message_print (0, "| if you use WHIZARD please cite:
call message_print (0, "| W. Kilian, T. Ohl, J. Reuter, Eur.Phys.J.C71 (2011) 1742
call message_print (0, "| [arXiv: 0708.4233 [hep-ph]]
call message_print (0, "| M. Moretti, T. Ohl, J. Reuter, arXiv: hep-ph/0102195
call message_print (0, "|=====
call message_print (0, "| WHIZARD " // WHIZARD_VERSION, unit=uni
call message_print (0, "|=====
end subroutine msg_banner

```

### 5.4.1 Logfile

All screen output should be duplicated in the logfile, unless requested otherwise.

```

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
public :: logging

<Diagnostics: variables>+≡
integer, save :: log_unit = -1
logical, target, save :: logging = .false.

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
public :: logfile_init

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
subroutine logfile_init (filename)
type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename
call msg_message ("Writing log to '" // char (filename) // "'")
if (.not. logging) call msg_message ("(Logging turned off.)")
log_unit = free_unit ()
open (file = char (filename), unit = log_unit, &
      action = "write", status = "replace")
end subroutine logfile_init

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
public :: logfile_final

```



```

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
  subroutine logfile_final ()
    if (log_unit >= 0) then
      close (log_unit)
      log_unit = -1
    end if
  end subroutine logfile_final

```

This returns the valid logfile unit only if the default is write to screen, and if logfile is not set false.

```

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
  public :: logfile_unit

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
  function logfile_unit (unit, logfile)
    integer :: logfile_unit
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: logfile
    if (logging) then
      if (present (unit)) then
        if (unit == output_unit) then
          logfile_unit = log_unit
        else
          logfile_unit = -1
        end if
      else if (present (logfile)) then
        if (logfile) then
          logfile_unit = log_unit
        else
          logfile_unit = -1
        end if
      else
        logfile_unit = log_unit
      end if
    else
      logfile_unit = -1
    end if
  end function logfile_unit

```

### 5.4.2 Checking values

The `expect` function does not just check a value for correctness (actually, it checks if a logical expression is true); it records its result here. If failures are present when the program terminates, the exit code is nonzero.

```

<Diagnostics: variables>+≡
  integer, save :: expect_total = 0
  integer, save :: expect_failures = 0

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
  public :: expect_record

```



```

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
  subroutine expect_record (success)
    logical, intent(in) :: success
    expect_total = expect_total + 1
    if (.not. success) expect_failures = expect_failures + 1
  end subroutine expect_record

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
  public :: expect_clear

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
  subroutine expect_clear ()
    expect_total = 0
    expect_failures = 0
  end subroutine expect_clear

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
  public :: expect_summary

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
  subroutine expect_summary (unit, force)
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: force
    logical :: force_output
    force_output = .false.; if (present (force)) force_output = force
    if (expect_total /= 0 .or. force_output) then
      call msg_message ("Summary of value checks:", unit)
      write (msg_buffer, "(2x,A,1x,I0,1x,A,1x,A,1x,I0)") &
        "Failures:", expect_failures, "/", "Total:", expect_total
      call msg_message (unit=unit)
    end if
  end subroutine expect_summary

```

Helpers for converting integers into strings with minimal length.

```

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
  public :: int2string
  public :: int2char
  public :: int2fixed

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
  pure function int2fixed (i) result (c)
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    character(200) :: c
    c = ""
    write (c, *) i
    c = adjustl (c)
  end function int2fixed

  pure function int2string (i) result (s)
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type (string_t) :: s
    s = trim (int2fixed (i))
  end function int2string

```



```

pure function int2char (i) result (c)
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  character(len(trim(int2fixed(i)))) :: c
  c = int2fixed(i)
end function int2char

```

Dito for reals.

```

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
  public :: real2string
  public :: real2char
  public :: real2fixed

<Diagnostics: interfaces>+≡
  interface real2string
    module procedure real2string_list, real2string_fmt
  end interface
  interface real2char
    module procedure real2char_list, real2char_fmt
  end interface

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
  pure function real2fixed (x, fmt) result (c)
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    character(*), intent(in), optional :: fmt
    character(200) :: c
    c = ""
    write (c, *) x
    c = adjustl(c)
  end function real2fixed

  pure function real2fixed_fmt (x, fmt) result (c)
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    character(*), intent(in) :: fmt
    character(200) :: c
    c = ""
    write (c, fmt) x
    c = adjustl(c)
  end function real2fixed_fmt

  pure function real2string_list (x) result (s)
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    type(string_t) :: s
    s = trim(real2fixed(x))
  end function real2string_list

  pure function real2string_fmt (x, fmt) result (s)
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    character(*), intent(in) :: fmt
    type(string_t) :: s
    s = trim(real2fixed_fmt(x, fmt))
  end function real2string_fmt

  pure function real2char_list (x) result (c)
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    character(len_trim(real2fixed(x))) :: c

```



```

        c = real2fixed (x)
    end function real2char_list

    pure function real2char_fmt (x, fmt) result (c)
        real(default), intent(in) :: x
        character(*), intent(in) :: fmt
        character(len_trim (real2fixed_fmt (x, fmt))) :: c
        c = real2fixed_fmt (x, fmt)
    end function real2char_fmt

```

Dito for complex values; we do not use the slightly ugly FORTRAN output form here but instead introduce our own. Ifort and Portland seem to have problems with this, therefore temporarily disable it.

```

<CCC Diagnostics: public>≡
    public :: cmplx2string
    public :: cmplx2char

<CCC Diagnostics: procedures>≡
    pure function cmplx2string (x) result (s)
        complex(default), intent(in) :: x
        type(string_t) :: s
        s = real2string (real (x, default))
        if (aimag (x) /= 0) s = s // " + " // real2string (aimag (x)) // " I"
    end function cmplx2string

    pure function cmplx2char (x) result (c)
        complex(default), intent(in) :: x
        character(len (char (cmplx2string (x)))) :: c
        c = char (cmplx2string (x))
    end function cmplx2char

```

### 5.4.3 Suppression of numerical noise

```

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
    public :: pacify

<Diagnostics: interfaces>+≡
    interface pacify
        module procedure pacify_real_default
        module procedure pacify_complex_default
    end interface pacify

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
    elemental subroutine pacify_real_default (x, tolerance)
        real(default), intent(inout) :: x
        real(default), intent(in) :: tolerance
        if (abs (x) < tolerance) x = 0._default
    end subroutine pacify_real_default

    elemental subroutine pacify_complex_default (x, tolerance)
        complex(default), intent(inout) :: x
        real(default), intent(in) :: tolerance

```



```

    if (abs (real (x)) < tolerance) &
        x = cmplx (0._default, aimag (x), kind=default)
    if (abs (aimag (x)) < tolerance) &
        x = cmplx (real (x), 0._default, kind=default)
end subroutine pacify_complex_default

```

#### 5.4.4 Signal handling

Killing the program by external signals may leave the files written by it in an undefined state. This can be avoided by catching signals and deferring program termination. Instead of masking only critical sections, we choose to mask signals globally (done in the main program) and terminate the program at predefined checkpoints only. Checkpoints are after each command, within the sampling function (so the program can be terminated after each event), and after each iteration in the phase-space generation algorithm.

Signal handling is done via a C interface to the `sigaction` system call. When a signal is raised that has been masked by the handler, the corresponding variable is set to the value of the signal. The variables are visible from the C signal handler.

The signal SIGINT is for keyboard interrupt (ctrl-C), SIGTERM is for system interrupt, e.g., at shutdown. The SIGXCPU and SIGXFSZ signals may be issued by batch systems.

```

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
    public :: wo_sigint
    public :: wo_sigterm
    public :: wo_sigxcpu
    public :: wo_sigxfsz

<Diagnostics: variables>+≡
    integer(c_int), bind(C), volatile :: wo_sigint = 0
    integer(c_int), bind(C), volatile :: wo_sigterm = 0
    integer(c_int), bind(C), volatile :: wo_sigxcpu = 0
    integer(c_int), bind(C), volatile :: wo_sigxfsz = 0

```

Here are the interfaces to the C functions. The routine `mask_term_signals` forces termination signals to be delayed. `release_term_signals` restores normal behavior. However, the program can be terminated anytime by calling `terminate_now_if_signal` which inspects the signals and terminates the program if requested..

```

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
    public :: mask_term_signals

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mask_term_signals ()
        logical :: ok
        wo_sigint = 0
        ok = wo_mask_sigint () == 0
        if (.not. ok) call msg_error ("Masking SIGINT failed")
        wo_sigterm = 0
        ok = wo_mask_sigterm () == 0
    end subroutine mask_term_signals

```



```

        if (.not. ok) call msg_error ("Masking SIGTERM failed")
        wo_sigxcpu = 0
        ok = wo_mask_sigxcpu () == 0
        if (.not. ok) call msg_error ("Masking SIGXCPU failed")
        wo_sigxfsz = 0
        ok = wo_mask_sigxfsz () == 0
        if (.not. ok) call msg_error ("Masking SIGXFSZ failed")
    end subroutine mask_term_signals

```

*<Diagnostics: interfaces>+≡*

```

    interface
        integer(c_int) function wo_mask_sigint () bind(C)
        import
    end function wo_mask_sigint
    end interface
    interface
        integer(c_int) function wo_mask_sigterm () bind(C)
        import
    end function wo_mask_sigterm
    end interface
    interface
        integer(c_int) function wo_mask_sigxcpu () bind(C)
        import
    end function wo_mask_sigxcpu
    end interface
    interface
        integer(c_int) function wo_mask_sigxfsz () bind(C)
        import
    end function wo_mask_sigxfsz
    end interface

```

*<Diagnostics: public>+≡*

```

    public :: release_term_signals

```

*<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine release_term_signals ()
        logical :: ok
        ok = wo_release_sigint () == 0
        if (.not. ok) call msg_error ("Releasing SIGINT failed")
        ok = wo_release_sigterm () == 0
        if (.not. ok) call msg_error ("Releasing SIGTERM failed")
        ok = wo_release_sigxcpu () == 0
        if (.not. ok) call msg_error ("Releasing SIGXCPU failed")
        ok = wo_release_sigxfsz () == 0
        if (.not. ok) call msg_error ("Releasing SIGXFSZ failed")
    end subroutine release_term_signals

```

*<Diagnostics: interfaces>+≡*

```

    interface
        integer(c_int) function wo_release_sigint () bind(C)
        import
    end function wo_release_sigint
    end interface
    interface

```



```

        integer(c_int) function wo_release_sigterm () bind(C)
        import
    end function wo_release_sigterm
end interface
interface
    integer(c_int) function wo_release_sigxcpu () bind(C)
    import
    end function wo_release_sigxcpu
end interface
interface
    integer(c_int) function wo_release_sigxfsz () bind(C)
    import
    end function wo_release_sigxfsz
end interface

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
    public :: signal_is_pending

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
    function signal_is_pending () result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    flag = &
        wo_sigint /= 0 .or. &
        wo_sigterm /= 0 .or. &
        wo_sigxcpu /= 0 .or. &
        wo_sigxfsz /= 0
    end function signal_is_pending

<Diagnostics: public>+≡
    public :: terminate_now_if_signal

<Diagnostics: procedures>+≡
    subroutine terminate_now_if_signal ()
    if (wo_sigint /= 0) then
        call msg_terminate ("Signal SIGINT (keyboard interrupt) received.", &
            quit_code=int (wo_sigint))
    else if (wo_sigterm /= 0) then
        call msg_terminate ("Signal SIGTERM (termination signal) received.", &
            quit_code=int (wo_sigterm))
    else if (wo_sigxcpu /= 0) then
        call msg_terminate ("Signal SIGXCPU (CPU time limit exceeded) received.", &
            quit_code=int (wo_sigxcpu))
    else if (wo_sigxfsz /= 0) then
        call msg_terminate ("Signal SIGXFSZ (file size limit exceeded) received.", &
            quit_code=int (wo_sigxfsz))
    end if
    end subroutine terminate_now_if_signal

```

## 5.5 Operating-system interface

For specific purposes, we need direct access to the OS (system calls). This is, of course, system dependent. The current version is valid for GNU/Linux; we



expect to use a preprocessor for this module if different OSs are to be supported.

The current implementation lacks error handling.

```

<os_interface.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module os_interface

    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!

    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use diagnostics
    use system_defs, only: DLERROR_LEN, ENVVAR_LEN
    use system_dependencies

    <Standard module head>

    <OS interface: public>

    <OS interface: types>

    <OS interface: interfaces>

    contains

    <OS interface: procedures>

  end module os_interface

```

### 5.5.1 Path variables

This is a transparent container for storing user-defined path variables.

```

<OS interface: public>≡
  public :: paths_t

<OS interface: types>≡
  type :: paths_t
    type(string_t) :: prefix
    type(string_t) :: exec_prefix
    type(string_t) :: bindir
    type(string_t) :: libdir
    type(string_t) :: includedir
    type(string_t) :: datarootdir
    type(string_t) :: localprefix
    type(string_t) :: libtool
    type(string_t) :: lhapedir
  end type paths_t

<OS interface: public>+≡
  public :: paths_init

<OS interface: procedures>≡
  subroutine paths_init (paths)
    type(paths_t), intent(out) :: paths

```



```

paths%prefix = ""
paths%exec_prefix = ""
paths%bindir = ""
paths%libdir = ""
paths%includedir = ""
paths%datarootdir = ""
paths%localprefix = ""
paths%libtool = ""
paths%lhapdfdir = ""
end subroutine paths_init

```

## 5.5.2 System dependencies

We store all potentially system- and user/run-dependent data in a transparent container. This includes compiler/linker names and flags, file extensions, etc. There are actually two different possibilities for extensions of shared libraries, depending on whether the Fortran compiler or the system linker (usually the C compiler) has been used for linking. The default for the Fortran compiler on most systems is `.so`.

```

<OS interface: public>+≡
  public :: os_data_t

<OS interface: types>+≡
  type :: os_data_t
    logical :: use_libtool
    logical :: use_testfiles
    type(string_t) :: fc
    type(string_t) :: fcflags
    type(string_t) :: fcflags_pic
    type(string_t) :: fc_src_ext
    type(string_t) :: cc
    type(string_t) :: cflags
    type(string_t) :: cflags_pic
    type(string_t) :: obj_ext
    type(string_t) :: ld
    type(string_t) :: ldflags
    type(string_t) :: ldflags_so
    type(string_t) :: ldflags_static
    type(string_t) :: ldflags_hepmc
    type(string_t) :: ldflags_lcio
    type(string_t) :: ldflags_hoppet
    type(string_t) :: ldflags_looptools
    type(string_t) :: shrlib_ext
    type(string_t) :: fc_shrlib_ext
    type(string_t) :: makeflags
    type(string_t) :: prefix
    type(string_t) :: exec_prefix
    type(string_t) :: bindir
    type(string_t) :: libdir
    type(string_t) :: includedir
    type(string_t) :: datarootdir
    type(string_t) :: whizard_omega_binpath

```



```

type(string_t) :: whizard_includes
type(string_t) :: whizard_ldflags
type(string_t) :: whizard_libtool
type(string_t) :: whizard_modelpath
type(string_t) :: whizard_models_libpath
type(string_t) :: whizard_susypath
type(string_t) :: whizard_gmlpath
type(string_t) :: whizard_cutspath
type(string_t) :: whizard_texpath
type(string_t) :: whizard_sharepath
type(string_t) :: whizard_testdatapath
type(string_t) :: whizard_modelpath_local
type(string_t) :: whizard_models_libpath_local
type(string_t) :: whizard_omega_binpath_local
type(string_t) :: whizard_circe2path
type(string_t) :: whizard_beamsimpath
type(string_t) :: whizard_mulipath
type(string_t) :: pdf_builtin_datapath
logical :: event_analysis = .false.
logical :: event_analysis_ps = .false.
logical :: event_analysis_pdf = .false.
type(string_t) :: latex
type(string_t) :: mpost
type(string_t) :: gml
type(string_t) :: dvips
type(string_t) :: ps2pdf
type(string_t) :: gosampath
type(string_t) :: golemath
type(string_t) :: formath
type(string_t) :: qgrafath
type(string_t) :: ninjath
type(string_t) :: samuraipath
end type os_data_t

```

Since all are allocatable strings, explicit initialization is necessary.

```

<System defs: public parameters>+≡
    integer, parameter, public :: ENVVAR_LEN = 1000

<OS interface: public>+≡
    public :: os_data_init

<OS interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine os_data_init (os_data, paths)
        type(os_data_t), intent(out) :: os_data
        type(paths_t), intent(in), optional :: paths
        character(len=ENVVAR_LEN) :: home
        type(string_t) :: localprefix, local_includes
        os_data%use_libtool = .true.
        inquire (file = "TESTFLAG", exist = os_data%use_testfiles)
        call get_environment_variable ("HOME", home)
        if (present(paths)) then
            if (paths%localprefix == "") then
                localprefix = trim (home) // "/.whizard"
            else
                localprefix = paths%localprefix
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine

```



```

        end if
    else
        localprefix = trim (home) // "/.whizard"
    end if
    local_includes = localprefix // "/lib/whizard/mod/models"
    os_data%whizard_modelpath_local = localprefix // "/share/whizard/models"
    os_data%whizard_models_libpath_local = localprefix // "/lib/whizard/models"
    os_data%whizard_omega_binpath_local = localprefix // "/bin"
    os_data%fc = DEFAULT_FC
    os_data%fcflags = DEFAULT_FCFLAGS
    os_data%fcflags_pic = DEFAULT_FCFLAGS_PIC
    os_data%fc_src_ext = DEFAULT_FC_SRC_EXT
    os_data%cc = DEFAULT_CC
    os_data%cflags = DEFAULT_CFLAGS
    os_data%cflags_pic = DEFAULT_CFLAGS_PIC
    os_data%obj_ext = DEFAULT_OBJ_EXT
    os_data%ld = DEFAULT_LD
    os_data%ldflags = DEFAULT_LDFLAGS
    os_data%ldflags_so = DEFAULT_LDFLAGS_SO
    os_data%ldflags_static = DEFAULT_LDFLAGS_STATIC
    os_data%ldflags_hepmc = DEFAULT_LDFLAGS_HEPMC
    os_data%ldflags_lcio = DEFAULT_LDFLAGS_LCIO
    os_data%ldflags_hoppet = DEFAULT_LDFLAGS_HOPPET
    os_data%ldflags_looptools = DEFAULT_LDFLAGS_LOOPTOOLS
    os_data%shrlib_ext = DEFAULT_SHRLIB_EXT
    os_data%fc_shrlib_ext = DEFAULT_FC_SHRLIB_EXT
    os_data%makeflags = DEFAULT_MAKEFLAGS
    os_data%prefix = PREFIX
    os_data%exec_prefix = EXEC_PREFIX
    os_data%bindir = BINDIR
    os_data%libdir = LIBDIR
    os_data%includedir = INCLUDEDIR
    os_data%datarootdir = DATAROOTDIR
    if (present (paths)) then
        if (paths%prefix /= "") os_data%prefix = paths%prefix
        if (paths%exec_prefix /= "") os_data%exec_prefix = paths%exec_prefix
        if (paths%bindir /= "") os_data%bindir = paths%bindir
        if (paths%libdir /= "") os_data%libdir = paths%libdir
        if (paths%includedir /= "") os_data%includedir = paths%includedir
        if (paths%datarootdir /= "") os_data%datarootdir = paths%datarootdir
    end if
    if (os_data%use_testfiles) then
        os_data%whizard_omega_binpath = WHIZARD_TEST_OMEGA_BINPATH
        os_data%whizard_includes = WHIZARD_TEST_INCLUDES
        os_data%whizard_ldflags = WHIZARD_TEST_LDFLAGS
        os_data%whizard_libtool = WHIZARD_LIBTOOL_TEST
        os_data%whizard_modelpath = WHIZARD_TEST_MODELPATH
        os_data%whizard_models_libpath = WHIZARD_TEST_MODELS_LIBPATH
        os_data%whizard_susypath = WHIZARD_TEST_SUSYPATH
        os_data%whizard_gmlpath = WHIZARD_TEST_GMLPATH
        os_data%whizard_cutspath = WHIZARD_TEST_CUTSPATH
        os_data%whizard_texpath = WHIZARD_TEST_TEXPATH
        os_data%whizard_sharepath = WHIZARD_TEST_SHAREPATH
        os_data%whizard_testdatapath = WHIZARD_TEST_TESTDATAPATH
    end if

```



```

os_data%whizard_circe2path      = WHIZARD_TEST_CIRCE2PATH
os_data%whizard_beamsimp_path   = WHIZARD_TEST_BEAMSIMP_PATH
os_data%whizard_mulipath        = WHIZARD_TEST_MULIPATH
os_data%pdf_builtin_datapath    = PDF_BUILTIN_TEST_DATAPATH
else
  if (os_dir_exist (local_includes)) then
    os_data%whizard_includes = "-I" // local_includes // " " // &
      WHIZARD_INCLUDES
  else
    os_data%whizard_includes = WHIZARD_INCLUDES
  end if
  os_data%whizard_omega_binpath  = WHIZARD_OMEGA_BINPATH
  os_data%whizard_ldflags        = WHIZARD_LDFLAGS
  os_data%whizard_libtool         = WHIZARD_LIBTOOL
  if (present(paths)) then
    if (paths%libtool /= "") os_data%whizard_libtool = paths%libtool
  end if
  os_data%whizard_modelpath      = WHIZARD_MODEL_PATH
  os_data%whizard_models_libpath = WHIZARD_MODELS_LIBPATH
  os_data%whizard_susypath       = WHIZARD_SUSYPATH
  os_data%whizard_gmlpath        = WHIZARD_GMLPATH
  os_data%whizard_cutspath       = WHIZARD_CUTSPATH
  os_data%whizard_texpath        = WHIZARD_TEXPATH
  os_data%whizard_sharepath      = WHIZARD_SHAREPATH
  os_data%whizard_testdatapath   = WHIZARD_TESTDATAPATH
  os_data%whizard_circe2path     = WHIZARD_CIRCE2PATH
  os_data%whizard_beamsimp_path   = WHIZARD_BEAMSIMP_PATH
  os_data%whizard_mulipath        = WHIZARD_MULIPATH
  os_data%pdf_builtin_datapath    = PDF_BUILTIN_DATAPATH
end if
os_data%event_analysis          = EVENT_ANALYSIS      == "yes"
os_data%event_analysis_ps       = EVENT_ANALYSIS_PS   == "yes"
os_data%event_analysis_pdf      = EVENT_ANALYSIS_PDF  == "yes"
os_data%latex                   = PRG_LATEX // " " // OPT_LATEX
os_data%mpost                   = PRG_MPOST // " " // OPT_MPOST
if (os_data%use_testfiles) then
  os_data%gml                   = os_data%whizard_gmlpath // "/whizard-gml" // " " // &
    OPT_MPOST // " " // "--gml_dir " // os_data%whizard_gmlpath
else
  os_data%gml                   = os_data%bindir // "/whizard-gml" // " " // OPT_MPOST &
    // " " // "--gml_dir " // os_data%whizard_gmlpath
end if
os_data%dvips                   = PRG_DVIPS
os_data%ps2pdf                  = PRG_PS2PDF
call os_data_expand_paths (os_data)
os_data%gosampath               = GOSAM_DIR
os_data%golempath               = GOLEM_DIR
os_data%formpath                = FORM_DIR
os_data%qgrafpath               = QGRAF_DIR
os_data%ninjapath               = NINJA_DIR
os_data%samuraipath             = SAMURAI_DIR
end subroutine os_data_init

```

Replace occurrences of GNU path variables (such as  $\${\text{prefix}}$ ) by their values.



Do this for all strings that could depend on them, and do the replacement in reverse order, since the path variables may be defined in terms of each other.

*(OS interface: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine os_data_expand_paths (os_data)
  type(os_data_t), intent(inout) :: os_data
  integer, parameter :: N_VARIABLES = 6
  type(string_t), dimension(N_VARIABLES) :: variable, value
  variable(1) = "${prefix}";      value(1) = os_data%prefix
  variable(2) = "${exec_prefix}"; value(2) = os_data%exec_prefix
  variable(3) = "${bindir}";      value(3) = os_data%bindir
  variable(4) = "${libdir}";      value(4) = os_data%libdir
  variable(5) = "${includedir}";  value(5) = os_data%includedir
  variable(6) = "${datarootdir}"; value(6) = os_data%datarootdir
  call expand_paths (os_data%whizard_omega_binpath)
  call expand_paths (os_data%whizard_includes)
  call expand_paths (os_data%whizard_ldflags)
  call expand_paths (os_data%whizard_libtool)
  call expand_paths (os_data%whizard_modelpath)
  call expand_paths (os_data%whizard_models_libpath)
  call expand_paths (os_data%whizard_susypath)
  call expand_paths (os_data%whizard_gmlpath)
  call expand_paths (os_data%whizard_cutspath)
  call expand_paths (os_data%whizard_texpath)
  call expand_paths (os_data%whizard_sharepath)
  call expand_paths (os_data%whizard_testdatapath)
  call expand_paths (os_data%whizard_circe2path)
  call expand_paths (os_data%whizard_beamsimpath)
  call expand_paths (os_data%whizard_mulipath)
  call expand_paths (os_data%whizard_models_libpath_local)
  call expand_paths (os_data%whizard_modelpath_local)
  call expand_paths (os_data%whizard_omega_binpath_local)
  call expand_paths (os_data%pdf_builtin_datapath)
  call expand_paths (os_data%latex)
  call expand_paths (os_data%mpost)
  call expand_paths (os_data%gml)
  call expand_paths (os_data%dvips)
  call expand_paths (os_data%ps2pdf)
contains
  subroutine expand_paths (string)
    type(string_t), intent(inout) :: string
    integer :: i
    do i = N_VARIABLES, 1, -1
      string = replace (string, variable(i), value(i), every=.true.)
    end do
  end subroutine expand_paths
end subroutine os_data_expand_paths

```

Write contents

*(OS interface: public)*+≡

```
public :: os_data_write
```

*(OS interface: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine os_data_write (os_data, unit)
  type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data

```



```

integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
write (u, "(A)") "OS data:"
write (u, *) "use_libtool      = ", os_data%use_libtool
write (u, *) "use_testfiles   = ", os_data%use_testfiles
write (u, *) "fc              = ", char (os_data%fc)
write (u, *) "fcflags        = ", char (os_data%fcflags)
write (u, *) "fcflags_pic     = ", char (os_data%fcflags_pic)
write (u, *) "fc_src_ext      = ", char (os_data%fc_src_ext)
write (u, *) "cc              = ", char (os_data%cc)
write (u, *) "cflags         = ", char (os_data%cflags)
write (u, *) "cflags_pic     = ", char (os_data%cflags_pic)
write (u, *) "obj_ext        = ", char (os_data%obj_ext)
write (u, *) "ld             = ", char (os_data%ld)
write (u, *) "ldflags        = ", char (os_data%ldflags)
write (u, *) "ldflags_so     = ", char (os_data%ldflags_so)
write (u, *) "ldflags_static = ", char (os_data%ldflags_static)
write (u, *) "ldflags_hepmc   = ", char (os_data%ldflags_hepmc)
write (u, *) "ldflags_lcio   = ", char (os_data%ldflags_lcio)
write (u, *) "ldflags_hoppet = ", char (os_data%ldflags_hoppet)
write (u, *) "ldflags_looptools = ", char (os_data%ldflags_looptools)
write (u, *) "shrlib_ext      = ", char (os_data%shrlib_ext)
write (u, *) "fc_shrlib_ext   = ", char (os_data%fc_shrlib_ext)
write (u, *) "makeflags      = ", char (os_data%makeflags)
write (u, *) "prefix         = ", char (os_data%prefix)
write (u, *) "exec_prefix     = ", char (os_data%exec_prefix)
write (u, *) "bindir         = ", char (os_data%bindir)
write (u, *) "libdir         = ", char (os_data%libdir)
write (u, *) "includedir      = ", char (os_data%includedir)
write (u, *) "datarootdir     = ", char (os_data%datarootdir)
write (u, *) "whizard_omega_binpath = ", &
char (os_data%whizard_omega_binpath)
write (u, *) "whizard_includes   = ", char (os_data%whizard_includes)
write (u, *) "whizard_ldflags   = ", char (os_data%whizard_ldflags)
write (u, *) "whizard_libtool   = ", char (os_data%whizard_libtool)
write (u, *) "whizard_modelpath = ", &
char (os_data%whizard_modelpath)
write (u, *) "whizard_models_libpath = ", &
char (os_data%whizard_modelpath)
write (u, *) "whizard_susypath     = ", char (os_data%whizard_susypath)
write (u, *) "whizard_gmlpath     = ", char (os_data%whizard_gmlpath)
write (u, *) "whizard_cutspath     = ", char (os_data%whizard_cutspath)
write (u, *) "whizard_texpath     = ", char (os_data%whizard_texpath)
write (u, *) "whizard_circe2path   = ", char (os_data%whizard_circe2path)
write (u, *) "whizard_beamsimpath  = ", char (os_data%whizard_beamsimpath)
write (u, *) "whizard_mulipath     = ", char (os_data%whizard_mulipath)
write (u, *) "whizard_sharepath   = ", &
char (os_data%whizard_sharepath)
write (u, *) "whizard_testdatapath = ", &
char (os_data%whizard_testdatapath)
write (u, *) "whizard_modelpath_local = ", &
char (os_data%whizard_modelpath_local)
write (u, *) "whizard_models_libpath_local = ", &

```



```

        char (os_data%whizard_models_libpath_local)
write (u, *) "whizard_omega_binpath_local = ", &
        char (os_data%whizard_omega_binpath_local)
write (u, *) "event_analysis      = ", os_data%event_analysis
write (u, *) "event_analysis_ps   = ", os_data%event_analysis_ps
write (u, *) "event_analysis_pdf  = ", os_data%event_analysis_pdf
write (u, *) "latex      = ", char (os_data%latex)
write (u, *) "mpost      = ", char (os_data%mpost)
write (u, *) "gml        = ", char (os_data%gml)
write (u, *) "dvips       = ", char (os_data%dvips)
write (u, *) "ps2pdf      = ", char (os_data%ps2pdf)
if (os_data%gosampath /= "") then
    write (u, *) "gosam      = ", char (os_data%gosampath)
    write (u, *) "golem      = ", char (os_data%golempath)
    write (u, *) "form       = ", char (os_data%formpath)
    write (u, *) "qgraf      = ", char (os_data%qgrafpath)
    write (u, *) "ninja      = ", char (os_data%ninjapath)
    write (u, *) "samurai    = ", char (os_data%samuraipath)
end if
end subroutine os_data_write

```

### 5.5.3 Dynamic linking

We define a type that holds the filehandle for a dynamically linked library (shared object), together with functions to open and close the library, and to access functions in this library.

```

<OS interface: public>+≡
    public :: dlaccess_t

<OS interface: types>+≡
    type :: dlaccess_t
        private
        type(string_t) :: filename
        type(c_ptr) :: handle = c_null_ptr
        logical :: is_open = .false.
        logical :: has_error = .false.
        type(string_t) :: error
    contains
    <OS interface: dlaccess: TBP>
end type dlaccess_t

```

Output. This is called by the output routine for the process library.

```

<OS interface: dlaccess: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => dlaccess_write

<OS interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine dlaccess_write (object, unit)
        class(dlaccess_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        write (unit, "(1x,A)") "DL access info:"
        write (unit, "(3x,A,L1)") "is open   = ", object%is_open
        if (object%has_error) then

```



```

        write (unit, "(3x,A,A,A)") "error      = ', char (object%error), "'
    else
        write (unit, "(3x,A)")      "error      = [none]"
    end if
end subroutine dlaccess_write

```

The interface to the library functions:

*(OS interface: interfaces)*≡

```

interface
    function dlopen (filename, flag) result (handle) bind(C)
    import
        character(c_char), dimension(*) :: filename
        integer(c_int), value :: flag
        type(c_ptr) :: handle
    end function dlopen
end interface

interface
    function dlclose (handle) result (status) bind(C)
    import
        type(c_ptr), value :: handle
        integer(c_int) :: status
    end function dlclose
end interface

interface
    function dlerror () result (str) bind(C)
    import
        type(c_ptr) :: str
    end function dlerror
end interface

interface
    function dlsym (handle, symbol) result (fptr) bind(C)
    import
        type(c_ptr), value :: handle
        character(c_char), dimension(*) :: symbol
        type(c_funptr) :: fptr
    end function dlsym
end interface

```

This reads an error string and transforms it into a `string_t` object, if an error has occurred. If not, set the error flag to false and return an empty string.

*(System defs: public parameters)*+≡

```

integer, parameter, public :: DLERROR_LEN = 160

```

*(OS interface: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine read_dlerror (has_error, error)
    logical, intent(out) :: has_error
    type(string_t), intent(out) :: error
    type(c_ptr) :: err_cptr
    character(len=DLERROR_LEN, kind=c_char), pointer :: err_fptr
    integer :: str_end

```



```

err_cptr = dlerror ()
if (c_associated (err_cptr)) then
  call c_f_pointer (err_cptr, err_fptr)
  has_error = .true.
  str_end = scan (err_fptr, c_null_char)
  if (str_end > 0) then
    error = err_fptr(1:str_end-1)
  else
    error = err_fptr
  end if
else
  has_error = .false.
  error = ""
end if
end subroutine read_dlerror

```

This is the Fortran API. Init/final open and close the file, i.e., load and unload the library.

Note that a library can be opened more than once, and that for an ultimate close as many `dlclose` calls as `dlopen` calls are necessary. However, we assume that it is opened and closed only once.

```

<OS interface: public>+≡
  public :: dlaccess_init
  public :: dlaccess_final

<OS interface: dlaccess: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => dlaccess_init
  procedure :: final => dlaccess_final

<OS interface: procedures>+≡
  subroutine dlaccess_init (dlaccess, prefix, libname, os_data)
    class(dlaccess_t), intent(out) :: dlaccess
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: prefix, libname
    type(os_data_t), intent(in), optional :: os_data
    type(string_t) :: filename
    logical :: exist
    dlaccess%filename = libname
    filename = prefix // "/" // libname
    inquire (file=char(filename), exist=exist)
    if (.not. exist) then
      filename = prefix // "/.libs/" // libname
      inquire (file=char(filename), exist=exist)
      if (.not. exist) then
        dlaccess%has_error = .true.
        dlaccess%error = "Library '" // filename // "' not found"
        return
      end if
    end if
    dlaccess%handle = dlopen (char (filename) // c_null_char, ior ( &
      RTLD_LAZY, RTLD_LOCAL))
    dlaccess%is_open = c_associated (dlaccess%handle)
    call read_dlerror (dlaccess%has_error, dlaccess%error)
  end subroutine dlaccess_init

```



```

subroutine dlaccess_final (dlaccess)
  class(dlaccess_t), intent(inout) :: dlaccess
  integer(c_int) :: status
  if (dlaccess%is_open) then
    status = dlclose (dlaccess%handle)
    dlaccess%is_open = .false.
    call read_dlerror (dlaccess%has_error, dlaccess%error)
  end if
end subroutine dlaccess_final

```

Return true if an error has occurred.

```

<OS interface: public>+≡
  public :: dlaccess_has_error
<OS interface: procedures>+≡
  function dlaccess_has_error (dlaccess) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    type(dlaccess_t), intent(in) :: dlaccess
    flag = dlaccess%has_error
  end function dlaccess_has_error

```

Return the error string currently stored in the `dlaccess` object.

```

<OS interface: public>+≡
  public :: dlaccess_get_error
<OS interface: procedures>+≡
  function dlaccess_get_error (dlaccess) result (error)
    type(string_t) :: error
    type(dlaccess_t), intent(in) :: dlaccess
    error = dlaccess%error
  end function dlaccess_get_error

```

The symbol handler returns the C address of the function with the given string name. (It is a good idea to use `bind(C)` for all functions accessed by this, such that the name string is well-defined.) Call `c_f_procpointer` to cast this into a Fortran procedure pointer with an appropriate interface.

```

<OS interface: public>+≡
  public :: dlaccess_get_c_funptr
<OS interface: procedures>+≡
  function dlaccess_get_c_funptr (dlaccess, fname) result (fptr)
    type(c_funptr) :: fptr
    type(dlaccess_t), intent(inout) :: dlaccess
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: fname
    fptr = dlsym (dlaccess%handle, char (fname) // c_null_char)
    call read_dlerror (dlaccess%has_error, dlaccess%error)
  end function dlaccess_get_c_funptr

```

#### 5.5.4 Predicates

Return true if the library is loaded. In particular, this is false if loading was unsuccessful.

```

<OS interface: public>+≡

```



```

    public :: dlaccess_is_open
<OS interface: procedures>+≡
    function dlaccess_is_open (dlaccess) result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        type(dlaccess_t), intent(in) :: dlaccess
        flag = dlaccess%is_open
    end function dlaccess_is_open

```

### 5.5.5 Shell access

This is the standard system call for executing a shell command, such as invoking a compiler.

In F2008 there will be the equivalent built-in command `execute_command_line`.

```

<OS interface: public>+≡
    public :: os_system_call
<OS interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine os_system_call (command_string, status, verbose)
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: command_string
        integer, intent(out), optional :: status
        logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
        logical :: verb
        integer :: stat
        verb = .false.; if (present (verbose)) verb = verbose
        if (verb) &
            call msg_message ("command: " // char (command_string))
        stat = system (char (command_string) // c_null_char)
        if (present (status)) then
            status = stat
        else if (stat /= 0) then
            if (.not. verb) &
                call msg_message ("command: " // char (command_string))
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,I0)") "Return code = ", stat
            call msg_message ()
            call msg_fatal ("System command returned with nonzero status code")
        end if
    end subroutine os_system_call

<OS interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        function system (command) result (status) bind(C)
            import
            integer(c_int) :: status
            character(c_char), dimension(*) :: command
        end function system
    end interface

```

### 5.5.6 Querying for a directory

This queries for the existence of a directory. There is no standard way to achieve this in FORTRAN, and if we were to call into `libc`, we would need access to C



macros for evaluating the result, so we resort to calling `test` as a system call.

```

<OS interface: public>+≡
    public :: os_dir_exist

<OS interface: procedures>+≡
    function os_dir_exist (name) result (res)
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        logical :: res
        integer :: status
        call os_system_call ('test -d "' // name // '"', status=status)
        res = status == 0
    end function os_dir_exist

<OS interface: public>+≡
    public :: os_file_exist

<OS interface: procedures>+≡
    function os_file_exist (name) result (exist)
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        !    logical, intent(in), optional :: verb
        logical :: exist
        !    integer :: status
        !    call os_system_call ('test -f "' // name // '"', status=status, verbose=verb)
        !    res = (status == 0)
        inquire (file = char (name), exist=exist)
    end function os_file_exist

```

## 5.5.7 Fortran compiler and linker

Compile a single module for use in a shared library, but without linking.

```

<OS interface: public>+≡
    public :: os_compile_shared

<OS interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine os_compile_shared (src, os_data, status)
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: src
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        integer, intent(out), optional :: status
        type(string_t) :: command_string
        if (os_data%use_libtool) then
            command_string = &
                os_data%whizard_libtool // " --mode=compile " // &
                os_data%fc // " " // &
                "-c " // &
                os_data%whizard_includes // " " // &
                os_data%fcflags // " " // &
                "' " // src // os_data%fc_src_ext // "' "
        else
            command_string = &
                os_data%fc // " " // &
                "-c " // &
                os_data%fcflags_pic // " " // &
                os_data%whizard_includes // " " // &
                os_data%fcflags // " " // &

```



```

        "" // src // os_data%fc_src_ext // ""
    end if
    call os_system_call (command_string, status)
end subroutine os_compile_shared

```

Link an array of object files to build a shared object library. In the libtool case, we have to specify a `-rpath`, otherwise only a static library can be built. However, since the library is never installed, this `rpath` is irrelevant.

```

<OS interface: public>+≡
    public :: os_link_shared

<OS interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine os_link_shared (objlist, lib, os_data, status)
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: objlist, lib
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        integer, intent(out), optional :: status
        type(string_t) :: command_string
        if (os_data%use_libtool) then
            command_string = &
                os_data%whizard_libtool // " --mode=link " // &
                os_data%fc // " " // &
                "-module " // &
                "-rpath /usr/local/lib" // " " // &
                os_data%fcflags // " " // &
                os_data%whizard_ldflags // " " // &
                os_data%ldflags // " " // &
                "-o '" // lib // ".la' " // &
                objlist
        else
            command_string = &
                os_data%ld // " " // &
                os_data%ldflags_so // " " // &
                os_data%fcflags // " " // &
                os_data%whizard_ldflags // " " // &
                os_data%ldflags // " " // &
                "-o '" // lib // os_data%shrllib_ext // "' " // &
                objlist
        end if
        call os_system_call (command_string, status)
    end subroutine os_link_shared

```

Link an array of object files / libraries to build a static executable.

```

<OS interface: public>+≡
    public :: os_link_static

<OS interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine os_link_static (objlist, exec_name, os_data, status)
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: objlist, exec_name
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        integer, intent(out), optional :: status
        type(string_t) :: command_string
        if (os_data%use_libtool) then
            command_string = &
                os_data%whizard_libtool // " --mode=link " // &

```



```

        os_data%fc // " " // &
        "-static-libtool-libs " // &
        os_data%fcflags // " " // &
        os_data%whizard_ldflags // " " // &
        os_data%ldflags // " " // &
        os_data%ldflags_static // " " // &
        "-o '" // exec_name // "' " // &
        objlist // " " // &
        os_data%ldflags_hepmc // " " // &
        os_data%ldflags_lcio // " " // &
        os_data%ldflags_hoppet // " " // &
        os_data%ldflags_looptools
    else
        command_string = &
            os_data%ld // " " // &
            os_data%ldflags_so // " " // &
            os_data%fcflags // " " // &
            os_data%whizard_ldflags // " " // &
            os_data%ldflags // " " // &
            os_data%ldflags_static // " " // &
            "-o '" // exec_name // "' " // &
            objlist // " " // &
            os_data%ldflags_hepmc // " " // &
            os_data%ldflags_lcio // " " // &
            os_data%ldflags_hoppet // " " // &
            os_data%ldflags_looptools
    end if
    call os_system_call (command_string, status)
end subroutine os_link_static

```

Determine the name of the shared library to link. If libtool is used, this is encoded in the .la file which resides in place of the library itself.

```

<OS interface: public>+≡
    public :: os_get_dlname

<OS interface: procedures>+≡
    function os_get_dlname (lib, os_data, ignore, silent) result (dlname)
        type(string_t) :: dlname
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: lib
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        logical, intent(in), optional :: ignore, silent
        type(string_t) :: filename
        type(string_t) :: buffer
        logical :: exist, required, quiet
        integer :: u
        u = free_unit ()
        if (present (ignore)) then
            required = .not. ignore
        else
            required = .true.
        end if
        if (present (silent)) then
            quiet = silent
        else

```



```

        quiet = .false.
    end if
    if (os_data%use_libtool) then
        filename = lib // ".la"
        inquire (file=char(filename), exist=exist)
        if (exist) then
            open (unit=u, file=char(filename), action="read", status="old")
            SCAN_LTFILE: do
                call get (u, buffer)
                if (extract (buffer, 1, 7) == "dlname=") then
                    dlname = extract (buffer, 9)
                    dlname = remove (dlname, len (dlname))
                    exit SCAN_LTFILE
                end if
            end do SCAN_LTFILE
            close (u)
        else if (required) then
            if (.not. quiet) call msg_fatal (" Library '" // char (lib) &
                // "': libtool archive not found")
            dlname = ""
        else
            if (.not. quiet) call msg_message ("[No compiled library '" &
                // char (lib) // "']")
            dlname = ""
        end if
    else
        dlname = lib // os_data%shrlib_ext
        inquire (file=char(dlname), exist=exist)
        if (.not. exist) then
            if (required) then
                if (.not. quiet) call msg_fatal (" Library '" // char (lib) &
                    // "' not found")
            else
                if (.not. quiet) call msg_message &
                    ("[No compiled process library '" // char (lib) // "']")
                dlname = ""
            end if
        end if
    end if
end function os_get_dlname

```

### 5.5.8 Controlling OpenMP

OpenMP is handled automatically by the library for the most part. Here is a convenience routine for setting the number of threads, with some diagnostics.

```

<OS interface: public>+≡
    public :: openmp_set_num_threads_verbose

<OS interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine openmp_set_num_threads_verbose (num_threads, openmp_logging)
        integer, intent(in) :: num_threads
        integer :: n_threads
        logical, intent(in), optional :: openmp_logging

```



```

logical :: logging
if (present (openmp_logging)) then
    logging = openmp_logging
else
    logging = .true.
end if
n_threads = num_threads
if (openmp_is_active ()) then
    if (num_threads == 1) then
        if (logging) then
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,I0,A)") "OpenMP: Using ", num_threads, &
                " thread"
            call msg_message
        end if
        n_threads = num_threads
    else if (num_threads > 1) then
        if (logging) then
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,I0,A)") "OpenMP: Using ", num_threads, &
                " threads"
            call msg_message
        end if
        n_threads = num_threads
    else
        if (logging) then
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,I0,A)") "OpenMP: " &
                // "Illegal value of openmp_num_threads (", num_threads, &
                ") ignored"
            call msg_error
        end if
        n_threads = openmp_get_default_max_threads ()
        if (logging) then
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,I0,A)") "OpenMP: Using ", &
                n_threads, " threads"
            call msg_message
        end if
    end if
    if (n_threads > openmp_get_default_max_threads ()) then
        if (logging) then
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,I0)") "OpenMP: " &
                // "Number of threads is greater than library default of ", &
                openmp_get_default_max_threads ()
            call msg_warning
        end if
    end if
    call openmp_set_num_threads (n_threads)
else if (num_threads /= 1) then
    if (logging) then
        write (msg_buffer, "(A,I0,A)") "openmp_num_threads set to ", &
            num_threads, ", but OpenMP is not active: ignored"
        call msg_warning
    end if
end if
end if
end subroutine openmp_set_num_threads_verbose

```



### 5.5.9 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```
<os_interface_ut.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module os_interface_ut  
    use unit_tests  
    use os_interface_ut  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <OS interface: public test>  
  
    contains  
  
    <OS interface: test driver>  
  
  end module os_interface_ut  
<os_interface_util.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module os_interface_util  
  
    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!  
  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
  
    use os_interface  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <OS interface: test declarations>  
  
    contains  
  
    <OS interface: tests>  
  
  end module os_interface_util  
API: driver for the unit tests below.  
<OS interface: public test>≡  
  public :: os_interface_test  
<OS interface: test driver>≡  
  subroutine os_interface_test (u, results)  
    integer, intent(in) :: u  
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results  
    <OS interface: execute tests>  
  end subroutine os_interface_test
```

Write a Fortran source file, compile it to a shared library, load it, and execute the contained function.



```

<OS interface: execute tests>≡
    call test (os_interface_1, "os_interface_1", &
        "check OS interface routines", &
        u, results)

<OS interface: test declarations>≡
    public :: os_interface_1

<OS interface: tests>≡
    subroutine os_interface_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(dlaccess_t) :: dlaccess
        type(string_t) :: fname, libname, ext
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        type(string_t) :: filename_src, filename_obj
        abstract interface
            function so_test_proc (i) result (j) bind(C)
                import c_int
                integer(c_int), intent(in) :: i
                integer(c_int) :: j
            end function so_test_proc
        end interface
        procedure(so_test_proc), pointer :: so_test => null ()
        type(c_funptr) :: c_fptr
        integer :: unit
        integer(c_int) :: i
        call os_data_init (os_data)
        fname = "so_test"
        filename_src = fname // os_data%fc_src_ext
        if (os_data%use_libtool) then
            ext = ".lo"
        else
            ext = os_data%obj_ext
        end if
        filename_obj = fname // ext
        libname = fname // '.' // os_data%fc_shrlib_ext

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: OS interface"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: check os_interface routines"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* write source file 'so_test.f90'"
        write (u, "(A)")
        unit = free_unit ()
        open (unit=unit, file=char(filename_src), action="write")
        write (unit, "(A)") "function so_test (i) result (j) bind(C)"
        write (unit, "(A)") "  use iso_c_binding"
        write (unit, "(A)") "  integer(c_int), intent(in) :: i"
        write (unit, "(A)") "  integer(c_int) :: j"
        write (unit, "(A)") "  j = 2 * i"
        write (unit, "(A)") "end function so_test"
        close (unit)
        write (u, "(A)")  "* compile and link as 'so_test.so/dylib'"
        write (u, "(A)")
        call os_compile_shared (fname, os_data)

```



```

call os_link_shared (filename_obj, fname, os_data)
write (u, "(A)")  "* load library 'so_test.so/dylib'"
write (u, "(A)")
call dlaccess_init (dlaccess, var_str (.), libname, os_data)
if (dlaccess_is_open (dlaccess)) then
  write (u, "(A)") "    success"
else
  write (u, "(A)") "    failure"
end if
write (u, "(A)")  "* load symbol 'so_test'"
write (u, "(A)")
c_fptr = dlaccess_get_c_funptr (dlaccess, fname)
if (c_associated (c_fptr)) then
  write (u, "(A)") "    success"
else
  write (u, "(A)") "    failure"
end if
call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, so_test)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute function from 'so_test.so/dylib'"
i = 7
write (u, "(A,1x,I1)") "    input  = ", i
write (u, "(A,1x,I1)") "    result = ", so_test(i)
if (so_test(i) / i .ne. 2) then
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Compiling and linking ISO C functions failed."
else
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Successful."
end if
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"
call dlaccess_final (dlaccess)
end subroutine os_interface_1

```

## 5.6 Interface for formatted I/O

For access to formatted printing (possibly input), we interface the C `printf` family of functions. There are two important issues here:

1. `printf` takes an arbitrary number of arguments, relying on the C stack. This is not interoperable. We interface it with C wrappers that output a single integer, real or string and restrict the allowed formats accordingly.
2. Restricting format strings is essential also for preventing format string attacks. Allowing arbitrary format string would create a real security hole in a Fortran program.
3. The string returned by `sprintf` must be allocated to the right size.

```

<formats.f90>≡
  <File header>

```

```

module formats

```



```

    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use diagnostics

    <Standard module head>

    <Formats: public>

    <Formats: parameters>

    <Formats: types>

    <Formats: interfaces>

    contains

    <Formats: procedures>

    end module formats

```

### 5.6.1 Parsing a C format string

The C format string contains characters and format conversion specifications. The latter are initiated by a % sign. If the next letter is also a %, a percent sign is printed and no conversion is done. Otherwise, a conversion is done and applied to the next argument in the argument list. First comes an optional flag (#, 0, -, +, or space), an optional field width (decimal digits starting not with zero), an optional precision (period, then another decimal digit string), a length modifier (irrelevant for us, therefore not supported), and a conversion specifier: **d** or **i** for integer; **e**, **f**, **g** (also upper case) for double-precision real, **s** for a string.

We explicitly exclude all other conversion specifiers, and we check the specifiers against the actual arguments.

#### A type for passing arguments

This is a polymorphic type that can hold integer, real (double), and string arguments.

```

<Formats: parameters>≡
    integer, parameter, public :: ARGTYPE_NONE = 0
    integer, parameter, public :: ARGTYPE_LOG = 1
    integer, parameter, public :: ARGTYPE_INT = 2
    integer, parameter, public :: ARGTYPE_REAL = 3
    integer, parameter, public :: ARGTYPE_STR = 4

```

The integer and real entries are actually scalars, but we avoid relying on the allocatable-scalar feature and make them one-entry arrays. The character entry is a real array which is a copy of the string.



Logical values are mapped to strings (true or false), so this type parameter value is mostly unused.

*<Formats: public>*≡

```
public :: sprintf_arg_t
```

*<Formats: types>*≡

```
type :: sprintf_arg_t
private
integer :: type = ARGTYPE_NONE
integer(c_int), dimension(:), allocatable :: ival
real(c_double), dimension(:), allocatable :: rval
character(c_char), dimension(:), allocatable :: sval
end type sprintf_arg_t
```

*<Formats: public>*+≡

```
public :: sprintf_arg_init
```

*<Formats: interfaces>*≡

```
interface sprintf_arg_init
module procedure sprintf_arg_init_log
module procedure sprintf_arg_init_int
module procedure sprintf_arg_init_real
module procedure sprintf_arg_init_str
end interface
```

*<Formats: procedures>*≡

```
subroutine sprintf_arg_init_log (arg, lval)
type(sprintf_arg_t), intent(out) :: arg
logical, intent(in) :: lval
arg%type = ARGTYPE_STR
if (lval) then
allocate (arg%sval (5))
arg%sval = ['t', 'r', 'u', 'e', c_null_char]
else
allocate (arg%sval (6))
arg%sval = ['f', 'a', 'l', 's', 'e', c_null_char]
end if
end subroutine sprintf_arg_init_log

subroutine sprintf_arg_init_int (arg, ival)
type(sprintf_arg_t), intent(out) :: arg
integer, intent(in) :: ival
arg%type = ARGTYPE_INT
allocate (arg%ival (1))
arg%ival = ival
end subroutine sprintf_arg_init_int

subroutine sprintf_arg_init_real (arg, rval)
type(sprintf_arg_t), intent(out) :: arg
real(default), intent(in) :: rval
arg%type = ARGTYPE_REAL
allocate (arg%rval (1))
arg%rval = rval
end subroutine sprintf_arg_init_real
```



```

subroutine sprintf_arg_init_str (arg, sval)
  type(sprintf_arg_t), intent(out) :: arg
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: sval
  integer :: i
  arg%type = ARGTYPE_STR
  allocate (arg%sval (len (sval) + 1))
  do i = 1, len (sval)
    arg%sval(i) = extract (sval, i, i)
  end do
  arg%sval(len (sval) + 1) = c_null_char
end subroutine sprintf_arg_init_str

```

*(Formats: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine sprintf_arg_write (arg, unit)
  type(sprintf_arg_t), intent(in) :: arg
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  select case (arg%type)
  case (ARGTYPE_NONE)
    write (u, *) "[none]"
  case (ARGTYPE_INT)
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x)", advance = "no") "[int]"
    write (u, *) arg%ival
  case (ARGTYPE_REAL)
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x)", advance = "no") "[real]"
    write (u, *) arg%rval
  case (ARGTYPE_STR)
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x,A)", advance = "no") "[string]", ''
    write (u, *) arg%rval, ''
  end select
end subroutine sprintf_arg_write

```

Return an upper bound for the length of the printed version; in case of strings the result is exact.

*(Formats: procedures)+≡*

```

elemental function sprintf_arg_get_length (arg) result (length)
  integer :: length
  type(sprintf_arg_t), intent(in) :: arg
  select case (arg%type)
  case (ARGTYPE_INT)
    length = log10 (real (huge (arg%ival(1)))) + 2
  case (ARGTYPE_REAL)
    length = log10 (real (radix (arg%rval(1))) ** digits (arg%rval(1))) + 8
  case (ARGTYPE_STR)
    length = size (arg%sval)
  case default
    length = 0
  end select
end function sprintf_arg_get_length

```

*(Formats: procedures)+≡*



```

subroutine sprintf_arg_apply_printf (arg, fmt, result, actual_length)
  type(sprintf_arg_t), intent(in) :: arg
  character(c_char), dimension(:), intent(in) :: fmt
  character(c_char), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: result
  integer, intent(out) :: actual_length
  integer(c_int) :: ival
  real(c_double) :: rval
  select case (arg%type)
  case (ARGTYPE_NONE)
    actual_length = sprintf_none (result, fmt)
  case (ARGTYPE_INT)
    ival = arg%ival(1)
    actual_length = sprintf_int (result, fmt, ival)
  case (ARGTYPE_REAL)
    rval = arg%rval(1)
    actual_length = sprintf_double (result, fmt, rval)
  case (ARGTYPE_STR)
    actual_length = sprintf_str (result, fmt, arg%sval)
  case default
    call msg_bug ("sprintf_arg_apply_printf called with illegal type")
  end select
  if (actual_length < 0) then
    write (msg_buffer, *) "Format: '", fmt, "'"
    call msg_message ()
    write (msg_buffer, *) "Output: '", result, "'"
    call msg_message ()
    call msg_error ("I/O error in sprintf call")
    actual_length = 0
  end if
end subroutine sprintf_arg_apply_printf

```

## Container type for the output

There is a procedure which chops the format string into pieces that contain at most one conversion specifier. Pairing this with a `sprintf_arg` object, we get the actual input to the `sprintf` interface. The type below holds this input and can allocate the output string.

*(Formats: types)*+≡

```

type :: sprintf_interface_t
  private
  character(c_char), dimension(:), allocatable :: input_fmt
  type(sprintf_arg_t) :: arg
  character(c_char), dimension(:), allocatable :: output_str
  integer :: output_str_len = 0
end type sprintf_interface_t

```

*(Formats: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine sprintf_interface_init (intf, fmt, arg)
  type(sprintf_interface_t), intent(out) :: intf
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: fmt
  type(sprintf_arg_t), intent(in) :: arg
  integer :: fmt_len, i

```



```

    fmt_len = len (fmt)
    allocate (intf%input_fmt (fmt_len + 1))
    do i = 1, fmt_len
        intf%input_fmt(i) = extract (fmt, i, i)
    end do
    intf%input_fmt(fmt_len+1) = c_null_char
    intf%arg = arg
    allocate (intf%output_str (len (fmt) + sprintf_arg_get_length (arg) + 1))
end subroutine sprintf_interface_init

```

*<Formats: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine sprintf_interface_write (intf, unit)
    type(sprintf_interface_t), intent(in) :: intf
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, *) "Format string = ", "'", intf%input_fmt, "'"
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x)", advance = "no") "Argument = "
    call sprintf_arg_write (intf%arg, unit)
    if (intf%output_str_len > 0) then
        write (u, *) "Result string = ", &
            "'", intf%output_str (1:intf%output_str_len), "'"
    end if
end subroutine sprintf_interface_write

```

Return the output string:

*<Formats: procedures>+≡*

```

function sprintf_interface_get_result (intf) result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    type(sprintf_interface_t), intent(in) :: intf
    character(kind = c_char, len = max (intf%output_str_len, 0)) :: buffer
    integer :: i
    if (intf%output_str_len > 0) then
        do i = 1, intf%output_str_len
            buffer(i:i) = intf%output_str(i)
        end do
        string = buffer(1:intf%output_str_len)
    else
        string = ""
    end if
end function sprintf_interface_get_result

```

*<Formats: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine sprintf_interface_apply_sprintf (intf)
    type(sprintf_interface_t), intent(inout) :: intf
    call sprintf_arg_apply_sprintf &
        (intf%arg, intf%input_fmt, intf%output_str, intf%output_str_len)
end subroutine sprintf_interface_apply_sprintf

```

Import the interfaces defined in the previous section:

*<Formats: interfaces>+≡*

*<sprintf interfaces>*



## Scan the format string

Chop it into pieces that contain one conversion specifier each. The zero-th piece contains the part before the first specifier. Check the specifiers and allow only the subset that we support. Also check for an exact match between conversion specifiers and input arguments. The result is an allocated array of `sprintf_interface` object; each one contains a piece of the format string and the corresponding argument.

*(Formats: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine chop_and_check_format_string (fmt, arg, intf)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: fmt
  type(sprintf_arg_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: arg
  type(sprintf_interface_t), dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable :: intf
  integer :: n_args, i
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: split_fmt
  type(string_t) :: word, buffer, separator
  integer :: pos, length, l
  logical :: ok
  type(sprintf_arg_t) :: arg_null
  ok = .true.
  length = 0
  n_args = size (arg)
  allocate (split_fmt (0:n_args))
  split_fmt = ""
  buffer = fmt
  SCAN_ARGS: do i = 1, n_args
    FIND_CONVERSION: do
      call split (buffer, word, "%", separator=separator)
      if (separator == "") then
        call msg_message ('"' // char (fmt) // '"')
        call msg_error ("C-formatting string: " &
          // "too few conversion specifiers in format string")
        ok = .false.; exit SCAN_ARGS
      end if
      split_fmt(i-1) = split_fmt(i-1) // word
      if (extract (buffer, 1, 1) /= "%") then
        split_fmt(i) = "%"
        exit FIND_CONVERSION
      else
        split_fmt(i-1) = split_fmt(i-1) // "%"
      end if
    end do FIND_CONVERSION
    pos = verify (buffer, "#0-+ ") ! Flag characters (zero or more)
    split_fmt(i) = split_fmt(i) // extract (buffer, 1, pos-1)
    buffer = remove (buffer, 1, pos-1)
    pos = verify (buffer, "123456890") ! Field width
    word = extract (buffer, 1, pos-1)
    if (len (word) /= 0) then
      call read_int_from_string (word, len (word), 1)
      length = length + 1
    end if
  end do
```



```

split_fmt(i) = split_fmt(i) // word
buffer = remove (buffer, 1, pos-1)
if (extract (buffer, 1, 1) == ".") then
    buffer = remove (buffer, 1, 1)
    pos = verify (buffer, "1234567890")    ! Precision
    split_fmt(i) = split_fmt(i) // "." // extract (buffer, 1, pos-1)
    buffer = remove (buffer, 1, pos-1)
end if
! Length modifier would come here, but is not allowed
select case (char (extract (buffer, 1, 1))) ! conversion specifier
case ("d", "i")
    if (arg(i)%type /= ARGTYPE_INT) then
        call msg_message (''' // char (fmt) // ''')
        call msg_error ("C-formatting string: " &
            // "argument type mismatch: integer value expected")
        ok = .false.; exit SCAN_ARGS
    end if
case ("e", "E", "f", "F", "g", "G")
    if (arg(i)%type /= ARGTYPE_REAL) then
        call msg_message (''' // char (fmt) // ''')
        call msg_error ("C-formatting string: " &
            // "argument type mismatch: real value expected")
        ok = .false.; exit SCAN_ARGS
    end if
case ("s")
    if (arg(i)%type /= ARGTYPE_STR) then
        call msg_message (''' // char (fmt) // ''')
        call msg_error ("C-formatting string: " &
            // "argument type mismatch: logical or string value expected")
        ok = .false.; exit SCAN_ARGS
    end if
case default
    call msg_message (''' // char (fmt) // ''')
    call msg_error ("C-formatting string: " &
        // "illegal or incomprehensible conversion specifier")
    ok = .false.; exit SCAN_ARGS
end select
split_fmt(i) = split_fmt(i) // extract (buffer, 1, 1)
buffer = remove (buffer, 1, 1)
end do SCAN_ARGS
if (ok) then
    FIND_EXTRA_CONVERSION: do
        call split (buffer, word, "%", separator=separator)
        split_fmt(n_args) = split_fmt(n_args) // word // separator
        if (separator == "") exit FIND_EXTRA_CONVERSION
        if (extract (buffer, 1, 1) == "%") then
            split_fmt(n_args) = split_fmt(n_args) // "%"
            buffer = remove (buffer, 1, 1)
        else
            call msg_message (''' // char (fmt) // ''')
            call msg_error ("C-formatting string: " &
                // "too many conversion specifiers in format string")
            ok = .false.; exit FIND_EXTRA_CONVERSION
        end if
    end do
end if

```



```

        end do FIND_EXTRA_CONVERSION
        split_fmt(n_args) = split_fmt(n_args) // buffer
        allocate (intf (0:n_args))
        call sprintf_interface_init (intf(0), split_fmt(0), arg_null)
        do i = 1, n_args
            call sprintf_interface_init (intf(i), split_fmt(i), arg(i))
        end do
    else
        allocate (intf (0))
    end if
contains
    subroutine read_int_from_string (word, length, l)
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: word
        integer, intent(in) :: length
        integer, intent(out) :: l
        character(len=length) :: buffer
        buffer = word
        read (buffer, *) l
    end subroutine read_int_from_string
end subroutine chop_and_check_format_string

```

### 5.6.2 API

*<Formats: public>+≡*

```
public :: sprintf
```

*<Formats: procedures>+≡*

```

function sprintf (fmt, arg) result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: fmt
    type(sprintf_arg_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: arg
    type(sprintf_interface_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: intf
    integer :: i
    string = ""
    call chop_and_check_format_string (fmt, arg, intf)
    if (size (intf) > 0) then
        do i = 0, ubound (intf, 1)
            call sprintf_interface_apply sprintf (intf(i))
            string = string // sprintf_interface_get_result (intf(i))
        end do
    end if
end function sprintf

```

### 5.6.3 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

*<formats\_ut.f90>≡*

*<File header>*

```

module formats_ut
    use unit_tests

```



```

        use formats_uti

        <Standard module head>

        <Formats: public test>

        contains

        <Formats: test driver>

        end module formats_ut
    <formats_uti.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module formats_uti

        <Use kinds>
        <Use strings>

        use formats

        <Standard module head>

        <Formats: test declarations>

        <Formats: test types>

        contains

        <Formats: tests>

        end module formats_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
    <Formats: public test>≡
        public :: format_test
    <Formats: test driver>≡
        subroutine format_test (u, results)
            integer, intent(in) :: u
            type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
            <Formats: execute tests>
            end subroutine format_test

    <Formats: execute tests>≡
        call test (format_1, "format_1", &
            "check formatting routines", &
            u, results)
    <Formats: test declarations>≡
        public :: format_1
    <Formats: tests>≡
        subroutine format_1 (u)
            integer, intent(in) :: u

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "**** Test 1: a string ****"
write (u, "(A)")
call test_run (var_str("%s"), 1, [4], ['abcdefghij'], u)
write (u, "(A)")  "**** Test 2: two integers ****"
write (u, "(A)")
call test_run (var_str("%d,%d"), 2, [2, 2], ['42', '13'], u)
write (u, "(A)")  "**** Test 3: floating point number ****"
write (u, "(A)")
call test_run (var_str("%8.4f"), 1, [3], ['42567.12345'], u)
write (u, "(A)")  "**** Test 4: general expression ****"
call test_run (var_str("%g"), 1, [3], ['3.1415'], u)
contains
  subroutine test_run (fmt, n_args, type, buffer, unit)
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: fmt
    integer, intent(in) :: n_args, unit
    logical :: lval
    integer :: ival
    real(default) :: rval
    integer :: i
    type(string_t) :: string
    type(sprintf_arg_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: arg
    integer, dimension(n_args), intent(in) :: type
    character(*), dimension(n_args), intent(in) :: buffer
    write (unit, "(A,A)")  "Format string :", char(fmt)
    write (unit, "(A,I1)")  "Number of args:", n_args
    allocate (arg (n_args))
    do i = 1, n_args
      write (unit, "(A,I1)")  "Argument (type ) = ", type(i)
      select case (type(i))
        case (ARGTYPE_LOG)
          read (buffer(i), *) lval
          call sprintf_arg_init (arg(i), lval)
        case (ARGTYPE_INT)
          read (buffer(i), *) ival
          call sprintf_arg_init (arg(i), ival)
        case (ARGTYPE_REAL)
          read (buffer(i), *) rval
          call sprintf_arg_init (arg(i), rval)
        case (ARGTYPE_STR)
          call sprintf_arg_init (arg(i), var_str (trim (buffer(i))))
      end select
    end do
    string = sprintf (fmt, arg)
    write (unit, "(A,A,A)")  "Result: '", char (string), "'"
    deallocate (arg)
  end subroutine test_run
end subroutine format_1

```

## 5.7 CPU timing

The time is stored in a simple derived type which just holds a floating-point number.



```

⟨cputime.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

  module cputime

    ⟨Use kinds⟩
    use io_units
    ⟨Use strings⟩
    use diagnostics

    ⟨Standard module head⟩

    ⟨CPU time: public⟩

    ⟨CPU time: types⟩

    ⟨CPU time: interfaces⟩

    contains

    ⟨CPU time: procedures⟩

  end module cputime

```

The CPU time is a floating-point number with an arbitrary reference time. It is single precision (default real, not `real(default)`). It is measured in seconds.

```

⟨CPU time: public⟩≡
  public :: time_t

⟨CPU time: types⟩≡
  type :: time_t
    private
    logical :: known = .false.
    real :: value = 0
    contains
    ⟨CPU time: time: TBP⟩
  end type time_t

⟨CPU time: time: TBP⟩≡
  procedure :: write => time_write

⟨CPU time: procedures⟩≡
  subroutine time_write (object, unit)
    class(time_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "Time in seconds ="
    if (object%known) then
      write (u, "(1x,ES10.3)") object%value
    else
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "[unknown]"
    end if
  end subroutine time_write

```



Set the current time

```
<CPU time: time: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_current => time_set_current

<CPU time: procedures>+≡
  subroutine time_set_current (time)
    class(time_t), intent(out) :: time
    integer :: msec
    call system_clock (msec)
    time%value = real (msec) / 1000.
    time%known = time%value > 0
  end subroutine time_set_current
```

Assign to a real(default value. If the time is undefined, return zero.

```
<CPU time: public>+≡
  public :: assignment(=)

<CPU time: interfaces>≡
  interface assignment(=)
    module procedure real_assign_time
    module procedure real_default_assign_time
  end interface

<CPU time: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine real_assign_time (r, time)
    real, intent(out) :: r
    class(time_t), intent(in) :: time
    if (time%known) then
      r = time%value
    else
      r = 0
    end if
  end subroutine real_assign_time

  pure subroutine real_default_assign_time (r, time)
    real(default), intent(out) :: r
    class(time_t), intent(in) :: time
    if (time%known) then
      r = time%value
    else
      r = 0
    end if
  end subroutine real_default_assign_time
```

Assign an integer or (single precision) real value to the time object.

```
<CPU time: time: TBP>+≡
  generic :: assignment(=) => time_assign_from_integer, time_assign_from_real
  procedure, private :: time_assign_from_integer
  procedure, private :: time_assign_from_real

<CPU time: procedures>+≡
  subroutine time_assign_from_integer (time, ival)
    class(time_t), intent(out) :: time
    integer, intent(in) :: ival
```



```

        time%value = ival
        time%known = .true.
    end subroutine time_assign_from_integer

    subroutine time_assign_from_real (time, rval)
        class(time_t), intent(out) :: time
        real, intent(in) :: rval
        time%value = rval
        time%known = .true.
    end subroutine time_assign_from_real

```

Add times and compute time differences. If any input value is undefined, the result is undefined.

```

<CPU time: time: TBP>+≡
    generic :: operator(-) => subtract_times
    generic :: operator(+) => add_times
    procedure, private :: subtract_times
    procedure, private :: add_times

<CPU time: procedures>+≡
    pure function subtract_times (t_end, t_begin) result (time)
        type(time_t) :: time
        class(time_t), intent(in) :: t_end, t_begin
        if (t_end%known .and. t_begin%known) then
            time%known = .true.
            time%value = t_end%value - t_begin%value
        end if
    end function subtract_times

    pure function add_times (t1, t2) result (time)
        type(time_t) :: time
        class(time_t), intent(in) :: t1, t2
        if (t1%known .and. t2%known) then
            time%known = .true.
            time%value = t1%value + t2%value
        end if
    end function add_times

```

Check if a time is known, so we can use it:

```

<CPU time: time: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_known => time_is_known

<CPU time: procedures>+≡
    function time_is_known (time) result (flag)
        class(time_t), intent(in) :: time
        logical :: flag
        flag = time%known
    end function time_is_known

```

We define functions for converting the time into ss / mm:ss / hh:mm:ss / dd:mm:hh:ss.

```

<CPU time: time: TBP>+≡
    generic :: expand => time_expand_s, time_expand_ms, &

```



```

        time_expand_hms, time_expand_dhms
procedure, private :: time_expand_s
procedure, private :: time_expand_ms
procedure, private :: time_expand_hms
procedure, private :: time_expand_dhms
<CPU time: procedures>+≡
subroutine time_expand_s (time, sec)
  class(time_t), intent(in) :: time
  integer, intent(out) :: sec
  if (time%known) then
    sec = time%value
  else
    call msg_bug ("Time: attempt to expand undefined value")
  end if
end subroutine time_expand_s

subroutine time_expand_ms (time, min, sec)
  class(time_t), intent(in) :: time
  integer, intent(out) :: min, sec
  if (time%known) then
    if (time%value >= 0) then
      sec = mod (int (time%value), 60)
    else
      sec = - mod (int (- time%value), 60)
    end if
    min = time%value / 60
  else
    call msg_bug ("Time: attempt to expand undefined value")
  end if
end subroutine time_expand_ms

subroutine time_expand_hms (time, hour, min, sec)
  class(time_t), intent(in) :: time
  integer, intent(out) :: hour, min, sec
  call time%expand (min, sec)
  hour = min / 60
  if (min >= 0) then
    min = mod (min, 60)
  else
    min = - mod (-min, 60)
  end if
end subroutine time_expand_hms

subroutine time_expand_dhms (time, day, hour, min, sec)
  class(time_t), intent(in) :: time
  integer, intent(out) :: day, hour, min, sec
  call time%expand (hour, min, sec)
  day = hour / 24
  if (hour >= 0) then
    hour = mod (hour, 24)
  else
    hour = - mod (- hour, 24)
  end if
end subroutine time_expand_dhms

```



Use the above expansions to generate a time string.

```

(CPU time: time: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: to_string_s => time_to_string_s
  procedure :: to_string_ms => time_to_string_ms
  procedure :: to_string_hms => time_to_string_hms
  procedure :: to_string_dhms => time_to_string_dhms

(CPU time: procedures)+≡
  function time_to_string_s (time) result (str)
    class(time_t), intent(in) :: time
    type(string_t) :: str
    character(256) :: buffer
    integer :: s
    call time%expand (s)
    write (buffer, "(I0,'s')") s
    str = trim (buffer)
  end function time_to_string_s

  function time_to_string_ms (time, blank) result (str)
    class(time_t), intent(in) :: time
    logical, intent(in), optional :: blank
    type(string_t) :: str
    character(256) :: buffer
    integer :: s, m
    logical :: x_out
    x_out = .false.
    if (present (blank)) x_out = blank
    call time%expand (m, s)
    write (buffer, "(I0,'m:',I2.2,'s')") m, abs (s)
    str = trim (buffer)
    if (x_out) then
      str = replace (str, len(str)-1, "X")
    end if
  end function time_to_string_ms

  function time_to_string_hms (time) result (str)
    class(time_t), intent(in) :: time
    type(string_t) :: str
    character(256) :: buffer
    integer :: s, m, h
    call time%expand (h, m, s)
    write (buffer, "(I0,'h:',I2.2,'m:',I2.2,'s')") h, abs (m), abs (s)
    str = trim (buffer)
  end function time_to_string_hms

  function time_to_string_dhms (time) result (str)
    class(time_t), intent(in) :: time
    type(string_t) :: str
    character(256) :: buffer
    integer :: s, m, h, d
    call time%expand (d, h, m, s)
    write (buffer, "(I0,'d:',I2.2,'h:',I2.2,'m:',I2.2,'s')") &
      d, abs (h), abs (m), abs (s)

```



```

    str = trim (buffer)
end function time_to_string_dhms

```

### 5.7.1 Timer

A timer can measure real (wallclock) time differences. The base type corresponds to the result, i.e., time difference. The object contains two further times for start and stop time.

```

⟨CPU time: public⟩+≡
    public :: timer_t

⟨CPU time: types⟩+≡
    type, extends (time_t) :: timer_t
    private
        logical :: running = .false.
        type(time_t) :: t1, t2
    contains
        ⟨CPU time: timer: TBP⟩
    end type timer_t

```

Output. If the timer is running, we indicate this, otherwise write just the result.

```

⟨CPU time: timer: TBP⟩≡
    procedure :: write => timer_write

⟨CPU time: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine timer_write (object, unit)
        class(timer_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        if (object%running) then
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "Time in seconds = [running]"
        else
            call object%time_t%write (u)
        end if
    end subroutine timer_write

```

Start the timer: store the current time in the first entry and adapt the status. We forget any previous values.

```

⟨CPU time: timer: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: start => timer_start

⟨CPU time: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine timer_start (timer)
        class(timer_t), intent(out) :: timer
        call timer%t1%set_current ()
        timer%running = .true.
    end subroutine timer_start

```

Restart the timer: simply adapt the status, keeping the start time.

```

⟨CPU time: timer: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: restart => timer_restart

```



```

<CPU time: procedures>+≡
subroutine timer_restart (timer)
  class(timer_t), intent(inout) :: timer
  if (timer%t1%known .and. .not. timer%running) then
    timer%running = .true.
  else
    call msg_bug ("Timer: restart attempt from wrong status")
  end if
end subroutine timer_restart

```

Stop the timer: store the current time in the second entry, adapt the status, and compute the elapsed time.

```

<CPU time: timer: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: stop => timer_stop

<CPU time: procedures>+≡
subroutine timer_stop (timer)
  class(timer_t), intent(inout) :: timer
  call timer%t2%set_current ()
  timer%running = .false.
  call timer%evaluate ()
end subroutine timer_stop

```

Manually set the time (for unit test)

```

<CPU time: timer: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_test_time1 => timer_set_test_time1
  procedure :: set_test_time2 => timer_set_test_time2

<CPU time: procedures>+≡
subroutine timer_set_test_time1 (timer, t)
  class(timer_t), intent(inout) :: timer
  integer, intent(in) :: t
  timer%t1 = t
end subroutine timer_set_test_time1

subroutine timer_set_test_time2 (timer, t)
  class(timer_t), intent(inout) :: timer
  integer, intent(in) :: t
  timer%t2 = t
end subroutine timer_set_test_time2

```

This is separate, available for the unit test.

```

<CPU time: timer: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: evaluate => timer_evaluate

<CPU time: procedures>+≡
subroutine timer_evaluate (timer)
  class(timer_t), intent(inout) :: timer
  timer%time_t = timer%t2 - timer%t1
end subroutine timer_evaluate

```



### 5.7.2 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

*<ctime\_ut.f90>*≡  
*<File header>*

```
module cptime_ut
  use unit_tests
  use cptime_uti
```

*<Standard module head>*

*<CPU time: public test>*

**contains**

*<CPU time: test driver>*

```
end module cptime_ut
```

*<ctime\_uti.f90>*≡  
*<File header>*

```
module cptime_uti
```

*<Use strings>*

```
  use cptime
```

*<Standard module head>*

*<CPU time: test declarations>*

**contains**

*<CPU time: tests>*

```
end module cptime_uti
```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

*<CPU time: public test>*≡  
**public** :: cptime\_test

*<CPU time: test driver>*≡  
subroutine cptime\_test (u, results)  
 integer, intent(in) :: u  
 type(test\_results\_t), intent(inout) :: results  
*<CPU time: execute tests>*  
end subroutine cptime\_test

#### Basic tests

Check basic functions of the time object. The part which we can't check is getting the actual time from the system clock, since the output will not be



reproducible. However, we can check time formats and operations.

```
<CPU time: execute tests>≡
  call test (cputime_1, "cputime_1", &
    "time operations", &
    u, results)

<CPU time: test declarations>≡
  public :: cputime_1

<CPU time: tests>≡
  subroutine cputime_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(time_t) :: time, time1, time2
    real :: t
    integer :: d, h, m, s

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: cputime_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: check time operations"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Undefined time"
    write (u, *)

    call time%write (u)

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Set time to zero"
    write (u, *)

    time = 0
    call time%write (u)

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Set time to 1.234 s"
    write (u, *)

    time = 1.234
    call time%write (u)

    t = time
    write (u, "(1x,A,F6.3)")  "Time as real =", t

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute time difference"
    write (u, *)

    time1 = 5.33
    time2 = 7.55
    time = time2 - time1

    call time1%write (u)
    call time2%write (u)
    call time%write (u)

    write (u, *)
```



```

write (u, "(A)") "* Compute time sum"
write (u, *)

time = time2 + time1

call time1%write (u)
call time2%write (u)
call time%write (u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "* Expand time"
write (u, *)

time1 = ((24 + 1) * 60 + 1) * 60 + 1
time2 = ((3 * 24 + 23) * 60 + 59) * 60 + 59

call time1%expand (s)
write (u, 1) "s =", s
call time1%expand (m,s)
write (u, 1) "ms =", m, s
call time1%expand (h,m,s)
write (u, 1) "hms =", h, m, s
call time1%expand (d,h,m,s)
write (u, 1) "dhms =", d, h, m, s

call time2%expand (s)
write (u, 1) "s =", s
call time2%expand (m,s)
write (u, 1) "ms =", m, s
call time2%expand (h,m,s)
write (u, 1) "hms =", h, m, s
call time2%expand (d,h,m,s)
write (u, 1) "dhms =", d, h, m, s

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "* Expand negative time"
write (u, *)

time1 = - (((24 + 1) * 60 + 1) * 60 + 1)
time2 = - (((3 * 24 + 23) * 60 + 59) * 60 + 59)

call time1%expand (s)
write (u, 1) "s =", s
call time1%expand (m,s)
write (u, 1) "ms =", m, s
call time1%expand (h,m,s)
write (u, 1) "hms =", h, m, s
call time1%expand (d,h,m,s)
write (u, 1) "dhms =", d, h, m, s

call time2%expand (s)
write (u, 1) "s =", s
call time2%expand (m,s)
write (u, 1) "ms =", m, s

```



```

call time2%expand (h,m,s)
write (u, 1) "hms =", h, m, s
call time2%expand (d,h,m,s)
write (u, 1) "dhms =", d, h, m, s

1  format (1x,A,1x,4(I0,:',':'))

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "* String from time"
write (u, *)

time1 = ((24 + 1) * 60 + 1) * 60 + 1
time2 = ((3 * 24 + 23) * 60 + 59) * 60 + 59

write (u, "(A)") char (time1%to_string_s ())
write (u, "(A)") char (time1%to_string_ms ())
write (u, "(A)") char (time1%to_string_hms ())
write (u, "(A)") char (time1%to_string_dhms ())

write (u, "(A)") char (time2%to_string_s ())
write (u, "(A)") char (time2%to_string_ms ())
write (u, "(A)") char (time2%to_string_hms ())
write (u, "(A)") char (time2%to_string_dhms ())

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Blanking out the last second entry"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") char (time1%to_string_ms ())
write (u, "(A)") char (time1%to_string_ms (.true.))

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "* String from negative time"
write (u, *)

time1 = -(((24 + 1) * 60 + 1) * 60 + 1)
time2 = -(((3 * 24 + 23) * 60 + 59) * 60 + 59)

write (u, "(A)") char (time1%to_string_s ())
write (u, "(A)") char (time1%to_string_ms ())
write (u, "(A)") char (time1%to_string_hms ())
write (u, "(A)") char (time1%to_string_dhms ())

write (u, "(A)") char (time2%to_string_s ())
write (u, "(A)") char (time2%to_string_ms ())
write (u, "(A)") char (time2%to_string_hms ())
write (u, "(A)") char (time2%to_string_dhms ())

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: cputime_1"

end subroutine cputime_1

```



## Timer tests

Check a timer object.

```
<CPU time: execute tests>+≡
    call test (cputime_2, "cputime_2", &
               "timer", &
               u, results)

<CPU time: test declarations>+≡
    public :: cputime_2

<CPU time: tests>+≡
    subroutine cputime_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(timer_t) :: timer

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: cputime_2"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: check timer"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Undefined timer"
        write (u, *)

        call timer%write (u)

        write (u, *)
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Start timer"
        write (u, *)

        call timer%start ()
        call timer%write (u)

        write (u, *)
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Stop timer (injecting fake timings)"
        write (u, *)

        call timer%stop ()
        call timer%set_test_time1 (2)
        call timer%set_test_time2 (5)
        call timer%evaluate ()
        call timer%write (u)

        write (u, *)
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Restart timer"
        write (u, *)

        call timer%restart ()
        call timer%write (u)

        write (u, *)
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Stop timer again (injecting fake timing)"
        write (u, *)

        call timer%stop ()
        call timer%set_test_time2 (10)
```



```
call timer%evaluate ()
call timer%write (u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: cputime_2"

end subroutine cputime_2
```



## Chapter 6

# Combinatorics

These modules implement standard algorithms (sorting, hashing, etc.) that are not available in Fortran.

Fortran doesn't support generic programming, therefore the algorithms are implemented only for specific data types.

**bytes** Derived types for bytes and words.

**hashes** Types and tools for setting up hashtables.

**md5** The MD5 algorithm for message digest.

**permutations** Permuting an array of integers.

**sorting** Sorting integer and real values.

**grids**  $d$ -dimensional grids can be saved to disk and used for interpolation, maximum finding, etc.

### 6.1 Bytes and such

In a few instances we will need the notion of a byte (8-bit) and a word (32 bit), even a 64-bit word. A block of 512 bit is also needed (for MD5).

We rely on integers up to 64 bit being supported by the processor. The main difference to standard integers is the interpretation as unsigned integers.

`<bytes.f90>`  $\equiv$   
*<File header>*

```
module bytes
```

```
    use kinds, only: i8, i32, i64
    use io_units
```

*<Standard module head>*

*<Bytes: public>*

*<Bytes: types>*



*⟨Bytes: parameters⟩*

*⟨Bytes: interfaces⟩*

**contains**

*⟨Bytes: procedures⟩*

**end module bytes**

### 6.1.1 8-bit words: bytes

This is essentially a wrapper around 8-bit integers. The wrapper emphasises their special interpretation as a sequence of bits. However, we interpret bytes as unsigned integers.

*⟨Bytes: public⟩*≡

**public :: byte\_t**

*⟨Bytes: types⟩*≡

**type :: byte\_t**

**private**

**integer(i8) :: i**

**end type byte\_t**

*⟨Bytes: public⟩*+≡

**public :: byte\_zero**

*⟨Bytes: parameters⟩*≡

**type(byte\_t), parameter :: byte\_zero = byte\_t (0\_i8)**

Set a byte from 8-bit integer:

*⟨Bytes: public⟩*+≡

**public :: assignment(=)**

*⟨Bytes: interfaces⟩*≡

**interface assignment(=)**

**module procedure set\_byte\_from\_i8**

**end interface**

*⟨Bytes: procedures⟩*≡

**subroutine set\_byte\_from\_i8 (b, i)**

**type(byte\_t), intent(out) :: b**

**integer(i8), intent(in) :: i**

**b%i = i**

**end subroutine set\_byte\_from\_i8**

Write a byte in one of two formats: either as a hexadecimal number (two digits, default) or as a decimal number (one to three digits). The decimal version is nontrivial because bytes are unsigned integers. Optionally append a newline.

*⟨Bytes: public⟩*+≡

**public :: byte\_write**



```

<Bytes: interfaces>+≡
    interface byte_write
        module procedure byte_write_unit, byte_write_string
    end interface

<Bytes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine byte_write_unit (b, unit, decimal, newline)
        type(byte_t), intent(in), optional :: b
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: decimal, newline
        logical :: dc, nl
        type(word32_t) :: w
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        dc = .false.; if (present (decimal)) dc = decimal
        nl = .false.; if (present (newline)) nl = newline
        if (dc) then
            w = b
            write (u, '(I3)', advance='no') w%i
        else
            write (u, '(z2.2)', advance='no') b%i
        end if
        if (nl) write (u, *)
    end subroutine byte_write_unit

```

The string version is hex-only

```

<Bytes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine byte_write_string (b, s)
        type(byte_t), intent(in) :: b
        character(len=2), intent(inout) :: s
        write (s, '(z2.2)') b%i
    end subroutine byte_write_string

```

### 6.1.2 32-bit words

This is not exactly a 32-bit integer. A word is to be filled with bytes, and it may be partially filled. The filling is done lowest-byte first, highest-byte last. We count the bits, so fill should be either 0, 8, 16, 24, or 32. In printing words, we correspondingly distinguish between printing zeros and printing blanks.

```

<Bytes: public>+≡
    public :: word32_t

<Bytes: types>+≡
    type :: word32_t
        private
        integer(i32) :: i
        integer :: fill = 0
    end type word32_t

```

Assignment: the word is filled by inserting a 32-bit integer

```

<Bytes: interfaces>+≡
    interface assignment(=)

```



```

        module procedure word32_set_from_i32
        module procedure word32_set_from_byte
    end interface
<Bytes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine word32_set_from_i32 (w, i)
        type(word32_t), intent(out) :: w
        integer(i32), intent(in) :: i
        w%i = i
        w%fill = 32
    end subroutine word32_set_from_i32

```

Reverse assignment to a 32-bit integer. We do not check the fill status.

```

<Bytes: interfaces>+≡
    interface assignment(=)
        module procedure i32_from_word32
    end interface
<Bytes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine i32_from_word32 (i, w)
        integer(i32), intent(out) :: i
        type(word32_t), intent(in) :: w
        i = w%i
    end subroutine i32_from_word32

```

Filling with a 8-bit integer is slightly tricky, because in this interpretation integers are unsigned.

```

<Bytes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine word32_set_from_byte (w, b)
        type(word32_t), intent(out) :: w
        type(byte_t), intent(in) :: b
        if (b%i >= 0_i8) then
            w%i = b%i
        else
            w%i = 2_i32*(huge(0_i8)+1_i32) + b%i
        end if
        w%fill = 32
    end subroutine word32_set_from_byte

```

Check the fill status

```

<Bytes: public>+≡
    public :: word32_empty, word32_filled, word32_fill
<Bytes: procedures>+≡
    function word32_empty (w)
        type(word32_t), intent(in) :: w
        logical :: word32_empty
        word32_empty = (w%fill == 0)
    end function word32_empty

    function word32_filled (w)
        type(word32_t), intent(in) :: w
        logical :: word32_filled
        word32_filled = (w%fill == 32)
    end function word32_filled

```



```

end function word32_filled

function word32_fill (w)
    type(word32_t), intent(in) :: w
    integer :: word32_fill
    word32_fill = w%fill
end function word32_fill

```

Partial assignment: append a byte to a partially filled word. (Note: no assignment if the word is filled, so check this before if necessary.)

```

<Bytes: public>+≡
    public :: word32_append_byte

<Bytes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine word32_append_byte (w, b)
        type(word32_t), intent(inout) :: w
        type(byte_t), intent(in) :: b
        type(word32_t) :: w1
        if (.not. word32_filled (w)) then
            w1 = b
            call mvbits (w1%i, 0, 8, w%i, w%fill)
            w%fill = w%fill + 8
        end if
    end subroutine word32_append_byte

```

Extract a byte from a word. The argument *i* is the position, which may be 0, 1, 2, or 3.

For the final assignment, we set the highest bit separately. Otherwise, we might trigger an overflow condition for a compiler with strict checking turned on.

```

<Bytes: public>+≡
    public :: byte_from_word32

<Bytes: procedures>+≡
    function byte_from_word32 (w, i) result (b)
        type(word32_t), intent(in) :: w
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        type(byte_t) :: b
        integer(i32) :: j
        j = 0
        if (i >= 0 .and. i*8 < w%fill) then
            call mvbits (w%i, i*8, 8, j, 0)
        end if
        b%i = int (ibclr (j, 7), kind=i8)
        if (btest (j, 7)) b%i = ibset (b%i, 7)
    end function byte_from_word32

```

Write a word to file or STDOUT. We understand words as unsigned integers, therefore we cannot use the built-in routine unchanged. However, we can make use of the existence of 64-bit integers and their output routine.

In hexadecimal format, the default version prints eight hex characters, highest-first. The `bytes` version prints four bytes (two-hex characters), lowest first, with



spaces in-between. The decimal bytes version is analogous. In the `bytes` version, missing bytes are printed as whitespace.

```

<Bytes: public>+≡
    public :: word32_write

<Bytes: interfaces>+≡
    interface word32_write
        module procedure word32_write_unit
    end interface

<Bytes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine word32_write_unit (w, unit, bytes, decimal, newline)
        type(word32_t), intent(in) :: w
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: bytes, decimal, newline
        logical :: dc, by, nl
        type(word64_t) :: ww
        integer :: i, u
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        by = .false.; if (present (bytes)) by = bytes
        dc = .false.; if (present (decimal)) dc = decimal
        nl = .false.; if (present (newline)) nl = newline
        if (by) then
            do i = 0, 3
                if (i>0) write (u, '(1x)', advance='no')
                if (8*i < w%fill) then
                    call byte_write (byte_from_word32 (w, i), unit, decimal=decimal)
                else if (dc) then
                    write (u, '(3x)', advance='no')
                else
                    write (u, '(2x)', advance='no')
                end if
            end do
        else if (dc) then
            ww = w
            write (u, '(I10)', advance='no') ww%i
        else
            select case (w%fill)
            case ( 0)
            case ( 8); write (6, '(1x,z8.2)', advance='no') ibits (w%i, 0, 8)
            case (16); write (6, '(1x,z8.4)', advance='no') ibits (w%i, 0,16)
            case (24); write (6, '(1x,z8.6)', advance='no') ibits (w%i, 0,24)
            case (32); write (6, '(1x,z8.8)', advance='no') ibits (w%i, 0,32)
            end select
        end if
        if (nl) write (u, *)
    end subroutine word32_write_unit

```

### 6.1.3 Operations on 32-bit words

Define the usual logical operations, as well as addition (mod  $2^{32}$ ). We assume that all operands are completely filled.

```

<Bytes: public>+≡

```



```

    public :: not, ior, ieor, iand, ishft, ishftc
<Bytes: interfaces>+≡
    interface not
        module procedure word_not
    end interface
    interface ior
        module procedure word_or
    end interface
    interface ieor
        module procedure word_eor
    end interface
    interface iand
        module procedure word_and
    end interface
    interface ishft
        module procedure word_shft
    end interface
    interface ishftc
        module procedure word_shftc
    end interface
<Bytes: procedures>+≡
    function word_not (w1) result (w2)
        type(word32_t), intent(in) :: w1
        type(word32_t) :: w2
        w2 = not (w1%i)
    end function word_not

    function word_or (w1, w2) result (w3)
        type(word32_t), intent(in) :: w1, w2
        type(word32_t) :: w3
        w3 = ior (w1%i, w2%i)
    end function word_or

    function word_eor (w1, w2) result (w3)
        type(word32_t), intent(in) :: w1, w2
        type(word32_t) :: w3
        w3 = ieor (w1%i, w2%i)
    end function word_eor

    function word_and (w1, w2) result (w3)
        type(word32_t), intent(in) :: w1, w2
        type(word32_t) :: w3
        w3 = iand (w1%i, w2%i)
    end function word_and

    function word_shft (w1, s) result (w2)
        type(word32_t), intent(in) :: w1
        integer, intent(in) :: s
        type(word32_t) :: w2
        w2 = ishft (w1%i, s)
    end function word_shft

    function word_shftc (w1, s) result (w2)

```



```

    type(word32_t), intent(in) :: w1
    integer, intent(in) :: s
    type(word32_t) :: w2
    w2 = ishftc (w1%i, s, 32)
end function word_shftc

```

Addition is defined mod  $2^{32}$ , i.e., without overflow checking. This means that we have to work around a possible overflow check enforced by the compiler.

```

<Bytes: public>+≡
    public :: operator(+)

<Bytes: interfaces>+≡
    interface operator(+)
        module procedure word_add
        module procedure word_add_i8
        module procedure word_add_i32
    end interface

<Bytes: procedures>+≡
    function word_add (w1, w2) result (w3)
        type(word32_t), intent(in) :: w1, w2
        type(word32_t) :: w3
        integer(i64) :: j
        j = int (ibclr (w1%i, 31), i64) + int (ibclr (w2%i, 31), i64)
        w3 = int (ibclr (j, 31), kind=i32)
        if (btest (j, 31)) then
            if (btest (w1%i, 31) .eqv. btest (w2%i, 31)) w3 = ibset (w3%i, 31)
        else
            if (btest (w1%i, 31) .neqv. btest (w2%i, 31)) w3 = ibset (w3%i, 31)
        end if
    end function word_add

    function word_add_i8 (w1, i) result (w3)
        type(word32_t), intent(in) :: w1
        integer(i8), intent(in) :: i
        type(word32_t) :: w3
        integer(i64) :: j
        j = int (ibclr (w1%i, 31), i64) + int (ibclr (i, 7), i64)
        if (btest (i, 7)) j = j + 128
        w3 = int (ibclr (j, 31), kind=i32)
        if (btest (j, 31) .neqv. btest (w1%i, 31)) w3 = ibset (w3%i, 31)
    end function word_add_i8

    function word_add_i32 (w1, i) result (w3)
        type(word32_t), intent(in) :: w1
        integer(i32), intent(in) :: i
        type(word32_t) :: w3
        integer(i64) :: j
        j = int (ibclr (w1%i, 31), i64) + int (ibclr (i, 31), i64)
        w3 = int (ibclr (j, 31), kind=i32)
        if (btest (j, 31)) then
            if (btest (w1%i, 31) .eqv. btest (i, 31)) w3 = ibset (w3%i, 31)
        else
            if (btest (w1%i, 31) .neqv. btest (i, 31)) w3 = ibset (w3%i, 31)
        end if
    end function word_add_i32

```



```

        end if
    end function word_add_i32

```

#### 6.1.4 64-bit words

These objects consist of two 32-bit words. They thus can hold integer numbers larger than  $2^{32}$  (to be exact,  $2^{31}$  since FORTRAN integers are signed). The order is low-word, high-word.

```

<Bytes: public>+≡
    public :: word64_t

<Bytes: types>+≡
    type :: word64_t
        private
        integer(i64) :: i
    end type word64_t

```

Set a 64 bit word:

```

<Bytes: interfaces>+≡
    interface assignment(=)
        module procedure word64_set_from_i64
        module procedure word64_set_from_word32
    end interface

<Bytes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine word64_set_from_i64 (ww, i)
        type(word64_t), intent(out) :: ww
        integer(i64), intent(in) :: i
        ww%i = i
    end subroutine word64_set_from_i64

```

Filling with a 32-bit word:

```

<Bytes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine word64_set_from_word32 (ww, w)
        type(word64_t), intent(out) :: ww
        type(word32_t), intent(in) :: w
        if (w%i >= 0_i32) then
            ww%i = w%i
        else
            ww%i = 2_i64*(huge(0_i32)+1_i64) + w%i
        end if
    end subroutine word64_set_from_word32

```

Extract a byte from a word. The argument *i* is the position, which may be between 0 and 7.

For the final assignment, we set the highest bit separately. Otherwise, we might trigger an overflow condition for a compiler with strict checking turned on.

```

<Bytes: public>+≡
    public :: byte_from_word64, word32_from_word64

```



```

<Bytes: procedures>+≡
function byte_from_word64 (ww, i) result (b)
  type(word64_t), intent(in) :: ww
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  type(byte_t) :: b
  integer(i64) :: j
  j = 0
  if (i >= 0 .and. i*8 < 64) then
    call mvbits (ww%i, i*8, 8, j, 0)
  end if
  b%i = int (ibclr (j, 7), kind=i8)
  if (btest (j, 7)) b%i = ibset (b%i, 7)
end function byte_from_word64

```

Extract a 32-bit word from a 64-bit word. The position is either 0 or 1.

```

<Bytes: procedures>+≡
function word32_from_word64 (ww, i) result (w)
  type(word64_t), intent(in) :: ww
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  type(word32_t) :: w
  integer(i64) :: j
  j = 0
  select case (i)
    case (0); call mvbits (ww%i, 0, 32, j, 0)
    case (1); call mvbits (ww%i, 32, 32, j, 0)
  end select
  w = int (ibclr (j, 31), kind=i32)
  if (btest (j, 31)) w = ibset (w%i, 31)
end function word32_from_word64

```

Print a 64-bit word. Decimal version works up to  $2^{63}$ . The `words` version uses the 'word32' printout, separated by two spaces. The low-word is printed first. The `bytes` version also uses the 'word32' printout. This implies that the lowest byte is first. The default version prints a hexadecimal number without spaces, highest byte first.

```

<Bytes: public>+≡
public :: word64_write

<Bytes: interfaces>+≡
interface word64_write
  module procedure word64_write_unit
end interface

<Bytes: procedures>+≡
subroutine word64_write_unit (ww, unit, words, bytes, decimal, newline)
  type(word64_t), intent(in) :: ww
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: words, bytes, decimal, newline
  logical :: wo, by, dc, nl
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  wo = .false.; if (present (words)) wo = words
  by = .false.; if (present (bytes)) by = bytes
  dc = .false.; if (present (decimal)) dc = decimal

```



```

nl = .false.; if (present (newline)) nl = newline
if (wo .or. by) then
  call word32_write_unit (word32_from_word64 (ww, 0), unit, by, dc)
  write (u, '(2x)', advance='no')
  call word32_write_unit (word32_from_word64 (ww, 1), unit, by, dc)
else if (dc) then
  write (u, '(I19)', advance='no') ww%i
else
  write (u, '(Z16)', advance='no') ww%i
end if
if (nl) write (u, *)
end subroutine word64_write_unit

```

## 6.2 Hashtables

Hash tables, like lists, are not part of Fortran and must be defined on a per-case basis. In this section we define a module that contains a hash function.

Furthermore, for reference there is a complete framework of hashtable type definitions and access functions. This code is to be replicated where hash tables are used, mutatis mutandis.

```

<hashes.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module hashes

    use kinds, only: i8, i32
    use bytes

    <Standard module head>

    <Hashes: public>

    contains

    <Hashes: procedures>

  end module hashes

```

### 6.2.1 The hash function

This is the one-at-a-time hash function by Bob Jenkins (from Wikipedia), re-implemented in Fortran. The function works on an array of bytes (8-bit integers), as could be produced by, e.g., the `transfer` function, and returns a single 32-bit integer. For determining the position in a hashtable, one can pick the lower bits of the result as appropriate to the hashtable size (which should be a power of 2). Note that we are working on signed integers, so the interpretation of values differs from the C version. This should not matter in practice, however.

```

<Hashes: public>≡
  public :: hash

```



```

<Hashes: procedures>≡
function hash (key) result (hashval)
    integer(i32) :: hashval
    integer(i8), dimension(:), intent(in) :: key
    type(word32_t) :: w
    integer :: i
    w = 0_i32
    do i = 1, size (key)
        w = w + key(i)
        w = w + ishft (w, 10)
        w = ieor (w, ishft (w, -6))
    end do
    w = w + ishft (w, 3)
    w = ieor (w, ishft (w, -11))
    w = w + ishft (w, 15)
    hashval = w
end function hash

```

## 6.2.2 The hash table

We define a generic hashtable type (that depends on the `hash_data_t` type) together with associated methods.

This is a template:

```

<Hashtables: types>≡
type :: hash_data_t
    integer :: i
end type hash_data_t

```

Associated methods:

```

<Hashtables: procedures>≡
subroutine hash_data_final (data)
    type(hash_data_t), intent(inout) :: data
end subroutine hash_data_final

subroutine hash_data_write (data, unit)
    type(hash_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u, *) data%i
end subroutine hash_data_write

```

Each hash entry stores the unmasked hash value, the key, and points to actual data if present. Note that this could be an allocatable scalar in principle, but making it a pointer avoids deep copy when expanding the hashtable.

```

<Hashtables: types>+≡
type :: hash_entry_t
    integer(i32) :: hashval = 0
    integer(i8), dimension(:), allocatable :: key
    type(hash_data_t), pointer :: data => null ()
end type hash_entry_t

```



The hashtable object holds the actual table, the number of filled entries and the number of entries after which the size should be doubled. The mask is equal to the table size minus one and thus coincides with the upper bound of the table index, which starts at zero.

```

<Hashtables: types>+≡
type :: hashtable_t
  integer :: n_entries = 0
  real :: fill_ratio = 0
  integer :: n_entries_max = 0
  integer(i32) :: mask = 0
  type(hash_entry_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: entry
end type hashtable_t

```

Initializer: The size has to be a power of two, the fill ratio is a real (machine-default!) number between 0 and 1.

```

<Hashtables: procedures>+≡
subroutine hashtable_init (hashtable, size, fill_ratio)
  type(hashtable_t), intent(out) :: hashtable
  integer, intent(in) :: size
  real, intent(in) :: fill_ratio
  hashtable%fill_ratio = fill_ratio
  hashtable%n_entries_max = size * fill_ratio
  hashtable%mask = size - 1
  allocate (hashtable%entry (0:hashtable%mask))
end subroutine hashtable_init

```

Finalizer: This calls a `hash_data_final` subroutine which must exist.

```

<Hashtables: procedures>+≡
subroutine hashtable_final (hashtable)
  type(hashtable_t), intent(inout) :: hashtable
  integer :: i
  do i = 0, hashtable%mask
    if (associated (hashtable%entry(i)%data)) then
      call hash_data_final (hashtable%entry(i)%data)
      deallocate (hashtable%entry(i)%data)
    end if
  end do
  deallocate (hashtable%entry)
end subroutine hashtable_final

```

Output. Here, we refer to a `hash_data_write` subroutine.

```

<Hashtables: procedures>+≡
subroutine hashtable_write (hashtable, unit)
  type(hashtable_t), intent(in) :: hashtable
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  do i = 0, hashtable%mask
    if (associated (hashtable%entry(i)%data)) then
      write (u, *) i, "(hash =", hashtable%entry(i)%hashval, ")", &

```



```

        hashtable%entry(i)%key
        call hash_data_write (hashtable%entry(i)%data, unit)
    end if
end do
end subroutine hashtable_write

```

### 6.2.3 Hashtable insertion

Insert a single entry with the hash value as trial place. If the table is filled, first expand it.

```

(Hashtables: procedures) +=
subroutine hashtable_insert (hashtable, key, data)
    type(hashtable_t), intent(inout) :: hashtable
    integer(i8), dimension(:), intent(in) :: key
    type(hash_data_t), intent(in), target :: data
    integer(i32) :: h
    if (hashtable%n_entries >= hashtable%n_entries_max) &
        call hashtable_expand (hashtable)
    h = hash (key)
    call hashtable_insert_rec (hashtable, h, h, key, data)
end subroutine hashtable_insert

```

We need this auxiliary routine for doubling the size of the hashtable. We rely on the fact that default assignment copies the data pointer, not the data themselves. The temporary array must not be finalized; it is deallocated automatically together with its allocatable components.

```

(Hashtables: procedures) +=
subroutine hashtable_expand (hashtable)
    type(hashtable_t), intent(inout) :: hashtable
    type(hash_entry_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: table_tmp
    integer :: i, s
    allocate (table_tmp (0:hashtable%mask))
    table_tmp = hashtable%entry
    deallocate (hashtable%entry)
    s = 2 * size (table_tmp)
    hashtable%n_entries = 0
    hashtable%n_entries_max = s * hashtable%fill_ratio
    hashtable%mask = s - 1
    allocate (hashtable%entry (0:hashtable%mask))
    do i = 0, ubound (table_tmp, 1)
        if (associated (table_tmp(i)%data)) then
            call hashtable_insert_rec (hashtable, table_tmp(i)%hashval, &
                table_tmp(i)%hashval, table_tmp(i)%key, table_tmp(i)%data)
        end if
    end do
end subroutine hashtable_expand

```

Insert a single entry at a trial place `h`, reduced to the table size. Collision resolution is done simply by choosing the next element, recursively until the place is empty. For bookkeeping, we preserve the original hash value. For a good hash function, there should be no clustering.



Note that if the new key exactly matches an existing key, nothing is done.

```

<Hashtables: procedures>+=
recursive subroutine hashtable_insert_rec (hashtable, h, hashval, key, data)
  type(hashtable_t), intent(inout) :: hashtable
  integer(i32), intent(in) :: h, hashval
  integer(i8), dimension(:), intent(in) :: key
  type(hash_data_t), intent(in), target :: data
  integer(i32) :: i
  i = iand (h, hashtable%mask)
  if (associated (hashtable%entry(i)%data)) then
    if (size (hashtable%entry(i)%key) /= size (key)) then
      call hashtable_insert_rec (hashtable, h + 1, hashval, key, data)
    else if (any (hashtable%entry(i)%key /= key)) then
      call hashtable_insert_rec (hashtable, h + 1, hashval, key, data)
    end if
  else
    hashtable%entry(i)%hashval = hashval
    allocate (hashtable%entry(i)%key (size (key)))
    hashtable%entry(i)%key = key
    hashtable%entry(i)%data => data
    hashtable%n_entries = hashtable%n_entries + 1
  end if
end subroutine hashtable_insert_rec

```

## 6.2.4 Hashtable lookup

The lookup function has to parallel the insert function. If the place is filled, check if the key matches. Yes: return the pointer; no: increment the hash value and check again.

```

<Hashtables: procedures>+=
function hashtable_lookup (hashtable, key) result (ptr)
  type(hash_data_t), pointer :: ptr
  type(hashtable_t), intent(in) :: hashtable
  integer(i8), dimension(:), intent(in) :: key
  ptr => hashtable_lookup_rec (hashtable, hash (key), key)
end function hashtable_lookup

<Hashtables: procedures>+=
recursive function hashtable_lookup_rec (hashtable, h, key) result (ptr)
  type(hash_data_t), pointer :: ptr
  type(hashtable_t), intent(in) :: hashtable
  integer(i32), intent(in) :: h
  integer(i8), dimension(:), intent(in) :: key
  integer(i32) :: i
  i = iand (h, hashtable%mask)
  if (associated (hashtable%entry(i)%data)) then
    if (size (hashtable%entry(i)%key) == size (key)) then
      if (all (hashtable%entry(i)%key == key)) then
        ptr => hashtable%entry(i)%data
      else
        ptr => hashtable_lookup_rec (hashtable, h + 1, key)
      end if
    end if
  end if
end function hashtable_lookup_rec

```



```

        else
            ptr => hashtable_lookup_rec (hashtable, h + 1, key)
        end if
    else
        ptr => null ()
    end if
end function hashtable_lookup_rec

```

*<Hashtables: public>*≡

```

    public :: hashtable_test

```

*<Hashtables: procedures>*+≡

```

subroutine hashtable_test ()
    type(hash_data_t), pointer :: data
    type(hashtable_t) :: hashtable
    integer(i8) :: i
    call hashtable_init (hashtable, 16, 0.25)
    do i = 1, 10
        allocate (data)
        data%i = i*i
        call hashtable_insert (hashtable, [i, i+i], data)
    end do
    call hashtable_insert (hashtable, [2_i8, 4_i8], data)
    call hashtable_write (hashtable)
    data => hashtable_lookup (hashtable, [5_i8, 10_i8])
    if (associated (data)) then
        print *, "lookup:", data%i
    else
        print *, "lookup: --"
    end if
    data => hashtable_lookup (hashtable, [6_i8, 12_i8])
    if (associated (data)) then
        print *, "lookup:", data%i
    else
        print *, "lookup: --"
    end if
    data => hashtable_lookup (hashtable, [4_i8, 9_i8])
    if (associated (data)) then
        print *, "lookup:", data%i
    else
        print *, "lookup: --"
    end if
    call hashtable_final (hashtable)
end subroutine hashtable_test

```

## 6.3 MD5 Checksums

Implementing MD5 checksums allows us to check input/file integrity on the basis of a well-known standard. The building blocks have been introduced in the `bytes` module.

*<md5.f90>*≡



*⟨File header⟩*

```
module md5

    use kinds, only: i8, i32, i64
    use io_units
    use unit_tests
    use system_defs, only: BUFFER_SIZE
    use system_defs, only: LF, EOR, EOF
    use diagnostics
    use bytes
```

*⟨Standard module head⟩*

*⟨MD5: public⟩*

*⟨MD5: types⟩*

*⟨MD5: variables⟩*

*⟨MD5: interfaces⟩*

**contains**

*⟨MD5: procedures⟩*

```
end module md5
```

### 6.3.1 Blocks

A block is a sequence of 16 words (64 bytes or 512 bits). We anticipate that blocks will be linked, so include a pointer to the next block. There is a fill status (word counter), as there is one for each word. The fill status is equal to the number of bytes that are in, so it may be between 0 and 64.

*⟨MD5: types⟩*≡

```
type :: block_t
    private
    type(word32_t), dimension(0:15) :: w
    type(block_t), pointer :: next => null ()
    integer :: fill = 0
end type block_t
```

Check if a block is completely filled or empty:

*⟨MD5: procedures⟩*≡

```
function block_is_empty (b)
    type(block_t), intent(in) :: b
    logical :: block_is_empty
    block_is_empty = (b%fill == 0 .and. word32_empty (b%w(0)))
end function block_is_empty

function block_is_filled (b)
    type(block_t), intent(in) :: b
    logical :: block_is_filled
```



```

        block_is_filled = (b%fill == 64)
    end function block_is_filled

```

Append a single byte to a block. Works only if the block is not yet filled.

*(MD5: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine block_append_byte (bl, by)
    type(block_t), intent(inout) :: bl
    type(byte_t), intent(in) :: by
    if (.not. block_is_filled (bl)) then
        call word32_append_byte (bl%w(bl%fill/4), by)
        bl%fill = bl%fill + 1
    end if
end subroutine block_append_byte

```

The printing routine allows for printing as sequences of words or bytes, decimal or hex.

*(MD5: interfaces)≡*

```

interface block_write
    module procedure block_write_unit
end interface

```

*(MD5: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine block_write_unit (b, unit, bytes, decimal)
    type(block_t), intent(in) :: b
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: bytes, decimal
    logical :: by, dc
    integer :: i, u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    by = .false.; if (present (bytes)) by = bytes
    dc = .false.; if (present (decimal)) dc = decimal
    do i = 0, b%fill/4 - 1
        call newline_or_blank (u, i, by, dc)
        call word32_write (b%w(i), unit, bytes, decimal)
    end do
    if (.not. block_is_filled (b)) then
        i = b%fill/4
        if (.not. word32_empty (b%w(i))) then
            call newline_or_blank (u, i, by, dc)
            call word32_write (b%w(i), unit, bytes, decimal)
        end if
    end if
    write (u, *)
contains
    subroutine newline_or_blank (u, i, bytes, decimal)
        integer, intent(in) :: u, i
        logical, intent(in) :: bytes, decimal
        if (decimal) then
            select case (i)
            case (0)
            case (2,4,6,8,10,12,14); write (u, *)
            case default
                write (u, '(2x)', advance='no')

```



```

        end select
    else if (bytes) then
        select case (i)
        case (0)
        case (4,8,12); write (u, *)
        case default
            write (u, '(2x)', advance='no')
        end select
    else
        if (i == 8) write (u, *)
    end if
end subroutine newline_or_blank
end subroutine block_write_unit

```

### 6.3.2 Messages

A message (within this module) is a linked list of blocks.

*(MD5: types)*+≡

```

type :: message_t
private
type(block_t), pointer :: first => null ()
type(block_t), pointer :: last => null ()
integer :: n_blocks = 0
end type message_t

```

Clear the message list

*(MD5: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine message_clear (m)
type(message_t), intent(inout) :: m
type(block_t), pointer :: b
nullify (m%last)
do
    b => m%first
    if (.not.(associated (b))) exit
    m%first => b%next
    deallocate (b)
end do
m%n_blocks = 0
end subroutine message_clear

```

Append an empty block to the message list

*(MD5: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine message_append_new_block (m)
type(message_t), intent(inout) :: m
if (associated (m%last)) then
    allocate (m%last%next)
    m%last => m%last%next
    m%n_blocks = m%n_blocks + 1
else
    allocate (m%first)
    m%last => m%first

```



```

        m%n_blocks = 1
    end if
end subroutine message_append_new_block

```

Initialize: clear and allocate the first (empty) block.

```

⟨MD5: procedures⟩+≡
subroutine message_init (m)
    type(message_t), intent(inout) :: m
    call message_clear (m)
    call message_append_new_block (m)
end subroutine message_init

```

Append a single byte to a message. If necessary, allocate a new block. If the message is empty, initialize it.

```

⟨MD5: procedures⟩+≡
subroutine message_append_byte (m, b)
    type(message_t), intent(inout) :: m
    type(byte_t), intent(in) :: b
    if (.not. associated (m%last)) then
        call message_init (m)
    else if (block_is_filled (m%last)) then
        call message_append_new_block (m)
    end if
    call block_append_byte (m%last, b)
end subroutine message_append_byte

```

Append zero bytes until the current block is filled up to the required position. If we are already beyond that, append a new block and fill that one.

```

⟨MD5: procedures⟩+≡
subroutine message_pad_zero (m, i)
    type(message_t), intent(inout) :: m
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(block_t), pointer :: b
    integer :: j
    if (associated (m%last)) then
        b => m%last
        if (b%fill > i) then
            do j = b%fill + 1, 64 + i
                call message_append_byte (m, byte_zero)
            end do
        else
            do j = b%fill + 1, i
                call message_append_byte (m, byte_zero)
            end do
        end if
    end if
end subroutine message_pad_zero

```

This returns the number of bits within a message. We need a 64-bit word for the result since it may be more than  $2^{31}$ . This is also required by the MD5 standard.

```

⟨MD5: procedures⟩+≡

```



```

function message_bits (m) result (length)
  type(message_t), intent(in) :: m
  type(word64_t) :: length
  type(block_t), pointer :: b
  integer(i64) :: n_blocks_filled, n_bytes_extra
  if (m%n_blocks > 0) then
    b => m%last
    if (block_is_filled (b)) then
      n_blocks_filled = m%n_blocks
      n_bytes_extra = 0
    else
      n_blocks_filled = m%n_blocks - 1
      n_bytes_extra = b%fill
    end if
    length = n_blocks_filled * 512 + n_bytes_extra * 8
  else
    length = 0_i64
  end if
end function message_bits

```

### 6.3.3 Message I/O

Append the contents of a string to a message. We first cast the character string into a 8-bit integer array and then append this byte by byte.

*(MD5: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine message_append_string (m, s)
  type(message_t), intent(inout) :: m
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: s
  integer(i64) :: i, n_bytes
  integer(i8), dimension(:), allocatable :: buffer
  integer(i8), dimension(1) :: mold
  type(byte_t) :: b
  n_bytes = size (transfer (s, mold))
  allocate (buffer (n_bytes))
  buffer = transfer (s, mold)
  do i = 1, size (buffer)
    b = buffer(i)
    call message_append_byte (m, b)
  end do
  deallocate (buffer)
end subroutine message_append_string

```

Append the contents of a 32-bit integer to a message. We first cast the 32-bit integer into a 8-bit integer array and then append this byte by byte.

*(MD5: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine message_append_i32 (m, x)
  type(message_t), intent(inout) :: m
  integer(i32), intent(in) :: x
  integer(i8), dimension(4) :: buffer
  type(byte_t) :: b
  integer :: i
  buffer = transfer (x, buffer, size(buffer))

```



```

do i = 1, size (buffer)
  b = buffer(i)
  call message_append_byte (m, b)
end do
end subroutine message_append_i32

```

Append one line from file to a message. Include the newline character.

*<MD5: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine message_append_from_unit (m, u, iostat)
  type(message_t), intent(inout) :: m
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  integer, intent(out) :: iostat
  character(len=BUFFER_SIZE) :: buffer
  read (u, *, iostat=iostat) buffer
  call message_append_string (m, trim (buffer))
  call message_append_string (m, LF)
end subroutine message_append_from_unit

```

Fill a message from file. (Each line counts as a string.)

*<MD5: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine message_read_from_file (m, f)
  type(message_t), intent(inout) :: m
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: f
  integer :: u, iostat
  u = free_unit ()
  open (file=f, unit=u, action='read')
  do
    call message_append_from_unit (m, u, iostat=iostat)
    if (iostat < 0) exit
  end do
  close (u)
end subroutine message_read_from_file

```

Write a message. After each block, insert an empty line.

*<MD5: interfaces>+≡*

```

interface message_write
  module procedure message_write_unit
end interface

```

*<MD5: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine message_write_unit (m, unit, bytes, decimal)
  type(message_t), intent(in) :: m
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: bytes, decimal
  type(block_t), pointer :: b
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  b => m%first
  if (associated (b)) then
    do
      call block_write_unit (b, unit, bytes, decimal)
      b => b%next
    if (.not. associated (b)) exit
  end do

```



```

        write (u, *)
    end do
end if
end subroutine message_write_unit

```

### 6.3.4 Auxiliary functions

These four functions on three words are defined in the MD5 standard:

```

⟨MD5: procedures⟩+≡
function ff (x, y, z)
    type(word32_t), intent(in) :: x, y, z
    type(word32_t) :: ff
    ff = ior (iand (x, y), iand (not (x), z))
end function ff

function fg (x, y, z)
    type(word32_t), intent(in) :: x, y, z
    type(word32_t) :: fg
    fg = ior (iand (x, z), iand (y, not (z)))
end function fg

function fh (x, y, z)
    type(word32_t), intent(in) :: x, y, z
    type(word32_t) :: fh
    fh = ieor (ieor (x, y), z)
end function fh

function fi (x, y, z)
    type(word32_t), intent(in) :: x, y, z
    type(word32_t) :: fi
    fi = ieor (y, ior (x, not (z)))
end function fi

```

### 6.3.5 Auxiliary stuff

This defines and initializes the table of transformation constants:

```

⟨MD5: variables⟩≡
type(word32_t), dimension(64), save :: t
logical, save :: table_initialized = .false.

⟨MD5: procedures⟩+≡
subroutine table_init
    type(word64_t) :: ww
    integer :: i
    if (.not.table_initialized) then
        do i = 1, 64
            ww = int (4294967296d0 * abs (sin (i * 1d0)), kind=i64)
            t(i) = word32_from_word64 (ww, 0)
        end do
        table_initialized = .true.
    end if
end subroutine table_init

```



```
end subroutine table_init
```

This encodes the message digest (4 words) into a 32-character string.

*(MD5: procedures)+≡*

```
function digest_string (aa) result (s)
  type(word32_t), dimension (0:3), intent(in) :: aa
  character(len=32) :: s
  integer :: i, j
  do i = 0, 3
    do j = 0, 3
      call byte_write (byte_from_word32 (aa(i), j), s(i*8+j*2+1:i*8+j*2+2))
    end do
  end do
end function digest_string
```

### 6.3.6 MD5 algorithm

Pad the message with a byte x80 and then pad zeros up to a full block minus two words; in these words, insert the message length (before padding) as a 64-bit word, low-word first.

*(MD5: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine message_pad (m)
  type(message_t), intent(inout) :: m
  type(word64_t) :: length
  integer(i8), parameter :: ipad = -128 ! z'80'
  type(byte_t) :: b
  integer :: i
  length = message_bits (m)
  b = ipad
  call message_append_byte (m, b)
  call message_pad_zero (m, 56)
  do i = 0, 7
    call message_append_byte (m, byte_from_word64 (length, i))
  end do
end subroutine message_pad
```

Apply a series of transformations onto a state a,b,c,d, where the transform function uses each word of the message together with the predefined words. Finally, encode the state as a 32-character string.

*(MD5: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine message_digest (m, s)
  type(message_t), intent(in) :: m
  character(len=32), intent(out) :: s
  integer(i32), parameter :: ia = 1732584193 ! z'67452301'
  integer(i32), parameter :: ib = -271733879 ! z'efcdab89'
  integer(i32), parameter :: ic = -1732584194 ! z'98badcfe'
  integer(i32), parameter :: id = 271733878 ! z'10325476'
  type(word32_t) :: a, b, c, d
  type(word32_t) :: aa, bb, cc, dd
  type(word32_t), dimension(0:15) :: x
  type(block_t), pointer :: bl
```



```

call table_init
a = ia; b = ib; c = ic; d = id
bl => m%first
do
  if (.not.associated (bl)) exit
  x = bl%w
  aa = a; bb = b; cc = c; dd = d
  call transform (ff, a, b, c, d, 0, 7, 1)
  call transform (ff, d, a, b, c, 1, 12, 2)
  call transform (ff, c, d, a, b, 2, 17, 3)
  call transform (ff, b, c, d, a, 3, 22, 4)
  call transform (ff, a, b, c, d, 4, 7, 5)
  call transform (ff, d, a, b, c, 5, 12, 6)
  call transform (ff, c, d, a, b, 6, 17, 7)
  call transform (ff, b, c, d, a, 7, 22, 8)
  call transform (ff, a, b, c, d, 8, 7, 9)
  call transform (ff, d, a, b, c, 9, 12, 10)
  call transform (ff, c, d, a, b, 10, 17, 11)
  call transform (ff, b, c, d, a, 11, 22, 12)
  call transform (ff, a, b, c, d, 12, 7, 13)
  call transform (ff, d, a, b, c, 13, 12, 14)
  call transform (ff, c, d, a, b, 14, 17, 15)
  call transform (ff, b, c, d, a, 15, 22, 16)
  call transform (fg, a, b, c, d, 1, 5, 17)
  call transform (fg, d, a, b, c, 6, 9, 18)
  call transform (fg, c, d, a, b, 11, 14, 19)
  call transform (fg, b, c, d, a, 0, 20, 20)
  call transform (fg, a, b, c, d, 5, 5, 21)
  call transform (fg, d, a, b, c, 10, 9, 22)
  call transform (fg, c, d, a, b, 15, 14, 23)
  call transform (fg, b, c, d, a, 4, 20, 24)
  call transform (fg, a, b, c, d, 9, 5, 25)
  call transform (fg, d, a, b, c, 14, 9, 26)
  call transform (fg, c, d, a, b, 3, 14, 27)
  call transform (fg, b, c, d, a, 8, 20, 28)
  call transform (fg, a, b, c, d, 13, 5, 29)
  call transform (fg, d, a, b, c, 2, 9, 30)
  call transform (fg, c, d, a, b, 7, 14, 31)
  call transform (fg, b, c, d, a, 12, 20, 32)
  call transform (fh, a, b, c, d, 5, 4, 33)
  call transform (fh, d, a, b, c, 8, 11, 34)
  call transform (fh, c, d, a, b, 11, 16, 35)
  call transform (fh, b, c, d, a, 14, 23, 36)
  call transform (fh, a, b, c, d, 1, 4, 37)
  call transform (fh, d, a, b, c, 4, 11, 38)
  call transform (fh, c, d, a, b, 7, 16, 39)
  call transform (fh, b, c, d, a, 10, 23, 40)
  call transform (fh, a, b, c, d, 13, 4, 41)
  call transform (fh, d, a, b, c, 0, 11, 42)
  call transform (fh, c, d, a, b, 3, 16, 43)
  call transform (fh, b, c, d, a, 6, 23, 44)
  call transform (fh, a, b, c, d, 9, 4, 45)
  call transform (fh, d, a, b, c, 12, 11, 46)
  call transform (fh, c, d, a, b, 15, 16, 47)

```



```

    call transform (fh, b, c, d, a, 2, 23, 48)
    call transform (fi, a, b, c, d, 0, 6, 49)
    call transform (fi, d, a, b, c, 7, 10, 50)
    call transform (fi, c, d, a, b, 14, 15, 51)
    call transform (fi, b, c, d, a, 5, 21, 52)
    call transform (fi, a, b, c, d, 12, 6, 53)
    call transform (fi, d, a, b, c, 3, 10, 54)
    call transform (fi, c, d, a, b, 10, 15, 55)
    call transform (fi, b, c, d, a, 1, 21, 56)
    call transform (fi, a, b, c, d, 8, 6, 57)
    call transform (fi, d, a, b, c, 15, 10, 58)
    call transform (fi, c, d, a, b, 6, 15, 59)
    call transform (fi, b, c, d, a, 13, 21, 60)
    call transform (fi, a, b, c, d, 4, 6, 61)
    call transform (fi, d, a, b, c, 11, 10, 62)
    call transform (fi, c, d, a, b, 2, 15, 63)
    call transform (fi, b, c, d, a, 9, 21, 64)
    a = a + aa
    b = b + bb
    c = c + cc
    d = d + dd
    bl => bl%next
end do
s = digest_string ([a, b, c, d])
contains
<MD5: Internal subroutine transform>
end subroutine message_digest

```

And this is the actual transformation that depends on one of the previous functions, four words, and three integers. The implicit arguments are *x*, the word from the message to digest, and *t*, the entry in the predefined table.

```

<MD5: Internal subroutine transform>≡
subroutine transform (f, a, b, c, d, k, s, i)
  interface
    function f (x, y, z)
      import word32_t
      type(word32_t), intent(in) :: x, y, z
      type(word32_t) :: f
    end function f
  end interface
  type(word32_t), intent(inout) :: a
  type(word32_t), intent(in) :: b, c, d
  integer, intent(in) :: k, s, i
  a = b + ishftc (a + f(b, c, d) + x(k) + t(i), s)
end subroutine transform

```

### 6.3.7 User interface

```

<MD5: public>≡
public :: md5sum

<MD5: interfaces>+≡
interface md5sum

```



```

        module procedure md5sum_from_string
        module procedure md5sum_from_unit
    end interface

```

This function computes the MD5 sum of the input string and returns it as a 32-character string

*<MD5: procedures>+≡*

```

function md5sum_from_string (s) result (digest)
    character(len=*), intent(in) :: s
    character(len=32) :: digest
    type(message_t) :: m
    call message_append_string (m, s)
    call message_pad (m)
    call message_digest (m, digest)
    call message_clear (m)
end function md5sum_from_string

```

This funct. reads from unit u (an unformatted sequence of integers) and computes the MD5 sum.

*<MD5: procedures>+≡*

```

function md5sum_from_unit (u) result (digest)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    character(len=32) :: digest
    type(message_t) :: m
    character :: char
    integer :: iostat
    READ_CHARS: do
        read (u, "(A)", advance="no", iostat=iostat) char
        select case (iostat)
            case (0)
                call message_append_string (m, char)
            case (EOR)
                call message_append_string (m, LF)
            case (EOF)
                exit READ_CHARS
            case default
                call msg_fatal &
                    ("Computing MD5 sum: I/O error while reading from scratch file")
        end select
    end do READ_CHARS
    call message_pad (m)
    call message_digest (m, digest)
    call message_clear (m)
end function md5sum_from_unit

```

### 6.3.8 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

*<md5\_ut.f90>≡*

*<File header>*

```

module md5_ut

```



```

        use unit_tests
        use md5_util

    <Standard module head>

    <MD5: public test>

contains

    <MD5: test driver>

end module md5_util
<md5_util.f90>≡
    <File header>

```

```

module md5_util

    use diagnostics

    use md5

    <Standard module head>

    <MD5: test declarations>

contains

    <MD5: tests>

end module md5_util

```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

```

<MD5: public test>≡
    public :: md5_test

<MD5: test driver>≡
    subroutine md5_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <MD5: execute tests>
    end subroutine md5_test

```

This function checks the implementation by computing the checksum of certain strings and comparing them with the known values.

```

<MD5: execute tests>≡
    call test (md5_1, "md5_1", &
        "check MD5 sums", &
        u, results)

<MD5: test declarations>≡
    public :: md5_1

<MD5: tests>≡
    subroutine md5_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u

```



[illegible]

## 6.4 Permutations

Permute arrays of integers (of specific kind).

$$\langle \text{permutations.f90} \rangle \equiv \langle \text{File header} \rangle$$

module permutations

```
use kinds, only: TC
```

 $\langle Standard\ module\ head \rangle$



```

    <Permutations: public>

    <Permutations: types>

    <Permutations: interfaces>

contains

    <Permutations: procedures>

end module permutations

```

### 6.4.1 Permutations

A permutation is an array of integers. Each integer between one and `size` should occur exactly once.

```

<Permutations: public>≡
    public :: permutation_t

<Permutations: types>≡
    type :: permutation_t
    private
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: p
    end type permutation_t

```

Initialize with the identity permutation.

```

<Permutations: public>+=
    public :: permutation_init
    public :: permutation_final

<Permutations: procedures>≡
    elemental subroutine permutation_init (p, size)
        type(permutation_t), intent(inout) :: p
        integer, intent(in) :: size
        integer :: i
        allocate (p%p (size))
        forall (i = 1:size)
            p%p(i) = i
        end forall
    end subroutine permutation_init

    elemental subroutine permutation_final (p)
        type(permutation_t), intent(inout) :: p
        deallocate (p%p)
    end subroutine permutation_final

```

I/O:

```

<Permutations: public>+=
    public :: permutation_write

<Permutations: procedures>+=
    subroutine permutation_write (p, u)
        type(permutation_t), intent (in) :: p

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: u
integer :: i
do i = 1, size (p%p)
  if (size (p%p) < 10) then
    write (u,"(1x,I1)", advance="no") p%p(i)
  else
    write (u,"(1x,I3)", advance="no") p%p(i)
  end if
end do
write (u, *)
end subroutine permutation_write

```

Administration:

```

⟨Permutations: public⟩+≡
  public :: permutation_size

⟨Permutations: procedures⟩+≡
  elemental function permutation_size (perm) result (s)
    type(permutation_t), intent(in) :: perm
    integer :: s
    s = size (perm%p)
  end function permutation_size

```

Extract an entry in a permutation.

```

⟨Permutations: public⟩+≡
  public :: permute

⟨Permutations: procedures⟩+≡
  elemental function permute (i, p) result (j)
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(permutation_t), intent(in) :: p
    integer :: j
    if (i > 0 .and. i <= size (p%p)) then
      j = p%p(i)
    else
      j = 0
    end if
  end function permute

```

Check whether a permutation is valid: Each integer in the range occurs exactly once.

```

⟨Permutations: public⟩+≡
  public :: permutation_ok

⟨Permutations: procedures⟩+≡
  elemental function permutation_ok (perm) result (ok)
    type(permutation_t), intent(in) :: perm
    logical :: ok
    integer :: i
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: set
    ok = .true.
    allocate (set (size (perm%p)))
    set = .false.

```



```

do i = 1, size (perm%p)
  ok = (perm%p(i) > 0 .and. perm%p(i) <= size (perm%p))
  if (.not.ok) return
  set(perm%p(i)) = .true.
end do
ok = all (set)
end function permutation_ok

```

Find the permutation that transforms the second array into the first one. We assume that this is possible and unique and all bounds are set correctly.

This cannot be elemental.

```

<Permutations: public>+≡
  public :: permutation_find

<Permutations: procedures>+≡
  subroutine permutation_find (perm, a1, a2)
    type(permutation_t), intent(inout) :: perm
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: a1, a2
    integer :: i, j
    if (allocated (perm%p)) deallocate (perm%p)
    allocate (perm%p (size (a1)))
    do i = 1, size (a1)
      do j = 1, size (a2)
        if (a1(i) == a2(j)) then
          perm%p(i) = j
          exit
        end if
      perm%p(i) = 0
      end do
    end do
  end subroutine permutation_find

```

Find all permutations that transform an array of integers into itself. The resulting permutation list is allocated with the correct length and filled.

The first step is to count the number of different entries in `code`. Next, we scan `code` again and assign a mask to each different entry, true for all identical entries. Finally, we recursively permute the identity for each possible mask.

The permutation is done as follows: A list of all permutations of the initial one with respect to the current mask is generated, then the permutations are generated in turn for each permutation in this list with the next mask. The result is always stored back into the main list, starting from the end of the current list.

```

<Permutations: public>+≡
  public :: permutation_array_make

<Permutations: procedures>+≡
  subroutine permutation_array_make (pa, code)
    type(permutation_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: pa
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: code
    logical, dimension(size(code)) :: mask
    logical, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: imask
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: n_i
    type(permutation_t) :: p_init

```



```

type(permutation_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_tmp
integer :: psize, i, j, k, n_different, n, nn_k
psize = size (code)
mask = .true.
n_different = 0
do i=1, psize
  if (mask(i)) then
    n_different = n_different + 1
    mask = mask .and. (code /= code(i))
  end if
end do
allocate (imask(psize, n_different), n_i(n_different))
mask = .true.
k = 0
do i=1, psize
  if (mask(i)) then
    k = k + 1
    imask(:,k) = (code == code(i))
    n_i(k) = factorial (count(imask(:,k)))
    mask = mask .and. (code /= code(i))
  end if
end do
n = product (n_i)
allocate (pa (n))
call permutation_init (p_init, psize)
pa(1) = p_init
nn_k = 1
do k = 1, n_different
  allocate (p_tmp (n_i(k)))
  do i = nn_k, 1, -1
    call permutation_array_with_mask (p_tmp, imask(:,k), pa(i))
    do j = n_i(k), 1, -1
      pa((i-1)*n_i(k) + j) = p_tmp(j)
    end do
  end do
  deallocate (p_tmp)
  nn_k = nn_k * n_i(k)
end do
call permutation_final (p_init)
deallocate (imask, n_i)
end subroutine permutation_array_make

```

Make a list of permutations of the elements marked true in the `mask` array. The final permutation list must be allocated with the correct length ( $n!$ ). The third argument is the initial permutation to start with, which must have the same length as the `mask` array (this is not checked).

*(Permutations: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine permutation_array_with_mask (pa, mask, p_init)
  type(permutation_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: pa
  logical, dimension(:), intent(in) :: mask
  type(permutation_t), intent(in) :: p_init
  integer :: plen
  integer :: i, ii, j, fac_i, k, x

```



```

integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: index
plen = size (pa)
allocate (index(count(mask)))
ii = 0
do i = 1, size (mask)
  if (mask(i)) then
    ii = ii + 1
    index(ii) = i
  end if
end do
pa = p_init
ii = 0
fac_i = 1
do i = 1, size (mask)
  if (mask(i)) then
    ii = ii + 1
    fac_i = fac_i * ii
    x = permute (i, p_init)
    do j = 1, plen
      k = ii - mod (((j-1)*fac_i)/plen, ii)
      call insert (pa(j), x, k, ii, index)
    end do
  end if
end do
deallocate (index)
contains
subroutine insert (p, x, k, n, index)
  type(permutation_t), intent(inout) :: p
  integer, intent(in) :: x, k, n
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: index
  integer :: i
  do i = n, k+1, -1
    p%p(index(i)) = p%p(index(i-1))
  end do
  p%p(index(k)) = x
end subroutine insert
end subroutine permutation_array_with_mask

```

The factorial function is needed for pre-determining the number of permutations that will be generated:

```

(Permutations: procedures) +=
function factorial (n) result (f)
  integer, intent(in) :: n
  integer :: f
  integer :: i
  f = 1
  do i=2, abs(n)
    f = f*i
  end do
end function factorial

```



## 6.4.2 Operations on binary codes

Binary codes are needed for phase-space trees. Since the permutation function uses permutations, and no other special type is involved, we put the functions here.

This is needed for phase space trees: permute bits in a tree binary code. If no permutation is given, leave as is. (We may want to access the permutation directly here if this is efficiency-critical.)

```

⟨Permutations: public⟩+=
    public :: tc_permute

⟨Permutations: procedures⟩+=
    function tc_permute (k, perm, mask_in) result (pk)
        integer(TC), intent(in) :: k, mask_in
        type(permutation_t), intent(in) :: perm
        integer(TC) :: pk
        integer :: i
        pk = iand (k, mask_in)
        do i = 1, size (perm%p)
            if (btest(k,i-1)) pk = ibset (pk, perm%p(i)-1)
        end do
    end function tc_permute

```

This routine returns the number of set bits in the tree code value **k**. Hence, it is the number of externals connected to the current line. If **mask** is present, the complement of the tree code is also considered, and the smaller number is returned. This gives the true distance from the external states, taking into account the initial particles. The complement number is increased by one, since for a scattering diagram the vertex with the sum of all final-state codes is still one point apart from the initial particles.

```

⟨Permutations: public⟩+=
    public :: tc_decay_level

⟨Permutations: interfaces⟩=
    interface tc_decay_level
        module procedure decay_level_simple
        module procedure decay_level_complement
    end interface

⟨Permutations: procedures⟩+=
    function decay_level_complement (k, mask) result (l)
        integer(TC), intent(in) :: k, mask
        integer :: l
        l = min (decay_level_simple (k), &
            & decay_level_simple (ieor (k, mask)) + 1)
    end function decay_level_complement

    function decay_level_simple (k) result(l)
        integer(TC), intent(in) :: k
        integer :: l
        integer :: i
        l = 0
        do i=0, bit_size(k)-1
            if (btest(k,i)) l = l+1
        end do
    end function decay_level_simple

```



```

        end do
    end function decay_level_simple

```

## 6.5 Sorting

This small module provides functions for sorting integer or real arrays.

```

<sorting.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module sorting

    <Use kinds>
    use diagnostics

    <Standard module head>

    <Sorting: public>

    <Sorting: interfaces>

    contains

    <Sorting: procedures>

  end module sorting

```

### 6.5.1 Implementation

The `sort` function returns, for a given integer or real array, the array sorted by increasing value. The current implementation is *mergesort*, which has  $O(n \ln n)$  behavior in all cases, and is stable for elements of equal value.

The `sort_abs` variant sorts by increasing absolute value, where for identical absolute value, the positive number comes first.

```

<Sorting: public>≡
  public :: sort
  public :: sort_abs

<Sorting: interfaces>≡
  interface sort
    module procedure sort_int
    module procedure sort_real
  end interface

  interface sort_abs
    module procedure sort_int_abs
  end interface

```

This variant of integer sort returns The body is identical, just the interface differs.

```

<Sorting: procedures>≡

```



```

function sort_int (val_in) result (val)
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: val_in
  integer, dimension(size(val_in)) :: val
  <Sorting: sort>
end function sort_int

function sort_real (val_in) result (val)
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: val_in
  real(default), dimension(size(val_in)) :: val
  <Sorting: sort>
end function sort_real

function sort_int_abs (val_in) result (val)
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: val_in
  integer, dimension(size(val_in)) :: val
  <Sorting: sort abs>
end function sort_int_abs

```

```

<Sorting: sort>≡
  val = val_in( order (val_in) )

<Sorting: sort abs>≡
  val = val_in( order_abs (val_in) )

```

The `order` function returns, for a given integer or real array, the array of indices of the elements sorted by increasing value.

```

<Sorting: public>+≡
  public :: order
  public :: order_abs

<Sorting: interfaces>+≡
  interface order
    module procedure order_int
    module procedure order_real
  end interface

  interface order_abs
    module procedure order_int_abs
  end interface

```

```

<Sorting: procedures>+≡
  function order_int (val) result (idx)
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: val
    integer, dimension(size(val)) :: idx
    <Sorting: order>
  end function order_int

  function order_real (val) result (idx)
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: val
    integer, dimension(size(val)) :: idx
    <Sorting: order>
  end function order_real

  function order_int_abs (val) result (idx)
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: val

```



```

    integer, dimension(size(val)) :: idx
    <Sorting: order abs>
end function order_int_abs

```

We start by individual elements, merge them to pairs, merge those to four-element subarrays, and so on. The last subarray can extend only up to the original array bound, of course, and the second of the subarrays to merge should contain at least one element.

```

<Sorting: order>≡
  <Sorting: order1>
    call merge (idx(b1:e2), idx(b1:e1), idx(b2:e2), val)
  <Sorting: order2>

<Sorting: order abs>≡
  <Sorting: order1>
    call merge_abs (idx(b1:e2), idx(b1:e1), idx(b2:e2), val)
  <Sorting: order2>

<Sorting: order1>≡
  integer :: n, i, s, b1, b2, e1, e2
  n = size (idx)
  forall (i = 1:n)
    idx(i) = i
  end forall
  s = 1
  do while (s < n)
    do b1 = 1, n-s, 2*s
      b2 = b1 + s
      e1 = b2 - 1
      e2 = min (e1 + s, n)
    end do
    s = 2 * s
  end do
end do

```

The merging step does the actual sorting. We take two sorted array sections and merge them to a sorted result array. We are working on the indices, and comparing is done by taking the associated `val` which is real or integer.

```

<Sorting: interfaces>+≡
  interface merge
    module procedure merge_int
    module procedure merge_real
  end interface

  interface merge_abs
    module procedure merge_int_abs
  end interface

<Sorting: procedures>+≡
  subroutine merge_int (res, src1, src2, val)
    integer, dimension(:), intent(out) :: res
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: src1, src2
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: val
  end subroutine

```



```

        integer, dimension(size(res)) :: tmp
    <Sorting: merge>
end subroutine merge_int

subroutine merge_real (res, src1, src2, val)
    integer, dimension(:), intent(out) :: res
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: src1, src2
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: val
    integer, dimension(size(res)) :: tmp
    <Sorting: merge>
end subroutine merge_real

subroutine merge_int_abs (res, src1, src2, val)
    integer, dimension(:), intent(out) :: res
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: src1, src2
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: val
    integer, dimension(size(res)) :: tmp
    <Sorting: merge abs>
end subroutine merge_int_abs

<Sorting: merge>≡
    <Sorting: merge1>
        if (val(src1(i1)) <= val(src2(i2))) then
    <Sorting: merge2>

We keep the elements if the absolute values are strictly ordered. If they are
equal in magnitude, we keep them if the larger value comes first, or if they are
equal.

<Sorting: merge abs>≡
    <Sorting: merge1>
        if (abs (val(src1(i1))) < abs (val(src2(i2))) .or. &
            (abs (val(src1(i1))) == abs (val(src2(i2))) .and. &
            val(src1(i1)) >= val(src2(i2)))) then
    <Sorting: merge2>

<Sorting: merge1>≡
    integer :: i1, i2, i
    i1 = 1
    i2 = 1
    do i = 1, size (tmp)
    <Sorting: merge2>≡
        tmp(i) = src1(i1); i1 = i1 + 1
        if (i1 > size (src1)) then
            tmp(i+1:) = src2(i2:)
            exit
        end if
    else
        tmp(i) = src2(i2); i2 = i2 + 1
        if (i2 > size (src2)) then
            tmp(i+1:) = src1(i1:)
            exit
        end if
    end if
end do

```



```
res = tmp
```

### 6.5.2 Concatenating arrays

Not precisely a sorting function, but useful: Concatenate two arrays.

```
<Sorting: public>+≡
  public :: concat

<Sorting: interfaces>+≡
  interface concat
    module procedure concat_int
    module procedure concat_real
  end interface

<Sorting: procedures>+≡
  function concat_int (val1, val2) result (val12)
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: val1, val2
    integer, dimension(size(val1)+size(val2)) :: val12
  <Sorting: concat>
  end function concat_int

  function concat_real (val1, val2) result (val12)
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: val1, val2
    integer, dimension(size(val1)+size(val2)) :: val12
  <Sorting: concat>
  end function concat_real

<Sorting: concat>≡
  val12(:size(val1)) = val1
  val12(size(val1)+1:) = val2
```

### 6.5.3 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```
<sorting_ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module sorting_ut
    use unit_tests
    use sorting_uti

  <Standard module head>

  <Sorting: public test>

  contains

  <Sorting: test driver>

  end module sorting_ut
```



*<sorting\_uti.f90>*≡  
*<File header>*

module sorting\_uti

*<Use kinds>*

use sorting

*<Standard module head>*

*<Sorting: test declarations>*

contains

*<Sorting: tests>*

end module sorting\_uti

API: driver for the unit tests below.

*<Sorting: public test>*≡

public :: sorting\_test

*<Sorting: test driver>*≡

subroutine sorting\_test (u, results)

integer, intent(in) :: u

type(test\_results\_t), intent(inout) :: results

*<Sorting: execute tests>*

end subroutine sorting\_test

This checks whether the sorting routine works correctly.

*<Sorting: execute tests>*≡

call test (sorting\_1, "sorting\_1", &  
"check sorting routines", &  
u, results)

*<Sorting: test declarations>*≡

public :: sorting\_1

*<Sorting: tests>*≡

subroutine sorting\_1 (u)

integer, intent(in) :: u

integer, parameter :: NMAX = 10

real(default), dimension(NMAX) :: rval

integer, dimension(NMAX) :: ival

real, dimension(NMAX,NMAX) :: harvest\_r

integer, dimension(NMAX,NMAX) :: harvest\_i

integer, dimension(NMAX,NMAX) :: harvest\_a

integer :: i, j

harvest\_r(:, 1) = [0.9976, 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]

harvest\_r(:, 2) = [0.5668, 0.9659, 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]

harvest\_r(:, 3) = [0.7479, 0.3674, 0.4806, 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., &  
0.]

harvest\_r(:, 4) = [0.0738, 0.0054, 0.3471, 0.3422, 0., 0., 0., 0., &  
0., 0.]

harvest\_r(:, 5) = [0.2180, 0.1332, 0.9005, 0.3868, 0.4455, 0., 0., &



```

0., 0., 0.]
harvest_r(:, 6) = [0.6619, 0.0161, 0.6509, 0.6464, 0.3230, &
0.8557, 0., 0., 0., 0.]
harvest_r(:, 7) = [0.4013, 0.2069, 0.9685, 0.5984, 0.6730, &
0.4569, 0.3300, 0., 0., 0.]
harvest_r(:, 8) = [0.1004, 0.7555, 0.6057, 0.7190, 0.8973, &
0.6582, 0.1507, 0.6123, 0., 0.]
harvest_r(:, 9) = [0.9787, 0.9991, 0.2568, 0.5509, 0.6590, &
0.5540, 0.9778, 0.9019, 0.6579, 0.]
harvest_r(:,10) = [0.7289, 0.4025, 0.9286, 0.1478, 0.6745, &
0.7696, 0.3393, 0.1158, 0.6144, 0.8206]

harvest_i(:, 1) = [18, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
harvest_i(:, 2) = [14, 9, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
harvest_i(:, 3) = [ 7, 8,11, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
harvest_i(:, 4) = [19,19,14,19, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
harvest_i(:, 5) = [ 1,14,15,18,14, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
harvest_i(:, 6) = [16,11, 1, 9,11, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0]
harvest_i(:, 7) = [11,10,17, 6,13,13,10, 0, 0, 0]
harvest_i(:, 8) = [ 5, 1, 2,10, 7, 0,15,12, 0, 0]
harvest_i(:, 9) = [15,19, 2, 6,11, 0, 2, 4, 2, 0]
harvest_i(:,10) = [ 1, 4, 8, 4,11, 0, 8, 7,19,13]

harvest_a(:, 1) = [-6, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
harvest_a(:, 2) = [-8, -9, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
harvest_a(:, 3) = [ 4, -3, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
harvest_a(:, 4) = [-6, 6, 2, -2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
harvest_a(:, 5) = [ 1, -2, 0, -6, 8, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
harvest_a(:, 6) = [-2, -1, -8, -5, 8, -5, 0, 0, 0, 0]
harvest_a(:, 7) = [-9, 0, -6, 2, 5, 3, 2, 0, 0, 0]
harvest_a(:, 8) = [-5, -7, 6, 7, -3, 0, -7, 4, 0, 0]
harvest_a(:, 9) = [ 5, 0, -1, -7, 5, 2, 7, -3, 3, 0]
harvest_a(:,10) = [-9, 2, -6, 3, -9, 5, 5, 7, 5, -9]

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: Sorting"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test sorting routines"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Sorting real values:"

do i = 1, NMAX
  write (u, "(A)")
  rval(:i) = harvest_r(:,i)
  write (u, "(10(1x,F7.4))") rval(:i)
  rval(:i) = sort (rval(:i))
  write (u, "(10(1x,F7.4))") rval(:i)
  do j = i, -1
    if (rval(j)-rval(j-1) < 0) &
      write (u, "(A)") "*** Sorting failure. ***"
  end do
end do

write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)") "* Sorting integer values:"

do i = 1, NMAX
  write (u, "(A)")
  ival(:i) = harvest_i(:i,i)
  write (u, "(10(1x,I2))") ival(:i)
  ival(:i) = sort (ival(:i))
  write (u, "(10(1x,I2))") ival(:i)
  do j = i, 2, -1
    if (ival(j)-ival(j-1) < 0) &
      write (u, "(A)") "*** Sorting failure. ***"
  end do
end do

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Sorting integer values by absolute value:"

do i = 1, NMAX
  write (u, "(A)")
  ival(:i) = harvest_a(:i,i)
  write (u, "(10(1x,I2))") ival(:i)
  ival(:i) = sort_abs (ival(:i))
  write (u, "(10(1x,I2))") ival(:i)
  do j = i, 2, -1
    if (abs(ival(j))-abs(ival(j-1)) < 0 .or. &
      (abs(ival(j))==abs(ival(j-1))) .and. ival(j)>ival(j-1)) &
      write (u, "(A)") "*** Sorting failure. ***"
  end do
end do

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: sorting_1"

end subroutine sorting_1

```

## 6.6 Grids

*This is not really a combinatorics module but this directory is the closest I could find. Maybe this will be moved to a seperate directory or combined with related stuff.*

```

<grids.f90>≡
  <File header>

module grids

  <Use kinds>
  use constants, only: zero, one, tiny_07
  use io_units
  use format_defs, only: FMT_16
  use diagnostics

```



*⟨Standard module head⟩*

*⟨grids: public⟩*

*⟨grids: interfaces⟩*

*⟨grids: parameters⟩*

*⟨grids: types⟩*

**contains**

*⟨grids: procedures⟩*

**end module grids**

Grids are used in many applications and a general implementation seems useful. The relevant properties implemented so far are

- Segments of the hypercube are represented by an integer array with size  $d$  corresponding to the dimension.
- There is a mapping from the indices to the location in the continuous memory block of values.
- Given a point in the hypercube, find the corresponding segment and the value of the grid therein.
- Update the grid sequentially to represent the maximum of a function over the unit hypercube.
- The grid can be saved to and recovered from disk.

The following might be implemented in the future

- Generate a random point in the hypercube by interpreting the grid as probability distribution.

*This would most likely be solved by using projections and the `selector_t`, which would make a move of this module higher up in the dependency tree necessary.*

- Update the grid sequentially to represent the *minimum* of a function over the unit hypercube.

*⟨grids: public⟩*≡

**public :: grid\_t**

*⟨grids: types⟩*≡

**type :: grid\_t**

**private**

**real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: values**

**integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: points**

**contains**

*⟨grids: grid: TBP⟩*

**end type grid\_t**



### 6.6.1 Initializer and finalizer

For initialization, we expect the number of points for each dimension as an array or the the number of dimensions as a scalar whereby the default number of points is used then for each dimension.

```
<grids: grid: TBP>≡
  generic :: init => init_base, init_simple
  procedure :: init_base => grid_init_base
  procedure :: init_simple => grid_init_simple

<grids: procedures>≡
  pure subroutine grid_init_base (grid, points)
    class(grid_t), intent(inout) :: grid
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: points
    allocate (grid%points (size (points)))
    allocate (grid%values (product (points)))
    grid%points = points
    grid%values = zero
  end subroutine grid_init_base

<grids: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine grid_init_simple (grid, dimensions)
    class(grid_t), intent(inout) :: grid
    integer, intent(in) :: dimensions
    allocate (grid%points (dimensions))
    allocate (grid%values (DEFAULT_POINTS_PER_DIMENSION ** dimensions))
    grid%points = DEFAULT_POINTS_PER_DIMENSION
    grid%values = zero
  end subroutine grid_init_simple
```

Manual assignment (tests)

```
<grids: grid: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_values => grid_set_values

<grids: procedures>+≡
  subroutine grid_set_values (grid, values)
    class(grid_t), intent(inout) :: grid
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: values
    grid%values = values
  end subroutine grid_set_values
```

A reasonable default

```
<grids: parameters>≡
  integer, parameter :: DEFAULT_POINTS_PER_DIMENSION = 100
```

Calling this is not mandatory, when an instance of `grid_t` goes out of scope as it will be done by Fortran automatically.

```
<grids: grid: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: final => grid_final

<grids: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine grid_final (grid)
    class(grid_t), intent(inout) :: grid
    if (allocated (grid%values)) then
```



```

        deallocate (grid%values)
    end if
    if (allocated (grid%points)) then
        deallocate (grid%points)
    end if
end subroutine grid_final

```

## 6.6.2 Segment finding and memory mapping

The `indices` array is expected to go from 1 to  $d$  whereby the entries for the different dims are from 1 to  $n_{\text{points}}(\text{dim})$ .

We get the value of the grid either from given `indices` or from a point `x` in the hypercube. In the latter case, we have to find the segment first.

```

<grids: grid: TBP>+≡
    generic :: get_value => get_value_from_x, get_value_from_indices
    procedure :: get_value_from_x => grid_get_value_from_x
    procedure :: get_value_from_indices => grid_get_value_from_indices

<grids: procedures>+≡
    function grid_get_value_from_indices (grid, indices)
        real(default) :: grid_get_value_from_indices
        class(grid_t), intent(in) :: grid
        integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: indices
        grid_get_value_from_indices = grid%values(grid%get_index(indices))
    end function grid_get_value_from_indices

<grids: procedures>+≡
    function grid_get_value_from_x (grid, x)
        real(default) :: grid_get_value_from_x
        class(grid_t), intent(in) :: grid
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
        grid_get_value_from_x = grid_get_value_from_indices &
            (grid, grid_get_segment (grid, x))
    end function grid_get_value_from_x

```

The segment is the part of the grid that contains the point `x` and is identified by a tuple of `indices`. This is just a brute force search, for fine grids one could also implement a binary search for  $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$  behavior instead of  $\mathcal{O}(N)$ .

```

<grids: grid: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_segment => grid_get_segment

<grids: procedures>+≡
    function grid_get_segment (grid, x, unit)
        class(grid_t), intent(in) :: grid
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer, dimension(1:size (x)) :: grid_get_segment
        integer :: dim, i
        real(default) :: segment_width
        grid_get_segment = 0
        do dim = 1, size (grid%points)
            segment_width = one / grid%points (dim)

```



```

SEARCH: do i = 1, grid%points (dim)
  if (x (dim) <= i * segment_width + tiny_07) then
    grid_get_segment (dim) = i
    exit SEARCH
  end if
end do SEARCH
if (grid_get_segment (dim) == 0) then
  do i = 1, size(x)
    write (msg_buffer, "(A," // DEFAULT_OUTPUT_PRECISION // ")") &
      "x[i] = ", x(i)
    call msg_message ()
  end do
  call msg_error ("grid_get_segment: Did not find x in [0,1]^d", &
    unit=unit)
end if
end do
end function grid_get_segment

```

This is a simple storage mapping function but more sophisticated ideas like hashing could be implemented.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{index} = & \text{indices}(1) + \\
& \text{indices}(2) * \text{size}(1) + \\
& \text{indices}(3) * \text{size}(1) * \text{size}(2) + \dots
\end{aligned} \tag{6.1}$$

```

<grids: grid: TBP> +=
  procedure :: get_index => grid_get_index

<grids: procedures> +=
  pure function grid_get_index (grid, indices) result (grid_index)
    integer :: grid_index
    class(grid_t), intent(in) :: grid
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: indices
    integer :: dim_innerloop, dim_outerloop, multiplier
    grid_index = 1
    do dim_outerloop = 1, size(indices)
      multiplier = 1
      do dim_innerloop = 1, dim_outerloop - 1
        multiplier = multiplier * grid%points (dim_innerloop)
      end do
      grid_index = grid_index + (indices(dim_outerloop) - 1) * multiplier
    end do
  end function grid_get_index

```

### 6.6.3 Grid manipulations

Given a point in the hypercube  $x$  and its value  $y$ , we update the grids, such that the stepwise function  $f$  defined by the grid is  $f(x_i) \geq y_i \forall \{x_i, y_i\}$ .

```

<grids: grid: TBP> +=
  procedure :: update_maxima => grid_update_maxima

```



```

⟨grids: procedures⟩+=≡
  subroutine grid_update_maxima (grid, x, y)
    class(grid_t), intent(inout) :: grid
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
    real(default), intent(in) :: y
    integer, dimension(1:size(x)) :: indices
    indices = grid%get_segment (x)
    if (grid%get_value (indices) < y) then
      grid%values (grid%get_index (indices)) = y
    end if
  end subroutine grid_update_maxima

```

More general cases have to be thought through when they are needed. *This is inefficient and non-general.*

```

⟨grids: grid: TBP⟩+=≡
  procedure :: get_maximum_in_3d => grid_get_maximum_in_3d

⟨grids: procedures⟩+=≡
  function grid_get_maximum_in_3d (grid, projected_index) result (maximum)
    real(default) :: maximum
    class(grid_t), intent(in) :: grid
    integer, intent(in) :: projected_index
    real(default) :: val
    integer :: i, j
    maximum = zero
    do i = 1, grid%points(1)
      do j = 1, grid%points(2)
        val = grid%get_value ([i, j, projected_index])
        if (val > maximum) then
          maximum = val
        end if
      end do
    end do

    end function grid_get_maximum_in_3d

```

```

⟨grids: grid: TBP⟩+=≡
  procedure :: is_non_zero_everywhere => grid_is_non_zero_everywhere

⟨grids: procedures⟩+=≡
  pure function grid_is_non_zero_everywhere (grid) result (yorn)
    logical :: yorn
    class(grid_t), intent(in) :: grid
    yorn = all (abs (grid%values) > zero)
  end function grid_is_non_zero_everywhere

```

#### 6.6.4 Input and Output to screen and disk

```

⟨grids: grid: TBP⟩+=≡
  procedure :: write => grid_write

```



```

<grids: procedures>+=
subroutine grid_write (grid, unit)
  class(grid_t), intent(in) :: grid
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  write (u, "(1X,A)") "Grid"
  write (u, "(2X,A,2X)", advance='no') "Number of points per dimension:"
  if (allocated (grid%points)) then
    do i = 1, size (grid%points)
      write (u, "(I12,1X)", advance='no') &
        grid%points (i)
    end do
  end if
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(2X,A)") "Values of the grid:"
  if (allocated (grid%values)) then
    do i = 1, size (grid%values)
      write (u, "(" // DEFAULT_OUTPUT_PRECISION // ",1X)") &
        grid%values (i)
    end do
  end if
  call grid%compute_and_write_mean_and_max (u)
end subroutine grid_write

```

```

<grids: grid: TBP>+=
procedure :: compute_and_write_mean_and_max => &
  grid_compute_and_write_mean_and_max

```

```

<grids: procedures>+=
subroutine grid_compute_and_write_mean_and_max (grid, unit)
  class(grid_t), intent(in) :: grid
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u, i, n_values
  real(default) :: mean, val, maximum
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  mean = zero
  maximum = zero
  if (allocated (grid%values)) then
    n_values = size (grid%values)
    do i = 1, n_values
      val = grid%values (i)
      mean = mean + val / n_values
      if (val > maximum) then
        maximum = val
      end if
    end do
  end if
  write (msg_buffer, "(A," // DEFAULT_OUTPUT_PRECISION // ")") &
    "Grid: Mean value of the grid: ", mean
  call msg_message ()
  write (msg_buffer, "(A," // DEFAULT_OUTPUT_PRECISION // ")") &
    "Grid: Max value of the grid: ", maximum
  call msg_message ()
  if (maximum > zero) then

```



```

        write (msg_buffer, "(A," // DEFAULT_OUTPUT_PRECISION // ")") &
            "Grid: Mean/Max value of the grid: ", mean / maximum
        call msg_message ()
    end if
else
    call msg_warning ("Grid: Grid is not allocated!")
end if
end subroutine grid_compute_and_write_mean_and_max

<grids: grid: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: save_to_file => grid_save_to_file

<grids: procedures>+≡
    subroutine grid_save_to_file (grid, file)
        class(grid_t), intent(in) :: grid
        character(len=*), intent(in) :: file
        integer :: iostat, u, i
        u = free_unit ()
        open (file=file, unit=u, action='write')
        if (allocated (grid%points)) then
            write (u, "(I12)") size (grid%points)
            do i = 1, size (grid%points)
                write (u, "(I12,1X)", advance='no', iostat=iostat) &
                    grid%points (i)
            end do
        end if
        write (u, *)
        if (allocated (grid%values)) then
            do i = 1, size (grid%values)
                write (u, "(" // DEFAULT_OUTPUT_PRECISION // ",1X)", &
                    advance='no', iostat=iostat) grid%values (i)
            end do
        end if
        if (iostat < 0) then
            call msg_warning &
                ('grid_save_to_file: Could not save grid to file')
        end if
        close (u)
    end subroutine grid_save_to_file

<grids: parameters>+≡
    character(len=*), parameter :: DEFAULT_OUTPUT_PRECISION = FMT_16

<grids: grid: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: load_from_file => grid_load_from_file

<grids: procedures>+≡
    subroutine grid_load_from_file (grid, file)
        class(grid_t), intent(out) :: grid
        character(len=*), intent(in) :: file
        integer :: iostat, u, i, n_dimensions
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: points
        u = free_unit ()
        open (file=file, unit=u, action='read', iostat=iostat)

```



```

read (u, "(I12)", iostat=iostat) n_dimensions
allocate (points (n_dimensions))
do i = 1, size (points)
    read (u, "(I12,1X)", advance='no', iostat=iostat) &
        points (i)
end do
read (u, *)
call grid%init (points)
do i = 1, size (grid%values)
    read (u, "(" // DEFAULT_OUTPUT_PRECISION // ",1X)", advance='no', iostat=iostat) &
        grid%values (i)
end do
if (iostat < 0) then
    call msg_warning ('grid_load_from_file: Could not load grid from file')
end if
close (u)
end subroutine grid_load_from_file

```

### 6.6.5 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

*(grids\_ut.f90)*≡

*(File header)*

```

module grids_ut
    use unit_tests
    use grids_uti

```

*(Standard module head)*

*(grids: public test)*

contains

*(grids: test driver)*

end module grids\_ut

*(grids\_uti.f90)*≡

*(File header)*

```

module grids_uti

```

*(Use kinds)*

```

    use constants, only: zero, one, two, three, four, tiny_07
    use file_utils, only: delete_file
    use unit_tests, only: nearly_equal, assert, assert_equal

```

```

    use grids

```

*(Standard module head)*

*(grids: test declarations)*



```

contains

<grids: tests>

end module grids_util

API: driver for the unit tests below.
<grids: public test>≡
    public :: grids_test
<grids: test driver>≡
    subroutine grids_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <grids: execute tests>
    end subroutine grids_test

```

### Test Index Function

```

<grids: execute tests>≡
    call test(grids_1, "grids_1", &
        "Test Index Function", u, results)
<grids: test declarations>≡
    public :: grids_1
<grids: tests>≡
    subroutine grids_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(grid_t) :: grid
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: grids_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: Test Index Function"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call grid%init ([3])
        call grid%write(u)
        call assert (u, grid%get_index([1]) == 1, "grid%get_index(1) == 1")
        call assert (u, grid%get_index([2]) == 2, "grid%get_index(2) == 2")
        call assert (u, grid%get_index([3]) == 3, "grid%get_index(3) == 3")
        call grid%final ()

        call grid%init ([3,3])
        call grid%write(u)
        call assert (u, grid%get_index([1,1]) == 1, "grid%get_index(1,1) == 1")
        call assert (u, grid%get_index([2,1]) == 2, "grid%get_index(2,1) == 2")
        call assert (u, grid%get_index([3,1]) == 3, "grid%get_index(3,1) == 3")
        call assert (u, grid%get_index([1,2]) == 4, "grid%get_index(1,2) == 4")
        call assert (u, grid%get_index([2,2]) == 5, "grid%get_index(2,2) == 5")
        call assert (u, grid%get_index([3,2]) == 6, "grid%get_index(3,2) == 6")
        call assert (u, grid%get_index([1,3]) == 7, "grid%get_index(1,3) == 7")
        call assert (u, grid%get_index([2,3]) == 8, "grid%get_index(2,3) == 8")
        call assert (u, grid%get_index([3,3]) == 9, "grid%get_index(3,3) == 9")
        call grid%final ()
    end subroutine grids_1

```



```

call grid%init ([3,3,2])
call grid%write(u)
call assert (u, grid%get_index([1,1,1]) == 1, "grid%get_index(1,1,1) == 1")
call assert (u, grid%get_index([2,1,2]) == 2+9, "grid%get_index(2,1,2) == 2+9")
call assert (u, grid%get_index([3,3,1]) == 9, "grid%get_index(3,3,1) == 3")
call assert (u, grid%get_index([3,1,2]) == 3+9, "grid%get_index(3,1,2) == 4+9")
call assert (u, grid%get_index([2,2,1]) == 5, "grid%get_index(2,2,1) == 5")
call assert (u, grid%get_index([3,2,2]) == 6+9, "grid%get_index(3,2,2) == 6+9")
call assert (u, grid%get_index([1,3,1]) == 7, "grid%get_index(1,3,1) == 7")
call assert (u, grid%get_index([2,3,2]) == 8+9, "grid%get_index(2,3,2) == 8+9")
call assert (u, grid%get_index([3,3,2]) == 9+9, "grid%get_index(3,3,2) == 9+9")
call grid%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: grids_1"
end subroutine grids_1

```

## Saving and Loading

```

<grids: execute tests>+≡
  call test(grids_2, "grids_2", &
    "Saving and Loading", u, results)

<grids: test declarations>+≡
  public :: grids_2

<grids: tests>+≡
  subroutine grids_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(grid_t) :: grid
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: grids_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: Saving and Loading"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call grid%init ([3])
    call grid%set_values ([one, two, three])
    call grid%save_to_file ('grids_2_test')
    call grid%final ()

    call grid%load_from_file ('grids_2_test')
    call grid%write (u)
    call assert (u, nearly_equal (grid%get_value([1]), one), "grid%get_value(1) == 1")
    call assert (u, nearly_equal (grid%get_value([2]), two), "grid%get_value(2) == 2")
    call assert (u, nearly_equal (grid%get_value([3]), three), "grid%get_value(3) == 3")
    call grid%final ()

    call grid%init ([3,3])
    call grid%set_values ([one, two, three, four, zero, zero, zero, zero, zero])
    call grid%save_to_file ('grids_2_test')
    call grid%final ()

    call grid%load_from_file ('grids_2_test')
    call grid%write (u)
    call assert (u, nearly_equal (grid%get_value([1,1]), one), "grid%get_value(1,1) == 1")

```



```

call assert (u, nearly_equal (grid%get_value([2,1]), two), "grid%get_value(2,1) == 2")
call assert (u, nearly_equal (grid%get_value([3,1]), three), "grid%get_value(3,1) == 3")
call assert (u, nearly_equal (grid%get_value([1,2]), four), "grid%get_value(1,2) == 4")
call delete_file ('grids_2_test')

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: grids_2"
end subroutine grids_2

```

## Get Segments

```

<grids: execute tests>+=
  call test(grids_3, "grids_3", &
    "Get Segments", u, results)

<grids: test declarations>+=
  public :: grids_3

<grids: tests>+=
  subroutine grids_3 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(grid_t) :: grid
    integer, dimension(2) :: fail
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: grids_3"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: Get Segments"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call grid%init ([3])
    call assert (u, all(grid%get_segment([0.00_default]) == [1]), &
      "all(grid%get_segment([0.00_default]) == [1])")
    call assert (u, all(grid%get_segment([0.32_default]) == [1]), &
      "all(grid%get_segment([0.32_default]) == [1])")
    call assert (u, all(grid%get_segment([0.52_default]) == [2]), &
      "all(grid%get_segment([0.52_default]) == [2])")
    call assert (u, all(grid%get_segment([1.00_default]) == [3]), &
      "all(grid%get_segment([1.00_default]) == [3])")
    call grid%final ()

    call grid%init ([3,3])
    call assert (u, all(grid%get_segment([0.00_default,0.00_default]) == [1,1]), &
      "all(grid%get_segment([0.00_default,0.00_default]) == [1,1])")
    call assert (u, all(grid%get_segment([0.32_default,0.32_default]) == [1,1]), &
      "all(grid%get_segment([0.32_default,0.32_default]) == [1,1])")
    call assert (u, all(grid%get_segment([0.52_default,0.52_default]) == [2,2]), &
      "all(grid%get_segment([0.52_default,0.52_default]) == [2,2])")
    call assert (u, all(grid%get_segment([1.00_default,1.00_default]) == [3,3]), &
      "all(grid%get_segment([1.00_default,1.00_default]) == [3,3])")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* A double error is expected"
    fail = grid%get_segment([1.10_default,1.10_default], u)
    call grid%final ()

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: grids_3"
  end subroutine grids_3

```



## Update Maxima

```
<grids: execute tests>+≡
    call test(grids_4, "grids_4", &
              "Update Maxima", u, results)

<grids: test declarations>+≡
    public :: grids_4

<grids: tests>+≡
    subroutine grids_4 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(grid_t) :: grid
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: grids_4"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: Update Maxima"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call grid%init ([4,4])
        call grid%update_maxima ([0.1_default, 0.0_default], 0.3_default)
        call grid%update_maxima ([0.9_default, 0.95_default], 1.7_default)
        call grid%write (u)
        call assert_equal (u, grid%get_value([1,1]), 0.3_default, &
                           "grid%get_value([1,1]")
        call assert_equal (u, grid%get_value([2,2]), 0.0_default, &
                           "grid%get_value([2,2]")
        call assert_equal (u, grid%get_value([4,4]), 1.7_default, &
                           "grid%get_value([4,4]")

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: grids_4"
    end subroutine grids_4
```

## Finding and checking

```
<grids: execute tests>+≡
    call test(grids_5, "grids_5", &
              "Finding and checking", u, results)

<grids: test declarations>+≡
    public :: grids_5

<grids: tests>+≡
    subroutine grids_5 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(grid_t) :: grid
        real(default) :: first, second
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: grids_5"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: Finding and checking"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call grid%init ([2,2,2])
        first = one / two - tiny_07
        second = two / two - tiny_07
```



```

call grid%update_maxima ([0.1_default, 0.0_default, first], 0.3_default)
call grid%update_maxima ([0.9_default, 0.95_default, second], 1.7_default)
call grid%write (u)
call assert (u, .not. grid%is_non_zero_everywhere (), &
             ".not. grid%is_non_zero_everywhere (")
call assert_equal (u, grid%get_maximum_in_3d (1), 0.3_default, &
                  "grid%get_maximum_in_3d (1)")
call assert_equal (u, grid%get_maximum_in_3d (2), 1.7_default, &
                  "grid%get_maximum_in_3d (2)")

call grid%update_maxima ([0.9_default, 0.95_default, first], 1.8_default)
call grid%update_maxima ([0.1_default, 0.95_default, first], 1.5_default)
call grid%update_maxima ([0.9_default, 0.15_default, first], 1.5_default)
call grid%update_maxima ([0.1_default, 0.0_default, second], 0.2_default)
call grid%update_maxima ([0.1_default, 0.9_default, second], 0.2_default)
call grid%update_maxima ([0.9_default, 0.0_default, second], 0.2_default)
call grid%write (u)
call assert (u, grid%is_non_zero_everywhere (), &
             "grid%is_non_zero_everywhere (")
call assert_equal (u, grid%get_maximum_in_3d (1), 1.8_default, &
                  "grid%get_maximum_in_3d (1)")
call assert_equal (u, grid%get_maximum_in_3d (2), 1.7_default, &
                  "grid%get_maximum_in_3d (2)")

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: grids_5"
end subroutine grids_5

```

One could think of multiple implementations of a generic type.

```

<solver.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module solver

    <Use kinds>
    use constants, only: tiny_10
    use unit_tests, only: vanishes
    use diagnostics

    <Standard module head>

    <solver: public>

    <solver: parameters>

    <solver: types>

    <solver: interfaces>

    contains

    <solver: procedures>

```



```

end module solver

<solver: public>≡
  public :: solver_function_t

<solver: types>≡
  type, abstract :: solver_function_t
  contains
    procedure(solver_function_evaluate), deferred :: evaluate
  end type solver_function_t

<solver: interfaces>≡
  abstract interface
    function solver_function_evaluate (solver_f, x) result (f)
      import
        complex(default) :: f
        class(solver_function_t), intent(in) :: solver_f
        real(default), intent(in) :: x
      end function
  end interface

<solver: public>+≡
  public :: solve_secant

<solver: procedures>≡
  function solve_secant (func, lower_start, upper_start, success, precision) result (x0)
    class(solver_function_t), intent(in) :: func
    real(default) :: x0
    real(default), intent(in) :: lower_start, upper_start
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: precision
    logical, intent(out) :: success
    real(default) :: desired, x_curr, x_next, f_curr, f_next, x_new
    integer :: n_iter
    desired = DEFAULT_PRECISION; if (present(precision)) desired = precision
    x_curr = lower_start
    x_next = upper_start
    n_iter = 0
    success = .false.
    SEARCH: do
      n_iter = n_iter + 1
      f_curr = real( func%evaluate (x_curr) )
      f_next = real( func%evaluate (x_next) )
      <Exit if close to zero and handle exceptions>
      x_new = x_next - (x_next - x_curr) / (f_next - f_curr) * f_next
      x_curr = x_next
      x_next = x_new
    end do SEARCH
    if (x0 < lower_start .or. x0 > upper_start) then
      call msg_warning ("solve: The root of the function is not in boundaries")
      return
    end if
    success = .true.
  end function solve_secant

```



```

<Exit if close to zero and handle exceptions>≡
  if (abs (f_next) < desired) then
    x0 = x_next
    exit
  end if
  if (n_iter > MAX_TRIES) then
    call msg_warning ("solve: Couldn't find root of function")
    return
  end if
  if (vanishes (f_next - f_curr)) then
    x_next = x_next + (x_next - x_curr) / 10
    cycle
  end if

<solver: public>+≡
  public :: solve_interval

<solver: procedures>+≡
  function solve_interval (func, lower_start, upper_start, success, precision) &
                                     result (x0)

    class(solver_function_t), intent(in) :: func
    real(default) :: x0
    real(default), intent(in) :: lower_start, upper_start
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: precision
    logical, intent(out) :: success
    real(default) :: desired
    real(default) :: x_low, x_high, x_half
    real(default) :: f_low, f_high, f_half
    integer :: n_iter
    success = .false.
    desired = DEFAULT_PRECISION; if (present(precision)) desired = precision
    x0 = lower_start
    x_low = lower_start
    x_high = upper_start
    f_low = real( func%evaluate (x_low) )
    f_high = real( func%evaluate (x_high) )
    if (f_low * f_high > 0) return
    if (x_low > x_high) call msg_fatal ("Interval solver: Upper bound must be &
                                     &greater than lower bound")

    n_iter = 0
    do n_iter = 1, MAX_TRIES
      x_half = (x_high + x_low)/2
      f_half = real( func%evaluate (x_half) )
      if (abs (f_half) <= desired) then
        x0 = x_half
        exit
      end if
      if (f_low * f_half > 0._default) then
        x_low = x_half
        f_low = f_half
      else
        x_high = x_half
        f_high = f_half
      end if
    end do
  end function

```



```

    if (x0 < lower_start .or. x0 > upper_start) then
        call msg_warning ("Interval solver: The root of the function&
                           & is out of boundaries")

        return
    end if
    success = .true.
contains
    subroutine display_solver_status ()
        print *, '====='
        print *, 'Status of interval solver: '
        print *, 'initial values: ', lower_start, upper_start
        print *, 'iteration: ', n_iter
        print *, 'x_low: ', x_low, 'f_low: ', f_low
        print *, 'x_high: ', x_high, 'f_high: ', f_high
        print *, 'x_half: ', x_half, 'f_half: ', f_half
    end subroutine display_solver_status
end function solve_interval

<solver: public>+≡
    public :: solve_qgaus

<solver: procedures>+≡
    function solve_qgaus (integrand, grid) result (integral)
        class(solver_function_t), intent(in) :: integrand
        complex(default) :: integral
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: grid
        integer :: i, j
        real(default) :: xm, xr
        real(default), dimension(5) :: dx, &
            w = (/ 0.2955242247_default, 0.2692667193_default, &
                0.2190863625_default, 0.1494513491_default, 0.0666713443_default /), &
            x = (/ 0.1488743389_default, 0.4333953941_default, 0.6794095682_default, &
                0.8650633666_default, 0.9739065285_default /)
        integral = 0.0_default
        if ( size(grid) < 2 ) then
            call msg_warning ("solve_qgaus: size of integration grid smaller than 2.")
            return
        end if
        do i=1, size(grid)-1
            xm = 0.5_default * ( grid(i+1) + grid(i) )
            xr = 0.5_default * ( grid(i+1) - grid(i) )
            do j=1, 5
                dx(j) = xr * x(j)
                integral = integral + xr * w(j) * &
                    ( integrand%evaluate (xm+dx(j)) + integrand%evaluate (xm-dx(j)) )
            end do
        end do
    end function solve_qgaus

<solver: parameters>≡
    real(default), parameter, public :: DEFAULT_PRECISION = tiny_10

<solver: parameters>+≡
    integer, parameter :: MAX_TRIES = 10000

```



### 6.6.6 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

*<solver\_ut.f90>*≡  
*<File header>*

```
module solver_ut
  use unit_tests
  use solver_util
```

*<Standard module head>*

*<solver: public test>*

contains

*<solver: test driver>*

```
end module solver_ut
```

*<solver\_util.f90>*≡  
*<File header>*

```
module solver_util
```

*<Use kinds>*

```
  use constants, only: zero, one, two
  use unit_tests, only: assert, assert_equal
```

```
  use solver
```

*<Standard module head>*

*<solver: test declarations>*

*<solver: test types>*

contains

*<solver: tests>*

*<solver: test auxiliary>*

```
end module solver_util
```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

*<solver: public test>*≡

```
  public :: solver_test
```

*<solver: test driver>*≡

```
  subroutine solver_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <solver: execute tests>
  end subroutine solver_test
```



## Test functions

```
<solver: test types>≡  
  type, extends (solver_function_t) :: test_function_1_t  
  contains  
    procedure :: evaluate => test_func_1  
  end type test_function_1_t
```

```
<solver: test types>+≡  
  type, extends (solver_function_t) :: test_function_2_t  
  contains  
    procedure :: evaluate => test_func_2  
  end type test_function_2_t
```

```
<solver: test types>+≡  
  type, extends (solver_function_t) :: test_function_3_t  
  contains  
    procedure :: evaluate => test_func_3  
  end type test_function_3_t
```

```
<solver: test types>+≡  
  type, extends (solver_function_t) :: test_function_4_t  
  contains  
    procedure :: evaluate => test_func_4  
  end type test_function_4_t
```

```
<solver: test auxiliary>≡  
  function test_func_1 (solver_f, x) result (f)  
    complex(default) :: f  
    class(test_function_1_t), intent(in) :: solver_f  
    real(default), intent(in) :: x  
    f = x  
  end function test_func_1  
  
  function test_func_2 (solver_f, x) result (f)  
    complex(default) :: f  
    class(test_function_2_t), intent(in) :: solver_f  
    real(default), intent(in) :: x  
    f = x ** 2  
  end function test_func_2  
  
  function test_func_3 (solver_f, x) result (f)  
    complex(default) :: f  
    class(test_function_3_t), intent(in) :: solver_f  
    real(default), intent(in) :: x  
    f = x ** 3  
  end function test_func_3  
  
  function test_func_4 (solver_f, x) result (f)  
    complex(default) :: f  
    class(test_function_4_t), intent(in) :: solver_f  
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
```



```

real(default) :: s, cutoff
s = 100.0_default
cutoff = 1.01_default
if (x < cutoff) then
  f = - (log (s) * log (log (s) / log(cutoff**2)) - log (s / cutoff**2)) - &
    log (one/two)
else
  f = - (log (s) * log (log (s) / log(x**2)) - log (s / x**2)) - &
    log (one/two)
end if
end function test_func_4

```

### Solve trivial functions

```

<solver: execute tests>≡
  call test(solver_1, "solver_1", &
    "Solve trivial functions", u, results)

<solver: test declarations>≡
  public :: solver_1

<solver: tests>≡
  subroutine solver_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    real(default) :: zero_position
    logical :: success
    type(test_function_1_t) :: test_func_1
    type(test_function_2_t) :: test_func_2
    type(test_function_3_t) :: test_func_3
    type(test_function_4_t) :: test_func_4
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: solver_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: Solve trivial functions"
    write (u, "(A)")

    zero_position = solve_interval (test_func_1, -one, one, success)
    call assert (u, success, "success")
    call assert_equal (u, zero_position, zero, "test_func_1: zero_position")

    zero_position = solve_interval (test_func_4, two, 10.0_default, success)
    call assert (u, success, "success")
    call assert_equal (u, zero_position, &
      3.5216674011865940283397224_default, &
      "test_func_4: zero_position", rel_smallness=1000*DEFAULT_PRECISION)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: solver_1"
  end subroutine solver_1

```



## Chapter 7

# Text handling

WHIZARD has to handle complex structures in input (and output) data. Doing this in a generic and transparent way requires a generic lexer and parser. The necessary modules are implemented here:

**ifiles** Implementation of line-oriented internal files in a more flexible way (linked lists of variable-length strings) than the Fortran builtin features.

**lexers** Read text and transform it into a token stream.

**syntax\_rules** Define the rules for interpreting tokens, to be used by the WHIZARD parser.

**parser** Categorize tokens (keyword, string, number etc.) and use a set of syntax rules to transform the input into a parse tree.

**xml** Read and parse XML text, separate from the WHIZARD parser.



## 7.1 Internal files

The internal files introduced here (`ifile`) are a replacement for the built-in internal files, which are fixed-size arrays of fixed-length character strings. The `ifile` type is a doubly-linked list of variable-length character strings with line numbers.

```
<ifiles.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module ifiles  
  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use system_defs, only: EOF  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Ifiles: public>  
  
    <Ifiles: types>  
  
    <Ifiles: interfaces>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Ifiles: subroutines>  
  
  end module ifiles
```

### 7.1.1 The line type

The line entry type is for internal use, it is the list entry to be collected in an `ifile` object.

```
<Ifiles: types>≡  
  type :: line_entry_t  
  private  
  type(line_entry_t), pointer :: previous => null ()  
  type(line_entry_t), pointer :: next => null ()  
  type(string_t) :: string  
  integer :: index  
end type line_entry_t
```

Create a new list entry, given a varying string as input. The line number and pointers are not set, these make sense only within an `ifile`.

```
<Ifiles: subroutines>≡  
  subroutine line_entry_create (line, string)  
    type(line_entry_t), pointer :: line  
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: string  
    allocate (line)  
    line%string = string  
  end subroutine line_entry_create
```



Destroy a single list entry: Since the pointer components should not be deallocated explicitly, just deallocate the object itself.

```

<Ifiles: subroutines>+≡
  subroutine line_entry_destroy (line)
    type(line_entry_t), pointer :: line
    deallocate (line)
  end subroutine line_entry_destroy

```

### 7.1.2 The ifile type

The internal file is a linked list of line entries.

```

<Ifiles: public>≡
  public :: ifile_t
<Ifiles: types>+≡
  type :: ifile_t
    private
    type(line_entry_t), pointer :: first => null ()
    type(line_entry_t), pointer :: last => null ()
    integer :: n_lines = 0
    contains
    <Ifiles: ifile: TBP>
  end type ifile_t

```

We need no explicit initializer, but a routine which recursively deallocates the contents may be appropriate. After this, existing line pointers may become undefined, so they should be nullified before the file is destroyed.

```

<Ifiles: public>+≡
  public :: ifile_clear
<Ifiles: subroutines>+≡
  subroutine ifile_clear (ifile)
    class(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
    type(line_entry_t), pointer :: current
    do while (associated (ifile%first))
      current => ifile%first
      ifile%first => current%next
      call line_entry_destroy (current)
    end do
    nullify (ifile%last)
    ifile%n_lines = 0
  end subroutine ifile_clear

```

The finalizer is just an alias for the above.

```

<Ifiles: public>+≡
  public :: ifile_final
<Ifiles: ifile: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => ifile_clear
<Ifiles: interfaces>≡
  interface ifile_final
    module procedure ifile_clear
  end interface

```



### 7.1.3 I/O on ifiles

Fill an ifile from an ordinary external file, i.e., I/O unit. If the ifile is not empty, the old contents will be destroyed. We can read a fixed-length character string, an ISO varying string, an ordinary internal file (character-string array), or from an external unit. In the latter case, lines are appended until EOF is reached. Finally, there is a variant which reads from another ifile, effectively copying it.

```
(Ifiles: public)+≡
    public :: ifile_read

(Ifiles: interfaces)+≡
    interface ifile_read
        module procedure ifile_read_from_string
        module procedure ifile_read_from_char
        module procedure ifile_read_from_unit
        module procedure ifile_read_from_char_array
        module procedure ifile_read_from_ifile
    end interface

(Ifiles: subroutines)+≡
    subroutine ifile_read_from_string (ifile, string)
        type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: string
        call ifile_clear (ifile)
        call ifile_append (ifile, string)
    end subroutine ifile_read_from_string

    subroutine ifile_read_from_char (ifile, char)
        type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
        character(*), intent(in) :: char
        call ifile_clear (ifile)
        call ifile_append (ifile, char)
    end subroutine ifile_read_from_char

    subroutine ifile_read_from_char_array (ifile, char)
        type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
        character(*), dimension(:), intent(in) :: char
        call ifile_clear (ifile)
        call ifile_append (ifile, char)
    end subroutine ifile_read_from_char_array

    subroutine ifile_read_from_unit (ifile, unit, iostat)
        type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        integer, intent(out), optional :: iostat
        call ifile_clear (ifile)
        call ifile_append (ifile, unit, iostat)
    end subroutine ifile_read_from_unit

    subroutine ifile_read_from_ifile (ifile, ifile_in)
        type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
        type(ifile_t), intent(in) :: ifile_in
        call ifile_clear (ifile)
        call ifile_append (ifile, ifile_in)
    end subroutine ifile_read_from_ifile
```



Append to an ifile. The same as reading, but without resetting the ifile. In addition, there is a routine for appending a whole ifile.

```

<Ifiles: public>+≡
    public :: ifile_append

<Ifiles: ifile: TBP>+≡
    generic :: append => &
        ifile_append_from_char
    procedure, private :: ifile_append_from_char

<Ifiles: interfaces>+≡
    interface ifile_append
        module procedure ifile_append_from_string
        module procedure ifile_append_from_char
        module procedure ifile_append_from_unit
        module procedure ifile_append_from_char_array
        module procedure ifile_append_from_ifile
    end interface

<Ifiles: subroutines>+≡
    subroutine ifile_append_from_string (ifile, string)
        class(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: string
        type(line_entry_t), pointer :: current
        call line_entry_create (current, string)
        current%index = ifile%n_lines + 1
        if (associated (ifile%last)) then
            current%previous => ifile%last
            ifile%last%next => current
        else
            ifile%first => current
        end if
        ifile%last => current
        ifile%n_lines = current%index
    end subroutine ifile_append_from_string

    subroutine ifile_append_from_char (ifile, char)
        class(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
        character(*), intent(in) :: char
        call ifile_append_from_string (ifile, var_str (trim (char)))
    end subroutine ifile_append_from_char

    subroutine ifile_append_from_char_array (ifile, char)
        class(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
        character(*), dimension(:), intent(in) :: char
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, size (char)
            call ifile_append_from_string (ifile, var_str (trim (char(i))))
        end do
    end subroutine ifile_append_from_char_array

    subroutine ifile_append_from_unit (ifile, unit, iostat)
        class(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
        integer, intent(in) :: unit

```



```

integer, intent(out), optional :: iostat
type(string_t) :: buffer
integer :: ios
ios = 0
READ_LOOP: do
    call get (unit, buffer, iostat = ios)
    if (ios == EOF .or. ios > 0) exit READ_LOOP
    call ifile_append_from_string (ifile, buffer)
end do READ_LOOP
if (present (iostat)) then
    iostat = ios
else if (ios > 0) then
    call get (unit, buffer) ! trigger error again
end if
end subroutine ifile_append_from_unit

subroutine ifile_append_from_ifile (ifile, ifile_in)
class(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
type(ifile_t), intent(in) :: ifile_in
type(line_entry_t), pointer :: current
current => ifile_in%first
do while (associated (current))
    call ifile_append_from_string (ifile, current%string)
    current => current%next
end do
end subroutine ifile_append_from_ifile

```

Write the ifile contents to an external unit

```

<Ifiles: public>+≡
public :: ifile_write

<Ifiles: subroutines>+≡
subroutine ifile_write (ifile, unit, iostat)
type(ifile_t), intent(in) :: ifile
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
integer, intent(out), optional :: iostat
integer :: u
type(line_entry_t), pointer :: current
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
current => ifile%first
do while (associated (current))
    call put_line (u, current%string, iostat)
    current => current%next
end do
end subroutine ifile_write

```

Convert the ifile to an array of strings, which is allocated by this function:

```

<Ifiles: public>+≡
public :: ifile_to_string_array

<Ifiles: subroutines>+≡
subroutine ifile_to_string_array (ifile, string)
type(ifile_t), intent(in) :: ifile
type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(inout), allocatable :: string

```



```

    type(line_entry_t), pointer :: current
    integer :: i
    allocate (string (ifile_get_length (ifile)))
    current => ifile%first
    do i = 1, ifile_get_length (ifile)
        string(i) = current%string
        current => current%next
    end do
end subroutine ifile_to_string_array

```

#### 7.1.4 Ifile tools

```

<Ifiles: public>+≡
    public :: ifile_get_length

<Ifiles: subroutines>+≡
    function ifile_get_length (ifile) result (length)
        integer :: length
        type(ifile_t), intent(in) :: ifile
        length = ifile%n_lines
    end function ifile_get_length

```

#### 7.1.5 Line pointers

Instead of the implicit pointer used in ordinary file access, we define explicit pointers, so there can be more than one at a time.

```

<Ifiles: public>+≡
    public :: line_p

<Ifiles: types>+≡
    type :: line_p
    private
        type(line_entry_t), pointer :: p => null ()
    end type line_p

```

Assign a file pointer to the first or last line in an ifile:

```

<Ifiles: public>+≡
    public :: line_init

<Ifiles: subroutines>+≡
    subroutine line_init (line, ifile, back)
        type(line_p), intent(inout) :: line
        type(ifile_t), intent(in) :: ifile
        logical, intent(in), optional :: back
        if (present (back)) then
            if (back) then
                line%p => ifile%last
            else
                line%p => ifile%first
            end if
        else
            line%p => ifile%first
        end if
    end subroutine line_init

```



```

        end if
    end subroutine line_init

```

Remove the pointer association:

```

<Ifiles: public>+≡
    public :: line_final

<Ifiles: subroutines>+≡
    subroutine line_final (line)
        type(line_p), intent(inout) :: line
        nullify (line%p)
    end subroutine line_final

```

Go one step forward

```

<Ifiles: public>+≡
    public :: line_advance

<Ifiles: subroutines>+≡
    subroutine line_advance (line)
        type(line_p), intent(inout) :: line
        if (associated (line%p)) line%p => line%p%next
    end subroutine line_advance

```

Go one step backward

```

<Ifiles: public>+≡
    public :: line_backspace

<Ifiles: subroutines>+≡
    subroutine line_backspace (line)
        type(line_p), intent(inout) :: line
        if (associated (line%p)) line%p => line%p%previous
    end subroutine line_backspace

```

Check whether we are accessing a valid line

```

<Ifiles: public>+≡
    public :: line_is_associated

<Ifiles: subroutines>+≡
    function line_is_associated (line) result (ok)
        logical :: ok
        type(line_p), intent(in) :: line
        ok = associated (line%p)
    end function line_is_associated

```

### 7.1.6 Access lines via pointers

We do not need the ifile as an argument to these functions, because the `line` type will point to an existing ifile.

```

<Ifiles: public>+≡
    public :: line_get_string

```



```

<Ifiles: subroutines>+=
function line_get_string (line) result (string)
  type(string_t) :: string
  type(line_p), intent(in) :: line
  if (associated (line%p)) then
    string = line%p%string
  else
    string = ""
  end if
end function line_get_string

```

Variant where the line pointer is advanced after reading.

```

<Ifiles: public>+=
public :: line_get_string_advance
<Ifiles: subroutines>+=
function line_get_string_advance (line) result (string)
  type(string_t) :: string
  type(line_p), intent(inout) :: line
  if (associated (line%p)) then
    string = line%p%string
    call line_advance (line)
  else
    string = ""
  end if
end function line_get_string_advance

```

```

<Ifiles: public>+=
public :: line_get_index
<Ifiles: subroutines>+=
function line_get_index (line) result (index)
  integer :: index
  type(line_p), intent(in) :: line
  if (associated (line%p)) then
    index = line%p%index
  else
    index = 0
  end if
end function line_get_index

```

```

<Ifiles: public>+=
public :: line_get_length
<Ifiles: subroutines>+=
function line_get_length (line) result (length)
  integer :: length
  type(line_p), intent(in) :: line
  if (associated (line%p)) then
    length = len (line%p%string)
  else
    length = 0
  end if
end function line_get_length

```



## 7.2 Lexer

The lexer purpose is to read from a line-separated character input stream (usually a file) and properly chop the stream into lexemes (tokens). [The parser will transform lexemes into meaningful tokens, to be stored in a parse tree, therefore we do not use the term 'token' here.] The input is read line-by-line, but interpreted free-form, except for quotes and the comment syntax. (Fortran 2003 would allow us to use a stream type for reading.)

In an object-oriented approach, we can dynamically create and destroy lexers, including the lexer setup.

The main lexer function is to return a lexeme according to the basic lexer rules (quotes, comments, whitespace, special classes). There is also a routine to write back a lexeme to the input stream (but only once).

For the rules, we separate the possible characters into classes. Whitespace usually consists of blank, tab, and line-feed, where any number of consecutive whitespace is equivalent to one. Quoted strings are enclosed by a pair of quote characters, possibly multiline. Comments are similar to quotes, but interpreted as whitespace. Numbers are identified (not distinguishing real and integer) but not interpreted. Other character classes make up identifiers.

```
<lexers.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module lexers  
  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use string_utils  
    use system_defs, only: EOF, EOR  
    use system_defs, only: LF  
    use system_defs, only: WHITESPACE_CHARS, LCLETTERS, UCLETTERS, DIGITS  
    use diagnostics  
    use ifiles, only: ifile_t  
    use ifiles, only: line_p, line_is_associated, line_init, line_final  
    use ifiles, only: line_get_string_advance  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Lexer: public>  
  
    <Lexer: parameters>  
  
    <Lexer: types>  
  
    <Lexer: interfaces>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Lexer: procedures>  
  
  end module lexers
```



### 7.2.1 Input streams

For flexible input, we define a generic stream type that refers to either an external file, an external unit which is already open, a string, an `ifile` object (internal file, i.e., string list), or a line pointer to an `ifile` object. The stream type actually follows the idea of a formatted external file, which is line-oriented. Thus, the stream reader always returns a whole record (input line).

Note that only in the string version, the stream contents are stored inside the stream object. In the `ifile` version, the stream contains only the line pointer, while in the external-file case, the line pointer is implicitly created by the runtime library.

```
<Lexer: public>≡
  public :: stream_t

<Lexer: types>≡
  type :: stream_t
    type(string_t), pointer :: filename => null ()
    integer, pointer :: unit => null ()
    type(string_t), pointer :: string => null ()
    type(ifile_t), pointer :: ifile => null ()
    type(line_p), pointer :: line => null ()
    integer :: record = 0
    logical :: eof = .false.
  contains
    <Lexer: stream: TBP>
  end type stream_t
```

The initializers refer to the specific version. The stream should be undefined before calling this.

```
<Lexer: public>+≡
  public :: stream_init

<Lexer: stream: TBP>≡
  generic :: init => &
    stream_init_filename, &
    stream_init_unit, &
    stream_init_string, &
    stream_init_ifile, &
    stream_init_line
  procedure, private :: stream_init_filename
  procedure, private :: stream_init_unit
  procedure, private :: stream_init_string
  procedure, private :: stream_init_ifile
  procedure, private :: stream_init_line

<Lexer: interfaces>≡
  interface stream_init
    module procedure stream_init_filename
    module procedure stream_init_unit
    module procedure stream_init_string
    module procedure stream_init_ifile
    module procedure stream_init_line
  end interface
```



```

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
  subroutine stream_init_filename (stream, filename)
    class(stream_t), intent(out) :: stream
    character(*), intent(in) :: filename
    integer :: unit
    unit = free_unit ()
    open (unit=unit, file=filename, status="old", action="read")
    call stream_init_unit (stream, unit)
    allocate (stream%filename)
    stream%filename = filename
  end subroutine stream_init_filename

  subroutine stream_init_unit (stream, unit)
    class(stream_t), intent(out) :: stream
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    allocate (stream%unit)
    stream%unit = unit
    stream%eof = .false.
  end subroutine stream_init_unit

  subroutine stream_init_string (stream, string)
    class(stream_t), intent(out) :: stream
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: string
    allocate (stream%string)
    stream%string = string
  end subroutine stream_init_string

  subroutine stream_init_ifile (stream, ifile)
    class(stream_t), intent(out) :: stream
    type(ifile_t), intent(in) :: ifile
    type(line_p) :: line
    call line_init (line, ifile)
    call stream_init_line (stream, line)
    allocate (stream%ifile)
    stream%ifile = ifile
  end subroutine stream_init_ifile

  subroutine stream_init_line (stream, line)
    class(stream_t), intent(out) :: stream
    type(line_p), intent(in) :: line
    allocate (stream%line)
    stream%line = line
  end subroutine stream_init_line

```

The finalizer restores the initial state. If an external file was opened, it is closed.

```

<Lexer: public>+≡
  public :: stream_final

<Lexer: stream: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: final => stream_final

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
  subroutine stream_final (stream)
    class(stream_t), intent(inout) :: stream
    if (associated (stream%filename)) then

```



```

        close (stream%unit)
        deallocate (stream%unit)
        deallocate (stream%filename)
    else if (associated (stream%unit)) then
        deallocate (stream%unit)
    else if (associated (stream%string)) then
        deallocate (stream%string)
    else if (associated (stream%ifile)) then
        call line_final (stream%line)
        deallocate (stream%line)
        deallocate (stream%ifile)
    else if (associated (stream%line)) then
        call line_final (stream%line)
        deallocate (stream%line)
    end if
end subroutine stream_final

```

This returns the next record from the input stream. Depending on the stream type, the stream pointers are modified: Reading from external unit, the external file is advanced (implicitly). Reading from string, the string is replaced by an empty string. Reading from ifile, the line pointer is advanced. Note that the `iostat` argument is mandatory.

```

<Lexer: public>+≡
    public :: stream_get_record

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
    subroutine stream_get_record (stream, string, iostat)
        type(stream_t), intent(inout) :: stream
        type(string_t), intent(out) :: string
        integer, intent(out) :: iostat
        if (associated (stream%unit)) then
            if (stream%eof) then
                iostat = EOF
            else
                call get (stream%unit, string, iostat=iostat)
                if (iostat == EOR) then
                    iostat = 0
                    stream%record = stream%record + 1
                end if
                if (iostat == EOF) then
                    iostat = 0
                    stream%eof = .true.
                    if (len (string) /= 0) stream%record = stream%record + 1
                end if
            end if
        else if (associated (stream%string)) then
            if (len (stream%string) /= 0) then
                string = stream%string
                stream%string = ""
                iostat = 0
                stream%record = stream%record + 1
            else
                string = ""
                iostat = EOF
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine stream_get_record

```



```

        end if
    else if (associated (stream%line)) then
        if (line_is_associated (stream%line)) then
            string = line_get_string_advance (stream%line)
            iostat = 0
            stream%record = stream%record + 1
        else
            string = ""
            iostat = EOF
        end if
    else
        call msg_bug (" Attempt to read from uninitialized input stream")
    end if
end subroutine stream_get_record

```

Return the current stream source as a message string.

*<Lexer: public>+≡*

```
public :: stream_get_source_info_string
```

*<Lexer: procedures>+≡*

```

function stream_get_source_info_string (stream) result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    type(stream_t), intent(in) :: stream
    character(20) :: buffer
    if (associated (stream%filename)) then
        string = "File '" // stream%filename // "' (unit = "
        write (buffer, "(I0)") stream%unit
        string = string // trim (buffer) // ")"
    else if (associated (stream%unit)) then
        write (buffer, "(I0)") stream%unit
        string = "Unit " // trim (buffer)
    else if (associated (stream%string)) then
        string = "Input string"
    else if (associated (stream%ifile) .or. associated (stream%line)) then
        string = "Internal file"
    else
        string = ""
    end if
end function stream_get_source_info_string

```

Return the index of the record just read as a message string.

*<Lexer: public>+≡*

```
public :: stream_get_record_info_string
```

*<Lexer: procedures>+≡*

```

function stream_get_record_info_string (stream) result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    type(stream_t), intent(in) :: stream
    character(20) :: buffer
    string = stream_get_source_info_string (stream)
    if (string /= "") string = string // ", "
    write (buffer, "(I0)") stream%record
    string = string // "line " // trim (buffer)
end function stream_get_record_info_string

```



### 7.2.2 Keyword list

The lexer should be capable of identifying a token as a known keyword. To this end, we store a list of keywords:

```
<Lexer: public>+≡
    public :: keyword_list_t

<Lexer: types>+≡
    type :: keyword_entry_t
        private
            type(string_t) :: string
            type(keyword_entry_t), pointer :: next => null ()
        end type keyword_entry_t

    type :: keyword_list_t
        private
            type(keyword_entry_t), pointer :: first => null ()
            type(keyword_entry_t), pointer :: last => null ()
        end type keyword_list_t
```

Add a new string to the keyword list, unless it is already there:

```
<Lexer: public>+≡
    public :: keyword_list_add

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
    subroutine keyword_list_add (keylist, string)
        type(keyword_list_t), intent(inout) :: keylist
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: string
        type(keyword_entry_t), pointer :: k_entry_new
        if (.not. keyword_list_contains (keylist, string)) then
            allocate (k_entry_new)
            k_entry_new%string = string
            if (associated (keylist%first)) then
                keylist%last%next => k_entry_new
            else
                keylist%first => k_entry_new
            end if
            keylist%last => k_entry_new
        end if
    end subroutine keyword_list_add
```

Return true if a string is a keyword.

```
<Lexer: public>+≡
    public :: keyword_list_contains

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
    function keyword_list_contains (keylist, string) result (found)
        type(keyword_list_t), intent(in) :: keylist
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: string
        logical :: found
        found = .false.
```



```

        call check_rec (keylist%first)
contains
    recursive subroutine check_rec (k_entry)
        type(keyword_entry_t), pointer :: k_entry
        if (associated (k_entry)) then
            if (k_entry%string /= string) then
                call check_rec (k_entry%next)
            else
                found = .true.
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine check_rec
end function keyword_list_contains

```

Write the keyword list

```

<Lexer: public>+≡
    public :: keyword_list_write

<Lexer: interfaces>+≡
    interface keyword_list_write
        module procedure keyword_list_write_unit
    end interface

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
    subroutine keyword_list_write_unit (keylist, unit)
        type(keyword_list_t), intent(in) :: keylist
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        write (unit, "(A)") "Keyword list:"
        if (associated (keylist%first)) then
            call keyword_write_rec (keylist%first)
            write (unit, *)
        else
            write (unit, "(1x,A)") "[empty]"
        end if
    contains
        recursive subroutine keyword_write_rec (k_entry)
            type(keyword_entry_t), intent(in), pointer :: k_entry
            if (associated (k_entry)) then
                write (unit, "(1x,A)", advance="no") char (k_entry%string)
                call keyword_write_rec (k_entry%next)
            end if
        end subroutine keyword_write_rec
    end subroutine keyword_list_write_unit

```

Clear the keyword list

```

<Lexer: public>+≡
    public :: keyword_list_final

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
    subroutine keyword_list_final (keylist)
        type(keyword_list_t), intent(inout) :: keylist
        call keyword_destroy_rec (keylist%first)
        nullify (keylist%last)
    contains

```



```

recursive subroutine keyword_destroy_rec (k_entry)
  type(keyword_entry_t), pointer :: k_entry
  if (associated (k_entry)) then
    call keyword_destroy_rec (k_entry%next)
    deallocate (k_entry)
  end if
end subroutine keyword_destroy_rec
end subroutine keyword_list_final

```

### 7.2.3 Lexeme templates

This type is handled like a rudimentary regular expression. It determines the lexer behavior when matching a string. The actual objects made from this type and the corresponding matching routines are listed below.

```

<Lexer: types>+≡
  type :: template_t
  private
  integer :: type
  character(256) :: charset1, charset2
  integer :: len1, len2
end type template_t

```

These are the types that valid lexemes can have:

```

<Lexer: public>+≡
  public :: T_KEYWORD, T_IDENTIFIER, T_QUOTED, T_NUMERIC

<Lexer: parameters>≡
  integer, parameter :: T_KEYWORD = 1
  integer, parameter :: T_IDENTIFIER = 2, T_QUOTED = 3, T_NUMERIC = 4

```

These are special types:

```

<Lexer: parameters>+≡
  integer, parameter :: EMPTY = 0, WHITESPACE = 10
  integer, parameter :: NO_MATCH = 11, IO_ERROR = 12, OVERFLOW = 13
  integer, parameter :: UNMATCHED_QUOTE = 14

```

In addition, we have EOF which is a negative integer, normally  $-1$ . Printout for debugging:

```

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
  subroutine lexeme_type_write (type, unit)
    integer, intent(in) :: type
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    select case (type)
    case (EMPTY);      write(unit,"(A)",advance="no") " EMPTY      "
    case (WHITESPACE); write(unit,"(A)",advance="no") " WHITESPACE "
    case (T_IDENTIFIER);write(unit,"(A)",advance="no") " IDENTIFIER "
    case (T_QUOTED);   write(unit,"(A)",advance="no") " QUOTED      "
    case (T_NUMERIC);  write(unit,"(A)",advance="no") " NUMERIC      "
    case (IO_ERROR);   write(unit,"(A)",advance="no") " IO_ERROR     "
    case (OVERFLOW);   write(unit,"(A)",advance="no") " OVERFLOW     "
    case (UNMATCHED_QUOTE); write(unit,"(A)",advance="no") " UNMATCHEDQ "
    case (NO_MATCH);   write(unit,"(A)",advance="no") " NO_MATCH     "
    case (EOF);        write(unit,"(A)",advance="no") " EOF          "

```



```

        case default;      write(unit,"(A)",advance="no") " [illegal] "
    end select
end subroutine lexeme_type_write

subroutine template_write (tt, unit)
    type(template_t), intent(in) :: tt
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    call lexeme_type_write (tt%type, unit)
    write (unit, "(A)", advance="no") "' " // tt%charset1(1:tt%len1) // "' "
    write (unit, "(A)", advance="no") " ' " // tt%charset2(1:tt%len2) // "' "
end subroutine template_write

```

The matching functions all return the number of matched characters in the provided string. If this number is zero, the match has failed.

The `template` functions are declared `pure` because they appear in `forall` loops below.

A template for whitespace:

```

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
pure function template_whitespace (chars) result (tt)
    character(*), intent(in) :: chars
    type(template_t) :: tt
    tt = template_t (WHITESPACE, chars, "", len (chars), 0)
end function template_whitespace

```

Just match the string against the character set.

```

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
subroutine match_whitespace (tt, s, n)
    type(template_t), intent(in) :: tt
    character(*), intent(in) :: s
    integer, intent(out) :: n
    n = verify (s, tt%charset1(1:tt%len1)) - 1
    if (n < 0) n = len (s)
end subroutine match_whitespace

```

A template for normal identifiers. To match, a lexeme should have a first character in class `chars1` and an arbitrary number of further characters in class `chars2`. If the latter is empty, we are looking for a single-character lexeme.

```

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
pure function template_identifier (chars1, chars2) result (tt)
    character(*), intent(in) :: chars1, chars2
    type(template_t) :: tt
    tt = template_t (T_IDENTIFIER, chars1, chars2, len(chars1), len(chars2))
end function template_identifier

```

Here, the first letter must match, the others may or may not.

```

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
subroutine match_identifier (tt, s, n)
    type(template_t), intent(in) :: tt
    character(*), intent(in) :: s
    integer, intent(out) :: n
    if (verify (s(1:1), tt%charset1(1:tt%len1)) == 0) then

```



```

        n = verify (s(2:), tt%charset2(1:tt%len2))
        if (n == 0) n = len (s)
    else
        n = 0
    end if
end subroutine match_identifier

```

A template for quoted strings. The same template applies for comments. The first character set indicates the left quote (could be a sequence of several characters), the second one the matching right quote.

*<Lexer: procedures>+≡*

```

pure function template_quoted (chars1, chars2) result (tt)
    character(*), intent(in) :: chars1, chars2
    type(template_t) :: tt
    tt = template_t (T_QUOTED, chars1, chars2, len (chars1), len (chars2))
end function template_quoted

```

Here, the beginning of the string must exactly match the first character set, then we look for the second one. If found, return. If there is a first quote but no second one, return a negative number, indicating this error condition.

*<Lexer: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine match_quoted (tt, s, n, range)
    type(template_t), intent(in) :: tt
    character(*), intent(in) :: s
    integer, intent(out) :: n
    integer, dimension(2), intent(out) :: range
    character(tt%len1) :: ch1
    character(tt%len2) :: ch2
    integer :: i
    ch1 = tt%charset1
    if (s(1:tt%len1) == ch1) then
        ch2 = tt%charset2
        do i = tt%len1 + 1, len (s) - tt%len2 + 1
            if (s(i:i+tt%len2-1) == ch2) then
                n = i + tt%len2 - 1
                range(1) = tt%len1 + 1
                range(2) = i - 1
                return
            end if
        end do
        n = -1
        range = 0
    else
        n = 0
        range = 0
    end if
end subroutine match_quoted

```

A template for real numbers. The first character set is the set of allowed exponent letters. In accordance with the other functions we return the lexeme as a string but do not read it.

*<Lexer: procedures>+≡*



```

pure function template_numeric (chars) result (tt)
  character(*), intent(in) :: chars
  type(template_t) :: tt
  tt = template_t (T_NUMERIC, chars, "", len (chars), 0)
end function template_numeric

```

A numeric lexeme may be real or integer. We purposely do not allow for a preceding sign. If the number is followed by an exponent, this is included, otherwise the rest is ignored.

There is a possible pitfall with this behavior: while the string `1e3` will be interpreted as a single number, the analogous string `1a3` will be split into the number 1 and an identifier `a3`. There is no easy way around such an ambiguity. We should make sure that the syntax does not contain identifiers like `a3` or `e3`.

*(Lexer: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine match_numeric (tt, s, n)
  type(template_t), intent(in) :: tt
  character(*), intent(in) :: s
  integer, intent(out) :: n
  integer :: i, n0
  character(10), parameter :: digits = "0123456789"
  character(2), parameter :: signs = "-+"
  n = verify (s, digits) - 1
  if (n < 0) then
    n = 0
    return
  else if (s(n+1:n+1) == ".") then
    i = verify (s(n+2:), digits) - 1
    if (i < 0) then
      n = len (s)
      return
    else if (i > 0 .or. n > 0) then
      n = n + 1 + i
    end if
  end if
  n0 = n
  if (n > 0) then
    if (verify (s(n+1:n+1), tt%charset1(1:tt%len1)) == 0) then
      n = n + 1
      if (verify (s(n+1:n+1), signs) == 0) n = n + 1
      i = verify (s(n+1:), digits) - 1
      if (i < 0) then
        n = len (s)
      else if (i == 0) then
        n = n0
      else
        n = n + i
      end if
    end if
  end if
end subroutine match_numeric

```

The generic matching routine. With Fortran 2003 we would define separate types and use a `SELECT TYPE` instead.



```

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
subroutine match_template (tt, s, n, range)
  type(template_t), intent(in) :: tt
  character(*), intent(in) :: s
  integer, intent(out) :: n
  integer, dimension(2), intent(out) :: range
  select case (tt%type)
  case (WHITESPACE)
    call match_whitespace (tt, s, n)
    range = 0
  case (T_IDENTIFIER)
    call match_identifier (tt, s, n)
    range(1) = 1
    range(2) = len_trim (s)
  case (T_QUOTED)
    call match_quoted (tt, s, n, range)
  case (T_NUMERIC)
    call match_numeric (tt, s, n)
    range(1) = 1
    range(2) = len_trim (s)
  case default
    call msg_bug ("Invalid lexeme template encountered")
  end select
end subroutine match_template

```

Match against an array of templates. Return the index of the first template that matches together with the number of characters matched and the range of the relevant substring. If all fails, these numbers are zero.

```

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
subroutine match (tt, s, n, range, ii)
  type(template_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: tt
  character(*), intent(in) :: s
  integer, intent(out) :: n
  integer, dimension(2), intent(out) :: range
  integer, intent(out) :: ii
  integer :: i
  do i = 1, size (tt)
    call match_template (tt(i), s, n, range)
    if (n /= 0) then
      ii = i
      return
    end if
  end do
  n = 0
  ii = 0
end subroutine match

```

#### 7.2.4 The lexer setup

This object contains information about character classes. As said above, one class consists of quoting chars (matching left and right), another one of comment chars (similar), a class of whitespace, and several classes of characters



that make up identifiers. When creating the lexer setup, the character classes are transformed into lexeme templates which are to be matched in a certain predefined order against the input stream.

BLANK should always be taken as whitespace, some things may depend on this. TAB is also fixed by convention, but may in principle be modified. Newline (DOS!) and linefeed are also defined as whitespace. The lexer setup, containing the list of lexeme templates. No defaults yet. The type with index zero will be assigned to the NO\_MATCH lexeme.

The keyword list is not stored, just a pointer to it. We anticipate that the keyword list is part of the syntax table, and the lexer needs not alter it. Furthermore, the lexer is typically finished before the syntax table is.

```
<Lexer: parameters>+≡
    integer, parameter :: CASE_KEEP = 0, CASE_UP = 1, CASE_DOWN = 2
```

```
<Lexer: types>+≡
    type :: lexer_setup_t
    private
    type(template_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: tt
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: type
    integer :: keyword_case = CASE_KEEP
    type(keyword_list_t), pointer :: keyword_list => null ()
end type lexer_setup_t
```

Fill the lexer setup object. Some things are hardcoded here (whitespace, alphanumeric identifiers), some are free: comment chars (but these must be single, and comments must be terminated by line-feed), quote chars and matches (must be single), characters to be read as one-character lexeme, special classes (characters of one class that should be glued together as identifiers).

```
<Lexer: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lexer_setup_init (setup, &
        comment_chars, quote_chars, quote_match, &
        single_chars, special_class, &
        keyword_list, upper_case_keywords)
    type(lexer_setup_t), intent(inout) :: setup
    character(*), intent(in) :: comment_chars
    character(*), intent(in) :: quote_chars, quote_match
    character(*), intent(in) :: single_chars
    character(*), dimension(:), intent(in) :: special_class
    type(keyword_list_t), pointer :: keyword_list
    logical, intent(in), optional :: upper_case_keywords
    integer :: n, i
    if (present (upper_case_keywords)) then
        if (upper_case_keywords) then
            setup%keyword_case = CASE_UP
        else
            setup%keyword_case = CASE_DOWN
        end if
    else
        setup%keyword_case = CASE_KEEP
    end if
    n = 1 + len (comment_chars) + len (quote_chars) + 1 &
```



```

        + len (single_chars) + size (special_class) + 1
allocate (setup%tt(n))
allocate (setup%type(0:n))
n = 0
setup%type(n) = NO_MATCH
n = n + 1
setup%tt(n) = template_whitespace (WHITESPACE_CHARS)
setup%type(n) = EMPTY
forall (i = 1:len(comment_chars))
    setup%tt(n+i) = template_quoted (comment_chars(i:i), LF)
    setup%type(n+i) = EMPTY
end forall
n = n + len (comment_chars)
forall (i = 1:len(quote_chars))
    setup%tt(n+i) = template_quoted (quote_chars(i:i), quote_match(i:i))
    setup%type(n+i) = T_QUOTED
end forall
n = n + len (quote_chars)
setup%tt(n+1) = template_numeric ("EeDd")
setup%type(n+1) = T_NUMERIC
n = n + 1
forall (i = 1:len (single_chars))
    setup%tt(n+i) = template_identifier (single_chars(i:i), "")
    setup%type(n+i) = T_IDENTIFIER
end forall
n = n + len (single_chars)
forall (i = 1:size (special_class))
    setup%tt(n+i) = template_identifier &
        (trim (special_class(i)), trim (special_class(i)))
    setup%type(n+i) = T_IDENTIFIER
end forall
n = n + size (special_class)
setup%tt(n+1) = template_identifier &
    (LCLETTERS//UCLETTERS, LCLETTERS//DIGITS//"_"/UCLETTERS)
setup%type(n+1) = T_IDENTIFIER
n = n + 1
if (n /= size (setup%tt)) &
    call msg_bug ("Size mismatch in lexer setup")
setup%keyword_list => keyword_list
end subroutine lexer_setup_init

```

The destructor is needed only if the object is not itself part of an allocatable array

```

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
subroutine lexer_setup_final (setup)
    type(lexer_setup_t), intent(inout) :: setup
    deallocate (setup%tt, setup%type)
    setup%keyword_list => null ()
end subroutine lexer_setup_final

```

For debugging: Write the lexer setup

```

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
subroutine lexer_setup_write (setup, unit)

```



```

type(lexer_setup_t), intent(in) :: setup
integer, intent(in) :: unit
integer :: i
write (unit, "(A)") "Lexer setup:"
if (allocated (setup%tt)) then
  do i = 1, size (setup%tt)
    call template_write (setup%tt(i), unit)
    write (unit, '(A)', advance = "no") " -> "
    call lexeme_type_write (setup%type(i), unit)
    write (unit, *)
  end do
else
  write (unit, *) "[empty]"
end if
if (associated (setup%keyword_list)) then
  call keyword_list_write (setup%keyword_list, unit)
end if
end subroutine lexer_setup_write

```

## 7.2.5 The lexeme type

An object of this type is returned by the lexer. Apart from the lexeme string, it gives information about the relevant substring (first and last character index) and the lexeme type. Interpreting the string is up to the parser.

```

<Lexer: public>+≡
  public :: lexeme_t
<Lexer: types>+≡
  type :: lexeme_t
  private
  integer :: type = EMPTY
  type(string_t) :: s
  integer :: b = 0, e = 0
end type lexeme_t

```

Debugging aid:

```

<Lexer: public>+≡
  public :: lexeme_write
<Lexer: procedures>+≡
  subroutine lexeme_write (t, unit)
    type(lexeme_t), intent(in) :: t
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    select case (t%type)
    case (T_KEYWORD)
      write (u, *) "KEYWORD:  ' " // char (t%s) // "' "
    case (T_IDENTIFIER)
      write (u, *) "IDENTIFIER: ' " // char (t%s) // "' "
    case (T_QUOTED)
      write (u, *) "QUOTED:   ' " // char (t%s) // "' "
    case (T_NUMERIC)

```



```

        write (u, *) "NUMERIC:      '" // char (t%s) // "'"
case (UNMATCHED_QUOTE)
    write (u, *) "Unmatched quote: "// char (t%s)
case (OVERFLOW); write (u, *) "Overflow: "// char (t%s)
case (EMPTY);    write (u, *) "Empty lexeme"
case (NO_MATCH); write (u, *) "No match"
case (IO_ERROR); write (u, *) "IO error"
case (EOF);      write (u, *) "EOF"
case default
    write (u, *) "Error"
end select
end subroutine lexeme_write

```

Store string and type in a lexeme. The range determines the beginning and end of the relevant part of the string. Check for a keyword.

*<Lexer: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine lexeme_set (t, keyword_list, s, range, type, keyword_case)
    type(lexeme_t), intent(out) :: t
    type(keyword_list_t), pointer :: keyword_list
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: s
    type(string_t) :: keyword
    integer, dimension(2), intent(in) :: range
    integer, intent(in) :: type
    integer, intent(in), optional :: keyword_case
    t%type = type
    if (present (keyword_case)) then
        select case (keyword_case)
            case (CASE_KEEP); keyword = s
            case (CASE_UP);   keyword = upper_case (s)
            case (CASE_DOWN); keyword = lower_case (s)
        end select
    else
        keyword = s
    end if
    if (type == T_IDENTIFIER) then
        if (associated (keyword_list)) then
            if (keyword_list_contains (keyword_list, keyword)) &
                t%type = T_KEYWORD
        end if
    end if
    select case (t%type)
        case (T_KEYWORD); t%s = keyword
        case default;    t%s = s
    end select
    t%b = range(1)
    t%e = range(2)
end subroutine lexeme_set

subroutine lexeme_clear (t)
    type(lexeme_t), intent(out) :: t
    t%type = EMPTY
    t%s = ""
end subroutine lexeme_clear

```



Retrieve the lexeme string, the relevant part of it, and the type. The last function returns true if there is a break condition reached (error or EOF).

```

<Lexer: public>+≡
    public :: lexeme_get_string
    public :: lexeme_get_contents
    public :: lexeme_get_delimiters
    public :: lexeme_get_type

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
    function lexeme_get_string (t) result (s)
        type(string_t) :: s
        type(lexeme_t), intent(in) :: t
        s = t%s
    end function lexeme_get_string

    function lexeme_get_contents (t) result (s)
        type(string_t) :: s
        type(lexeme_t), intent(in) :: t
        s = extract (t%s, t%b, t%e)
    end function lexeme_get_contents

    function lexeme_get_delimiters (t) result (del)
        type(string_t), dimension(2) :: del
        type(lexeme_t), intent(in) :: t
        del(1) = extract (t%s, finish = t%b-1)
        del(2) = extract (t%s, start = t%e+1)
    end function lexeme_get_delimiters

    function lexeme_get_type (t) result (type)
        integer :: type
        type(lexeme_t), intent(in) :: t
        type = t%type
    end function lexeme_get_type

```

Check for a generic break condition (error/eof) and for eof in particular.

```

<Lexer: public>+≡
    public :: lexeme_is_break
    public :: lexeme_is_eof

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
    function lexeme_is_break (t) result (break)
        logical :: break
        type(lexeme_t), intent(in) :: t
        select case (t%type)
            case (EOF, IO_ERROR, OVERFLOW, NO_MATCH)
                break = .true.
            case default
                break = .false.
        end select
    end function lexeme_is_break

    function lexeme_is_eof (t) result (ok)
        logical :: ok

```



```

        type(lexeme_t), intent(in) :: t
        ok = t%type == EOF
    end function lexeme_is_eof

```

## 7.2.6 The lexer object

We store the current lexeme and the current line. The line buffer is set each time a new line is read from file. The working buffer has one character more, to hold any trailing blank. Pointers to line and column are for debugging, they will be used to make up readable error messages for the parser.

```

<Lexer: public>+≡
    public :: lexer_t

<Lexer: types>+≡
    type :: lexer_t
    private
        type(lexer_setup_t) :: setup
        type(stream_t), pointer :: stream => null ()
        type(lexeme_t) :: lexeme
        type(string_t) :: previous_line2
        type(string_t) :: previous_line1
        type(string_t) :: current_line
        integer :: lines_read = 0
        integer :: current_column = 0
        integer :: previous_column = 0
        type(string_t) :: buffer
        type(lexer_t), pointer :: parent => null ()
    contains
        <Lexer: lexer: TBP>
    end type lexer_t

Create-setup wrapper

<Lexer: public>+≡
    public :: lexer_init

<Lexer: lexer: TBP>≡
    procedure :: init => lexer_init

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lexer_init (lexer, &
        comment_chars, quote_chars, quote_match, &
        single_chars, special_class, &
        keyword_list, upper_case_keywords, &
        parent)
        class(lexer_t), intent(inout) :: lexer
        character(*), intent(in) :: comment_chars
        character(*), intent(in) :: quote_chars, quote_match
        character(*), intent(in) :: single_chars
        character(*), dimension(:), intent(in) :: special_class
        type(keyword_list_t), pointer :: keyword_list
        logical, intent(in), optional :: upper_case_keywords
        type(lexer_t), target, intent(in), optional :: parent
        call lexer_setup_init (lexer%setup, &
            comment_chars = comment_chars, &

```



```

        quote_chars = quote_chars, &
        quote_match = quote_match, &
        single_chars = single_chars, &
        special_class = special_class, &
        keyword_list = keyword_list, &
        upper_case_keywords = upper_case_keywords)
    if (present (parent)) lexer%parent => parent
    call lexer_clear (lexer)
end subroutine lexer_init

```

Clear the lexer state, but not the setup. This should be done when the lexing starts, but it is not known whether the lexer was used before.

```

<Lexer: public>+≡
    public :: lexer_clear

<Lexer: lexer: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: clear => lexer_clear

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lexer_clear (lexer)
        class(lexer_t), intent(inout) :: lexer
        call lexeme_clear (lexer%lexeme)
        lexer%previous_line2 = ""
        lexer%previous_line1 = ""
        lexer%current_line = ""
        lexer%lines_read = 0
        lexer%current_column = 0
        lexer%previous_column = 0
        lexer%buffer = ""
    end subroutine lexer_clear

```

Reset lexer state and delete setup

```

<Lexer: public>+≡
    public :: lexer_final

<Lexer: lexer: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: final => lexer_final

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lexer_final (lexer)
        class(lexer_t), intent(inout) :: lexer
        call lexer%clear ()
        call lexer_setup_final (lexer%setup)
    end subroutine lexer_final

```

### 7.2.7 The lexer routine

For lexing we need to associate an input stream to the lexer.

```

<Lexer: public>+≡
    public :: lexer_assign_stream

<Lexer: lexer: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: assign_stream => lexer_assign_stream

```



```

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
  subroutine lexer_assign_stream (lexer, stream)
    class(lexer_t), intent(inout) :: lexer
    type(stream_t), intent(in), target :: stream
    lexer%stream => stream
  end subroutine lexer_assign_stream

```

The lexer. The `lexer` function takes the lexer and returns the currently stored lexeme. If there is none, it is read from buffer, matching against the lexeme templates in the lexer setup. Empty lexemes, i.e., comments and whitespace, are discarded and the buffer is read again until we have found a nonempty lexeme (which may also be EOF or an error condition).

The initial state of the lexer contains an empty lexeme, so reading from buffer is forced. The empty state is restored after returning the lexeme. A nonempty lexeme is present in the lexer only if `lex_back` has been executed before.

The workspace is the `lexer%buffer`, treated as a sort of input stream. We chop off lexemes from the beginning, adjusting the buffer to the left. Whenever the buffer is empty, or we are matching against an open quote which has not terminated, we read a new line and append it to the right. This may result in special conditions, which for simplicity are also returned as lexemes: I/O error, buffer overflow, end of file. If the latter happens during reading a quoted string, we return an unmatched-quote lexeme. Obviously, the special-condition lexemes have to be caught by the parser.

Note that reading further lines is only necessary when reading a quoted string. Otherwise, the line-feed that ends each line is interpreted as whitespace which terminates a preceding lexeme, so there are no other valid multiline lexemes.

To enable meaningful error messages, we also keep track of the line number of the last line read, and the beginning and the end of the current lexeme with respect to this line.

The lexer is implemented as a function that returns the next lexeme (i.e., token). It uses the `lexer` setup and modifies the buffers and pointers stored within the lexer, a side effect. The lexer reads from an input stream object, which also is modified by this reading, e.g., a line pointer is advanced.

```

<Lexer: public>+≡
  public :: lex

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
  subroutine lex (lexeme, lexer)
    type(lexeme_t), intent(out) :: lexeme
    type(lexer_t), intent(inout) :: lexer
    integer :: iostat1, iostat2
    integer :: pos
    integer, dimension(2) :: range
    integer :: template_index, type
    if (.not. associated (lexer%stream)) &
      call msg_bug ("Lexer called without assigned stream")
    GET_LEXEME: do while (lexeme_get_type (lexer%lexeme) == EMPTY)
      if (len (lexer%buffer) /= 0) then
        iostat1 = 0

```



```

else
  call lexer_read_line (lexer, iostat1)
end if
select case (iostat1)
case (0)
  MATCH_BUFFER: do
    call match (lexer%setup%tt, char (lexer%buffer), &
               pos, range, template_index)
    if (pos >= 0) then
      type = lexer%setup%type(template_index)
      exit MATCH_BUFFER
    else
      pos = 0
      call lexer_read_line (lexer, iostat2)
      select case (iostat2)
      case (EOF); type = UNMATCHED_QUOTE; exit MATCH_BUFFER
      case (1);   type = IO_ERROR;        exit MATCH_BUFFER
      case (2);   type = OVERFLOW;        exit MATCH_BUFFER
      end select
    end if
  end do MATCH_BUFFER
case (EOF); type = EOF
case (1);   type = IO_ERROR
case (2);   type = OVERFLOW
end select
call lexeme_set (lexer%lexeme, lexer%setup%keyword_list, &
                 extract (lexer%buffer, finish=pos), range, type, &
                 lexer%setup%keyword_case)
lexer%buffer = remove (lexer%buffer, finish=pos)
lexer%previous_column = lexer%current_column
lexer%current_column = lexer%current_column + pos
end do GET_LEXEME
lexeme = lexer%lexeme
call lexeme_clear (lexer%lexeme)
end subroutine lex

```

Read a line and append it to the input buffer. If the input buffer overflows, return `iostat=2`. Otherwise, `iostat=1` indicates an I/O error, and `iostat=-1` the EOF.

The input stream may either be an external unit or a `ifile` object. In the latter case, a line is read and the line pointer is advanced.

Note that inserting LF between input lines is the Unix convention. Since we are doing this explicitly when gluing lines together, we can pattern-match against LF without having to worry about the system.

*(Lexer: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine lexer_read_line (lexer, iostat)
  type(lexer_t), intent(inout) :: lexer
  integer, intent(out) :: iostat
  type(string_t) :: current_line
  current_line = lexer%current_line
  call stream_get_record (lexer%stream, lexer%current_line, iostat)
  if (iostat == 0) then
    lexer%lines_read = lexer%lines_read + 1
  end if
end subroutine lexer_read_line

```



```

lexer%previous_line2 = lexer%previous_line1
lexer%previous_line1 = current_line
lexer%buffer = lexer%buffer // lexer%current_line // LF
lexer%previous_column = 0
lexer%current_column = 0
end if
end subroutine lexer_read_line

```

Once in a while we have read one lexeme to many, which can be pushed back into the input stream. Do not do this more than once.

```

<Lexer: public>+≡
public :: lexer_put_back

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
subroutine lexer_put_back (lexer, lexeme)
type(lexer_t), intent(inout) :: lexer
type(lexeme_t), intent(in) :: lexeme
if (lexeme_get_type (lexer%lexeme) == EMPTY) then
lexer%lexeme = lexeme
else
call msg_bug (" Lexer: lex_back fails; probably called twice")
end if
end subroutine lexer_put_back

```

### 7.2.8 Diagnostics

For debugging: print just the setup

```

<Lexer: public>+≡
public :: lexer_write_setup

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
subroutine lexer_write_setup (lexer, unit)
type(lexer_t), intent(in) :: lexer
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
call lexer_setup_write (lexer%setup, u)
end subroutine lexer_write_setup

```

This is useful for error printing: show the current line with index and a pointer to the current column within the line.

```

<Lexer: public>+≡
public :: lexer_show_location

<Lexer: procedures>+≡
subroutine lexer_show_location (lexer)
type(lexer_t), intent(in) :: lexer
type(string_t) :: loc_str
if (associated (lexer%parent)) then
call lexer_show_source (lexer%parent)
call msg_message ("[includes]")
else

```



```

        call msg_message ()
    end if
    if (associated (lexer%stream)) then
        call msg_message &
            (char (stream_get_record_info_string (lexer%stream)) // ":")
    end if
    if (lexer%lines_read >= 4) call msg_result ("[...]")
    if (lexer%lines_read >= 3) call msg_result (char (lexer%previous_line2))
    if (lexer%lines_read >= 2) call msg_result (char (lexer%previous_line1))
    if (lexer%lines_read >= 1) then
        call msg_result (char (lexer%current_line))
        loc_str = repeat (" ", lexer%previous_column)
        loc_str = loc_str // "^"
        if (lexer%current_column > lexer%previous_column) then
            loc_str = loc_str &
                // repeat ("-", max (lexer%current_column &
                    - lexer%previous_column - 1, 0)) &
                // "^"
        end if
        call msg_result (char (loc_str))
    end if
end subroutine lexer_show_location

```

This just prints the current stream source.

*<Lexer: procedures>+≡*

```

recursive subroutine lexer_show_source (lexer)
    type(lexer_t), intent(in) :: lexer
    if (associated (lexer%parent)) then
        call lexer_show_source (lexer%parent)
        call msg_message ("[includes]")
    else
        call msg_message ()
    end if
    if (associated (lexer%stream)) then
        call msg_message &
            (char (stream_get_source_info_string (lexer%stream)) // ":")
    end if
end subroutine lexer_show_source

```

### 7.2.9 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

*<lexers\_ut.f90>≡*

*<File header>*

```

module lexers_ut
    use unit_tests
    use lexers_uti

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<Lexer: public test>*



```

contains

  <Lexer: test driver>

  end module lexers_ut

<lexers_uti.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module lexers_uti

    <Use strings>

    use lexers

    <Standard module head>

    <Lexer: test declarations>

    contains

    <Lexer: tests>

    end module lexers_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<Lexer: public test>≡
  public :: lexer_test
<Lexer: test driver>≡
  subroutine lexer_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Lexer: execute tests>
  end subroutine lexer_test

```

Test the lexer by lexing and printing all lexemes from unit `u`, one per line, using preset conventions.

```

<Lexer: execute tests>≡
  call test (lexer_1, "lexer_1", &
    "check lexer", u, results)

<Lexer: test declarations>≡
  public :: lexer_1

<Lexer: tests>≡
  subroutine lexer_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(lexer_t), target :: lexer
    type(stream_t), target :: stream
    type(string_t) :: string
    type(lexeme_t) :: lexeme
    string = "abcdefghij"
    call lexer_init (lexer, &
      comment_chars = "", &

```



```

        quote_chars = "<'\"", &
        quote_match = ">'\"", &
        single_chars = "?*+|=,()", &
        special_class = ["."], &
        keyword_list = null ()
    call stream_init (stream, string)
    call lexer_assign_stream (lexer, stream)
do
    call lex (lexeme, lexer)
    call lexeme_write (lexeme, u)
    if (lexeme_is_break (lexeme)) exit
end do
    call stream_final (stream)
    call lexer_final (lexer)
end subroutine lexer_1

```



## 7.3 Syntax rules

This module provides tools to handle syntax rules in an abstract way.

```
<syntax_rules.f90>≡  
<File header>  
  
module syntax_rules  
  
  <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use diagnostics  
    use system_defs, only: LCLETTERS, UCLETTERS, DIGITS  
    use ifiles, only: line_p, line_init, line_get_string_advance, line_final  
    use ifiles, only: ifile_t, ifile_get_length  
    use lexers  
  
  <Standard module head>  
  
  <Syntax: public>  
  
  <Syntax: parameters>  
  
  <Syntax: types>  
  
  <Syntax: interfaces>  
  
contains  
  
  <Syntax: subroutines>  
  
end module syntax_rules
```

### 7.3.1 Syntax rules

Syntax rules are used by the parser. They determine how to translate the stream of lexemes as returned by the lexer into the parse tree node. A rule may be terminal, i.e., replace a matching lexeme into a terminal node. The node will contain the lexeme interpreted as a recognized token:

- a keyword: unquoted fixed character string;
- a real number, to be determined at runtime;
- an integer, to be determined at runtime;
- a boolean value, to be determined at runtime;
- a quoted token (e.g., string), to be determined at runtime;
- an identifier (unquoted string that is not a recognized keyword), to be determined at runtime.

It may be nonterminal, i.e., contain a sequence of child rules. These are matched consecutively (and recursively) against the input stream; the resulting node will be a branch node.



- the file, i.e., the input stream as a whole;
- a sequence of syntax elements, where the last syntax element may be optional, or optional repetitive;

Sequences carry a flag that tells whether the last child is optional or may be repeated an arbitrary number of times, corresponding to the regexp modifiers `?`, `*`, and `+`.

We also need an alternative rule; this will be replaced by the node generated by one of its children that matches; thus, it does not create a node of its own.

- an alternative of syntax elements.

We also define special types of sequences as convenience macros:

- a list: a sequence where the elements are separated by a separator keyword (e.g., commas), the separators are thrown away when parsing the list;
- a group: a sequence of three tokens, where the first and third ones are left and right delimiters, the delimiters are thrown away;
- an argument list: a delimited list, containing both delimiters and separators.

It would be great to have a polymorphic type for this purpose, but until Fortran 2003 is out we have to emulate this.

Here are the syntax element codes:

```

<Syntax: public>≡
  public :: S_UNKNOWN
  public :: S_LOGICAL, S_INTEGER, S_REAL, S_COMPLEX, S_QUOTED
  public :: S_IDENTIFIER, S_KEYWORD
  public :: S_SEQUENCE, S_LIST, S_GROUP, S_ARGS
  public :: S_ALTERNATIVE
  public :: S_IGNORE

<Syntax: parameters>≡
  integer, parameter :: &
    S_UNKNOWN = 0, &
    S_LOGICAL = 1, S_INTEGER = 2, S_REAL = 3, S_COMPLEX = 4, &
    S_QUOTED = 5, S_IDENTIFIER = 6, S_KEYWORD = 7, &
    S_SEQUENCE = 8, S_LIST = 9, S_GROUP = 10, S_ARGS = 11, &
    S_ALTERNATIVE = 12, &
    S_IGNORE = 99

```

We need arrays of rule pointers, therefore this construct.

```

<Syntax: types>≡
  type :: rule_p
  private
    type(syntax_rule_t), pointer :: p => null ()
  end type rule_p

```



Return the association status of the rule pointer:

```

<Syntax: subroutines>≡
  elemental function rule_is_associated (rp) result (ok)
    logical :: ok
    type (rule_p), intent(in) :: rp
    ok = associated (rp%p)
  end function rule_is_associated

```

The rule type is one of the types listed above, represented by an integer code. The keyword, for a non-keyword rule, is an identifier used for the printed syntax table. The array of children is needed for nonterminal rules. In that case, there is a modifier for the last element (blank, "?", "\*", or "+"), mirrored in the flags `opt` and `rep`. Then, we have the character constants used as separators and delimiters for this rule. Finally, the `used` flag can be set to indicate that this rule is the child of another rule.

Note: we separate `delimiter_left` and `delimiter_right` because the previous fixed dimension(2) array triggered an ICE in gfortran-4.9.2.

```

<Syntax: types>+≡
  public :: syntax_rule_t

<Syntax: types>+≡
  type :: syntax_rule_t
    private
    integer :: type = S_UNKNOWN
    logical :: used = .false.
    type(string_t) :: keyword
    type(string_t) :: separator
    type(string_t) :: delimiter_left, delimiter_right
    type(rule_p), dimension(:), allocatable :: child
    character(1) :: modifier = ""
    logical :: opt = .false., rep = .false.
  contains
    <Syntax: syntax rule: TBP>
  end type syntax_rule_t

```

Initializer: Set type and key for a rule, but do not (yet) allocate anything.

Finalizer: not needed (no pointer components).

```

<Syntax: subroutines>+≡
  subroutine syntax_rule_init (rule, key, type)
    type(syntax_rule_t), intent(inout) :: rule
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: key
    integer, intent(in) :: type
    rule%keyword = key
    rule%type = type
    select case (rule%type)
    case (S_GROUP)
      call syntax_rule_set_delimiter (rule)
    case (S_LIST)
      call syntax_rule_set_separator (rule)
    case (S_ARGS)
      call syntax_rule_set_delimiter (rule)
      call syntax_rule_set_separator (rule)
    end select
  end subroutine syntax_rule_init

```



```

        end select
    end subroutine syntax_rule_init

```

These characters will not be enclosed in quotes when writing syntax rules:

```

<Syntax: parameters>+≡
    character(*), parameter :: &
        UNQUOTED = "(),|_//LCLETTERS//UCLETTERS//DIGITS

```

### 7.3.2 I/O

Write an account of the rule. Setting `short` true will suppress the node type. Setting `key_only` true will suppress the definition. Setting `advance` false will suppress the trailing newline.

```

<Syntax: public>+≡
    public :: syntax_rule_write

<Syntax: syntax rule: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => syntax_rule_write

<Syntax: subroutines>+≡
    subroutine syntax_rule_write (rule, unit, short, key_only, advance)
        class(syntax_rule_t), intent(in) :: rule
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: short, key_only, advance
        logical :: typ, def, adv
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        typ = .true.; if (present (short)) typ = .not. short
        def = .true.; if (present (key_only)) def = .not. key_only
        adv = .true.; if (present (advance)) adv = advance
        select case (rule%type)
        case (S_UNKNOWN); call write_atom ("???", typ)
        case (S_IGNORE); call write_atom ("IGNORE", typ)
        case (S_LOGICAL); call write_atom ("LOGICAL", typ)
        case (S_INTEGER); call write_atom ("INTEGER", typ)
        case (S_REAL); call write_atom ("REAL", typ)
        case (S_COMPLEX); call write_atom ("COMPLEX", typ)
        case (S_IDENTIFIER); call write_atom ("IDENTIFIER", typ)
        case (S_KEYWORD); call write_atom ("KEYWORD", typ)
        case (S_QUOTED)
            call write_quotes (typ, def, &
                del = [rule%delimiter_left, rule%delimiter_right])
        case (S_SEQUENCE)
            call write_sequence ("SEQUENCE", typ, def, size (rule%child))
        case (S_GROUP)
            call write_sequence ("GROUP", typ, def, size (rule%child), &
                del = [rule%delimiter_left, rule%delimiter_right])
        case (S_LIST)
            call write_sequence ("LIST", typ, def, size (rule%child), &
                sep = rule%separator)
        case (S_ARGS)
            call write_sequence ("ARGUMENTS", typ, def, size (rule%child), &
                del = [rule%delimiter_left, rule%delimiter_right], &
                sep = rule%separator)

```



```

case (S_ALTERNATIVE)
  call write_sequence ("ALTERNATIVE", typ, def, size (rule%child), &
    sep = var_str ("|"))
end select
if (adv) write (u, *)
contains
subroutine write_type (type)
  character(*), intent(in) :: type
  character(11) :: str
  str = type
  write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") str
end subroutine write_type
subroutine write_key
  write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") char (wkey (rule))
end subroutine write_key
subroutine write_atom (type, typ)
  character(*), intent(in) :: type
  logical, intent(in) :: typ
  if (typ) call write_type (type)
  call write_key
end subroutine write_atom
subroutine write_maybe_quoted (string)
  character(*), intent(in) :: string
  character, parameter :: q = '"'
  character, parameter :: qq = '\''
  if (verify (string, UNQUOTED) == 0) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance = "no") trim (string)
  else if (verify (string, q) == 0) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance = "no") qq // trim (string) // qq
  else
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance = "no") q // trim (string) // q
  end if
end subroutine write_maybe_quoted
subroutine write_quotes (typ, def, del)
  logical, intent(in) :: typ, def
  type(string_t), dimension(2), intent(in) :: del
  if (typ) call write_type ("QUOTED")
  call write_key
  if (def) then
    write (u, "(1x,'=')", advance="no")
    call write_maybe_quoted (char (del(1)))
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "... "
    call write_maybe_quoted (char (del(2)))
  end if
end subroutine write_quotes
subroutine write_sequence (type, typ, def, n, del, sep)
  character(*), intent(in) :: type
  logical, intent(in) :: typ, def
  integer, intent(in) :: n
  type(string_t), dimension(2), intent(in), optional :: del
  type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: sep
  integer :: i
  if (typ) call write_type (type)
  call write_key

```



```

    if (def) then
        write (u, "(1x,'=')", advance="no")
        if (present (del)) call write_maybe_quoted (char (del(1)))
        do i = 1, n
            if (i > 1 .and. present (sep)) &
                call write_maybe_quoted (char (sep))
            write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") &
                char (wkey (syntax_rule_get_sub_ptr(rule, i)))
            if (i == n) write (u, "(A)", advance="no") trim (rule%modifier)
        end do
        if (present (del)) call write_maybe_quoted (char (del(2)))
    end if
end subroutine write_sequence
end subroutine syntax_rule_write

```

In the printed representation, the keyword strings are enclosed as `<...>`, unless they are bare keywords. Bare keywords are enclosed as `'...'` if they contain a character which is not a letter, digit, or underscore. If they contain a single-quote character, they are enclosed as `"..."`. (A keyword must not contain both single- and double-quotes.)

*<Syntax: subroutines>+≡*

```

function wkey (rule) result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in) :: rule
    select case (rule%type)
    case (S_KEYWORD)
        if (verify (rule%keyword, UNQUOTED) == 0) then
            string = rule%keyword
        else if (scan (rule%keyword, "'") == 0) then
            string = "\"" // rule%keyword // "\""
        else
            string = "'" // rule%keyword // "'"
        end if
    case default
        string = "<" // rule%keyword // ">"
    end select
end function wkey

```

### 7.3.3 Completing syntax rules

Set the separator and delimiter entries, using defaults:

*<Syntax: subroutines>+≡*

```

subroutine syntax_rule_set_separator (rule, separator)
    type(syntax_rule_t), intent(inout) :: rule
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: separator
    if (present (separator)) then
        rule%separator = separator
    else
        rule%separator = ","
    end if
end subroutine syntax_rule_set_separator

```



```

subroutine syntax_rule_set_delimiter (rule, delimiter)
  type(syntax_rule_t), intent(inout) :: rule
  type(string_t), dimension(2), intent(in), optional :: delimiter
  if (present (delimiter)) then
    rule%delimiter_left = delimiter(1)
    rule%delimiter_right = delimiter(2)
  else
    rule%delimiter_left = "("
    rule%delimiter_right = ")"
  end if
end subroutine syntax_rule_set_delimiter

```

Set the modifier entry and corresponding flags:

*(Syntax: subroutines)*+≡

```

function is_modifier (string) result (ok)
  logical :: ok
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: string
  select case (char (string))
    case (" ", "?", "*", "+"); ok = .true.
    case default; ok = .false.
  end select
end function is_modifier

subroutine syntax_rule_set_modifier (rule, modifier)
  type(syntax_rule_t), intent(inout) :: rule
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: modifier
  rule%modifier = char (modifier)
  select case (rule%modifier)
    case (" ")
    case ("?"); rule%opt = .true.
    case ("*"); rule%opt = .true.; rule%rep = .true.
    case ("+"); rule%rep = .true.
    case default
      call msg_bug (" Syntax: sequence modifier '" // rule%modifier &
        // "' is not one of '+' '*' '?'")
  end select
end subroutine syntax_rule_set_modifier

```

Check a finalized rule for completeness

*(Syntax: subroutines)*+≡

```

subroutine syntax_rule_check (rule)
  type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in) :: rule
  if (rule%keyword == "") call msg_bug ("Rule key not set")
  select case (rule%type)
    case (S_UNKNOWN); call bug (" Undefined rule")
    case (S_IGNORE, S_LOGICAL, S_INTEGER, S_REAL, S_COMPLEX, &
      S_IDENTIFIER, S_KEYWORD)
    case (S_QUOTED)
      if (rule%delimiter_left == "" .or. rule%delimiter_right == "") &
        call bug (" Missing quote character(s)")
    case (S_SEQUENCE)
    case (S_GROUP)

```



```

        if (rule%delimiter_left == "" .or. rule%delimiter_right == "") &
            call bug (" Missing delimiter(s)")
    case (S_LIST)
        if (rule%separator == "") call bug (" Missing separator")
    case (S_ARGS)
        if (rule%delimiter_left == "" .or. rule%delimiter_right == "") &
            call bug (" Missing delimiter(s)")
        if (rule%separator == "") call bug (" Missing separator")
    case (S_ALTERNATIVE)
    case default
        call bug (" Undefined syntax code")
    end select
    select case (rule%type)
    case (S_SEQUENCE, S_GROUP, S_LIST, S_ARGS, S_ALTERNATIVE)
        if (allocated (rule%child)) then
            if (.not.all (rule_is_associated (rule%child))) &
                call bug (" Child rules not all associated")
        else
            call bug (" Parent rule without children")
        end if
    case default
        if (allocated (rule%child)) call bug (" Non-parent rule with children")
    end select
contains
    subroutine bug (string)
        character(*), intent(in) :: string
        call msg_bug (" Syntax table: Rule " // char (rule%keyword) // ": " &
            // string)
    end subroutine bug
end subroutine syntax_rule_check

```

### 7.3.4 Accessing rules

This is the API for syntax rules:

```

<Syntax: public>+≡
    public :: syntax_rule_get_type

<Syntax: subroutines>+≡
    function syntax_rule_get_type (rule) result (type)
        integer :: type
        type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in) :: rule
        type = rule%type
    end function syntax_rule_get_type

<Syntax: public>+≡
    public :: syntax_rule_get_key

<Syntax: syntax rule: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_key => syntax_rule_get_key

<Syntax: subroutines>+≡
    function syntax_rule_get_key (rule) result (key)
        class(syntax_rule_t), intent(in) :: rule
        type(string_t) :: key

```



```

    key = rule%keyword
end function syntax_rule_get_key

```

*<Syntax: public>+≡*

```

public :: syntax_rule_get_separator
public :: syntax_rule_get_delimiter

```

*<Syntax: subroutines>+≡*

```

function syntax_rule_get_separator (rule) result (separator)
    type(string_t) :: separator
    type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in) :: rule
    separator = rule%separator
end function syntax_rule_get_separator

```

```

function syntax_rule_get_delimiter (rule) result (delimiter)
    type(string_t), dimension(2) :: delimiter
    type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in) :: rule
    delimiter = [rule%delimiter_left, rule%delimiter_right]
end function syntax_rule_get_delimiter

```

Accessing child rules. If we use `syntax_rule_get_n_sub` for determining loop bounds, we do not need a check in the second routine.

*<Syntax: public>+≡*

```

public :: syntax_rule_get_n_sub
public :: syntax_rule_get_sub_ptr

```

*<Syntax: subroutines>+≡*

```

function syntax_rule_get_n_sub (rule) result (n)
    integer :: n
    type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in) :: rule
    if (allocated (rule%child)) then
        n = size (rule%child)
    else
        n = 0
    end if
end function syntax_rule_get_n_sub

```

```

function syntax_rule_get_sub_ptr (rule, i) result (sub)
    type(syntax_rule_t), pointer :: sub
    type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in), target :: rule
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    sub => rule%child(i)%p
end function syntax_rule_get_sub_ptr

```

```

subroutine syntax_rule_set_sub (rule, i, sub)
    type(syntax_rule_t), intent(inout) :: rule
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in), target :: sub
    rule%child(i)%p => sub
end subroutine syntax_rule_set_sub

```

Return the modifier flags:

*<Syntax: public>+≡*



```

    public :: syntax_rule_last_optional
    public :: syntax_rule_last_repetitive
<Syntax: subroutines>+=
    function syntax_rule_last_optional (rule) result (opt)
        logical :: opt
        type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in) :: rule
        opt = rule%opt
    end function syntax_rule_last_optional
    function syntax_rule_last_repetitive (rule) result (rep)
        logical :: rep
        type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in) :: rule
        rep = rule%rep
    end function syntax_rule_last_repetitive

```

Return true if the rule is atomic, i.e., logical, real, keyword etc.

```

<Syntax: public>+=
    public :: syntax_rule_is_atomic
<Syntax: subroutines>+=
    function syntax_rule_is_atomic (rule) result (atomic)
        logical :: atomic
        type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in) :: rule
        select case (rule%type)
            case (S_LOGICAL, S_INTEGER, S_REAL, S_COMPLEX, S_IDENTIFIER, &
                 S_KEYWORD, S_QUOTED)
                atomic = .true.
            case default
                atomic = .false.
        end select
    end function syntax_rule_is_atomic

```

### 7.3.5 Syntax tables

A syntax table contains the tree of syntax rules and, for direct parser access, the list of valid keywords.

#### Types

The syntax contains an array of rules and a list of keywords. The array is actually used as a tree, where the top rule is the first array element, and the other rules are recursively pointed to by this first rule. (No rule should be used twice or be unused.) The keyword list is derived from the rule tree.

Objects of this type need the target attribute if they are associated with a lexer. The keyword list will be pointed to by this lexer.

```

<Syntax: public>+=
    public :: syntax_t
<Syntax: types>+=
    type :: syntax_t
        private
        type(syntax_rule_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: rule
        type(keyword_list_t) :: keyword_list

```



```
end type syntax_t
```

## Constructor/destructor

Initialize and finalize syntax tables

```
<Syntax: public>+≡
  public :: syntax_init
  public :: syntax_final
```

There are two ways to create a syntax: hard-coded from rules or dynamically from file.

```
<Syntax: interfaces>≡
  interface syntax_init
    module procedure syntax_init_from_ifile
  end interface
```

The syntax definition is read from an `ifile` object which contains the syntax definitions in textual form, one rule per line. This interface allows for determining the number of rules beforehand.

To parse the rule definitions, we make up a temporary lexer. Obviously, we cannot use a generic parser yet, so we have to hardcode the parsing process.

```
<Syntax: subroutines>+≡
  subroutine syntax_init_from_ifile (syntax, ifile)
    type(syntax_t), intent(out), target :: syntax
    type(ifile_t), intent(in) :: ifile
    type(lexer_t) :: lexer
    type(line_p) :: line
    type(string_t) :: string
    integer :: n_token
    integer :: i
    call lexer_init (lexer, &
      comment_chars = "", &
      quote_chars = "<'\"", &
      quote_match = ">'\"", &
      single_chars = "?*+|=,()", &
      special_class = ["."], &
      keyword_list = null ())
    allocate (syntax%rule (ifile_get_length (ifile)))
    call line_init (line, ifile)
    do i = 1, size (syntax%rule)
      string = line_get_string_advance (line)
      call set_rule_type_and_key (syntax%rule(i), string, lexer)
    end do
    call line_init (line, ifile)
    do i = 1, size (syntax%rule)
      string = line_get_string_advance (line)
      select case (syntax%rule(i)%type)
      case (S_QUOTED, S_SEQUENCE, S_GROUP, S_LIST, S_ARGS, S_ALTERNATIVE)
        n_token = get_n_token (string, lexer)
        call set_rule_contents &
          (syntax%rule(i), syntax, n_token, string, lexer)
      end select
    end do
  end subroutine
```



```

end do
call line_final (line)
call lexer_final (lexer)
call syntax_make_keyword_list (syntax)
if (.not. all (syntax%rule%used)) then
  do i = 1, size (syntax%rule)
    if (.not. syntax%rule(i)%used) then
      call syntax_rule_write (syntax%rule(i), 6)
    end if
  end do
  call msg_bug (" Syntax table: unused rules")
end if
end subroutine syntax_init_from_ifile

```

For a given rule defined in the input, the first task is to determine its type and key. With these, we can initialize the rule in the table, postponing the association of children.

*(Syntax: subroutines)*+≡

```

subroutine set_rule_type_and_key (rule, string, lexer)
  type(syntax_rule_t), intent(inout) :: rule
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: string
  type(lexer_t), intent(inout) :: lexer
  type(stream_t), target :: stream
  type(lexeme_t) :: lexeme
  type(string_t) :: key
  character(2) :: type
  call lexer_clear (lexer)
  call stream_init (stream, string)
  call lexer_assign_stream (lexer, stream)
  call lex (lexeme, lexer)
  type = lexeme_get_string (lexeme)
  call lex (lexeme, lexer)
  key = lexeme_get_contents (lexeme)
  call stream_final (stream)
  if (trim (key) /= "") then
    select case (type)
      case ("IG"); call syntax_rule_init (rule, key, S_IGNORE)
      case ("LO"); call syntax_rule_init (rule, key, S_LOGICAL)
      case ("IN"); call syntax_rule_init (rule, key, S_INTEGER)
      case ("RE"); call syntax_rule_init (rule, key, S_REAL)
      case ("CO"); call syntax_rule_init (rule, key, S_COMPLEX)
      case ("ID"); call syntax_rule_init (rule, key, S_IDENTIFIER)
      case ("KE"); call syntax_rule_init (rule, key, S_KEYWORD)
      case ("QU"); call syntax_rule_init (rule, key, S_QUOTED)
      case ("SE"); call syntax_rule_init (rule, key, S_SEQUENCE)
      case ("GR"); call syntax_rule_init (rule, key, S_GROUP)
      case ("LI"); call syntax_rule_init (rule, key, S_LIST)
      case ("AR"); call syntax_rule_init (rule, key, S_ARGS)
      case ("AL"); call syntax_rule_init (rule, key, S_ALTERNATIVE)
      case default
        call lexer_show_location (lexer)
        call msg_bug (" Syntax definition: unknown type ' ' // type // ' '")
    end select
  end if
end subroutine

```



```

else
    print *, char (string)
    call msg_bug (" Syntax definition: empty rule key")
end if
end subroutine set_rule_type_and_key

```

This function returns the number of tokens in an input line.

*(Syntax: subroutines)*+≡

```

function get_n_token (string, lexer) result (n)
    integer :: n
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: string
    type(lexer_t), intent(inout) :: lexer
    type(stream_t), target :: stream
    type(lexeme_t) :: lexeme
    integer :: i
    call lexer_clear (lexer)
    call stream_init (stream, string)
    call lexer_assign_stream (lexer, stream)
    i = 0
    do
        call lex (lexeme, lexer)
        if (lexeme_is_break (lexeme)) exit
        i = i + 1
    end do
    n = i
    call stream_final (stream)
end function get_n_token

```

This subroutine extracts the rule contents for an input line. There are three tasks: (1) determine the number of children, depending on the rule type; (2) find and set the separator and delimiter strings, if required; (3) scan the child rules, find them in the syntax table and associate the parent rule with them.

*(Syntax: subroutines)*+≡

```

subroutine set_rule_contents (rule, syntax, n_token, string, lexer)
    type(syntax_rule_t), intent(inout) :: rule
    type(syntax_t), intent(in), target :: syntax
    integer, intent(in) :: n_token
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: string
    type(lexer_t), intent(inout) :: lexer
    type(stream_t), target :: stream
    type(lexeme_t), dimension(n_token) :: lexeme
    integer :: i, n_children
    call lexer_clear (lexer)
    call stream_init (stream, string)
    call lexer_assign_stream (lexer, stream)
    do i = 1, n_token
        call lex (lexeme(i), lexer)
    end do
    call stream_final (stream)
    n_children = get_n_children ()
    call set_delimiters
    if (n_children > 1) call set_separator
    if (n_children > 0) call set_children

```



```

contains
function get_n_children () result (n_children)
integer :: n_children
select case (rule%type)
case (S_QUOTED)
    if (n_token /= 6) call broken_rule (rule)
    n_children = 0
case (S_GROUP)
    if (n_token /= 6) call broken_rule (rule)
    n_children = 1
case (S_SEQUENCE)
    if (is_modifier (lexeme_get_string (lexeme(n_token)))) then
        if (n_token <= 4) call broken_rule (rule)
        call syntax_rule_set_modifier &
            (rule, lexeme_get_string (lexeme(n_token)))
        n_children = n_token - 4
    else
        if (n_token <= 3) call broken_rule (rule)
        n_children = n_token - 3
    end if
case (S_LIST)
    if (is_modifier (lexeme_get_string (lexeme(n_token)))) then
        if (n_token <= 4 .or. mod (n_token, 2) /= 1) &
            call broken_rule (rule)
        call syntax_rule_set_modifier &
            (rule, lexeme_get_string (lexeme(n_token)))
    else if (n_token <= 3 .or. mod (n_token, 2) /= 0) then
        call broken_rule (rule)
    end if
    n_children = (n_token - 2) / 2
case (S_ARGS)
    if (is_modifier (lexeme_get_string (lexeme(n_token-1)))) then
        if (n_token <= 6 .or. mod (n_token, 2) /= 1) &
            call broken_rule (rule)
        call syntax_rule_set_modifier &
            (rule, lexeme_get_string (lexeme(n_token-1)))
    else if (n_token <= 5 .or. mod (n_token, 2) /= 0) then
        call broken_rule (rule)
    end if
    n_children = (n_token - 4) / 2
case (S_ALTERNATIVE)
    if (n_token <= 3 .or. mod (n_token, 2) /= 0) call broken_rule (rule)
    n_children = (n_token - 2) / 2
end select
end function get_n_children
subroutine set_delimiters
type(string_t), dimension(2) :: delimiter
select case (rule%type)
case (S_QUOTED, S_GROUP, S_ARGS)
    delimiter(1) = lexeme_get_contents (lexeme(4))
    delimiter(2) = lexeme_get_contents (lexeme(n_token))
    call syntax_rule_set_delimiter (rule, delimiter)
end select
end subroutine set_delimiters

```



```

subroutine set_separator
  type(string_t) :: separator
  select case (rule%type)
  case (S_LIST)
    separator = lexeme_get_contents (lexeme(5))
    call syntax_rule_set_separator (rule, separator)
  case (S_ARGS)
    separator = lexeme_get_contents (lexeme(6))
    call syntax_rule_set_separator (rule, separator)
  end select
end subroutine set_separator
subroutine set_children
  allocate (rule%child(n_children))
  select case (rule%type)
  case (S_GROUP)
    call syntax_rule_set_sub (rule, 1, syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax, &
      lexeme_get_contents (lexeme(5))))
  case (S_SEQUENCE)
    do i = 1, n_children
      call syntax_rule_set_sub (rule, i, syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax, &
        lexeme_get_contents (lexeme(i+3))))
    end do
  case (S_LIST, S_ALTERNATIVE)
    do i = 1, n_children
      call syntax_rule_set_sub (rule, i, syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax, &
        lexeme_get_contents (lexeme(2*i+2))))
    end do
  case (S_ARGS)
    do i = 1, n_children
      call syntax_rule_set_sub (rule, i, syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax, &
        lexeme_get_contents (lexeme(2*i+3))))
    end do
  end select
end subroutine set_children
subroutine broken_rule (rule)
  type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in) :: rule
  call lexer_show_location (lexer)
  call msg_bug (" Syntax definition: broken rule '" &
    // char (wkey (rule)) // "'")
end subroutine broken_rule
end subroutine set_rule_contents

```

This routine completes the syntax table object. We assume that the rule array is set up. We associate the top rule with the first entry in the rule array and build up the keyword list.

The keyword list includes delimiters and separators. Filling it can only be done after all rules are set. We scan the rule tree. For each keyword that we find, we try to add it to the keyword list; the pointer to the last element is carried along with the recursive scanning. Before appending a keyword, we check whether it is already in the list.

*(Syntax: subroutines)* +=

```

subroutine syntax_make_keyword_list (syntax)
  type(syntax_t), intent(inout), target :: syntax

```



```

type(syntax_rule_t), pointer :: rule
rule => syntax%rule(1)
call rule_scan_rec (rule, syntax%keyword_list)
contains
recursive subroutine rule_scan_rec (rule, keyword_list)
  type(syntax_rule_t), pointer :: rule
  type(keyword_list_t), intent(inout) :: keyword_list
  integer :: i
  if (rule%used) return
  rule%used = .true.
  select case (rule%type)
  case (S_UNKNOWN)
    call msg_bug (" Syntax: rule tree contains undefined rule")
  case (S_KEYWORD)
    call keyword_list_add (keyword_list, rule%keyword)
  end select
  select case (rule%type)
  case (S_LIST, S_ARGS)
    call keyword_list_add (keyword_list, rule%separator)
  end select
  select case (rule%type)
  case (S_GROUP, S_ARGS)
    call keyword_list_add (keyword_list, rule%delimiter_left)
    call keyword_list_add (keyword_list, rule%delimiter_right)
  end select
  select case (rule%type)
  case (S_SEQUENCE, S_GROUP, S_LIST, S_ARGS, S_ALTERNATIVE)
    if (.not. allocated (rule%child)) &
      call msg_bug (" Syntax: Non-terminal rule without children")
  case default
    if (allocated (rule%child)) &
      call msg_bug (" Syntax: Terminal rule with children")
  end select
  if (allocated (rule%child)) then
    do i = 1, size (rule%child)
      call rule_scan_rec (rule%child(i)%p, keyword_list)
    end do
  end if
end subroutine rule_scan_rec
end subroutine syntax_make_keyword_list

```

The finalizer deallocates the rule pointer array and deletes the keyword list.

*(Syntax: subroutines)*+≡

```

subroutine syntax_final (syntax)
  type(syntax_t), intent(inout) :: syntax
  if (allocated (syntax%rule)) deallocate (syntax%rule)
  call keyword_list_final (syntax%keyword_list)
end subroutine syntax_final

```

### 7.3.6 Accessing the syntax table

Return a pointer to the top rule



```

<Syntax: public>+≡
    public :: syntax_get_top_rule_ptr

<Syntax: subroutines>+≡
    function syntax_get_top_rule_ptr (syntax) result (rule)
        type(syntax_rule_t), pointer :: rule
        type(syntax_t), intent(in), target :: syntax
        if (allocated (syntax%rule)) then
            rule => syntax%rule(1)
        else
            rule => null ()
        end if
    end function syntax_get_top_rule_ptr

```

Assign the pointer to the rule associated with a given key (assumes that the rule array is allocated)

```

<Syntax: public>+≡
    public :: syntax_get_rule_ptr

<Syntax: subroutines>+≡
    function syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax, key) result (rule)
        type(syntax_rule_t), pointer :: rule
        type(syntax_t), intent(in), target :: syntax
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: key
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, size (syntax%rule)
            if (syntax%rule(i)%keyword == key) then
                rule => syntax%rule(i)
                return
            end if
        end do
        call msg_bug (" Syntax table: Rule " // char (key) // " not found")
    end function syntax_get_rule_ptr

```

Return a pointer to the keyword list

```

<Syntax: public>+≡
    public :: syntax_get_keyword_list_ptr

<Syntax: subroutines>+≡
    function syntax_get_keyword_list_ptr (syntax) result (keyword_list)
        type(keyword_list_t), pointer :: keyword_list
        type(syntax_t), intent(in), target :: syntax
        keyword_list => syntax%keyword_list
    end function syntax_get_keyword_list_ptr

```

### 7.3.7 I/O

Write a readable representation of the syntax table

```

<Syntax: public>+≡
    public :: syntax_write

```



```

(Syntax: subroutines) +=
subroutine syntax_write (syntax, unit)
  type(syntax_t), intent(in) :: syntax
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  integer :: i
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  write (u, "(A)") "Syntax table:"
  if (allocated (syntax%rule)) then
    do i = 1, size (syntax%rule)
      call syntax_rule_write (syntax%rule(i), u)
    end do
  else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "[not allocated]"
  end if
  call keyword_list_write (syntax%keyword_list, u)
end subroutine syntax_write

```



## 7.4 The parser

On a small scale, the parser interprets the string tokens returned by the lexer; they are interpreted as numbers, keywords and such and stored as a typed object. On a large scale, a text is read, parsed, and a syntax rule set is applied such that the tokens are stored as a parse tree. Syntax errors are spotted in this process, so the resulting parse tree is syntactically correct by definition.

```
<parser.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module parser

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use format_defs, only: FMT_19
    use system_defs, only: DIGITS
    use diagnostics
    use md5
    use lexers
    use syntax_rules

    <Standard module head>

    <Parser: public>

    <Parser: types>

    <Parser: interfaces>

    contains

    <Parser: procedures>

  end module parser
```

### 7.4.1 The token type

Tokens are elements of the parsed input that carry a value: logical, integer, real, quoted string, (unquoted) identifier, or known keyword. Note that non-keyword tokens also have an abstract key attached to them.

This is an obvious candidate for polymorphism.

```
<Parser: types>≡
  type :: token_t
    private
    integer :: type = S_UNKNOWN
    logical, pointer :: lval => null ()
    integer, pointer :: ival => null ()
    real(default), pointer :: rval => null ()
    complex(default), pointer :: cval => null ()
    type(string_t), pointer :: sval => null ()
    type(string_t), pointer :: kval => null ()
```



```

        type(string_t), dimension(:), pointer :: quote => null ()
    end type token_t

```

Create a token from the lexeme returned by the lexer: Allocate storage and try to interpret the lexeme according to the type that is requested by the parser. For a keyword token, match the lexeme against the requested key. If successful, set the token type, value, and key. Otherwise, set the type to S\_UNKNOWN.

*(Parser: procedures)*≡

```

subroutine token_init (token, lexeme, requested_type, key)
    type(token_t), intent(out) :: token
    type(lexeme_t), intent(in) :: lexeme
    integer, intent(in) :: requested_type
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: key
    integer :: type
    type = lexeme_get_type (lexeme)
    token%type = S_UNKNOWN
    select case (requested_type)
    case (S_LOGICAL)
        if (type == T_IDENTIFIER) call read_logical &
            (char (lexeme_get_string (lexeme)))
    case (S_INTEGER)
        if (type == T_NUMERIC) call read_integer &
            (char (lexeme_get_string (lexeme)))
    case (S_REAL)
        if (type == T_NUMERIC) call read_real &
            (char (lexeme_get_string (lexeme)))
    case (S_COMPLEX)
        if (type == T_NUMERIC) call read_complex &
            (char (lexeme_get_string (lexeme)))
    case (S_IDENTIFIER)
        if (type == T_IDENTIFIER) call read_identifier &
            (lexeme_get_string (lexeme))
    case (S_KEYWORD)
        if (type == T_KEYWORD) call check_keyword &
            (lexeme_get_string (lexeme), key)
    case (S_QUOTED)
        if (type == T_QUOTED) call read_quoted &
            (lexeme_get_contents (lexeme), lexeme_get_delimiters (lexeme))
    case default
        print *, requested_type
        call msg_bug (" Invalid token type code requested by the parser")
    end select
    if (token%type /= S_UNKNOWN) then
        allocate (token%kval)
        token%kval = key
    end if
contains
    subroutine read_logical (s)
        character(*), intent(in) :: s
        select case (s)
        case ("t", "T", "true", "TRUE", "y", "Y", "yes", "YES")
            allocate (token%lval)
            token%lval = .true.

```



```

        token%type = S_LOGICAL
    case ("f", "F", "false", "FALSE", "n", "N", "no", "NO")
        allocate (token%lval)
        token%lval = .false.
        token%type = S_LOGICAL
    end select
end subroutine read_logical
subroutine read_integer (s)
    character(*), intent(in) :: s
    integer :: tmp, iostat
    if (verify (s, DIGITS) == 0) then
        read (s, *, iostat=iostat) tmp
        if (iostat == 0) then
            allocate (token%ival)
            token%ival = tmp
            token%type = S_INTEGER
        end if
    end if
end subroutine read_integer
subroutine read_real (s)
    character(*), intent(in) :: s
    real(default) :: tmp
    integer :: iostat
    read (s, *, iostat=iostat) tmp
    if (iostat == 0) then
        allocate (token%rval)
        token%rval = tmp
        token%type = S_REAL
    end if
end subroutine read_real
subroutine read_complex (s)
    character(*), intent(in) :: s
    complex(default) :: tmp
    integer :: iostat
    read (s, *, iostat=iostat) tmp
    if (iostat == 0) then
        allocate (token%cval)
        token%cval = tmp
        token%type = S_COMPLEX
    end if
end subroutine read_complex
subroutine read_identifier (s)
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: s
    allocate (token%sval)
    token%sval = s
    token%type = S_IDENTIFIER
end subroutine read_identifier
subroutine check_keyword (s, key)
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: s
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: key
    if (key == s) token%type = S_KEYWORD
end subroutine check_keyword
subroutine read_quoted (s, del)
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: s

```



```

        type(string_t), dimension(2), intent(in) :: del
        allocate (token%sval, token%quote(2))
        token%sval = s
        token%quote(1) = del(1)
        token%quote(2) = del(2)
        token%type = S_QUOTED
    end subroutine read_quoted
end subroutine token_init

```

Manually set a token to a keyword.

```

<Parser: procedures>+≡
    subroutine token_init_key (token, key)
        type(token_t), intent(out) :: token
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: key
        token%type = S_KEYWORD
        allocate (token%kval)
        token%kval = key
    end subroutine token_init_key

```

Reset a token to an empty state, freeing allocated memory, and deallocate the token itself.

```

<Parser: procedures>+≡
    subroutine token_final (token)
        type(token_t), intent(inout) :: token
        token%type = S_UNKNOWN
        if (associated (token%lval)) deallocate (token%lval)
        if (associated (token%ival)) deallocate (token%ival)
        if (associated (token%rval)) deallocate (token%rval)
        if (associated (token%sval)) deallocate (token%sval)
        if (associated (token%kval)) deallocate (token%kval)
        if (associated (token%quote)) deallocate (token%quote)
    end subroutine token_final

```

Check for empty=valid token:

```

<Parser: procedures>+≡
    function token_is_valid (token) result (valid)
        logical :: valid
        type(token_t), intent(in) :: token
        valid = token%type /= S_UNKNOWN
    end function token_is_valid

```

Write the contents of a token.

```

<Parser: procedures>+≡
    subroutine token_write (token, unit)
        type(token_t), intent(in) :: token
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        select case (token%type)
        case (S_LOGICAL)
            write (u, "(L1)") token%lval
        case (S_INTEGER)

```



```

        write (u, "(I0)") token%ival
    case (S_REAL)
        write (u, "(" // FMT_19 // ")") token%rval
    case (S_COMPLEX)
        write (u, "('('," // FMT_19 // "',''," // FMT_19 // "',''))" token%cval
    case (S_IDENTIFIER)
        write (u, "(A)") char (token%sval)
    case (S_KEYWORD)
        write (u, "(A,A)" '[keyword]' // char (token%kval)
    case (S_QUOTED)
        write (u, "(A)" &
            char (token%quote(1)) // char (token%sval) // char (token%quote(2))
    case default
        write (u, "(A)" '[empty]'
    end select
end subroutine token_write

```

Token assignment via deep copy. This is useful to avoid confusion when the token is transferred to some parse-tree node.

```

(Parser: interfaces)≡
    interface assignment(=)
        module procedure token_assign
        module procedure token_assign_integer
        module procedure token_assign_real
        module procedure token_assign_complex
        module procedure token_assign_logical
        module procedure token_assign_string
    end interface

```

We need to copy only the contents that are actually assigned, the other pointers remain disassociated.

```

(Parser: procedures)+≡
    subroutine token_assign (token, token_in)
        type(token_t), intent(out) :: token
        type(token_t), intent(in) :: token_in
        token%type = token_in%type
        select case (token%type)
            case (S_LOGICAL);    allocate (token%lval); token%lval = token_in%lval
            case (S_INTEGER);    allocate (token%ival); token%ival = token_in%ival
            case (S_REAL);       allocate (token%rval); token%rval = token_in%rval
            case (S_COMPLEX);    allocate (token%cval); token%cval = token_in%cval
            case (S_IDENTIFIER); allocate (token%sval); token%sval = token_in%sval
            case (S_QUOTED);     allocate (token%sval); token%sval = token_in%sval
                                allocate (token%quote(2)); token%quote = token_in%quote
        end select
        if (token%type /= S_UNKNOWN) then
            allocate (token%kval); token%kval = token_in%kval
        end if
    end subroutine token_assign

```

We need to copy only the contents that are actually assigned, the other pointers remain disassociated.



```

(Parser: procedures)+≡
  subroutine token_assign_integer (token, ival)
    type(token_t), intent(out) :: token
    integer, intent(in) :: ival
    token%type = S_INTEGER
    allocate (token%ival)
    token%ival = ival
  end subroutine token_assign_integer

  subroutine token_assign_real (token, rval)
    type(token_t), intent(out) :: token
    real(default), intent(in) :: rval
    token%type = S_REAL
    allocate (token%rval)
    token%rval = rval
  end subroutine token_assign_real

  subroutine token_assign_complex (token, cval)
    type(token_t), intent(out) :: token
    complex(default), intent(in) :: cval
    token%type = S_COMPLEX
    allocate (token%cval)
    token%cval = cval
  end subroutine token_assign_complex

  subroutine token_assign_logical (token, lval)
    type(token_t), intent(out) :: token
    logical, intent(in) :: lval
    token%type = S_LOGICAL
    allocate (token%lval)
    token%lval = lval
  end subroutine token_assign_logical

  subroutine token_assign_string (token, sval)
    type(token_t), intent(out) :: token
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: sval
    token%type = S_QUOTED
    allocate (token%sval)
    token%sval = sval
    allocate (token%quote(2)); token%quote = '''
  end subroutine token_assign_string

```

## 7.4.2 Retrieve token contents

These functions all do a trivial sanity check that should avoid crashes.

```

(Parser: procedures)+≡
  function token_get_logical (token) result (lval)
    logical :: lval
    type(token_t), intent(in) :: token
    if (associated (token%lval)) then
      lval = token%lval
    else

```



```

        call token_mismatch (token, "logical")
    end if
end function token_get_logical

function token_get_integer (token) result (ival)
    integer :: ival
    type(token_t), intent(in) :: token
    if (associated (token%ival)) then
        ival = token%ival
    else
        call token_mismatch (token, "integer")
    end if
end function token_get_integer

function token_get_real (token) result (rval)
    real(default) :: rval
    type(token_t), intent(in) :: token
    if (associated (token%rval)) then
        rval = token%rval
    else
        call token_mismatch (token, "real")
    end if
end function token_get_real

function token_get_cmplx (token) result (cval)
    complex(default) :: cval
    type(token_t), intent(in) :: token
    if (associated (token%cval)) then
        cval = token%cval
    else
        call token_mismatch (token, "complex")
    end if
end function token_get_cmplx

function token_get_string (token) result (sval)
    type(string_t) :: sval
    type(token_t), intent(in) :: token
    if (associated (token%sval)) then
        sval = token%sval
    else
        call token_mismatch (token, "string")
    end if
end function token_get_string

function token_get_key (token) result (kval)
    type(string_t) :: kval
    type(token_t), intent(in) :: token
    if (associated (token%kval)) then
        kval = token%kval
    else
        call token_mismatch (token, "keyword")
    end if
end function token_get_key

```



```

function token_get_quote (token) result (quote)
  type(string_t), dimension(2) :: quote
  type(token_t), intent(in) :: token
  if (associated (token%quote)) then
    quote = token%quote
  else
    call token_mismatch (token, "quote")
  end if
end function token_get_quote

```

```

(Parser: procedures)+≡
subroutine token_mismatch (token, type)
  type(token_t), intent(in) :: token
  character(*), intent(in) :: type
  write (6, "(A)", advance="no") "Token: "
  call token_write (token)
  call msg_bug (" Token type mismatch; value required as " // type)
end subroutine token_mismatch

```

### 7.4.3 The parse tree: nodes

The parser will generate a parse tree from the input stream. Each node in this parse tree points to the syntax rule that was applied. (Since syntax rules are stored in a pointer-type array within the syntax table, they qualify as targets.) A leaf node contains a token. A branch node has subnodes. The subnodes are stored as a list, so each node also has a `next` pointer.

```

(Parser: public)≡
public :: parse_node_t

(Parser: types)+≡
type :: parse_node_t
private
  type(syntax_rule_t), pointer :: rule => null ()
  type(token_t) :: token
  integer :: n_sub = 0
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: sub_first => null ()
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: sub_last => null ()
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: next => null ()
contains
  (Parser: parse node: TBP)
end type parse_node_t

```

Container for parse node pointers, useful for creating pointer arrays:

```

(Parser: public)+≡
public :: parse_node_p

(Parser: types)+≡
type :: parse_node_p
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: ptr => null ()
end type parse_node_p

```



Output. The first version writes a node together with its sub-node tree, organized by indentation.

```

(Parser: parse node: TBP)≡
    procedure :: write => parse_node_write_rec

(Parser: public)+≡
    public :: parse_node_write_rec

(Parser: procedures)+≡
    recursive subroutine parse_node_write_rec (node, unit, short, depth)
        class(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: node
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: short
        integer, intent(in), optional :: depth
        integer :: u, d
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: current
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        d = 0; if (present (depth)) d = depth
        call parse_node_write (node, u, short=short)
        current => node%sub_first
        do while (associated (current))
            write (u, "(A)", advance = "no") repeat ("| ", d)
            call parse_node_write_rec (current, unit, short, d+1)
            current => current%next
        end do
    end subroutine parse_node_write_rec

```

This does the actual output for a single node, without recursion.

```

(Parser: public)+≡
    public :: parse_node_write

(Parser: procedures)+≡
    subroutine parse_node_write (node, unit, short)
        class(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: node
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: short
        integer :: u
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: current
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        write (u, "(' + ')", advance = "no")
        if (associated (node%rule)) then
            call syntax_rule_write (node%rule, u, &
                short=short, key_only=.true., advance=.false.)
        if (token_is_valid (node%token)) then
            write (u, "(' = ')", advance="no")
            call token_write (node%token, u)
        else if (associated (node%sub_first)) then
            write (u, "(' = ')", advance="no")
            current => node%sub_first
            do while (associated (current))
                call syntax_rule_write (current%rule, u, &
                    short=.true., key_only=.true., advance=.false.)
                current => current%next
            end do
        write (u, *)
    end subroutine parse_node_write

```



```

        else
            write (u, *)
        end if
    else
        write (u, *) "[empty]"
    end if
end subroutine parse_node_write

```

Finalize the token and recursively finalize and deallocate all sub-nodes.

```

<Parser: public>+≡
    public :: parse_node_final

<Parser: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine parse_node_final (node, recursive)
        type(parse_node_t), intent(inout) :: node
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: current
        logical, intent(in), optional :: recursive
        logical :: rec
        rec = .true.; if (present (recursive)) rec = recursive
        call token_final (node%token)
        if (rec) then
            do while (associated (node%sub_first))
                current => node%sub_first
                node%sub_first => node%sub_first%next
                call parse_node_final (current)
                deallocate (current)
            end do
        end if
    end subroutine parse_node_final

```

#### 7.4.4 Filling nodes

The constructors allocate and initialize the node. There are two possible initializers (in a later version, should correspond to different type extensions).

First, leaf (terminal) nodes. The token constructor does the actual work, looking at the requested type and key for the given rule and matching against the lexeme contents. If it fails, the token will keep the type `S_UNKNOWN` and remain empty. Otherwise, we have a valid node which contains the new token.

If the lexeme argument is absent, the token is left empty.

```

<Parser: procedures>+≡
    subroutine parse_node_create_leaf (node, rule, lexeme)
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: node
        type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in), target :: rule
        type(lexeme_t), intent(in) :: lexeme
        allocate (node)
        node%rule => rule
        call token_init (node%token, lexeme, &
            syntax_rule_get_type (rule), syntax_rule_get_key (rule))
        if (.not. token_is_valid (node%token)) deallocate (node)
    end subroutine parse_node_create_leaf

```



This version allows us to manually create a leaf node that holds a keyword.

```

(Parser: public)+≡
    public :: parse_node_create_key

(Parser: procedures)+≡
    subroutine parse_node_create_key (node, rule)
        type(parse_node_t), intent(out) :: node
        type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in), target :: rule
        node%rule => rule
        call token_init_key (node%token, syntax_rule_get_key (rule))
    end subroutine parse_node_create_key

```

This version allows us to manually create a leaf node that holds a fixed value.  
Only one of the optional values should be provided.

```

(Parser: public)+≡
    public :: parse_node_create_value

(Parser: procedures)+≡
    subroutine parse_node_create_value (node, rule, ival, rval, cval, sval, lval)
        type(parse_node_t), intent(out) :: node
        type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in), target :: rule
        integer, intent(in), optional :: ival
        real(default), intent(in), optional :: rval
        complex(default), intent(in), optional :: cval
        type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: sval
        logical, intent(in), optional :: lval
        node%rule => rule
        call parse_node_set_value (node, ival, rval, cval, sval, lval)
    end subroutine parse_node_create_value

```

Directly set the value without changing anything else.

```

(Parser: public)+≡
    public :: parse_node_set_value

(Parser: procedures)+≡
    subroutine parse_node_set_value (node, ival, rval, cval, sval, lval)
        type(parse_node_t), intent(inout) :: node
        integer, intent(in), optional :: ival
        real(default), intent(in), optional :: rval
        complex(default), intent(in), optional :: cval
        type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: sval
        logical, intent(in), optional :: lval
        if (present (ival)) then
            node%token = ival
        else if (present (rval)) then
            node%token = rval
        else if (present (cval)) then
            node%token = cval
        else if (present (lval)) then
            node%token = lval
        else if (present (sval)) then
            node%token = sval
        end if
    end subroutine parse_node_set_value

```



Second, branch nodes. We first assign the rule:

```

(Parser: public)+≡
    public :: parse_node_create_branch

(Parser: procedures)+≡
    subroutine parse_node_create_branch (node, rule)
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: node
        type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in), target :: rule
        allocate (node)
        node%rule => rule
    end subroutine parse_node_create_branch

```

Copy a node. This is a shallow copy. Note that we have to nullify the `next` pointer if we don't want to inherit the context of the original node.

```

(Parser: parse node: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: copy => parse_node_copy

(Parser: procedures)+≡
    subroutine parse_node_copy (node, copy)
        class(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: node
        type(parse_node_t), pointer, intent(out) :: copy
        allocate (copy)
        select type (node)
            type is (parse_node_t)
                copy = node
        end select
        copy%next => null ()
    end subroutine parse_node_copy

```

Append a sub-node. The sub-node must exist and be a valid target, otherwise nothing is done.

```

(Parser: public)+≡
    public :: parse_node_append_sub

(Parser: parse node: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: append_sub => parse_node_append_sub

(Parser: procedures)+≡
    subroutine parse_node_append_sub (node, sub)
        class(parse_node_t), intent(inout) :: node
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: sub
        if (associated (sub)) then
            if (associated (node%sub_last)) then
                node%sub_last%next => sub
            else
                node%sub_first => sub
            end if
            node%sub_last => sub
        end if
    end subroutine parse_node_append_sub

```

For easy access, once the list is complete we count the number of sub-nodes. If there are no subnodes, the whole node is deleted.

```

(Parser: public)+≡
    public :: parse_node_freeze_branch

```



```

(Parser: procedures)+≡
subroutine parse_node_freeze_branch (node)
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: node
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: current
  node%n_sub = 0
  current => node%sub_first
  do while (associated (current))
    node%n_sub = node%n_sub + 1
    current => current%next
  end do
  if (node%n_sub == 0) deallocate (node)
end subroutine parse_node_freeze_branch

```

Replace the syntax rule. This makes sense only if the parse node adheres to the syntax of the new rule.

```

(Parser: public)+≡
public :: parse_node_replace_rule

(Parser: procedures)+≡
subroutine parse_node_replace_rule (node, rule)
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: node
  type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in), target :: rule
  node%rule => rule
end subroutine parse_node_replace_rule

```

Replace the last subnode by the target node. Since the subnodes are stored as a linked list, we can do this only if we copy the subnodes. Furthermore, the target node must also be copied, and the `next` pointer of the copy is nullified. This ensures that we cannot modify the originals at the subnode level.

All copies are shallow copies. This implies that further modifications at the sub-subnode level will affect the original nodes and must therefore be forbidden.

Use with care, this invites to memory mismanagement. The copy nodes can be deallocated, but not finalized, since its subnodes are the same objects as the subnodes of the target node.

```

(Parser: public)+≡
public :: parse_node_replace_last_sub

(Parser: procedures)+≡
subroutine parse_node_replace_last_sub (node, pn_target)
  type(parse_node_t), intent(inout), target :: node
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn_target
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: current, current_copy, previous
  integer :: i
  select case (node%n_sub)
  case (1)
    allocate (current_copy)
    current_copy = pn_target
    node%sub_first => current_copy
  case (2:)
    current => node%sub_first
    allocate (current_copy)
    current_copy = current
    node%sub_first => current_copy

```



```

previous => current_copy
do i = 1, node%n_sub - 2
  current => current%next
  allocate (current_copy)
  current_copy = current
  previous%next => current_copy
  previous => current_copy
end do
allocate (current_copy)
current_copy = pn_target
previous%next => current_copy
case default
  call parse_node_write (node)
  call msg_bug ("replace_last_sub' called for non-branch parse node")
end select
current_copy%next => null ()
node%sub_last => current_copy
end subroutine parse_node_replace_last_sub

```

### 7.4.5 Accessing nodes

Return the node contents. Check if pointers are associated. No check when accessing a sub-node; assume that `parse_node_n_sub` is always used for the upper bound.

The token extractor returns a pointer.

*(Parser: public)*+≡

```

public :: parse_node_get_rule_ptr
public :: parse_node_get_n_sub
public :: parse_node_get_sub_ptr
public :: parse_node_get_next_ptr
public :: parse_node_get_last_sub_ptr

```

*(Parser: parse node: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: get_rule_ptr => parse_node_get_rule_ptr
procedure :: get_n_sub => parse_node_get_n_sub
procedure :: get_sub_ptr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr
procedure :: get_next_ptr => parse_node_get_next_ptr

```

*(Parser: procedures)*+≡

```

function parse_node_get_rule_ptr (node) result (rule)
  class(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: node
  type(syntax_rule_t), pointer :: rule
  if (associated (node%rule)) then
    rule => node%rule
  else
    rule => null ()
    call parse_node_undefined (node, "rule")
  end if
end function parse_node_get_rule_ptr

function parse_node_get_n_sub (node) result (n)
  class(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: node
  integer :: n

```



```

n = node%n_sub
end function parse_node_get_n_sub

function parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node, n, tag, required) result (sub)
  class(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: node
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: sub
  integer, intent(in), optional :: n
  character(*), intent(in), optional :: tag
  logical, intent(in), optional :: required
  integer :: i
  sub => node%sub_first
  if (present (n)) then
    do i = 2, n
      if (associated (sub)) then
        sub => sub%next
      else
        return
      end if
    end do
  end if
  call parse_node_check (sub, tag, required)
end function parse_node_get_sub_ptr

function parse_node_get_next_ptr (sub, n, tag, required) result (next)
  class(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: sub
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: next
  integer, intent(in), optional :: n
  character(*), intent(in), optional :: tag
  logical, intent(in), optional :: required
  integer :: i
  next => sub%next
  if (present (n)) then
    do i = 2, n
      if (associated (next)) then
        next => next%next
      else
        exit
      end if
    end do
  end if
  call parse_node_check (next, tag, required)
end function parse_node_get_next_ptr

function parse_node_get_last_sub_ptr (node, tag, required) result (sub)
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: sub
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: node
  character(*), intent(in), optional :: tag
  logical, intent(in), optional :: required
  sub => node%sub_last
  call parse_node_check (sub, tag, required)
end function parse_node_get_last_sub_ptr

```

*(Parser: procedures)* +=  
 subroutine parse\_node\_undefined (node, obj)



```

    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: node
    character(*), intent(in) :: obj
    call parse_node_write (node, 6)
    call msg_bug (" Parse-tree node: " // obj // " requested, but undefined")
end subroutine parse_node_undefined

```

Check if a parse node has a particular tag, and if it is associated:

```

(Parser: public)+≡
    public :: parse_node_check

(Parser: procedures)+≡
    subroutine parse_node_check (node, tag, required)
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: node
        character(*), intent(in), optional :: tag
        logical, intent(in), optional :: required
        if (associated (node)) then
            if (present (tag)) then
                if (parse_node_get_rule_key (node) /= tag) &
                    call parse_node_mismatch (tag, node)
            end if
        else
            if (present (required)) then
                if (required) &
                    call msg_bug (" Missing node, expected <" // tag // ">")
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine parse_node_check

```

This is called by a parse-tree scanner if the expected and the actual nodes do not match

```

(Parser: public)+≡
    public :: parse_node_mismatch

(Parser: procedures)+≡
    subroutine parse_node_mismatch (string, parse_node)
        character(*), intent(in) :: string
        type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: parse_node
        call parse_node_write (parse_node)
        call msg_bug (" Syntax mismatch, expected <" // string // ">.")
    end subroutine parse_node_mismatch

```

The following functions are wrappers for extracting the token contents.

```

(Parser: public)+≡
    public :: parse_node_get_logical
    public :: parse_node_get_integer
    public :: parse_node_get_real
    public :: parse_node_get_cmplx
    public :: parse_node_get_string
    public :: parse_node_get_key
    public :: parse_node_get_rule_key

(Parser: parse node: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: get_logical => parse_node_get_logical

```



```

procedure :: get_integer => parse_node_get_integer
procedure :: get_real => parse_node_get_real
procedure :: get_cmplx => parse_node_get_cmplx
procedure :: get_string => parse_node_get_string
procedure :: get_key => parse_node_get_key
procedure :: get_rule_key => parse_node_get_rule_key

(Parser: procedures) +=
function parse_node_get_logical (node) result (lval)
    class(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: node
    logical :: lval
    lval = token_get_logical (parse_node_get_token_ptr (node))
end function parse_node_get_logical

function parse_node_get_integer (node) result (ival)
    class(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: node
    integer :: ival
    ival = token_get_integer (parse_node_get_token_ptr (node))
end function parse_node_get_integer

function parse_node_get_real (node) result (rval)
    class(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: node
    real(default) :: rval
    rval = token_get_real (parse_node_get_token_ptr (node))
end function parse_node_get_real

function parse_node_get_cmplx (node) result (cval)
    class(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: node
    complex(default) :: cval
    cval = token_get_cmplx (parse_node_get_token_ptr (node))
end function parse_node_get_cmplx

function parse_node_get_string (node) result (sval)
    class(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: node
    type(string_t) :: sval
    sval = token_get_string (parse_node_get_token_ptr (node))
end function parse_node_get_string

function parse_node_get_key (node) result (kval)
    class(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: node
    type(string_t) :: kval
    kval = token_get_key (parse_node_get_token_ptr (node))
end function parse_node_get_key

function parse_node_get_rule_key (node) result (kval)
    class(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: node
    type(string_t) :: kval
    kval = syntax_rule_get_key (parse_node_get_rule_ptr (node))
end function parse_node_get_rule_key

function parse_node_get_token_ptr (node) result (token)
    type(token_t), pointer :: token
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: node
    if (token_is_valid (node%token)) then
        token => node%token
    end if
end function parse_node_get_token_ptr

```



```

    else
        call parse_node_undefined (node, "token")
    end if
end function parse_node_get_token_ptr

```

Return a MD5 sum for a parse node. The method is to write the node to a scratch file and to evaluate the MD5 sum of that file.

```

<Parser: public>+≡
    public :: parse_node_get_md5sum

<Parser: procedures>+≡
    function parse_node_get_md5sum (pn) result (md5sum_pn)
        character(32) :: md5sum_pn
        type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
        integer :: u
        u = free_unit ()
        open (unit = u, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")
        call parse_node_write_rec (pn, unit=u)
        rewind (u)
        md5sum_pn = md5sum (u)
        close (u)
    end function parse_node_get_md5sum

```

### 7.4.6 The parse tree

The parse tree is a tree of nodes, where leaf nodes hold a valid token, while branch nodes point to a list of sub-nodes.

```

<Parser: public>+≡
    public :: parse_tree_t

<Parser: types>+≡
    type :: parse_tree_t
    private
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: root_node => null ()
    contains
        <Parser: parse tree: TBP>
    end type parse_tree_t

```

The parser. Its arguments are the parse tree (which should be empty initially), the lexer (which should be already set up), the syntax table (which should be valid), and the input stream. The input stream is completely parsed, using the lexer setup and the syntax rules as given, and the parse tree is built accordingly.

If `check_eof` is absent or true, the parser will complain about trailing garbage. Otherwise, it will ignore it.

By default, the input stream is matched against the top rule in the specified syntax. If `key` is given, it is matched against the rule with the specified key instead.

Failure at the top level means that no rule could match at all; in this case the error message will show the top rule.

```

<Parser: public>+≡
    public :: parse_tree_init

```



```

(Parser: parse tree: TBP)≡
    procedure :: parse => parse_tree_init

(Parser: procedures)+≡
    subroutine parse_tree_init &
        (parse_tree, syntax, lexer, key, check_eof)
        class(parse_tree_t), intent(inout) :: parse_tree
        type(lexer_t), intent(inout) :: lexer
        type(syntax_t), intent(in), target :: syntax
        type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: key
        logical, intent(in), optional :: check_eof
        type(syntax_rule_t), pointer :: rule
        type(lexeme_t) :: lexeme
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: node
        logical :: ok, check
        check = .true.; if (present (check_eof)) check = check_eof
        call lexer_clear (lexer)
        if (present (key)) then
            rule => syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax, key)
        else
            rule => syntax_get_top_rule_ptr (syntax)
        end if
        if (associated (rule)) then
            call parse_node_match_rule (node, rule, ok)
            if (ok) then
                parse_tree%root_node => node
            else
                call parse_error (rule, lexeme)
            end if
            if (check) then
                call lex (lexeme, lexer)
                if (.not. lexeme_is_eof (lexeme)) then
                    call lexer_show_location (lexer)
                    call msg_fatal (" Syntax error " &
                        // "(at or before the location indicated above)")
                end if
            end if
        end if
        else
            call msg_bug (" Parser failed because syntax is empty")
        end if
    contains
    (Parser: internal subroutines of parse_tree_init)
    end subroutine parse_tree_init

```

The parser works recursively, following the rule tree, building the tree of nodes on the fly. If the given rule matches, the node is filled on return. If not, the node remains empty.

```

(Parser: internal subroutines of parse_tree_init)≡
    recursive subroutine parse_node_match_rule (node, rule, ok)
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: node
        type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in), target :: rule
        logical, intent(out) :: ok
        logical, parameter :: debug = .false.
        integer :: type

```



```

if (debug) write (6, "(A)", advance="no") "Parsing rule: "
if (debug) call syntax_rule_write (rule, 6)
node => null ()
type = syntax_rule_get_type (rule)
if (syntax_rule_is_atomic (rule)) then
    call lex (lexeme, lexer)
    if (debug) write (6, "(A)", advance="no") "Token: "
    if (debug) call lexeme_write (lexeme, 6)
    call parse_node_create_leaf (node, rule, lexeme)
    ok = associated (node)
    if (.not. ok) call lexer_put_back (lexer, lexeme)
else
    select case (type)
    case (S_ALTERNATIVE); call parse_alternative (node, rule, ok)
    case (S_GROUP);       call parse_group (node, rule, ok)
    case (S_SEQUENCE);    call parse_sequence (node, rule, .false., ok)
    case (S_LIST);        call parse_sequence (node, rule, .true., ok)
    case (S_ARGS);        call parse_args (node, rule, ok)
    case (S_IGNORE);      call parse_ignore (node, ok)
    end select
end if
if (debug) then
    if (ok) then
        write (6, "(A)", advance="no") "Matched rule: "
    else
        write (6, "(A)", advance="no") "Failed rule: "
    end if
    call syntax_rule_write (rule)
    if (associated (node)) call parse_node_write (node)
end if
end subroutine parse_node_match_rule

```

Parse an alternative: try each case. If the match succeeds, the node has been filled, so return. If nothing works, return failure.

*(Parser: internal subroutines of parse.tree.init)+≡*

```

recursive subroutine parse_alternative (node, rule, ok)
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: node
    type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in), target :: rule
    logical, intent(out) :: ok
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, syntax_rule_get_n_sub (rule)
        call parse_node_match_rule (node, syntax_rule_get_sub_ptr (rule, i), ok)
        if (ok) return
    end do
    ok = .false.
end subroutine parse_alternative

```

Parse a group: the first and third lexemes have to be the delimiters, the second one is parsed as the actual node, using now the child rule. If the first match fails, return with failure. If the other matches fail, issue an error, since we cannot lex back more than one item.

*(Parser: internal subroutines of parse.tree.init)+≡*

```

recursive subroutine parse_group (node, rule, ok)
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: node
    type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in), target :: rule

```



```

logical, intent(out) :: ok
type(string_t), dimension(2) :: delimiter
delimiter = syntax_rule_get_delimiter (rule)
call lex (lexeme, lexer)
if (lexeme_get_string (lexeme) == delimiter(1)) then
  call parse_node_match_rule (node, syntax_rule_get_sub_ptr (rule, 1), ok)
  if (ok) then
    call lex (lexeme, lexer)
    if (lexeme_get_string (lexeme) == delimiter(2)) then
      ok = .true.
    else
      call parse_error (rule, lexeme)
    end if
  else
    call parse_error (rule, lexeme)
  end if
else
  call lexer_put_back (lexer, lexeme)
  ok = .false.
end if
end subroutine parse_group

```

Parsing a sequence. The last rule element may be special: optional and/or repetitive. Each sub-node that matches is appended to the sub-node list of the parent node.

If `sep` is true, we look for a separator after each element.

*(Parser: internal subroutines of parse\_tree\_init)+≡*

```

recursive subroutine parse_sequence (node, rule, sep, ok)
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: node
  type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in), target :: rule
  logical, intent(in) :: sep
  logical, intent(out) :: ok
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: current
  integer :: i, n
  logical :: opt, rep, cont
  type(string_t) :: separator
  call parse_node_create_branch (node, rule)
  if (sep) separator = syntax_rule_get_separator (rule)
  n = syntax_rule_get_n_sub (rule)
  opt = syntax_rule_last_optional (rule)
  rep = syntax_rule_last_repetitive (rule)
  ok = .true.
  cont = .true.
SCAN_RULE: do i = 1, n
  call parse_node_match_rule &
    (current, syntax_rule_get_sub_ptr (rule, i), cont)
  if (cont) then
    call parse_node_append_sub (node, current)
    if (sep .and. (i < n .or. rep)) then
      call lex (lexeme, lexer)
      if (lexeme_get_string (lexeme) /= separator) then
        call lexer_put_back (lexer, lexeme)
        cont = .false.
      end if
    end if
    exit SCAN_RULE
  end if
end do

```



```

        end if
    end if
else
    if (i == n .and. opt) then
        exit SCAN_RULE
    else if (i == 1) then
        ok = .false.
        exit SCAN_RULE
    else
        call parse_error (rule, lexeme)
    end if
end if
end do SCAN_RULE
if (rep) then
    do while (cont)
        call parse_node_match_rule &
            (current, syntax_rule_get_sub_ptr (rule, n), cont)
        if (cont) then
            call parse_node_append_sub (node, current)
            if (sep) then
                call lex (lexeme, lexer)
                if (lexeme_get_string (lexeme) /= separator) then
                    call lexer_put_back (lexer, lexeme)
                    cont = .false.
                end if
            end if
        end if
    else
        if (sep) call parse_error (rule, lexeme)
    end if
end do
end if
call parse_node_freeze_branch (node)
end subroutine parse_sequence

```

Argument list: We use the `parse_group` code, but call `parse_sequence` inside.

(*Parser: internal subroutines of parse.tree.init*) $\equiv$

```

recursive subroutine parse_args (node, rule, ok)
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: node
    type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in), target :: rule
    logical, intent(out) :: ok
    type(string_t), dimension(2) :: delimiter
    delimiter = syntax_rule_get_delimiter (rule)
    call lex (lexeme, lexer)
    if (lexeme_get_string (lexeme) == delimiter(1)) then
        call parse_sequence (node, rule, .true., ok)
        if (ok) then
            call lex (lexeme, lexer)
            if (lexeme_get_string (lexeme) == delimiter(2)) then
                ok = .true.
            else
                call parse_error (rule, lexeme)
            end if
        else
            call parse_error (rule, lexeme)
        end if
    end if
end if

```



```

    else
        call lexer_put_back (lexer, lexeme)
        ok = .false.
    end if
end subroutine parse_args

```

The IGNORE syntax reads one lexeme and discards it if it is numeric, logical or string/identifier (but not a keyword). This is a successful match. Otherwise, the match fails. The node pointer is returned disassociated in any case.

```

(Parser: internal subroutines of parse_tree_init)+≡
subroutine parse_ignore (node, ok)
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: node
    logical, intent(out) :: ok
    call lex (lexeme, lexer)
    select case (lexeme_get_type (lexeme))
    case (T_NUMERIC, T_IDENTIFIER, T_QUOTED)
        ok = .true.
    case default
        ok = .false.
    end select
    node => null ()
end subroutine parse_ignore

```

If the match fails and we cannot step back:

```

(Parser: internal subroutines of parse_tree_init)+≡
subroutine parse_error (rule, lexeme)
    type(syntax_rule_t), intent(in) :: rule
    type(lexeme_t), intent(in) :: lexeme
    character(80) :: buffer
    integer :: u, iostat
    call lexer_show_location (lexer)
    u = free_unit ()
    open (u, status = "scratch")
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "Expected syntax:"
    call syntax_rule_write (rule, u)
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "Found token:"
    call lexeme_write (lexeme, u)
    rewind (u)
    do
        read (u, "(A)", iostat=iostat) buffer
        if (iostat /= 0) exit
        call msg_message (trim (buffer))
    end do
    call msg_fatal (" Syntax error " &
        // "(at or before the location indicated above)")
end subroutine parse_error

```

The finalizer recursively deallocates all nodes and their contents. For each node, `parse_node_final` is called on the sub-nodes, which in turn deallocates the token or sub-node array contained within each of them. At the end, only the top node remains to be deallocated.

```

(Parser: public)+≡
public :: parse_tree_final

(Parser: parse tree: TBP)+≡
procedure :: final => parse_tree_final

```



```

(Parser: procedures)+≡
  subroutine parse_tree_final (parse_tree)
    class(parse_tree_t), intent(inout) :: parse_tree
    if (associated (parse_tree%root_node)) then
      call parse_node_final (parse_tree%root_node)
      deallocate (parse_tree%root_node)
    end if
  end subroutine parse_tree_final

```

Print the parse tree. Print one token per line, indented according to the depth of the node.

The `verbose` version includes type identifiers for the nodes.

```

(Parser: public)+≡
  public :: parse_tree_write

(Parser: parse tree: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: write => parse_tree_write

(Parser: procedures)+≡
  subroutine parse_tree_write (parse_tree, unit, verbose)
    class(parse_tree_t), intent(in) :: parse_tree
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    integer :: u
    logical :: short
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    short = .true.; if (present (verbose)) short = .not. verbose
    write (u, "(A)") "Parse tree:"
    if (associated (parse_tree%root_node)) then
      call parse_node_write_rec (parse_tree%root_node, unit, short, 1)
    else
      write (u, *) "[empty]"
    end if
  end subroutine parse_tree_write

```

This is a generic error that can be issued if the parse tree does not meet the expectations of the parser. This most certainly indicates a bug.

```

(Parser: public)+≡
  public :: parse_tree_bug

(Parser: procedures)+≡
  subroutine parse_tree_bug (node, keys)
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: node
    character(*), intent(in) :: keys
    call parse_node_write (node)
    call msg_bug (" Inconsistency in parse tree: expected " // keys)
  end subroutine parse_tree_bug

```

### 7.4.7 Access the parser

For scanning the parse tree we give access to the top node, as a node pointer. Of course, there should be no write access.

```

(Parser: parse tree: TBP)+≡

```



```

procedure :: get_root_ptr => parse_tree_get_root_ptr
(Parser: procedures)+≡
function parse_tree_get_root_ptr (parse_tree) result (node)
  class(parse_tree_t), intent(in) :: parse_tree
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: node
  node => parse_tree%root_node
end function parse_tree_get_root_ptr

```

## 7.4.8 Tools

This operation traverses the parse tree and simplifies any occurrences of a set of syntax rules. If such a parse node has only one sub-node, it is replaced by that subnode. (This makes sense only of the rules to eliminate have no meaningful token.)

```

(Parser: public)+≡
public :: parse_tree_reduce

(Parser: procedures)+≡
subroutine parse_tree_reduce (parse_tree, rule_key)
  type(parse_tree_t), intent(inout) :: parse_tree
  type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: rule_key
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn
  pn => parse_tree%root_node
  if (associated (pn)) then
    call parse_node_reduce (pn, null(), null())
  end if
contains
recursive subroutine parse_node_reduce (pn, pn_prev, pn_parent)
  type(parse_node_t), intent(inout), pointer :: pn
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), pointer :: pn_prev, pn_parent
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_sub, pn_sub_prev, pn_tmp
  pn_sub_prev => null ()
  pn_sub => pn%sub_first
  do while (associated (pn_sub))
    call parse_node_reduce (pn_sub, pn_sub_prev, pn)
    pn_sub_prev => pn_sub
    pn_sub => pn_sub%next
  end do
  if (parse_node_get_n_sub (pn) == 1) then
    if (matches (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn), rule_key)) then
      pn_tmp => pn
      pn => pn%sub_first
      if (associated (pn_prev)) then
        pn_prev%next => pn
      else if (associated (pn_parent)) then
        pn_parent%sub_first => pn
      else
        parse_tree%root_node => pn
      end if
      if (associated (pn_tmp%next)) then
        pn%next => pn_tmp%next
      else if (associated (pn_parent)) then

```



```

        pn_parent%sub_last => pn
    end if
    call parse_node_final (pn_tmp, recursive=.false.)
    deallocate (pn_tmp)
end if
end if
end subroutine parse_node_reduce
function matches (key, key_list) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: key
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: key_list
    integer :: i
    flag = .true.
    do i = 1, size (key_list)
        if (key == key_list(i)) return
    end do
    flag = .false.
end function matches
end subroutine parse_tree_reduce

```

## 7.4.9 Applications

For a file of the form

```

process foo, bar
  <something>
process xyz
  <something>

```

get the <something> entry node for the first matching process tag. If no matching entry is found, the node pointer remains unassociated.

```

(Parser: public)+≡
    public :: parse_tree_get_process_ptr

(Parser: procedures)+≡
    function parse_tree_get_process_ptr (parse_tree, process) result (node)
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: node
        type(parse_tree_t), intent(in), target :: parse_tree
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: process
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: node_root, node_process_def
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: node_process_phs, node_process_list
        integer :: j
        node_root => parse_tree%get_root_ptr ()
        if (associated (node_root)) then
            node_process_phs => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node_root)
            SCAN_FILE: do while (associated (node_process_phs))
                node_process_def => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node_process_phs)
                node_process_list => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node_process_def, 2)
                do j = 1, parse_node_get_n_sub (node_process_list)
                    if (parse_node_get_string &
                        (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node_process_list, j)) &
                        == process) then
                        node => parse_node_get_next_ptr (node_process_def)

```



```

        return
    end if
end do
    node_process_phs => parse_node_get_next_ptr (node_process_phs)
end do SCAN_FILE
node => null ()
else
    node => null ()
end if
end function parse_tree_get_process_ptr

```

#### 7.4.10 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

*<parser\_ut.f90>*≡  
*<File header>*

```

module parser_ut
  use unit_tests
  use parser_uti

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<Parser: public test>*

contains

*<Parser: test driver>*

```

end module parser_ut

```

*<parser\_uti.f90>*≡  
*<File header>*

```

module parser_uti

  use syntax_rules

  use parser

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<Parser: test declarations>*

contains

*<Parser: tests>*

```

end module parser_uti

```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

*<Parser: public test>*≡  
 public :: parse\_test



```

(Parser: test driver)≡
  subroutine parse_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
  (Parser: execute tests)
  end subroutine parse_test

```

This checks the parser.

```

(Parser: execute tests)≡
  call test (parse_1, "parse_1", &
    "check the parser", &
    u, results)

(Parser: test declarations)≡
  public :: parse_1

(Parser: tests)≡
  subroutine parse_1 (u)
    use ifiles
    use lexers
    integer, intent(in) :: u

    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(syntax_t), target :: syntax
    type(lexer_t) :: lexer
    type(stream_t), target :: stream
    type(parse_tree_t), target :: parse_tree

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: Parsing"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test parse routines"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ expr = term addition*")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ addition = plus_or_minus term")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ term = factor multiplication*")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ multiplication = times_or_over factor")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ factor = atom exponentiation*")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ exponentiation = '^' atom")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT atom = real | delimited_expr")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "GRO delimited_expr = ( expr )")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT plus_or_minus = '+' | '-'")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT times_or_over = '*' | '/'")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '+'")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '-'")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '*'")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '/'")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '^'")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "REA real")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* File contents (syntax definition):"
    call ifile_write (ifile, u)
    write (u, "(A)")  "EOF"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_init (syntax, ifile)

```



```

call ifile_final (ifile)
call syntax_write (syntax, u)
write (u, "(A)")

call lexer_init (lexer, &
    comment_chars = "", &
    quote_chars = "'", &
    quote_match = "'", &
    single_chars = "+-*/^()", &
    special_class = [""] , &
    keyword_list = syntax_get_keyword_list_ptr (syntax))
call lexer_write_setup (lexer, u)
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_append (ifile, "(27+8^3-2/3)*(4+7)^2*99")
write (u, "(A)")  "* File contents (input file):"
call ifile_write (ifile, u)
write (u, "(A)")  "EOF"
print *

call stream_init (stream, ifile)
call lexer_assign_stream (lexer, stream)
call parse_tree_init (parse_tree, syntax, lexer)
call stream_final (stream)
call parse_tree_write (parse_tree, u, .true.)
print *

write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup, everything should now be empty:"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_tree_final (parse_tree)
call parse_tree_write (parse_tree, u, .true.)
write (u, "(A)")

call lexer_final (lexer)
call lexer_write_setup (lexer, u)
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_final (ifile)
write (u, "(A)")  "* File contents:"
call ifile_write (ifile, u)
write (u, "(A)")  "EOF"
write (u, "(A)")

call syntax_final (syntax)
call syntax_write (syntax, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: parser_1"

end subroutine parse_1

```



## 7.5 XML Parser

The XML parser is actually independent from the previous modules of `lexer` and `parser`. However, for a generic I/O interface we make use of the `stream_t` facility.

We need the XML parser for reading and writing LHEF data files. Only a subset of XML is actually relevant. The parser is of the “pull” type, i.e., the program steers the reading of XML data in a context-sensitive manner.

```
<xml.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module xml

    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use system_defs, only: BLANK, TAB
    use diagnostics
    use ifiles
    use lexers

    <Standard module head>

    <XML: public>

    <XML: types>

    contains

    <XML: procedures>

  end module xml
```

### 7.5.1 Cached Stream

The stream type as defined in the `lexer` module is versatile regarding the choice of input channel, but it does not allow reading a section more than once. Here, we define an extension where we can return a string to the stream, which is stored in a cache variable, and presented to the caller for the next read.

```
<XML: public>≡
  public :: cstream_t
<XML: types>≡
  type, extends (stream_t) :: cstream_t
    logical :: cache_is_empty = .true.
    type(string_t) :: cache
  contains
    <XML: cstream: TBP>
  end type cstream_t
```

The initializers are simply inherited.

Finalizer: also inherited, in essence:

```
<XML: cstream: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => cstream_final
```



```

<XML: procedures>≡
  subroutine cstream_final (stream)
    class(cstream_t), intent(inout) :: stream
    stream%cache_is_empty = .true.
    call stream%stream_t%final ()
  end subroutine cstream_final

```

Get record: now, if there is a cache string, return this instead of the record from the stream.

```

<XML: cstream: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_record => cstream_get_record

<XML: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cstream_get_record (cstream, string, iostat)
    class(cstream_t), intent(inout) :: cstream
    type(string_t), intent(out) :: string
    integer, intent(out) :: iostat
    if (cstream%cache_is_empty) then
      call stream_get_record (cstream%stream_t, string, iostat)
    else
      string = cstream%cache
      cstream%cache_is_empty = .true.
      iostat = 0
    end if
  end subroutine cstream_get_record

```

Revert: return the (partially read) record to the stream, putting it in the cache.

```

<XML: cstream: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: revert_record => cstream_revert_record

<XML: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cstream_revert_record (cstream, string)
    class(cstream_t), intent(inout) :: cstream
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: string
    if (cstream%cache_is_empty) then
      cstream%cache = string
      cstream%cache_is_empty = .false.
    else
      call msg_bug ("CStream: attempt to revert twice")
    end if
  end subroutine cstream_revert_record

```

## 7.5.2 Attributes

A tag attribute has a name and a value; both are strings. When the attribute is defined, the `known` flag indicates this.

```

<XML: types>+≡
  type :: attribute_t
    type(string_t) :: name
    type(string_t) :: value
    logical :: known = .false.
  contains

```



```

    <XML: attribute: TBP>
end type attribute_t

```

Output in standard format, non-advancing. (If the value is unknown, we indicate this by a question mark, which is non-standard.)

```

<XML: attribute: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => attribute_write

<XML: procedures>+≡
    subroutine attribute_write (object, unit)
        class(attribute_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(A,'=')", advance = "no") char (object%name)
        if (object%known) then
            write (u, "(A,A,A)", advance = "no") '""', char (object%value), '''
        else
            write (u, "(?'')", advance = "no")
        end if
    end subroutine attribute_write

```

This is a genuine constructor. The value is optional.

```

<XML: public>+≡
    public :: xml_attribute

<XML: procedures>+≡
    function xml_attribute (name, value) result (attribute)
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: value
        type(attribute_t) :: attribute
        attribute%name = name
        if (present (value)) then
            attribute%value = value
            attribute%known = .true.
        else
            attribute%known = .false.
        end if
    end function xml_attribute

```

Set a value explicitly.

```

<XML: attribute: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_value => attribute_set_value

<XML: procedures>+≡
    subroutine attribute_set_value (attribute, value)
        class(attribute_t), intent(inout) :: attribute
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: value
        attribute%value = value
        attribute%known = .true.
    end subroutine attribute_set_value

```



Extract a value. If unset, return "?"

```

<XML: attribute: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_value => attribute_get_value

<XML: procedures>+≡
    function attribute_get_value (attribute) result (value)
        class(attribute_t), intent(in) :: attribute
        type(string_t) :: value
        if (attribute%known) then
            value = attribute%value
        else
            value = "?"
        end if
    end function attribute_get_value

```

### 7.5.3 The Tag Type

The basic entity is the internal representation of an XML tag. The tag has a name, a well-defined set of attributes which may be mandatory or optional, and a flag that determines whether there is content or not. The content itself is not stored in the data structure.

```

<XML: public>+≡
    public :: xml_tag_t

<XML: types>+≡
    type :: xml_tag_t
        type(string_t) :: name
        type(attribute_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: attribute
        logical :: has_content = .false.
    contains
        <XML: tag: TBP>
    end type xml_tag_t

```

Initialization. There are different versions, depending on content.

```

<XML: tag: TBP>≡
    generic :: init => init_no_attributes
    procedure :: init_no_attributes => tag_init_no_attributes

<XML: procedures>+≡
    subroutine tag_init_no_attributes (tag, name, has_content)
        class(xml_tag_t), intent(out) :: tag
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        logical, intent(in), optional :: has_content
        tag%name = name
        allocate (tag%attribute (0))
        if (present (has_content)) tag%has_content = has_content
    end subroutine tag_init_no_attributes

```

This version sets attributes.

```

<XML: tag: TBP>+≡
    generic :: init => init_with_attributes
    procedure :: init_with_attributes => tag_init_with_attributes

```



```

<XML: procedures>+≡
  subroutine tag_init_with_attributes (tag, name, attribute, has_content)
    class(xml_tag_t), intent(out) :: tag
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(attribute_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: attribute
    logical, intent(in), optional :: has_content
    tag%name = name
    allocate (tag%attribute (size (attribute)))
    tag%attribute = attribute
    if (present (has_content)) tag%has_content = has_content
  end subroutine tag_init_with_attributes

```

Set an attribute value explicitly.

```

<XML: tag: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_attribute => tag_set_attribute

<XML: procedures>+≡
  subroutine tag_set_attribute (tag, i, value)
    class(xml_tag_t), intent(inout) :: tag
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: value
    call tag%attribute(i)%set_value (value)
  end subroutine tag_set_attribute

```

Get an attribute value.

```

<XML: tag: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_attribute => tag_get_attribute

<XML: procedures>+≡
  function tag_get_attribute (tag, i) result (value)
    class(xml_tag_t), intent(in) :: tag
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(string_t) :: value
    value = tag%attribute(i)%get_value ()
  end function tag_get_attribute

```

Output to an I/O unit, default STDOUT. We use non-advancing output.

```

<XML: tag: TBP>+≡
  generic :: write => write_without_content
  procedure :: write_without_content => tag_write

<XML: procedures>+≡
  subroutine tag_write (tag, unit)
    class(xml_tag_t), intent(in) :: tag
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "('<',A)", advance = "no") char (tag%name)
    do i = 1, size (tag%attribute)
      write (u, "(1x)", advance = "no")
      call tag%attribute(i)%write (u)
    end do
    if (tag%has_content) then
      write (u, "('>')", advance = "no")
    end if
  end subroutine tag_write

```



```

    else
        write (u, "(' />')", advance = "no")
    end if
end subroutine tag_write

```

If there is content, we should write the content next (arbitrary format), the write the corresponding closing tag. Again, non-advancing.

```

<XML: tag: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: close => tag_close

<XML: procedures>+≡
    subroutine tag_close (tag, unit)
        class(xml_tag_t), intent(in) :: tag
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "<'</',A,'>')", advance = "no") char (tag%name)
    end subroutine tag_close

```

Given content as a single string, we can write tag, content, and closing at once

```

<XML: tag: TBP>+≡
    generic :: write => write_with_content
    procedure :: write_with_content => tag_write_with_content

<XML: procedures>+≡
    subroutine tag_write_with_content (tag, content, unit)
        class(xml_tag_t), intent(in) :: tag
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: content
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        call tag%write (u)
        write (u, "(A)", advance = "no") char (content)
        call tag%close (u)
    end subroutine tag_write_with_content

```

Input from stream. We know what we are looking for, so we check if the name matches, then fill attributes. We report an error if (a) an I/O error occurs, (b) we reach EOF before encountering the tag, (c) if the tag is incomplete.

Trailing text after reading a tag is put back to the input stream.

We assume that the tag is not broken across records, and that there is only one tag within the record. This is more restricted than standard XML.

```

<XML: tag: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read => tag_read

<XML: procedures>+≡
    subroutine tag_read (tag, cstream, success)
        class(xml_tag_t), intent(inout) :: tag
        type(cstream_t), intent(inout) :: cstream
        logical, intent(out) :: success
        type(string_t) :: string
        integer :: iostat, p1, p2
        character(2), parameter :: WS = BLANK // TAB

```



```

logical :: done

! Skip comments and blank lines
FIND_NON_COMMENT: do
  FIND_NONEMPTY_RECORD: do
    call cstream%get_record (string, iostat)
    if (iostat /= 0) call err_io ()
    p1 = verify (string, WS)
    if (p1 > 0) exit FIND_NONEMPTY_RECORD
  end do FIND_NONEMPTY_RECORD

  ! Look for comment beginning
  p2 = p1 + 3
  if (extract (string, p1, p2) /= "<!--") exit FIND_NON_COMMENT

  ! Look for comment end, then restart
  string = extract (string, p2 + 1)
  FIND_COMMENT_END: do
    do p1 = 1, len (string) - 2
      p2 = p1 + 2
      if (extract (string, p1, p2) == "-->") then

        ! Return trailing text to the stream
        string = extract (string, p2 + 1)
        if (string /= "") call cstream%revert_record (string)
        exit FIND_COMMENT_END

      end if
    end do
    call cstream%get_record (string, iostat)
    if (iostat /= 0) call err_io ()
  end do FIND_COMMENT_END
end do FIND_NON_COMMENT

! Look for opening <
p2 = p1
if (extract (string, p1, p2) /= "<") then
  call cstream%revert_record (string)
  success = .false.; return
else

  ! Look for tag name
  string = extract (string, p2 + 1)
  p1 = verify (string, WS); if (p1 == 0) call err_incomplete ()
  p2 = p1 + len (tag%name) - 1
  if (extract (string, p1, p2) /= tag%name) then
    call cstream%revert_record ("<" // string)
    success = .false.; return
  else

    ! Look for attributes
    string = extract (string, p2 + 1)
    READ_ATTRIBUTES: do
      call tag%read_attribute (string, done)
    end do
  end if
end if

```



```

        if (done) exit READ_ATTRIBUTES
    end do READ_ATTRIBUTES

    ! Look for closing >
    p1 = verify (string, WS); if (p1 == 0) call err_incomplete ()
    p2 = p1
    if (extract (string, p1, p1) == ">") then
        tag%has_content = .true.
    else

        ! Look for closing />
        p2 = p1 + 1
        if (extract (string, p1, p2) /= "/>") call err_incomplete ()
    end if

    ! Return trailing text to the stream
    string = extract (string, p2 + 1)
    if (string /= "") call cstream%revert_record (string)
    success = .true.

end if
end if

contains

subroutine err_io ()
    select case (iostat)
    case (:-1)
        call msg_fatal ("XML: Error reading tag '" // char (tag%name) &
            // "': end of file")
    case (1:)
        call msg_fatal ("XML: Error reading tag '" // char (tag%name) &
            // "': I/O error")
    end select
    success = .false.
end subroutine err_io

subroutine err_incomplete ()
    call msg_fatal ("XML: Error reading tag '" // char (tag%name) &
        // "': tag incomplete")
    success = .false.
end subroutine err_incomplete

end subroutine tag_read

```

Read a single attribute. If the attribute is valid, assign the value. Setting a value twice should be an error, but is not detected. If the attribute is unknown, ignore it. If we reach the closing sign, report this.

```

<XML: tag: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read_attribute => tag_read_attribute

<XML: procedures>+≡
    subroutine tag_read_attribute (tag, string, done)
        class(xml_tag_t), intent(inout) :: tag

```



```

type(string_t), intent(inout) :: string
logical, intent(out) :: done
character(2), parameter :: WS = BLANK // TAB
type(string_t) :: name, value
integer :: p1, p2, i

p1 = verify (string, WS); if (p1 == 0) call err ()
p2 = p1

! Look for first terminating '>' or '/>'
if (extract (string, p1, p2) == ">") then
    done = .true.
else
    p2 = p1 + 1
    if (extract (string, p1, p2) == "/>") then
        done = .true.
    else

        ! Look for '='
        p2 = scan (string, '=')
        if (p2 == 0) call err ()
        name = trim (extract (string, p1, p2 - 1))

        ! Look for '"'
        string = extract (string, p2 + 1)
        p1 = verify (string, WS); if (p1 == 0) call err ()
        p2 = p1
        if (extract (string, p1, p2) /= '"') call err ()

        ! Look for matching '"' and get value
        string = extract (string, p2 + 1)
        p1 = 1
        p2 = scan (string, '"')
        if (p2 == 0) call err ()
        value = extract (string, p1, p2 - 1)

        SCAN_KNOWN_ATTRIBUTES: do i = 1, size (tag%attribute)
            if (name == tag%attribute(i)%name) then
                call tag%attribute(i)%set_value (value)
                exit SCAN_KNOWN_ATTRIBUTES
            end if
        end do SCAN_KNOWN_ATTRIBUTES

        string = extract (string, p2 + 1)
        done = .false.
    end if
end if

contains

subroutine err ()
    call msg_fatal ("XML: Error reading attributes of '" // char (tag%name) &
        // "' : syntax error")
end subroutine err

```



```
end subroutine tag_read_attribute
```

Read the content string of a tag. We check for the appropriate closing tag and report it. If a closing tag does not match in name, ignore it.

Note: this assumes that no tag with the same name is embedded in the current content. Also, we do not check for XML validity inside the content.

*<XML: tag: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: read_content => tag_read_content
```

*<XML: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine tag_read_content (tag, cstream, content, closing)
  class(xml_tag_t), intent(in) :: tag
  type(cstream_t), intent(inout) :: cstream
  type(string_t), intent(out) :: content
  type(string_t) :: string
  logical, intent(out) :: closing
  integer :: iostat
  integer :: p0, p1, p2
  character(2), parameter :: WS = BLANK // TAB
  call cstream%get_record (content, iostat)
  if (iostat /= 0) call err_io ()
  closing = .false.
  FIND_CLOSING: do p0 = 1, len (content) - 1

    ! Look for terminating </
    p1 = p0
    p2 = p1 + 1
    if (extract (content, p1, p2) == "</") then

      ! Look for closing tag name
      string = extract (content, p2 + 1)
      p1 = verify (string, WS); if (p1 == 0) call err_incomplete ()
      p2 = p1 + len (tag%name) - 1
      if (extract (string, p1, p2) == tag%name) then

        ! Tag name matches: look for final >
        string = extract (string, p2 + 1)
        p1 = verify (string, WS); if (p1 == 0) call err_incomplete ()
        p2 = p1
        if (extract (string, p1, p2) /= ">") call err_incomplete ()

        ! Return trailing text to the stream
        string = extract (string, p2 + 1)
        if (string /= "") call cstream%revert_record (string)
        content = extract (content, 1, p0 -1)
        closing = .true.
        exit FIND_CLOSING

      end if
    end if
  end do FIND_CLOSING
```

contains



```

subroutine err_io ()
  select case (iostat)
  case (:-1)
    call msg_fatal ("XML: Error reading content of '" // char (tag%name) &
      // "': end of file")
  case (1:)
    call msg_fatal ("XML: Error reading content of '" // char (tag%name) &
      // "': I/O error")
  end select
  closing = .false.
end subroutine err_io

subroutine err_incomplete ()
  call msg_fatal ("XML: Error reading content '" // char (tag%name) &
    // "': closing tag incomplete")
  closing = .false.
end subroutine err_incomplete

end subroutine tag_read_content

```

#### 7.5.4 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

`<xml_ut.f90>`≡  
*<File header>*

```

module xml_ut
  use unit_tests
  use xml_uti

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<XML: public test>*

`contains`

*<XML: test driver>*

```

end module xml_ut

```

`<xml_uti.f90>`≡  
*<File header>*

```

module xml_uti

```

*<Use strings>*  
`use io_units`

```

  use xml

```

*<Standard module head>*



```

    <XML: test declarations>

contains

    <XML: tests>

    <XML: test auxiliary>

end module xml_util

API: driver for the unit tests below.
<XML: public test>≡
    public :: xml_test
<XML: test driver>≡
    subroutine xml_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <XML: execute tests>
end subroutine xml_test

```

### 7.5.5 Auxiliary Routines

Show the contents of a temporary file, i.e., open unit.

```

<XML: test auxiliary>≡
    subroutine show (u_tmp, u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u_tmp, u
        character (80) :: buffer
        integer :: iostat
        write (u, "(A)") "File content:"
        rewind (u_tmp)
        do
            read (u_tmp, "(A)", iostat = iostat) buffer
            if (iostat /= 0) exit
            write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
        end do
        rewind (u_tmp)
    end subroutine show

```

### 7.5.6 Basic Tag I/O

Write a tag and read it again, using a temporary file.

```

<XML: execute tests>≡
    call test (xml_1, "xml_1", &
        "basic I/O", &
        u, results)
<XML: test declarations>≡
    public :: xml_1

```



```

<XML: tests>≡
subroutine xml_1 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(xml_tag_t), allocatable :: tag
  integer :: u_tmp
  type(cstream_t) :: cstream
  logical :: success

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: xml_1"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: write and read tag"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Empty tag"
  write (u, *)

  u_tmp = free_unit ()
  open (u_tmp, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")

  allocate (tag)
  call tag%init (var_str ("tagname"))
  call tag%write (u_tmp)
  write (u_tmp, *)
  deallocate (tag)

  call show (u_tmp, u)

  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)")  "Result from read:"
  call cstream%init (u_tmp)
  allocate (tag)
  call tag%init (var_str ("tagname"))
  call tag%read (cstream, success)
  call tag%write (u)
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A,L1)")  "success = ", success
  deallocate (tag)
  close (u_tmp)
  call cstream%final ()

  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Tag with preceding blank lines"
  write (u, *)

  u_tmp = free_unit ()
  open (u_tmp, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")

  allocate (tag)
  call tag%init (var_str ("tagname"))
  write (u_tmp, *)
  write (u_tmp, "(A)")  "    "
  write (u_tmp, "(2x)", advance = "no")
  call tag%write (u_tmp)
  write (u_tmp, *)
  deallocate (tag)

```



```

call show (u_tmp, u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Result from read:"
call cstream%init (u_tmp)
allocate (tag)
call tag%init (var_str ("tagname"))
call tag%read (cstream, success)
call tag%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A,L1)") "success = ", success
deallocate (tag)
close (u_tmp)
call cstream%final ()

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "* Tag with preceding comments"
write (u, *)

u_tmp = free_unit ()
open (u_tmp, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")

allocate (tag)
call tag%init (var_str ("tagname"))
write (u_tmp, "(A)") "<!-- comment -->"
write (u_tmp, *)
write (u_tmp, "(A)") "<!-- multiline"
write (u_tmp, "(A)") "      comment -->"
call tag%write (u_tmp)
write (u_tmp, *)
deallocate (tag)

call show (u_tmp, u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Result from read:"
call cstream%init (u_tmp)
allocate (tag)
call tag%init (var_str ("tagname"))
call tag%read (cstream, success)
call tag%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A,L1)") "success = ", success
close (u_tmp)
deallocate (tag)

call cstream%final ()

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "* Tag with name mismatch"
write (u, *)

u_tmp = free_unit ()

```



```

open (u_tmp, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")

allocate (tag)
call tag%init (var_str ("wrongname"))
call tag%write (u_tmp)
write (u_tmp, *)
deallocate (tag)

call show (u_tmp, u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Result from read:"
call cstream%init (u_tmp)
allocate (tag)
call tag%init (var_str ("tagname"))
call tag%read (cstream, success)
call tag%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A,L1)") "success = ", success
deallocate (tag)
close (u_tmp)
call cstream%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: xml_1"

end subroutine xml_1

```

### 7.5.7 Optional Tag

Write and read two tags, one of them optional.

```

<XML: execute tests>+≡
  call test (xml_2, "xml_2", &
    "optional tag", &
    u, results)

<XML: test declarations>+≡
  public :: xml_2

<XML: tests>+≡
  subroutine xml_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(xml_tag_t), allocatable :: tag1, tag2
    integer :: u_tmp
    type(cstream_t) :: cstream
    logical :: success

    write (u, "(A)") "* Test output: xml_2"
    write (u, "(A)") "* Purpose: handle optional tag"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)") "* Optional tag present"
    write (u, *)

```



```

u_tmp = free_unit ()
open (u_tmp, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")

allocate (tag1)
call tag1%init (var_str ("option"))
call tag1%write (u_tmp)
write (u_tmp, *)
allocate (tag2)
call tag2%init (var_str ("tagname"))
call tag2%write (u_tmp)
write (u_tmp, *)
deallocate (tag1, tag2)

call show (u_tmp, u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Result from read:"
call cstream%init (u_tmp)
allocate (tag1)
call tag1%init (var_str ("option"))
call tag1%read (cstream, success)
call tag1%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A,L1)") "success = ", success
write (u, *)
allocate (tag2)
call tag2%init (var_str ("tagname"))
call tag2%read (cstream, success)
call tag2%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A,L1)") "success = ", success
deallocate (tag1, tag2)
close (u_tmp)
call cstream%final ()

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "* Optional tag absent"
write (u, *)

u_tmp = free_unit ()
open (u_tmp, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")

allocate (tag2)
call tag2%init (var_str ("tagname"))
call tag2%write (u_tmp)
write (u_tmp, *)
deallocate (tag2)

call show (u_tmp, u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Result from read:"
call cstream%init (u_tmp)

```



```

allocate (tag1)
call tag1%init (var_str ("option"))
call tag1%read (cstream, success)
call tag1%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A,L1)") "success = ", success
write (u, *)
allocate (tag2)
call tag2%init (var_str ("tagname"))
call tag2%read (cstream, success)
call tag2%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A,L1)") "success = ", success
deallocate (tag1, tag2)
close (u_tmp)
call cstream%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: xml_2"

end subroutine xml_2

```

### 7.5.8 Optional Tag

Write and read a tag with single-line content.

```

<XML: execute tests>+≡
    call test (xml_3, "xml_3", &
               "content", &
               u, results)

<XML: test declarations>+≡
    public :: xml_3

<XML: tests>+≡
    subroutine xml_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(xml_tag_t), allocatable :: tag
        integer :: u_tmp
        type(cstream_t) :: cstream
        logical :: success, closing
        type(string_t) :: content

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: xml_3"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: handle tag with content"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Tag without content"
        write (u, *)

        u_tmp = free_unit ()
        open (u_tmp, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")

        allocate (tag)

```



```

call tag%init (var_str ("tagname"))
call tag%write (u_tmp)
write (u_tmp, *)
deallocate (tag)

call show (u_tmp, u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Result from read:"
call cstream%init (u_tmp)
allocate (tag)
call tag%init (var_str ("tagname"))
call tag%read (cstream, success)
call tag%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A,L1)") "success = ", success
write (u, "(A,L1)") "content = ", tag%has_content
write (u, *)
deallocate (tag)
close (u_tmp)
call cstream%final ()

write (u, "(A)") "* Tag with content"
write (u, *)

u_tmp = free_unit ()
open (u_tmp, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")

allocate (tag)
call tag%init (var_str ("tagname"), has_content = .true.)
call tag%write (var_str ("Content text"), u_tmp)
write (u_tmp, *)
deallocate (tag)

call show (u_tmp, u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Result from read:"
call cstream%init (u_tmp)
allocate (tag)
call tag%init (var_str ("tagname"))
call tag%read (cstream, success)
call tag%read_content (cstream, content, closing)
call tag%write (u)
write (u, "(A)", advance = "no") char (content)
call tag%close (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A,L1)") "success = ", success
write (u, "(A,L1)") "content = ", tag%has_content
write (u, "(A,L1)") "closing = ", closing
deallocate (tag)
close (u_tmp)
call cstream%final ()

```



```

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Tag with multiline content"
write (u, *)

u_tmp = free_unit ()
open (u_tmp, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")

allocate (tag)
call tag%init (var_str ("tagname"), has_content = .true.)
call tag%write (u_tmp)
write (u_tmp, *)
write (u_tmp, "(A)")  "Line 1"
write (u_tmp, "(A)")  "Line 2"
call tag%close (u_tmp)
write (u_tmp, *)
deallocate (tag)

call show (u_tmp, u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "Result from read:"
call cstream%init (u_tmp)
allocate (tag)
call tag%init (var_str ("tagname"))
call tag%read (cstream, success)
call tag%write (u)
write (u, *)
do
    call tag%read_content (cstream, content, closing)
    if (closing) exit
    write (u, "(A)")  char (content)
end do
call tag%close (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A,L1)")  "success = ", success
write (u, "(A,L1)")  "content = ", tag%has_content
deallocate (tag)
close (u_tmp)
call cstream%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: xml_3"

end subroutine xml_3

```

### 7.5.9 Basic Tag I/O

Write a tag and read it again, using a temporary file.

```

<XML: execute tests>+≡
call test (xml_4, "xml_4", &
    "attributes", &
    u, results)

```



```

<XML: test declarations>+≡
    public :: xml_4

<XML: tests>+≡
    subroutine xml_4 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(xml_tag_t), allocatable :: tag
        integer :: u_tmp
        type(cstream_t) :: cstream
        logical :: success

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: xml_4"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: handle tag with attributes"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Tag with one mandatory and one optional attribute,"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* unknown attribute ignored"
        write (u, *)

        u_tmp = free_unit ()
        open (u_tmp, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")

        allocate (tag)
        call tag%init (var_str ("tagname"), &
            [xml_attribute (var_str ("a1"), var_str ("foo")), &
             xml_attribute (var_str ("a3"), var_str ("gee"))])
        call tag%write (u_tmp)
        deallocate (tag)

        call show (u_tmp, u)

        write (u, *)
        write (u, "(A)")  "Result from read:"
        call cstream%init (u_tmp)
        allocate (tag)
        call tag%init (var_str ("tagname"), &
            [xml_attribute (var_str ("a1")), &
             xml_attribute (var_str ("a2"), var_str ("bar"))])
        call tag%read (cstream, success)
        call tag%write (u)
        write (u, *)
        deallocate (tag)
        close (u_tmp)
        call cstream%final ()

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: xml_4"

    end subroutine xml_4

```



## Chapter 8

# Random-Number Generator

These modules implement abstract types and tools for random-number generation.

**rng\_base** Abstract random-number generator and factory

**selectors** Selection depending on weights and random numbers

Implementation of the RNG abstract types:

**Module rng\_tao:** Interface to the TAO random number generator which the VAMP package provides. Note that VAMP explicitly requests this generator.



## 8.1 Generic Random-Number Generator

For all generator implementations, we define a `rng` type which represents the state of a random-number generator with the associated methods that produce a random number. Furthermore, we define a `rng_factory` type. An object of this type is capable of allocating a sequence of `rng` objects. These generator states should be, if possible, statistically independent, so they can be used in parallel in different places of the event-generation chain.

```
<rng_base.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module rng_base  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    use kinds, only: i16  
    use constants, only: TWOPI  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <RNG base: public>  
  
    <RNG base: types>  
  
    <RNG base: interfaces>  
  
    contains  
  
    <RNG base: procedures>  
  
  end module rng_base
```

### 8.1.1 Generator type

The `rng` object is actually the state of the random-number generator. The methods `initialize/reset` and `call` the generator for this state.

```
<RNG base: public>≡  
  public :: rng_t  
  
<RNG base: types>≡  
  type, abstract :: rng_t  
    contains  
    <RNG base: rng: TBP>  
  end type rng_t
```

The `init` method initializes the generator and sets a seed. We should implement the interface such that a single integer is sufficient for a seed.

The seed may be omitted. The behavior without seed is not defined, however.

```
<RNG base: rng: TBP>≡  
  procedure (rng_init), deferred :: init  
  
<RNG base: interfaces>≡  
  abstract interface  
    subroutine rng_init (rng, seed)
```



```

import
class(rng_t), intent(out) :: rng
integer, intent(in), optional :: seed
end subroutine rng_init
end interface

```

The `final` method deallocates memory where necessary and allows for another call of `init` to reset the generator.

```

<RNG base: rng: TBP>+≡
  procedure (rng_final), deferred :: final

<RNG base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine rng_final (rng)
      import
      class(rng_t), intent(inout) :: rng
    end subroutine rng_final
  end interface

```

Output. We should, at least, identify the generator.

```

<RNG base: rng: TBP>+≡
  procedure (rng_write), deferred :: write

<RNG base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine rng_write (rng, unit, indent)
      import
      class(rng_t), intent(in) :: rng
      integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    end subroutine rng_write
  end interface

```

These routines generate a single and an array of uniformly distributed default-precision random numbers, respectively.

```

<RNG base: rng: TBP>+≡
  generic :: generate => generate_single, generate_array
  procedure (rng_generate_single), deferred :: generate_single
  procedure (rng_generate_array), deferred :: generate_array

<RNG base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine rng_generate_single (rng, x)
      import
      class(rng_t), intent(inout) :: rng
      real(default), intent(out) :: x
    end subroutine rng_generate_single
  end interface

  abstract interface
    subroutine rng_generate_array (rng, x)
      import
      class(rng_t), intent(inout) :: rng
      real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
    end subroutine rng_generate_array
  end interface

```



```

        end subroutine rng_generate_array
    end interface

```

These routines generate a single and an array of Gaussian (normal) distributed default-precision random numbers, respectively. Mean is 0 and  $\sigma = 1$ . Note that  $z = \mu + \sigma x$  then distributes with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ .

The algorithm uses twice as much uniformly distributed random numbers, taken from the PDG review.

```

<RNG base: rng: TBP>+≡
    generic :: generate_gaussian => &
        rng_generate_gaussian_single, rng_generate_gaussian_array
    procedure, private :: rng_generate_gaussian_single
    procedure, private :: rng_generate_gaussian_array

<RNG base: procedures>≡
    subroutine rng_generate_gaussian_single (rng, x)
        class(rng_t), intent(inout) :: rng
        real(default), intent(out) :: x
        real(default), dimension(2) :: u
        call rng%generate (u)
        x = sin (twopi * u(1)) * sqrt (- 2 * log (u(2)))
    end subroutine rng_generate_gaussian_single

    subroutine rng_generate_gaussian_array (rng, x)
        class(rng_t), intent(inout) :: rng
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, size (x)
            call rng%generate_gaussian (x(i))
        end do
    end subroutine rng_generate_gaussian_array

```

### 8.1.2 RNG Factory

A factory object has a `make` method that allocates and initializes a new generator of appropriate type. It uses a 16-bit integer for initialization. For a real-life implementation, the factory should return a sequence of statistically independent generators, and for different seeds, the sequences should also be independent.

```

<RNG base: public>+≡
    public :: rng_factory_t

<RNG base: types>+≡
    type, abstract :: rng_factory_t
    contains
        <RNG base: rng factory: TBP>
    end type rng_factory_t

```

Output. Should be short, just report the seed and current state of the factory.

```

<RNG base: rng factory: TBP>≡
    procedure (rng_factory_write), deferred :: write

```



```

<RNG base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine rng_factory_write (object, unit)
      import
      class(rng_factory_t), intent(in) :: object
      integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    end subroutine rng_factory_write
  end interface

```

Initialize. It should be possible to do this repeatedly, resetting the state. The default seed should be 0.

```

<RNG base: rng factory: TBP>+≡
  procedure (rng_factory_init), deferred :: init

<RNG base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine rng_factory_init (factory, seed)
      import
      class(rng_factory_t), intent(out) :: factory
      integer(i16), intent(in), optional :: seed
    end subroutine rng_factory_init
  end interface

```

Spawn a new generator.

```

<RNG base: rng factory: TBP>+≡
  procedure (rng_factory_make), deferred :: make

<RNG base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine rng_factory_make (factory, rng)
      import
      class(rng_factory_t), intent(inout) :: factory
      class(rng_t), intent(out), allocatable :: rng
    end subroutine rng_factory_make
  end interface

```

### 8.1.3 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<rng_base_ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module rng_base_ut
    use unit_tests
    use rng_base_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <RNG base: public test>

    <RNG base: public test auxiliary>

```



```

contains

  <RNG base: test driver>

  end module rng_base_ut

  <rng_base.uti.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module rng_base_uti

    <Use kinds>
    use kinds, only: i16
    use format_utils, only: write_indent
    use io_units

    use rng_base

    <Standard module head>

    <RNG base: public test auxiliary>

    <RNG base: test declarations>

    <RNG base: test types>

    contains

    <RNG base: tests>

    <RNG base: test auxiliary>

    end module rng_base_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
  <RNG base: public test>≡
    public :: rng_base_test
  <RNG base: test driver>≡
    subroutine rng_base_test (u, results)
      integer, intent(in) :: u
      type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <RNG base: execute tests>
    end subroutine rng_base_test

```

## Test generator

The test 'mock' random generator generates a repeating series with the numbers 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9. It has an integer stored as state. The integer must be one of 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

```

  <RNG base: public test auxiliary>≡
    public :: rng_test_t

```



```

<RNG base: test types>≡
type, extends (rng_t) :: rng_test_t
  integer :: state = 1
contains
  procedure :: write => rng_test_write
  procedure :: init => rng_test_init
  procedure :: final => rng_test_final
  procedure :: generate_single => rng_test_generate_single
  procedure :: generate_array => rng_test_generate_array
end type rng_test_t

```

Output. The state is a single number, so print it.

```

<RNG base: test auxiliary>≡
subroutine rng_test_write (rng, unit, indent)
  class(rng_test_t), intent(in) :: rng
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
  integer :: u, ind
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  ind = 0; if (present (indent)) ind = indent
  call write_indent (u, ind)
  write (u, "(A,IO,A)") "Random-number generator: &
    &test (state = ", rng%state, ")"
end subroutine rng_test_write

```

The default seed is 1.

```

<RNG base: test auxiliary>+≡
subroutine rng_test_init (rng, seed)
  class(rng_test_t), intent(out) :: rng
  integer, intent(in), optional :: seed
  if (present (seed)) rng%state = seed
end subroutine rng_test_init

```

Nothing to finalize:

```

<RNG base: test auxiliary>+≡
subroutine rng_test_final (rng)
  class(rng_test_t), intent(inout) :: rng
end subroutine rng_test_final

```

Generate a single number and advance the state.

```

<RNG base: test auxiliary>+≡
subroutine rng_test_generate_single (rng, x)
  class(rng_test_t), intent(inout) :: rng
  real(default), intent(out) :: x
  x = rng%state / 10._default
  rng%state = mod (rng%state + 2, 10)
end subroutine rng_test_generate_single

```

The array generator calls the single-item generator multiple times.

```

<RNG base: test auxiliary>+≡
subroutine rng_test_generate_array (rng, x)
  class(rng_test_t), intent(inout) :: rng

```



```

    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, size (x)
        call rng%generate (x(i))
    end do
end subroutine rng_test_generate_array

```

## Test Factory

This factory makes `rng_test_t` generators, initialized with integers 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 if given the input 0, 1, 2, 3, 4. The generators within one sequence are all identical, however.

```

<RNG base: public test auxiliary>+≡
    public :: rng_test_factory_t

<RNG base: test types>+≡
    type, extends (rng_factory_t) :: rng_test_factory_t
        integer :: seed = 1
    contains
        <RNG base: rng test factory: TBP>
    end type rng_test_factory_t

```

Output.

```

<RNG base: rng test factory: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => rng_test_factory_write

<RNG base: test auxiliary>+≡
    subroutine rng_test_factory_write (object, unit)
        class(rng_test_factory_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A)") "RNG factory: test (", object%seed, ")"
    end subroutine rng_test_factory_write

```

Initialize, translating the given seed.

```

<RNG base: rng test factory: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => rng_test_factory_init

<RNG base: test auxiliary>+≡
    subroutine rng_test_factory_init (factory, seed)
        class(rng_test_factory_t), intent(out) :: factory
        integer(i16), intent(in), optional :: seed
        if (present (seed)) factory%seed = mod (seed * 2 + 1, 10)
    end subroutine rng_test_factory_init

```

```

<RNG base: rng test factory: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: make => rng_test_factory_make

```



```

<RNG base: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine rng_test_factory_make (factory, rng)
    class(rng_test_factory_t), intent(inout) :: factory
    class(rng_t), intent(out), allocatable :: rng
    allocate (rng_test_t :: rng)
    select type (rng)
    type is (rng_test_t)
      call rng%init (int (factory%seed))
    end select
  end subroutine rng_test_factory_make

```

## Generator check

Initialize the generator and draw random numbers.

```

<RNG base: execute tests>≡
  call test (rng_base_1, "rng_base_1", &
    "rng initialization and call", &
    u, results)

<RNG base: test declarations>≡
  public :: rng_base_1

<RNG base: tests>≡
  subroutine rng_base_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng

    real(default) :: x
    real(default), dimension(2) :: x2

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: rng_base_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and call a test random-number &
      &generator"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize generator"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (rng_test_t :: rng)
    call rng%init (3)

    call rng%write (u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Get random number"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call rng%generate (x)
    write (u, "(A,2(1x,F9.7))")  "x =", x

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Get random number pair"
    write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call rng%generate (x2)
write (u, "(A,2(1x,F9.7))") "x =", x2

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call rng%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: rng_base_1"

end subroutine rng_base_1

```

## Factory check

Set up a factory and spawn generators.

```

<RNG base: execute tests>+≡
  call test (rng_base_2, "rng_base_2", &
    "rng factory", &
    u, results)

<RNG base: test declarations>+≡
  public :: rng_base_2

<RNG base: tests>+≡
  subroutine rng_base_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(rng_test_factory_t) :: rng_factory
    class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: rng_base_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and use a rng factory"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize factory"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call rng_factory%init ()
    call rng_factory%write (u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Make a generator"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call rng_factory%make (rng)
    call rng%write (u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

    call rng%final ()

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: rng_base_2"

```



```
end subroutine rng_base_2
```



## 8.2 Select from a weighted sample

```
<selectors.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module selectors  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    use io_units  
    use diagnostics  
    use rng_base  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Selectors: public>  
  
    <Selectors: types>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Selectors: procedures>  
  
  end module selectors
```

### 8.2.1 Selector type

The rng object is actually the state of the random-number generator. The methods initialize/reset and call the generator for this state.

```
<Selectors: public>≡  
  public :: selector_t  
  
<Selectors: types>≡  
  type :: selector_t  
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: map  
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: weight  
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: acc  
    contains  
    <Selectors: selector: TBP>  
  end type selector_t
```

Display contents.

```
<Selectors: selector: TBP>≡  
  procedure :: write => selector_write  
  
<Selectors: procedures>≡  
  subroutine selector_write (object, unit)  
    class(selector_t), intent(in) :: object  
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit  
    integer :: u, i  
    u = given_output_unit (unit)  
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Selector: i, weight, acc. weight"  
    if (allocated (object%weight)) then  
      do i = 1, size (object%weight)  
        write (u, "(3x,I0,1x,ES19.12,1x,ES19.12)") &
```



```

        object%map(i), object%weight(i), object%acc(i)
    end do
else
    write (u, "(3x,A)" "[undefined]"
end if
end subroutine selector_write

```

We pack the input weight array such that zero-weight entries are removed. We also normalize it. This makes a `map` array for mapping the selected weight to the actual entry necessary.

We may encounter a case where all weights are zero. We do not reject this, but set up the selector so that it always returns the first entry.

```

<Selectors: selector: TBP>+=
    procedure :: init => selector_init

<Selectors: procedures>+=
    subroutine selector_init (selector, weight, negative_weights)
        class(selector_t), intent(out) :: selector
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: weight
        logical, intent(in), optional :: negative_weights
        real(default) :: s
        integer :: n, i
        logical :: neg_wgt
        logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: mask
        if (size (weight) == 0) &
            call msg_bug ("Selector init: zero-size weight array")
        neg_wgt = .false.
        if (present (negative_weights)) neg_wgt = negative_weights
        if (.not. neg_wgt .and. any (weight < 0)) &
            call msg_fatal ("Selector init: negative weight encountered")
        s = sum (weight)
        allocate (mask (size (weight)), &
            source = weight /= 0)
        n = count (mask)
        if (n > 0) then
            allocate (selector%map (n), &
                source = pack ([i, i = 1, size (weight)], mask))
            allocate (selector%weight (n), &
                source = pack (abs (weight) / s, mask))
            allocate (selector%acc (n))
            selector%acc(1) = selector%weight(1)
            do i = 2, n - 1
                selector%acc(i) = selector%acc(i-1) + selector%weight(i)
            end do
            selector%acc(n) = 1
        else
            allocate (selector%map (1), source = 1)
            allocate (selector%weight (1), source = 0._default)
            allocate (selector%acc (1), source = 1._default)
        end if
    end subroutine selector_init

```

Select an entry based upon the number `x`, which should be a uniformly dis-



tributed random number between 0 and 1.

```

<Selectors: selector: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: select => selector_select

<Selectors: procedures>+≡
    function selector_select (selector, x) result (n)
        class(selector_t), intent(in) :: selector
        real(default), intent(in) :: x
        integer :: n
        integer :: i
        if (x < 0 .or. x > 1) &
            call msg_bug ("Selector: random number out of range")
        do i = 1, size (selector%acc)
            if (x <= selector%acc(i)) exit
        end do
        n = selector%map(i)
    end function selector_select

```

Use the provided random-number generator to select an entry. (Unless there is only one entry.)

```

<Selectors: selector: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: generate => selector_generate

<Selectors: procedures>+≡
    subroutine selector_generate (selector, rng, n)
        class(selector_t), intent(in) :: selector
        class(rng_t), intent(inout) :: rng
        integer, intent(out) :: n
        real(default) :: x
        select case (size (selector%acc))
        case (1); n = 1
        case default
            call rng%generate (x)
            n = selector%select (x)
        end select
    end subroutine selector_generate

```

Determine the normalized weight for a selected entry. We use a linear search for the inverse lookup, assuming that efficiency is not an issue for this function.

```

<Selectors: selector: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_weight => selector_get_weight

<Selectors: procedures>+≡
    function selector_get_weight (selector, n) result (weight)
        class(selector_t), intent(in) :: selector
        integer, intent(in) :: n
        real(default) :: weight
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, size (selector%weight)
            if (selector%map(i) == n) then
                weight = selector%weight(i)
                return
            end if
        end do
    end function selector_get_weight

```



```

        weight = 0
    end function selector_get_weight

```

### 8.2.2 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

⟨selectors_ut.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

```

```

module selectors_ut
  use unit_tests
  use selectors_util

```

```

  ⟨Standard module head⟩

```

```

  ⟨Selectors: public test⟩

```

```

contains

```

```

  ⟨Selectors: test driver⟩

```

```

end module selectors_ut

```

```

⟨selectors_util.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

```

```

module selectors_util

```

```

  ⟨Use kinds⟩
  use rng_base

```

```

  use selectors

```

```

  use rng_base_ut, only: rng_test_t

```

```

  ⟨Standard module head⟩

```

```

  ⟨Selectors: test declarations⟩

```

```

contains

```

```

  ⟨Selectors: tests⟩

```

```

end module selectors_util

```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

```

⟨Selectors: public test⟩≡
  public :: selectors_test

```

```

⟨Selectors: test driver⟩≡

```

```

  subroutine selectors_test (u, results)

```

```

    integer, intent(in) :: u

```

```

    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results

```

```

  ⟨Selectors: execute tests⟩

```



```
end subroutine selectors_test
```

## Basic check

Initialize the selector and draw random numbers.

```
<Selectors: execute tests>≡
  call test (selectors_1, "selectors_1", &
    "rng initialization and call", &
    u, results)

<Selectors: test declarations>≡
  public :: selectors_1

<Selectors: tests>≡
  subroutine selectors_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(selector_t) :: selector
    class(rng_t), allocatable, target :: rng
    integer :: i, n

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: selectors_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize a selector and test it"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize selector"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call selector%init &
      ([2._default, 3.5_default, 0._default, &
        2._default, 0.5_default, 2._default])
    call selector%write (u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Select numbers using predictable test generator"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (rng_test_t :: rng)
    call rng%init (1)

    do i = 1, 5
      call selector%generate (rng, n)
      write (u, "(1x,I0)")  n
    end do

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Select numbers using real input number"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "select(0.00) = ", selector%select (0._default)
    write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "select(0.77) = ", selector%select (0.77_default)
    write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "select(1.00) = ", selector%select (1._default)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Get weight"
```



```

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A,ES19.12)") "weight(2) =", selector%get_weight(2)
write (u, "(1x,A,ES19.12)") "weight(3) =", selector%get_weight(3)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call rng%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: selectors_1"

end subroutine selectors_1

```

## 8.3 TAO Random-Number Generator

This module provides an implementation for the generic random-number generator. Actually, we interface the TAO random-number generator which is available via the VAMP package.

```

⟨rng_tao.f90⟩≡
⟨File header⟩

module rng_tao

  ⟨Use kinds⟩
  use io_units
  use format_utils, only: write_indent
  use tao_random_numbers !NODEP!

  use rng_base

  ⟨Standard module head⟩

  ⟨RNG tao: public⟩

  ⟨RNG tao: types⟩

  contains

  ⟨RNG tao: procedures⟩

end module rng_tao

```

### 8.3.1 Generator type

The rng object is actually the state of the random-number generator. The methods initialize/reset and call the generator for this state.

We keep the seed, in case we want to recover it later, and count the number of calls since seeding.

```

⟨RNG tao: public⟩≡

```



```

    public :: rng_tao_t
  <RNG tao: types>≡
    type, extends (rng_t) :: rng_tao_t
      integer :: seed = 0
      integer :: n_calls = 0
      type(tao_random_state) :: state
    contains
      <RNG tao: rng tao: TBP>
    end type rng_tao_t

```

Output: Display seed and number of calls.

```

  <RNG tao: rng tao: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => rng_tao_write
  <RNG tao: procedures>≡
    subroutine rng_tao_write (rng, unit, indent)
      class(rng_tao_t), intent(in) :: rng
      integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
      integer :: u, ind
      u = given_output_unit (unit)
      ind = 0; if (present (indent)) ind = indent
      call write_indent (u, ind)
      write (u, "(A)") "TA0 random-number generator:"
      call write_indent (u, ind)
      write (u, "(2x,A,I0)") "seed = ", rng%seed
      call write_indent (u, ind)
      write (u, "(2x,A,I0)") "calls = ", rng%n_calls
    end subroutine rng_tao_write

```

The `init` method initializes the generator and sets a seed. We should implement the interface such that a single integer is sufficient for a seed.

The seed may be omitted. The default seed is 0.

```

  <RNG tao: rng tao: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => rng_tao_init
  <RNG tao: procedures>+≡
    subroutine rng_tao_init (rng, seed)
      class(rng_tao_t), intent(out) :: rng
      integer, intent(in), optional :: seed
      if (present (seed)) rng%seed = seed
      call tao_random_create (rng%state, rng%seed)
    end subroutine rng_tao_init

```

The `final` method deallocates memory where necessary and allows for another call of `init` to reset the generator.

```

  <RNG tao: rng tao: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: final => rng_tao_final
  <RNG tao: procedures>+≡
    subroutine rng_tao_final (rng)
      class(rng_tao_t), intent(inout) :: rng
      call tao_random_destroy (rng%state)
    end subroutine rng_tao_final

```



These routines generate a single and an array of default-precision random numbers, respectively.

We have to convert from explicit double to abstract default precision. Under normal conditions, both are equivalent, however. Unless, someone decides to do single precision, there is always an interface for `tao_random_numbers`.

```

(RNG tao: rng tao: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: generate_single => rng_tao_generate_single
  procedure :: generate_array => rng_tao_generate_array

(RNG tao: procedures)+≡
  subroutine rng_tao_generate_single (rng, x)
    class(rng_tao_t), intent(inout) :: rng
    real(default), intent(out) :: x
    real(default) :: r
    call tao_random_number (rng%state, r)
    x = r
    rng%n_calls = rng%n_calls + 1
  end subroutine rng_tao_generate_single

  subroutine rng_tao_generate_array (rng, x)
    class(rng_tao_t), intent(inout) :: rng
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default) :: r
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, size (x)
      call tao_random_number (rng%state, r)
      x(i) = r
    end do
    rng%n_calls = rng%n_calls + size (x)
  end subroutine rng_tao_generate_array

```

## Factory

This factory makes `rng_tao_t` generators, initialized with the seeds

$$s_i = s_0 * 2^{16} + i \quad (8.1)$$

where  $s_0$  is the seed (a 16-bit integer) given to the factory object, and  $i$  is the index in the generated sequence of generators, starting with zero.

```

(RNG tao: public)+≡
  public :: rng_tao_factory_t

(RNG tao: types)+≡
  type, extends (rng_factory_t) :: rng_tao_factory_t
    integer(i16) :: s = 0
    integer(i16) :: i = 0
  contains
    (RNG tao: rng tao factory: TBP)
  end type rng_tao_factory_t

```

Output.

```

(RNG tao: rng tao factory: TBP)≡
  procedure :: write => rng_tao_factory_write

```



```

<RNG tao: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rng_tao_factory_write (object, unit)
    class(rng_tao_factory_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A,2(IO,A))") &
      "RNG factory: tao (", object%s, ",", object%i, ")"
  end subroutine rng_tao_factory_write

```

Initialize, translating the given seed.

```

<RNG tao: rng tao factory: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => rng_tao_factory_init

<RNG tao: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rng_tao_factory_init (factory, seed)
    class(rng_tao_factory_t), intent(out) :: factory
    integer(i16), intent(in), optional :: seed
    if (present (seed)) factory%s = seed
  end subroutine rng_tao_factory_init

<RNG tao: rng tao factory: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: make => rng_tao_factory_make

<RNG tao: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rng_tao_factory_make (factory, rng)
    class(rng_tao_factory_t), intent(inout) :: factory
    class(rng_t), intent(out), allocatable :: rng
    allocate (rng_tao_t :: rng)
    select type (rng)
    type is (rng_tao_t)
      call rng%init (factory%s * 65536 + factory%i)
      factory%i = int (factory%i + 1, kind = i16)
    end select
  end subroutine rng_tao_factory_make

```

### 8.3.2 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<rng_tao.ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module rng_tao_ut
    use unit_tests
    use rng_tao_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <RNG tao: public test>

    contains

```



```

    <RNG tao: test driver>

    end module rng_tao_ut
<rng_tao_uti.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module rng_tao_uti

    <Use kinds>
        use kinds, only: i16
        use rng_base

        use rng_tao

    <Standard module head>

    <RNG tao: test declarations>

    contains

    <RNG tao: tests>

    end module rng_tao_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<RNG tao: public test>≡
    public :: rng_tao_test
<RNG tao: test driver>≡
    subroutine rng_tao_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <RNG tao: execute tests>
    end subroutine rng_tao_test

```

## Generator check

Initialize the generator and draw random numbers.

```

<RNG tao: execute tests>≡
    call test (rng_tao_1, "rng_tao_1", &
        "rng initialization and call", &
        u, results)
<RNG tao: test declarations>≡
    public :: rng_tao_1
<RNG tao: tests>≡
    subroutine rng_tao_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(rng_t), allocatable, target :: rng

        real(default) :: x
        real(default), dimension(2) :: x2

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: rng_tao_1"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and call the TAO random-number &
    &generator"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize generator (default seed)"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (rng_tao_t :: rng)
call rng%init ()

call rng%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Get random number"
write (u, "(A)")

call rng%generate (x)
write (u, "(A,2(1x,F9.7))")  "x =", x

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Get random number pair"
write (u, "(A)")

call rng%generate (x2)
write (u, "(A,2(1x,F9.7))")  "x =", x2

write (u, "(A)")
call rng%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call rng%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: rng_tao_1"

end subroutine rng_tao_1

```

## Factory check

Set up a factory and spawn generators.

```

<RNG tao: execute tests>+≡
    call test (rng_tao_2, "rng_tao_2", &
        "rng factory", &
        u, results)

<RNG tao: test declarations>+≡
    public :: rng_tao_2

<RNG tao: tests>+≡
    subroutine rng_tao_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u

```



```

type(rng_tao_factory_t) :: rng_factory
class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng
real(default) :: x

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: rng_tao_2"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and use a rng factory"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize factory"
write (u, "(A)")

call rng_factory%init ()
call rng_factory%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Make a generator"
write (u, "(A)")

call rng_factory%make (rng)
call rng%write (u)
call rng%generate (x)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(1x,A,F7.5)")  "x = ", x
call rng%final ()
deallocate (rng)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Repeat"
write (u, "(A)")

call rng_factory%make (rng)
call rng%write (u)
call rng%generate (x)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(1x,A,F7.5)")  "x = ", x
call rng%final ()
deallocate (rng)

write (u, *)
call rng_factory%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize factory with different seed"
write (u, "(A)")

call rng_factory%init (1_i16)
call rng_factory%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Make a generator"
write (u, "(A)")

call rng_factory%make (rng)
call rng%write (u)

```



```

call rng%generate (x)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(1x,A,F7.5)") "x = ", x
call rng%final ()
deallocate (rng)

write (u, *)
call rng_factory%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: rng_tao_2"

end subroutine rng_tao_2

```



## Chapter 9

# Physics

Here we collect definitions and functions that we need for (particle) physics in general, to make them available for the more specific needs of WHIZARD.

**physics\_defs** Physical constants.

**c\_particles** A simple data type for particles which is C compatible.

**lorentz** Define three-vectors, four-vectors and Lorentz transformations and common operations for them.

**sm\_physics** Here, running functions are stored for special kinematical setup like running coupling constants, Catani-Seymour dipoles, or Sudakov factors.

**sm\_qcd** Definitions and methods for dealing with the running QCD coupling.

**shower\_algorithms** Algorithms typically used in Parton Showers as well as in their matching to NLO computations, e.g. with the POWHEG method.



## 9.1 Physics Constants

There is also the generic `constants` module. The constants listed here are more specific for particle physics.

```
<physics_defs.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module physics_defs  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    use constants, only: one, two, three  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Physics defs: public parameters>  
  
  end module physics_defs
```

### 9.1.1 Units

Conversion from energy units to cross-section units.

```
<Physics defs: public parameters>≡  
  real(default), parameter, public :: &  
    conv = 0.38937966e12_default
```

Rescaling factor.

```
<Physics defs: public parameters>+≡  
  real(default), parameter, public :: &  
    pb_per_fb = 1.e-3_default
```

String for the default energy and cross-section units.

```
<Physics defs: public parameters>+≡  
  character(*), parameter, public :: &  
    energy_unit = "GeV"  
  character(*), parameter, public :: &  
    cross_section_unit = "fb"
```

### 9.1.2 SM and QCD constants

```
<Physics defs: public parameters>+≡  
  real(default), parameter, public :: &  
    NC = three, &  
    CF = (NC**2 - one) / two / NC, &  
    CA = NC, &  
    TR = one / two
```

### 9.1.3 Parameter Reference values

These are used exclusively in the context of running QCD parameters. In other contexts, we rely on the uniform parameter set as provided by the model definition, modifiable by the user.

```
<Physics defs: public parameters>+≡
```



```

real(default), public, parameter :: MZ_REF = 91.188_default
real(default), public, parameter :: ALPHA_QCD_MZ_REF = 0.1178_default
real(default), public, parameter :: LAMBDA_QCD_REF = 200.e-3_default

```

#### 9.1.4 Particle codes

Let us define a few particle codes independent of the model.

We need an UNDEFINED value:

```

⟨Physics defs: public parameters⟩+=≡
    integer, parameter, public :: UNDEFINED = 0

```

SM fermions:

```

⟨Physics defs: public parameters⟩+=≡
    integer, parameter, public :: ELECTRON = 11
    integer, parameter, public :: ELECTRON_NEUTRINO = 12
    integer, parameter, public :: MUON = 13
    integer, parameter, public :: MUON_NEUTRINO = 14
    integer, parameter, public :: TAU = 15
    integer, parameter, public :: TAU_NEUTRINO = 16

```

Gauge bosons:

```

⟨Physics defs: public parameters⟩+=≡
    integer, parameter, public :: GLUON = 21
    integer, parameter, public :: PHOTON = 22
    integer, parameter, public :: Z_BOSON = 23
    integer, parameter, public :: W_BOSON = 24

```

Light mesons:

```

⟨Physics defs: public parameters⟩+=≡
    integer, parameter, public :: PION = 111
    integer, parameter, public :: PIPLUS = 211
    integer, parameter, public :: PIMINUS = - PIPLUS

```

Di-Quarks:

```

⟨Physics defs: public parameters⟩+=≡
    integer, parameter, public :: UD0 = 2101
    integer, parameter, public :: UD1 = 2103
    integer, parameter, public :: UU1 = 2203

```

Mesons:

```

⟨Physics defs: public parameters⟩+=≡
    integer, parameter, public :: K0L = 130
    integer, parameter, public :: K0S = 310
    integer, parameter, public :: K0 = 311
    integer, parameter, public :: KPLUS = 321
    integer, parameter, public :: DPLUS = 411
    integer, parameter, public :: D0 = 421
    integer, parameter, public :: B0 = 511
    integer, parameter, public :: BPLUS = 521

```



Light baryons:

```
(Physics defs: public parameters)+≡  
  integer, parameter, public :: PROTON = 2212  
  integer, parameter, public :: NEUTRON = 2112  
  integer, parameter, public :: DELTAPLUSPLUS = 2224  
  integer, parameter, public :: DELTAPLUS = 2214  
  integer, parameter, public :: DELTA0 = 2114  
  integer, parameter, public :: DELTAMINUS = 1114
```

Strange baryons:

```
(Physics defs: public parameters)+≡  
  integer, parameter, public :: SIGMAPLUS = 3222  
  integer, parameter, public :: SIGMA0 = 3212  
  integer, parameter, public :: SIGMAMINUS = 3112
```

Charmed baryons:

```
(Physics defs: public parameters)+≡  
  integer, parameter, public :: SIGMACPLUSPLUS = 4222  
  integer, parameter, public :: SIGMACPLUS = 4212  
  integer, parameter, public :: SIGMAC0 = 4112
```

Bottom baryons:

```
(Physics defs: public parameters)+≡  
  integer, parameter, public :: SIGMAB0 = 5212  
  integer, parameter, public :: SIGMABPLUS = 5222
```

81-100 are reserved for internal codes. Hadron and beam remnants:

```
(Physics defs: public parameters)+≡  
  integer, parameter, public :: BEAM_REMNANT = 9999  
  integer, parameter, public :: HADRON_REMNANT = 90  
  integer, parameter, public :: HADRON_REMNANT_SINGLET = 91  
  integer, parameter, public :: HADRON_REMNANT_TRIPLET = 92  
  integer, parameter, public :: HADRON_REMNANT_OCTET = 93
```

Further particle codes for internal use:

```
(Physics defs: public parameters)+≡  
  integer, parameter, public :: INTERNAL = 94  
  integer, parameter, public :: INVALID = 97  
  
  integer, parameter, public :: COMPOSITE = 99
```

### 9.1.5 Spin codes

Somewhat redundant, but for better readability we define named constants for spin types. If the mass is nonzero, this is equal to the number of degrees of freedom.

```
(Physics defs: public parameters)+≡  
  integer, parameter, public :: UNKNOWN = 0  
  integer, parameter, public :: SCALAR = 1, SPINOR = 2, VECTOR = 3, &
```



VECTORSPINOR = 4, TENSOR = 5

Isospin types and charge types are counted in an analogous way, where charge type 1 is charge 0, 2 is charge 1/3, and so on. Zero always means unknown. Note that charge and isospin types have an explicit sign.

Color types are defined as the dimension of the representation.

### 9.1.6 NLO status codes

Used to specify whether a component of a process instance is associated with a Born, real-subtracted, virtual-subtracted or subtraction-dummy matrix element.

*(Physics defs: public parameters)* +=

```
integer, parameter, public :: BORN = 0
integer, parameter, public :: NLO_REAL = 1
integer, parameter, public :: NLO_VIRTUAL = 2
integer, parameter, public :: NLO_PDF = 3
integer, parameter, public :: NLO_SUBTRACTION = 4
integer, parameter, public :: GKS = 5
integer, parameter, public :: NLO_THRESHOLD_RESUMMATION = 6
```



## 9.2 C-compatible Particle Type

For easy communication with C code, we introduce a simple C-compatible type for particles. The components are either default C integers or default C doubles.

The `c_prt` type is transparent, and its contents should be regarded as part of the interface.

```

<c_particles.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module c_particles

    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!

    use io_units
    use format_defs, only: FMT_14, FMT_19

    <Standard module head>

    <C Particles: public>

    <C Particles: types>

    contains

    <C Particles: procedures>
    end module c_particles

  <C Particles: public>≡
    public :: c_prt_t

  <C Particles: types>≡
    type, bind(C) :: c_prt_t
      integer(c_int) :: type = 0
      integer(c_int) :: pdg = 0
      integer(c_int) :: polarized = 0
      integer(c_int) :: h = 0
      real(c_double) :: pe = 0
      real(c_double) :: px = 0
      real(c_double) :: py = 0
      real(c_double) :: pz = 0
      real(c_double) :: p2 = 0
    end type c_prt_t

```

This is for debugging only, there is no C binding. It is a simplified version of `prt_write`.

```

  <C Particles: public>+≡
    public :: c_prt_write

  <C Particles: procedures>≡
    subroutine c_prt_write (prt, unit)
      type(c_prt_t), intent(in) :: prt
      integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
      integer :: u
      u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return

```



```

write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no")  prt("
write (u, "(I0,':')", advance="no")  prt%type
if (prt%polarized /= 0) then
    write (u, "(I0,'/',I0,'|')", advance="no")  prt%pdg, prt%h
else
    write (u, "(I0,'|')", advance="no")  prt%pdg
end if
write (u, "(" // FMT_14 // ",','," // FMT_14 // ",','," // &
    FMT_14 // ",','," // FMT_14 // ") ", advance="no") &
    prt%pe, prt%px, prt%py, prt%pz
write (u, "('|'," // FMT_19 // ") ", advance="no")  prt%p2
write (u, "(A)"  " ")
end subroutine c_prt_write

```



## 9.3 Lorentz algebra

Define Lorentz vectors, three-vectors, boosts, and some functions to manipulate them.

To make maximum use of this, all functions, if possible, are declared elemental (or pure, if this is not possible).

```
<lorentz.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module lorentz  
  
    <Use kinds with double>  
    use io_units  
    use constants, only: pi, twopi, degree, zero, one, two, eps0, tiny_07  
    use format_defs, only: FMT_11, FMT_13, FMT_15, FMT_19  
    use format_utils, only: pac_fmt  
    use diagnostics  
    use c_particles  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Lorentz: public>  
  
    <Lorentz: public operators>  
  
    <Lorentz: public functions>  
  
    <Lorentz: types>  
  
    <Lorentz: parameters>  
  
    <Lorentz: interfaces>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Lorentz: procedures>  
  end module lorentz
```

### 9.3.1 Three-vectors

First of all, let us introduce three-vectors in a trivial way. The functions and overloaded elementary operations clearly are too much overhead, but we like to keep the interface for three-vectors and four-vectors exactly parallel. By the way, we might attach a label to a vector by extending the type definition later.

```
<Lorentz: public>≡  
  public :: vector3_t  
  
<Lorentz: types>≡  
  type :: vector3_t  
    real(default), dimension(3) :: p  
  end type vector3_t
```



Output a vector

```

(Lorentz: public)+≡
    public :: vector3_write

(Lorentz: procedures)≡
    subroutine vector3_write (p, unit, testflag)
        type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
        character(len=7) :: fmt
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        call pac_fmt (fmt, FMT_19, FMT_15, testflag)
        write(u, "(1x,A,3(1x," // fmt // "))" 'P = ', p%p
    end subroutine vector3_write

```

This is a three-vector with zero components

```

(Lorentz: public)+≡
    public :: vector3_null

(Lorentz: parameters)≡
    type(vector3_t), parameter :: vector3_null = &
        vector3_t ([ zero, zero, zero ])

```

Canonical three-vector:

```

(Lorentz: public)+≡
    public :: vector3_canonical

(Lorentz: procedures)+≡
    elemental function vector3_canonical (k) result (p)
        type(vector3_t) :: p
        integer, intent(in) :: k
        p = vector3_null
        p%p(k) = 1
    end function vector3_canonical

```

A moving particle ( $k$ -axis, or arbitrary axis). Note that the function for the generic momentum cannot be elemental.

```

(Lorentz: public)+≡
    public :: vector3_moving

(Lorentz: interfaces)≡
    interface vector3_moving
        module procedure vector3_moving_canonical
        module procedure vector3_moving_generic
    end interface

(Lorentz: procedures)+≡
    elemental function vector3_moving_canonical (p, k) result(q)
        type(vector3_t) :: q
        real(default), intent(in) :: p
        integer, intent(in) :: k
        q = vector3_null
        q%p(k) = p

```



```

end function vector3_moving_canonical
pure function vector3_moving_generic (p) result(q)
  real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: p
  type(vector3_t) :: q
  q%p = p
end function vector3_moving_generic

```

Equality and inequality

```

<Lorentz: public operators>≡
  public :: operator(==), operator(/=)

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface operator(==)
    module procedure vector3_eq
  end interface
  interface operator(/=)
    module procedure vector3_neq
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function vector3_eq (p, q) result (r)
    logical :: r
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p,q
    r = all (abs (p%p - q%p) < eps0)
  end function vector3_eq
  elemental function vector3_neq (p, q) result (r)
    logical :: r
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p,q
    r = any (abs(p%p - q%p) > eps0)
  end function vector3_neq

```

Define addition and subtraction

```

<Lorentz: public operators>+≡
  public :: operator(+), operator(-)

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface operator(+)
    module procedure add_vector3
  end interface
  interface operator(-)
    module procedure sub_vector3
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function add_vector3 (p, q) result (r)
    type(vector3_t) :: r
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p,q
    r%p = p%p + q%p
  end function add_vector3
  elemental function sub_vector3 (p, q) result (r)
    type(vector3_t) :: r
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p,q
    r%p = p%p - q%p
  end function sub_vector3

```



The multiplication sign is overloaded with scalar multiplication; similarly division:

```

(Lorentz: public operators)+≡
    public :: operator(*), operator(/)

(Lorentz: interfaces)+≡
    interface operator(*)
        module procedure prod_integer_vector3, prod_vector3_integer
        module procedure prod_real_vector3, prod_vector3_real
    end interface
    interface operator(/)
        module procedure div_vector3_real, div_vector3_integer
    end interface

(Lorentz: procedures)+≡
    elemental function prod_real_vector3 (s, p) result (q)
        type(vector3_t) :: q
        real(default), intent(in) :: s
        type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
        q%p = s * p%p
    end function prod_real_vector3
    elemental function prod_vector3_real (p, s) result (q)
        type(vector3_t) :: q
        real(default), intent(in) :: s
        type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
        q%p = s * p%p
    end function prod_vector3_real
    elemental function div_vector3_real (p, s) result (q)
        type(vector3_t) :: q
        real(default), intent(in) :: s
        type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
        q%p = p%p/s
    end function div_vector3_real
    elemental function prod_integer_vector3 (s, p) result (q)
        type(vector3_t) :: q
        integer, intent(in) :: s
        type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
        q%p = s * p%p
    end function prod_integer_vector3
    elemental function prod_vector3_integer (p, s) result (q)
        type(vector3_t) :: q
        integer, intent(in) :: s
        type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
        q%p = s * p%p
    end function prod_vector3_integer
    elemental function div_vector3_integer (p, s) result (q)
        type(vector3_t) :: q
        integer, intent(in) :: s
        type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
        q%p = p%p/s
    end function div_vector3_integer

```

The multiplication sign can also indicate scalar products:

```

(Lorentz: interfaces)+≡

```



```

interface operator(*)
  module procedure prod_vector3
end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function prod_vector3 (p, q) result (s)
    real(default) :: s
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p,q
    s = dot_product (p%p, q%p)
  end function prod_vector3

<Lorentz: public functions>≡
  public :: cross_product

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface cross_product
    module procedure vector3_cross_product
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function vector3_cross_product (p, q) result (r)
    type(vector3_t) :: r
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p,q
    integer :: i
    do i=1,3
      r%p(i) = dot_product (p%p, matmul(epsilon_three(i,:,:), q%p))
    end do
  end function vector3_cross_product

```

Exponentiation is defined only for integer powers. Odd powers mean take the square root; so `p**1` is the length of `p`.

```

<Lorentz: public operators>+≡
  public :: operator(**)

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface operator(**)
    module procedure power_vector3
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function power_vector3 (p, e) result (s)
    real(default) :: s
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
    integer, intent(in) :: e
    s = dot_product (p%p, p%p)
    if (e/=2) then
      if (mod(e,2)==0) then
        s = s**(e/2)
      else
        s = sqrt(s)**e
      end if
    end if
  end function power_vector3

```



Finally, we need a negation.

```

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
    interface operator(-)
        module procedure negate_vector3
    end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
    elemental function negate_vector3 (p) result (q)
        type(vector3_t) :: q
        type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, 3
            if (abs (p%p(i)) < eps0) then
                q%p(i) = 0
            else
                q%p(i) = -p%p(i)
            end if
        end do
    end function negate_vector3

```

The sum function can be useful:

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
    public :: sum

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
    interface sum
        module procedure sum_vector3
    end interface

<Lorentz: public>+≡
    public :: vector3_set_component

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
    subroutine vector3_set_component (p, i, value)
        type(vector3_t), intent(inout) :: p
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        real(default), intent(in) :: value
        p%p(i) = value
    end subroutine vector3_set_component

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
    pure function sum_vector3 (p) result (q)
        type(vector3_t) :: q
        type(vector3_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
        integer :: i
        do i=1, 3
            q%p(i) = sum (p%p(i))
        end do
    end function sum_vector3

```

Any component:

```

<Lorentz: public>+≡
    public :: vector3_get_component

```



```

⟨Lorentz: procedures⟩+≡
  elemental function vector3_get_component (p, k) result (c)
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
    integer, intent(in) :: k
    real(default) :: c
    c = p%p(k)
  end function vector3_get_component

```

Extract all components. This is not elemental.

```

⟨Lorentz: public⟩+≡
  public :: vector3_get_components

⟨Lorentz: procedures⟩+≡
  pure function vector3_get_components (p) result (a)
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
    real(default), dimension(3) :: a
    a = p%p
  end function vector3_get_components

```

This function returns the direction of a three-vector, i.e., a normalized three-vector. If the vector is null, we return a null vector.

```

⟨Lorentz: public functions⟩+≡
  public :: direction

⟨Lorentz: interfaces⟩+≡
  interface direction
    module procedure vector3_get_direction
  end interface

⟨Lorentz: procedures⟩+≡
  elemental function vector3_get_direction (p) result (q)
    type(vector3_t) :: q
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
    real(default) :: pp
    pp = p**1
    if (pp > eps0) then
      q%p = p%p / pp
    else
      q%p = 0
    end if
  end function vector3_get_direction

```

### 9.3.2 Four-vectors

In four-vectors the zero-component needs special treatment, therefore we do not use the standard operations. Sure, we pay for the extra layer of abstraction by losing efficiency; so we have to assume that the time-critical applications do not involve four-vector operations.

```

⟨Lorentz: public⟩+≡
  public :: vector4_t

```



```

<Lorentz: types>+≡
  type :: vector4_t
    real(default), dimension(0:3) :: p = &
      [zero, zero, zero, zero]
  contains
    <Lorentz: vector4: TBP>
  end type vector4_t

```

Output a vector

```

<Lorentz: public>+≡
  public :: vector4_write

<Lorentz: vector4: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => vector4_write

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  subroutine vector4_write &
    (p, unit, show_mass, testflag, compressed, ultra)
    class(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_mass, testflag, compressed, ultra
    logical :: comp, sm, tf, extreme
    integer :: u
    character(len=7) :: fmt
    real(default) :: m
    comp = .false.; if (present (compressed)) comp = compressed
    sm = .false.; if (present (show_mass)) sm = show_mass
    tf = .false.; if (present (testflag)) tf = testflag
    extreme = .false.; if (present (ultra)) extreme = ultra
    if (extreme) then
      call pac_fmt (fmt, FMT_19, FMT_11, testflag)
    else
      call pac_fmt (fmt, FMT_19, FMT_13, testflag)
    end if
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    if (comp) then
      write (u, "(4(F12.3,1X))", advance="no") p%p(0:3)
    else
      write(u, "(1x,A,1x," // fmt // ")") 'E = ', p%p(0)
      write(u, "(1x,A,3(1x," // fmt // ")") 'P = ', p%p(1:)
      if (sm) then
        m = p**1
        if (tf) call pacify (m, tolerance = 1E-6_default)
        write (u, "(1x,A,1x," // fmt // ")") 'M = ', m
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine vector4_write

```

Binary I/O

```

<Lorentz: public>+≡
  public :: vector4_write_raw
  public :: vector4_read_raw

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  subroutine vector4_write_raw (p, u)

```



```

        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        write (u) p%p
    end subroutine vector4_write_raw

    subroutine vector4_read_raw (p, u, iostat)
        type(vector4_t), intent(out) :: p
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        integer, intent(out), optional :: iostat
        read (u, iostat=iostat) p%p
    end subroutine vector4_read_raw

```

This is a four-vector with zero components

```

<Lorentz: public>+≡
    public :: vector4_null

<Lorentz: parameters>+≡
    type(vector4_t), parameter :: vector4_null = &
        vector4_t ([ zero, zero, zero, zero ])

```

Canonical four-vector:

```

<Lorentz: public>+≡
    public :: vector4_canonical

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
    elemental function vector4_canonical (k) result (p)
        type(vector4_t) :: p
        integer, intent(in) :: k
        p = vector4_null
        p%p(k) = 1
    end function vector4_canonical

```

A particle at rest:

```

<Lorentz: public>+≡
    public :: vector4_at_rest

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
    elemental function vector4_at_rest (m) result (p)
        type(vector4_t) :: p
        real(default), intent(in) :: m
        p = vector4_t ([ m, zero, zero, zero ])
    end function vector4_at_rest

```

A moving particle ( $k$ -axis, or arbitrary axis)

```

<Lorentz: public>+≡
    public :: vector4_moving

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
    interface vector4_moving
        module procedure vector4_moving_canonical
        module procedure vector4_moving_generic
    end interface

```



```

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function vector4_moving_canonical (E, p, k) result (q)
    type(vector4_t) :: q
    real(default), intent(in) :: E, p
    integer, intent(in) :: k
    q = vector4_at_rest(E)
    q%p(k) = p
  end function vector4_moving_canonical
  elemental function vector4_moving_generic (E, p) result (q)
    type(vector4_t) :: q
    real(default), intent(in) :: E
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
    q%p(0) = E
    q%p(1:) = p%p
  end function vector4_moving_generic

```

Equality and inequality

```

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface operator(==)
    module procedure vector4_eq
  end interface
  interface operator(/=)
    module procedure vector4_neq
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function vector4_eq (p, q) result (r)
    logical :: r
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p,q
    r = all (abs (p%p - q%p) < eps0)
  end function vector4_eq
  elemental function vector4_neq (p, q) result (r)
    logical :: r
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p,q
    r = any (abs (p%p - q%p) > eps0)
  end function vector4_neq

```

Addition and subtraction:

```

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface operator(+)
    module procedure add_vector4
  end interface
  interface operator(-)
    module procedure sub_vector4
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function add_vector4 (p,q) result (r)
    type(vector4_t) :: r
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p,q
    r%p = p%p + q%p
  end function add_vector4
  elemental function sub_vector4 (p,q) result (r)
    type(vector4_t) :: r

```



```

    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p,q
    r%p = p%p - q%p
end function sub_vector4

```

We also need scalar multiplication and division:

```

(Lorentz: interfaces)+≡
    interface operator(*)
        module procedure prod_real_vector4, prod_vector4_real
        module procedure prod_integer_vector4, prod_vector4_integer
    end interface
    interface operator(/)
        module procedure div_vector4_real
        module procedure div_vector4_integer
    end interface

(Lorentz: procedures)+≡
    elemental function prod_real_vector4 (s, p) result (q)
        type(vector4_t) :: q
        real(default), intent(in) :: s
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
        q%p = s * p%p
    end function prod_real_vector4
    elemental function prod_vector4_real (p, s) result (q)
        type(vector4_t) :: q
        real(default), intent(in) :: s
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
        q%p = s * p%p
    end function prod_vector4_real
    elemental function div_vector4_real (p, s) result (q)
        type(vector4_t) :: q
        real(default), intent(in) :: s
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
        q%p = p%p/s
    end function div_vector4_real
    elemental function prod_integer_vector4 (s, p) result (q)
        type(vector4_t) :: q
        integer, intent(in) :: s
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
        q%p = s * p%p
    end function prod_integer_vector4
    elemental function prod_vector4_integer (p, s) result (q)
        type(vector4_t) :: q
        integer, intent(in) :: s
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
        q%p = s * p%p
    end function prod_vector4_integer
    elemental function div_vector4_integer (p, s) result (q)
        type(vector4_t) :: q
        integer, intent(in) :: s
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
        q%p = p%p/s
    end function div_vector4_integer

```



Scalar products and squares in the Minkowski sense:

```

(Lorentz: interfaces)+≡
  interface operator(*)
    module procedure prod_vector4
  end interface
  interface operator(**)
    module procedure power_vector4
  end interface
(Lorentz: procedures)+≡
  elemental function prod_vector4 (p, q) result (s)
    real(default) :: s
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p,q
    s = p%p(0)*q%p(0) - dot_product(p%p(1:), q%p(1:))
  end function prod_vector4

```

The power operation for four-vectors is signed, i.e.,  $p^{**1}$  is positive for timelike and negative for spacelike vectors. Note that  $(p^{**1})^{**2}$  is not necessarily equal to  $p^{**2}$ .

```

(Lorentz: procedures)+≡
  elemental function power_vector4 (p, e) result (s)
    real(default) :: s
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    integer, intent(in) :: e
    s = p*p
    if (e/=2) then
      if (mod(e,2)==0) then
        s = s**(e/2)
      elseif (s>=0) then
        s = sqrt(s)**e
      else
        s = -(sqrt(abs(s))**e)
      end if
    end if
  end function power_vector4

```

Finally, we introduce a negation

```

(Lorentz: interfaces)+≡
  interface operator(-)
    module procedure negate_vector4
  end interface
(Lorentz: procedures)+≡
  elemental function negate_vector4 (p) result (q)
    type(vector4_t) :: q
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    integer :: i
    do i = 0, 3
      if (abs (p%p(i)) < eps0) then
        q%p(i) = 0
      else
        q%p(i) = -p%p(i)
      end if
    end do
  end function negate_vector4

```



```

        end do
    end function negate_vector4

```

The sum function can be useful:

```

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
    interface sum
        module procedure sum_vector4, sum_vector4_mask
    end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
    pure function sum_vector4 (p) result (q)
        type(vector4_t) :: q
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
        integer :: i
        do i = 0, 3
            q%p(i) = sum (p%p(i))
        end do
    end function sum_vector4

    pure function sum_vector4_mask (p, mask) result (q)
        type(vector4_t) :: q
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
        logical, dimension(:), intent(in) :: mask
        integer :: i
        do i = 0, 3
            q%p(i) = sum (p%p(i), mask=mask)
        end do
    end function sum_vector4_mask

```

### 9.3.3 Conversions

Manually set a component of the four-vector:

```

<Lorentz: public>+≡
    public :: vector4_set_component

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
    subroutine vector4_set_component (p, k, c)
        type(vector4_t), intent(inout) :: p
        integer, intent(in) :: k
        real(default), intent(in) :: c
        p%p(k) = c
    end subroutine vector4_set_component

```

Any component:

```

<Lorentz: public>+≡
    public :: vector4_get_component

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
    elemental function vector4_get_component (p, k) result (c)
        real(default) :: c
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
        integer, intent(in) :: k

```



```

        c = p%p(k)
    end function vector4_get_component

```

Extract all components. This is not elemental.

```

<Lorentz: public>+≡
    public :: vector4_get_components

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
    pure function vector4_get_components (p) result (a)
        real(default), dimension(0:3) :: a
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
        a = p%p
    end function vector4_get_components

```

This function returns the space part of a four-vector, such that we can apply three-vector operations on it:

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
    public :: space_part

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
    interface space_part
        module procedure vector4_get_space_part
    end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
    elemental function vector4_get_space_part (p) result (q)
        type(vector3_t) :: q
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
        q%p = p%p(1:)
    end function vector4_get_space_part

```

This function returns the direction of a four-vector, i.e., a normalized three-vector. If the four-vector has zero space part, we return a null vector.

```

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
    interface direction
        module procedure vector4_get_direction
    end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
    elemental function vector4_get_direction (p) result (q)
        type(vector3_t) :: q
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
        real(default) :: qq
        q%p = p%p(1:)
        qq = q**1
        if (abs(qq) > eps0) then
            q%p = q%p / qq
        else
            q%p = 0
        end if
    end function vector4_get_direction

```



This function returns the four-vector as an ordinary array. A second version for an array of four-vectors.

```

(Lorentz: public)+≡
    public :: assignment (=)

(Lorentz: interfaces)+≡
    interface assignment (=)
        module procedure array_from_vector4_1, array_from_vector4_2, &
            array_from_vector3_1, array_from_vector3_2, &
            vector4_from_array, vector3_from_array
    end interface

(Lorentz: procedures)+≡
    pure subroutine array_from_vector4_1 (a, p)
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: a
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
        a = p%p
    end subroutine array_from_vector4_1

    pure subroutine array_from_vector4_2 (a, p)
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
        real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: a
        integer :: i
        forall (i=1:size(p))
            a(:,i) = p(i)%p
        end forall
    end subroutine array_from_vector4_2

    pure subroutine array_from_vector3_1 (a, p)
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: a
        type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
        a = p%p
    end subroutine array_from_vector3_1

    pure subroutine array_from_vector3_2 (a, p)
        type(vector3_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
        real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: a
        integer :: i
        forall (i=1:size(p))
            a(:,i) = p(i)%p
        end forall
    end subroutine array_from_vector3_2

    pure subroutine vector4_from_array (p, a)
        type(vector4_t), intent(out) :: p
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: a
        p%p(0:3) = a
    end subroutine vector4_from_array

    pure subroutine vector3_from_array (p, a)
        type(vector3_t), intent(out) :: p
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: a
        p%p(1:3) = a
    end subroutine vector3_from_array

```



```

(Lorentz: vector4: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: to_pythia6 => vector4_to_pythia6

(Lorentz: procedures)+≡
  pure function vector4_to_pythia6 (vector4, m) result (p)
    real(double), dimension(1:5) :: p
    class(vector4_t), intent(in) :: vector4
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: m
    p(1:3) = vector4%p(1:3)
    p(4) = vector4%p(0)
    if (present (m)) then
      p(5) = m
    else
      p(5) = vector4 ** 1
    end if
  end function vector4_to_pythia6

```

Transform the momentum of a `c_prt` object into a four-vector and vice versa:

```

(Lorentz: interfaces)+≡
  interface assignment (=)
    module procedure vector4_from_c_prt, c_prt_from_vector4
  end interface

(Lorentz: procedures)+≡
  pure subroutine vector4_from_c_prt (p, c_prt)
    type(vector4_t), intent(out) :: p
    type(c_prt_t), intent(in) :: c_prt
    p%p(0) = c_prt%pe
    p%p(1) = c_prt%px
    p%p(2) = c_prt%py
    p%p(3) = c_prt%pz
  end subroutine vector4_from_c_prt

  pure subroutine c_prt_from_vector4 (c_prt, p)
    type(c_prt_t), intent(out) :: c_prt
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    c_prt%pe = p%p(0)
    c_prt%px = p%p(1)
    c_prt%py = p%p(2)
    c_prt%pz = p%p(3)
    c_prt%p2 = p ** 2
  end subroutine c_prt_from_vector4

```

Initialize a `c_prt_t` object with the components of a four-vector as its kinematical entries. Compute the invariant mass, or use the optional mass-squared value instead.

```

(Lorentz: public)+≡
  public :: vector4_to_c_prt

(Lorentz: procedures)+≡
  elemental function vector4_to_c_prt (p, p2) result (c_prt)
    type(c_prt_t) :: c_prt
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: p2

```



```

c_prt%pe = p%p(0)
c_prt%px = p%p(1)
c_prt%py = p%p(2)
c_prt%pz = p%p(3)
if (present (p2)) then
  c_prt%p2 = p2
else
  c_prt%p2 = p ** 2
end if
end function vector4_to_c_prt

```

### 9.3.4 Angles

Return the angles in a canonical system. The angle  $\phi$  is defined between  $0 \leq \phi < 2\pi$ . In degenerate cases, return zero.

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: azimuthal_angle

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface azimuthal_angle
    module procedure vector3_azimuthal_angle
    module procedure vector4_azimuthal_angle
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function vector3_azimuthal_angle (p) result (phi)
    real(default) :: phi
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
    if (any (abs (p%p(1:2)) > 0)) then
      phi = atan2(p%p(2), p%p(1))
      if (phi < 0) phi = phi + twopi
    else
      phi = 0
    end if
  end function vector3_azimuthal_angle
  elemental function vector4_azimuthal_angle (p) result (phi)
    real(default) :: phi
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    phi = vector3_azimuthal_angle (space_part (p))
  end function vector4_azimuthal_angle

```

Azimuthal angle in degrees

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: azimuthal_angle_deg

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface azimuthal_angle_deg
    module procedure vector3_azimuthal_angle_deg
    module procedure vector4_azimuthal_angle_deg
  end interface

```



```

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function vector3_azimuthal_angle_deg (p) result (phi)
    real(default) :: phi
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
    phi = vector3_azimuthal_angle (p) / degree
  end function vector3_azimuthal_angle_deg
  elemental function vector4_azimuthal_angle_deg (p) result (phi)
    real(default) :: phi
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    phi = vector4_azimuthal_angle (p) / degree
  end function vector4_azimuthal_angle_deg

```

The azimuthal distance of two vectors. This is the difference of the azimuthal angles, but cannot be larger than  $\pi$ : The result is between  $-\pi < \Delta\phi \leq \pi$ .

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: azimuthal_distance

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface azimuthal_distance
    module procedure vector3_azimuthal_distance
    module procedure vector4_azimuthal_distance
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function vector3_azimuthal_distance (p, q) result (dphi)
    real(default) :: dphi
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p,q
    dphi = vector3_azimuthal_angle (q) - vector3_azimuthal_angle (p)
    if (dphi <= -pi) then
      dphi = dphi + twopi
    else if (dphi > pi) then
      dphi = dphi - twopi
    end if
  end function vector3_azimuthal_distance
  elemental function vector4_azimuthal_distance (p, q) result (dphi)
    real(default) :: dphi
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p,q
    dphi = vector3_azimuthal_distance &
      (space_part (p), space_part (q))
  end function vector4_azimuthal_distance

```

The same in degrees:

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: azimuthal_distance_deg

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface azimuthal_distance_deg
    module procedure vector3_azimuthal_distance_deg
    module procedure vector4_azimuthal_distance_deg
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function vector3_azimuthal_distance_deg (p, q) result (dphi)
    real(default) :: dphi
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p,q

```



```

    dphi = vector3_azimuthal_distance (p, q) / degree
end function vector3_azimuthal_distance_deg
elemental function vector4_azimuthal_distance_deg (p, q) result (dphi)
    real(default) :: dphi
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p,q
    dphi = vector4_azimuthal_distance (p, q) / degree
end function vector4_azimuthal_distance_deg

```

The polar angle is defined  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ . Note that ATAN2 has the reversed order of arguments: ATAN2(Y,X). Here,  $x$  is the 3-component while  $y$  is the transverse momentum which is always nonnegative. Therefore, the result is nonnegative as well.

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
    public :: polar_angle

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
    interface polar_angle
        module procedure polar_angle_vector3
        module procedure polar_angle_vector4
    end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
    elemental function polar_angle_vector3 (p) result (theta)
        real(default) :: theta
        type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
        if (any (abs (p%p) > 0)) then
            theta = atan2 (sqrt(p%p(1)**2 + p%p(2)**2), p%p(3))
        else
            theta = 0
        end if
    end function polar_angle_vector3
    elemental function polar_angle_vector4 (p) result (theta)
        real(default) :: theta
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
        theta = polar_angle (space_part (p))
    end function polar_angle_vector4

```

This is the cosine of the polar angle:  $-1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1$ .

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
    public :: polar_angle_ct

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
    interface polar_angle_ct
        module procedure polar_angle_ct_vector3
        module procedure polar_angle_ct_vector4
    end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
    elemental function polar_angle_ct_vector3 (p) result (ct)
        real(default) :: ct
        type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
        if (any (abs (p%p) > 0)) then
            ct = p%p(3) / p**1
        else
            ct = 1
        end if
    end function polar_angle_ct_vector3

```



```

end if
end function polar_angle_ct_vector3
elemental function polar_angle_ct_vector4 (p) result (ct)
  real(default) :: ct
  type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
  ct = polar_angle_ct (space_part (p))
end function polar_angle_ct_vector4

```

The polar angle in degrees.

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: polar_angle_deg

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface polar_angle_deg
    module procedure polar_angle_deg_vector3
    module procedure polar_angle_deg_vector4
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function polar_angle_deg_vector3 (p) result (theta)
    real(default) :: theta
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
    theta = polar_angle (p) / degree
  end function polar_angle_deg_vector3
  elemental function polar_angle_deg_vector4 (p) result (theta)
    real(default) :: theta
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    theta = polar_angle (p) / degree
  end function polar_angle_deg_vector4

```

This is the angle enclosed between two three-momenta. If one of the momenta is zero, we return an angle of zero. The range of the result is  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ . If there is only one argument, take the positive  $z$  axis as reference.

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: enclosed_angle

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface enclosed_angle
    module procedure enclosed_angle_vector3
    module procedure enclosed_angle_vector4
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function enclosed_angle_vector3 (p, q) result (theta)
    real(default) :: theta
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p, q
    theta = acos (enclosed_angle_ct (p, q))
  end function enclosed_angle_vector3
  elemental function enclosed_angle_vector4 (p, q) result (theta)
    real(default) :: theta
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p, q
    theta = enclosed_angle (space_part (p), space_part (q))
  end function enclosed_angle_vector4

```



The cosine of the enclosed angle.

```
<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: enclosed_angle_ct

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface enclosed_angle_ct
    module procedure enclosed_angle_ct_vector3
    module procedure enclosed_angle_ct_vector4
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function enclosed_angle_ct_vector3 (p, q) result (ct)
    real(default) :: ct
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p, q
    if (any (abs (p%p) > 0) .and. any (abs (q%p) > 0)) then
      ct = p*q / (p**1 * q**1)
      if (ct>1) then
        ct = 1
      else if (ct<-1) then
        ct = -1
      end if
    else
      ct = 1
    end if
  end function enclosed_angle_ct_vector3
  elemental function enclosed_angle_ct_vector4 (p, q) result (ct)
    real(default) :: ct
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p, q
    ct = enclosed_angle_ct (space_part (p), space_part (q))
  end function enclosed_angle_ct_vector4
```

The enclosed angle in degrees.

```
<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: enclosed_angle_deg

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface enclosed_angle_deg
    module procedure enclosed_angle_deg_vector3
    module procedure enclosed_angle_deg_vector4
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function enclosed_angle_deg_vector3 (p, q) result (theta)
    real(default) :: theta
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p, q
    theta = enclosed_angle (p, q) / degree
  end function enclosed_angle_deg_vector3
  elemental function enclosed_angle_deg_vector4 (p, q) result (theta)
    real(default) :: theta
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p, q
    theta = enclosed_angle (p, q) / degree
  end function enclosed_angle_deg_vector4
```



The polar angle of the first momentum w.r.t. the second momentum, evaluated in the rest frame of the second momentum. If the second four-momentum is not timelike, return zero.

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: enclosed_angle_rest_frame
  public :: enclosed_angle_ct_rest_frame
  public :: enclosed_angle_deg_rest_frame

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface enclosed_angle_rest_frame
    module procedure enclosed_angle_rest_frame_vector4
  end interface
  interface enclosed_angle_ct_rest_frame
    module procedure enclosed_angle_ct_rest_frame_vector4
  end interface
  interface enclosed_angle_deg_rest_frame
    module procedure enclosed_angle_deg_rest_frame_vector4
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function enclosed_angle_rest_frame_vector4 (p, q) result (theta)
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p, q
    real(default) :: theta
    theta = acos (enclosed_angle_ct_rest_frame (p, q))
  end function enclosed_angle_rest_frame_vector4
  elemental function enclosed_angle_ct_rest_frame_vector4 (p, q) result (ct)
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p, q
    real(default) :: ct
    if (invariant_mass(q) > 0) then
      ct = enclosed_angle_ct ( &
        space_part (boost(-q, invariant_mass (q)) * p), &
        space_part (q))
    else
      ct = 1
    end if
  end function enclosed_angle_ct_rest_frame_vector4
  elemental function enclosed_angle_deg_rest_frame_vector4 (p, q) &
    result (theta)
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p, q
    real(default) :: theta
    theta = enclosed_angle_rest_frame (p, q) / degree
  end function enclosed_angle_deg_rest_frame_vector4

```

### 9.3.5 More kinematical functions (some redundant)

The scalar transverse momentum (assuming the  $z$  axis is longitudinal)

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: transverse_part

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface transverse_part
    module procedure transverse_part_vector4_beam_axis
    module procedure transverse_part_vector4_vector4
  end interface

```



```

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function transverse_part_vector4_beam_axis (p) result (pT)
    real(default) :: pT
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    pT = sqrt(p%p(1)**2 + p%p(2)**2)
  end function transverse_part_vector4_beam_axis

  elemental function transverse_part_vector4_vector4 (p1, p2) result (pT)
    real(default) :: pT
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p1, p2
    real(default) :: p1_norm, p2_norm, p1p2, pT2
    p1_norm = space_part_norm(p1)**2
    p2_norm = space_part_norm(p2)**2
    ! p1p2 = p1%p(1:3)*p2%p(1:3)
    p1p2 = vector4_get_space_part(p1) * vector4_get_space_part(p2)
    pT2 = (p1_norm*p2_norm - p1p2)/p1_norm
    pT = sqrt (pT2)
  end function transverse_part_vector4_vector4

```

The scalar longitudinal momentum (assuming the  $z$  axis is longitudinal). Identical to `momentum_z_component`.

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: longitudinal_part

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface longitudinal_part
    module procedure longitudinal_part_vector4
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function longitudinal_part_vector4 (p) result (pL)
    real(default) :: pL
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    pL = p%p(3)
  end function longitudinal_part_vector4

```

Absolute value of three-momentum

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: space_part_norm

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface space_part_norm
    module procedure space_part_norm_vector4
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function space_part_norm_vector4 (p) result (p3)
    real(default) :: p3
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    p3 = sqrt (p%p(1)**2 + p%p(2)**2 + p%p(3)**2)
  end function space_part_norm_vector4

```

The energy (the zeroth component)

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: energy

```



```

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface energy
    module procedure energy_vector4
    module procedure energy_vector3
    module procedure energy_real
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function energy_vector4 (p) result (E)
    real(default) :: E
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    E = p%p(0)
  end function energy_vector4

```

Alternative: The energy corresponding to a given momentum and mass. If the mass is omitted, it is zero

```

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function energy_vector3 (p, mass) result (E)
    real(default) :: E
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: mass
    if (present (mass)) then
      E = sqrt (p**2 + mass**2)
    else
      E = p**1
    end if
  end function energy_vector3

  elemental function energy_real (p, mass) result (E)
    real(default) :: E
    real(default), intent(in) :: p
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: mass
    if (present (mass)) then
      E = sqrt (p**2 + mass**2)
    else
      E = abs (p)
    end if
  end function energy_real

```

The invariant mass of four-momenta. Zero for lightlike, negative for spacelike momenta.

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: invariant_mass

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface invariant_mass
    module procedure invariant_mass_vector4
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function invariant_mass_vector4 (p) result (m)
    real(default) :: m
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    real(default) :: msq

```



```

msq = p*p
if (msq >= 0) then
  m = sqrt (msq)
else
  m = - sqrt (abs (msq))
end if
end function invariant_mass_vector4

```

The invariant mass squared. Zero for lightlike, negative for spacelike momenta.

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: invariant_mass_squared

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface invariant_mass_squared
    module procedure invariant_mass_squared_vector4
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function invariant_mass_squared_vector4 (p) result (msq)
    real(default) :: msq
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    msq = p*p
  end function invariant_mass_squared_vector4

```

The transverse mass. If the mass squared is negative, this value also is negative.

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: transverse_mass

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface transverse_mass
    module procedure transverse_mass_vector4
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function transverse_mass_vector4 (p) result (m)
    real(default) :: m
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    real(default) :: msq
    msq = p%p(0)**2 - p%p(1)**2 - p%p(2)**2
    if (msq >= 0) then
      m = sqrt (msq)
    else
      m = - sqrt (abs (msq))
    end if
  end function transverse_mass_vector4

```

The rapidity (defined if particle is massive or  $p_{\perp} > 0$ )

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: rapidity

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface rapidity
    module procedure rapidity_vector4
  end interface

```



```

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function rapidity_vector4 (p) result (y)
    real(default) :: y
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    y = .5 * log( (energy (p) + longitudinal_part (p)) &
      &          /(energy (p) - longitudinal_part (p)))
  end function rapidity_vector4

```

The pseudorapidity (defined if  $p_{\perp} > 0$ )

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: pseudorapidity

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface pseudorapidity
    module procedure pseudorapidity_vector4
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function pseudorapidity_vector4 (p) result (eta)
    real(default) :: eta
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    eta = -log( tan (.5 * polar_angle (p)))
  end function pseudorapidity_vector4

```

The rapidity distance (defined if both  $p_{\perp} > 0$ )

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: rapidity_distance

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface rapidity_distance
    module procedure rapidity_distance_vector4
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function rapidity_distance_vector4 (p, q) result (dy)
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p, q
    real(default) :: dy
    dy = rapidity (q) - rapidity (p)
  end function rapidity_distance_vector4

```

The pseudorapidity distance (defined if both  $p_{\perp} > 0$ )

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: pseudorapidity_distance

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface pseudorapidity_distance
    module procedure pseudorapidity_distance_vector4
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function pseudorapidity_distance_vector4 (p, q) result (deta)
    real(default) :: deta
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p, q
    deta = pseudorapidity (q) - pseudorapidity (p)
  end function pseudorapidity_distance_vector4

```



The distance on the  $\eta - \phi$  cylinder:

```

(Lorentz: public functions)+≡
    public :: eta_phi_distance

(Lorentz: interfaces)+≡
    interface eta_phi_distance
        module procedure eta_phi_distance_vector4
    end interface

(Lorentz: procedures)+≡
    elemental function eta_phi_distance_vector4 (p, q) result (dr)
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p, q
        real(default) :: dr
        dr = sqrt ( &
            pseudorapidity_distance (p, q)**2 &
            + azimuthal_distance (p, q)**2)
    end function eta_phi_distance_vector4

```

### 9.3.6 Lorentz transformations

```

(Lorentz: public)+≡
    public :: lorentz_transformation_t

(Lorentz: types)+≡
    type :: lorentz_transformation_t
        private
        real(default), dimension(0:3, 0:3) :: L
        contains
        (Lorentz: lorentz transformation: TBP)
    end type lorentz_transformation_t

```

Output:

```

(Lorentz: public)+≡
    public :: lorentz_transformation_write

(Lorentz: lorentz transformation: TBP)≡
    procedure :: write => lorentz_transformation_write

(Lorentz: procedures)+≡
    subroutine lorentz_transformation_write (L, unit)
        class(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(in) :: L
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        integer :: i
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        write (u, "(1x,A,3(1x," // FMT_19 // ")") "L00 = ", L%L(0,0)
        write (u, "(1x,A,3(1x," // FMT_19 // ")") "L0j = ", L%L(0,1:3)
        do i = 1, 3
            write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A,3(1x," // FMT_19 // ")") &
                "L", i, "0 = ", L%L(i,0)
            write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A,3(1x," // FMT_19 // ")") &
                "L", i, "j = ", L%L(i,1:3)
        end do
    end subroutine lorentz_transformation_write

```



Extract all components:

```

(Lorentz: public)+≡
    public :: lorentz_transformation_get_components

(Lorentz: procedures)+≡
    pure function lorentz_transformation_get_components (L) result (a)
        type(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(in) :: L
        real(default), dimension(0:3,0:3) :: a
        a = L%L
    end function lorentz_transformation_get_components

```

### 9.3.7 Functions of Lorentz transformations

For the inverse, we make use of the fact that  $\Lambda^{\mu\nu}\Lambda_{\mu\rho} = \delta_{\rho}^{\nu}$ . So, lowering the indices and transposing is sufficient.

```

(Lorentz: public functions)+≡
    public :: inverse

(Lorentz: interfaces)+≡
    interface inverse
        module procedure lorentz_transformation_inverse
    end interface

(Lorentz: procedures)+≡
    elemental function lorentz_transformation_inverse (L) result (IL)
        type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: IL
        type(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(in) :: L
        IL%L(0,0) = L%L(0,0)
        IL%L(0,1:) = -L%L(1:,0)
        IL%L(1:,0) = -L%L(0,1:)
        IL%L(1:,1:) = transpose(L%L(1:,1:))
    end function lorentz_transformation_inverse

```

### 9.3.8 Invariants

These are used below. The first array index is varying fastest in FORTRAN; therefore the extra minus in the odd-rank tensor epsilon.

```

(Lorentz: parameters)+≡
    integer, dimension(3,3), parameter :: delta_three = &
        & reshape( source = [ 1,0,0, 0,1,0, 0,0,1 ], &
        &          shape = [3,3] )
    integer, dimension(3,3,3), parameter :: epsilon_three = &
        & reshape( source = [ 0, 0,0, 0,0,-1, 0,1,0, &
        &                      0, 0,1, 0,0, 0, -1,0,0, &
        &                      0,-1,0, 1,0, 0, 0,0,0 ],&
        &          shape = [3,3,3] )

```

This could be of some use:

```

(Lorentz: public)+≡
    public :: identity

```



```

(Lorentz: parameters)+≡
  type(lorentz_transformation_t), parameter :: &
    & identity = &
    & lorentz_transformation_t ( &
    & reshape( source = [ one, zero, zero, zero, &
    &                                zero, one, zero, zero, &
    &                                zero, zero, one, zero, &
    &                                zero, zero, zero, one ],&
    &                                shape = [4,4] ) )

(Lorentz: public)+≡
  public :: space_reflection

(Lorentz: parameters)+≡
  type(lorentz_transformation_t), parameter :: &
    & space_reflection = &
    & lorentz_transformation_t ( &
    & reshape( source = [ one, zero, zero, zero, &
    &                                zero,-one, zero, zero, &
    &                                zero, zero,-one, zero, &
    &                                zero, zero, zero,-one ],&
    &                                shape = [4,4] ) )

```

Builds a unit vector orthogonal to the input vector in the xy-plane.

```

(Lorentz: public functions)+≡
  public :: create_orthogonal

(Lorentz: procedures)+≡
  function create_orthogonal (p_in) result (p_out)
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p_in
    type(vector3_t) :: p_out
    real(default) :: ab
    ab = sqrt (p_in%p(1)**2 + p_in%p(2)**2)
    if (abs (ab) < eps0) then
      p_out%p(1) = 1
      p_out%p(2) = 0
      p_out%p(3) = 0
    else
      p_out%p(1) = p_in%p(2)
      p_out%p(2) = -p_in%p(1)
      p_out%p(3) = 0
      p_out = p_out / ab
    end if
  end function create_orthogonal

(Lorentz: public functions)+≡
  public :: create_unit_vector

(Lorentz: procedures)+≡
  function create_unit_vector (p_in) result (p_out)
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p_in
    type(vector3_t) :: p_out
    real(default) :: abs
    abs = space_part_norm (p_in)
    p_out%p(1) = p_in%p(1)/abs
    p_out%p(2) = p_in%p(2)/abs

```



```

    p_out%p(3) = p_in%p(3)/abs
end function create_unit_vector

```

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
    public :: normalize

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
    subroutine normalize(p)
        type(vector3_t), intent(inout) :: p
        real(default) :: abs
        abs = sqrt (p%p(1)**2 + p%p(2)**2 + p%p(3)**2)
        p = p/abs
    end subroutine normalize

```

### 9.3.9 Boosts

We build Lorentz transformations from boosts and rotations. In both cases we can supply a three-vector which defines the axis and (hyperbolic) angle. For a boost, this is the vector  $\vec{\beta} = \vec{p}/E$ , such that a particle at rest with mass  $m$  is boosted to a particle with three-vector  $\vec{p}$ . Here, we have

$$\beta = \tanh \chi = p/E, \quad \gamma = \cosh \chi = E/m, \quad \beta\gamma = \sinh \chi = p/m \quad (9.1)$$

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
    public :: boost

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
    interface boost
        module procedure boost_from_rest_frame
        module procedure boost_from_rest_frame_vector3
        module procedure boost_generic
        module procedure boost_canonical
    end interface

```

In the first form, the argument is some four-momentum, the space part of which determines a direction, and the associated mass (which is not checked against the four-momentum). The boost vector  $\gamma\vec{\beta}$  is then given by  $\vec{p}/m$ . This boosts from the rest frame of a particle to the current frame. To be explicit, if  $\vec{p}$  is the momentum of a particle and  $m$  its mass,  $L(\vec{p}/m)$  is the transformation that turns  $(m; \vec{0})$  into  $(E; \vec{p})$ . Conversely, the inverse transformation boosts a vector *into* the rest frame of a particle, in particular  $(E; \vec{p})$  into  $(m; \vec{0})$ .

```

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
    elemental function boost_from_rest_frame (p, m) result (L)
        type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: L
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
        real(default), intent(in) :: m
        L = boost_from_rest_frame_vector3 (space_part (p), m)
    end function boost_from_rest_frame
    elemental function boost_from_rest_frame_vector3 (p, m) result (L)
        type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: L
        type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
        real(default), intent(in) :: m

```



```

type(vector3_t) :: beta_gamma
real(default) :: bg2, g, c
integer :: i,j
if (m > eps0) then
    beta_gamma = p / m
    bg2 = beta_gamma**2
else
    bg2 = 0
    L = identity
    return
end if
if (bg2 > eps0) then
    g = sqrt(1 + bg2); c = (g-1)/bg2
else
    !!!L = identity
    g = one + bg2 / two
    c = one / two
end if
L%L(0,0) = g
L%L(0,1:) = beta_gamma%p
L%L(1:,0) = L%L(0,1:)
do i=1,3
    do j=1,3
        L%L(i,j) = delta_three(i,j) + c*beta_gamma%p(i)*beta_gamma%p(j)
    end do
end do
end function boost_from_rest_frame_vector3

```

A canonical boost is a boost along one of the coordinate axes, which we may supply as an integer argument. Here,  $\gamma\beta$  is scalar.

*(Lorentz: procedures)+≡*

```

elemental function boost_canonical (beta_gamma, k) result (L)
type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: L
real(default), intent(in) :: beta_gamma
integer, intent(in) :: k
real(default) :: g
g = sqrt(1 + beta_gamma**2)
L = identity
L%L(0,0) = g
L%L(0,k) = beta_gamma
L%L(k,0) = L%L(0,k)
L%L(k,k) = L%L(0,0)
end function boost_canonical

```

Instead of a canonical axis, we can supply an arbitrary axis which need not be normalized. If it is zero, return the unit matrix.

*(Lorentz: procedures)+≡*

```

elemental function boost_generic (beta_gamma, axis) result (L)
type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: L
real(default), intent(in) :: beta_gamma
type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: axis
if (any (abs (axis%p) > 0)) then
    L = boost_from_rest_frame_vector3 (beta_gamma * axis, axis**1)
else
    L = identity

```



```

    end if
end function boost_generic

```

### 9.3.10 Rotations

For a rotation, the vector defines the rotation axis, and its length the rotation angle.

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
    public :: rotation

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
    interface rotation
        module procedure rotation_generic
        module procedure rotation_canonical
        module procedure rotation_generic_cs
        module procedure rotation_canonical_cs
    end interface

```

If  $\cos \phi$  and  $\sin \phi$  is already known, we do not have to calculate them. Of course, the user has to ensure that  $\cos^2 \phi + \sin^2 \phi = 1$ , and that the given axis  $\mathbf{n}$  is normalized to one. In the second form, the length of `axis` is the rotation angle.

```

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
    elemental function rotation_generic_cs (cp, sp, axis) result (R)
        type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: R
        real(default), intent(in) :: cp, sp
        type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: axis
        integer :: i,j
        R = identity
        do i=1,3
            do j=1,3
                R%L(i,j) = cp*delta_three(i,j) + (1-cp)*axis%p(i)*axis%p(j) &
                    & - sp*dot_product(epsilon_three(i,j,:), axis%p)
            end do
        end do
    end function rotation_generic_cs
    elemental function rotation_generic (axis) result (R)
        type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: R
        type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: axis
        real(default) :: phi
        if (any (abs(axis%p) > 0)) then
            phi = abs(axis**1)
            R = rotation_generic_cs (cos(phi), sin(phi), axis/phi)
        else
            R = identity
        end if
    end function rotation_generic

```

Alternatively, give just the angle and label the coordinate axis by an integer.

```

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
    elemental function rotation_canonical_cs (cp, sp, k) result (R)
        type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: R
        real(default), intent(in) :: cp, sp

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: k
integer :: i,j
R = identity
do i=1,3
  do j=1,3
    R%L(i,j) = -sp*epsilon_three(i,j,k)
  end do
  R%L(i,i) = cp
end do
R%L(k,k) = 1
end function rotation_canonical_cs
elemental function rotation_canonical (phi, k) result (R)
  type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: R
  real(default), intent(in) :: phi
  integer, intent(in) :: k
  R = rotation_canonical_cs(cos(phi), sin(phi), k)
end function rotation_canonical

```

This is viewed as a method for the first argument (three-vector): Reconstruct the rotation that rotates it into the second three-vector.

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: rotation_to_2nd

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface rotation_to_2nd
    module procedure rotation_to_2nd_generic
    module procedure rotation_to_2nd_canonical
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function rotation_to_2nd_generic (p, q) result (R)
    type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: R
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p, q
    type(vector3_t) :: a, b, ab
    real(default) :: ct, st
    if (any (abs (p%p) > 0) .and. any (abs (q%p) > 0)) then
      a = direction (p)
      b = direction (q)
      ab = cross_product(a,b)
      ct = a*b; st = ab**1
      if (abs(st) > eps0) then
        R = rotation_generic_cs (ct, st, ab/st)
      else if (ct < 0) then
        R = space_reflection
      else
        R = identity
      end if
    else
      R = identity
    end if
  end function rotation_to_2nd_generic

```

The same for a canonical axis: The function returns the transformation that rotates the  $k$ -axis into the direction of  $p$ .

```

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function rotation_to_2nd_canonical (k, p) result (R)

```



```

type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: R
integer, intent(in) :: k
type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
type(vector3_t) :: b, ab
real(default) :: ct, st
integer :: i, j
if (any (abs (p%p) > 0)) then
  b = direction (p)
  ab%p = 0
  do i = 1, 3
    do j = 1, 3
      ab%p(j) = ab%p(j) + b%p(i) * epsilon_three(i,j,k)
    end do
  end do
  ct = b%p(k); st = ab**1
  if (abs(st) > eps0) then
    R = rotation_generic_cs (ct, st, ab/st)
  else if (ct < 0) then
    R = space_reflection
  else
    R = identity
  end if
else
  R = identity
end if
end function rotation_to_2nd_canonical

```

### 9.3.11 Composite Lorentz transformations

This function returns the transformation that, given a pair of vectors  $p_{1,2}$ , (a) boosts from the rest frame of the c.m. system (with invariant mass  $m$ ) into the lab frame where  $p_i$  are defined, and (b) turns the given axis (or the canonical vectors  $\pm e_k$ ) in the rest frame into the directions of  $p_{1,2}$  in the lab frame. Note that the energy components are not used; for a consistent result one should have  $(p_1 + p_2)^2 = m^2$ .

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: transformation

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface transformation
    module procedure transformation_rec_generic
    module procedure transformation_rec_canonical
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function transformation_rec_generic (axis, p1, p2, m) result (L)
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: axis
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p1, p2
    real(default), intent(in) :: m
    type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: L
    L = boost (p1 + p2, m)
    L = L * rotation_to_2nd (axis, space_part (inverse (L) * p1))
  end function transformation_rec_generic

```



```

elemental function transformation_rec_canonical (k, p1, p2, m) result (L)
  integer, intent(in) :: k
  type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p1, p2
  real(default), intent(in) :: m
  type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: L
  L = boost (p1 + p2, m)
  L = L * rotation_to_2nd (k, space_part (inverse (L) * p1))
end function transformation_rec_canonical

```

### 9.3.12 Applying Lorentz transformations

Multiplying vectors and Lorentz transformations is straightforward.

```

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface operator(*)
    module procedure prod_LT_vector4
    module procedure prod_LT_LT
    module procedure prod_vector4_LT
  end interface

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental function prod_LT_vector4 (L, p) result (np)
    type(vector4_t) :: np
    type(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(in) :: L
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    np%p = matmul (L%L, p%p)
  end function prod_LT_vector4
  elemental function prod_LT_LT (L1, L2) result (NL)
    type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: NL
    type(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(in) :: L1, L2
    NL%L = matmul (L1%L, L2%L)
  end function prod_LT_LT
  elemental function prod_vector4_LT (p, L) result (np)
    type(vector4_t) :: np
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    type(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(in) :: L
    np%p = matmul (p%p, L%L)
  end function prod_vector4_LT

```

### 9.3.13 Special Lorentz transformations

These routines have their application in the generation and extraction of angles in the phase-space sampling routine. Since this part of the program is time-critical, we calculate the composition of transformations directly instead of multiplying rotations and boosts.

This Lorentz transformation is the composition of a rotation by  $\phi$  around the 3 axis, a rotation by  $\theta$  around the 2 axis, and a boost along the 3 axis:

$$L = B_3(\beta\gamma) R_2(\theta) R_3(\phi) \quad (9.2)$$

Instead of the angles we provide sine and cosine.

```

<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: LT_compose_r3_r2_b3

```



```

(Lorentz: procedures)+≡
elemental function LT_compose_r3_r2_b3 &
  (cp, sp, ct, st, beta_gamma) result (L)
  type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: L
  real(default), intent(in) :: cp, sp, ct, st, beta_gamma
  real(default) :: gamma
  if (abs(beta_gamma) < eps0) then
    L%L(0,0) = 1
    L%L(1:,0) = 0
    L%L(0,1:) = 0
    L%L(1,1:) = [ ct*cp, -ct*sp, st ]
    L%L(2,1:) = [      sp,      cp, zero ]
    L%L(3,1:) = [ -st*cp, st*sp, ct ]
  else
    gamma = sqrt(1 + beta_gamma**2)
    L%L(0,0) = gamma
    L%L(1,0) = 0
    L%L(2,0) = 0
    L%L(3,0) = beta_gamma
    L%L(0,1:) = beta_gamma * [ -st*cp, st*sp, ct ]
    L%L(1,1:) = [ ct*cp, -ct*sp, st ]
    L%L(2,1:) = [      sp,      cp, zero ]
    L%L(3,1:) = gamma * [ -st*cp, st*sp, ct ]
  end if
end function LT_compose_r3_r2_b3

```

Different ordering:

$$L = B_3(\beta\gamma) R_3(\phi) R_2(\theta) \quad (9.3)$$

```

(Lorentz: public functions)+≡
public :: LT_compose_r2_r3_b3

(Lorentz: procedures)+≡
elemental function LT_compose_r2_r3_b3 &
  (ct, st, cp, sp, beta_gamma) result (L)
  type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: L
  real(default), intent(in) :: ct, st, cp, sp, beta_gamma
  real(default) :: gamma
  if (abs(beta_gamma) < eps0) then
    L%L(0,0) = 1
    L%L(1:,0) = 0
    L%L(0,1:) = 0
    L%L(1,1:) = [ ct*cp, -sp, st*cp ]
    L%L(2,1:) = [ ct*sp, cp, st*sp ]
    L%L(3,1:) = [ -st, zero, ct ]
  else
    gamma = sqrt(1 + beta_gamma**2)
    L%L(0,0) = gamma
    L%L(1,0) = 0
    L%L(2,0) = 0
    L%L(3,0) = beta_gamma
    L%L(0,1:) = beta_gamma * [ -st, zero, ct ]
    L%L(1,1:) = [ ct*cp, -sp, st*cp ]
    L%L(2,1:) = [ ct*sp, cp, st*sp ]
    L%L(3,1:) = gamma * [ -st, zero, ct ]
  end if
end function LT_compose_r2_r3_b3

```



```

end if
end function LT_compose_r2_r3_b3

```

This function returns the previous Lorentz transformation applied to an arbitrary four-momentum and extracts the space part of the result:

$$\vec{n} = [B_3(\beta\gamma) R_2(\theta) R_3(\phi) p]_{\text{space part}} \quad (9.4)$$

The second variant applies if there is no rotation

```

<Lorentz: public functions> +=
  public :: axis_from_p_r3_r2_b3, axis_from_p_b3

<Lorentz: procedures> +=
  elemental function axis_from_p_r3_r2_b3 &
    (p, cp, sp, ct, st, beta_gamma) result (n)
    type(vector3_t) :: n
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: cp, sp, ct, st, beta_gamma
    real(default) :: gamma, px, py
    px = cp * p%p(1) - sp * p%p(2)
    py = sp * p%p(1) + cp * p%p(2)
    n%p(1) = ct * px + st * p%p(3)
    n%p(2) = py
    n%p(3) = -st * px + ct * p%p(3)
    if (abs(beta_gamma) > eps0) then
      gamma = sqrt(1 + beta_gamma**2)
      n%p(3) = n%p(3) * gamma + p%p(0) * beta_gamma
    end if
  end function axis_from_p_r3_r2_b3

  elemental function axis_from_p_b3 (p, beta_gamma) result (n)
    type(vector3_t) :: n
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: beta_gamma
    real(default) :: gamma
    n%p = p%p(1:3)
    if (abs(beta_gamma) > eps0) then
      gamma = sqrt(1 + beta_gamma**2)
      n%p(3) = n%p(3) * gamma + p%p(0) * beta_gamma
    end if
  end function axis_from_p_b3

```

### 9.3.14 Special functions

The standard phase space function:

```

<Lorentz: public functions> +=
  public :: lambda

<Lorentz: procedures> +=
  elemental function lambda (m1sq, m2sq, m3sq)
    real(default) :: lambda
    real(default), intent(in) :: m1sq, m2sq, m3sq
    lambda = (m1sq - m2sq - m3sq)**2 - 4*m2sq*m3sq

```



```
end function lambda
```

Return a pair of head-to-head colliding momenta, given the collider energy, particle masses, and optionally the momentum of the c.m. system.

```
<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: colliding_momenta

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  function colliding_momenta (sqrts, m, p_cm) result (p)
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    real(default), dimension(2), intent(in), optional :: m
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: p_cm
    real(default), dimension(2) :: dmsq
    real(default) :: ch, sh
    real(default), dimension(2) :: E0, p0
    integer, dimension(2), parameter :: sgn = [1, -1]
    if (abs(sqrts) < eps0) then
      call msg_fatal (" Colliding beams: sqrts is zero (please set sqrts)")
      p = vector4_null; return
    else if (sqrts <= 0) then
      call msg_fatal (" Colliding beams: sqrts is negative")
      p = vector4_null; return
    end if
    if (present (m)) then
      dmsq = sgn * (m(1)**2-m(2)**2)
      E0 = (sqrts + dmsq/sqrts) / 2
      if (any (E0 < m)) then
        call msg_fatal &
          (" Colliding beams: beam energy is less than particle mass")
        p = vector4_null; return
      end if
      p0 = sgn * sqrt (E0**2 - m**2)
    else
      E0 = sqrts / 2
      p0 = sgn * E0
    end if
    if (present (p_cm)) then
      sh = p_cm / sqrts
      ch = sqrt (1 + sh**2)
      p = vector4_moving (E0 * ch + p0 * sh, E0 * sh + p0 * ch, 3)
    else
      p = vector4_moving (E0, p0, 3)
    end if
  end function colliding_momenta
```

This subroutine is for the purpose of numerical checks and comparisons. The idea is to set a number to zero if it is numerically equivalent with zero. The equivalence is established by comparing with a `tolerance` argument. We implement this for vectors and transformations.

```
<Lorentz: public functions>+≡
  public :: pacify
```



```

<Lorentz: interfaces>+≡
  interface pacify
    module procedure pacify_vector3
    module procedure pacify_vector4
    module procedure pacify_LT
  end interface pacify

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine pacify_vector3 (p, tolerance)
    type(vector3_t), intent(inout) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: tolerance
    where (abs (p%p) < tolerance) p%p = zero
  end subroutine pacify_vector3

  elemental subroutine pacify_vector4 (p, tolerance)
    type(vector4_t), intent(inout) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: tolerance
    where (abs (p%p) < tolerance) p%p = zero
  end subroutine pacify_vector4

  elemental subroutine pacify_LT (LT, tolerance)
    type(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(inout) :: LT
    real(default), intent(in) :: tolerance
    where (abs (LT%L) < tolerance) LT%L = zero
  end subroutine pacify_LT

<Lorentz: public>+≡
  public :: vector_set_reshuffle

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  subroutine vector_set_reshuffle (p1, list, p2)
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:), allocatable :: p1
    integer, intent(in), dimension(:), allocatable :: list
    type(vector4_t), intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: p2
    integer :: n, n_p
    n_p = size (p1)
    if (size (list) /= n_p) return
    allocate (p2 (n_p))
    do n = 1, n_p
      p2(n) = p1(list(n))
    end do
  end subroutine vector_set_reshuffle

<Lorentz: public>+≡
  public :: vector_set_is_cms

<Lorentz: procedures>+≡
  function vector_set_is_cms (p) result (is_cms)
    logical :: is_cms
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    integer :: i
    type(vector4_t) :: p_sum
    p_sum%p = 0._default
    do i = 1, size (p)

```



```

        p_sum = p_sum + p(i)
    end do
    is_cms = p_sum%p(0) > zero .and. all (abs (p_sum%p(1:3)) < tiny_07)
end function vector_set_is_cms

```

*(Lorentz: public)+≡*

```

public :: vector4_write_set

```

*(Lorentz: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine vector4_write_set (p, unit, show_mass, testflag, &
    check_conservation, ultra, n_in)
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_mass
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag, ultra
    logical, intent(in), optional :: check_conservation
    integer, intent(in), optional :: n_in
    logical :: extreme
    integer :: i, j
    real(default), dimension(0:3) :: p_tot
    character(len=7) :: fmt
    integer :: u
    logical :: yorn
    integer :: n
    extreme = .false.; if (present (ultra)) extreme = ultra
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    n = 2; if (present (n_in)) n = n_in
    p_tot = 0
    yorn = .false.; if (present (check_conservation)) yorn = check_conservation
    do i = 1, size (p)
        if (yorn .and. i > n) then
            forall (j=0:3) p_tot(j) = p_tot(j) - p(i)%p(j)
        else
            forall (j=0:3) p_tot(j) = p_tot(j) + p(i)%p(j)
        end if
        call vector4_write (p(i), u, show_mass=show_mass, &
            testflag=testflag, ultra=ultra)
    end do
    if (extreme) then
        call pac_fmt (fmt, FMT_19, FMT_11, testflag)
    else
        call pac_fmt (fmt, FMT_19, FMT_15, testflag)
    end if
    if (present (testflag)) then
        if (testflag) call pacify (p_tot, 1.E-9_default)
    end if
    write (u, "(A5)") 'Total: '
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x," // fmt // ")") "E = ", p_tot(0)
    write (u, "(1x,A,3(1x," // fmt // "))") "P = ", p_tot(1:)
end subroutine vector4_write_set

```



This computes the quantities

$$\langle ij \rangle = \sqrt{|S_{ij}|} e^{i\phi_{ij}}, [ij] = \sqrt{|S_{ij}|} e^{i\tilde{\phi}_{ij}},$$

with  $S_{ij} = (p_i + p_j)^2$ . The phase space factor  $\phi_{ij}$  is determined by

$$\cos \phi_{ij} = \frac{p_i^1 p_j^+ - p_j^1 p_i^+}{\sqrt{p_i^+ p_j^+ S_{ij}}}, \sin \phi_{ij} = \frac{p_i^2 p_j^+ - p_j^2 p_i^+}{\sqrt{p_i^+ p_j^+ S_{ij}}}.$$

After  $\langle ij \rangle$  has been computed according to these formulae,  $[ij]$  can be obtained by using the relation  $S_{ij} = \langle ij \rangle [ji]$  and taking into account that  $[ij] = -[ji]$ . Thus, a minus-sign has to be applied.

*<Lorentz: public>+≡*

`public :: spinor_product`

*<Lorentz: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine spinor_product (p1, p2, prod1, prod2)
  type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p1, p2
  complex(default), intent(out) :: prod1, prod2
  real(default) :: sij
  complex(default) :: phase
  real(default) :: pp_1, pp_2
  pp_1 = p1%p(0) + p1%p(3)
  pp_2 = p2%p(0) + p2%p(3)
  sij = (p1+p2)**2
  phase = cmplx ((p1%p(1)*pp_2 - p2%p(1)*pp_1)/sqrt (sij*pp_1*pp_2), &
    (p1%p(2)*pp_2 - p2%p(2)*pp_1)/sqrt (sij*pp_1*pp_2), &
    default)

  !!! <ij>
  prod1 = sqrt (sij) * phase
  !!! [ij]
  if (abs(prod1) > 0) then
    prod2 = - sij / prod1
  else
    prod2 = 0
  end if
end subroutine spinor_product
```



## 9.4 Special Physics functions

Here, we declare functions that are specific for the Standard Model, including QCD: fixed and running  $\alpha_s$ , Catani-Seymour dipole terms, loop functions, etc.

To make maximum use of this, all functions, if possible, are declared elemental (or pure, if this is not possible).

```

⟨sm_physics.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

  module sm_physics

    ⟨Use kinds⟩
    use io_units
    use constants
    use unit_tests
    use diagnostics
    use physics_defs
    use lorentz

    ⟨Standard module head⟩

    ⟨SM physics: public⟩

    ⟨SM physics: parameters⟩

    contains

    ⟨SM physics: procedures⟩

  end module sm_physics

```

### 9.4.1 Running $\alpha_s$

Then we define the coefficients of the beta function of QCD (as a reference cf. the Particle Data Group), where  $n_f$  is the number of active flavors in two different schemes:

$$\beta_0 = 11 - \frac{2}{3}n_f \quad (9.5)$$

$$\beta_1 = 51 - \frac{19}{3}n_f \quad (9.6)$$

$$\beta_2 = 2857 - \frac{5033}{9}n_f + \frac{325}{27}n_f^2 \quad (9.7)$$

$$b_0 = \frac{1}{12\pi} (11C_A - 2n_f) \quad (9.8)$$

$$b_1 = \frac{1}{24\pi^2} (17C_A^2 - 5C_A n_f - 3C_F n_f) \quad (9.9)$$

$$b_2 = \frac{1}{(4\pi)^3} \left( \frac{2857}{54} C_A^3 - \frac{1415}{54} C_A^2 n_f - \frac{205}{18} C_A C_F n_f + C_F^2 n_f + \frac{79}{54} C_A n_f * * 2 + \frac{11}{9} C_F n_f * * 2 \right) \quad (9.10)$$



```

<SM physics: public>≡
  public :: beta0, beta1, beta2, coeff_b0, coeff_b1, coeff_b2

<SM physics: procedures>≡
  pure function beta0 (nf)
    real(default), intent(in) :: nf
    real(default) :: beta0
    beta0 = 11.0_default - two/three * nf
  end function beta0

  pure function beta1 (nf)
    real(default), intent(in) :: nf
    real(default) :: beta1
    beta1 = 51.0_default - 19.0_default/three * nf
  end function beta1

  pure function beta2 (nf)
    real(default), intent(in) :: nf
    real(default) :: beta2
    beta2 = 2857.0_default - 5033.0_default / 9.0_default * &
      nf + 325.0_default/27.0_default * nf**2
  end function beta2

  pure function coeff_b0 (nf)
    real(default), intent(in) :: nf
    real(default) :: coeff_b0
    coeff_b0 = (11.0_default * CA - two * nf) / (12.0_default * pi)
  end function coeff_b0

  pure function coeff_b1 (nf)
    real(default), intent(in) :: nf
    real(default) :: coeff_b1
    coeff_b1 = (17.0_default * CA**2 - five * CA * nf - three * CF * nf) / &
      (24.0_default * pi**2)
  end function coeff_b1

  pure function coeff_b2 (nf)
    real(default), intent(in) :: nf
    real(default) :: coeff_b2
    coeff_b2 = (2857.0_default/54.0_default * CA**3 - &
      1415.0_default/54.0_default * &
      CA**2 * nf - 205.0_default/18.0_default * CA*CF*nf &
      + 79.0_default/54.0_default * CA*nf**2 + &
      11.0_default/9.0_default * CF * nf**2) / (four*pi)**3
  end function coeff_b2

```

There should be two versions of running  $\alpha_s$ , one which takes the scale and  $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$  as input, and one which takes the scale and e.g.  $\alpha_s(m_Z)$  as input. Here, we take the one which takes the QCD scale and scale as inputs from the PDG book.

```

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: running_as, running_as_lam

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  pure function running_as (scale, al_mz, mz, order, nf) result (ascale)

```



```

real(default), intent(in) :: scale
real(default), intent(in), optional :: al_mz, nf, mz
integer, intent(in), optional :: order
integer :: ord
real(default) :: az, m_z, as_log, n_f, b0, b1, b2, ascale
real(default) :: as0, as1
if (present (mz)) then
    m_z = mz
else
    m_z = MZ_REF
end if
if (present (order)) then
    ord = order
else
    ord = 0
end if
if (present (al_mz)) then
    az = al_mz
else
    az = ALPHA_QCD_MZ_REF
end if
if (present (nf)) then
    n_f = nf
else
    n_f = 5
end if
b0 = coeff_b0 (n_f)
b1 = coeff_b1 (n_f)
b2 = coeff_b2 (n_f)
as_log = one + b0 * az * log(scale**2/m_z**2)
as0 = az / as_log
as1 = as0 - as0**2 * b1/b0 * log(as_log)
select case (ord)
case (0)
    ascale = as0
case (1)
    ascale = as1
case (2)
    ascale = as1 + as0**3 * (b1**2/b0**2 * ((log(as_log))**2 - &
        log(as_log) + as_log - one) - b2/b0 * (as_log - one))
case default
    ascale = as0
end select
end function running_as

pure function running_as_lam (nf, scale, lambda, order) result (ascale)
real(default), intent(in) :: nf, scale
real(default), intent(in), optional :: lambda
integer, intent(in), optional :: order
real(default) :: lambda_qcd
real(default) :: as0, as1, logmul, b0, b1, b2, ascale
integer :: ord
if (present (lambda)) then
    lambda_qcd = lambda

```



```

else
  lambda_qcd = LAMBDA_QCD_REF
end if
if (present (order)) then
  ord = order
else
  ord = 0
end if
b0 = beta0(nf)
logmul = log(scale**2/lambda_qcd**2)
as0 = four*pi / b0 / logmul
if (ord > 0) then
  b1 = beta1(nf)
  as1 = as0 * (one - two* b1 / b0**2 * log(logmul) / logmul)
end if
select case (ord)
case (0)
  ascale = as0
case (1)
  ascale = as1
case (2)
  b2 = beta2(nf)
  ascale = as1 + as0 * four * b1**2/b0**4/logmul**2 * &
    ((log(logmul) - 0.5_default)**2 + &
    b2*b0/8.0_default/b1**2 - five/four)
case default
  ascale = as0
end select
end function running_as_lam

```

### 9.4.2 Catani-Seymour Parameters

These are fundamental constants of the Catani-Seymour dipole formalism. Since the corresponding parameters for the gluon case depend on the number of flavors which is treated as an argument, there we do have functions and not parameters.

$$\gamma_q = \gamma_{\bar{q}} = \frac{3}{2}C_F \quad \gamma_g = \frac{11}{6}C_A - \frac{2}{3}T_R N_f \quad (9.11)$$

$$K_q = K_{\bar{q}} = \left(\frac{7}{2} - \frac{\pi^2}{6}\right) C_F \quad K_g = \left(\frac{67}{18} - \frac{\pi^2}{6}\right) C_A - \frac{10}{9}T_R N_f \quad (9.12)$$

```

⟨SM physics: parameters⟩≡
real(kind=default), parameter, public :: gamma_q = three/two * CF, &
  k_q = (7.0_default/two - pi**2/6.0_default) * CF

```

```

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
public :: gamma_g, k_g

```

```

⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
elemental function gamma_g (nf) result (gg)
  real(kind=default), intent(in) :: nf
  real(kind=default) :: gg

```



```

      gg = 11.0_default/6.0_default * CA - two/three * TR * nf
end function gamma_g

elemental function k_g (nf) result (kg)
  real(kind=default), intent(in) :: nf
  real(kind=default) :: kg
  kg = (67.0_default/18.0_default - pi**2/6.0_default) * CA - &
      10.0_default/9.0_default * TR * nf
end function k_g

```

### 9.4.3 Mathematical Functions

The dilogarithm. This simplified version is bound to double precision, and restricted to argument values less or equal to unity, so we do not need complex algebra. The wrapper converts it to default precision (which is, of course, a no-op if double=default).

The routine calculates the dilogarithm through mapping on the area where there is a quickly convergent series (adapted from an F77 routine by Hans Kuijf, 1988): Map  $x$  such that  $x$  is not in the neighbourhood of 1. Note that  $|z| = -\ln(1-x)$  is always smaller than 1.10, but  $\frac{1 \cdot 10^{19}}{19!} \text{Bernoulli}_{19} = 2.7 \times 10^{-15}$ .

*<SM physics: public>+≡*  
 public :: Li2

*<SM physics: procedures>+≡*  
 elemental function Li2 (x)  
   use kinds, only: double  
   real(default), intent(in) :: x  
   real(default) :: Li2  
   Li2 = real( Li2\_double (real(x, kind=double)), kind=default)  
end function Li2

*<SM physics: procedures>+≡*  
 elemental function Li2\_double (x) result (Li2)  
   use kinds, only: double  
   real(kind=double), intent(in) :: x  
   real(kind=double) :: Li2  
   real(kind=double), parameter :: pi2\_6 = pi\*\*2/6  
   if (abs(1-x) < tiny\_07) then  
     Li2 = pi2\_6  
   else if (abs(1-x) < 0.5\_double) then  
     Li2 = pi2\_6 - log(1-x) \* log(x) - Li2\_restricted (1-x)  
   else if (abs(x) > 1.d0) then  
     ! Li2 = 0  
     ! call msg\_bug (" Dilogarithm called outside of defined range.")  
     !!! Reactivate Dilogarithm identity  
     Li2 = -pi2\_6 - 0.5\_default \* log(-x) \* log(-x) - Li2\_restricted (1/x)  
   else  
     Li2 = Li2\_restricted (x)  
   end if  
contains  
 elemental function Li2\_restricted (x) result (Li2)



```

      real(kind=double), intent(in) :: x
      real(kind=double) :: Li2
      real(kind=double) :: tmp, z, z2
      z = - log (1-x)
      z2 = z**2
! Horner's rule for the powers z^3 through z^19
      tmp = 43867._double/798._double
      tmp = tmp * z2 /342._double - 3617._double/510._double
      tmp = tmp * z2 /272._double + 7._double/6._double
      tmp = tmp * z2 /210._double - 691._double/2730._double
      tmp = tmp * z2 /156._double + 5._double/66._double
      tmp = tmp * z2 /110._double - 1._double/30._double
      tmp = tmp * z2 / 72._double + 1._double/42._double
      tmp = tmp * z2 / 42._double - 1._double/30._double
      tmp = tmp * z2 / 20._double + 1._double/6._double
! The first three terms of the power series
      Li2 = z2 * z * tmp / 6._double - 0.25_double * z2 + z
    end function Li2_restricted
end function Li2_double

```

#### 9.4.4 Loop Integrals

These functions appear in the calculation of the effective one-loop coupling of a (pseudo)scalar to a vector boson pair.

```

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: faux

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  elemental function faux (x) result (y)
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    complex(default) :: y
    if (1 <= x) then
      y = asin(sqrt(1/x))**2
    else
      y = - 1/4.0_default * (log((1 + sqrt(1 - x))/ &
        (1 - sqrt(1 - x)))) - cmplx (0.0_default, pi, kind=default))**2
    end if
  end function faux

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: fonehalf

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  elemental function fonehalf (x) result (y)
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    complex(default) :: y
    if (abs(x) < eps0) then
      y = 0
    else
      y = - 2.0_default * x * (1 + (1 - x) * faux(x))
    end if
  end function fonehalf

```



```

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: fonehalf_pseudo

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  function fonehalf_pseudo (x) result (y)
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    complex(default) :: y
    if (abs(x) < eps0) then
      y = 0
    else
      y = - 2.0_default * x * faux(x)
    end if
  end function fonehalf_pseudo

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: fone

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  elemental function fone (x) result (y)
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    complex(default) :: y
    if (abs(x) < eps0) then
      y = 2.0_default
    else
      y = 2.0_default + 3.0_default * x + &
        3.0_default * x * (2.0_default - x) * &
        faux(x)
    end if
  end function fone

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: gaux

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  elemental function gaux (x) result (y)
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    complex(default) :: y
    if (1 <= x) then
      y = sqrt(x - 1) * asin(sqrt(1/x))
    else
      y = sqrt(1 - x) * (log((1 + sqrt(1 - x)) / &
        (1 - sqrt(1 - x)))) - &
        cmplx (0.0_default, pi, kind=default)) / 2.0_default
    end if
  end function gaux

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: tri_i1

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  elemental function tri_i1 (a,b) result (y)
    real(default), intent(in) :: a,b
    complex(default) :: y
    if (a < eps0 .or. b < eps0) then

```



```

        y = 0
    else
        y = a*b/2.0_default/(a-b) + a**2 * b**2/2.0_default/(a-b)**2 * &
            (faux(a) - faux(b)) + &
            a**2 * b/(a-b)**2 * (gaux(a) - gaux(b))
    end if
end function tri_i1

```

```

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
public :: tri_i2

```

```

⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
elemental function tri_i2 (a,b) result (y)
    real(default), intent(in) :: a,b
    complex(default) :: y
    if (a < eps0 .or. b < eps0) then
        y = 0
    else
        y = - a * b / 2.0_default / (a-b) * (faux(a) - faux(b))
    end if
end function tri_i2

```

#### 9.4.5 More on $\alpha_s$

These functions are for the running of the strong coupling constants,  $\alpha_s$ .

```

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
public :: run_b0

```

```

⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
elemental function run_b0 (nf) result (bnull)
    integer, intent(in) :: nf
    real(default) :: bnull
    bnull = 33.0_default - 2.0_default * nf
end function run_b0

```

```

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
public :: run_b1

```

```

⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
elemental function run_b1 (nf) result (bone)
    integer, intent(in) :: nf
    real(default) :: bone
    bone = 6.0_default * (153.0_default - 19.0_default * nf)/run_b0(nf)**2
end function run_b1

```

```

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
public :: run_aa

```



```

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  elemental function run_aa (nf) result (aaa)
    integer, intent(in) :: nf
    real(default) :: aaa
    aaa = 12.0_default * PI / run_b0(nf)
  end function run_aa

```

```

<SM physics: pubic functions>≡
  public :: run_bb

```

```

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  elemental function run_bb (nf) result (bbb)
    integer, intent(in) :: nf
    real(default) :: bbb
    bbb = run_b1(nf) / run_aa(nf)
  end function run_bb

```

#### 9.4.6 Functions for Catani-Seymour dipoles

For the automated Catani-Seymour dipole subtraction, we need the following functions.

```

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: ff_dipole

```

```

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine ff_dipole (v_ijk,y_ijk,p_ij,pp_k,p_i,p_j,p_k)
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p_i, p_j, p_k
    type(vector4_t), intent(out) :: p_ij, pp_k
    real(kind=default), intent(out) :: y_ijk
    real(kind=default) :: z_i
    real(kind=default), intent(out) :: v_ijk
    z_i = (p_i*p_k) / ((p_k*p_j) + (p_k*p_i))
    y_ijk = (p_i*p_j) / ((p_i*p_j) + (p_i*p_k) + (p_j*p_k))
    p_ij = p_i + p_j - y_ijk/(1.0_default - y_ijk) * p_k
    pp_k = (1.0/(1.0_default - y_ijk)) * p_k
    !!! We don't multiply by alpha_s right here:
    v_ijk = 8.0_default * PI * CF * &
      (2.0 / (1.0 - z_i*(1.0 - y_ijk)) - (1.0 + z_i))
  end subroutine ff_dipole

```

```

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: fi_dipole

```

```

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine fi_dipole (v_ija,x_ija,p_ij,pp_a,p_i,p_j,p_a)
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p_i, p_j, p_a
    type(vector4_t), intent(out) :: p_ij, pp_a
    real(kind=default), intent(out) :: x_ija
    real(kind=default) :: z_i
    real(kind=default), intent(out) :: v_ija
    z_i = (p_i*p_a) / ((p_a*p_j) + (p_a*p_i))
    x_ija = ((p_i*p_a) + (p_j*p_a) - (p_i*p_j)) &

```



```

      / ((p_i*p_a) + (p_j*p_a))
p_ij = p_i + p_j - (1.0_default - x_ija) * p_a
pp_a = x_ija * p_a
!!! We don't not multiply by alpha_s right here:
v_ija = 8.0_default * PI * CF * &
      (2.0 / (1.0 - z_i + (1.0 - x_ija)) - (1.0 + z_i)) / x_ija
end subroutine fi_dipole

```

```

<SM physics: public>+≡
public :: if_dipole

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
pure subroutine if_dipole (v_kja,u_j,p_aj,pp_k,p_k,p_j,p_a)
  type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p_k, p_j, p_a
  type(vector4_t), intent(out) :: p_aj, pp_k
  real(kind=default), intent(out) :: u_j
  real(kind=default) :: x_kja
  real(kind=default), intent(out) :: v_kja
  u_j = (p_a*p_j) / ((p_a*p_j) + (p_a*p_k))
  x_kja = ((p_a*p_k) + (p_a*p_j) - (p_j*p_k)) &
    / ((p_a*p_j) + (p_a*p_k))
  p_aj = x_kja * p_a
  pp_k = p_k + p_j - (1.0_default - x_kja) * p_a
  v_kja = 8.0_default * PI * CF * &
    (2.0 / (1.0 - x_kja + u_j) - (1.0 + x_kja)) / x_kja
end subroutine if_dipole

```

This function depends on a variable number of final state particles whose kinematics all get changed by the initial-initial dipole insertion.

```

<SM physics: public>+≡
public :: ii_dipole

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
pure subroutine ii_dipole (v_jab,v_j,p_in,p_out,flag_1or2)
  type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p_in
  type(vector4_t), dimension(size(p_in)-1), intent(out) :: p_out
  logical, intent(in) :: flag_1or2
  real(kind=default), intent(out) :: v_j
  real(kind=default), intent(out) :: v_jab
  type(vector4_t) :: p_a, p_b, p_j
  type(vector4_t) :: k, kk
  type(vector4_t) :: p_aj
  real(kind=default) :: x_jab
  integer :: i
  !!! flag_1or2 decides whether this a 12 or 21 dipole
  if (flag_1or2) then
    p_a = p_in(1)
    p_b = p_in(2)
  else
    p_b = p_in(1)
    p_a = p_in(2)
  end if
  !!! We assume that the unresolved particle has always the last
  !!! momentum

```



```

p_j = p_in(size(p_in))
x_jab = ((p_a*p_b) - (p_a*p_j) - (p_b*p_j)) / (p_a*p_b)
v_j = (p_a*p_j) / (p_a * p_b)
p_aj = x_jab * p_a
k = p_a + p_b - p_j
kk = p_aj + p_b
do i = 3, size(p_in)-1
  p_out(i) = p_in(i) - 2.0*((k+kk)*p_in(i))/((k+kk)*(k+kk)) * (k+kk) + &
    (2.0 * (k*p_in(i)) / (k*k)) * kk
end do
if (flag_1or2) then
  p_out(1) = p_aj
  p_out(2) = p_b
else
  p_out(1) = p_b
  p_out(2) = p_aj
end if
v_jab = 8.0_default * PI * CF * &
  (2.0 / (1.0 - x_jab) - (1.0 + x_jab)) / x_jab
end subroutine ii_dipole

```

#### 9.4.7 Distributions for integrated dipoles and such

Note that the following formulae are only meaningful for  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ .

The Dirac delta distribution, modified for Monte-Carlo sampling, centered at  $x = 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ :

```

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: delta

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  elemental function delta (x,eps) result (z)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x, eps
    real(kind=default) :: z
    if (x > one - eps) then
      z = one / eps
    else
      z = 0
    end if
  end function delta

```

The  $+$ -distribution,  $P_+(x) = \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)_+$ , for the regularization of soft-collinear singularities. The constant part for the Monte-Carlo sampling is the integral over the splitting function divided by the weight for the WHIZARD numerical integration over the interval.

```

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: plus_distr

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  elemental function plus_distr (x,eps) result (plused)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x, eps
    real(kind=default) :: plused
    if (x > one - eps) then
      plused = log(eps) / eps
    end if
  end function plus_distr

```



```

else
  plusd = one / (one - x)
end if
end function plus_distr

```

The splitting function in  $D = 4$  dimensions, regularized as  $+$ -distributions if necessary:

$$P^{qq}(x) = P^{\bar{q}q}(x) = C_F \cdot \left( \frac{1+x^2}{1-x} \right)_+ \quad (9.13)$$

$$P^{qg}(x) = P^{\bar{q}g}(x) = C_F \cdot \frac{1+(1-x)^2}{x} \quad (9.14)$$

$$P^{gq}(x) = P^{g\bar{q}}(x) = T_R \cdot [x^2 + (1-x)^2] \quad (9.15)$$

$$P^{gg}(x) = 2C_A \left[ \left( \frac{1}{1-x} \right)_+ + \frac{1-x}{x} - 1 + x(1-x) \right] \\ + \delta(1-x) \left( \frac{11}{6}C_A - \frac{2}{3}N_f T_R \right) \quad (9.16)$$

Since the number of flavors summed over in the gluon splitting function might depend on the physics case under consideration, it is implemented as an input variable.

```

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: pqq

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  elemental function pqq (x,eps) result (pqqx)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x, eps
    real(kind=default) :: pqqx
    if (x > (1.0_default - eps)) then
      pqqx = (eps - one) / two + two * log(eps) / eps - &
        three * (eps - one) / eps / two
    else
      pqqx = (one + x**2) / (one - x)
    end if
    pqqx = CF * pqqx
  end function pqq

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: pgq

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  elemental function pgq (x) result (pgqx)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x
    real(kind=default) :: pgqx
    pgqx = TR * (x**2 + (one - x)**2)
  end function pgq

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: pqg

```



```

⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
  elemental function pqg (x) result (pqgx)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x
    real(kind=default) :: pqgx
    pqgx = CF * (one + (one - x)**2) / x
  end function pqg

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
  public :: pqg

⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
  elemental function pgg (x, nf, eps) result (pggx)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x, nf, eps
    real(kind=default) :: pggx
    pggx = two * CA * ( plus_distr (x, eps) + (one-x)/x - one + &
                        x*(one-x)) + delta (x, eps) * gamma_g(nf)
  end function pgg

```

For the  $qq$  and  $gg$  cases, there exist “regularized” versions of the splitting functions:

$$P_{\text{reg}}^{qq}(x) = -C_F \cdot (1 + x) \quad (9.17)$$

$$P_{\text{reg}}^{gg}(x) = 2C_A \left[ \frac{1-x}{x} - 1 + x(1-x) \right] \quad (9.18)$$

```

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
  public :: pqq_reg

⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
  elemental function pqq_reg (x) result (pqqregx)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x
    real(kind=default) :: pqqregx
    pqqregx = - CF * (one + x)
  end function pqq_reg

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
  public :: pgg_reg

⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
  elemental function pgg_reg (x) result (pggregx)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x
    real(kind=default) :: pggregx
    pggregx = two * CA * ((one - x)/x - one + x*(one - x))
  end function pgg_reg

```

Here, we collect the expressions needed for integrated Catani-Seymour dipoles, and the so-called flavor kernels. We always distinguish between the “ordinary” Catani-Seymour version, and the one including a phase-space slicing parameter,  $\alpha$ .



The standard flavor kernels  $\overline{K}^{ab}$  are:

$$\overline{K}^{qg}(x) = \overline{K}^{\bar{q}g}(x) = P^{qg}(x) \log((1-x)/x) + CF \times x \quad (9.19)$$

$$\overline{K}^{gg}(x) = \overline{K}^{g\bar{q}}(x) = P^{gq}(x) \log((1-x)/x) + TR \times 2x(1-x) \quad (9.20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{K}^{qq} = & C_F \left[ \left( \frac{2}{1-x} \log \frac{1-x}{x} \right)_+ - (1+x) \log((1-x)/x) + (1-x) \right] \\ & - (5 - \pi^2) \cdot C_F \cdot \delta(1-x) \end{aligned} \quad (9.21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{K}^{gq} = & 2C_A \left[ \left( \frac{1}{1-x} \log \frac{1-x}{x} \right)_+ + \left( \frac{1-x}{x} - 1 + x(1-x) \right) \log((1-x)/x) \right] \\ & - \delta(1-x) \left[ \left( \frac{50}{9} - \pi^2 \right) C_A - \frac{16}{9} T_R N_f \right] \end{aligned} \quad (9.22)$$

```
<SM physics: public>+≡
public :: kbarqg
```

```
<SM physics: procedures>+≡
function kbarqg (x) result (kbarqgx)
  real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x
  real(kind=default) :: kbarqgx
  kbarqgx = pqg(x) * log((one-x)/x) + CF * x
end function kbarqg
```

```
<SM physics: public>+≡
public :: kbarqq
```

```
<SM physics: procedures>+≡
function kbarqq (x) result (kbarqqx)
  real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x
  real(kind=default) :: kbarqqx
  kbarqqx = pgq(x) * log((one-x)/x) + two * TR * x * (one - x)
end function kbarqq
```

```
<SM physics: public>+≡
public :: kbarqq
```

```
<SM physics: procedures>+≡
function kbarqq (x,eps) result (kbarqqx)
  real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x, eps
  real(kind=default) :: kbarqqx
  kbarqqx = CF*(log_plus_distr(x,eps) - (one+x) * log((one-x)/x) + (one - &
    x) - (five - pi**2) * delta(x,eps))
end function kbarqq
```

```
<SM physics: public>+≡
public :: kbargg
```

```
<SM physics: procedures>+≡
function kbargg (x,eps,nf) result (kbarggx)
  real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x, eps, nf
  real(kind=default) :: kbarggx
  kbarggx = CA * (log_plus_distr(x,eps) + two * ((one-x)/x - one + &
```



```

x*(one-x) * log((1-x)/x))) - delta(x,eps) * &
((50.0_default/9.0_default - pi**2) * CA - &
16.0_default/9.0_default * TR * nf)
end function kbargg

```

The  $\tilde{K}$  are used when two identified hadrons participate:

$$\tilde{K}^{ab}(x) = P_{\text{reg}}^{ab}(x) \cdot \log(1-x) + \delta^{ab} \mathbf{T}_a^2 \left[ \left( \frac{2}{1-x} \log(1-x) \right)_+ - \frac{\pi^2}{3} \delta(1-x) \right] \quad (9.23)$$

```

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: ktildeqq

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  function ktildeqq (x,eps) result (ktildeqqx)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x, eps
    real(kind=default) :: ktildeqqx
    ktildeqqx = pqq_reg (x) * log(one-x) + CF * ( - log2_plus_distr (x,eps) &
      - pi**2/three * delta(x,eps))
  end function ktildeqq

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: ktildeqq

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  function ktildeqq (x,eps) result (ktildeqqx)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x, eps
    real(kind=default) :: ktildeqqx
    ktildeqqx = pqq (x) * log(one-x)
  end function ktildeqq

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: ktildegg

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  function ktildegg (x,eps) result (ktildeggx)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x, eps
    real(kind=default) :: ktildeggx
    ktildeggx = pgg (x) * log(one-x)
  end function ktildegg

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: ktildegg

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  function ktildegg (x,eps) result (ktildeggx)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x, eps
    real(kind=default) :: ktildeggx
    ktildeggx = pgg_reg (x) * log(one-x) + CA * ( - &
      log2_plus_distr (x,eps) - pi**2/three * delta(x,eps))
  end function ktildegg

```



The insertion operator might not be necessary for a GOLEM interface but is demanded by the Les Houches NLO accord. It is a three-dimensional array, where the index always gives the inverse power of the DREG expansion parameter,  $\epsilon$ .

```

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: insert_q

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  pure function insert_q ()
    real(kind=default), dimension(0:2) :: insert_q
    insert_q(0) = gamma_q + k_q - pi**2/three * CF
    insert_q(1) = gamma_q
    insert_q(2) = CF
  end function insert_q

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: insert_g

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  pure function insert_g (nf)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: nf
    real(kind=default), dimension(0:2) :: insert_g
    insert_g(0) = gamma_g (nf) + k_g (nf) - pi**2/three * CA
    insert_g(1) = gamma_g (nf)
    insert_g(2) = CA
  end function insert_g

```

For better convergence, one can exclude regions of phase space with a slicing parameter from the dipole subtraction procedure. First of all, the  $K$  functions get modified:

$$K_i(\alpha) = K_i - \mathbf{T}_i^2 \log^2 \alpha + \gamma_i(\alpha - 1 - \log \alpha) \quad (9.24)$$

```

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: k_q_al, k_g_al

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  pure function k_q_al (alpha)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: alpha
    real(kind=default) :: k_q_al
    k_q_al = k_q - CF * (log(alpha))**2 + gamma_q * &
      (alpha - one - log(alpha))
  end function k_q_al

  pure function k_g_al (alpha, nf)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: alpha, nf
    real(kind=default) :: k_g_al
    k_g_al = k_g (nf) - CA * (log(alpha))**2 + gamma_g (nf) * &
      (alpha - one - log(alpha))
  end function k_g_al

```

The  $+$ -distribution, but with a phase-space slicing parameter,  $\alpha$ ,  $P_{1-\alpha}(x) = \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)_{1-x}$ . Since we need the fatal error message here, this function cannot be elemental.

```

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: plus_distr_al

```



```

⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
function plus_distr_al (x,alpha,eps) result (plusd_al)
  real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x,  eps, alpha
  real(kind=default) :: plusd_al
  if ((one - alpha) >= (one - eps)) then
    plusd_al = zero
    call msg_fatal ('sm_physics, plus_distr_al: alpha and epsilon chosen wrongly')
  elseif (x < (1.0_default - alpha)) then
    plusd_al = 0
  else if (x > (1.0_default - eps)) then
    plusd_al = log(eps/alpha)/eps
  else
    plusd_al = one/(one-x)
  end if
end function plus_distr_al

```

Introducing phase-space slicing parameters, these standard flavor kernels  $\overline{K}^{ab}$  become:

$$\overline{K}_\alpha^{qg}(x) = \overline{K}_\alpha^{\bar{q}g}(x) = P^{qg}(x) \log(\alpha(1-x)/x) + C_F \times x \quad (9.25)$$

$$\overline{K}_\alpha^{gq}(x) = \overline{K}_\alpha^{g\bar{q}}(x) = P^{gq}(x) \log(\alpha(1-x)/x) + T_R \times 2x(1-x) \quad (9.26)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{K}_\alpha^{qq} = & C_F(1-x) + P_{\text{reg}}^{qq}(x) \log \frac{\alpha(1-x)}{x} \\ & + C_F \delta(1-x) \log^2 \alpha + C_F \left( \frac{2}{1-x} \log \frac{1-x}{x} \right)_+ \\ & - \left( \gamma_q + K_q(\alpha) - \frac{5}{6} \pi^2 C_F \right) \cdot \delta(1-x) C_F \left[ + \frac{2}{1-x} \log \left( \frac{\alpha(2-x)}{1+\alpha-x} \right) - \theta(1-\alpha-x) \cdot \left( \frac{2}{1-x} \right) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (9.27)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{K}_\alpha^{gg} = & P_{\text{reg}}^{gg}(x) \log \frac{\alpha(1-x)}{x} + C_A \delta(1-x) \log^2 \alpha \\ & + C_A \left( \frac{2}{1-x} \log \frac{1-x}{x} \right)_+ - \left( \gamma_g + K_g(\alpha) - \frac{5}{6} \pi^2 C_A \right) \cdot \delta(1-x) C_A \left[ + \frac{2}{1-x} \log \left( \frac{\alpha(2-x)}{1+\alpha-x} \right) - \theta(1-\alpha-x) \cdot \left( \frac{2}{1-x} \right) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (9.28)$$

```

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
public :: kbarqg_al

⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
function kbarqg_al (x,alpha,eps) result (kbarqgx)
  real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x, alpha, eps
  real(kind=default) :: kbarqgx
  kbarqgx = pqg (x) * log(alpha*(one-x)/x) + CF * x
end function kbarqg_al

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
public :: kbargq_al

⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
function kbargq_al (x,alpha,eps) result (kbargqx)
  real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x, alpha, eps
  real(kind=default) :: kbargqx
  kbargqx = pgq (x) * log(alpha*(one-x)/x) + two * TR * x * (one-x)
end function kbargq_al

```



```

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
  public :: kbarqq_al
⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
  function kbarqq_al (x,alpha,eps) result (kbarqqx)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x, alpha, eps
    real(kind=default) :: kbarqqx
    kbarqqx = CF * (one - x) + pqq_reg(x) * log(alpha*(one-x)/x) &
      + CF * log_plus_distr(x,eps) &
      - (gamma_q + k_q_al(alpha) - CF * &
        five/6.0_default * pi**2 - CF * (log(alpha))**2) * &
        delta(x,eps) + &
        CF * two/(one -x)*log(alpha*(two-x)/(one+alpha-x))
    if (x < (one-alpha)) then
      kbarqqx = kbarqqx - CF * two/(one-x) * log((two-x)/(one-x))
    end if
  end function kbarqq_al

```

```

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
  public :: kbargg_al
⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
  function kbargg_al (x,alpha,eps,nf) result (kbarggx)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x, alpha, eps, nf
    real(kind=default) :: kbarggx
    kbarggx = pgg_reg(x) * log(alpha*(one-x)/x) &
      + CA * log_plus_distr(x,eps) &
      - (gamma_g(nf) + k_g_al(alpha,nf) - CA * &
        five/6.0_default * pi**2 - CA * (log(alpha))**2) * &
        delta(x,eps) + &
        CA * two/(one -x)*log(alpha*(two-x)/(one+alpha-x))
    if (x < (one-alpha)) then
      kbarggx = kbarggx - CA * two/(one-x) * log((two-x)/(one-x))
    end if
  end function kbargg_al

```

The  $\tilde{K}$  flavor kernels in the presence of a phase-space slicing parameter, are:

$$\tilde{K}^{ab}(x, \alpha) = P^{qq, \text{reg}}(x) \log \frac{1-x}{\alpha} + \dots \quad (9.29)$$

```

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
  public :: ktildeqq_al
⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
  function ktildeqq_al (x,alpha,eps) result (ktildeqqx)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x, eps, alpha
    real(kind=default) :: ktildeqqx
    ktildeqqx = pqq_reg(x) * log((one-x)/alpha) + CF*( &
      - log2_plus_distr_al(x,alpha,eps) - Pi**2/three * delta(x,eps) &
      + (one+x**2)/(one-x) * log(min(one,(alpha/(one-x)))) &
      + two/(one-x) * log((one+alpha-x)/alpha))
    if (x > (one-alpha)) then
      ktildeqqx = ktildeqqx - CF*two/(one-x)*log(two-x)
    end if
  end function ktildeqq_al

```



This is a logarithmic +-distribution,  $\left(\frac{\log((1-x)/x)}{1-x}\right)_+$ . For the sampling, we need the integral over this function over the incomplete sampling interval  $[0, 1 - \epsilon]$ , which is  $\log^2(x) + 2Li_2(x) - \frac{\pi^2}{3}$ . As this function is negative definite for  $\epsilon > 0.1816$ , we take a hard upper limit for that sampling parameter, irrespective of the fact what the user chooses.

```

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
  public :: log_plus_distr

⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
  function log_plus_distr (x,eps) result (lpd)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x, eps
    real(kind=default) :: lpd, eps2
    eps2 = min (eps, 0.1816_default)
    if (x > (1.0_default - eps2)) then
      lpd = ((log(eps2))**2 + two*Li2(eps2) - pi**2/three)/eps2
    else
      lpd = two*log((one-x)/x)/(one-x)
    end if
  end function log_plus_distr

```

Logarithmic +-distribution,  $2\left(\frac{\log(1/(1-x))}{1-x}\right)_+$ .

```

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
  public :: log2_plus_distr

⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
  function log2_plus_distr (x,eps) result (lpd)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x, eps
    real(kind=default) :: lpd
    if (x > (1.0_default - eps)) then
      lpd = - (log(eps))**2/eps
    else
      lpd = two*log(one/(one-x))/(one-x)
    end if
  end function log2_plus_distr

```

Logarithmic +-distribution with phase-space slicing parameter,  $2\left(\frac{\log(1/(1-x))}{1-x}\right)_{1-\alpha}$ .

```

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
  public :: log2_plus_distr_al

⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
  function log2_plus_distr_al (x,alpha,eps) result (lpd_al)
    real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x, eps, alpha
    real(kind=default) :: lpd_al
    if ((one - alpha) >= (one - eps)) then
      lpd_al = zero
      call msg_fatal ('alpha and epsilon chosen wrongly')
    elseif (x < (one - alpha)) then
      lpd_al = 0
    elseif (x > (1.0_default - eps)) then
      lpd_al = - ((log(eps))**2 - (log(alpha))**2)/eps
    else
      lpd_al = two*log(one/(one-x))/(one-x)
    end if
  end function log2_plus_distr_al

```



```

end if
end function log2_plus_distr_al

```

### 9.4.8 Splitting Functions

Analogue to the regularized distributions of the last subsection, we give here the unregularized splitting functions, relevant for the parton shower algorithm. We can use this unregularized version since there will be a cut-off  $\epsilon$  that ensures that  $\{z, 1 - z\} > \epsilon(t)$ . This cut-off separates resolvable from unresolvable emissions.  $p_{xxx}$  are the kernels that are summed over helicity:

```

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
  public :: p_qqg
  public :: p_gqq
  public :: p_ggg

q → qq
⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
  elemental function p_qqg (z) result (P)
    real(default), intent(in) :: z
    real(default) :: P
    P = CF * (one + z**2) / (one - z)
  end function p_qqg

g → q $\bar{q}$ 
⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
  elemental function p_gqq (z) result (P)
    real(default), intent(in) :: z
    real(default) :: P
    P = TR * (z**2 + (one - z)**2)
  end function p_gqq

g → gg
⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
  elemental function p_ggg (z) result (P)
    real(default), intent(in) :: z
    real(default) :: P
    P = NC * ((one - z) / z + z / (one - z) + z * (one - z))
  end function p_ggg

```

Analytically integrated splitting kernels:

```

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
  public :: integral_over_p_qqg
  public :: integral_over_p_gqq
  public :: integral_over_p_ggg

⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
  pure function integral_over_p_qqg (zmin, zmax) result (integral)
    real(default), intent(in) :: zmin, zmax
    real(default) :: integral
    integral = (two / three) * (- zmax**2 + zmin**2 - &
      two * (zmax - zmin) + four * log((one - zmin) / (one - zmax)))
  end function integral_over_p_qqg

```



```

pure function integral_over_p_gqq (zmin, zmax) result (integral)
  real(default), intent(in) :: zmin, zmax
  real(default) :: integral
  integral = 0.5_default * ((two / three) * &
    (zmax**3 - zmin**3) - (zmax**2 - zmin**2) + (zmax - zmin))
end function integral_over_p_gqq

pure function integral_over_p_ggg (zmin, zmax) result (integral)
  real(default), intent(in) :: zmin, zmax
  real(default) :: integral
  integral = three * ((log(zmax) - two * zmax - &
    log(one - zmax) + zmax**2 / two - zmax**3 / three) - &
    (log(zmin) - zmin - zmin - log(one - zmin) + zmin**2 &
    / two - zmin**3 / three) )
end function integral_over_p_ggg

```

We can also use (massless) helicity dependent splitting functions:

*<SM physics: public>+≡*

```
public :: p_qqg_pol
```

$q_a \rightarrow q_b g_c$ , the helicity of the quark is not changed by gluon emission and the gluon is preferably polarized in the branching plane ( $l_c = 1$ ):

*<SM physics: procedures>+≡*

```

elemental function p_qqg_pol (z, l_a, l_b, l_c) result (P)
  real(default), intent(in) :: z
  integer, intent(in) :: l_a, l_b, l_c
  real(default) :: P
  if (l_a /= l_b) then
    P = zero
    return
  end if
  if (l_c == -1) then
    P = one - z
  else
    P = (one + z)**2 / (one - z)
  end if
  P = P * CF
end function p_qqg_pol

```

#### 9.4.9 Top width

In order to produce sensible results, the widths have to be recomputed for each parameter and order. We start with the LO-expression for the top width given by the decay  $t \rightarrow W^+, b$ , cf. doi:10.1016/0550-3213(91)90530-B:

The analytic formula given there is

$$\Gamma = \frac{G_F m_t^2}{16\sqrt{2}\pi} \left[ \mathcal{F}_0(\varepsilon, \xi^{-1/2}) - \frac{2\alpha_s}{3\pi} \mathcal{F}_1(\varepsilon, \xi^{-1/2}) \right],$$



with

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}_0 &= \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2} f_0, \\ f_0 &= 4 \left[ (1 - \varepsilon^2)^2 + w^2(1 + \varepsilon^2) - 2w^4 \right], \\ \lambda &= 1 + w^4 + \varepsilon^4 - 2(w^2 + \varepsilon^2 + w^2\varepsilon^2).\end{aligned}$$

Defining

$$u_q = \frac{1 + \varepsilon^2 - w^2 - \lambda^{1/2}}{1 + \varepsilon^2 - w^2 + \lambda^{1/2}}$$

and

$$u_w = \frac{1 - \varepsilon^2 + w^2 - \lambda^{1/2}}{1 - \varepsilon^2 + w^2 + \lambda^{1/2}}$$

the factor  $\mathcal{F}_1$  can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}_1 &= \frac{1}{2} f_0 (1 + \varepsilon^2 - w^2) \left[ \pi^2 + 2Li_2(u_w) - 2Li_2(1 - u_w) - 4Li_2(u_q) \right. \\ &\quad - 4Li_2(u_q u_w) + \log\left(\frac{1 - u_q}{w^2}\right) \log(1 - u_q) + \log^2(1 - u_q u_w) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4} \log^2\left(\frac{w^2}{u_w}\right) - \log(u_w) \log\left[\frac{(1 - u_q u_w)^2}{1 - u_q}\right] - 2 \log(u_q) \log[(1 - u_q)(1 - u_q u_w)] \\ &\quad - \sqrt{\lambda} f_0 (2 \log(w) + 3 \log(\varepsilon) - 2 \log \lambda) \\ &\quad + 4(1 - \varepsilon) \left[ (1 - \varepsilon^2)^2 + w^2(1 + \varepsilon^2) - 4w^4 \right] \log(u_w) \\ &\quad \left. \left[ (3 - \varepsilon^2 + 11\varepsilon^4 - \varepsilon^6) + w^2(6 - 12\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon^4) - w^4(21 + 5\varepsilon^2) + 12w^6 \right] \log(u_q) \right. \\ &\quad \left. 6\sqrt{\lambda}(1 - \varepsilon^2)(1 + \varepsilon^2 - w^2) \log(\varepsilon) + \sqrt{\lambda} [-5 + 22\varepsilon^2 - 5\varepsilon^4 - 9w^2(1 + \varepsilon^2) + 6w^4] \right].\end{aligned}$$

*<SM physics: public>+≡*

`public :: top_width_sm_lo`

*<SM physics: procedures>+≡*

```
elemental function top_width_sm_lo (alpha, sinthw, vtb, mtop, mw, mb) &
    result (gamma)
    real(default) :: gamma
    real(default), intent(in) :: alpha, sinthw, vtb, mtop, mw, mb
    real(default) :: kappa
    kappa = sqrt ((mtop**2 - (mw + mb)**2) * (mtop**2 - (mw - mb)**2))
    gamma = alpha / four * mtop / (two * sinthw**2) * &
        vtb**2 * kappa / mtop**2 * &
        ((mtop**2 + mb**2) / (two * mtop**2) + &
        (mtop**2 - mb**2)**2 / (two * mtop**2 * mw**2) - &
        mw**2 / mtop**2)
end function top_width_sm_lo
```

*<SM physics: public>+≡*

`public :: g_mu_from_alpha`

*<SM physics: procedures>+≡*

```
elemental function g_mu_from_alpha (alpha, mw, sinthw) result (g_mu)
    real(default) :: g_mu
    real(default), intent(in) :: alpha, mw, sinthw
    g_mu = pi * alpha / sqrt(two) / mw**2 / sinthw**2
end function g_mu_from_alpha
```



```

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
  public :: alpha_from_g_mu

⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
  elemental function alpha_from_g_mu (g_mu, mw, sinhw) result (alpha)
    real(default) :: alpha
    real(default), intent(in) :: g_mu, mw, sinhw
    alpha = g_mu * sqrt(two) / pi * mw**2 * sinhw**2
  end function alpha_from_g_mu

```

Cf. (3.3)-(3.7) in 1207.5018.

```

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
  public :: top_width_sm_qcd_nlo_massless_b

⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
  elemental function top_width_sm_qcd_nlo_massless_b &
    (alpha, sinhw, mtop, mw, alphas) result (gamma)
    real(default) :: gamma
    real(default), intent(in) :: alpha, sinhw, mtop, mw, alphas
    real(default) :: prefac, g_mu, w2
    g_mu = g_mu_from_alpha (alpha, mw, sinhw)
    prefac = g_mu * mtop**3 / (16 * sqrt(two) * pi)
    w2 = mw**2 / mtop**2
    gamma = prefac * (f0 (w2) - (two * alphas) / (3 * Pi) * f1 (w2))
  end function top_width_sm_qcd_nlo_massless_b

```

```

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
  public :: f0

⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
  elemental function f0 (w2) result (f)
    real(default) :: f
    real(default), intent(in) :: w2
    f = two * (one - w2)**2 * (1 + 2 * w2)
  end function f0

```

```

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
  public :: f1

⟨SM physics: procedures⟩+≡
  elemental function f1 (w2) result (f)
    real(default) :: f
    real(default), intent(in) :: w2
    f = f0 (w2) * (pi**2 + two * Li2 (w2) - two * Li2 (one - w2)) &
      + four * w2 * (one - w2 - two * w2**2) * log (w2) &
      + two * (one - w2)**2 * (five + four * w2) * log (one - w2) &
      - (one - w2) * (five + 9 * w2 - 6 * w2**2)
  end function f1

```

Basically, the same as above but with  $m_b$  dependence, cf. Jezabek / Kuehn 1989.

```

⟨SM physics: public⟩+≡
  public :: top_width_sm_qcd_nlo

```



```

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  elemental function top_width_sm_qcd_nlo &
    (alpha, sinthw, mtop, mw, mb, alphas) result (gamma)
    real(default) :: gamma
    real(default), intent(in) :: alpha, sinthw, mtop, mw, mb, alphas
    real(default) :: prefac, g_mu, eps2, i_xi
    g_mu = g_mu_from_alpha (alpha, mw, sinthw)
    prefac = g_mu * mtop**3 / (16 * sqrt(two) * pi)
    eps2 = (mb / mtop)**2
    i_xi = (mw / mtop)**2
    gamma = prefac * (ff0 (eps2, i_xi) - &
      (two * alphas) / (3 * Pi) * ff1 (eps2, i_xi))
  end function top_width_sm_qcd_nlo

```

```

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: ff0

```

```

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  elemental function ff0 (eps2, w2) result (f)
    real(default) :: f
    real(default), intent(in) :: eps2, w2
    f = one / two * sqrt(ff_lambda (eps2, w2)) * ff_f0 (eps2, w2)
  end function ff0

```

```

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: ff_f0

```

```

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  elemental function ff_f0 (eps2, w2) result (f)
    real(default) :: f
    real(default), intent(in) :: eps2, w2
    f = four * ((1 - eps2)**2 + w2 * (1 + eps2) - 2 * w2**2)
  end function ff_f0

```

```

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: ff_lambda

```

```

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  elemental function ff_lambda (eps2, w2) result (l)
    real(default) :: l
    real(default), intent(in) :: eps2, w2
    l = one + w2**2 + eps2**2 - two * (w2 + eps2 + w2 * eps2)
  end function ff_lambda

```

```

<SM physics: public>+≡
  public :: ff1

```

```

<SM physics: procedures>+≡
  elemental function ff1 (eps2, w2) result (f)
    real(default) :: f
    real(default), intent(in) :: eps2, w2
    real(default) :: uq, uw, sq_lam, fff
    sq_lam = sqrt (ff_lambda (eps2, w2))
    fff = ff_f0 (eps2, w2)

```



```

uw = (one - eps2 + w2 - sq_lam) / &
      (one - eps2 + w2 + sq_lam)
uq = (one + eps2 - w2 - sq_lam) / &
      (one + eps2 - w2 + sq_lam)
f = one / two * fff * (one + eps2 - w2) * &
  (pi**2 + two * Li2 (uw) - two * Li2 (one - uw) - four * Li2 (uq) &
    - four * Li2 (uq * uw) + log ((one - uq) / w2) * log (one - uq) &
    - log (one - uq * uw)**2 + one / four * log (w2 / uw)**2 &
    - log (uw) * log ((one - uq * uw)**2 / (one - uq)) &
    - two * log (uq) * log ((one - uq) * (one - uq * uw))) &
  - sq_lam * fff * (two * log (sqrt (w2)) &
    + three * log (sqrt (eps2)) - two * log (sq_lam**2)) &
  + four * (one - eps2) * ((one - eps2)**2 + w2 * (one + eps2) &
    - four * w2**2) * log (uw) &
  + (three - eps2 + 11 * eps2**2 - eps2**3 + w2 * &
    (6 - 12 * eps2 + 2 * eps2**2) - w2**2 * (21 + five * eps2) &
    + 12 * w2**3) * log (uq) &
  + 6 * sq_lam * (one - eps2) * &
    (one + eps2 - w2) * log (sqrt (eps2)) &
  + sq_lam * (- five + 22 * eps2 - five * eps2**2 - 9 * w2 * &
    (one + eps2) + 6 * w2**2)
end function ff1

```

#### 9.4.10 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

`<sm_physics_ut.f90>`≡  
*<File header>*

```

module sm_physics_ut
  use unit_tests
  use sm_physics_uti

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<SM physics: public test>*

contains

*<SM physics: test driver>*

```

end module sm_physics_ut

```

`<sm_physics_uti.f90>`≡  
*<File header>*

```

module sm_physics_uti

```

*<Use kinds>*

```

  use unit_tests, only: nearly_equal, vanishes, assert, assert_equal
  use format_defs, only: FMT_15
  use constants

```



```

        use sm_physics

        <Standard module head>

        <SM physics: test declarations>

        contains

        <SM physics: tests>

        end module sm_physics_util

API: driver for the unit tests below.
<SM physics: public test>≡
    public :: sm_physics_test
<SM physics: test driver>≡
    subroutine sm_physics_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
        <SM physics: execute tests>
    end subroutine sm_physics_test

```

## Splitting functions

```

<SM physics: execute tests>≡
    call test (sm_physics_1, "sm_physics_1", &
        "Splitting functions", &
        u, results)

<SM physics: test declarations>≡
    public :: sm_physics_1

<SM physics: tests>≡
    subroutine sm_physics_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        real(default) :: z = 0.75_default

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sm_physics_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: check analytic properties"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Splitting functions:"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call assert (u, vanishes (p_qqg_pol (z, +1, -1, +1)), "+-+")
        call assert (u, vanishes (p_qqg_pol (z, +1, -1, -1)), "+--")
        call assert (u, vanishes (p_qqg_pol (z, -1, +1, +1)), "-++")
        call assert (u, vanishes (p_qqg_pol (z, -1, +1, -1)), "-+-")

        !call assert (u, nearly_equal ( &
            !p_qqg_pol (z, +1, +1, -1) + p_qqg_pol (z, +1, +1, +1), &
            !p_qqg (z)), "pol sum")

        write (u, "(A)")
    end subroutine sm_physics_1

```



```

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sm_physics_1"

end subroutine sm_physics_1

```

## Top width

```

<SM physics: execute tests>+≡
    call test(sm_physics_2, "sm_physics_2", &
              "Top width", u, results)

<SM physics: test declarations>+≡
    public :: sm_physics_2

<SM physics: tests>+≡
    subroutine sm_physics_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        real(default) :: mtop, mw, mz, mb, g_mu, sinthw, alpha, vtb, gamma0
        real(default) :: w2, alphas, alphas_mz, gamma1
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sm_physics_2"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: Check different top width computations"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Values from [[1207.5018]] (massless b)"
        mtop = 172.0
        mw = 80.399
        mz = 91.1876
        mb = zero
        mb = 0.00001
        g_mu = 1.16637E-5
        sinthw = sqrt(one - mw**2 / mz**2)
        alpha = alpha_from_g_mu (g_mu, mw, sinthw)
        vtb = one
        w2 = mw**2 / mtop**2

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Check Li2 implementation"
        call assert_equal (u, Li2(w2), 0.2317566263959552_default, &
                          "Li2(w2)", rel_smallness=1.0E-6_default)
        call assert_equal (u, Li2(one - w2), 1.038200378935867_default, &
                          "Li2(one - w2)", rel_smallness=1.0E-6_default)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Check LO Width"
        gamma0 = top_width_sm_lo (alpha, sinthw, vtb, mtop, mw, mb)
        call assert_equal (u, gamma0, 1.4655_default, &
                          "top_width_sm_lo", rel_smallness=1.0E-5_default)
        alphas = zero
        gamma0 = top_width_sm_qcd_nlo_massless_b (alpha, sinthw, mtop, mw, alphas)
        call assert_equal (u, gamma0, 1.4655_default, &
                          "top_width_sm_qcd_nlo_massless_b", rel_smallness=1.0E-5_default)
        gamma0 = top_width_sm_qcd_nlo (alpha, sinthw, mtop, mw, mb, alphas)
        call assert_equal (u, gamma0, 1.4655_default, &
                          "top_width_sm_qcd_nlo", rel_smallness=1.0E-5_default)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Check NLO Width"
        alphas_mz = 0.1202      ! MSTW2008 NLO fit

```



```

alphas = running_as (mtop, alphas_mz, mz, 1, 5.0_default)
gamma1 = top_width_sm_qcd_nlo_massless_b (alpha, sinthw, mtop, mw, alphas)
call assert_equal (u, gamma1, 1.3376_default, rel_smallness=1.0E-4_default)
gamma1 = top_width_sm_qcd_nlo (alpha, sinthw, mtop, mw, mb, alphas)
! It would be nice to get one more significant digit but the
! expression is numerically rather unstable for mb -> 0
call assert_equal (u, gamma1, 1.3376_default, rel_smallness=1.0E-3_default)

write (u, "(A)")  "*"  Values from threshold validation (massive b)"
alpha = one / 125.924
! ee = 0.315901
! cw = 0.881903
! v = 240.024
mtop = 172.0 ! This is the value for M1S !!!
mb = 4.2
sinthw = 0.47143
mz = 91.188
mw = 80.419
call assert_equal (u, sqrt(one - mw**2 / mz**2), sinthw, "sinthw", rel_smallness=1.0E-6_default)

write (u, "(A)")  "*"  Check LO Width"
gamma0 = top_width_sm_lo (alpha, sinthw, vtb, mtop, mw, mb)
call assert_equal (u, gamma0, 1.5386446_default, "gamma0", rel_smallness=1.0E-7_default)
alphas = zero
gamma0 = top_width_sm_qcd_nlo (alpha, sinthw, mtop, mw, mb, alphas)
call assert_equal (u, gamma0, 1.5386446_default, "gamma0", rel_smallness=1.0E-7_default)

write (u, "(A)")  "*"  Check NLO Width"
alphas_mz = 0.118 !(Z pole, NLL running to mu_h)
alphas = running_as (mtop, alphas_mz, mz, 1, 5.0_default)
gamma1 = top_width_sm_qcd_nlo (alpha, sinthw, mtop, mw, mb, alphas)
write (u, "(A," // FMT_15 // ")")  "*"  Gamma1 = ", gamma1

mb = zero
gamma1 = top_width_sm_qcd_nlo_massless_b (alpha, sinthw, mtop, mw, alphas)
alphas = running_as (mtop, alphas_mz, mz, 1, 5.0_default)
write (u, "(A," // FMT_15 // ")")  "*"  Gamma1(mb=0) = ", gamma1

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*" Test output end: sm_physics_2"
end subroutine sm_physics_2

```



## 9.5 QCD Coupling

We provide various distinct implementations of the QCD coupling. In this module, we define an abstract data type and three implementations: fixed, running with  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  as input, and running with  $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$  as input. We use the functions defined above in the module `sm_physics` but provide a common interface. Later modules may define additional implementations.

```
<sm_qcd.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module sm_qcd

    <Use kinds>
    use io_units
    use format_defs, only: FMT_12
    use unit_tests
    use diagnostics
    use md5
    use physics_defs
    use sm_physics

    <Standard module head>

    <SM qcd: public>

    <SM qcd: types>

    <SM qcd: interfaces>

    contains

    <SM qcd: procedures>

  end module sm_qcd
```

### 9.5.1 Coupling: Abstract Data Type

This is the abstract version of the QCD coupling implementation.

```
<SM qcd: public>≡
  public :: alpha_qcd_t

<SM qcd: types>≡
  type, abstract :: alpha_qcd_t
  contains
    <SM qcd: alpha qcd: TBP>
  end type alpha_qcd_t
```

There must be an output routine.

```
<SM qcd: alpha qcd: TBP>≡
  procedure (alpha_qcd_write), deferred :: write
```



```

⟨SM qcd: interfaces⟩≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine alpha_qcd_write (object, unit)
      import
      class(alpha_qcd_t), intent(in) :: object
      integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    end subroutine alpha_qcd_write
  end interface

```

This method computes the running coupling, given a certain scale. All parameters (reference value, order of the approximation, etc.) must be set before calling this.

```

⟨SM qcd: alpha qcd: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure (alpha_qcd_get), deferred :: get

⟨SM qcd: interfaces⟩+≡
  abstract interface
    function alpha_qcd_get (alpha_qcd, scale) result (alpha)
      import
      class(alpha_qcd_t), intent(in) :: alpha_qcd
      real(default), intent(in) :: scale
      real(default) :: alpha
    end function alpha_qcd_get
  end interface

```

## 9.5.2 Fixed Coupling

In this version, the  $\alpha_s$  value is fixed, the `scale` argument of the `get` method is ignored. There is only one parameter, the value. By default, this is the value at  $M_Z$ .

```

⟨SM qcd: public⟩+≡
  public :: alpha_qcd_fixed_t

⟨SM qcd: types⟩+≡
  type, extends (alpha_qcd_t) :: alpha_qcd_fixed_t
    real(default) :: val = ALPHA_QCD_MZ_REF
  contains
    ⟨SM qcd: alpha qcd fixed: TBP⟩
  end type alpha_qcd_fixed_t

```

Output.

```

⟨SM qcd: alpha qcd fixed: TBP⟩≡
  procedure :: write => alpha_qcd_fixed_write

⟨SM qcd: procedures⟩≡
  subroutine alpha_qcd_fixed_write (object, unit)
    class(alpha_qcd_fixed_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(3x,A)") "QCD parameters (fixed coupling):"
    write (u, "(5x,A," // FMT_12 // ")") "alpha = ", object%val
  end subroutine alpha_qcd_fixed_write

```



```
end subroutine alpha_qcd_fixed_write
```

Calculation: the scale is ignored in this case.

```
<SM qcd: alpha qcd fixed: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get => alpha_qcd_fixed_get

<SM qcd: procedures>+≡
  function alpha_qcd_fixed_get (alpha_qcd, scale) result (alpha)
    class(alpha_qcd_fixed_t), intent(in) :: alpha_qcd
    real(default), intent(in) :: scale
    real(default) :: alpha
    alpha = alpha_qcd%val
  end function alpha_qcd_fixed_get
```

### 9.5.3 Running Coupling

In this version, the  $\alpha_s$  value runs relative to the value at a given reference scale. There are two parameters: the value of this scale (default:  $M_Z$ ), the value of  $\alpha_s$  at this scale, and the number of effective flavors. Furthermore, we have the order of the approximation.

```
<SM qcd: public>+≡
  public :: alpha_qcd_from_scale_t

<SM qcd: types>+≡
  type, extends (alpha_qcd_t) :: alpha_qcd_from_scale_t
    real(default) :: mu_ref = MZ_REF
    real(default) :: ref = ALPHA_QCD_MZ_REF
    integer :: order = 0
    integer :: nf = 5
  contains
    <SM qcd: alpha qcd from scale: TBP>
  end type alpha_qcd_from_scale_t
```

Output.

```
<SM qcd: alpha qcd from scale: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => alpha_qcd_from_scale_write

<SM qcd: procedures>+≡
  subroutine alpha_qcd_from_scale_write (object, unit)
    class(alpha_qcd_from_scale_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(3x,A)") "QCD parameters (running coupling):"
    write (u, "(5x,A," // FMT_12 // ")") "Scale mu = ", object%mu_ref
    write (u, "(5x,A," // FMT_12 // ")") "alpha(mu) = ", object%ref
    write (u, "(5x,A,I0)") "LL order = ", object%order
    write (u, "(5x,A,I0)") "N(flav) = ", object%nf
  end subroutine alpha_qcd_from_scale_write
```



Calculation: here, we call the function for running  $\alpha_s$  that was defined in `sm.physics` above. The function does not take into account thresholds, so the number of flavors should be the correct one for the chosen scale. Normally, this should be the  $Z$  boson mass.

```

⟨SM qcd: alpha qcd from scale: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: get => alpha_qcd_from_scale_get

⟨SM qcd: procedures⟩+≡
  function alpha_qcd_from_scale_get (alpha_qcd, scale) result (alpha)
    class(alpha_qcd_from_scale_t), intent(in) :: alpha_qcd
    real(default), intent(in) :: scale
    real(default) :: alpha
    alpha = running_as (scale, &
      alpha_qcd%ref, alpha_qcd%mu_ref, alpha_qcd%order, &
      real (alpha_qcd%nf, kind=default))
  end function alpha_qcd_from_scale_get

```

#### 9.5.4 Running Coupling, determined by $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$

In this version, the input are the value  $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$  and the order of the approximation.

```

⟨SM qcd: public⟩+≡
  public :: alpha_qcd_from_lambda_t

⟨SM qcd: types⟩+≡
  type, extends (alpha_qcd_t) :: alpha_qcd_from_lambda_t
    real(default) :: lambda = LAMBDA_QCD_REF
    integer :: order = 0
    integer :: nf = 5
  contains
    ⟨SM qcd: alpha qcd from lambda: TBP⟩
  end type alpha_qcd_from_lambda_t

```

Output.

```

⟨SM qcd: alpha qcd from lambda: TBP⟩≡
  procedure :: write => alpha_qcd_from_lambda_write

⟨SM qcd: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine alpha_qcd_from_lambda_write (object, unit)
    class(alpha_qcd_from_lambda_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(3x,A)") "QCD parameters (Lambda_QCD as input):"
    write (u, "(5x,A," // FMT_12 // ")") "Lambda_QCD = ", object%lambda
    write (u, "(5x,A,I0)") "LL order = ", object%order
    write (u, "(5x,A,I0)") "N(flv) = ", object%nf
  end subroutine alpha_qcd_from_lambda_write

```

Calculation: here, we call the second function for running  $\alpha_s$  that was defined in `sm.physics` above. The  $\Lambda$  value should be the one that is appropriate for the chosen number of effective flavors. Again, thresholds are not incorporated.

```

⟨SM qcd: alpha qcd from lambda: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: get => alpha_qcd_from_lambda_get

```



```

⟨SM qcd: procedures⟩+≡
function alpha_qcd_from_lambda_get (alpha_qcd, scale) result (alpha)
  class(alpha_qcd_from_lambda_t), intent(in) :: alpha_qcd
  real(default), intent(in) :: scale
  real(default) :: alpha
  alpha = running_as_lam (real (alpha_qcd%nf, kind=default), scale, &
    alpha_qcd%lambda, alpha_qcd%order)
end function alpha_qcd_from_lambda_get

```

### 9.5.5 Wrapper type

We could get along with a polymorphic QCD type, but a monomorphic wrapper type with a polymorphic component is easier to handle and probably safer (w.r.t. compiler bugs). However, we keep the object transparent, so we can set the type-specific parameters directly (by a `dispatch` routine).

```

⟨SM qcd: public⟩+≡
  public :: qcd_t
⟨SM qcd: types⟩+≡
  type :: qcd_t
    class(alpha_qcd_t), allocatable :: alpha
    character(32) :: md5sum = ""
  contains
    ⟨SM qcd: qcd: TBP⟩
  end type qcd_t

```

Output. We first print the polymorphic `alpha` which contains a headline, then any extra components.

```

⟨SM qcd: qcd: TBP⟩≡
  procedure :: write => qcd_write
⟨SM qcd: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine qcd_write (qcd, unit, show_md5sum)
    class(qcd_t), intent(in) :: qcd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_md5sum
    logical :: show_md5
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    show_md5 = .true.; if (present (show_md5sum)) show_md5 = show_md5sum
    if (allocated (qcd%alpha)) then
      call qcd%alpha%write (u)
    else
      write (u, "(3x,A)") "QCD parameters (coupling undefined)"
    end if
    if (show_md5 .and. qcd%md5sum /= "") &
      write (u, "(5x,A,A,A)") "md5sum = '", qcd%md5sum, "'"
  end subroutine qcd_write

```

Compute a MD5 sum for the `alpha_s` setup. This is done by writing them to a temporary file, using a standard format.

```

⟨SM qcd: qcd: TBP⟩+≡

```



```

        procedure :: compute_alphas_md5sum => qcd_compute_alphas_md5sum
    <SM qcd: procedures>+≡
        subroutine qcd_compute_alphas_md5sum (qcd)
            class(qcd_t), intent(inout) :: qcd
            integer :: unit
            if (allocated (qcd%alpha)) then
                unit = free_unit ()
                open (unit, status="scratch", action="readwrite")
                call qcd%alpha%write (unit)
                rewind (unit)
                qcd%md5sum = md5sum (unit)
                close (unit)
            end if
        end subroutine qcd_compute_alphas_md5sum

```

Retrieve the MD5 sum of the qcd setup.

```

    <SM qcd: qcd: TBP>+≡
        procedure :: get_md5sum => qcd_get_md5sum
    <SM qcd: procedures>+≡
        function qcd_get_md5sum (qcd) result (md5sum)
            character(32) :: md5sum
            class(qcd_t), intent(inout) :: qcd
            md5sum = qcd%md5sum
        end function qcd_get_md5sum

```

### 9.5.6 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

    <sm_qcd_ut.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module sm_qcd_ut
        use unit_tests
        use sm_qcd_util

    <Standard module head>

    <SM qcd: public test>

    contains

    <SM qcd: test driver>

    end module sm_qcd_ut
    <sm_qcd_util.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module sm_qcd_util

    <Use kinds>

```



```

    use physics_defs, only: MZ_REF

    use sm_qcd

    <Standard module head>

    <SM qcd: test declarations>

    contains

    <SM qcd: tests>

    end module sm_qcd_util
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<SM qcd: public test>≡
    public :: sm_qcd_test
<SM qcd: test driver>≡
    subroutine sm_qcd_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <SM qcd: execute tests>
    end subroutine sm_qcd_test

```

## QCD Coupling

We check two different implementations of the abstract QCD coupling.

```

<SM qcd: execute tests>≡
    call test (sm_qcd_1, "sm_qcd_1", &
        "running alpha_s", &
        u, results)
<SM qcd: test declarations>≡
    public :: sm_qcd_1
<SM qcd: tests>≡
    subroutine sm_qcd_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(qcd_t) :: qcd

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sm_qcd_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: compute running alpha_s"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Fixed:"
        write (u, "(A)")

        allocate (alpha_qcd_fixed_t :: qcd%alpha)
        call qcd%compute_alphas_md5sum ()

        call qcd%write (u)
        write (u, *)
        write (u, "(1x,A,F10.7)") "alpha_s (mz)    =", &
            qcd%alpha%get (MZ_REF)
    end subroutine sm_qcd_1

```



```

write (u, "(1x,A,F10.7)") "alpha_s (1 TeV) =", &
    qcd%alpha%get (1000._default)
write (u, *)
deallocate (qcd%alpha)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Running from MZ (LO):"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (alpha_qcd_from_scale_t :: qcd%alpha)
call qcd%compute_alphas_md5sum ()

call qcd%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(1x,A,F10.7)") "alpha_s (mz)      =", &
    qcd%alpha%get (MZ_REF)
write (u, "(1x,A,F10.7)") "alpha_s (1 TeV) =", &
    qcd%alpha%get (1000._default)
write (u, *)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Running from MZ (NLO):"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (alpha => qcd%alpha)
type is (alpha_qcd_from_scale_t)
    alpha%order = 1
end select
call qcd%compute_alphas_md5sum ()

call qcd%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(1x,A,F10.7)") "alpha_s (mz)      =", &
    qcd%alpha%get (MZ_REF)
write (u, "(1x,A,F10.7)") "alpha_s (1 TeV) =", &
    qcd%alpha%get (1000._default)
write (u, *)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Running from MZ (NNLO):"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (alpha => qcd%alpha)
type is (alpha_qcd_from_scale_t)
    alpha%order = 2
end select
call qcd%compute_alphas_md5sum ()

call qcd%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(1x,A,F10.7)") "alpha_s (mz)      =", &
    qcd%alpha%get (MZ_REF)
write (u, "(1x,A,F10.7)") "alpha_s (1 TeV) =", &
    qcd%alpha%get (1000._default)
write (u, *)

deallocate (qcd%alpha)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Running from Lambda_QCD (LO):"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (alpha_qcd_from_lambda_t :: qcd%alpha)
call qcd%compute_alphas_md5sum ()

call qcd%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(1x,A,F10.7)")  "alpha_s (mz)    =", &
    qcd%alpha%get (MZ_REF)
write (u, "(1x,A,F10.7)")  "alpha_s (1 TeV) =", &
    qcd%alpha%get (1000._default)
write (u, *)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Running from Lambda_QCD (NLO):"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (alpha => qcd%alpha)
type is (alpha_qcd_from_lambda_t)
    alpha%order = 1
end select
call qcd%compute_alphas_md5sum ()

call qcd%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(1x,A,F10.7)")  "alpha_s (mz)    =", &
    qcd%alpha%get (MZ_REF)
write (u, "(1x,A,F10.7)")  "alpha_s (1 TeV) =", &
    qcd%alpha%get (1000._default)
write (u, *)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Running from Lambda_QCD (NNLO):"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (alpha => qcd%alpha)
type is (alpha_qcd_from_lambda_t)
    alpha%order = 2
end select
call qcd%compute_alphas_md5sum ()

call qcd%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(1x,A,F10.7)")  "alpha_s (mz)    =", &
    qcd%alpha%get (MZ_REF)
write (u, "(1x,A,F10.7)")  "alpha_s (1 TeV) =", &
    qcd%alpha%get (1000._default)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sm_qcd_1"

end subroutine sm_qcd_1

```



## 9.6 Shower algorithms

```

⟨shower_algorithms.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

  module shower_algorithms

    ⟨Use kinds⟩
    use diagnostics
    use constants
    use rng_base

    ⟨Standard module head⟩

    ⟨shower_algorithms: public⟩

    ⟨shower_algorithms: interfaces⟩

    contains

    ⟨shower_algorithms: procedures⟩

    ⟨shower_algorithms: tests⟩

  end module shower_algorithms

```

We want to generate emission variables  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d$  proportional to

$$f(\mathbf{x}) \propto \Delta(f, h(\mathbf{x})) \quad \text{with} \quad (9.30)$$

$$\Delta(f, H) = \exp \left\{ - \int d^d x' f(x') \Theta(h(x') - H) \right\} \quad (9.31)$$

The `true_function`  $f$  is however too complicated and we are only able to generate  $\mathbf{x}$  according to the `overestimator`  $F$ . This algorithm is described in Appendix B of 0709.2092 and is proven e.g. in 1211.7204 and hep-ph/0606275. Intuitively speaking, we overestimate the emission probability and can therefore set `scale_max = scale` if the emission is rejected.

```

⟨shower_algorithms: procedures⟩≡
  subroutine generate_vetoed (x, rng, overestimator, true_function, &
    sudakov, inverse_sudakov, scale_min)
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
    class(rng_t), intent(inout) :: rng
    procedure(XXX_function), pointer, intent(in) :: overestimator, true_function
    procedure(sudakov_p), pointer, intent(in) :: sudakov, inverse_sudakov
    real(default), intent(in) :: scale_min
    real(default) :: random, scale_max, scale
    scale_max = inverse_sudakov (one)
    do while (scale_max > scale_min)
      call rng%generate (random)
      scale = inverse_sudakov (random * sudakov (scale_max))
      call generate_on_hypersphere (x, overestimator, scale)
      call rng%generate (random)
      if (random < true_function (x) / overestimator (x)) then
        return !!! accept x
      end if
    end do
  end subroutine generate_vetoed

```



```

        end if
        scale_max = scale
    end do
end subroutine generate_vetoed

```

```

<shower algorithms: procedures>+=
subroutine generate_on_hypersphere (x, overestimator, scale)
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
    procedure(XXX_function), pointer, intent(in) :: overestimator
    real(default), intent(in) :: scale
    call msg_bug ("generate_on_hypersphere: not implemented")
end subroutine generate_on_hypersphere

```

```

<shower algorithms: interfaces>=
interface
    pure function XXX_function (x)
        import
        real(default) :: XXX_function
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
    end function XXX_function
end interface
interface
    pure function sudakov_p (x)
        import
        real(default) :: sudakov_p
        real(default), intent(in) :: x
    end function sudakov_p
end interface

```

### 9.6.1 Unit tests

(Currently unused.)

```

<XXX shower algorithms: public>=
public :: shower_algorithms_test

<XXX shower algorithms: tests>=
subroutine shower_algorithms_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <shower algorithms: execute tests>
end subroutine shower_algorithms_test

```

### Splitting functions

```

<XXX shower algorithms: execute tests>=
call test (shower_algorithms_1, "shower_algorithms_1", &
    "veto technique", &
    u, results)

```



```

<XXX shower algorithms: tests>+≡
subroutine shower_algorithms_1 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: shower_algorithms_1"
  write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: check veto technique"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Splitting functions:"
  write (u, "(A)")

  !call assert (u, vanishes (p_qqg_pol (z, +1, -1, +1)))
  !call assert (u, nearly_equal ( &
    !p_qqg_pol (z, +1, +1, -1) + p_qqg_pol (z, +1, +1, +1),
    !p_qqg (z))

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: shower_algorithms_1"

end subroutine shower_algorithms_1

```



## Chapter 10

# Quantum Field Theory Concepts

The objects and methods defined here implement concepts and data for the underlying quantum field theory that we use for computing matrix elements and processes.

**model\_data** Fields and coupling parameters, operators as vertex structures, for a specific model.

**model\_testbed** Provide hooks to deal with a **model\_data** extension without referencing it explicitly.

**helicities** Types and methods for spin density matrices.

**colors** Dealing with colored particles, using the color-flow representation.

**flavors** PDG codes and particle properties, depends on the model.

**quantum\_numbers** Quantum numbers and density matrices for entangled particle systems.



## 10.1 Model Data

These data represent a specific Lagrangian in numeric terms. That is, we have the fields with their quantum numbers, the masses, widths and couplings as numerical values, and the vertices as arrays of fields.

We do not store the relations between coupling parameters. They should be represented by expressions for evaluation, implemented as Sindarin objects in a distinct data structure. Neither do we need the algebraic structure of vertices. The field content of vertices is required for the sole purpose of setting up phase space.

```
<model_data.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module model_data  
  
    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    use kinds, only: i8, i32  
    use kinds, only: c_default_float  
    <Use strings>  
    use format_defs, only: FMT_19  
    use io_units  
    use unit_tests  
    use diagnostics  
    use md5  
    use hashes, only: hash  
    use physics_defs, only: UNDEFINED, SCALAR  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Model data: public>  
  
    <Model data: parameters>  
  
    <Model data: types>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Model data: procedures>  
  
  end module model_data
```

### 10.1.1 Physics Parameters

Couplings, masses, and widths are physics parameters. Each parameter has a unique name (used, essentially, for diagnostics output and debugging) and a value. The value may be a real or a complex number, so we provide to implementations of an abstract type.

```
<Model data: public>≡  
  public :: modelpar_data_t
```



```

<Model data: types>≡
  type, abstract :: modelpar_data_t
    private
      type(string_t) :: name
    contains
      <Model data: par data: TBP>
    end type modelpar_data_t

  type, extends (modelpar_data_t) :: modelpar_real_t
    private
      real(default) :: value
    end type modelpar_real_t

  type, extends (modelpar_data_t) :: modelpar_complex_t
    private
      complex(default) :: value
    end type modelpar_complex_t

```

Output for diagnostics. Non-advancing.

```

<Model data: par data: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => par_write

<Model data: procedures>≡
  subroutine par_write (par, unit)
    class(modelpar_data_t), intent(in) :: par
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x,A)", advance="no") char (par%name), "= "
    select type (par)
      class is (modelpar_real_t)
        write (u, "(" // FMT_19 // ")", advance="no") par%value
      class is (modelpar_complex_t)
        write (u, "(" // FMT_19 // ",1x,'+',1x," // FMT_19 // ",1x,'I')", &
          advance="no") par%value
    end select
  end subroutine par_write

```

Pretty-printed on separate line, with fixed line length

```

<Model data: par data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: show => par_show

<Model data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine par_show (par, l, u)
    class(modelpar_data_t), intent(in) :: par
    integer, intent(in) :: l, u
    character(len=l) :: buffer
    buffer = par%name
    select type (par)
      class is (modelpar_real_t)
        write (u, "(4x,A,1x,'=',1x," // FMT_19 // ")", buffer, par%value
      class is (modelpar_complex_t)
        write (u, "(4x,A,1x,'=',1x," // FMT_19 // ",1x,'+',1x," &
          // FMT_19 // ",1x,'I')", buffer, par%value

```



```

        end select
    end subroutine par_show

```

Initialize with name and value. The type depends on the argument type. If the type does not match, the value is converted following Fortran rules.

```

<Model data: par data: TBP>+≡
    generic :: init => modelpar_data_init_real, modelpar_data_init_complex
    procedure, private :: modelpar_data_init_real
    procedure, private :: modelpar_data_init_complex

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine modelpar_data_init_real (par, name, value)
        class(modelpar_data_t), intent(out) :: par
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        real(default), intent(in) :: value
        par%name = name
        par = value
    end subroutine modelpar_data_init_real

    subroutine modelpar_data_init_complex (par, name, value)
        class(modelpar_data_t), intent(out) :: par
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        complex(default), intent(in) :: value
        par%name = name
        par = value
    end subroutine modelpar_data_init_complex

```

Modify the value. We assume that the parameter has been initialized. The type (real or complex) must not be changed, and the name is also fixed.

```

<Model data: par data: TBP>+≡
    generic :: assignment(=) => modelpar_data_set_real, modelpar_data_set_complex
    procedure, private :: modelpar_data_set_real
    procedure, private :: modelpar_data_set_complex

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    elemental subroutine modelpar_data_set_real (par, value)
        class(modelpar_data_t), intent(inout) :: par
        real(default), intent(in) :: value
        select type (par)
            class is (modelpar_real_t)
                par%value = value
            class is (modelpar_complex_t)
                par%value = value
        end select
    end subroutine modelpar_data_set_real

    elemental subroutine modelpar_data_set_complex (par, value)
        class(modelpar_data_t), intent(inout) :: par
        complex(default), intent(in) :: value
        select type (par)
            class is (modelpar_real_t)
                par%value = value
            class is (modelpar_complex_t)
                par%value = value
        end select
    end subroutine modelpar_data_set_complex

```



```

        end select
    end subroutine modelpar_data_set_complex

```

Return the parameter name.

```

<Model data: par data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_name => modelpar_data_get_name

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    function modelpar_data_get_name (par) result (name)
        class(modelpar_data_t), intent(in) :: par
        type(string_t) :: name
        name = par%name
    end function modelpar_data_get_name

```

Return the value. In case of a type mismatch, follow Fortran conventions.

```

<Model data: par data: TBP>+≡
    procedure, pass :: get_real => modelpar_data_get_real
    procedure, pass :: get_complex => modelpar_data_get_complex

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    elemental function modelpar_data_get_real (par) result (value)
        class(modelpar_data_t), intent(in), target :: par
        real(default) :: value
        select type (par)
            class is (modelpar_real_t)
                value = par%value
            class is (modelpar_complex_t)
                value = par%value
        end select
    end function modelpar_data_get_real

    elemental function modelpar_data_get_complex (par) result (value)
        class(modelpar_data_t), intent(in), target :: par
        complex(default) :: value
        select type (par)
            class is (modelpar_real_t)
                value = par%value
            class is (modelpar_complex_t)
                value = par%value
        end select
    end function modelpar_data_get_complex

```

Return a pointer to the value. This makes sense only for matching types.

```

<Model data: par data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_real_ptr => modelpar_data_get_real_ptr
    procedure :: get_complex_ptr => modelpar_data_get_complex_ptr

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    function modelpar_data_get_real_ptr (par) result (ptr)
        class(modelpar_data_t), intent(in), target :: par
        real(default), pointer :: ptr
        select type (par)
            class is (modelpar_real_t)
                ptr => par%value

```



```

class default
  ptr => null ()
end select
end function modelpar_data_get_real_ptr

function modelpar_data_get_complex_ptr (par) result (ptr)
  class(modelpar_data_t), intent(in), target :: par
  complex(default), pointer :: ptr
  select type (par)
  class is (modelpar_complex_t)
    ptr => par%value
  class default
    ptr => null ()
  end select
end function modelpar_data_get_complex_ptr

```

### 10.1.2 Field Data

The field-data type holds all information that pertains to a particular field (or particle) within a particular model. Information such as spin type, particle code etc. is stored within the object itself, while mass and width are associated to parameters, otherwise assumed zero.

```

<Model data: public>+≡
  public :: field_data_t

<Model data: types>+≡
  type :: field_data_t
    private
    type(string_t) :: longname
    integer :: pdg = UNDEFINED
    logical :: visible = .true.
    logical :: parton = .false.
    logical :: gauge = .false.
    logical :: left_handed = .false.
    logical :: right_handed = .false.
    logical :: has_anti = .false.
    logical :: p_is_stable = .true.
    logical :: p_decays_isotropically = .false.
    logical :: p_decays_diagonal = .false.
    logical :: p_has_decay_helicity = .false.
    integer :: p_decay_helicity = 0
    logical :: a_is_stable = .true.
    logical :: a_decays_isotropically = .false.
    logical :: a_decays_diagonal = .false.
    logical :: a_has_decay_helicity = .false.
    integer :: a_decay_helicity = 0
    logical :: p_polarized = .false.
    logical :: a_polarized = .false.
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: name, anti
    type(string_t) :: tex_name, tex_anti
    integer :: spin_type = UNDEFINED
    integer :: isospin_type = 1
    integer :: charge_type = 1

```



```

integer :: color_type = 1
real(default), pointer :: mass_val => null ()
class(modelpar_data_t), pointer :: mass_data => null ()
real(default), pointer :: width_val => null ()
class(modelpar_data_t), pointer :: width_data => null ()
integer :: multiplicity = 1
type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_decay
type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: a_decay
contains
  <Model data: field data: TBP>
end type field_data_t

```

Initialize field data with PDG long name and PDG code. TeX names should be initialized to avoid issues with accessing unallocated string contents.

```

<Model data: field data: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => field_data_init

<Model data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine field_data_init (prt, longname, pdg)
    class(field_data_t), intent(out) :: prt
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: longname
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg
    prt%longname = longname
    prt%pdg = pdg
    prt%tex_name = ""
    prt%tex_anti = ""
  end subroutine field_data_init

```

Copy quantum numbers from another particle. Do not compute the multiplicity yet, because this depends on the association of the mass\_data pointer.

```

<Model data: field data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: copy_from => field_data_copy_from

<Model data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine field_data_copy_from (prt, prt_src)
    class(field_data_t), intent(inout) :: prt
    class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt_src
    prt%visible = prt_src%visible
    prt%parton = prt_src%parton
    prt%gauge = prt_src%gauge
    prt%left_handed = prt_src%left_handed
    prt%right_handed = prt_src%right_handed
    prt%p_is_stable = prt_src%p_is_stable
    prt%p_decays_isotropically = prt_src%p_decays_isotropically
    prt%p_decays_diagonal = prt_src%p_decays_diagonal
    prt%p_has_decay_helicity = prt_src%p_has_decay_helicity
    prt%p_decay_helicity = prt_src%p_decay_helicity
    prt%p_decays_diagonal = prt_src%p_decays_diagonal
    prt%a_is_stable = prt_src%a_is_stable
    prt%a_decays_isotropically = prt_src%a_decays_isotropically
    prt%a_decays_diagonal = prt_src%a_decays_diagonal
    prt%a_has_decay_helicity = prt_src%a_has_decay_helicity
    prt%a_decay_helicity = prt_src%a_decay_helicity
    prt%p_polarized = prt_src%p_polarized

```



```

prt%a_polarized =          prt_src%a_polarized
prt%spin_type = prt_src%spin_type
prt%isospin_type = prt_src%isospin_type
prt%charge_type = prt_src%charge_type
prt%color_type = prt_src%color_type
prt%has_anti = prt_src%has_anti
if (allocated (prt_src%name)) then
  if (allocated (prt%name)) deallocate (prt%name)
  allocate (prt%name (size (prt_src%name)), source = prt_src%name)
end if
if (allocated (prt_src%anti)) then
  if (allocated (prt%anti)) deallocate (prt%anti)
  allocate (prt%anti (size (prt_src%anti)), source = prt_src%anti)
end if
prt%tex_name = prt_src%tex_name
prt%tex_anti = prt_src%tex_anti
if (allocated (prt_src%p_decay)) then
  if (allocated (prt%p_decay)) deallocate (prt%p_decay)
  allocate (prt%p_decay (size (prt_src%p_decay)), source = prt_src%p_decay)
end if
if (allocated (prt_src%a_decay)) then
  if (allocated (prt%a_decay)) deallocate (prt%a_decay)
  allocate (prt%a_decay (size (prt_src%a_decay)), source = prt_src%a_decay)
end if
end subroutine field_data_copy_from

```

Set particle quantum numbers.

*(Model data: field data: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: set => field_data_set

```

*(Model data: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine field_data_set (prt, &
  is_visible, is_parton, is_gauge, is_left_handed, is_right_handed, &
  p_is_stable, p_decays_isotropically, p_decays_diagonal, &
  p_decay_helicity, &
  a_is_stable, a_decays_isotropically, a_decays_diagonal, &
  a_decay_helicity, &
  p_polarized, a_polarized, &
  name, anti, tex_name, tex_anti, &
  spin_type, isospin_type, charge_type, color_type, &
  mass_data, width_data, &
  p_decay, a_decay)
class(field_data_t), intent(inout) :: prt
logical, intent(in), optional :: is_visible, is_parton, is_gauge
logical, intent(in), optional :: is_left_handed, is_right_handed
logical, intent(in), optional :: p_is_stable
logical, intent(in), optional :: p_decays_isotropically, p_decays_diagonal
integer, intent(in), optional :: p_decay_helicity
logical, intent(in), optional :: a_is_stable
logical, intent(in), optional :: a_decays_isotropically, a_decays_diagonal
integer, intent(in), optional :: a_decay_helicity
logical, intent(in), optional :: p_polarized, a_polarized
type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: name, anti
type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: tex_name, tex_anti

```



```

integer, intent(in), optional :: spin_type, isospin_type
integer, intent(in), optional :: charge_type, color_type
class(modelpar_data_t), intent(in), pointer, optional :: mass_data, width_data
type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: p_decay, a_decay
if (present (is_visible)) prt%visible = is_visible
if (present (is_parton)) prt%parton = is_parton
if (present (is_gauge)) prt%gauge = is_gauge
if (present (is_left_handed)) prt%left_handed = is_left_handed
if (present (is_right_handed)) prt%right_handed = is_right_handed
if (present (p_is_stable)) prt%p_is_stable = p_is_stable
if (present (p_decays_isotropically)) &
    prt%p_decays_isotropically = p_decays_isotropically
if (present (p_decays_diagonal)) &
    prt%p_decays_diagonal = p_decays_diagonal
if (present (p_decay_helicity)) then
    prt%p_has_decay_helicity = .true.
    prt%p_decay_helicity = p_decay_helicity
end if
if (present (a_is_stable)) prt%a_is_stable = a_is_stable
if (present (a_decays_isotropically)) &
    prt%a_decays_isotropically = a_decays_isotropically
if (present (a_decays_diagonal)) &
    prt%a_decays_diagonal = a_decays_diagonal
if (present (a_decay_helicity)) then
    prt%a_has_decay_helicity = .true.
    prt%a_decay_helicity = a_decay_helicity
end if
if (present (p_polarized)) prt%p_polarized = p_polarized
if (present (a_polarized)) prt%a_polarized = a_polarized
if (present (name)) then
    if (allocated (prt%name)) deallocate (prt%name)
    allocate (prt%name (size (name)), source = name)
end if
if (present (anti)) then
    if (allocated (prt%anti)) deallocate (prt%anti)
    allocate (prt%anti (size (anti)), source = anti)
    prt%has_anti = .true.
end if
if (present (tex_name)) prt%tex_name = tex_name
if (present (tex_anti)) prt%tex_anti = tex_anti
if (present (spin_type)) prt%spin_type = spin_type
if (present (isospin_type)) prt%isospin_type = isospin_type
if (present (charge_type)) prt%charge_type = charge_type
if (present (color_type)) prt%color_type = color_type
if (present (mass_data)) then
    prt%mass_data => mass_data
    if (associated (mass_data)) then
        prt%mass_val => mass_data%get_real_ptr ()
    else
        prt%mass_val => null ()
    end if
end if
if (present (width_data)) then
    prt%width_data => width_data
end if

```



```

        if (associated (width_data)) then
            prt%width_val => width_data%get_real_ptr ()
        else
            prt%width_val => null ()
        end if
    end if
    if (present (spin_type) .or. present (mass_data)) then
        call prt%set_multiplicity ()
    end if
    if (present (p_decay)) then
        if (allocated (prt%p_decay)) deallocate (prt%p_decay)
        if (size (p_decay) > 0) &
            allocate (prt%p_decay (size (p_decay)), source = p_decay)
    end if
    if (present (a_decay)) then
        if (allocated (prt%a_decay)) deallocate (prt%a_decay)
        if (size (a_decay) > 0) &
            allocate (prt%a_decay (size (a_decay)), source = a_decay)
    end if
end subroutine field_data_set

```

Calculate the multiplicity given spin type and mass.

```

<Model data: field data: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: &
        set_multiplicity => field_data_set_multiplicity

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine field_data_set_multiplicity (prt)
        class(field_data_t), intent(inout) :: prt
        if (prt%spin_type /= SCALAR) then
            if (associated (prt%mass_data)) then
                prt%multiplicity = prt%spin_type
            else if (prt%left_handed .or. prt%right_handed) then
                prt%multiplicity = 1
            else
                prt%multiplicity = 2
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine field_data_set_multiplicity

```

Set the mass/width value (not the pointer). The mass/width pointer must be allocated.

```

<Model data: field data: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: set_mass => field_data_set_mass
    procedure, private :: set_width => field_data_set_width

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine field_data_set_mass (prt, mass)
        class(field_data_t), intent(inout) :: prt
        real(default), intent(in) :: mass
        if (associated (prt%mass_val)) prt%mass_val = mass
    end subroutine field_data_set_mass

    subroutine field_data_set_width (prt, width)

```



```

class(field_data_t), intent(inout) :: prt
real(default), intent(in) :: width
if (associated (prt%width_val)) prt%width_val = width
end subroutine field_data_set_width

```

Loose ends: name arrays should be allocated.

```

<Model data: field data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: freeze => field_data_freeze

<Model data: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine field_data_freeze (prt)
    class(field_data_t), intent(inout) :: prt
    if (.not. allocated (prt%name)) allocate (prt%name (0))
    if (.not. allocated (prt%anti)) allocate (prt%anti (0))
  end subroutine field_data_freeze

```

Output

```

<Model data: field data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => field_data_write

<Model data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine field_data_write (prt, unit)
    class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u, "(3x,A,1x,A)", advance="no") "particle", char (prt%longname)
    write (u, "(1x,I0)", advance="no") prt%pdg
    if (.not. prt%visible) write (u, "(2x,A)", advance="no") "invisible"
    if (prt%parton) write (u, "(2x,A)", advance="no") "parton"
    if (prt%gauge) write (u, "(2x,A)", advance="no") "gauge"
    if (prt%left_handed) write (u, "(2x,A)", advance="no") "left"
    if (prt%right_handed) write (u, "(2x,A)", advance="no") "right"
    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(5x,A)", advance="no") "name"
    if (allocated (prt%name)) then
      do i = 1, size (prt%name)
        write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") ' ' // char (prt%name(i)) // ' '
      end do
      write (u, *)
      if (prt%has_anti) then
        write (u, "(5x,A)", advance="no") "anti"
        do i = 1, size (prt%anti)
          write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") ' ' // char (prt%anti(i)) // ' '
        end do
        write (u, *)
      end if
    end if
    if (prt%tex_name /= "") then
      write (u, "(5x,A)") &
        "tex_name " // ' ' // char (prt%tex_name) // ' '
    end if
    if (prt%has_anti .and. prt%tex_anti /= "") then
      write (u, "(5x,A)") &
        "tex_anti " // ' ' // char (prt%tex_anti) // ' '
    end if
  end subroutine field_data_write

```



```

        end if
    else
        write (u, "(A)") "???"
    end if
    write (u, "(5x,A)", advance="no") "spin "
    select case (mod (prt%spin_type - 1, 2))
    case (0); write (u, "(I0)", advance="no") (prt%spin_type-1) / 2
    case default; write (u, "(I0,A)", advance="no") prt%spin_type-1, "/2"
    end select
    ! write (u, "(2x,A,I1,A)") "! [multiplicity = ", prt%multiplicity, "]"
    if (abs (prt%isospin_type) /= 1) then
        write (u, "(2x,A)", advance="no") "isospin "
        select case (mod (abs (prt%isospin_type) - 1, 2))
        case (0); write (u, "(I0)", advance="no") &
            sign (abs (prt%isospin_type) - 1, prt%isospin_type) / 2
        case default; write (u, "(I0,A)", advance="no") &
            sign (abs (prt%isospin_type) - 1, prt%isospin_type), "/2"
        end select
    end if
    if (abs (prt%charge_type) /= 1) then
        write (u, "(2x,A)", advance="no") "charge "
        select case (mod (abs (prt%charge_type) - 1, 3))
        case (0); write (u, "(I0)", advance="no") &
            sign (abs (prt%charge_type) - 1, prt%charge_type) / 3
        case default; write (u, "(I0,A)", advance="no") &
            sign (abs (prt%charge_type) - 1, prt%charge_type), "/3"
        end select
    end if
    if (prt%color_type /= 1) then
        write (u, "(2x,A,I0)", advance="no") "color ", prt%color_type
    end if
    write (u, *)
    if (associated (prt%mass_data)) then
        write (u, "(5x,A)", advance="no") &
            "mass " // char (prt%mass_data%get_name ())
        if (associated (prt%width_data)) then
            write (u, "(2x,A)") &
                "width " // char (prt%width_data%get_name ())
        else
            write (u, *)
        end if
    end if
    call prt%write_decays (u)
end subroutine field_data_write

```

Write decay and polarization data.

```

<Model data: field data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_decays => field_data_write_decays

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine field_data_write_decays (prt, unit)
    class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, i

```



```

u = given_output_unit (unit)
if (.not. prt%p_is_stable) then
  if (allocated (prt%p_decay)) then
    write (u, "(5x,A)", advance="no") "p_decay"
    do i = 1, size (prt%p_decay)
      write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") char (prt%p_decay(i))
    end do
    if (prt%p_decays_isotropically) then
      write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "isotropic"
    else if (prt%p_decays_diagonal) then
      write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "diagonal"
    else if (prt%p_has_decay_helicity) then
      write (u, "(1x,A,I0)", advance="no") "helicity = ", &
        prt%p_decay_helicity
    end if
    write (u, *)
  end if
else if (prt%p_polarized) then
  write (u, "(5x,A)") "p_polarized"
end if
if (.not. prt%a_is_stable) then
  if (allocated (prt%a_decay)) then
    write (u, "(5x,A)", advance="no") "a_decay"
    do i = 1, size (prt%a_decay)
      write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") char (prt%a_decay(i))
    end do
    if (prt%a_decays_isotropically) then
      write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "isotropic"
    else if (prt%a_decays_diagonal) then
      write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "diagonal"
    else if (prt%a_has_decay_helicity) then
      write (u, "(1x,A,I0)", advance="no") "helicity = ", &
        prt%a_decay_helicity
    end if
    write (u, *)
  end if
else if (prt%a_polarized) then
  write (u, "(5x,A)") "a_polarized"
end if
end subroutine field_data_write_decays

```

Screen version of output.

```

<Model data: field data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: show => field_data_show

<Model data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine field_data_show (prt, l, u)
    class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
    integer, intent(in) :: l, u
    character(len=1) :: buffer
    integer :: i
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: decay
    buffer = prt%get_name (.false.)
    write (u, "(4x,A,1x,I8)", advance="no") buffer, &

```



```

        prt%get_pdg ()
    if (prt%is_polarized ()) then
        write (u, "(3x,A)" "polarized"
    else if (.not. prt%is_stable ()) then
        write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "decays:"
        call prt%get_decays (decay)
        do i = 1, size (decay)
            write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") char (decay(i))
        end do
        write (u, *)
    else
        write (u, *)
    end if
    if (prt%has_antiparticle ()) then
        buffer = prt%get_name (.true.)
        write (u, "(4x,A,1x,I8)", advance="no") buffer, &
            prt%get_pdg_anti ()
        if (prt%is_polarized (.true.)) then
            write (u, "(3x,A)" "polarized"
        else if (.not. prt%is_stable (.true.)) then
            write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "decays:"
            call prt%get_decays (decay, .true.)
            do i = 1, size (decay)
                write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") char (decay(i))
            end do
            write (u, *)
        else
            write (u, *)
        end if
    end if
end subroutine field_data_show

```

Retrieve data:

*<Model data: field data: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: get_pdg => field_data_get_pdg
    procedure :: get_pdg_anti => field_data_get_pdg_anti

```

*<Model data: procedures>+≡*

```

    elemental function field_data_get_pdg (prt) result (pdg)
        integer :: pdg
        class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
        pdg = prt%pdg
    end function field_data_get_pdg

    elemental function field_data_get_pdg_anti (prt) result (pdg)
        integer :: pdg
        class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
        if (prt%has_anti) then
            pdg = - prt%pdg
        else
            pdg = prt%pdg
        end if
    end function field_data_get_pdg_anti

```



Predicates:

*(Model data: field data: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: is_visible => field_data_is_visible
procedure :: is_parton => field_data_is_parton
procedure :: is_gauge => field_data_is_gauge
procedure :: is_left_handed => field_data_is_left_handed
procedure :: is_right_handed => field_data_is_right_handed
procedure :: has_antiparticle => field_data_has_antiparticle
procedure :: is_stable => field_data_is_stable
procedure :: get_decays => field_data_get_decays
procedure :: decays_isotropically => field_data_decays_isotropically
procedure :: decays_diagonal => field_data_decays_diagonal
procedure :: has_decay_helicity => field_data_has_decay_helicity
procedure :: decay_helicity => field_data_decay_helicity
procedure :: is_polarized => field_data_is_polarized
```

*(Model data: procedures)+≡*

```
elemental function field_data_is_visible (prt) result (flag)
  logical :: flag
  class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
  flag = prt%visible
end function field_data_is_visible

elemental function field_data_is_parton (prt) result (flag)
  logical :: flag
  class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
  flag = prt%parton
end function field_data_is_parton

elemental function field_data_is_gauge (prt) result (flag)
  logical :: flag
  class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
  flag = prt%gauge
end function field_data_is_gauge

elemental function field_data_is_left_handed (prt) result (flag)
  logical :: flag
  class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
  flag = prt%left_handed
end function field_data_is_left_handed

elemental function field_data_is_right_handed (prt) result (flag)
  logical :: flag
  class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
  flag = prt%right_handed
end function field_data_is_right_handed

elemental function field_data_has_antiparticle (prt) result (flag)
  logical :: flag
  class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
  flag = prt%has_anti
end function field_data_has_antiparticle

elemental function field_data_is_stable (prt, anti) result (flag)
  logical :: flag
```



```

class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
logical, intent(in), optional :: anti
if (present (anti)) then
  if (anti) then
    flag = prt%a_is_stable
  else
    flag = prt%p_is_stable
  end if
else
  flag = prt%p_is_stable
end if
end function field_data_is_stable

subroutine field_data_get_decays (prt, decay, anti)
class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable :: decay
logical, intent(in), optional :: anti
if (present (anti)) then
  if (anti) then
    allocate (decay (size (prt%a_decay)), source = prt%a_decay)
  else
    allocate (decay (size (prt%p_decay)), source = prt%p_decay)
  end if
else
  allocate (decay (size (prt%p_decay)), source = prt%p_decay)
end if
end subroutine field_data_get_decays

elemental function field_data_decays_isotropically &
  (prt, anti) result (flag)
logical :: flag
class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
logical, intent(in), optional :: anti
if (present (anti)) then
  if (anti) then
    flag = prt%a_decays_isotropically
  else
    flag = prt%p_decays_isotropically
  end if
else
  flag = prt%p_decays_isotropically
end if
end function field_data_decays_isotropically

elemental function field_data_decays_diagonal &
  (prt, anti) result (flag)
logical :: flag
class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
logical, intent(in), optional :: anti
if (present (anti)) then
  if (anti) then
    flag = prt%a_decays_diagonal
  else
    flag = prt%p_decays_diagonal
  end if
else
  flag = prt%p_decays_diagonal
end if
end function field_data_decays_diagonal

```



```

        end if
    else
        flag = prt%p_decays_diagonal
    end if
end function field_data_decays_diagonal

elemental function field_data_has_decay_helicity &
    (prt, anti) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
    logical, intent(in), optional :: anti
    if (present (anti)) then
        if (anti) then
            flag = prt%a_has_decay_helicity
        else
            flag = prt%p_has_decay_helicity
        end if
    else
        flag = prt%p_has_decay_helicity
    end if
end function field_data_has_decay_helicity

elemental function field_data_decay_helicity &
    (prt, anti) result (hel)
    integer :: hel
    class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
    logical, intent(in), optional :: anti
    if (present (anti)) then
        if (anti) then
            hel = prt%a_decay_helicity
        else
            hel = prt%p_decay_helicity
        end if
    else
        hel = prt%p_decay_helicity
    end if
end function field_data_decay_helicity

elemental function field_data_is_polarized (prt, anti) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
    logical, intent(in), optional :: anti
    logical :: a
    if (present (anti)) then
        a = anti
    else
        a = .false.
    end if
    if (a) then
        flag = prt%a_polarized
    else
        flag = prt%p_polarized
    end if
end function field_data_is_polarized

```



Names. Return the first name in the list (or the first antiparticle name)

```

<Model data: field data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_longname => field_data_get_longname
  procedure :: get_name => field_data_get_name
  procedure :: get_name_array => field_data_get_name_array

<Model data: procedures>+≡
  pure function field_data_get_longname (prt) result (name)
    type(string_t) :: name
    class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
    name = prt%longname
  end function field_data_get_longname

  pure function field_data_get_name (prt, is_antiparticle) result (name)
    type(string_t) :: name
    class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
    logical, intent(in) :: is_antiparticle
    name = prt%longname
    if (is_antiparticle) then
      if (prt%has_anti) then
        if (allocated (prt%anti)) then
          if (size(prt%anti) > 0) name = prt%anti(1)
        end if
      else
        if (allocated (prt%name)) then
          if (size (prt%name) > 0) name = prt%name(1)
        end if
      end if
    else
      if (allocated (prt%name)) then
        if (size (prt%name) > 0) name = prt%name(1)
      end if
    end if
  end function field_data_get_name

  subroutine field_data_get_name_array (prt, is_antiparticle, name)
    class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
    logical, intent(in) :: is_antiparticle
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(inout) :: name
    if (allocated (name)) deallocate (name)
    if (is_antiparticle) then
      if (prt%has_anti) then
        allocate (name (size (prt%anti)))
        name = prt%anti
      else
        allocate (name (0))
      end if
    else
      allocate (name (size (prt%name)))
      name = prt%name
    end if
  end subroutine field_data_get_name_array

```



Same for the  $\text{\TeX}$  name.

```

<Model data: field data: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_tex_name => field_data_get_tex_name

<Model data: procedures>+=
  elemental function field_data_get_tex_name &
    (prt, is_antiparticle) result (name)
    type(string_t) :: name
    class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
    logical, intent(in) :: is_antiparticle
    if (is_antiparticle) then
      if (prt%has_anti) then
        name = prt%tex_anti
      else
        name = prt%tex_name
      end if
    else
      name = prt%tex_name
    end if
    if (name == "") name = prt%get_name (is_antiparticle)
  end function field_data_get_tex_name

```

Check if any of the field names matches the given string.

```

<Model data: field data: TBP>+=
  procedure, private :: matches_name => field_data_matches_name

<Model data: procedures>+=
  function field_data_matches_name (field, name, is_antiparticle) result (flag)
    class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: field
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    logical, intent(in) :: is_antiparticle
    logical :: flag
    if (is_antiparticle) then
      if (field%has_anti) then
        flag = any (name == field%anti)
      else
        flag = .false.
      end if
    else
      flag = name == field%longname .or. any (name == field%name)
    end if
  end function field_data_matches_name

```

Quantum numbers

```

<Model data: field data: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_spin_type => field_data_get_spin_type
  procedure :: get_multiplicity => field_data_get_multiplicity
  procedure :: get_isospin_type => field_data_get_isospin_type
  procedure :: get_charge_type => field_data_get_charge_type
  procedure :: get_color_type => field_data_get_color_type

<Model data: procedures>+=
  elemental function field_data_get_spin_type (prt) result (type)
    integer :: type

```



```

        class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
        type = prt%spin_type
    end function field_data_get_spin_type

    elemental function field_data_get_multiplicity (prt) result (type)
        integer :: type
        class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
        type = prt%multiplicity
    end function field_data_get_multiplicity

    elemental function field_data_get_isospin_type (prt) result (type)
        integer :: type
        class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
        type = prt%isospin_type
    end function field_data_get_isospin_type

    elemental function field_data_get_charge_type (prt) result (type)
        integer :: type
        class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
        type = prt%charge_type
    end function field_data_get_charge_type

    elemental function field_data_get_color_type (prt) result (type)
        integer :: type
        class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
        type = prt%color_type
    end function field_data_get_color_type

```

In the MSSM, neutralinos can have a negative mass. This is relevant for computing matrix elements. However, within the WHIZARD main program we are interested only in kinematics, therefore we return the absolute value of the particle mass. If desired, we can extract the sign separately.

```

<Model data: field data: TBP>+=
    procedure :: get_charge => field_data_get_charge
    procedure :: get_isospin => field_data_get_isospin
    procedure :: get_mass => field_data_get_mass
    procedure :: get_mass_sign => field_data_get_mass_sign
    procedure :: get_width => field_data_get_width

<Model data: procedures>+=
    elemental function field_data_get_charge (prt) result (charge)
        real(default) :: charge
        class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
        if (prt%charge_type /= 0) then
            charge = real (sign ((abs(prt%charge_type) - 1), &
                prt%charge_type), default) / 3
        else
            charge = 0
        end if
    end function field_data_get_charge

    elemental function field_data_get_isospin (prt) result (isospin)
        real(default) :: isospin
        class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt

```



```

    if (prt%isospin_type /= 0) then
        isospin = real (sign (abs(prt%isospin_type) - 1, &
            prt%isospin_type), default) / 2
    else
        isospin = 0
    end if
end function field_data_get_isospin

elemental function field_data_get_mass (prt) result (mass)
    real(default) :: mass
    class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
    if (associated (prt%mass_val)) then
        mass = abs (prt%mass_val)
    else
        mass = 0
    end if
end function field_data_get_mass

elemental function field_data_get_mass_sign (prt) result (sgn)
    integer :: sgn
    class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
    if (associated (prt%mass_val)) then
        sgn = sign (1._default, prt%mass_val)
    else
        sgn = 0
    end if
end function field_data_get_mass_sign

elemental function field_data_get_width (prt) result (width)
    real(default) :: width
    class(field_data_t), intent(in) :: prt
    if (associated (prt%width_val)) then
        width = prt%width_val
    else
        width = 0
    end if
end function field_data_get_width

```

Find the model containing the PDG given two model files.

```

<Model data: public>+≡
    public :: find_model

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine find_model (model, PDG, model_A, model_B)
        class(model_data_t), pointer, intent(out) :: model
        integer, intent(in) :: PDG
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model_A, model_B
        character(len=5) :: buffer
        if (model_A%test_field (PDG)) then
            model => model_A
        else if (model_B%test_field (PDG)) then
            model => model_B
        else
            write (buffer, "(I5)") PDG

```



```

        call msg_fatal ("Parton " // buffer // &
            " not found in the given model files")
    end if
end subroutine find_model

```

### 10.1.3 Vertex data

The vertex object contains an array of particle-data pointers, for which we need a separate type. (We could use the flavor type defined in another module.)

The program does not (yet?) make use of vertex definitions, so they are not stored here.

```

<Model data: types>+≡
    type :: field_data_p
        type(field_data_t), pointer :: p => null ()
    end type field_data_p

<Model data: types>+≡
    type :: vertex_t
        private
        logical :: trilinear
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg
        type(field_data_p), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt
        contains
        <Model data: vertex: TBP>
    end type vertex_t

<Model data: vertex: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => vertex_write

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine vertex_write (vtx, unit)
        class(vertex_t), intent(in) :: vtx
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u, i
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "vertex"
        do i = 1, size (vtx%prt)
            if (associated (vtx%prt(i)%p)) then
                write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") &
                    ' "' // char (vtx%prt(i)%p%get_name (vtx%pdg(i) < 0)) &
                    // ' "'
            else
                write (u, "(1x,I7)", advance="no") vtx%pdg(i)
            end if
        end do
        write (u, *)
    end subroutine vertex_write

```

Initialize using PDG codes. The model is used for finding particle data pointers associated with the pdg codes.

```

<Model data: vertex: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => vertex_init

```



```

<Model data: procedures>+≡
subroutine vertex_init (vtx, pdg, model)
  class(vertex_t), intent(out) :: vtx
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: pdg
  type(model_data_t), intent(in), target, optional :: model
  integer :: i
  allocate (vtx%pdg (size (pdg)))
  allocate (vtx%prt (size (pdg)))
  vtx%trilinear = size (pdg) == 3
  vtx%pdg = pdg
  if (present (model)) then
    do i = 1, size (pdg)
      vtx%prt(i)%p => model%get_field_ptr (pdg(i))
    end do
  end if
end subroutine vertex_init

```

Copy vertex: we must reassign the field-data pointer to a new model.

```

<Model data: vertex: TBP>+≡
procedure :: copy_from => vertex_copy_from

<Model data: procedures>+≡
subroutine vertex_copy_from (vtx, old_vtx, new_model)
  class(vertex_t), intent(out) :: vtx
  class(vertex_t), intent(in) :: old_vtx
  type(model_data_t), intent(in), target, optional :: new_model
  call vtx%init (old_vtx%pdg, new_model)
end subroutine vertex_copy_from

```

Single-particle lookup: Given a particle code, we return matching codes if present, otherwise zero. Actually, we return the antiparticles of the matching codes, as appropriate for computing splittings.

```

<Model data: vertex: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_match => vertex_get_match

<Model data: procedures>+≡
subroutine vertex_get_match (vtx, pdg1, pdg2)
  class(vertex_t), intent(in) :: vtx
  integer, intent(in) :: pdg1
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: pdg2
  integer :: i, j
  do i = 1, size (vtx%pdg)
    if (vtx%pdg(i) == pdg1) then
      allocate (pdg2 (size (vtx%pdg) - 1))
      do j = 1, i-1
        pdg2(j) = anti (j)
      end do
      do j = i, size (pdg2)
        pdg2(j) = anti (j+1)
      end do
      exit
    end if
  end do
contains

```



```

function anti (i) result (pdg)
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  integer :: pdg
  if (vtx%prt(i)%p%has_antiparticle ()) then
    pdg = - vtx%pdg(i)
  else
    pdg = vtx%pdg(i)
  end if
end function anti
end subroutine vertex_get_match

```

To access this from the outside, we create an iterator. The iterator has the sole purpose of returning the matching particles for a given array of PDG codes.

```

<Model data: public>+≡
  public :: vertex_iterator_t

<Model data: types>+≡
  type :: vertex_iterator_t
  private
  class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg
  integer :: vertex_index = 0
  contains
  procedure :: init => vertex_iterator_init
  procedure :: get_next_match => vertex_iterator_get_next_match
end type vertex_iterator_t

```

We initialize the iterator for a particular model with the pdg index of the particle we are looking at.

```

<Model data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine vertex_iterator_init (it, model, pdg)
    class(vertex_iterator_t), intent(out) :: it
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: pdg
    it%model => model
    allocate (it%pdg (size (pdg)), source = pdg)
  end subroutine vertex_iterator_init

  subroutine vertex_iterator_get_next_match (it, pdg_match)
    class(vertex_iterator_t), intent(inout) :: it
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: pdg_match
    integer :: i, j
    do i = it%vertex_index + 1, size (it%model%vtx)
      do j = 1, size (it%pdg)
        call vertex_get_match (it%model%vtx(i), it%pdg(j), pdg_match)
        if (allocated (pdg_match)) then
          it%vertex_index = i
          return
        end if
      end do
    end do
    it%vertex_index = 0
  end subroutine vertex_iterator_get_next_match

```



#### 10.1.4 Vertex lookup table

The vertex lookup table is a hash table: given two particle codes, we check which codes are allowed for the third one.

The size of the hash table should be large enough that collisions are rare. We first select a size based on the number of vertices (multiplied by six because all permutations count), with some margin, and then choose the smallest integer power of two larger than this.

```
<Model data: parameters>+≡
  integer, parameter :: VERTEX_TABLE_SCALE_FACTOR = 60

<Model data: procedures>+≡
  function vertex_table_size (n_vtx) result (n)
    integer(i32) :: n
    integer, intent(in) :: n_vtx
    integer :: i, s
    s = VERTEX_TABLE_SCALE_FACTOR * n_vtx
    n = 1
    do i = 1, 31
      n = ishft (n, 1)
      s = ishft (s,-1)
      if (s == 0) exit
    end do
  end function vertex_table_size
```

The specific hash function takes two particle codes (arbitrary integers) and returns a 32-bit integer. It makes use of the universal function `hash` which operates on a byte array.

```
<Model data: procedures>+≡
  function hash2 (pdg1, pdg2)
    integer(i32) :: hash2
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg1, pdg2
    integer(i8), dimension(1) :: mold
    hash2 = hash (transfer ([pdg1, pdg2], mold))
  end function hash2
```

Each entry in the vertex table stores the two particle codes and an array of possibilities for the third code.

```
<Model data: types>+≡
  type :: vertex_table_entry_t
  private
    integer :: pdg1 = 0, pdg2 = 0
    integer :: n = 0
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg3
  end type vertex_table_entry_t
```

The vertex table:

```
<Model data: types>+≡
  type :: vertex_table_t
```



```

    type(vertex_table_entry_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: entry
    integer :: n_collisions = 0
    integer(i32) :: mask
contains
  <Model data: vertex table: TBP>
end type vertex_table_t

```

Output.

```

<Model data: vertex table: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => vertex_table_write
<Model data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine vertex_table_write (vt, unit)
    class(vertex_table_t), intent(in) :: vt
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, i
    character(9) :: size_pdg3
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(A)") "vertex hash table:"
    write (u, "(A,I7)") "  size = ", size (vt%entry)
    write (u, "(A,I7)") "  used = ", count (vt%entry%  
n /= 0)
    write (u, "(A,I7)") "  coll = ", vt%n_collisions
    do i = lbound (vt%entry, 1), ubound (vt%entry, 1)
      if (vt%entry(i)%n /= 0) then
        write (size_pdg3, "(I7)") size (vt%entry(i)%pdg3)
        write (u, "(A,1x,I7,1x,A,2(1x,I7),A," // &
          size_pdg3 // "(1x,I7))") &
          " ", i, ":", vt%entry(i)%pdg1, &
          vt%entry(i)%pdg2, "->", vt%entry(i)%pdg3
      end if
    end do
  end subroutine vertex_table_write

```

Initializing the vertex table: This is done in two passes. First, we scan all permutations for all vertices and count the number of entries in each bucket of the hashtable. Then, the buckets are allocated accordingly and filled.

Collision resolution is done by just incrementing the hash value until an empty bucket is found. The vertex table size is fixed, since we know from the beginning the number of entries.

```

<Model data: vertex table: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => vertex_table_init
<Model data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine vertex_table_init (vt, prt, vtx)
    class(vertex_table_t), intent(out) :: vt
    type(field_data_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt
    type(vertex_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: vtx
    integer :: n_vtx, vt_size, i, p1, p2, p3
    integer, dimension(3) :: p
    n_vtx = size (vtx)
    vt_size = vertex_table_size (count (vtx%trilinear))
    vt%mask = vt_size - 1
    allocate (vt%entry (0:vt_size-1))

```



```

do i = 1, n_vtx
  if (vtx(i)%trilinear) then
    p = vtx(i)%pdg
    p1 = p(1); p2 = p(2)
    call create (hash2 (p1, p2))
    if (p(2) /= p(3)) then
      p2 = p(3)
      call create (hash2 (p1, p2))
    end if
    if (p(1) /= p(2)) then
      p1 = p(2); p2 = p(1)
      call create (hash2 (p1, p2))
      if (p(1) /= p(3)) then
        p2 = p(3)
        call create (hash2 (p1, p2))
      end if
    end if
    if (p(1) /= p(3)) then
      p1 = p(3); p2 = p(1)
      call create (hash2 (p1, p2))
      if (p(1) /= p(2)) then
        p2 = p(2)
        call create (hash2 (p1, p2))
      end if
    end if
  end if
end do
do i = 0, vt_size - 1
  allocate (vt%entry(i)%pdg3 (vt%entry(i)%n))
end do
vt%entry%n = 0
do i = 1, n_vtx
  if (vtx(i)%trilinear) then
    p = vtx(i)%pdg
    p1 = p(1); p2 = p(2); p3 = p(3)
    call register (hash2 (p1, p2))
    if (p(2) /= p(3)) then
      p2 = p(3); p3 = p(2)
      call register (hash2 (p1, p2))
    end if
    if (p(1) /= p(2)) then
      p1 = p(2); p2 = p(1); p3 = p(3)
      call register (hash2 (p1, p2))
      if (p(1) /= p(3)) then
        p2 = p(3); p3 = p(1)
        call register (hash2 (p1, p2))
      end if
    end if
    if (p(1) /= p(3)) then
      p1 = p(3); p2 = p(1); p3 = p(2)
      call register (hash2 (p1, p2))
      if (p(1) /= p(2)) then
        p2 = p(2); p3 = p(1)
        call register (hash2 (p1, p2))
      end if
    end if
  end if
end do

```



```

        end if
    end if
end if
end do
contains
recursive subroutine create (hashval)
    integer(i32), intent(in) :: hashval
    integer :: h
    h = iand (hashval, vt%mask)
    if (vt%entry(h)%n == 0) then
        vt%entry(h)%pdg1 = p1
        vt%entry(h)%pdg2 = p2
        vt%entry(h)%n = 1
    else if (vt%entry(h)%pdg1 == p1 .and. vt%entry(h)%pdg2 == p2) then
        vt%entry(h)%n = vt%entry(h)%n + 1
    else
        vt%n_collisions = vt%n_collisions + 1
        call create (hashval + 1)
    end if
end subroutine create
recursive subroutine register (hashval)
    integer(i32), intent(in) :: hashval
    integer :: h
    h = iand (hashval, vt%mask)
    if (vt%entry(h)%pdg1 == p1 .and. vt%entry(h)%pdg2 == p2) then
        vt%entry(h)%n = vt%entry(h)%n + 1
        vt%entry(h)%pdg3(vt%entry(h)%n) = p3
    else
        call register (hashval + 1)
    end if
end subroutine register
end subroutine vertex_table_init

```

Return the array of particle codes that match the given pair.

*(Model data: vertex table: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: match => vertex_table_match

```

*(Model data: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine vertex_table_match (vt, pdg1, pdg2, pdg3)
    class(vertex_table_t), intent(in) :: vt
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg1, pdg2
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: pdg3
    call match (hash2 (pdg1, pdg2))
contains
recursive subroutine match (hashval)
    integer(i32), intent(in) :: hashval
    integer :: h
    h = iand (hashval, vt%mask)
    if (vt%entry(h)%n == 0) then
        allocate (pdg3 (0))
    else if (vt%entry(h)%pdg1 == pdg1 .and. vt%entry(h)%pdg2 == pdg2) then
        allocate (pdg3 (size (vt%entry(h)%pdg3)))
        pdg3 = vt%entry(h)%pdg3
    else

```



```

        call match (hashval + 1)
    end if
end subroutine match
end subroutine vertex_table_match

```

Return true if the triplet is represented as a vertex.

```

<Model data: vertex table: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: check => vertex_table_check

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    function vertex_table_check (vt, pdg1, pdg2, pdg3) result (flag)
        class(vertex_table_t), intent(in) :: vt
        integer, intent(in) :: pdg1, pdg2, pdg3
        logical :: flag
        flag = check (hash2 (pdg1, pdg2))
contains
        recursive function check (hashval) result (flag)
            integer(i32), intent(in) :: hashval
            integer :: h
            logical :: flag
            h = iand (hashval, vt%mask)
            if (vt%entry(h)%n == 0) then
                flag = .false.
            else if (vt%entry(h)%pdg1 == pdg1 .and. vt%entry(h)%pdg2 == pdg2) then
                flag = any (vt%entry(h)%pdg3 == pdg3)
            else
                flag = check (hashval + 1)
            end if
        end function check
    end function vertex_table_check

```

### 10.1.5 Model Data Record

This type collects the model data as defined above.

We deliberately implement the parameter arrays as pointer arrays. We thus avoid keeping track of TARGET attributes.

```

<Model data: public>+≡
    public :: model_data_t

<Model data: types>+≡
    type :: model_data_t
        private
        type(string_t) :: name
        type(modelpar_real_t), dimension(:), pointer :: par_real => null ()
        type(modelpar_complex_t), dimension(:), pointer :: par_complex => null ()
        type(field_data_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: field
        type(vertex_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: vtx
        type(vertex_table_t) :: vt
contains
        <Model data: model data: TBP>
    end type model_data_t

```



Finalizer, deallocate pointer arrays.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => model_data_final

<Model data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine model_data_final (model)
    class(model_data_t), intent(inout) :: model
    deallocate (model%par_real)
    deallocate (model%par_complex)
  end subroutine model_data_final

```

Output. The signature matches the signature of the high-level `model_write` procedure, so some of the options don't actually apply.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => model_data_write

<Model data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine model_data_write (model, unit, verbose, &
    show_md5sum, show_variables, show_parameters, &
    show_particles, show_vertices)
    class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_md5sum
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_variables
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_parameters
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_particles
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_vertices
    logical :: show_par, show_prt, show_vtx
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    show_par = .true.; if (present (show_parameters)) &
      show_par = show_parameters
    show_prt = .true.; if (present (show_particles)) &
      show_prt = show_particles
    show_vtx = .true.; if (present (show_vertices)) &
      show_vtx = show_vertices
    if (show_par) then
      do i = 1, size (model%par_real)
        call model%par_real(i)%write (u)
        write (u, "(A)")
      end do
      do i = 1, size (model%par_complex)
        call model%par_complex(i)%write (u)
        write (u, "(A)")
      end do
    end if
    if (show_prt) then
      write (u, "(A)")
      call model%write_fields (u)
    end if
    if (show_vtx) then
      write (u, "(A)")
      call model%write_vertices (u, verbose)
    end if
  end subroutine model_data_write

```



```

end if
end subroutine model_data_write

```

Initialize, allocating pointer arrays. The second version makes a deep copy.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
generic :: init => model_data_init
procedure, private :: model_data_init

<Model data: procedures>+≡
subroutine model_data_init (model, name, &
    n_par_real, n_par_complex, n_field, n_vtx)
    class(model_data_t), intent(out) :: model
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    integer, intent(in) :: n_par_real, n_par_complex
    integer, intent(in) :: n_field
    integer, intent(in) :: n_vtx
    model%name = name
    allocate (model%par_real (n_par_real))
    allocate (model%par_complex (n_par_complex))
    allocate (model%field (n_field))
    allocate (model%vtx (n_vtx))
end subroutine model_data_init

```

Complete model data initialization.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
procedure :: freeze_fields => model_data_freeze_fields

<Model data: procedures>+≡
subroutine model_data_freeze_fields (model)
    class(model_data_t), intent(inout) :: model
    call model%field%freeze ()
end subroutine model_data_freeze_fields

```

Deep copy. The new model should already be initialized, so we do not allocate memory.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
procedure :: copy_from => model_data_copy

<Model data: procedures>+≡
subroutine model_data_copy (model, src)
    class(model_data_t), intent(inout), target :: model
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: src
    class(modelpar_data_t), pointer :: data, src_data
    integer :: i
    model%par_real = src%par_real
    model%par_complex = src%par_complex
    do i = 1, size (src%field)
        associate (field => model%field(i), src_field => src%field(i))
            call field%init (src_field%get_longname (), src_field%get_pdg ())
            call field%copy_from (src_field)
            src_data => src_field%mass_data
            if (associated (src_data)) then
                data => model%get_par_data_ptr (src_data%get_name ())
            end if
        end associate
    end do
end subroutine model_data_copy

```



```

        call field%set (mass_data = data)
    end if
    src_data => src_field%width_data
    if (associated (src_data)) then
        data => model%get_par_data_ptr (src_data%get_name ())
        call field%set (width_data = data)
    end if
    call field%set_multiplicity ()
end associate
end do
do i = 1, size (src%vtx)
    call model%vtx(i)%copy_from (src%vtx(i), model)
end do
call model%freeze_vertices ()
end subroutine model_data_copy

```

Return the model name.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_name => model_data_get_name

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    function model_data_get_name (model) result (name)
        class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
        type(string_t) :: name
        name = model%name
    end function model_data_get_name

```

Retrieve a MD5 sum for the current model parameter values and decay/polarization settings. This is done by writing them to a temporary file, using a standard format.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_parameters_md5sum => model_data_get_parameters_md5sum

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    function model_data_get_parameters_md5sum (model) result (par_md5sum)
        character(32) :: par_md5sum
        class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: par
        type(field_data_t), pointer :: field
        integer :: unit, i
        allocate (par (model%get_n_real ()))
        call model%real_parameters_to_array (par)
        unit = free_unit ()
        open (unit, status="scratch", action="readwrite")
        write (unit, "(" // FMT_19 // ")") par
        do i = 1, model%get_n_field ()
            field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
            if (.not. field%is_stable (.false.) .or. .not. field%is_stable (.true.) &
                .or. field%is_polarized (.false.) .or. field%is_polarized (.true.))&
            then
                write (unit, "(3x,A)") char (field%get_longname ())
                call field%write_decays (unit)
            end if
        end do
    end function

```



```

rewind (unit)
par_md5sum = md5sum (unit)
close (unit)
end function model_data_get_parameters_md5sum

```

Return the MD5 sum. This is a placeholder, to be overwritten for the complete model definition.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_md5sum => model_data_get_md5sum

<Model data: procedures>+≡
  function model_data_get_md5sum (model) result (md5sum)
    class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
    character(32) :: md5sum
    md5sum = model%get_parameters_md5sum ()
  end function model_data_get_md5sum

```

Initialize a real or complex parameter.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
  generic :: init_par => model_data_init_par_real, model_data_init_par_complex
  procedure, private :: model_data_init_par_real
  procedure, private :: model_data_init_par_complex

<Model data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine model_data_init_par_real (model, i, name, value)
    class(model_data_t), intent(inout) :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    real(default), intent(in) :: value
    call model%par_real(i)%init (name, value)
  end subroutine model_data_init_par_real

  subroutine model_data_init_par_complex (model, i, name, value)
    class(model_data_t), intent(inout) :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    complex(default), intent(in) :: value
    call model%par_complex(i)%init (name, value)
  end subroutine model_data_init_par_complex

```

After initialization, return size of parameter array.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_real => model_data_get_n_real
  procedure :: get_n_complex => model_data_get_n_complex

<Model data: procedures>+≡
  function model_data_get_n_real (model) result (n)
    class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
    integer :: n
    n = size (model%par_real)
  end function model_data_get_n_real

  function model_data_get_n_complex (model) result (n)

```



```

class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
integer :: n
n = size (model%par_complex)
end function model_data_get_n_complex

```

After initialization, extract the whole parameter array.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+=
  procedure :: real_parameters_to_array &
    => model_data_real_par_to_array
  procedure :: complex_parameters_to_array &
    => model_data_complex_par_to_array

<Model data: procedures>+=
  subroutine model_data_real_par_to_array (model, array)
    class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: array
    array = model%par_real%get_real ()
  end subroutine model_data_real_par_to_array

  subroutine model_data_complex_par_to_array (model, array)
    class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
    complex(default), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: array
    array = model%par_complex%get_complex ()
  end subroutine model_data_complex_par_to_array

```

After initialization, set the whole parameter array.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+=
  procedure :: real_parameters_from_array &
    => model_data_real_par_from_array
  procedure :: complex_parameters_from_array &
    => model_data_complex_par_from_array

<Model data: procedures>+=
  subroutine model_data_real_par_from_array (model, array)
    class(model_data_t), intent(inout) :: model
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: array
    model%par_real = array
  end subroutine model_data_real_par_from_array

  subroutine model_data_complex_par_from_array (model, array)
    class(model_data_t), intent(inout) :: model
    complex(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: array
    model%par_complex = array
  end subroutine model_data_complex_par_from_array

```

Analogous, for a C parameter array.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+=
  procedure :: real_parameters_to_c_array &
    => model_data_real_par_to_c_array

<Model data: procedures>+=
  subroutine model_data_real_par_to_c_array (model, array)
    class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
    real(c_default_float), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: array

```



```

        array = model%par_real%get_real ()
    end subroutine model_data_real_par_to_c_array

```

After initialization, set the whole parameter array.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: real_parameters_from_c_array &
        => model_data_real_par_from_c_array

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine model_data_real_par_from_c_array (model, array)
        class(model_data_t), intent(inout) :: model
        real(c_default_float), dimension(:), intent(in) :: array
        model%par_real = real (array, default)
    end subroutine model_data_real_par_from_c_array

```

After initialization, get pointer to a real or complex parameter, directly by index.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_par_real_ptr => model_data_get_par_real_ptr_index
    procedure :: get_par_complex_ptr => model_data_get_par_complex_ptr_index

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    function model_data_get_par_real_ptr_index (model, i) result (ptr)
        class(model_data_t), intent(inout) :: model
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        class(modelpar_data_t), pointer :: ptr
        ptr => model%par_real(i)
    end function model_data_get_par_real_ptr_index

    function model_data_get_par_complex_ptr_index (model, i) result (ptr)
        class(model_data_t), intent(inout) :: model
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        class(modelpar_data_t), pointer :: ptr
        ptr => model%par_complex(i)
    end function model_data_get_par_complex_ptr_index

```

After initialization, get pointer to a parameter by name.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_par_data_ptr => model_data_get_par_data_ptr_name

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    function model_data_get_par_data_ptr_name (model, name) result (ptr)
        class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        class(modelpar_data_t), pointer :: ptr
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, size (model%par_real)
            if (model%par_real(i)%name == name) then
                ptr => model%par_real(i)
                return
            end if
        end do
        do i = 1, size (model%par_complex)

```



```

        if (model%par_complex(i)%name == name) then
            ptr => model%par_complex(i)
            return
        end if
    end do
    ptr => null ()
end function model_data_get_par_data_ptr_name

```

Return the value by name. Again, type conversion is allowed.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+=
    procedure :: get_real => model_data_get_par_real_value
    procedure :: get_complex => model_data_get_par_complex_value

<Model data: procedures>+=
    function model_data_get_par_real_value (model, name) result (value)
        class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        class(modelpar_data_t), pointer :: par
        real(default) :: value
        par => model%get_par_data_ptr (name)
        value = par%get_real ()
    end function model_data_get_par_real_value

    function model_data_get_par_complex_value (model, name) result (value)
        class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        class(modelpar_data_t), pointer :: par
        complex(default) :: value
        par => model%get_par_data_ptr (name)
        value = par%get_complex ()
    end function model_data_get_par_complex_value

```

Modify a real or complex parameter.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+=
    generic :: set_par => model_data_set_par_real, model_data_set_par_complex
    procedure, private :: model_data_set_par_real
    procedure, private :: model_data_set_par_complex

<Model data: procedures>+=
    subroutine model_data_set_par_real (model, name, value)
        class(model_data_t), intent(inout) :: model
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        real(default), intent(in) :: value
        class(modelpar_data_t), pointer :: par
        par => model%get_par_data_ptr (name)
        par = value
    end subroutine model_data_set_par_real

    subroutine model_data_set_par_complex (model, name, value)
        class(model_data_t), intent(inout) :: model
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        complex(default), intent(in) :: value
        class(modelpar_data_t), pointer :: par
        par => model%get_par_data_ptr (name)

```



```

    par = value
end subroutine model_data_set_par_complex

```

List all fields in the model.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_fields => model_data_write_fields

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine model_data_write_fields (model, unit)
        class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, size (model%field)
            call model%field(i)%write (unit)
        end do
    end subroutine model_data_write_fields

```

After initialization, return number of fields (particles):

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_n_field => model_data_get_n_field

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    function model_data_get_n_field (model) result (n)
        class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
        integer :: n
        n = size (model%field)
    end function model_data_get_n_field

```

Return the PDG code of a field. The field is identified by name or by index. If the field is not found, return zero.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
    generic :: get_pdg => &
        model_data_get_field_pdg_index, &
        model_data_get_field_pdg_name
    procedure, private :: model_data_get_field_pdg_index
    procedure, private :: model_data_get_field_pdg_name

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    function model_data_get_field_pdg_index (model, i) result (pdg)
        class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        integer :: pdg
        pdg = model%field(i)%get_pdg ()
    end function model_data_get_field_pdg_index

    function model_data_get_field_pdg_name (model, name, check) result (pdg)
        class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        logical, intent(in), optional :: check
        integer :: pdg
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, size (model%field)
            associate (field => model%field(i))

```



```

        if (field%matches_name (name, .false.)) then
            pdg = field%get_pdg ()
            return
        else if (field%matches_name (name, .true.)) then
            pdg = - field%get_pdg ()
            return
        end if
    end associate
end do
pdg = 0
call model%field_error (check, name)
end function model_data_get_field_pdg_name

```

Return an array of all PDG codes, including antiparticles. The antiparticle are sorted after all particles.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_all_pdg => model_data_get_all_pdg

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine model_data_get_all_pdg (model, pdg)
        class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable, intent(inout) :: pdg
        integer :: n0, n1, i, k
        n0 = size (model%field)
        n1 = n0 + count (model%field%has_antiparticle ())
        allocate (pdg (n1))
        pdg(1:n0) = model%field%get_pdg ()
        k = n0
        do i = 1, size (model%field)
            associate (field => model%field(i))
                if (field%has_antiparticle ()) then
                    k = k + 1
                    pdg(k) = - field%get_pdg ()
                end if
            end associate
        end do
    end subroutine model_data_get_all_pdg

```

Return pointer to the field array.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_field_array_ptr => model_data_get_field_array_ptr

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    function model_data_get_field_array_ptr (model) result (ptr)
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        type(field_data_t), dimension(:), pointer :: ptr
        ptr => model%field
    end function model_data_get_field_array_ptr

```

Return pointer to a field. The identifier should be the unique long name, the PDG code, or the index.



We can issue an error message, if the `check` flag is set. We never return an error if the PDG code is zero, this yields just a null pointer.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+=
generic :: get_field_ptr => &
    model_data_get_field_ptr_name, &
    model_data_get_field_ptr_pdg
procedure, private :: model_data_get_field_ptr_name
procedure, private :: model_data_get_field_ptr_pdg
procedure :: get_field_ptr_by_index => model_data_get_field_ptr_index

<Model data: procedures>+=
function model_data_get_field_ptr_name (model, name, check) result (ptr)
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    logical, intent(in), optional :: check
    type(field_data_t), pointer :: ptr
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, size (model%field)
        if (model%field(i)%matches_name (name, .false.)) then
            ptr => model%field(i)
            return
        else if (model%field(i)%matches_name (name, .true.)) then
            ptr => model%field(i)
            return
        end if
    end do
    ptr => null ()
    call model%field_error (check, name)
end function model_data_get_field_ptr_name

function model_data_get_field_ptr_pdg (model, pdg, check) result (ptr)
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg
    logical, intent(in), optional :: check
    type(field_data_t), pointer :: ptr
    integer :: i, pdg_abs
    if (pdg == 0) then
        ptr => null ()
        return
    end if
    pdg_abs = abs (pdg)
    do i = 1, size (model%field)
        if (model%field(i)%get_pdg () == pdg_abs) then
            ptr => model%field(i)
            return
        end if
    end do
    ptr => null ()
    call model%field_error (check, pdg=pdg)
end function model_data_get_field_ptr_pdg

function model_data_get_field_ptr_index (model, i) result (ptr)
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: i

```



```

    type(field_data_t), pointer :: ptr
    ptr => model%field(i)
end function model_data_get_field_ptr_index

```

Don't assign a pointer, just check.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+=
    procedure :: test_field => model_data_test_field_pdg

<Model data: procedures>+=
    function model_data_test_field_pdg (model, pdg, check) result (exist)
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        integer, intent(in) :: pdg
        logical, intent(in), optional :: check
        logical :: exist
        exist = associated (model%get_field_ptr (pdg, check))
    end function model_data_test_field_pdg

```

Error message, if check is set.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+=
    procedure :: field_error => model_data_field_error

<Model data: procedures>+=
    subroutine model_data_field_error (model, check, name, pdg)
        class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
        logical, intent(in), optional :: check
        type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: name
        integer, intent(in), optional :: pdg
        if (present (check)) then
            if (check) then
                if (present (name)) then
                    write (msg_buffer, "(A,1x,A,1x,A,1x,A)") &
                        "No particle with name", char (name), &
                        "is contained in model", char (model%name)
                else if (present (pdg)) then
                    write (msg_buffer, "(A,1x,I0,1x,A,1x,A)") &
                        "No particle with PDG code", pdg, &
                        "is contained in model", char (model%name)
                else
                    write (msg_buffer, "(A,1x,A,1x,A)") &
                        "Particle missing", &
                        "in model", char (model%name)
                end if
                call msg_fatal ()
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine model_data_field_error

```

Assign mass and width value, which are associated via pointer. Identify the particle via pdg.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+=
    procedure :: set_field_mass => model_data_set_field_mass_pdg
    procedure :: set_field_width => model_data_set_field_width_pdg

```



```

<Model data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine model_data_set_field_mass_pdg (model, pdg, value)
    class(model_data_t), intent(inout) :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg
    real(default), intent(in) :: value
    type(field_data_t), pointer :: field
    field => model%get_field_ptr (pdg, check = .true.)
    call field%set_mass (value)
  end subroutine model_data_set_field_mass_pdg

  subroutine model_data_set_field_width_pdg (model, pdg, value)
    class(model_data_t), intent(inout) :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg
    real(default), intent(in) :: value
    type(field_data_t), pointer :: field
    field => model%get_field_ptr (pdg, check = .true.)
    call field%set_width (value)
  end subroutine model_data_set_field_width_pdg

```

Mark a particle as unstable and provide a list of names for its decay processes. In contrast with the previous subroutine which is for internal use, we address the particle by its PDG code. If the index is negative, we address the antiparticle.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_unstable => model_data_set_unstable
  procedure :: set_stable => model_data_set_stable

<Model data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine model_data_set_unstable &
    (model, pdg, decay, isotropic, diagonal, decay_helicity)
    class(model_data_t), intent(inout), target :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: decay
    logical, intent(in), optional :: isotropic, diagonal
    integer, intent(in), optional :: decay_helicity
    type(field_data_t), pointer :: field
    field => model%get_field_ptr (pdg)
    if (pdg > 0) then
      call field%set ( &
        p_is_stable = .false., p_decay = decay, &
        p_decays_isotropically = isotropic, &
        p_decays_diagonal = diagonal, &
        p_decay_helicity = decay_helicity)
    else
      call field%set ( &
        a_is_stable = .false., a_decay = decay, &
        a_decays_isotropically = isotropic, &
        a_decays_diagonal = diagonal, &
        a_decay_helicity = decay_helicity)
    end if
  end subroutine model_data_set_unstable

  subroutine model_data_set_stable (model, pdg)
    class(model_data_t), intent(inout), target :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg

```



```

type(field_data_t), pointer :: field
field => model%get_field_ptr (pdg)
if (pdg > 0) then
    call field%set (p_is_stable = .true.)
else
    call field%set (a_is_stable = .true.)
end if
end subroutine model_data_set_stable

```

Mark a particle as polarized.

*(Model data: model data: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: set_polarized => model_data_set_polarized
procedure :: set_unpolarized => model_data_set_unpolarized

```

*(Model data: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine model_data_set_polarized (model, pdg)
class(model_data_t), intent(inout), target :: model
integer, intent(in) :: pdg
type(field_data_t), pointer :: field
field => model%get_field_ptr (pdg)
if (pdg > 0) then
    call field%set (p_polarized = .true.)
else
    call field%set (a_polarized = .true.)
end if
end subroutine model_data_set_polarized

subroutine model_data_set_unpolarized (model, pdg)
class(model_data_t), intent(inout), target :: model
integer, intent(in) :: pdg
type(field_data_t), pointer :: field
field => model%get_field_ptr (pdg)
if (pdg > 0) then
    call field%set (p_polarized = .false.)
else
    call field%set (a_polarized = .false.)
end if
end subroutine model_data_set_unpolarized

```

Revert all polarized (unstable) particles to unpolarized (stable) status, respectively.

*(Model data: model data: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: clear_unstable => model_clear_unstable
procedure :: clear_polarized => model_clear_polarized

```

*(Model data: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine model_clear_unstable (model)
class(model_data_t), intent(inout), target :: model
integer :: i
type(field_data_t), pointer :: field
do i = 1, model%get_n_field ()
    field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
    call field%set (p_is_stable = .true.)
    if (field%has_antiparticle ()) then

```



```

        call field%set (a_is_stable = .true.)
    end if
end do
end subroutine model_clear_unstable

subroutine model_clear_polarized (model)
    class(model_data_t), intent(inout), target :: model
    integer :: i
    type(field_data_t), pointer :: field
    do i = 1, model%get_n_field ()
        field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
        call field%set (p_polarized = .false.)
        if (field%has_antiparticle ()) then
            call field%set (a_polarized = .false.)
        end if
    end do
end subroutine model_clear_polarized

```

List all vertices, optionally also the hash table.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_vertices => model_data_write_vertices

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine model_data_write_vertices (model, unit, verbose)
        class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
        integer :: i, u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        do i = 1, size (model%vtx)
            call vertex_write (model%vtx(i), unit)
        end do
        if (present (verbose)) then
            if (verbose) then
                write (u, *)
                call vertex_table_write (model%vt, unit)
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine model_data_write_vertices

```

Vertex definition.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
    generic :: set_vertex => &
        model_data_set_vertex_pdg, model_data_set_vertex_names
    procedure, private :: model_data_set_vertex_pdg
    procedure, private :: model_data_set_vertex_names

<Model data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine model_data_set_vertex_pdg (model, i, pdg)
        class(model_data_t), intent(inout), target :: model
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: pdg
        call vertex_init (model%vtx(i), pdg, model)
    end subroutine model_data_set_vertex_pdg

```



```

subroutine model_data_set_vertex_names (model, i, name)
  class(model_data_t), intent(inout), target :: model
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: name
  integer, dimension(size(name)) :: pdg
  integer :: j
  do j = 1, size (name)
    pdg(j) = model%get_pdg (name(j))
  end do
  call model%set_vertex (i, pdg)
end subroutine model_data_set_vertex_names

```

Finalize vertex definition: set up the hash table.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: freeze_vertices => model_data_freeze_vertices

<Model data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine model_data_freeze_vertices (model)
    class(model_data_t), intent(inout) :: model
    call model%vt%init (model%field, model%vtx)
  end subroutine model_data_freeze_vertices

```

Number of vertices in model

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_vtx => model_data_get_n_vtx

<Model data: procedures>+≡
  function model_data_get_n_vtx (model) result (n)
    class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
    integer :: n
    n = size (model%vtx)
  end function model_data_get_n_vtx

```

Lookup functions

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: match_vertex => model_data_match_vertex

<Model data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine model_data_match_vertex (model, pdg1, pdg2, pdg3)
    class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg1, pdg2
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: pdg3
    call model%vt%match (pdg1, pdg2, pdg3)
  end subroutine model_data_match_vertex

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: check_vertex => model_data_check_vertex

<Model data: procedures>+≡
  function model_data_check_vertex (model, pdg1, pdg2, pdg3) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    class(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg1, pdg2, pdg3

```



```

        flag = model%vt%check (pdg1, pdg2, pdg3)
    end function model_data_check_vertex

```

### 10.1.6 Toy Models

This is a stripped-down version of the (already trivial) model 'Test'.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+=
    procedure :: init_test => model_data_init_test

<Model data: procedures>+=
    subroutine model_data_init_test (model)
        class(model_data_t), intent(out) :: model
        type(field_data_t), pointer :: field
        integer, parameter :: n_real = 4
        integer, parameter :: n_field = 2
        integer, parameter :: n_vertex = 2
        integer :: i
        call model%init (var_str ("Test"), &
            n_real, 0, n_field, n_vertex)
        i = 0
        i = i + 1
        call model%init_par (i, var_str ("gy"), 1._default)
        i = i + 1
        call model%init_par (i, var_str ("ms"), 125._default)
        i = i + 1
        call model%init_par (i, var_str ("ff"), 1.5_default)
        i = i + 1
        call model%init_par (i, var_str ("mf"), 1.5_default * 125._default)
        i = 0
        i = i + 1
        field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
        call field%init (var_str ("SCALAR"), 25)
        call field%set (spin_type=1)
        call field%set (mass_data=model%get_par_real_ptr (2))
        call field%set (name = [var_str ("s")])
        i = i + 1
        field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
        call field%init (var_str ("FERMION"), 6)
        call field%set (spin_type=2)
        call field%set (mass_data=model%get_par_real_ptr (4))
        call field%set (name = [var_str ("f")], anti = [var_str ("fbar")])
        call model%freeze_fields ()
        i = 0
        i = i + 1
        call model%set_vertex (i, [var_str ("fbar"), var_str ("f"), var_str ("s")])
        i = i + 1
        call model%set_vertex (i, [var_str ("s"), var_str ("s"), var_str ("s")])
        call model%freeze_vertices ()
    end subroutine model_data_init_test

```

This procedure prepares a subset of QED for testing purposes.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+=
    procedure :: init_qed_test => model_data_init_qed_test

```



```

<Model data: procedures>+≡
subroutine model_data_init_qed_test (model)
  class(model_data_t), intent(out) :: model
  type(field_data_t), pointer :: field
  integer, parameter :: n_real = 1
  integer, parameter :: n_field = 2
  integer :: i
  call model%init (var_str ("QED_test"), &
    n_real, 0, n_field, 0)
  i = 0
  i = i + 1
  call model%init_par (i, var_str ("me"), 0.000510997_default)
  i = 0
  i = i + 1
  field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
  call field%init (var_str ("E_LEPTON"), 11)
  call field%set (spin_type=2, charge_type=-4)
  call field%set (mass_data=model%get_par_real_ptr (1))
  call field%set (name = [var_str ("e-")], anti = [var_str ("e+")])
  i = i + 1
  field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
  call field%init (var_str ("PHOTON"), 22)
  call field%set (spin_type=3)
  call field%set (name = [var_str ("A")])
  call model%freeze_fields ()
  call model%freeze_vertices ()
end subroutine model_data_init_qed_test

```

This procedure prepares a subset of the Standard Model for testing purposes. We can thus avoid dependencies on model I/O, which is not defined here.

```

<Model data: model data: TBP>+≡
procedure :: init_sm_test => model_data_init_sm_test

<Model data: procedures>+≡
subroutine model_data_init_sm_test (model)
  class(model_data_t), intent(out) :: model
  type(field_data_t), pointer :: field
  integer, parameter :: n_real = 11
  integer, parameter :: n_field = 19
  integer, parameter :: n_vtx = 9
  integer :: i
  call model%init (var_str ("SM_test"), &
    n_real, 0, n_field, n_vtx)
  i = 0
  i = i + 1
  call model%init_par (i, var_str ("mZ"), 91.1882_default)
  i = i + 1
  call model%init_par (i, var_str ("mW"), 80.419_default)
  i = i + 1
  call model%init_par (i, var_str ("me"), 0.000510997_default)
  i = i + 1
  call model%init_par (i, var_str ("mmu"), 0.105658389_default)
  i = i + 1
  call model%init_par (i, var_str ("mb"), 4.2_default)

```



```

i = i + 1
call model%init_par (i, var_str ("mtop"), 173.1_default)
i = i + 1
call model%init_par (i, var_str ("wZ"), 2.443_default)
i = i + 1
call model%init_par (i, var_str ("wW"), 2.049_default)
i = i + 1
call model%init_par (i, var_str ("ee"), 0.3079561542961_default)
i = i + 1
call model%init_par (i, var_str ("cw"), 8.819013863636E-01_default)
i = i + 1
call model%init_par (i, var_str ("sw"), 4.714339240339E-01_default)
i = 0
i = i + 1
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
call field%init (var_str ("D_QUARK"), 1)
call field%set (spin_type=2, color_type=3, charge_type=-2, isospin_type=-2)
call field%set (name = [var_str ("d")], anti = [var_str ("dbar")])
i = i + 1
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
call field%init (var_str ("U_QUARK"), 2)
call field%set (spin_type=2, color_type=3, charge_type=3, isospin_type=2)
call field%set (name = [var_str ("u")], anti = [var_str ("ubar")])
i = i + 1
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
call field%init (var_str ("S_QUARK"), 3)
call field%set (spin_type=2, color_type=3, charge_type=-2, isospin_type=-2)
call field%set (name = [var_str ("s")], anti = [var_str ("sbar")])
i = i + 1
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
call field%init (var_str ("C_QUARK"), 4)
call field%set (spin_type=2, color_type=3, charge_type=3, isospin_type=2)
call field%set (name = [var_str ("c")], anti = [var_str ("cbar")])
i = i + 1
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
call field%init (var_str ("B_QUARK"), 5)
call field%set (spin_type=2, color_type=3, charge_type=-2, isospin_type=-2)
call field%set (mass_data=model%get_par_real_ptr (5))
call field%set (name = [var_str ("b")], anti = [var_str ("bbar")])
i = i + 1
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
call field%init (var_str ("T_QUARK"), 6)
call field%set (spin_type=2, color_type=3, charge_type=3, isospin_type=2)
call field%set (mass_data=model%get_par_real_ptr (6))
call field%set (name = [var_str ("t")], anti = [var_str ("tbar")])
i = i + 1
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
call field%init (var_str ("E_LEPTON"), 11)
call field%set (spin_type=2)
call field%set (mass_data=model%get_par_real_ptr (3))
call field%set (name = [var_str ("e-")], anti = [var_str ("e+")])
i = i + 1
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
call field%init (var_str ("E_NEUTRINO"), 12)

```



```

call field%set (spin_type=2, is_left_handed=.true.)
call field%set (name = [var_str ("nue")], anti = [var_str ("nuebar")])
i = i + 1
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
call field%init (var_str ("MU_LEPTON"), 13)
call field%set (spin_type=2)
call field%set (mass_data=model%get_par_real_ptr (4))
call field%set (name = [var_str ("mu-")], anti = [var_str ("mu+")])
i = i + 1
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
call field%init (var_str ("MU_NEUTRINO"), 14)
call field%set (spin_type=2, is_left_handed=.true.)
call field%set (name = [var_str ("numu")], anti = [var_str ("numubar")])
i = i + 1
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
call field%init (var_str ("GLUON"), 21)
call field%set (spin_type=3, color_type=8)
call field%set (name = [var_str ("gl")])
i = i + 1
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
call field%init (var_str ("PHOTON"), 22)
call field%set (spin_type=3)
call field%set (name = [var_str ("A")])
i = i + 1
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
call field%init (var_str ("Z_BOSON"), 23)
call field%set (spin_type=3)
call field%set (mass_data=model%get_par_real_ptr (1))
call field%set (width_data=model%get_par_real_ptr (7))
call field%set (name = [var_str ("Z")])
i = i + 1
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
call field%init (var_str ("W_BOSON"), 24)
call field%set (spin_type=3)
call field%set (mass_data=model%get_par_real_ptr (2))
call field%set (width_data=model%get_par_real_ptr (8))
call field%set (name = [var_str ("W+")], anti = [var_str ("W-")])
i = i + 1
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
call field%init (var_str ("HIGGS"), 25)
call field%set (spin_type=1)
!   call field%set (mass_data=model%get_par_real_ptr (2))
!   call field%set (width_data=model%get_par_real_ptr (8))
call field%set (name = [var_str ("H")])
i = i + 1
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
call field%init (var_str ("PROTON"), 2212)
call field%set (spin_type=2)
call field%set (name = [var_str ("p")], anti = [var_str ("pbar")])
i = i + 1
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
call field%init (var_str ("HADRON_REMNANT_SINGLET"), 91)
call field%set (color_type=1)
call field%set (name = [var_str ("hr1")])

```



```

i = i + 1
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
call field%init (var_str ("HADRON_REMNANT_TRIPLET"), 92)
call field%set (color_type=3)
call field%set (name = [var_str ("hr3")], anti = [var_str ("hr3bar")])
i = i + 1
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
call field%init (var_str ("HADRON_REMNANT_OCTET"), 93)
call field%set (color_type=8)
call field%set (name = [var_str ("hr8")])
call model%freeze_fields ()
i = 0
i = i + 1
call model%set_vertex (i, [var_str ("dbar"), var_str ("d"), var_str ("A")])
i = i + 1
call model%set_vertex (i, [var_str ("ubar"), var_str ("u"), var_str ("A")])
i = i + 1
call model%set_vertex (i, [var_str ("gl"), var_str ("gl"), var_str ("gl")])
i = i + 1
call model%set_vertex (i, [var_str ("dbar"), var_str ("d"), var_str ("gl")])
i = i + 1
call model%set_vertex (i, [var_str ("ubar"), var_str ("u"), var_str ("gl")])
i = i + 1
call model%set_vertex (i, [var_str ("dbar"), var_str ("d"), var_str ("Z")])
i = i + 1
call model%set_vertex (i, [var_str ("ubar"), var_str ("u"), var_str ("Z")])
i = i + 1
call model%set_vertex (i, [var_str ("ubar"), var_str ("d"), var_str ("W+")])
i = i + 1
call model%set_vertex (i, [var_str ("dbar"), var_str ("u"), var_str ("W-")])
call model%freeze_vertices ()
end subroutine model_data_init_sm_test

```



## 10.2 Model Testbed

The standard way of defining a model uses concrete variables and expressions to interpret the model file. Some of this is not available at the point of use. This is no problem for the WHIZARD program as a whole, but unit tests are kept local to their respective module and don't access all definitions.

Instead, we introduce a separate module that provides hooks, one for initializing a model and one for finalizing a model. The main program can assign real routines to the hooks (procedure pointers of abstract type) before unit tests are called. The unit tests can call the abstract routines without knowing about their implementation.

```
<model_testbed.f90>≡
  module model_testbed

    <File header>

    <Use strings>
    use model_data
    use var_base

    <Standard module head>

    <Model testbed: public>

    <Model testbed: variables>

    <Model testbed: interfaces>

  end module model_testbed
```

### 10.2.1 Abstract Model Handlers

Both routines take a polymorphic model (data) pointer, which is allocated/deallocated inside the subroutine. The model constructor `prepare_model` requires the model name as input. It can, optionally, return a link to the variable list of the model.

```
<Model testbed: public>≡
  public :: prepare_model
  public :: cleanup_model

<Model testbed: variables>≡
  procedure (prepare_model_proc), pointer :: prepare_model => null ()
  procedure (cleanup_model_proc), pointer :: cleanup_model => null ()

<Model testbed: interfaces>≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine prepare_model_proc (model, name, vars)
      import
      class(model_data_t), pointer, intent(inout) :: model
      type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
      class(vars_t), pointer, intent(out), optional :: vars
    end subroutine prepare_model_proc
  end interface
```



```
abstract interface
  subroutine cleanup_model_proc (model)
    import
    class(model_data_t), pointer, intent(inout) :: model
  end subroutine cleanup_model_proc
end interface
```



## 10.3 Helicities

This module defines types and tools for dealing with helicity information.

```
<helicities.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module helicities  
  
    use io_units  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Helicities: public>  
  
    <Helicities: types>  
  
    <Helicities: interfaces>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Helicities: procedures>  
  
  end module helicities
```

### 10.3.1 Helicity types

Helicities may be defined or undefined, corresponding to a polarized or unpolarized state. Each helicity is actually a pair of helicities, corresponding to an entry in the spin density matrix. Obviously, diagonal entries are distinguished.

```
<Helicities: public>≡  
  public :: helicity_t  
  
<Helicities: types>≡  
  type :: helicity_t  
    private  
    logical :: defined = .false.  
    integer :: h1, h2  
    contains  
    <Helicities: helicity: TBP>  
  end type helicity_t
```

Constructor functions, for convenience:

```
<Helicities: public>+≡  
  public :: helicity  
  
<Helicities: interfaces>≡  
  interface helicity  
    module procedure helicity0, helicity1, helicity2  
  end interface helicity
```



```

<Helicities: procedures>≡
  pure function helicity0 () result (hel)
    type(helicity_t) :: hel
  end function helicity0

  elemental function helicity1 (h) result (hel)
    type(helicity_t) :: hel
    integer, intent(in) :: h
    call hel%init (h)
  end function helicity1

  elemental function helicity2 (h2, h1) result (hel)
    type(helicity_t) :: hel
    integer, intent(in) :: h1, h2
    call hel%init (h2, h1)
  end function helicity2

```

Initializers.

Note: conceptually, the argument to initializers should be INTENT(OUT). However, Interp. F08/0033 prohibited this. The reason is that, in principle, the call could result in the execution of an impure finalizer for a type extension of `hel` (ugh).

```

<Helicities: helicity: TBP>≡
  generic :: init => helicity_init0, helicity_init1, helicity_init2
  procedure, private :: helicity_init0
  procedure, private :: helicity_init1
  procedure, private :: helicity_init2

<Helicities: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine helicity_init0 (hel)
    class(helicity_t), intent(inout) :: hel
    hel%defined = .false.
  end subroutine helicity_init0

  elemental subroutine helicity_init1 (hel, h)
    class(helicity_t), intent(inout) :: hel
    integer, intent(in) :: h
    hel%defined = .true.
    hel%h1 = h
    hel%h2 = h
  end subroutine helicity_init1

  elemental subroutine helicity_init2 (hel, h2, h1)
    class(helicity_t), intent(inout) :: hel
    integer, intent(in) :: h1, h2
    hel%defined = .true.
    hel%h2 = h2
    hel%h1 = h1
  end subroutine helicity_init2

```

Undefine:

```

<Helicities: helicity: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: undefine => helicity_undefine

```



```

<Helicities: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine helicity_undefine (hel)
    class(helicity_t), intent(inout) :: hel
    hel%defined = .false.
  end subroutine helicity_undefine

```

Diagonalize by removing the second entry (use with care!)

```

<Helicities: helicity: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: diagonalize => helicity_diagonalize

<Helicities: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine helicity_diagonalize (hel)
    class(helicity_t), intent(inout) :: hel
    hel%h2 = hel%h1
  end subroutine helicity_diagonalize

```

```

<Helicities: helicity: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_indices => helicity_get_indices

<Helicities: procedures>+≡
  subroutine helicity_get_indices (hel, h1, h2)
    class(helicity_t), intent(in) :: hel
    integer, intent(out) :: h1, h2
    h1 = hel%h1; h2 = hel%h2
  end subroutine helicity_get_indices

```

Output (no linebreak). No output if undefined.

```

<Helicities: helicity: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => helicity_write

<Helicities: procedures>+≡
  subroutine helicity_write (hel, unit)
    class(helicity_t), intent(in) :: hel
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    if (hel%defined) then
      write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "h("
      write (u, "(I0)", advance="no") hel%h1
      if (hel%h1 /= hel%h2) then
        write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "|"
        write (u, "(I0)", advance="no") hel%h2
      end if
      write (u, "(A)", advance="no") ")"
    end if
  end subroutine helicity_write

```

Binary I/O. Write contents only if defined.

```

<Helicities: helicity: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_raw => helicity_write_raw
  procedure :: read_raw => helicity_read_raw

```



```

<Helicities: procedures>+≡
  subroutine helicity_write_raw (hel, u)
    class(helicity_t), intent(in) :: hel
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    write (u) hel%defined
    if (hel%defined) then
      write (u) hel%h1, hel%h2
    end if
  end subroutine helicity_write_raw

  subroutine helicity_read_raw (hel, u, iostat)
    class(helicity_t), intent(out) :: hel
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    integer, intent(out), optional :: iostat
    read (u, iostat=iostat) hel%defined
    if (hel%defined) then
      read (u, iostat=iostat) hel%h1, hel%h2
    end if
  end subroutine helicity_read_raw

```

### 10.3.2 Predicates

Check if the helicity is defined:

```

<Helicities: helicity: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_defined => helicity_is_defined

<Helicities: procedures>+≡
  elemental function helicity_is_defined (hel) result (defined)
    logical :: defined
    class(helicity_t), intent(in) :: hel
    defined = hel%defined
  end function helicity_is_defined

```

Return true if the two helicities are equal or the particle is unpolarized:

```

<Helicities: helicity: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_diagonal => helicity_is_diagonal

<Helicities: procedures>+≡
  elemental function helicity_is_diagonal (hel) result (diagonal)
    logical :: diagonal
    class(helicity_t), intent(in) :: hel
    if (hel%defined) then
      diagonal = hel%h1 == hel%h2
    else
      diagonal = .true.
    end if
  end function helicity_is_diagonal

```



### 10.3.3 Accessing contents

This returns a two-element array and thus cannot be elemental. The result is unpredictable if the helicity is undefined.

```
<Helicities: helicity: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: to_pair => helicity_to_pair

<Helicities: procedures>+≡
  pure function helicity_to_pair (hel) result (h)
    integer, dimension(2) :: h
    class(helicity_t), intent(in) :: hel
    h(1) = hel%h2
    h(2) = hel%h1
  end function helicity_to_pair
```

### 10.3.4 Comparisons

When comparing helicities, if either one is undefined, they are considered to match. In other words, an unpolarized particle matches any polarization. In the `dmatch` variant, it matches only diagonal helicity.

```
<Helicities: helicity: TBP>+≡
  generic :: operator(.match.) => helicity_match
  generic :: operator(.dmatch.) => helicity_match_diagonal
  generic :: operator(==) => helicity_eq
  generic :: operator(/=) => helicity_neq
  procedure, private :: helicity_match
  procedure, private :: helicity_match_diagonal
  procedure, private :: helicity_eq
  procedure, private :: helicity_neq

<Helicities: procedures>+≡
  elemental function helicity_match (hel1, hel2) result (eq)
    logical :: eq
    class(helicity_t), intent(in) :: hel1, hel2
    if (hel1%defined .and. hel2%defined) then
      eq = (hel1%h1 == hel2%h1) .and. (hel1%h2 == hel2%h2)
    else
      eq = .true.
    end if
  end function helicity_match

  elemental function helicity_match_diagonal (hel1, hel2) result (eq)
    logical :: eq
    class(helicity_t), intent(in) :: hel1, hel2
    if (hel1%defined .and. hel2%defined) then
      eq = (hel1%h1 == hel2%h1) .and. (hel1%h2 == hel2%h2)
    else if (hel1%defined) then
      eq = hel1%h1 == hel1%h2
    else if (hel2%defined) then
      eq = hel2%h1 == hel2%h2
    else
      eq = .true.
    end if
```



```

end function helicity_match_diagonal

<Helicities: procedures>+≡
elemental function helicity_eq (hel1, hel2) result (eq)
  logical :: eq
  class(helicity_t), intent(in) :: hel1, hel2
  if (hel1%defined .and. hel2%defined) then
    eq = (hel1%h1 == hel2%h1) .and. (hel1%h2 == hel2%h2)
  else if (.not. hel1%defined .and. .not. hel2%defined) then
    eq = .true.
  else
    eq = .false.
  end if
end function helicity_eq

<Helicities: procedures>+≡
elemental function helicity_neq (hel1, hel2) result (neq)
  logical :: neq
  class(helicity_t), intent(in) :: hel1, hel2
  if (hel1%defined .and. hel2%defined) then
    neq = (hel1%h1 /= hel2%h1) .or. (hel1%h2 /= hel2%h2)
  else if (.not. hel1%defined .and. .not. hel2%defined) then
    neq = .false.
  else
    neq = .true.
  end if
end function helicity_neq

```

### 10.3.5 Tools

Merge two helicity objects by taking the first entry from the first and the second entry from the second argument. Makes sense only if the input helicities were defined and diagonal. The handling of ghost flags is not well-defined; one should verify beforehand that they match.

```

<Helicities: helicity: TBP>+≡
generic :: operator(.merge.) => merge_helicities
procedure, private :: merge_helicities

<Helicities: procedures>+≡
elemental function merge_helicities (hel1, hel2) result (hel)
  type(helicity_t) :: hel
  class(helicity_t), intent(in) :: hel1, hel2
  if (hel1%defined .and. hel2%defined) then
    call helicity_init2 (hel, hel2%h1, hel1%h1)
  else if (hel1%defined) then
    call helicity_init2 (hel, hel1%h2, hel1%h1)
  else if (hel2%defined) then
    call helicity_init2 (hel, hel2%h2, hel2%h1)
  end if
end function merge_helicities

```



## 10.4 Colors

This module defines a type and tools for dealing with color information.

Each particle can have zero or more (in practice, usually not more than two) color indices. Color indices are positive; flow direction can be determined from the particle nature.

While parton shower matrix elements are diagonal in color, some special applications (e.g., subtractions for NLO matrix elements) require non-diagonal color matrices.

```
<colors.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module colors  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    use io_units  
    use unit_tests  
    use diagnostics  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Colors: public>  
  
    <Colors: types>  
  
    <Colors: interfaces>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Colors: procedures>  
  
  end module colors
```

### 10.4.1 The color type

A particle may have an arbitrary number of color indices (in practice, from zero to two, but more are possible). This object acts as a container. (The current implementation has a fixed array of length two.)

The fact that color comes as an array prohibits elemental procedures in some places. (May add interfaces and multi versions where necessary.)

The color may be undefined.

NOTE: Due to a compiler bug in nagfor 5.2, we do not use allocatable but fixed-size arrays with dimension 2. Only nonzero entries count. This may be more efficient anyway, but gives up some flexibility. However, the squaring algorithm currently works only for singlets, (anti)triplets and octets anyway, so two components are enough.

This type has to be generalized (abstract type and specific implementations) when trying to pursue generalized color flows or Monte Carlo over continuous color.

```
<Colors: public>≡  
  public :: color_t
```



```

<Colors: types>≡
  type :: color_t
  private
    logical :: defined = .false.
    integer, dimension(2) :: c1 = 0, c2 = 0
    logical :: ghost = .false.
  contains
    <Colors: color: TBP>
  end type color_t

```

Initializers:

```

<Colors: color: TBP>≡
  generic :: init => &
    color_init_trivial, color_init_trivial_ghost, &
    color_init_array, color_init_array_ghost, &
    color_init_arrays, color_init_arrays_ghost
  procedure, private :: color_init_trivial
  procedure, private :: color_init_trivial_ghost
  procedure, private :: color_init_array
  procedure, private :: color_init_array_ghost
  procedure, private :: color_init_arrays
  procedure, private :: color_init_arrays_ghost

```

Undefined color: array remains unallocated

```

<Colors: procedures>≡
  pure subroutine color_init_trivial (col)
    class(color_t), intent(inout) :: col
    col%defined = .true.
    col%c1 = 0
    col%c2 = 0
    col%ghost = .false.
  end subroutine color_init_trivial

  pure subroutine color_init_trivial_ghost (col, ghost)
    class(color_t), intent(inout) :: col
    logical, intent(in) :: ghost
    col%defined = .true.
    col%c1 = 0
    col%c2 = 0
    col%ghost = ghost
  end subroutine color_init_trivial_ghost

```

This defines color from an arbitrary length color array, suitable for any representation. We may have two color arrays (non-diagonal matrix elements). This cannot be elemental. The third version assigns an array of colors, using a two-dimensional array as input.

```

<Colors: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine color_init_array (col, c1)
    class(color_t), intent(inout) :: col
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: c1
    col%defined = .true.
    col%c1 = pack (c1, c1 /= 0, [0,0])
    col%c2 = col%c1

```



```

        col%ghost = .false.
    end subroutine color_init_array

    pure subroutine color_init_array_ghost (col, c1, ghost)
        class(color_t), intent(inout) :: col
        integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: c1
        logical, intent(in) :: ghost
        call color_init_array (col, c1)
        col%ghost = ghost
    end subroutine color_init_array_ghost

    pure subroutine color_init_arrays (col, c1, c2)
        class(color_t), intent(inout) :: col
        integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: c1, c2
        col%defined = .true.
        if (size (c1) == size (c2)) then
            col%c1 = pack (c1, c1 /= 0, [0,0])
            col%c2 = pack (c2, c2 /= 0, [0,0])
        else if (size (c1) /= 0) then
            col%c1 = pack (c1, c1 /= 0, [0,0])
            col%c2 = col%c1
        else if (size (c2) /= 0) then
            col%c1 = pack (c2, c2 /= 0, [0,0])
            col%c2 = col%c1
        end if
        col%ghost = .false.
    end subroutine color_init_arrays

    pure subroutine color_init_arrays_ghost (col, c1, c2, ghost)
        class(color_t), intent(inout) :: col
        integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: c1, c2
        logical, intent(in) :: ghost
        call color_init_arrays (col, c1, c2)
        col%ghost = ghost
    end subroutine color_init_arrays_ghost

```

This version is restricted to singlets, triplets, antitriplets, and octets: The input contains the color and anticolor index, each of the may be zero.

*<Colors: color: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: init_col_acl => color_init_col_acl

```

*<Colors: procedures>+≡*

```

    elemental subroutine color_init_col_acl (col, col_in, acl_in)
        class(color_t), intent(inout) :: col
        integer, intent(in) :: col_in, acl_in
        integer, dimension(0) :: null_array
        select case (col_in)
        case (0)
            select case (acl_in)
            case (0)
                call color_init_array (col, null_array)
            case default
                call color_init_array (col, [-acl_in])
            end select
        end select
    end subroutine

```



```

case default
  select case (acl_in)
  case (0)
    call color_init_array (col, [col_in])
  case default
    call color_init_array (col, [col_in, -acl_in])
  end select
end select
end subroutine color_init_col_acl

```

This version is used for the external interface. We convert a fixed-size array of colors (for each particle) to the internal form by packing only the nonzero entries.

Some of these procedures produce an array, so they can't be all type-bound. We implement them as ordinary procedures.

*<Colors: public>+≡*

```
public :: color_init_from_array
```

*<Colors: interfaces>≡*

```

interface color_init_from_array
  module procedure color_init_from_array1
  module procedure color_init_from_array1g
  module procedure color_init_from_array2
  module procedure color_init_from_array2g
end interface color_init_from_array

```

*<Colors: procedures>+≡*

```

pure subroutine color_init_from_array1 (col, c1)
  type(color_t), intent(inout) :: col
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: c1
  logical, dimension(size(c1)) :: mask
  mask = c1 /= 0
  col%defined = .true.
  col%c1 = pack (c1, mask, col%c1)
  col%c2 = col%c1
  col%ghost = .false.
end subroutine color_init_from_array1

pure subroutine color_init_from_array1g (col, c1, ghost)
  type(color_t), intent(inout) :: col
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: c1
  logical, intent(in) :: ghost
  call color_init_from_array1 (col, c1)
  col%ghost = ghost
end subroutine color_init_from_array1g

pure subroutine color_init_from_array2 (col, c1)
  integer, dimension(:, :), intent(in) :: c1
  type(color_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: col
  integer :: i
  do i = 1, size (c1,2)
    call color_init_from_array1 (col(i), c1(:,i))
  end do

```



```

end subroutine color_init_from_array2

pure subroutine color_init_from_array2g (col, c1, ghost)
  integer, dimension(:,:), intent(inout) :: c1
  type(color_t), dimension(:), intent(out) :: col
  logical, intent(in), dimension(:) :: ghost
  call color_init_from_array2 (col, c1)
  col%ghost = ghost
end subroutine color_init_from_array2g

```

Set the ghost property

```

<Colors: color: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_ghost => color_set_ghost

<Colors: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine color_set_ghost (col, ghost)
    class(color_t), intent(inout) :: col
    logical, intent(in) :: ghost
    col%ghost = ghost
  end subroutine color_set_ghost

```

Undefine the color state:

```

<Colors: color: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: undefine => color_undefine

<Colors: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine color_undefine (col, undefine_ghost)
    class(color_t), intent(inout) :: col
    logical, intent(in), optional :: undefine_ghost
    col%defined = .false.
    if (present (undefine_ghost)) then
      if (undefine_ghost) col%ghost = .false.
    else
      col%ghost = .false.
    end if
  end subroutine color_undefine

```

Output. As dense as possible, no linebreak. If color is undefined, no output.

The separate version for a color array suggest two distinct interfaces.

```

<Colors: public>+≡
  public :: color_write

<Colors: interfaces>+≡
  interface color_write
    module procedure color_write_single
    module procedure color_write_array
  end interface color_write

<Colors: color: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => color_write_single

```



*<Colors: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine color_write_single (col, unit)
  class(color_t), intent(in) :: col
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  if (col%ghost) then
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "c*"
  else if (col%defined) then
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "c("
    if (col%c1(1) /= 0) write (u, "(I0)", advance="no") col%c1(1)
    if (any (col%c1 /= 0)) write (u, "(1x)", advance="no")
    if (col%c1(2) /= 0) write (u, "(I0)", advance="no") col%c1(2)
    if (.not. col%is_diagonal ()) then
      write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "|"
      if (col%c2(1) /= 0) write (u, "(I0)", advance="no") col%c2(1)
      if (any (col%c2 /= 0)) write (u, "(1x)", advance="no")
      if (col%c2(2) /= 0) write (u, "(I0)", advance="no") col%c2(2)
    end if
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") ")"
  end if
end subroutine color_write_single

subroutine color_write_array (col, unit)
  type(color_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: col
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  integer :: i
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "["
  do i = 1, size (col)
    if (i > 1) write (u, "(1x)", advance="no")
    call color_write_single (col(i), u)
  end do
  write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "]"
end subroutine color_write_array

```

Binary I/O. For allocatable colors, this would have to be modified.

*<Colors: color: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: write_raw => color_write_raw
procedure :: read_raw => color_read_raw

```

*<Colors: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine color_write_raw (col, u)
  class(color_t), intent(in) :: col
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  logical :: defined
  defined = col%is_defined () .or. col%is_ghost ()
  write (u) defined
  if (defined) then
    write (u) col%c1, col%c2
    write (u) col%ghost
  end if
end subroutine color_write_raw

```



```

subroutine color_read_raw (col, u, iostat)
  class(color_t), intent(inout) :: col
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  integer, intent(out), optional :: iostat
  logical :: defined
  read (u, iostat=iostat) col%defined
  if (col%defined) then
    read (u, iostat=iostat) col%c1, col%c2
    read (u, iostat=iostat) col%ghost
  end if
end subroutine color_read_raw

```

### 10.4.2 Predicates

Return the definition status. A color state may be defined but trivial.

```

<Colors: color: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_defined => color_is_defined
  procedure :: is_nonzero => color_is_nonzero

<Colors: procedures>+≡
  elemental function color_is_defined (col) result (defined)
    logical :: defined
    class(color_t), intent(in) :: col
    defined = col%defined
  end function color_is_defined

  elemental function color_is_nonzero (col) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    class(color_t), intent(in) :: col
    flag = col%defined &
      .and. .not. col%ghost &
      .and. any (col%c1 /= 0 .or. col%c2 /= 0)
  end function color_is_nonzero

```

Diagonal color objects have only one array allocated:

```

<Colors: color: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_diagonal => color_is_diagonal

<Colors: procedures>+≡
  elemental function color_is_diagonal (col) result (diagonal)
    logical :: diagonal
    class(color_t), intent(in) :: col
    if (col%defined) then
      diagonal = all (col%c1 == col%c2)
    else
      diagonal = .true.
    end if
  end function color_is_diagonal

```

Return the ghost flag

```

<Colors: color: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_ghost => color_is_ghost

```



```

<Colors: procedures>+≡
  elemental function color_is_ghost (col) result (ghost)
    logical :: ghost
    class(color_t), intent(in) :: col
    ghost = col%ghost
  end function color_is_ghost

```

The ghost parity: true if the color-ghost flag is set. Again, no TBP since this is an array.

```

<Colors: procedures>+≡
  pure function color_ghost_parity (col) result (parity)
    type(color_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: col
    logical :: parity
    parity = mod (count (col%ghost), 2) == 1
  end function color_ghost_parity

```

### 10.4.3 Accessing contents

Return the number of color indices. We assume that it is identical for both arrays.

```

<Colors: color: TBP>+≡
  procedure, private :: get_number_of_indices => color_get_number_of_indices

<Colors: procedures>+≡
  elemental function color_get_number_of_indices (col) result (n)
    integer :: n
    class(color_t), intent(in) :: col
    if (col%defined .and. .not. col%ghost) then
      n = count (col%c1 /= 0)
    else
      n = 0
    end if
  end function color_get_number_of_indices

```

Return the (first) color/anticolor entry (assuming that color is diagonal). The result is a positive color index.

```

<Colors: color: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_col => color_get_col
  procedure :: get_acl => color_get_acl

<Colors: procedures>+≡
  elemental function color_get_col (col) result (c)
    integer :: c
    class(color_t), intent(in) :: col
    integer :: i
    if (col%defined .and. .not. col%ghost) then
      do i = 1, size (col%c1)
        if (col%c1(i) > 0) then
          c = col%c1(i)
          return
        end if
      end do
    end if
  end function color_get_col

```



```

end if
c = 0
end function color_get_col

elemental function color_get_acl (col) result (c)
integer :: c
class(color_t), intent(in) :: col
integer :: i
if (col%defined .and. .not. col%ghost) then
do i = 1, size (col%c1)
if (col%c1(i) < 0) then
c = - col%c1(i)
return
end if
end do
end if
c = 0
end function color_get_acl

```

Return the color index with highest absolute value

*<Colors: public>+≡*

```
public :: color_get_max_value
```

*<Colors: interfaces>+≡*

```
interface color_get_max_value
module procedure color_get_max_value0
module procedure color_get_max_value1
module procedure color_get_max_value2
end interface color_get_max_value

```

*<Colors: procedures>+≡*

```

elemental function color_get_max_value0 (col) result (cmax)
integer :: cmax
type(color_t), intent(in) :: col
if (col%defined .and. .not. col%ghost) then
cmax = maxval (abs (col%c1))
else
cmax = 0
end if
end function color_get_max_value0

```

```

pure function color_get_max_value1 (col) result (cmax)
integer :: cmax
type(color_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: col
cmax = maxval (color_get_max_value0 (col))
end function color_get_max_value1

```

```

pure function color_get_max_value2 (col) result (cmax)
integer :: cmax
type(color_t), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: col
integer, dimension(size(col, 2)) :: cm
integer :: i
forall (i = 1:size(col, 2))
cm(i) = color_get_max_value1 (col(:,i))

```



```

end forall
cmax = maxval (cm)
end function color_get_max_value2

```

#### 10.4.4 Comparisons

Similar to helicities, colors match if they are equal, or if either one is undefined.

```

<Colors: color: TBP>+=
generic :: operator(.match.) => color_match
generic :: operator(==) => color_eq
generic :: operator(/=) => color_neq
procedure, private :: color_match
procedure, private :: color_eq
procedure, private :: color_neq

<Colors: procedures>+=
elemental function color_match (col1, col2) result (eq)
  logical :: eq
  class(color_t), intent(in) :: col1, col2
  if (col1%defined .and. col2%defined) then
    if (col1%ghost .and. col2%ghost) then
      eq = .true.
    else if (.not. col1%ghost .and. .not. col2%ghost) then
      eq = all (col1%c1 == col2%c1) .and. all (col1%c2 == col2%c2)
    else
      eq = .false.
    end if
  else
    eq = .true.
  end if
end function color_match

elemental function color_eq (col1, col2) result (eq)
  logical :: eq
  class(color_t), intent(in) :: col1, col2
  if (col1%defined .and. col2%defined) then
    if (col1%ghost .and. col2%ghost) then
      eq = .true.
    else if (.not. col1%ghost .and. .not. col2%ghost) then
      eq = all (col1%c1 == col2%c1) .and. all (col1%c2 == col2%c2)
    else
      eq = .false.
    end if
  else if (.not. col1%defined &
    .and. .not. col2%defined) then
    eq = col1%ghost .eqv. col2%ghost
  else
    eq = .false.
  end if
end function color_eq

```



```

<Colors: procedures>+≡
  elemental function color_neq (col1, col2) result (neq)
    logical :: neq
    class(color_t), intent(in) :: col1, col2
    if (col1%defined .and. col2%defined) then
      if (col1%ghost .and. col2%ghost) then
        neq = .false.
      else if (.not. col1%ghost .and. .not. col2%ghost) then
        neq = any (col1%c1 /= col2%c1) .or. any (col1%c2 /= col2%c2)
      else
        neq = .true.
      end if
    else if (.not. col1%defined &
      .and. .not. col2%defined) then
      neq = col1%ghost .neqv. col2%ghost
    else
      neq = .true.
    end if
  end function color_neq

```

## 10.4.5 Tools

Shift color indices by a common offset.

```

<Colors: color: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: add_offset => color_add_offset

<Colors: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine color_add_offset (col, offset)
    class(color_t), intent(inout) :: col
    integer, intent(in) :: offset
    if (col%defined .and. .not. col%ghost) then
      where (col%c1 /= 0) col%c1 = col%c1 + sign (offset, col%c1)
      where (col%c2 /= 0) col%c2 = col%c2 + sign (offset, col%c2)
    end if
  end subroutine color_add_offset

```

Reassign color indices for an array of colored particle in canonical order. The allocated size of the color map is such that two colors per particle can be accommodated.

The algorithm works directly on the contents of the color objects, it

```

<Colors: public>+≡
  public :: color_canonicalize

<Colors: procedures>+≡
  subroutine color_canonicalize (col)
    type(color_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: col
    integer, dimension(2*size(col)) :: map
    integer :: n_col, i, j, k
    n_col = 0
    do i = 1, size (col)
      if (col(i)%defined .and. .not. col(i)%ghost) then
        do j = 1, size (col(i)%c1)

```



```

        if (col(i)%c1(j) /= 0) then
            k = find (abs (col(i)%c1(j)), map(:n_col))
            if (k == 0) then
                n_col = n_col + 1
                map(n_col) = abs (col(i)%c1(j))
                k = n_col
            end if
            col(i)%c1(j) = sign (k, col(i)%c1(j))
        end if
        if (col(i)%c2(j) /= 0) then
            k = find (abs (col(i)%c2(j)), map(:n_col))
            if (k == 0) then
                n_col = n_col + 1
                map(n_col) = abs (col(i)%c2(j))
                k = n_col
            end if
            col(i)%c2(j) = sign (k, col(i)%c2(j))
        end if
    end do
end if
end do
contains
function find (c, array) result (k)
    integer :: k
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: array
    integer :: i
    k = 0
    do i = 1, size (array)
        if (c == array (i)) then
            k = i
            return
        end if
    end do
end function find
end subroutine color_canonicalize

```

Return an array of different color indices from an array of colors. The last argument is a pseudo-color array, where the color entries correspond to the position of the corresponding index entry in the index array. The colors are assumed to be diagonal.

The algorithm works directly on the contents of the color objects.

*(Colors: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine extract_color_line_indices (col, c_index, col_pos)
    type(color_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: col
    integer, dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable :: c_index
    type(color_t), dimension(size(col)), intent(out) :: col_pos
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: c_tmp
    integer :: i, j, k, n, c
    allocate (c_tmp (sum (col%get_number_of_indices ())), source=0)
    n = 0
    SCAN1: do i = 1, size (col)
        if (col(i)%defined .and. .not. col(i)%ghost) then

```



```

SCAN2: do j = 1, 2
  c = abs (col(i)%c1(j))
  if (c /= 0) then
    do k = 1, n
      if (c_tmp(k) == c) then
        col_pos(i)%c1(j) = k
        cycle SCAN2
      end if
    end do
    n = n + 1
    c_tmp(n) = c
    col_pos(i)%c1(j) = n
  end if
end do SCAN2
end if
end do SCAN1
allocate (c_index (n))
c_index = c_tmp(1:n)
end subroutine extract_color_line_indices

```

Given a color array, pairwise contract the color lines in all possible ways and return the resulting array of arrays. The input color array must be diagonal, and each color should occur exactly twice, once as color and once as anticolor.

Gluon entries with equal color and anticolor are explicitly excluded.

This algorithm is generic, but for long arrays it is neither efficient, nor does it avoid duplicates. It is intended for small arrays, in particular for the state matrix of a structure-function pair.

The algorithm works directly on the contents of the color objects, it thus depends on the implementation.

*(Colors: public)+≡*

```
public :: color_array_make_contractions
```

*(Colors: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine color_array_make_contractions (col_in, col_out)
  type(color_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: col_in
  type(color_t), dimension(:,:), intent(out), allocatable :: col_out
  type :: entry_t
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: map
    type(color_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: col
    type(entry_t), pointer :: next => null ()
    logical :: nlo_event = .false.
  end type entry_t
  type :: list_t
    integer :: n = 0
    type(entry_t), pointer :: first => null ()
    type(entry_t), pointer :: last => null ()
  end type list_t
  type(list_t) :: list
  type(entry_t), pointer :: entry
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: c_index
  type(color_t), dimension(size(col_in)) :: col_pos
  integer :: n_prt, n_c_index
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: map

```



```

integer :: i, j, c
n_prt = size (col_in)
call extract_color_line_indices (col_in, c_index, col_pos)
! print *, c_index      !!! Debugging
n_c_index = size (c_index)
allocate (map (n_c_index))
map = 0
call list_append_if_valid (list, map)
entry => list%first
do while (associated (entry))
  do i = 1, n_c_index
    if (entry%map(i) == 0) then
      c = c_index(i)
      do j = i + 1, n_c_index
        if (entry%map(j) == 0) then
          map = entry%map
          map(i) = c
          map(j) = c
          call list_append_if_valid (list, map)
        end if
      end do
    end if
  end do
  entry => entry%next
end do
call list_to_array (list, col_out)
contains
subroutine list_append_if_valid (list, map)
  type(list_t), intent(inout) :: list
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: map
  type(entry_t), pointer :: entry
  integer :: i, j, c, p
  entry => list%first
  do while (associated (entry))
    if (all (map == entry%map)) return
    entry => entry%next
  end do
  allocate (entry)
  allocate (entry%map (n_c_index))
  entry%map = map
  allocate (entry%col (n_prt))
  do i = 1, n_prt
    do j = 1, 2
      c = col_in(i)%c1(j)
      if (c /= 0) then
        p = col_pos(i)%c1(j)
        entry%col(i)%defined = .true.
        if (map(p) /= 0) then
          entry%col(i)%c1(j) = sign (map(p), c)
        else
          entry%col(i)%c1(j) = c
        endif
        entry%col(i)%c2(j) = entry%col(i)%c1(j)
      end if
    end do
  end do
end if

```



```

        end do
        if (any (entry%col(i)%c1 /= 0) .and. &
            entry%col(i)%c1(1) == - entry%col(i)%c1(2)) return
    end do
    ! call color_write (entry%col); print *, map      !!! Debugging
    if (associated (list%last)) then
        list%last%next => entry
    else
        list%first => entry
    end if
    list%last => entry
    list%n = list%n + 1
end subroutine list_append_if_valid
subroutine list_to_array (list, col)
    type(list_t), intent(inout) :: list
    type(color_t), dimension(:, :), intent(out), allocatable :: col
    type(entry_t), pointer :: entry
    integer :: i
    allocate (col (n_prt, list%n - 1))
    do i = 0, list%n - 1
        entry => list%first
        list%first => list%first%next
        if (i /= 0) col(:, i) = entry%col
        deallocate (entry)
    end do
    list%last => null ()
end subroutine list_to_array
end subroutine color_array_make_contractions

```

Invert the color index, switching from particle to antiparticle. For gluons, we have to swap the order of color entries.

```

<Colors: color: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: invert => color_invert

<Colors: procedures>+≡
    elemental subroutine color_invert (col)
        class(color_t), intent(inout) :: col
        if (col%defined .and. .not. col%ghost) then
            col%c1 = - col%c1
            col%c2 = - col%c2
            if (col%c1(1) < 0 .and. col%c1(2) > 0) then
                col%c1 = col%c1(2:1:-1)
                col%c2 = col%c2(2:1:-1)
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine color_invert

```

Make a color map for two matching color arrays. The result is an array of integer pairs.

```

<Colors: public>+≡
    public :: make_color_map

<Colors: interfaces>+≡
    interface make_color_map

```



```

    module procedure color_make_color_map
end interface make_color_map

```

*<Colors: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine color_make_color_map (map, col1, col2)
    integer, dimension(:,:), intent(out), allocatable :: map
    type(color_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: col1, col2
    integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: map1
    integer :: i, j, k
    allocate (map1 (2, 2 * sum (col1%get_number_of_indices ())))
    k = 0
    do i = 1, size (col1)
        if (col1(i)%defined .and. .not. col1(i)%ghost) then
            do j = 1, size (col1(i)%c1)
                if (col1(i)%c1(j) /= 0 &
                    .and. all (map1(1,:k) /= abs (col1(i)%c1(j)))) then
                    k = k + 1
                    map1(1,k) = abs (col1(i)%c1(j))
                    map1(2,k) = abs (col2(i)%c1(j))
                end if
                if (col1(i)%c2(j) /= 0 &
                    .and. all (map1(1,:k) /= abs (col1(i)%c2(j)))) then
                    k = k + 1
                    map1(1,k) = abs (col1(i)%c2(j))
                    map1(2,k) = abs (col2(i)%c2(j))
                end if
            end do
        end do
    end do
    allocate (map (2, k))
    map(:, :) = map1(:, :k)
end subroutine color_make_color_map

```

Translate colors which have a match in the translation table (an array of integer pairs). Color that do not match an entry are simply transferred; this is done by first transferring all components, then modifying entries where appropriate.

*<Colors: public>+≡*

```

    public :: color_translate

```

*<Colors: interfaces>+≡*

```

interface color_translate
    module procedure color_translate0
    module procedure color_translate0_offset
    module procedure color_translate1
end interface color_translate

```

*<Colors: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine color_translate0 (col, map)
    type(color_t), intent(inout) :: col
    integer, dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: map
    type(color_t) :: col_tmp
    integer :: i
    if (col%defined .and. .not. col%ghost) then

```



```

        col_tmp = col
        do i = 1, size (map,2)
            where (abs (col%c1) == map(1,i))
                col_tmp%c1 = sign (map(2,i), col%c1)
            end where
            where (abs (col%c2) == map(1,i))
                col_tmp%c2 = sign (map(2,i), col%c2)
            end where
        end do
        col = col_tmp
    end if
end subroutine color_translate0

subroutine color_translate0_offset (col, map, offset)
    type(color_t), intent(inout) :: col
    integer, dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: map
    integer, intent(in) :: offset
    logical, dimension(size(col%c1)) :: mask1, mask2
    type(color_t) :: col_tmp
    integer :: i
    if (col%defined .and. .not. col%ghost) then
        col_tmp = col
        mask1 = col%c1 /= 0
        mask2 = col%c2 /= 0
        do i = 1, size (map,2)
            where (abs (col%c1) == map(1,i))
                col_tmp%c1 = sign (map(2,i), col%c1)
                mask1 = .false.
            end where
            where (abs (col%c2) == map(1,i))
                col_tmp%c2 = sign (map(2,i), col%c2)
                mask2 = .false.
            end where
        end do
        col = col_tmp
        where (mask1) col%c1 = sign (abs (col%c1) + offset, col%c1)
        where (mask2) col%c2 = sign (abs (col%c2) + offset, col%c2)
    end if
end subroutine color_translate0_offset

subroutine color_translate1 (col, map, offset)
    type(color_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: col
    integer, dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: map
    integer, intent(in), optional :: offset
    integer :: i
    if (present (offset)) then
        do i = 1, size (col)
            call color_translate0_offset (col(i), map, offset)
        end do
    else
        do i = 1, size (col)
            call color_translate0 (col(i), map)
        end do
    end if
end if

```



```
end subroutine color_translate1
```

Merge two color objects by taking the first entry from the first and the first entry from the second argument. Makes sense only if the input colors are defined (and diagonal). If either one is undefined, transfer the defined one.

```
<Colors: color: TBP>+≡
  generic :: operator(.merge.) => merge_colors
  procedure, private :: merge_colors

<Colors: procedures>+≡
  elemental function merge_colors (col1, col2) result (col)
    type(color_t) :: col
    class(color_t), intent(in) :: col1, col2
    if (color_is_defined (col1) .and. color_is_defined (col2)) then
      if (color_is_ghost (col1) .and. color_is_ghost (col2)) then
        call color_init_trivial_ghost (col, .true.)
      else
        call color_init_arrays (col, col1%c1, col2%c1)
      end if
    else if (color_is_defined (col1)) then
      call color_init_array (col, col1%c1)
    else if (color_is_defined (col2)) then
      call color_init_array (col, col2%c1)
    end if
  end function merge_colors
```

Compute the color factor, given two interfering color arrays.

```
<Colors: public>+≡
  public :: compute_color_factor

<Colors: procedures>+≡
  function compute_color_factor (col1, col2, nc) result (factor)
    real(default) :: factor
    type(color_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: col1, col2
    integer, intent(in), optional :: nc
    type(color_t), dimension(size(col1)) :: col
    integer :: ncol, nloops, nghost
    ncol = 3; if (present (nc)) ncol = nc
    col = col1 .merge. col2
    nloops = count_color_loops (col)
    nghost = count (col%is_ghost ())
    factor = real (ncol, default) ** (nloops - nghost)
    if (color_ghost_parity (col)) factor = - factor
  end function compute_color_factor
```

We have a pair of color index arrays which corresponds to a squared matrix element. We want to determine the number of color loops in this square matrix element. So we first copy the colors (stored in a single color array with a pair of color lists in each entry) to a temporary where the color indices are shifted by some offset. We then recursively follow each loop, starting at the first color that has the offset, resetting the first color index to the loop index and each further index to zero as we go. We check that (a) each color index occurs twice



within the left (right) color array, (b) the loops are closed, so we always come back to a line which has the loop index.

In order for the algorithm to work we have to conjugate the colors of initial state particles (one for decays, two for scatterings) into their corresponding anticolors of outgoing particles.

```

<Colors: public>+≡
    public :: count_color_loops

<Colors: procedures>+≡
    function count_color_loops (col) result (count)
        integer :: count
        type(color_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: col
        type(color_t), dimension(size(col)) :: cc
        integer :: i, n, offset
        ! print *, "Count color loops:"      !!! Debugging
        ! call color_write (col); print *    !!! Debugging
        cc = col
        n = size (cc)
        offset = n
        call color_add_offset (cc, offset)
        ! print *, offset                    !!! Debugging
        ! call color_write (cc); print *    !!! Debugging
        count = 0
        SCAN_LOOPS: do
            do i = 1, n
                ! print *, i, ':', cc(i)%c1  !!! Debugging
                if (color_is_nonzero (cc(i))) then
                    if (any (cc(i)%c1 > offset)) then
                        ! print *, 'start', i  !!! Debugging
                        count = count + 1
                        call follow_line1 (pick_new_line (cc(i)%c1, count, 1))
                        cycle SCAN_LOOPS
                    end if
                end if
            end do
            exit SCAN_LOOPS
        end do SCAN_LOOPS
contains
        function pick_new_line (c, reset_val, sgn) result (line)
            integer :: line
            integer, dimension(:), intent(inout) :: c
            integer, intent(in) :: reset_val
            integer, intent(in) :: sgn
            integer :: i
            if (any (c == count)) then
                line = count
            else
                do i = 1, size (c)
                    if (sign (1, c(i)) == sgn .and. abs (c(i)) > offset) then
                        line = c(i)
                        c(i) = reset_val
                        return
                    end if
                end do
            end if
        end function pick_new_line
    end function count_color_loops

```



```

        call color_mismatch
    end if
end function pick_new_line
subroutine reset_line (c, line)
    integer, dimension(:), intent(inout) :: c
    integer, intent(in) :: line
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, size (c)
        if (c(i) == line) then
            c(i) = 0
            return
        end if
    end do
end subroutine reset_line
recursive subroutine follow_line1 (line)
    integer, intent(in) :: line
    integer :: i
    ! print *, 'follow line 1:', line      !!! Debugging
    if (line == count) then
        ! print *, 'loop closed'          !!! Debugging
        return
    end if
    do i = 1, n
        if (any (cc(i)%c1 == -line)) then
            call reset_line (cc(i)%c1, -line)
            ! print *, 'found', -line, ' resetting c1:'  !!! Debugging
            ! call color_write (cc); print *              !!! Debugging
            call follow_line2 (pick_new_line (cc(i)%c2, 0, sign (1, -line)))
            return
        end if
    end do
    call color_mismatch ()
end subroutine follow_line1
recursive subroutine follow_line2 (line)
    integer, intent(in) :: line
    integer :: i
    ! print *, 'follow line 2:', line      !!! Debugging
    do i = 1, n
        if (any (cc(i)%c2 == -line)) then
            call reset_line (cc(i)%c2, -line)
            ! print *, 'found', -line, ' resetting c2:'  !!! Debugging
            ! call color_write (cc); print *              !!! Debugging
            call follow_line1 (pick_new_line (cc(i)%c1, 0, sign (1, -line)))
            return
        end if
    end do
    call color_mismatch ()
end subroutine follow_line2
subroutine color_mismatch ()
    call color_write (col)
    print *
    call msg_bug (" Color flow mismatch (color loops should be closed)")
end subroutine color_mismatch
end function count_color_loops

```



### 10.4.6 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```
<colors_ut.f90>≡  
  <File header>
```

```
module colors_ut  
  use unit_tests  
  use colors_uti
```

```
  <Standard module head>
```

```
  <Colors: public test>
```

```
contains
```

```
  <Colors: test driver>
```

```
end module colors_ut
```

```
<colors_uti.f90>≡  
  <File header>
```

```
module colors_uti
```

```
  use colors
```

```
  <Standard module head>
```

```
  <Colors: test declarations>
```

```
contains
```

```
  <Colors: tests>
```

```
end module colors_uti
```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

```
<Colors: public test>≡
```

```
  public :: color_test
```

```
<Colors: test driver>≡
```

```
  subroutine color_test (u, results)
```

```
    integer, intent(in) :: u
```

```
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
```

```
  <Colors: execute tests>
```

```
  end subroutine color_test
```

This is a color counting test.

```
<Colors: execute tests>≡
```

```
  call test (color_1, "color_1", &
```

```
    "check color counting", &
```

```
    u, results)
```



```

<Colors: test declarations>≡
    public :: color_1

<Colors: tests>≡
    subroutine color_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(color_t), dimension(4) :: col1, col2, col
        type(color_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: col3
        type(color_t), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: col_array
        integer :: count, i
        call col1%init_col_acl ([1, 0, 2, 3], [0, 1, 3, 2])
        col2 = col1
        call color_write (col1, u)
        write (u, "(A)")
        call color_write (col2, u)
        write (u, "(A)")
        col = col1 .merge. col2
        call color_write (col, u)
        write (u, "(A)")
        count = count_color_loops (col)
        write (u, "(A,I1)") "Number of color loops (3): ", count
        call col2%init_col_acl ([1, 0, 2, 3], [0, 2, 3, 1])
        call color_write (col1, u)
        write (u, "(A)")
        call color_write (col2, u)
        write (u, "(A)")
        col = col1 .merge. col2
        call color_write (col, u)
        write (u, "(A)")
        count = count_color_loops (col)
        write (u, "(A,I1)") "Number of color loops (2): ", count
        write (u, "(A)")
        allocate (col3 (4))
        call color_init_from_array (col3, &
            reshape ([1, 0, 0, -1, 2, -3, 3, -2], &
                [2, 4]))
        call color_write (col3, u)
        write (u, "(A)")
        call color_array_make_contractions (col3, col_array)
        write (u, "(A)") "Contractions:"
        do i = 1, size (col_array, 2)
            call color_write (col_array(:,i), u)
            write (u, "(A)")
        end do
        deallocate (col3)
        write (u, "(A)")
        allocate (col3 (6))
        call color_init_from_array (col3, &
            reshape ([1, -2, 3, 0, 0, -1, 2, -4, -3, 0, 4, 0], &
                [2, 6]))
        call color_write (col3, u)
        write (u, "(A)")
        call color_array_make_contractions (col3, col_array)
        write (u, "(A)") "Contractions:"
        do i = 1, size (col_array, 2)

```



```

      call color_write (col_array(:,i), u)
      write (u, "(A)")
    end do
  end subroutine color_1

```

### 10.4.7 The Madgraph color model

This section describes the method for matrix element and color flow calculation within Madgraph.

For each Feynman diagram, the colorless amplitude for a specified helicity and momentum configuration (in- and out- combined) is computed:

$$A_d(p, h) \quad (10.1)$$

Inserting color, the squared matrix element for definite helicity and momentum is

$$M^2(p, h) = \sum_{dd'} A_d(p, h) C_{dd'} A_{d'}^*(p, h) \quad (10.2)$$

where  $C_{dd'}$  describes the color interference of the two diagrams  $A_d$  and  $A_{d'}$ , which is independent of momentum and helicity and can be calculated for each Feynman diagram pair by reducing it to the corresponding color graph. Obviously, one could combine all diagrams with identical color structure, such that the index  $d$  runs only over different color graphs. For colorless diagrams all elements of  $C_{dd'}$  are equal to unity.

The hermitian matrix  $C_{dd'}$  is diagonalized once and for all, such that it can be written in the form

$$C_{dd'} = \sum_{\lambda} c_d^{\lambda} \lambda c_{d'}^{\lambda*}, \quad (10.3)$$

where the eigenvectors  $c_d$  are normalized,

$$\sum_d |c_d^{\lambda}|^2 = 1, \quad (10.4)$$

and the  $\lambda$  values are the corresponding eigenvalues. In the colorless case, this means  $c_d = 1/\sqrt{N_d}$  for all diagrams ( $N_d$  = number of diagrams), and  $\lambda = N_d$  is the only nonzero eigenvalue.

Consequently, the squared matrix element for definite helicity and momentum can also be written as

$$M^2(p, h) = \sum_{\lambda} A_{\lambda}(p, h) \lambda A_{\lambda}(p, h)^* \quad (10.5)$$

with

$$A_{\lambda}(p, h) = \sum_d c_d^{\lambda} A_d(p, h). \quad (10.6)$$

For generic spin density matrices, this is easily generalized to

$$M^2(p, h, h') = \sum_{\lambda} A_{\lambda}(p, h) \lambda A_{\lambda}(p, h')^* \quad (10.7)$$



To determine the color flow probabilities of a given momentum-helicity configuration, the color flow amplitudes are calculated as

$$a_f(p, h) = \sum_d \beta_d^f A_d(p, h), \quad (10.8)$$

where the coefficients  $\beta_d^f$  describe the amplitude for a given Feynman diagram (or color graph)  $d$  to correspond to a definite color flow  $f$ . They are computed from  $C_{dd'}$  by transforming this matrix into the color flow basis and neglecting all off-diagonal elements. Again, these coefficients do not depend on momentum or helicity and can therefore be calculated in advance. This gives the color flow transition matrix

$$F^f(p, h, h') = a_f(p, h) a_f^*(p, h') \quad (10.9)$$

which is assumed diagonal in color flow space and is separate from the color-summed transition matrix  $M^2$ . They are, however, equivalent (up to a factor) to leading order in  $1/N_c$ , and using the color flow transition matrix is appropriate for matching to hadronization.

Note that the color flow transition matrix is not normalized at this stage. To make use of it, we have to fold it with the in-state density matrix to get a pseudo density matrix

$$\hat{\rho}_{\text{out}}^f(p, h_{\text{out}}, h'_{\text{out}}) = \sum_{h_{\text{in}} h'_{\text{in}}} F^f(p, h, h') \rho_{\text{in}}(p, h_{\text{in}}, h'_{\text{in}}) \quad (10.10)$$

which gets a meaning only after contracted with projections on the outgoing helicity states  $k_{\text{out}}$ , given as linear combinations of helicity states with the unitary coefficient matrix  $c(k_{\text{out}}, h_{\text{out}})$ . Then the probability of finding color flow  $f$  when the helicity state  $k_{\text{out}}$  is measured is given by

$$P^f(p, k_{\text{out}}) = Q^f(p, k_{\text{out}}) / \sum_f Q^f(p, k_{\text{out}}) \quad (10.11)$$

where

$$Q^f(p, k_{\text{out}}) = \sum_{h_{\text{out}} h'_{\text{out}}} c(k_{\text{out}}, h_{\text{out}}) \hat{\rho}_{\text{out}}^f(p, h_{\text{out}}, h'_{\text{out}}) c^*(k_{\text{out}}, h'_{\text{out}}) \quad (10.12)$$

However, if we can assume that the out-state helicity basis is the canonical one, we can throw away the off diagonal elements in the color flow density matrix and normalize the ones on the diagonal to obtain

$$P^f(p, h_{\text{out}}) = \hat{\rho}_{\text{out}}^f(p, h_{\text{out}}, h_{\text{out}}) / \sum_f \hat{\rho}_{\text{out}}^f(p, h_{\text{out}}, h_{\text{out}}) \quad (10.13)$$

Finally, the color-summed out-state density matrix is computed by the scattering formula

$$\rho_{\text{out}}(p, h_{\text{out}}, h'_{\text{out}}) = \sum_{h_{\text{in}} h'_{\text{in}}} M^2(p, h, h') \rho_{\text{in}}(p, h_{\text{in}}, h'_{\text{in}}) \quad (10.14)$$

$$= \sum_{h_{\text{in}} h'_{\text{in}} \lambda} A_\lambda(p, h) \lambda A_\lambda(p, h')^* \rho_{\text{in}}(p, h_{\text{in}}, h'_{\text{in}}), \quad (10.15)$$



The trace of  $\rho_{\text{out}}$  is the squared matrix element, summed over all internal degrees of freedom. To get the squared matrix element for a definite helicity  $k_{\text{out}}$  and color flow  $f$ , one has to project the density matrix onto the given helicity state and multiply with  $P^f(p, k_{\text{out}})$ .

For diagonal helicities the out-state density reduces to

$$\rho_{\text{out}}(p, h_{\text{out}}) = \sum_{h_{\text{in}} \lambda} \lambda |A_\lambda(p, h)|^2 \rho_{\text{in}}(p, h_{\text{in}}). \quad (10.16)$$

Since no basis transformation is involved, we can use the normalized color flow probability  $P^f(p, h_{\text{out}})$  and express the result as

$$\rho_{\text{out}}^f(p, h_{\text{out}}) = \rho_{\text{out}}(p, h_{\text{out}}) P^f(p, h_{\text{out}}) \quad (10.17)$$

$$= \sum_{h_{\text{in}} \lambda} \frac{|a^f(p, h)|^2}{\sum_f |a^f(p, h)|^2} \lambda |A_\lambda(p, h)|^2 \rho_{\text{in}}(p, h_{\text{in}}). \quad (10.18)$$

From these considerations, the following calculation strategy can be derived:

- Before the first event is generated, the color interference matrix  $C_{dd'}$  is computed and diagonalized, so the eigenvectors  $c_d^\lambda$ , eigenvalues  $\lambda$  and color flow coefficients  $\beta_d^f$  are obtained. In practice, these calculations are done when the matrix element code is generated, and the results are hardcoded in the matrix element subroutine as `DATA` statements.
- For each event, one loops over helicities once and stores the matrices  $A_\lambda(p, h)$  and  $a^f(p, h)$ . The allowed color flows, helicity combinations and eigenvalues are each labeled by integer indices, so one has to store complex matrices of dimension  $N_\lambda \times N_h$  and  $N_f \times N_h$ , respectively.
- The further strategy depends on the requested information.
  1. If colorless diagonal helicity amplitudes are required, the eigenvalues  $A_\lambda(p, h)$  are squared, summed with weight  $\lambda$ , and the result contracted with the in-state probability vector  $\rho_{\text{in}}(p, h_{\text{in}})$ . The result is a probability vector  $\rho_{\text{out}}(p, h_{\text{out}})$ .
  2. For colored diagonal helicity amplitudes, the color coefficients  $a^f(p, h)$  are also squared and used as weights to obtain the color-flow probability vector  $\rho_{\text{out}}^f(p, h_{\text{out}})$ .
  3. For colorless non-diagonal helicity amplitudes, we contract the tensor product of  $A_\lambda(p, h)$  with  $A_\lambda(p, h')$ , weighted with  $\lambda$ , with the correlated in-state density matrix, to obtain a correlated out-state density matrix.
  4. In the general (colored, non-diagonal) case, we do the same as in the colorless case, but return the un-normalized color flow density matrix  $\hat{\rho}_{\text{out}}^f(p, h_{\text{out}}, h'_{\text{out}})$  in addition. When the relevant helicity basis is known, the latter can be used by the caller program to determine flow probabilities. (In reality, we assume the canonical basis and reduce the correlated out-state density to its diagonal immediately.)



## 10.5 Flavors: Particle properties

This module contains a type for holding the flavor code, and all functions that depend on the model, i.e., that determine particle properties.

The PDG code is packed in a special **flavor** type. (This prohibits meaningless operations, and it allows for a different implementation, e.g., some non-PDG scheme internally, if appropriate at some point.)

There are lots of further particle properties that depend on the model. Implementing a flyweight pattern, the associated field data object is to be stored in a central area, the **flavor** object just receives a pointer to this, so all queries can be delegated.

`<flavors.f90>`≡  
*<File header>*

**module flavors**

*<Use kinds>*

*<Use strings>*

**use io\_units**

**use diagnostics**

**use physics\_defs, only: UNDEFINED**

**use physics\_defs, only: INVALID**

**use physics\_defs, only: HADRON\_REMNANT**

**use physics\_defs, only: HADRON\_REMNANT\_SINGLET**

**use physics\_defs, only: HADRON\_REMNANT\_TRIPLET**

**use physics\_defs, only: HADRON\_REMNANT\_OCTET**

**use model\_data**

**use colors, only: color\_t**

*<Standard module head>*

*<Flavors: public>*

*<Flavors: types>*

*<Flavors: interfaces>*

**contains**

*<Flavors: procedures>*

**end module flavors**

### 10.5.1 The flavor type

The flavor type is an integer representing the PDG code, or undefined (zero). Negative codes represent ant flavors. They should be used only for particles which do have a distinct antiparticle.

The **radiated** flag can be set for particles that are the result of a beam-structure interaction (hadron beam remnant, ISR photon, etc.), not of the hard interaction itself.



Further properties of the given flavor can be retrieved via the particle-data pointer, if it is associated.

```

<Flavors: public>≡
    public :: flavor_t

<Flavors: types>≡
    type :: flavor_t
        private
            integer :: f = UNDEFINED
            logical :: radiated = .false.
            type(field_data_t), pointer :: field_data => null ()
        contains
            <Flavors: flavor: TBP>
        end type flavor_t

```

Initializer form. If the model is assigned, the procedure is impure, therefore we have to define a separate array version.

Note: The pure elemental subroutines can't have an intent(out) CLASS argument (because of the potential for an impure finalizer in a type extension), so we stick to intent(inout) and (re)set all components explicitly.

```

<Flavors: flavor: TBP>≡
    generic :: init => &
        flavor_init0_empty, &
        flavor_init0, &
        flavor_init0_field_data, &
        flavor_init0_model, &
        flavor_init0_model_alt, &
        flavor_init0_name_model
    procedure, private :: flavor_init0_empty
    procedure, private :: flavor_init0
    procedure, private :: flavor_init0_field_data
    procedure, private :: flavor_init0_model
    procedure, private :: flavor_init0_model_alt
    procedure, private :: flavor_init0_name_model

<Flavors: procedures>≡
    elemental subroutine flavor_init0_empty (flv)
        class(flavor_t), intent(inout) :: flv
        flv%f = UNDEFINED
        flv%radiated = .false.
        flv%field_data => null ()
    end subroutine flavor_init0_empty

    elemental subroutine flavor_init0 (flv, f)
        class(flavor_t), intent(inout) :: flv
        integer, intent(in) :: f
        flv%f = f
        flv%radiated = .false.
        flv%field_data => null ()
    end subroutine flavor_init0

    impure elemental subroutine flavor_init0_field_data (flv, field_data)
        class(flavor_t), intent(inout) :: flv
        type(field_data_t), intent(in), target :: field_data

```



```

        flv%f = field_data%get_pdg ()
        flv%radiated = .false.
        flv%field_data => field_data
    end subroutine flavor_init0_field_data

    impure elemental subroutine flavor_init0_model (flv, f, model)
        class(flavor_t), intent(inout) :: flv
        integer, intent(in) :: f
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        flv%f = f
        flv%radiated = .false.
        flv%field_data => model%get_field_ptr (f, check=.true.)
    end subroutine flavor_init0_model

    impure elemental subroutine flavor_init0_model_alt (flv, f, model, alt_model)
        class(flavor_t), intent(inout) :: flv
        integer, intent(in) :: f
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model, alt_model
        flv%f = f
        flv%radiated = .false.
        flv%field_data => model%get_field_ptr (f, check=.false.)
        if (.not. associated (flv%field_data)) then
            flv%field_data => alt_model%get_field_ptr (f, check=.false.)
            if (.not. associated (flv%field_data)) then
                write (msg_buffer, "(A,1x,I0,1x,A,1x,A,1x,A,1x,A)") &
                    "Particle with code", f, &
                    "found neither in model", char (model%get_name ()), &
                    "nor in model", char (alt_model%get_name ())
                call msg_fatal ()
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine flavor_init0_model_alt

!   subroutine flavor_init1_model (flv, f, model)
!       type(flavor_t), dimension(:), intent(out) :: flv
!       integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: f
!       class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
!       integer :: i
!       do i = 1, size (f)
!           call flavor_init0_model (flv(i), f(i), model)
!       end do
!   end subroutine flavor_init1_model
!
!   subroutine flavor_init1_model_alt (flv, f, model, alt_model)
!       type(flavor_t), dimension(:), intent(out) :: flv
!       integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: f
!       class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model, alt_model
!       integer :: i
!       do i = 1, size (f)
!           call flavor_init0_model_alt (flv(i), f(i), model, alt_model)
!       end do
!   end subroutine flavor_init1_model_alt
!
!   subroutine flavor_init2_model (flv, f, model)

```



```

!      type(flavor_t), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: flv
!      integer, dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: f
!      class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
!      integer :: i
!      do i = 1, size (f, 2)
!          call flavor_init1_model (flv(:,i), f(:,i), model)
!      end do
!  end subroutine flavor_init2_model
!
!  subroutine flavor_init2_model_alt (flv, f, model, alt_model)
!      type(flavor_t), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: flv
!      integer, dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: f
!      class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model, alt_model
!      integer :: i
!      do i = 1, size (f, 2)
!          call flavor_init1_model_alt (flv(:,i), f(:,i), model, alt_model)
!      end do
!  end subroutine flavor_init2_model_alt
!
!  impure elemental subroutine flavor_init0_name_model (flv, name, model)
!      class(flavor_t), intent(inout) :: flv
!      type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
!      class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
!      flv%f = model%get_pdg (name)
!      flv%radiated = .false.
!      flv%field_data => model%get_field_ptr (name, check=.true.)
!  end subroutine flavor_init0_name_model
!
!  subroutine flavor_init1_name_model (flv, name, model)
!      type(flavor_t), dimension(:), intent(out) :: flv
!      type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: name
!      class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
!      integer :: i
!      do i = 1, size (name)
!          call flavor_init0_name_model (flv(i), name(i), model)
!      end do
!  end subroutine flavor_init1_name_model

```

Set the radiated flag.

```

<Flavors: flavor: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: tag_radiated => flavor_tag_radiated

<Flavors: procedures>+≡
    elemental subroutine flavor_tag_radiated (flv)
        class(flavor_t), intent(inout) :: flv
        flv%radiated = .true.
    end subroutine flavor_tag_radiated

```

Undefine the flavor state:

```

<Flavors: flavor: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: undefine => flavor_undefine

<Flavors: procedures>+≡
    elemental subroutine flavor_undefine (flv)

```



```

class(flavor_t), intent(inout) :: flv
flv%f = UNDEFINED
flv%field_data => null ()
end subroutine flavor_undefine

```

Output: dense, no linebreak

```

<Flavors: flavor: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => flavor_write

<Flavors: procedures>+≡
  subroutine flavor_write (flv, unit)
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
      write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "f("
    else
      write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "p("
    end if
    write (u, "(I0)", advance="no") flv%f
    if (flv%radiated) then
      write (u, "('*)", advance="no")
    end if
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") ")"
  end subroutine flavor_write

```

Binary I/O. Currently, the model information is not written/read, so after reading the particle-data pointer is empty.

```

<Flavors: flavor: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_raw => flavor_write_raw
  procedure :: read_raw => flavor_read_raw

<Flavors: procedures>+≡
  subroutine flavor_write_raw (flv, u)
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    write (u) flv%f
    write (u) flv%radiated
  end subroutine flavor_write_raw

  subroutine flavor_read_raw (flv, u, iostat)
    class(flavor_t), intent(out) :: flv
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    integer, intent(out), optional :: iostat
    read (u, iostat=iostat) flv%f
    if (present (iostat)) then
      if (iostat /= 0) return
    end if
    read (u, iostat=iostat) flv%radiated
  end subroutine flavor_read_raw

```



## Assignment

Default assignment of flavor objects is possible, but cannot be used in pure procedures, because a pointer assignment is involved.

Assign the particle pointer separately. This cannot be elemental, so we define a scalar and an array version explicitly. We refer to an array of flavors, not an array of models.

```
<Flavors: flavor: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_model => flavor_set_model_single

<Flavors: procedures>+≡
  impure elemental subroutine flavor_set_model_single (flv, model)
    class(flavor_t), intent(inout) :: flv
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    if (flv%f /= UNDEFINED) &
      flv%field_data => model%get_field_ptr (flv%f)
  end subroutine flavor_set_model_single
```

## Predicates

Return the definition status. By definition, the flavor object is defined if the flavor PDG code is nonzero.

```
<Flavors: flavor: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_defined => flavor_is_defined

<Flavors: procedures>+≡
  elemental function flavor_is_defined (flv) result (defined)
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    logical :: defined
    defined = flv%f /= UNDEFINED
  end function flavor_is_defined
```

Check for valid flavor (including undefined). This is distinct from the `is_defined` status. Invalid flavor is actually a specific PDG code.

```
<Flavors: flavor: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_valid => flavor_is_valid

<Flavors: procedures>+≡
  elemental function flavor_is_valid (flv) result (valid)
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    logical :: valid
    valid = flv%f /= INVALID
  end function flavor_is_valid
```

Return true if the particle-data pointer is associated. (Debugging aid)

```
<Flavors: flavor: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_associated => flavor_is_associated

<Flavors: procedures>+≡
  elemental function flavor_is_associated (flv) result (flag)
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    logical :: flag
    flag = associated (flv%field_data)
```



```
end function flavor_is_associated
```

Check the **radiated** flag. A radiated particle has a definite PDG flavor status, but it is actually a pseudoparticle (a beam remnant) which may be subject to fragmentation.

```
<Flavors: flavor: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_radiated => flavor_is_radiated

<Flavors: procedures>+≡
  elemental function flavor_is_radiated (flv) result (flag)
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    logical :: flag
    flag = flv%radiated
  end function flavor_is_radiated
```

### Accessing contents

With the exception of the PDG code, all particle property enquiries are delegated to the **field\_data** pointer. If this is unassigned, some access function will crash.

Return the flavor as an integer

```
<Flavors: flavor: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_pdg => flavor_get_pdg

<Flavors: procedures>+≡
  elemental function flavor_get_pdg (flv) result (f)
    integer :: f
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    f = flv%f
  end function flavor_get_pdg
```

Return the flavor of the antiparticle

```
<Flavors: flavor: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_pdg_anti => flavor_get_pdg_anti

<Flavors: procedures>+≡
  elemental function flavor_get_pdg_anti (flv) result (f)
    integer :: f
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
      if (flv%field_data%has_antiparticle ()) then
        f = -flv%f
      else
        f = flv%f
      end if
    else
      f = 0
    end if
  end function flavor_get_pdg_anti
```



Absolute value:

```
(Flavors: flavor: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_pdg_abs => flavor_get_pdg_abs

(Flavors: procedures)+≡
  elemental function flavor_get_pdg_abs (flv) result (f)
    integer :: f
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    f = abs (flv%f)
  end function flavor_get_pdg_abs
```

Generic properties

```
(Flavors: flavor: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: is_visible => flavor_is_visible
  procedure :: is_parton => flavor_is_parton
  procedure :: is_beam_remnant => flavor_is_beam_remnant
  procedure :: is_gauge => flavor_is_gauge
  procedure :: is_left_handed => flavor_is_left_handed
  procedure :: is_right_handed => flavor_is_right_handed
  procedure :: is_antiparticle => flavor_is_antiparticle
  procedure :: has_antiparticle => flavor_has_antiparticle
  procedure :: is_stable => flavor_is_stable
  procedure :: get_decays => flavor_get_decays
  procedure :: decays_isotropically => flavor_decays_isotropically
  procedure :: decays_diagonal => flavor_decays_diagonal
  procedure :: has_decay_helicity => flavor_has_decay_helicity
  procedure :: get_decay_helicity => flavor_get_decay_helicity
  procedure :: is_polarized => flavor_is_polarized

(Flavors: procedures)+≡
  elemental function flavor_is_visible (flv) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
      flag = flv%field_data%is_visible ()
    else
      flag = .false.
    end if
  end function flavor_is_visible

  elemental function flavor_is_parton (flv) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
      flag = flv%field_data%is_parton ()
    else
      flag = .false.
    end if
  end function flavor_is_parton

  elemental function flavor_is_beam_remnant (flv) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    select case (abs (flv%f))
```



```

        case (HADRON_REMNANT, &
              HADRON_REMNANT_SINGLET, HADRON_REMNANT_TRIPLET, HADRON_REMNANT_OCTET)
            flag = .true.
        case default
            flag = .false.
        end select
    end function flavor_is_beam_remnant

    elemental function flavor_is_gauge (flv) result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
        if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
            flag = flv%field_data%is_gauge ()
        else
            flag = .false.
        end if
    end function flavor_is_gauge

    elemental function flavor_is_left_handed (flv) result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
        if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
            if (flv%f > 0) then
                flag = flv%field_data%is_left_handed ()
            else
                flag = flv%field_data%is_right_handed ()
            end if
        else
            flag = .false.
        end if
    end function flavor_is_left_handed

    elemental function flavor_is_right_handed (flv) result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
        if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
            if (flv%f > 0) then
                flag = flv%field_data%is_right_handed ()
            else
                flag = flv%field_data%is_left_handed ()
            end if
        else
            flag = .false.
        end if
    end function flavor_is_right_handed

    elemental function flavor_is_antiparticle (flv) result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
        flag = flv%f < 0
    end function flavor_is_antiparticle

    elemental function flavor_has_antiparticle (flv) result (flag)
        logical :: flag

```



```

class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
    flag = flv%field_data%has_antiparticle ()
else
    flag = .false.
end if
end function flavor_has_antiparticle

elemental function flavor_is_stable (flv) result (flag)
logical :: flag
class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
    flag = flv%field_data%is_stable (anti = flv%f < 0)
else
    flag = .true.
end if
end function flavor_is_stable

subroutine flavor_get_decays (flv, decay)
class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable :: decay
logical :: anti
anti = flv%f < 0
if (.not. flv%field_data%is_stable (anti)) then
    call flv%field_data%get_decays (decay, anti)
end if
end subroutine flavor_get_decays

elemental function flavor_decays_isotropically (flv) result (flag)
logical :: flag
class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
    flag = flv%field_data%decays_isotropically (anti = flv%f < 0)
else
    flag = .true.
end if
end function flavor_decays_isotropically

elemental function flavor_decays_diagonal (flv) result (flag)
logical :: flag
class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
    flag = flv%field_data%decays_diagonal (anti = flv%f < 0)
else
    flag = .true.
end if
end function flavor_decays_diagonal

elemental function flavor_has_decay_helicity (flv) result (flag)
logical :: flag
class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
    flag = flv%field_data%has_decay_helicity (anti = flv%f < 0)
else

```



```

        flag = .false.
    end if
end function flavor_has_decay_helicity

elemental function flavor_get_decay_helicity (flv) result (hel)
    integer :: hel
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
        hel = flv%field_data%decay_helicity (anti = flv%f < 0)
    else
        hel = 0
    end if
end function flavor_get_decay_helicity

elemental function flavor_is_polarized (flv) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
        flag = flv%field_data%is_polarized (anti = flv%f < 0)
    else
        flag = .false.
    end if
end function flavor_is_polarized

```

Names:

$\langle \text{Flavors: flavor: TBP} \rangle + \equiv$

```

    procedure :: get_name => flavor_get_name
    procedure :: get_tex_name => flavor_get_tex_name

```

$\langle \text{Flavors: procedures} \rangle + \equiv$

```

    elemental function flavor_get_name (flv) result (name)
        type(string_t) :: name
        class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
        if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
            name = flv%field_data%get_name (flv%f < 0)
        else
            name = "?"
        end if
    end function flavor_get_name

    elemental function flavor_get_tex_name (flv) result (name)
        type(string_t) :: name
        class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
        if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
            name = flv%field_data%get_tex_name (flv%f < 0)
        else
            name = "?"
        end if
    end function flavor_get_tex_name

```

$\langle \text{Flavors: flavor: TBP} \rangle + \equiv$

```

    procedure :: get_spin_type => flavor_get_spin_type
    procedure :: get_multiplicity => flavor_get_multiplicity
    procedure :: get_isospin_type => flavor_get_isospin_type

```



```

procedure :: get_charge_type => flavor_get_charge_type
procedure :: get_color_type => flavor_get_color_type

(Flavors: procedures)+=
  elemental function flavor_get_spin_type (flv) result (type)
    integer :: type
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
      type = flv%field_data%get_spin_type ()
    else
      type = 1
    end if
  end function flavor_get_spin_type

  elemental function flavor_get_multiplicity (flv) result (type)
    integer :: type
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
      type = flv%field_data%get_multiplicity ()
    else
      type = 1
    end if
  end function flavor_get_multiplicity

  elemental function flavor_get_isospin_type (flv) result (type)
    integer :: type
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
      type = flv%field_data%get_isospin_type ()
    else
      type = 1
    end if
  end function flavor_get_isospin_type

  elemental function flavor_get_charge_type (flv) result (type)
    integer :: type
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
      type = flv%field_data%get_charge_type ()
    else
      type = 1
    end if
  end function flavor_get_charge_type

  elemental function flavor_get_color_type (flv) result (type)
    integer :: type
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
      if (flavor_is_antiparticle (flv)) then
        type = - flv%field_data%get_color_type ()
      else
        type = flv%field_data%get_color_type ()
      end if
    end if
    select case (type)
    case (-1,-8); type = abs (type)
  end function flavor_get_color_type

```



```

        end select
    else
        type = 1
    end if
end function flavor_get_color_type

```

These functions return real values:

```

<Flavors: flavor: TBP>+=
    procedure :: get_charge => flavor_get_charge
    procedure :: get_mass => flavor_get_mass
    procedure :: get_width => flavor_get_width
    procedure :: get_isospin => flavor_get_isospin

<Flavors: procedures>+=
    elemental function flavor_get_charge (flv) result (charge)
        real(default) :: charge
        class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
        if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
            if (flavor_is_antiparticle (flv)) then
                charge = flv%field_data%get_charge ()
            else
                charge = - flv%field_data%get_charge ()
            end if
        else
            charge = 0
        end if
    end function flavor_get_charge

    elemental function flavor_get_mass (flv) result (mass)
        real(default) :: mass
        class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
        if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
            mass = flv%field_data%get_mass ()
        else
            mass = 0
        end if
    end function flavor_get_mass

    elemental function flavor_get_width (flv) result (width)
        real(default) :: width
        class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
        if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
            width = flv%field_data%get_width ()
        else
            width = 0
        end if
    end function flavor_get_width

    elemental function flavor_get_isospin (flv) result (isospin)
        real(default) :: isospin
        class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
        if (associated (flv%field_data)) then
            if (flavor_is_antiparticle (flv)) then
                isospin = flv%field_data%get_isospin ()
            end if
        else
            isospin = 0
        end if
    end function flavor_get_isospin

```



```

        else
            isospin = - flv%field_data%get_isospin ()
        end if
    else
        isospin = 0
    end if
end function flavor_get_isospin

```

## Comparisons

If one of the flavors is undefined, the other defined, they match.

*(Flavors: flavor: TBP)+≡*

```

generic :: operator(.match.) => flavor_match
generic :: operator(==) => flavor_eq
generic :: operator(/=) => flavor_neq
procedure, private :: flavor_match
procedure, private :: flavor_eq
procedure, private :: flavor_neq

```

*(Flavors: procedures)+≡*

```

elemental function flavor_match (flv1, flv2) result (eq)
    logical :: eq
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv1, flv2
    if (flv1%f /= UNDEFINED .and. flv2%f /= UNDEFINED) then
        eq = flv1%f == flv2%f
    else
        eq = .true.
    end if
end function flavor_match

elemental function flavor_eq (flv1, flv2) result (eq)
    logical :: eq
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv1, flv2
    if (flv1%f /= UNDEFINED .and. flv2%f /= UNDEFINED) then
        eq = flv1%f == flv2%f
    else if (flv1%f == UNDEFINED .and. flv2%f == UNDEFINED) then
        eq = .true.
    else
        eq = .false.
    end if
end function flavor_eq

```

*(Flavors: procedures)+≡*

```

elemental function flavor_neq (flv1, flv2) result (neq)
    logical :: neq
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv1, flv2
    if (flv1%f /= UNDEFINED .and. flv2%f /= UNDEFINED) then
        neq = flv1%f /= flv2%f
    else if (flv1%f == UNDEFINED .and. flv2%f == UNDEFINED) then
        neq = .false.
    else
        neq = .true.
    end if

```



```
end function flavor_neq
```

## Tools

Merge two flavor indices. This works only if both are equal or either one is undefined, because we have no off-diagonal flavor entries. Otherwise, generate an invalid flavor.

We cannot use elemental procedures because of the pointer component.

```
<Flavors: public>+≡
  public :: operator(.merge.)

<Flavors: interfaces>≡
  interface operator(.merge.)
    module procedure merge_flavors0
    module procedure merge_flavors1
  end interface

<Flavors: procedures>+≡
  function merge_flavors0 (flv1, flv2) result (flv)
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv1, flv2
    if (flavor_is_defined (flv1) .and. flavor_is_defined (flv2)) then
      if (flv1 == flv2) then
        flv = flv1
      else
        flv%f = INVALID
      end if
    else if (flavor_is_defined (flv1)) then
      flv = flv1
    else if (flavor_is_defined (flv2)) then
      flv = flv2
    end if
  end function merge_flavors0

  function merge_flavors1 (flv1, flv2) result (flv)
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: flv1, flv2
    type(flavor_t), dimension(size(flv1)) :: flv
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, size (flv1)
      flv(i) = flv1(i) .merge. flv2(i)
    end do
  end function merge_flavors1
```

Generate consecutive color indices for a given flavor. The indices are counted starting with the stored value of *c*, so new indices are created each time this (impure) function is called. The counter can be reset by the optional argument *c\_seed* if desired. The optional flag *reverse* is used only for octets. If set, the color and anticolor entries of the octet particle are exchanged.

```
<Flavors: public>+≡
  public :: color_from_flavor
```



```

<Flavors: interfaces>+≡
  interface color_from_flavor
    module procedure color_from_flavor0
    module procedure color_from_flavor1
  end interface
<Flavors: procedures>+≡
  function color_from_flavor0 (flv, c_seed, reverse) result (col)
    type(color_t) :: col
    type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    integer, intent(in), optional :: c_seed
    logical, intent(in), optional :: reverse
    integer, save :: c = 1
    logical :: rev
    if (present (c_seed)) c = c_seed
    rev = .false.; if (present (reverse)) rev = reverse
    select case (flavor_get_color_type (flv))
    case (1)
      call col%init ()
    case (3)
      call col%init ([c]); c = c + 1
    case (-3)
      call col%init ([-c]); c = c + 1
    case (8)
      if (rev) then
        call col%init ([c+1, -c]); c = c + 2
      else
        call col%init ([c, -(c+1)]); c = c + 2
      end if
    end select
  end function color_from_flavor0

  function color_from_flavor1 (flv, c_seed, reverse) result (col)
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: flv
    integer, intent(in), optional :: c_seed
    logical, intent(in), optional :: reverse
    type(color_t), dimension(size(flv)) :: col
    integer :: i
    col(1) = color_from_flavor0 (flv(1), c_seed, reverse)
    do i = 2, size (flv)
      col(i) = color_from_flavor0 (flv(i), reverse=reverse)
    end do
  end function color_from_flavor1

```

This procedure returns the flavor object for the antiparticle. The antiparticle code may either be the same code or its negative.

```

<Flavors: flavor: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: anti => flavor_anti
<Flavors: procedures>+≡
  function flavor_anti (flv) result (aflv)
    type(flavor_t) :: aflv
    class(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    if (flavor_has_antiparticle (flv)) then
      aflv%f = - flv%f
    end if
  end function flavor_anti

```



```
else
    aflv%f = flv%f
end if
aflv%field_data => flv%field_data
end function flavor_anti
```



## 10.6 Quantum numbers

This module collects helicity, color, and flavor in a single type and defines procedures

```
<quantum_numbers.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module quantum_numbers  
  
    use io_units  
    use model_data  
    use helicities  
    use colors  
    use flavors  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Quantum numbers: public>  
  
    <Quantum numbers: types>  
  
    <Quantum numbers: interfaces>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Quantum numbers: procedures>  
  
  end module quantum_numbers
```

### 10.6.1 The quantum number type

```
<Quantum numbers: public>≡  
  public :: quantum_numbers_t  
  
<Quantum numbers: types>≡  
  type :: quantum_numbers_t  
    private  
    type(flavor_t) :: f  
    type(color_t) :: c  
    type(helicity_t) :: h  
    contains  
    <Quantum numbers: quantum numbers: TBP>  
  end type quantum_numbers_t
```

Define quantum numbers: Initializer form. All arguments may be present or absent.

Some elemental initializers are impure because they set the `flv` component. This implies transfer of a pointer behind the scenes.

```
<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers: TBP>≡  
  generic :: init => &  
    quantum_numbers_init0_f, &  
    quantum_numbers_init0_c, &  
    quantum_numbers_init0_h, &
```



```

        quantum_numbers_init0_fc, &
        quantum_numbers_init0_fh, &
        quantum_numbers_init0_ch, &
        quantum_numbers_init0_fch
procedure, private :: quantum_numbers_init0_f
procedure, private :: quantum_numbers_init0_c
procedure, private :: quantum_numbers_init0_h
procedure, private :: quantum_numbers_init0_fc
procedure, private :: quantum_numbers_init0_fh
procedure, private :: quantum_numbers_init0_ch
procedure, private :: quantum_numbers_init0_fch
<Quantum numbers: procedures>≡
impure elemental subroutine quantum_numbers_init0_f (qn, flv)
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(inout) :: qn
    type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    qn%f = flv
    call qn%c%undefine ()
    call qn%h%undefine ()
end subroutine quantum_numbers_init0_f

elemental subroutine quantum_numbers_init0_c (qn, col)
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(inout) :: qn
    type(color_t), intent(in) :: col
    call qn%f%undefine ()
    qn%c = col
    call qn%h%undefine ()
end subroutine quantum_numbers_init0_c

elemental subroutine quantum_numbers_init0_h (qn, hel)
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(inout) :: qn
    type(helicity_t), intent(in) :: hel
    call qn%f%undefine ()
    call qn%c%undefine ()
    qn%h = hel
end subroutine quantum_numbers_init0_h

impure elemental subroutine quantum_numbers_init0_fc (qn, flv, col)
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(inout) :: qn
    type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    type(color_t), intent(in) :: col
    qn%f = flv
    qn%c = col
    call qn%h%undefine ()
end subroutine quantum_numbers_init0_fc

impure elemental subroutine quantum_numbers_init0_fh (qn, flv, hel)
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(inout) :: qn
    type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    type(helicity_t), intent(in) :: hel
    qn%f = flv
    call qn%c%undefine ()
    qn%h = hel
end subroutine quantum_numbers_init0_fh

```



```

elemental subroutine quantum_numbers_init0_ch (qn, col, hel)
  class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(inout) :: qn
  type(color_t), intent(in) :: col
  type(helicity_t), intent(in) :: hel
  call qn%f%undefine ()
  qn%c = col
  qn%h = hel
end subroutine quantum_numbers_init0_ch

impure elemental subroutine quantum_numbers_init0_fch (qn, flv, col, hel)
  class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(inout) :: qn
  type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
  type(color_t), intent(in) :: col
  type(helicity_t), intent(in) :: hel
  qn%f = flv
  qn%c = col
  qn%h = hel
end subroutine quantum_numbers_init0_fch

```

## 10.6.2 I/O

Write the quantum numbers in condensed form, enclosed by square brackets. Color is written only if nontrivial. For convenience, introduce also an array version.

If the `col_verbose` option is set, show the quantum number color also if it is zero, but defined. Otherwise, suppress zero color.

```

<Quantum numbers: public>+≡
  public :: quantum_numbers_write

<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => quantum_numbers_write_single

<Quantum numbers: interfaces>≡
  interface quantum_numbers_write
    module procedure quantum_numbers_write_single
    module procedure quantum_numbers_write_array
  end interface

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  subroutine quantum_numbers_write_single (qn, unit, col_verbose)
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: col_verbose
    integer :: u
    logical :: col_verb
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    col_verb = .false.; if (present (col_verbose)) col_verb = col_verbose
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "["
    if (qn%f%is_defined ()) then
      call qn%f%write (u)
      if (qn%c%is_nonzero () .or. qn%h%is_defined ()) &
        write (u, "(1x)", advance="no")
    end if
    if (col_verb) then

```



```

        if (qn%c%is_defined () .or. qn%c%is_ghost ()) then
            call color_write (qn%c, u)
            if (qn%h%is_defined ()) write (u, "(1x)", advance="no")
        end if
    else
        if (qn%c%is_nonzero () .or. qn%c%is_ghost ()) then
            call color_write (qn%c, u)
            if (qn%h%is_defined ()) write (u, "(1x)", advance="no")
        end if
    end if
    if (qn%h%is_defined ()) then
        call qn%h%write (u)
    end if
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "]"
end subroutine quantum_numbers_write_single

subroutine quantum_numbers_write_array (qn, unit, col_verbose)
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: col_verbose
    integer :: i
    integer :: u
    logical :: col_verb
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    col_verb = .false.; if (present (col_verbose)) col_verb = col_verbose
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "["
    do i = 1, size (qn)
        if (i > 1) write (u, "(A)", advance="no") " / "
        if (qn(i)%f%is_defined ()) then
            call qn(i)%f%write (u)
            if (qn(i)%c%is_nonzero () .or. qn(i)%h%is_defined ()) &
                write (u, "(1x)", advance="no")
        end if
        if (col_verb) then
            if (qn(i)%c%is_defined () .or. qn(i)%c%is_ghost ()) then
                call color_write (qn(i)%c, u)
                if (qn(i)%h%is_defined ()) write (u, "(1x)", advance="no")
            end if
        else
            if (qn(i)%c%is_nonzero () .or. qn(i)%c%is_ghost ()) then
                call color_write (qn(i)%c, u)
                if (qn(i)%h%is_defined ()) write (u, "(1x)", advance="no")
            end if
        end if
        if (qn(i)%h%is_defined ()) then
            call qn(i)%h%write (u)
        end if
    end do
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "]"
end subroutine quantum_numbers_write_array

```

Binary I/O.

$\langle \text{Quantum numbers: quantum numbers: TBP} \rangle + \equiv$



```

procedure :: write_raw => quantum_numbers_write_raw
procedure :: read_raw => quantum_numbers_read_raw

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  subroutine quantum_numbers_write_raw (qn, u)
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    call qn%f%write_raw (u)
    call qn%c%write_raw (u)
    call qn%h%write_raw (u)
  end subroutine quantum_numbers_write_raw

  subroutine quantum_numbers_read_raw (qn, u, iostat)
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(out) :: qn
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    integer, intent(out), optional :: iostat
    call qn%f%read_raw (u, iostat=iostat)
    call qn%c%read_raw (u, iostat=iostat)
    call qn%h%read_raw (u, iostat=iostat)
  end subroutine quantum_numbers_read_raw

```

### 10.6.3 Accessing contents

Color and helicity can be done by elemental functions. Flavor needs impure elemental. We export also the functions directly, this allows us to avoid temporaries in some places.

```

<Quantum numbers: public>+≡
  public :: quantum_numbers_get_flavor
  public :: quantum_numbers_get_color
  public :: quantum_numbers_get_helicity

<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_flavor => quantum_numbers_get_flavor
  procedure :: get_color => quantum_numbers_get_color
  procedure :: get_helicity => quantum_numbers_get_helicity

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  impure elemental function quantum_numbers_get_flavor (qn) result (flv)
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn
    flv = qn%f
  end function quantum_numbers_get_flavor

  elemental function quantum_numbers_get_color (qn) result (col)
    type(color_t) :: col
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn
    col = qn%c
  end function quantum_numbers_get_color

  elemental function quantum_numbers_get_helicity (qn) result (hel)
    type(helicity_t) :: hel
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn
    hel = qn%h
  end function quantum_numbers_get_helicity

```



This just resets the ghost property of the color part:

```

<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_color_ghost => quantum_numbers_set_color_ghost

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine quantum_numbers_set_color_ghost (qn, ghost)
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(inout) :: qn
    logical, intent(in) :: ghost
    call qn%c%set_ghost (ghost)
  end subroutine quantum_numbers_set_color_ghost

```

Assign a model to the flavor part of quantum numbers.

```

<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_model => quantum_numbers_set_model

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  impure elemental subroutine quantum_numbers_set_model (qn, model)
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(inout) :: qn
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    call qn%f%set_model (model)
  end subroutine quantum_numbers_set_model

```

Set the radiated flag for the flavor component.

```

<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: tag_radiated => quantum_numbers_tag_radiated

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine quantum_numbers_tag_radiated (qn)
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(inout) :: qn
    call qn%f%tag_radiated ()
  end subroutine quantum_numbers_tag_radiated

```

This is a convenience function: return the color type for the flavor (array).

Note: keep the public version temporarily, this will be used in a complicated expression which triggers a compiler bug (nagfor 5.3) in the TBP version.

```

<Quantum numbers: public>+≡
  public :: quantum_numbers_get_color_type

<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_color_type => quantum_numbers_get_color_type

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  elemental function quantum_numbers_get_color_type (qn) result (color_type)
    integer :: color_type
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn
    color_type = qn%f%get_color_type ()
  end function quantum_numbers_get_color_type

```

#### 10.6.4 Predicates

Check if the flavor index is valid (including UNDEFINED).

```

<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: are_valid => quantum_numbers_are_valid

```



```

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  elemental function quantum_numbers_are_valid (qn) result (valid)
    logical :: valid
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn
    valid = qn%f%is_valid ()
  end function quantum_numbers_are_valid

```

Check if the flavor part has its particle-data pointer associated (debugging aid).

```

<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: are_associated => quantum_numbers_are_associated

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  elemental function quantum_numbers_are_associated (qn) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn
    flag = qn%f%is_associated ()
  end function quantum_numbers_are_associated

```

Check if the helicity and color quantum numbers are diagonal. (Unpolarized/colorless also counts as diagonal.) Flavor is diagonal by definition.

```

<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: are_diagonal => quantum_numbers_are_diagonal

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  elemental function quantum_numbers_are_diagonal (qn) result (diagonal)
    logical :: diagonal
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn
    diagonal = qn%h%is_diagonal () .and. qn%c%is_diagonal ()
  end function quantum_numbers_are_diagonal

```

Check if the color part has the ghost property.

```

<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_color_ghost => quantum_numbers_is_color_ghost

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  elemental function quantum_numbers_is_color_ghost (qn) result (ghost)
    logical :: ghost
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn
    ghost = qn%c%is_ghost ()
  end function quantum_numbers_is_color_ghost

```

## 10.6.5 Comparisons

Matching and equality is derived from the individual quantum numbers. The variant `fhmatch` matches only flavor and helicity. The variant `dhmatch` matches only diagonal helicity, if the matching helicity is undefined.

```

<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers: TBP>+≡
  generic :: operator(.match.) => quantum_numbers_match
  generic :: operator(.fmatch.) => quantum_numbers_match_f
  generic :: operator(.fhmatch.) => quantum_numbers_match_fh
  generic :: operator(.dhmatch.) => quantum_numbers_match_hel_diag

```



```

generic :: operator(==) => quantum_numbers_eq
generic :: operator(/=) => quantum_numbers_neq
procedure, private :: quantum_numbers_match
procedure, private :: quantum_numbers_match_f
procedure, private :: quantum_numbers_match_fh
procedure, private :: quantum_numbers_match_hel_diag
procedure, private :: quantum_numbers_eq
procedure, private :: quantum_numbers_neq

(Quantum numbers: procedures)+≡
  elemental function quantum_numbers_match (qn1, qn2) result (match)
    logical :: match
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn1, qn2
    match = (qn1%f .match. qn2%f) .and. &
             (qn1%c .match. qn2%c) .and. &
             (qn1%h .match. qn2%h)
  end function quantum_numbers_match

  elemental function quantum_numbers_match_f (qn1, qn2) result (match)
    logical :: match
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn1, qn2
    match = (qn1%f .match. qn2%f)
  end function quantum_numbers_match_f

  elemental function quantum_numbers_match_fh (qn1, qn2) result (match)
    logical :: match
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn1, qn2
    match = (qn1%f .match. qn2%f) .and. &
             (qn1%h .match. qn2%h)
  end function quantum_numbers_match_fh

  elemental function quantum_numbers_match_hel_diag (qn1, qn2) result (match)
    logical :: match
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn1, qn2
    match = (qn1%f .match. qn2%f) .and. &
             (qn1%c .match. qn2%c) .and. &
             (qn1%h .dmatch. qn2%h)
  end function quantum_numbers_match_hel_diag

  elemental function quantum_numbers_eq (qn1, qn2) result (eq)
    logical :: eq
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn1, qn2
    eq = (qn1%f == qn2%f) .and. &
          (qn1%c == qn2%c) .and. &
          (qn1%h == qn2%h)
  end function quantum_numbers_eq

  elemental function quantum_numbers_neq (qn1, qn2) result (neq)
    logical :: neq
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn1, qn2
    neq = (qn1%f /= qn2%f) .or. &
           (qn1%c /= qn2%c) .or. &
           (qn1%h /= qn2%h)
  end function quantum_numbers_neq

```



Two sets of quantum numbers are compatible if the individual quantum numbers are compatible, depending on the mask. Flavor has to match, regardless of the flavor mask.

If the color flag is set, color is compatible if the ghost property is identical. If the color flag is unset, color has to be identical. I.e., if the flag is set, the color amplitudes can interfere. If it is not set, they must be identical, and there must be no ghost. The latter property is used for expanding physical color flows.

Helicity is compatible if the mask is unset, otherwise it has to match. This determines if two amplitudes can be multiplied (no mask) or traced (mask).

```

<Quantum numbers: public>+≡
    public :: quantum_numbers_are_compatible

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
    elemental function quantum_numbers_are_compatible (qn1, qn2, mask) &
        result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        type(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn1, qn2
        type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(in) :: mask
        if (mask%h .or. mask%hd) then
            flag = (qn1%f .match. qn2%f) .and. (qn1%h .match. qn2%h)
        else
            flag = (qn1%f .match. qn2%f)
        end if
        if (mask%c) then
            flag = flag .and. (qn1%c%is_ghost () .eqv. qn2%c%is_ghost ())
        else
            flag = flag .and. &
                .not. (qn1%c%is_ghost () .or. qn2%c%is_ghost ()) .and. &
                (qn1%c == qn2%c)
        end if
    end function quantum_numbers_are_compatible

```

This is the analog for a single quantum-number set. We just check for color ghosts; they are excluded if the color mask is unset (color-flow expansion).

```

<Quantum numbers: public>+≡
    public :: quantum_numbers_are_physical

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
    elemental function quantum_numbers_are_physical (qn, mask) result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        type(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn
        type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(in) :: mask
        if (mask%c) then
            flag = .true.
        else
            flag = .not. qn%c%is_ghost ()
        end if
    end function quantum_numbers_are_physical

```

## 10.6.6 Operations

Inherited from the color component: reassign color indices in canonical order.



```

<Quantum numbers: public>+≡
    public :: quantum_numbers_canonicalize_color

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
    subroutine quantum_numbers_canonicalize_color (qn)
        type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: qn
        call color_canonicalize (qn%c)
    end subroutine quantum_numbers_canonicalize_color

```

Inherited from the color component: make a color map for two matching quantum-number arrays.

```

<Quantum numbers: public>+≡
    public :: make_color_map

<Quantum numbers: interfaces>+≡
    interface make_color_map
        module procedure quantum_numbers_make_color_map
    end interface make_color_map

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
    subroutine quantum_numbers_make_color_map (map, qn1, qn2)
        integer, dimension(:,:), intent(out), allocatable :: map
        type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn1, qn2
        call make_color_map (map, qn1%c, qn2%c)
    end subroutine quantum_numbers_make_color_map

```

Inherited from the color component: translate the color part using a color-map array

```

<Quantum numbers: public>+≡
    public :: quantum_numbers_translate_color

<Quantum numbers: interfaces>+≡
    interface quantum_numbers_translate_color
        module procedure quantum_numbers_translate_color0
        module procedure quantum_numbers_translate_color1
    end interface

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
    subroutine quantum_numbers_translate_color0 (qn, map, offset)
        type(quantum_numbers_t), intent(inout) :: qn
        integer, dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: map
        integer, intent(in), optional :: offset
        call color_translate (qn%c, map, offset)
    end subroutine quantum_numbers_translate_color0

    subroutine quantum_numbers_translate_color1 (qn, map, offset)
        type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: qn
        integer, dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: map
        integer, intent(in), optional :: offset
        call color_translate (qn%c, map, offset)
    end subroutine quantum_numbers_translate_color1

```



Inherited from the color component: return the color index with highest absolute value.

Since the algorithm is not elemental, we keep the separate procedures for different array rank.

```

<Quantum numbers: public>+≡
  public :: quantum_numbers_get_max_color_value

<Quantum numbers: interfaces>+≡
  interface quantum_numbers_get_max_color_value
    module procedure quantum_numbers_get_max_color_value0
    module procedure quantum_numbers_get_max_color_value1
    module procedure quantum_numbers_get_max_color_value2
  end interface

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  pure function quantum_numbers_get_max_color_value0 (qn) result (cmax)
    integer :: cmax
    type(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn
    cmax = color_get_max_value (qn%c)
  end function quantum_numbers_get_max_color_value0

  pure function quantum_numbers_get_max_color_value1 (qn) result (cmax)
    integer :: cmax
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn
    cmax = color_get_max_value (qn%c)
  end function quantum_numbers_get_max_color_value1

  pure function quantum_numbers_get_max_color_value2 (qn) result (cmax)
    integer :: cmax
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:,,:), intent(in) :: qn
    cmax = color_get_max_value (qn%c)
  end function quantum_numbers_get_max_color_value2

```

Inherited from the color component: add an offset to the indices of the color part

```

<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: add_color_offset => quantum_numbers_add_color_offset

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine quantum_numbers_add_color_offset (qn, offset)
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(inout) :: qn
    integer, intent(in) :: offset
    call qn%c%add_offset (offset)
  end subroutine quantum_numbers_add_color_offset

```

Given a quantum number array, return all possible color contractions, leaving the other quantum numbers intact.

```

<Quantum numbers: public>+≡
  public :: quantum_number_array_make_color_contractions

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  subroutine quantum_number_array_make_color_contractions (qn_in, qn_out)
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn_in

```



```

type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:,:), intent(out), allocatable :: qn_out
type(color_t), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: col
integer :: i
call color_array_make_contractions (qn_in%c, col)
allocate (qn_out (size (col, 1), size (col, 2)))
do i = 1, size (qn_out, 2)
    qn_out(:,i)%f = qn_in%f
    qn_out(:,i)%c = col(:,i)
    qn_out(:,i)%h = qn_in%h
end do
end subroutine quantum_number_array_make_color_contractions

```

Inherited from the color component: invert the color, switching particle/antiparticle.

```

<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: invert_color => quantum_numbers_invert_color

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
    elemental subroutine quantum_numbers_invert_color (qn)
        class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(inout) :: qn
        call qn%c%invert ()
    end subroutine quantum_numbers_invert_color

```

Merge two quantum number sets: for each entry, if both are defined, combine them to an off-diagonal entry (meaningful only if the input was diagonal). If either entry is undefined, take the defined one.

For flavor, off-diagonal entries are invalid, so both flavors must be equal, otherwise an invalid flavor is inserted.

```

<Quantum numbers: public>+≡
    public :: operator(.merge.)

<Quantum numbers: interfaces>+≡
    interface operator(.merge.)
        module procedure merge_quantum_numbers0
        module procedure merge_quantum_numbers1
    end interface

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
    function merge_quantum_numbers0 (qn1, qn2) result (qn3)
        type(quantum_numbers_t) :: qn3
        type(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn1, qn2
        qn3%f = qn1%f .merge. qn2%f
        qn3%c = qn1%c .merge. qn2%c
        qn3%h = qn1%h .merge. qn2%h
    end function merge_quantum_numbers0

    function merge_quantum_numbers1 (qn1, qn2) result (qn3)
        type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn1, qn2
        type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(size(qn1)) :: qn3
        qn3%f = qn1%f .merge. qn2%f
        qn3%c = qn1%c .merge. qn2%c
        qn3%h = qn1%h .merge. qn2%h
    end function merge_quantum_numbers1

```



### 10.6.7 The quantum number mask

The quantum numbers mask is true for quantum numbers that should be ignored or summed over. The three mandatory entries correspond to flavor, color, and helicity, respectively.

There is an additional entry `cg`: If false, the color-ghosts property should be kept even if color is ignored. This is relevant only if `c` is set, otherwise it is always false.

The flag `hd` tells that only diagonal entries in helicity should be kept. If `h` is set, `hd` is irrelevant and will be kept `.false.`

```

<Quantum numbers: public>+≡
    public :: quantum_numbers_mask_t

<Quantum numbers: types>+≡
    type :: quantum_numbers_mask_t
        private
        logical :: f = .false.
        logical :: c = .false.
        logical :: cg = .false.
        logical :: h = .false.
        logical :: hd = .false.
    contains
    <Quantum numbers: quantum numbers mask: TBP>
end type quantum_numbers_mask_t

```

Define a quantum number mask: Constructor form

```

<Quantum numbers: public>+≡
    public :: quantum_numbers_mask

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
    elemental function quantum_numbers_mask &
        (mask_f, mask_c, mask_h, mask_cg, mask_hd) result (mask)
        type(quantum_numbers_mask_t) :: mask
        logical, intent(in) :: mask_f, mask_c, mask_h
        logical, intent(in), optional :: mask_cg
        logical, intent(in), optional :: mask_hd
        call quantum_numbers_mask_init &
            (mask, mask_f, mask_c, mask_h, mask_cg, mask_hd)
    end function quantum_numbers_mask

```

Define quantum numbers: Initializer form

```

<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers mask: TBP>≡
    procedure :: init => quantum_numbers_mask_init

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
    elemental subroutine quantum_numbers_mask_init &
        (mask, mask_f, mask_c, mask_h, mask_cg, mask_hd)
        class(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(inout) :: mask
        logical, intent(in) :: mask_f, mask_c, mask_h
        logical, intent(in), optional :: mask_cg, mask_hd
        mask%f = mask_f
        mask%c = mask_c
        mask%h = mask_h
        mask%cg = .false.

```



```

    if (present (mask_cg)) then
        if (mask%c) mask%cg = mask_cg
    else
        mask%cg = mask_c
    end if
    mask%hd = .false.
    if (present (mask_hd)) then
        if (.not. mask%h) mask%hd = mask_hd
    end if
end subroutine quantum_numbers_mask_init

```

Write a quantum numbers mask. We need the stand-alone subroutine for the array case.

```

<Quantum numbers: public>+≡
    public :: quantum_numbers_mask_write

<Quantum numbers: interfaces>+≡
    interface quantum_numbers_mask_write
        module procedure quantum_numbers_mask_write_single
        module procedure quantum_numbers_mask_write_array
    end interface

<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers mask: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => quantum_numbers_mask_write_single

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
    subroutine quantum_numbers_mask_write_single (mask, unit)
        class(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(in) :: mask
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "["
        write (u, "(L1)", advance="no") mask%f
        write (u, "(L1)", advance="no") mask%c
        if (.not.mask%cg) write (u, "('g')", advance="no")
        write (u, "(L1)", advance="no") mask%h
        if (mask%hd) write (u, "('d')", advance="no")
        write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "]"
    end subroutine quantum_numbers_mask_write_single

    subroutine quantum_numbers_mask_write_array (mask, unit)
        type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: mask
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u, i
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "["
        do i = 1, size (mask)
            if (i > 1) write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "/"
            write (u, "(L1)", advance="no") mask(i)%f
            write (u, "(L1)", advance="no") mask(i)%c
            if (.not.mask(i)%cg) write (u, "('g')", advance="no")
            write (u, "(L1)", advance="no") mask(i)%h
            if (mask(i)%hd) write (u, "('d')", advance="no")
        end do
        write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "]"

```



```
end subroutine quantum_numbers_mask_write_array
```

## 10.6.8 Setting mask components

```
<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers mask: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_flavor => quantum_numbers_mask_set_flavor
  procedure :: set_color => quantum_numbers_mask_set_color
  procedure :: set_helicity => quantum_numbers_mask_set_helicity

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine quantum_numbers_mask_set_flavor (mask, mask_f)
    class(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(inout) :: mask
    logical, intent(in) :: mask_f
    mask%f = mask_f
  end subroutine quantum_numbers_mask_set_flavor

  elemental subroutine quantum_numbers_mask_set_color (mask, mask_c, mask_cg)
    class(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(inout) :: mask
    logical, intent(in) :: mask_c
    logical, intent(in), optional :: mask_cg
    mask%c = mask_c
    if (present (mask_cg)) then
      if (mask%c) mask%cg = mask_cg
    else
      mask%cg = mask_c
    end if
  end subroutine quantum_numbers_mask_set_color

  elemental subroutine quantum_numbers_mask_set_helicity (mask, mask_h, mask_hd)
    class(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(inout) :: mask
    logical, intent(in) :: mask_h
    logical, intent(in), optional :: mask_hd
    mask%h = mask_h
    if (present (mask_hd)) then
      if (.not. mask%h) mask%hd = mask_hd
    end if
  end subroutine quantum_numbers_mask_set_helicity
```

The following routines assign part of a mask, depending on the flags given.

```
<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers mask: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: assign => quantum_numbers_mask_assign

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine quantum_numbers_mask_assign &
    (mask, mask_in, flavor, color, helicity)
    class(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(inout) :: mask
    class(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(in) :: mask_in
    logical, intent(in), optional :: flavor, color, helicity
    if (present (flavor)) then
      if (flavor) then
        mask%f = mask_in%f
      end if
    end if
```



```

    if (present (color)) then
      if (color) then
        mask%c = mask_in%c
        mask%cg = mask_in%cg
      end if
    end if
    if (present (helicity)) then
      if (helicity) then
        mask%h = mask_in%h
        mask%hd = mask_in%hd
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine quantum_numbers_mask_assign

```

### 10.6.9 Mask predicates

Return true if either one of the entries is set:

```

<Quantum numbers: public>+≡
  public :: any

<Quantum numbers: interfaces>+≡
  interface any
    module procedure quantum_numbers_mask_any
  end interface

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  function quantum_numbers_mask_any (mask) result (match)
    logical :: match
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(in) :: mask
    match = mask%f .or. mask%c .or. mask%h .or. mask%hd
  end function quantum_numbers_mask_any

```

### 10.6.10 Operators

The OR operation is applied to all components.

```

<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers mask: TBP>+≡
  generic :: operator(.or.) => quantum_numbers_mask_or
  procedure, private :: quantum_numbers_mask_or

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  elemental function quantum_numbers_mask_or (mask1, mask2) result (mask)
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t) :: mask
    class(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(in) :: mask1, mask2
    mask%f = mask1%f .or. mask2%f
    mask%c = mask1%c .or. mask2%c
    if (mask%c) mask%cg = mask1%cg .or. mask2%cg
    mask%h = mask1%h .or. mask2%h
    if (.not. mask%h) mask%hd = mask1%hd .or. mask2%hd
  end function quantum_numbers_mask_or

```



### 10.6.11 Mask comparisons

Return true if the two masks are equivalent / differ:

```
<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers mask: TBP>+≡
  generic :: operator(.eqv.) => quantum_numbers_mask_eqv
  generic :: operator(.neqv.) => quantum_numbers_mask_neqv
  procedure, private :: quantum_numbers_mask_eqv
  procedure, private :: quantum_numbers_mask_neqv

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  elemental function quantum_numbers_mask_eqv (mask1, mask2) result (eqv)
    logical :: eqv
    class(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(in) :: mask1, mask2
    eqv = (mask1%f .eqv. mask2%f) .and. &
          (mask1%c .eqv. mask2%c) .and. &
          (mask1%cg .eqv. mask2%cg) .and. &
          (mask1%h .eqv. mask2%h) .and. &
          (mask1%hd .eqv. mask2%hd)
  end function quantum_numbers_mask_eqv

  elemental function quantum_numbers_mask_neqv (mask1, mask2) result (neqv)
    logical :: neqv
    class(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(in) :: mask1, mask2
    neqv = (mask1%f .neqv. mask2%f) .or. &
           (mask1%c .neqv. mask2%c) .or. &
           (mask1%cg .neqv. mask2%cg) .or. &
           (mask1%h .neqv. mask2%h) .or. &
           (mask1%hd .neqv. mask2%hd)
  end function quantum_numbers_mask_neqv
```

### 10.6.12 Apply a mask

Applying a mask to the quantum number object means undefining those entries where the mask is set. The others remain unaffected.

The `hd` mask has the special property that it “diagonalizes” helicity, i.e., the second helicity entry is dropped and the result is a diagonal helicity quantum number.

```
<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: undefine => quantum_numbers_undefine
  procedure :: undefined => quantum_numbers_undefined0

<Quantum numbers: public>+≡
  public :: quantum_numbers_undefined

<Quantum numbers: interfaces>+≡
  interface quantum_numbers_undefined
    module procedure quantum_numbers_undefined0
    module procedure quantum_numbers_undefined1
    module procedure quantum_numbers_undefined11
  end interface
```



```

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine quantum_numbers_undefine (qn, mask)
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(inout) :: qn
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(in) :: mask
    if (mask%f) call qn%f%undefine ()
    if (mask%c) call qn%c%undefine (undefine_ghost=mask%cg)
    if (mask%h) then
      call qn%h%undefine ()
    else if (mask%hd) then
      if (.not. qn%h%is_diagonal ()) then
        call qn%h%diagonalize ()
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine quantum_numbers_undefine

function quantum_numbers_undefined0 (qn, mask) result (qn_new)
  class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(in) :: mask
  type(quantum_numbers_t) :: qn_new
  select type (qn)
    type is (quantum_numbers_t); qn_new = qn
  end select
  call quantum_numbers_undefine (qn_new, mask)
end function quantum_numbers_undefined0

function quantum_numbers_undefined1 (qn, mask) result (qn_new)
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(in) :: mask
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(size(qn)) :: qn_new
  qn_new = qn
  call quantum_numbers_undefine (qn_new, mask)
end function quantum_numbers_undefined1

function quantum_numbers_undefined11 (qn, mask) result (qn_new)
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: mask
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(size(qn)) :: qn_new
  qn_new = qn
  call quantum_numbers_undefine (qn_new, mask)
end function quantum_numbers_undefined11

```

Return true if the input quantum number set has entries that would be removed by the applied mask, e.g., if polarization is defined but `mask%h` is set:

```

<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: are_redundant => quantum_numbers_are_redundant

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
  elemental function quantum_numbers_are_redundant (qn, mask) &
    result (redundant)
    logical :: redundant
    class(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in) :: qn
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(in) :: mask
    redundant = .false.
    if (mask%f) then

```



```

        redundant = qn%f%is_defined ()
    end if
    if (mask%c) then
        redundant = qn%c%is_defined ()
    end if
    if (mask%h) then
        redundant = qn%h%is_defined ()
    else if (mask%hd) then
        redundant = .not. qn%h%is_diagonal ()
    end if
end function quantum_numbers_are_redundant

```

Return true if the helicity flag is set or the diagonal-helicity flag is set.

```

<Quantum numbers: quantum numbers mask: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: diagonal_helicity => quantum_numbers_mask_diagonal_helicity

<Quantum numbers: procedures>+≡
    elemental function quantum_numbers_mask_diagonal_helicity (mask) &
        result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        class(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(in) :: mask
        flag = mask%h .or. mask%hd
    end function quantum_numbers_mask_diagonal_helicity

```



## Chapter 11

# Transition Matrices and Evaluation

The modules in this chapter implement transition matrices and calculations. The functionality is broken down in three modules

**state\_matrices** represent state and transition density matrices built from particle quantum numbers (helicity, color, flavor)

**interactions** extend state matrices with the record of particle momenta. They also distinguish in- and out-particles and store parent-child relations.

**evaluators** These objects extend interaction objects by the information how to calculate matrix elements from products and squares of other interactions. They implement the methods to actually compute those matrix elements.



## 11.1 State matrices

This module deals with the internal state of a particle system, i.e., with its density matrix in flavor, color, and helicity space.

```
<state_matrices.f90>≡  
<File header>  
  
module state_matrices  
  
  <Use kinds>  
  use io_units  
  use format_utils, only: pac_fmt  
  use format_defs, only: FMT_17, FMT_19  
  use diagnostics  
  use sorting  
  use model_data  
  use flavors  
  use colors  
  use helicities  
  use quantum_numbers  
  
  <Standard module head>  
  
  <State matrices: public>  
  
  <State matrices: parameters>  
  
  <State matrices: types>  
  
  <State matrices: interfaces>  
  
  contains  
  
  <State matrices: procedures>  
  
end module state_matrices
```

### 11.1.1 Nodes of the quantum state trie

A quantum state object represents an unnormalized density matrix, i.e., an array of possibilities for flavor, color, and helicity indices with associated complex values. Physically, the trace of this matrix is the summed squared matrix element for an interaction, and the matrix elements divided by this value correspond to the flavor-color-helicity density matrix. (Flavor and color are diagonal.)

We store density matrices as tries, that is, as trees where each branching represents the possible quantum numbers of a particle. The first branching is the first particle in the system. A leaf (the node corresponding to the last particle) contains the value of the matrix element.

Each node contains a flavor, color, and helicity entry. Note that each of those entries may be actually undefined, so we can also represent, e.g., unpolarized particles.



The value is meaningful only for leaves, which have no child nodes. There is a pointer to the parent node which allows for following the trie downwards from a leaf, it is null for a root node. The child nodes are implemented as a list, so there is a pointer to the first and last child, and each node also has a **next** pointer to the next sibling.

The root node does not correspond to a particle, only its children do. The quantum numbers of the root node are irrelevant and will not be set. However, we use a common type for the three classes (root, branch, leaf); they may easily be distinguished by the association status of parent and child.

## Node type

The node is linked in all directions: the parent, the first and last in the list of children, and the previous and next sibling. This allows us for adding and removing nodes and whole branches anywhere in the trie. (Circular links are not allowed, however.). The node holds its associated set of quantum numbers. The integer index, which is set only for leaf nodes, is the index of the corresponding matrix element value within the state matrix.

Temporarily, matrix-element values may be stored within a leaf node. This is used during state-matrix factorization. When the state matrix is **frozen**, these values are transferred to the matrix-element array within the host state matrix.

```

<State matrices: types>≡
  type :: node_t
  private
  type(quantum_numbers_t) :: qn
  type(node_t), pointer :: parent => null ()
  type(node_t), pointer :: child_first => null ()
  type(node_t), pointer :: child_last => null ()
  type(node_t), pointer :: next => null ()
  type(node_t), pointer :: previous => null ()
  integer :: me_index = 0
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: me_count
  complex(default) :: me = 0
end type node_t

```

## Operations on nodes

Recursively deallocate all children of the current node. This includes any values associated with the children.

```

<State matrices: procedures>≡
  pure recursive subroutine node_delete_offspring (node)
  type(node_t), pointer :: node
  type(node_t), pointer :: child
  child => node%child_first
  do while (associated (child))
    node%child_first => node%child_first%next
    call node_delete_offspring (child)
    deallocate (child)
    child => node%child_first
  end do

```



```

        node%child_last => null ()
    end subroutine node_delete_offspring

```

Remove a node including its offspring. Adjust the pointers of parent and siblings, if necessary.

*(State matrices: procedures)+≡*

```

    pure subroutine node_delete (node)
        type(node_t), pointer :: node
        call node_delete_offspring (node)
        if (associated (node%previous)) then
            node%previous%next => node%next
        else if (associated (node%parent)) then
            node%parent%child_first => node%next
        end if
        if (associated (node%next)) then
            node%next%previous => node%previous
        else if (associated (node%parent)) then
            node%parent%child_last => node%previous
        end if
        deallocate (node)
    end subroutine node_delete

```

Append a child node

*(State matrices: procedures)+≡*

```

    subroutine node_append_child (node, child)
        type(node_t), target, intent(inout) :: node
        type(node_t), pointer :: child
        allocate (child)
        if (associated (node%child_last)) then
            node%child_last%next => child
            child%previous => node%child_last
        else
            node%child_first => child
        end if
        node%child_last => child
        child%parent => node
    end subroutine node_append_child

```

## I/O

Output of a single node, no recursion. We print the quantum numbers in square brackets, then the value (if any).

*(State matrices: procedures)+≡*

```

    subroutine node_write (node, me_array, verbose, unit, col_verbose, testflag)
        type(node_t), intent(in) :: node
        complex(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: me_array
        logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose, col_verbose, testflag
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical :: verb
        integer :: u
        character(len=7) :: fmt

```



```

call pac_fmt (fmt, FMT_19, FMT_17, testflag)
verb = .false.; if (present (verbose)) verb = verbose
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
call node%qn%write (u, col_verbose)
if (node%me_index /= 0) then
  write (u, "(A,I0,A)", advance="no") " => ME(", node%me_index, ")"
  if (present (me_array)) then
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") " = "
    write (u, "('(', " // fmt // ",','," // fmt // ",')')", &
      advance="no") pacify_complex (me_array(node%me_index))
  end if
end if
write (u, *)
if (verb) then
  call ptr_write ("parent      ", node%parent)
  call ptr_write ("child_first", node%child_first)
  call ptr_write ("child_last ", node%child_last)
  call ptr_write ("next        ", node%next)
  call ptr_write ("previous   ", node%previous)
end if
contains
subroutine ptr_write (label, node)
  character(*), intent(in) :: label
  type(node_t), pointer :: node
  if (associated (node)) then
    write (u, "(10x,A,1x,'->',1x)", advance="no") label
    call node%qn%write (u, col_verbose)
    write (u, *)
  end if
end subroutine ptr_write
end subroutine node_write

```

Recursive output of a node:

*(State matrices: procedures)*+≡

```

recursive subroutine node_write_rec (node, me_array, verbose, &
  indent, unit, col_verbose, testflag)
  type(node_t), intent(in), target :: node
  complex(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: me_array
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose, col_verbose, testflag
  integer, intent(in), optional :: indent
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  type(node_t), pointer :: current
  logical :: verb
  integer :: i, u
  verb = .false.; if (present (verbose)) verb = verbose
  i = 0; if (present (indent)) i = indent
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  current => node%child_first
  do while (associated (current))
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") repeat (" ", i)
    call node_write (current, me_array, verbose=verb, &
      unit=u, col_verbose=col_verbose, testflag=testflag)
    call node_write_rec (current, me_array, verbose=verb, &
      indent=i+2, unit=u, col_verbose=col_verbose, testflag=testflag)
  end do

```



```

        current => current%next
    end do
end subroutine node_write_rec

```

Binary I/O. Matrix elements are written only for leaf nodes.

*<State matrices: procedures>+≡*

```

recursive subroutine node_write_raw_rec (node, u)
    type(node_t), intent(in), target :: node
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    logical :: associated_child_first, associated_next
    call node%qn%write_raw (u)
    associated_child_first = associated (node%child_first)
    write (u) associated_child_first
    associated_next = associated (node%next)
    write (u) associated_next
    if (associated_child_first) then
        call node_write_raw_rec (node%child_first, u)
    else
        write (u) node%me_index
        write (u) node%me
    end if
    if (associated_next) then
        call node_write_raw_rec (node%next, u)
    end if
end subroutine node_write_raw_rec

recursive subroutine node_read_raw_rec (node, u, parent, iostat)
    type(node_t), intent(out), target :: node
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(node_t), intent(in), optional, target :: parent
    integer, intent(out), optional :: iostat
    logical :: associated_child_first, associated_next
    type(node_t), pointer :: child
    call node%qn%read_raw (u, iostat=iostat)
    read (u, iostat=iostat) associated_child_first
    read (u, iostat=iostat) associated_next
    if (present (parent)) node%parent => parent
    if (associated_child_first) then
        allocate (child)
        node%child_first => child
        node%child_last => null ()
        call node_read_raw_rec (child, u, node, iostat=iostat)
        do while (associated (child))
            child%previous => node%child_last
            node%child_last => child
            child => child%next
        end do
    else
        read (u, iostat=iostat) node%me_index
        read (u, iostat=iostat) node%me
    end if
    if (associated_next) then
        allocate (node%next)
        call node_read_raw_rec (node%next, u, parent, iostat=iostat)
    end if
end subroutine node_read_raw_rec

```



```

        end if
    end subroutine node_read_raw_rec

```

### 11.1.2 State matrix

#### Definition

The quantum state object is a container that keeps and hides the root node. For direct accessibility of values, they are stored in a separate array. The leaf nodes of the quantum-number tree point to those values, once the state matrix is finalized.

The `norm` component is redefined if a common factor is extracted from all nodes.

```

<State matrices: public>≡
    public :: state_matrix_t

<State matrices: types>+=
    type :: state_matrix_t
    private
        type(node_t), pointer :: root => null ()
        integer :: depth = 0
        integer :: n_matrix_elements = 0
        logical :: leaf_nodes_store_values = .false.
        integer :: n_counters = 0
        complex(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: me
        real(default) :: norm = 1
    contains
        <State matrices: state matrix: TBP>
    end type state_matrix_t

```

This initializer allocates the root node but does not fill anything. We declare whether values are stored within the nodes during state-matrix construction, and how many counters should be maintained (default: none).

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>≡
    procedure :: init => state_matrix_init

<State matrices: procedures>+=
    subroutine state_matrix_init (state, store_values, n_counters)
        class(state_matrix_t), intent(out) :: state
        logical, intent(in), optional :: store_values
        integer, intent(in), optional :: n_counters
        allocate (state%root)
        if (present (store_values)) &
            state%leaf_nodes_store_values = store_values
        if (present (n_counters)) state%n_counters = n_counters
    end subroutine state_matrix_init

```

This recursively deletes all children of the root node, restoring the initial state. The matrix element array is not finalized, since it does not contain physical entries, just pointers.

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+=
    procedure :: final => state_matrix_final

```



```

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
subroutine state_matrix_final (state)
  class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout) :: state
  if (allocated (state%me)) deallocate (state%me)
  if (associated (state%root)) call node_delete (state%root)
  state%depth = 0
  state%n_matrix_elements = 0
end subroutine state_matrix_final

```

Output: Present the tree as a nested list with appropriate indentation.

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => state_matrix_write

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
subroutine state_matrix_write (state, unit, write_value_list, &
  verbose, col_verbose, testflag)
  class(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state
  logical, intent(in), optional :: write_value_list, verbose, col_verbose
  logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  complex(default) :: me_dum
  character(len=7) :: fmt
  integer :: u
  integer :: i
  call pac_fmt (fmt, FMT_19, FMT_17, testflag)
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  write (u, "(1x,A," // fmt // ")") "State matrix: norm = ", state%norm
  if (associated (state%root)) then
    if (allocated (state%me)) then
      call node_write_rec (state%root, state%me, verbose=verbose, &
        indent=1, unit=u, col_verbose=col_verbose, testflag=testflag)
    else
      call node_write_rec (state%root, verbose=verbose, indent=1, &
        unit=u, col_verbose=col_verbose, testflag=testflag)
    end if
  end if
  if (present (write_value_list)) then
    if (write_value_list .and. allocated (state%me)) then
      do i = 1, size (state%me)
        write (u, "(1x,I0,A)", advance="no") i, ":"
        me_dum = state%me(i)
        if (real(state%me(i)) == -real(state%me(i))) then
          me_dum = &
            cmplx (0._default, aimag(me_dum), kind=default)
        end if
        if (aimag(me_dum) == -aimag(me_dum)) then
          me_dum = &
            cmplx (real(me_dum), 0._default, kind=default)
        end if
        write (u, "('(', " // fmt // ",','," // fmt // &
          ",')')") me_dum
      end do
    end if
  end if
end if
end if

```



```
end subroutine state_matrix_write
```

Binary I/O. The auxiliary matrix-element array is not written, but reconstructed after reading the tree.

Note: To be checked. Might be broken, don't use (unless trivial).

*<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: write_row => state_matrix_write_row
procedure :: read_row => state_matrix_read_row
```

*<State matrices: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine state_matrix_write_row (state, u)
  class(state_matrix_t), intent(in), target :: state
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  logical :: is_defined
  integer :: depth, j
  type(state_iterator_t) :: it
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
  is_defined = state%is_defined ()
  write (u) is_defined
  if (is_defined) then
    write (u) state%get_norm ()
    write (u) state%get_n_leaves ()
    depth = state%get_depth ()
    write (u) depth
    allocate (qn (depth))
    call it%init (state)
    do while (it%is_valid ())
      qn = it%get_quantum_numbers ()
      do j = 1, depth
        call qn(j)%write_row (u)
      end do
      write (u) it%get_me_index ()
      write (u) it%get_matrix_element ()
      call it%advance ()
    end do
  end if
end subroutine state_matrix_write_row
```

```
subroutine state_matrix_read_row (state, u, iostat)
  class(state_matrix_t), intent(out) :: state
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  integer, intent(out) :: iostat
  logical :: is_defined
  real(default) :: norm
  integer :: n_leaves, depth, i, j
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
  integer :: me_index
  complex(default) :: me
  read (u, iostat=iostat) is_defined
  if (iostat /= 0) goto 1
  if (is_defined) then
    call state%init (store_values = .true.)
    read (u, iostat=iostat) norm
    if (iostat /= 0) goto 1
```



```

        call state_matrix_set_norm (state, norm)
        read (u) n_leaves
        if (iostat /= 0) goto 1
        read (u) depth
        if (iostat /= 0) goto 1
        allocate (qn (depth))
        do i = 1, n_leaves
            do j = 1, depth
                call qn(j)%read_raw (u, iostat=iostat)
                if (iostat /= 0) goto 1
            end do
            read (u, iostat=iostat) me_index
            if (iostat /= 0) goto 1
            read (u, iostat=iostat) me
            if (iostat /= 0) goto 1
            call state%add_state (qn, index = me_index, value = me)
        end do
        call state_matrix_freeze (state)
    end if
    return

    ! Clean up on error
1    continue
    call state%final ()
end subroutine state_matrix_read_raw

```

Assign a model pointer to all flavor entries. This will become necessary when we have read a state matrix from file.

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_model => state_matrix_set_model

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
    subroutine state_matrix_set_model (state, model)
        class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout), target :: state
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        type(state_iterator_t) :: it
        call it%init (state)
        do while (it%is_valid ())
            call it%set_model (model)
            call it%advance ()
        end do
    end subroutine state_matrix_set_model

```

## Properties of the quantum state

A state is defined if its root is allocated:

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_defined => state_matrix_is_defined

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
    elemental function state_matrix_is_defined (state) result (defined)
        logical :: defined
        class(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state

```



```

        defined = associated (state%root)
    end function state_matrix_is_defined

```

A state is empty if its depth is zero:

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_empty => state_matrix_is_empty

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
    elemental function state_matrix_is_empty (state) result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        class(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state
        flag = state%depth == 0
    end function state_matrix_is_empty

```

Return the number of matrix-element values.

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_n_matrix_elements => state_matrix_get_n_matrix_elements

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
    function state_matrix_get_n_matrix_elements (state) result (n)
        integer :: n
        class(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state
        n = state%n_matrix_elements
    end function state_matrix_get_n_matrix_elements

```

Return the number of leaves. This can be larger than the number of independent matrix elements.

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_n_leaves => state_matrix_get_n_leaves

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
    function state_matrix_get_n_leaves (state) result (n)
        integer :: n
        class(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state
        type(state_iterator_t) :: it
        n = 0
        call it%init (state)
        do while (it%is_valid ())
            n = n + 1
            call it%advance ()
        end do
    end function state_matrix_get_n_leaves

```

Return the depth:

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_depth => state_matrix_get_depth

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
    function state_matrix_get_depth (state) result (depth)
        integer :: depth
        class(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state
        depth = state%depth
    end function state_matrix_get_depth

```



Return the norm:

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_norm => state_matrix_get_norm

<State matrices: procedures>+=
  function state_matrix_get_norm (state) result (norm)
    real(default) :: norm
    class(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state
    norm = state%norm
  end function state_matrix_get_norm

```

## Retrieving contents

Return the quantum number array, using an index. We have to scan the state matrix since there is no shortcut.

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_quantum_numbers => state_matrix_get_quantum_numbers

<State matrices: procedures>+=
  function state_matrix_get_quantum_numbers (state, i) result (qn)
    class(state_matrix_t), intent(in), target :: state
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(state%depth) :: qn
    type(state_iterator_t) :: it
    integer :: k
    k = 0
    call it%init (state)
    do while (it%is_valid ())
      k = k + 1
      if (k == i) then
        qn = it%get_quantum_numbers ()
        return
      end if
      call it%advance ()
    end do
  end function state_matrix_get_quantum_numbers

```

Return a single matrix element using its index. Works only if the shortcut array is allocated.

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+=
  generic :: get_matrix_element => get_matrix_element_single
  generic :: get_matrix_element => get_matrix_element_array
  procedure :: get_matrix_element_single => &
    state_matrix_get_matrix_element_single
  procedure :: get_matrix_element_array => &
    state_matrix_get_matrix_element_array

<State matrices: procedures>+=
  elemental function state_matrix_get_matrix_element_single (state, i) result (me)
    complex(default) :: me
    class(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    if (allocated (state%me)) then

```



```

        me = state%me(i)
    else
        me = 0
    end if
end function state_matrix_get_matrix_element_single

```

*<State matrices: procedures>+≡*

```

function state_matrix_get_matrix_element_array (state) result (me)
    complex(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: me
    class(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state
    if (allocated (state%me)) then
        allocate (me (size (state%me)))
        me = state%me
    else
        me = 0
    end if
end function state_matrix_get_matrix_element_array

```

Return the color index with maximum absolute value that is present within the state matrix.

*<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: get_max_color_value => state_matrix_get_max_color_value

```

*<State matrices: procedures>+≡*

```

function state_matrix_get_max_color_value (state) result (cmax)
    integer :: cmax
    class(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state
    if (associated (state%root)) then
        cmax = node_get_max_color_value (state%root)
    else
        cmax = 0
    end if
contains
    recursive function node_get_max_color_value (node) result (cmax)
        integer :: cmax
        type(node_t), intent(in), target :: node
        type(node_t), pointer :: current
        cmax = quantum_numbers_get_max_color_value (node%qn)
        current => node%child_first
        do while (associated (current))
            cmax = max (cmax, node_get_max_color_value (current))
            current => current%next
        end do
    end function node_get_max_color_value
end function state_matrix_get_max_color_value

```

## Building the quantum state

The procedure generates a branch associated to the input array of quantum numbers. If the branch exists already, it is used.



Optionally, we set the matrix-element index, a value (which may be added to the previous one), and increment one of the possible counters. We may also return the matrix element index of the current node.

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: add_state => state_matrix_add_state

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
  subroutine state_matrix_add_state &
    (state, qn, index, value, sum_values, counter_index, me_index)
    class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout) :: state
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn
    integer, intent(in), optional :: index
    complex(default), intent(in), optional :: value
    logical, intent(in), optional :: sum_values
    integer, intent(in), optional :: counter_index
    integer, intent(out), optional :: me_index
    logical :: set_index, get_index, add
    set_index = present (index)
    get_index = present (me_index)
    add = .false.; if (present (sum_values)) add = sum_values
    if (state%depth == 0) then
      state%depth = size (qn)
    else if (state%depth /= size (qn)) then
      call state%write ()
      call msg_bug ("State matrix: depth mismatch")
    end if
    if (size (qn) > 0) call node_make_branch (state%root, qn)
contains
    recursive subroutine node_make_branch (parent, qn)
      type(node_t), pointer :: parent
      type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn
      type(node_t), pointer :: child
      logical :: match
      match = .false.
      child => parent%child_first
      SCAN_CHILDREN: do while (associated (child))
        match = child%qn == qn(1)
        if (match) exit SCAN_CHILDREN
        child => child%next
      end do SCAN_CHILDREN
      if (.not. match) then
        call node_append_child (parent, child)
        child%qn = qn(1)
      end if
      select case (size (qn))
      case (1)
        if (.not. match) then
          state%n_matrix_elements = state%n_matrix_elements + 1
          child%me_index = state%n_matrix_elements
        end if
        if (set_index) then
          child%me_index = index
        end if
        if (get_index) then

```



```

        me_index = child%me_index
    end if
    if (present (counter_index)) then
        if (.not. allocated (child%me_count)) then
            allocate (child%me_count (state%n_counters))
            child%me_count = 0
        end if
        child%me_count(counter_index) = child%me_count(counter_index) + 1
    end if
    if (present (value)) then
        if (add) then
            child%me = child%me + value
        else
            child%me = value
        end if
    end if
case (2:)
    call node_make_branch (child, qn(2:))
end select
end subroutine node_make_branch
end subroutine state_matrix_add_state

```

Remove irrelevant flavor/color/helicity labels and the corresponding branchings. The masks indicate which particles are affected; the masks length should coincide with the depth of the trie (without the root node). Recursively scan the whole tree, starting from the leaf nodes and working up to the root node. If a mask entry is set for the current tree level, scan the children there. For each child within that level make a new empty branch where the masked quantum number is undefined. Then recursively combine all following children with matching quantum number into this new node and move on.

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: collapse => state_matrix_collapse

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
    subroutine state_matrix_collapse (state, mask)
        class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout) :: state
        type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: mask
        type(state_matrix_t) :: red_state
        if (state%is_defined ()) then
            call state%reduce (mask, red_state)
            call state%final ()
            state = red_state
        end if
    end subroutine state_matrix_collapse

```

Transform the given state matrix into a reduced state matrix where some quantum numbers are removed, as indicated by the mask. The procedure creates a new state matrix, so the old one can be deleted after this if it is no longer used.

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: reduce => state_matrix_reduce

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
    subroutine state_matrix_reduce (state, mask, red_state)

```



```

class(state_matrix_t), intent(in), target :: state
type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: mask
type(state_matrix_t), intent(out) :: red_state
type(state_iterator_t) :: it
type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(size(mask)) :: qn
call red_state%init ()
call it%init (state)
do while (it%is_valid ())
  qn = it%get_quantum_numbers ()
  call qn%undefine (mask)
  call red_state%add_state (qn)
  call it%advance ()
end do
end subroutine state_matrix_reduce

```

This subroutine sets up the matrix-element array. The leaf nodes acquire the index values that point to the appropriate matrix-element entry.

We recursively scan the trie. Once we arrive at a leaf node, the index is increased and associated to that node. Finally, we allocate the matrix-element array with the appropriate size.

If matrix element values are temporarily stored within the leaf nodes, we scan the state again and transfer them to the matrix-element array.

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: freeze => state_matrix_freeze

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
  subroutine state_matrix_freeze (state)
    class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout), target :: state
    type(state_iterator_t) :: it
    if (associated (state%root)) then
      if (allocated (state%me)) deallocate (state%me)
      allocate (state%me (state%n_matrix_elements))
      state%me = 0
    end if
    if (state%leaf_nodes_store_values) then
      call it%init (state)
      do while (it%is_valid ())
        state%me(it%get_me_index ()) = it%get_matrix_element ()
        call it%advance ()
      end do
      state%leaf_nodes_store_values = .false.
    end if
  end subroutine state_matrix_freeze

```

## Direct access to the value array

Several methods for setting a value directly are summarized in this generic:

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
  generic :: set_matrix_element => set_matrix_element_qn
  generic :: set_matrix_element => set_matrix_element_all
  generic :: set_matrix_element => set_matrix_element_array
  generic :: set_matrix_element => set_matrix_element_single

```



```

generic :: set_matrix_element => set_matrix_element_clone
procedure :: set_matrix_element_qn => state_matrix_set_matrix_element_qn
procedure :: set_matrix_element_all => state_matrix_set_matrix_element_all
procedure :: set_matrix_element_array => &
    state_matrix_set_matrix_element_array
procedure :: set_matrix_element_single => &
    state_matrix_set_matrix_element_single
procedure :: set_matrix_element_clone => &
    state_matrix_set_matrix_element_clone

```

Set a value that corresponds to a quantum number array:

```

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
subroutine state_matrix_set_matrix_element_qn (state, qn, value)
    class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout) :: state
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn
    complex(default), intent(in) :: value
    type(state_iterator_t) :: it
    if (.not. allocated (it%state%me)) then
        allocate (it%state%me (size(qn)))
    end if
    call it%init (state)
    do while (it%is_valid ())
        if (all (qn == it%get_quantum_numbers ())) then
            call it%set_matrix_element (value)
            return
        end if
        call it%advance ()
    end do
end subroutine state_matrix_set_matrix_element_qn

```

Set all matrix elements to a single value

```

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
subroutine state_matrix_set_matrix_element_all (state, value)
    class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout) :: state
    complex(default), intent(in) :: value
    if (.not. allocated (state%me)) then
        allocate (state%me (state%n_matrix_elements))
    end if
    state%me = value
end subroutine state_matrix_set_matrix_element_all

```

Set the matrix-element array directly.

```

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
subroutine state_matrix_set_matrix_element_array (state, value)
    class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout) :: state
    complex(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: value
    if (.not. allocated (state%me)) then
        allocate (state%me (size (value)))
    end if
    state%me = value
end subroutine state_matrix_set_matrix_element_array

pure subroutine state_matrix_set_matrix_element_single (state, i, value)

```



```

class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout) :: state
integer, intent(in) :: i
complex(default), intent(in) :: value
if (.not. allocated (state%me)) then
    allocate (state%me (state%n_matrix_elements))
end if
state%me(i) = value
end subroutine state_matrix_set_matrix_element_single

```

Clone the matrix elements from another (matching) state matrix.

```

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
subroutine state_matrix_set_matrix_element_clone (state, state1)
    class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout) :: state
    type(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state1
    if (.not. allocated (state1%me)) return
    if (.not. allocated (state%me)) allocate (state%me (size (state1%me)))
    state%me = state1%me
end subroutine state_matrix_set_matrix_element_clone

```

Add a value to a matrix element

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
procedure :: add_to_matrix_element => state_matrix_add_to_matrix_element

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
subroutine state_matrix_add_to_matrix_element (state, i, value)
    class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout) :: state
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    complex(default), intent(in) :: value
    state%me(i) = state%me(i) + value
end subroutine state_matrix_add_to_matrix_element

```

### 11.1.3 State iterators

Accessing the quantum state from outside is best done using a specialized iterator, i.e., a pointer to a particular branch of the quantum state trie. Technically, the iterator contains a pointer to a leaf node, but via parent pointers it allows to access the whole branch where the leaf is attached. For quick access, we also keep the branch depth (which is assumed to be universal for a quantum state).

```

<State matrices: public>+≡
public :: state_iterator_t

<State matrices: types>+≡
type :: state_iterator_t
    private
    integer :: depth = 0
    type(state_matrix_t), pointer :: state => null ()
    type(node_t), pointer :: node => null ()
contains
    <State matrices: state iterator: TBP>
end type state_iterator_t

```



The initializer: Point at the first branch. Note that this cannot be pure, thus not be elemental, because the iterator can be used to manipulate data in the state matrix.

```

<State matrices: state iterator: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => state_iterator_init

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
  subroutine state_iterator_init (it, state)
    class(state_iterator_t), intent(out) :: it
    type(state_matrix_t), intent(in), target :: state
    it%state => state
    it%depth = state%depth
    if (state%is_defined ()) then
      it%node => state%root
      do while (associated (it%node%child_first))
        it%node => it%node%child_first
      end do
    else
      it%node => null ()
    end if
  end subroutine state_iterator_init

```

Go forward. Recursively programmed: if the next node does not exist, go back to the parent node and look at its successor (if present), etc.

There is a possible pitfall in the implementation: If the dummy pointer argument to the `find_next` routine is used directly, we still get the correct result for the iterator, but calling the recursion on `node%parent` means that we manipulate a parent pointer in the original state in addition to the iterator. Making a local copy of the pointer avoids this. Using pointer intent would be helpful, but we do not yet rely on this F2003 feature.

```

<State matrices: state iterator: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: advance => state_iterator_advance

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
  subroutine state_iterator_advance (it)
    class(state_iterator_t), intent(inout) :: it
    call find_next (it%node)
  contains
    recursive subroutine find_next (node_in)
      type(node_t), intent(in), target :: node_in
      type(node_t), pointer :: node
      node => node_in
      if (associated (node%next)) then
        node => node%next
        do while (associated (node%child_first))
          node => node%child_first
        end do
        it%node => node
      else if (associated (node%parent)) then
        call find_next (node%parent)
      else
        it%node => null ()
      end if
    end subroutine find_next
  end subroutine state_iterator_advance

```



```

        end subroutine find_next
    end subroutine state_iterator_advance

```

If all has been scanned, the iterator is at an undefined state. Check for this:

```

<State matrices: state iterator: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_valid => state_iterator_is_valid

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
    function state_iterator_is_valid (it) result (defined)
        logical :: defined
        class(state_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
        defined = associated (it%node)
    end function state_iterator_is_valid

```

Return the matrix-element index that corresponds to the current node

```

<State matrices: state iterator: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_me_index => state_iterator_get_me_index

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
    function state_iterator_get_me_index (it) result (n)
        integer :: n
        class(state_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
        n = it%node%me_index
    end function state_iterator_get_me_index

```

Return the number of times this quantum-number state has been added (noting that it is physically inserted only the first time). Note that for each state, there is an array of counters.

```

<State matrices: state iterator: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_me_count => state_iterator_get_me_count

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
    function state_iterator_get_me_count (it) result (n)
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: n
        class(state_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
        if (allocated (it%node%me_count)) then
            allocate (n (size (it%node%me_count)))
            n = it%node%me_count
        else
            allocate (n (0))
        end if
    end function state_iterator_get_me_count

```

Use the iterator to retrieve quantum-number information:

```

<State matrices: state iterator: TBP>+≡
    generic :: get_quantum_numbers => get_qn_multi, get_qn_slice, &
        get_qn_range, get_qn_single
    generic :: get_flavor => get_flv_multi, get_flv_slice, &
        get_flv_range, get_flv_single
    generic :: get_color => get_col_multi, get_col_slice, &
        get_col_range, get_col_single
    generic :: get_helicity => get_hel_multi, get_hel_slice, &
        get_hel_range, get_hel_single

```



*(State matrices: state iterator: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: get_qn_multi => state_iterator_get_qn_multi
procedure :: get_qn_slice => state_iterator_get_qn_slice
procedure :: get_qn_range => state_iterator_get_qn_range
procedure :: get_qn_single => state_iterator_get_qn_single
procedure :: get_flv_multi => state_iterator_get_flv_multi
procedure :: get_flv_slice => state_iterator_get_flv_slice
procedure :: get_flv_range => state_iterator_get_flv_range
procedure :: get_flv_single => state_iterator_get_flv_single
procedure :: get_col_multi => state_iterator_get_col_multi
procedure :: get_col_slice => state_iterator_get_col_slice
procedure :: get_col_range => state_iterator_get_col_range
procedure :: get_col_single => state_iterator_get_col_single
procedure :: get_hel_multi => state_iterator_get_hel_multi
procedure :: get_hel_slice => state_iterator_get_hel_slice
procedure :: get_hel_range => state_iterator_get_hel_range
procedure :: get_hel_single => state_iterator_get_hel_single

```

These versions return the whole quantum number array

*(State matrices: procedures)+≡*

```

function state_iterator_get_qn_multi (it) result (qn)
  class(state_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(it%depth) :: qn
  type(node_t), pointer :: node
  integer :: i
  node => it%node
  do i = it%depth, 1, -1
    qn(i) = node%qn
    node => node%parent
  end do
end function state_iterator_get_qn_multi

function state_iterator_get_flv_multi (it) result (flv)
  class(state_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
  type(flavor_t), dimension(it%depth) :: flv
  flv = quantum_numbers_get_flavor &
    (it%get_quantum_numbers ())
end function state_iterator_get_flv_multi

function state_iterator_get_col_multi (it) result (col)
  class(state_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
  type(color_t), dimension(it%depth) :: col
  col = quantum_numbers_get_color &
    (it%get_quantum_numbers ())
end function state_iterator_get_col_multi

function state_iterator_get_hel_multi (it) result (hel)
  class(state_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
  type(helicity_t), dimension(it%depth) :: hel
  hel = quantum_numbers_get_helicity &
    (it%get_quantum_numbers ())
end function state_iterator_get_hel_multi

```

An array slice (derived from the above).



```

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
function state_iterator_get_qn_slice (it, index) result (qn)
  class(state_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: index
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(size(index)) :: qn
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(it%depth) :: qn_tmp
  qn_tmp = state_iterator_get_qn_multi (it)
  qn = qn_tmp(index)
end function state_iterator_get_qn_slice

function state_iterator_get_flv_slice (it, index) result (flv)
  class(state_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: index
  type(flavor_t), dimension(size(index)) :: flv
  flv = quantum_numbers_get_flavor &
    (it%get_quantum_numbers (index))
end function state_iterator_get_flv_slice

function state_iterator_get_col_slice (it, index) result (col)
  class(state_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: index
  type(color_t), dimension(size(index)) :: col
  col = quantum_numbers_get_color &
    (it%get_quantum_numbers (index))
end function state_iterator_get_col_slice

function state_iterator_get_hel_slice (it, index) result (hel)
  class(state_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: index
  type(helicity_t), dimension(size(index)) :: hel
  hel = quantum_numbers_get_helicity &
    (it%get_quantum_numbers (index))
end function state_iterator_get_hel_slice

```

An array range (implemented directly).

```

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
function state_iterator_get_qn_range (it, k1, k2) result (qn)
  class(state_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
  integer, intent(in) :: k1, k2
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(k2-k1+1) :: qn
  type(node_t), pointer :: node
  integer :: i
  node => it%node
  SCAN: do i = it%depth, 1, -1
    if (k1 <= i .and. i <= k2) then
      qn(i-k1+1) = node%qn
    else
      node => node%parent
    end if
  end do SCAN
end function state_iterator_get_qn_range

function state_iterator_get_flv_range (it, k1, k2) result (flv)
  class(state_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: k1, k2
type(flavor_t), dimension(k2-k1+1) :: flv
flv = quantum_numbers_get_flavor &
      (it%get_quantum_numbers (k1, k2))
end function state_iterator_get_flv_range

function state_iterator_get_col_range (it, k1, k2) result (col)
class(state_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
integer, intent(in) :: k1, k2
type(color_t), dimension(k2-k1+1) :: col
col = quantum_numbers_get_color &
      (it%get_quantum_numbers (k1, k2))
end function state_iterator_get_col_range

function state_iterator_get_hel_range (it, k1, k2) result (hel)
class(state_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
integer, intent(in) :: k1, k2
type(helicity_t), dimension(k2-k1+1) :: hel
hel = quantum_numbers_get_helicity &
      (it%get_quantum_numbers (k1, k2))
end function state_iterator_get_hel_range

```

Just a specific single element

*(State matrices: procedures)*+≡

```

function state_iterator_get_qn_single (it, k) result (qn)
class(state_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
integer, intent(in) :: k
type(quantum_numbers_t) :: qn
type(node_t), pointer :: node
integer :: i
node => it%node
SCAN: do i = it%depth, 1, -1
  if (i == k) then
    qn = node%qn
    exit SCAN
  else
    node => node%parent
  end if
end do SCAN
end function state_iterator_get_qn_single

function state_iterator_get_flv_single (it, k) result (flv)
class(state_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
integer, intent(in) :: k
type(flavor_t) :: flv
flv = quantum_numbers_get_flavor &
      (it%get_quantum_numbers (k))
end function state_iterator_get_flv_single

function state_iterator_get_col_single (it, k) result (col)
class(state_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
integer, intent(in) :: k
type(color_t) :: col
col = quantum_numbers_get_color &

```



```

        (it%get_quantum_numbers (k))
end function state_iterator_get_col_single

function state_iterator_get_hel_single (it, k) result (hel)
    class(state_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
    integer, intent(in) :: k
    type(helicity_t) :: hel
    hel = quantum_numbers_get_helicity &
        (it%get_quantum_numbers (k))
end function state_iterator_get_hel_single

```

Assign a model pointer to the current flavor entries.

```

<State matrices: state iterator: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_model => state_iterator_set_model

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
    subroutine state_iterator_set_model (it, model)
        class(state_iterator_t), intent(inout) :: it
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        type(node_t), pointer :: node
        integer :: i
        node => it%node
        do i = it%depth, 1, -1
            call node%qn%set_model (model)
            node => node%parent
        end do
    end subroutine state_iterator_set_model

```

Retrieve the matrix element value associated with the current node.

```

<State matrices: state iterator: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_matrix_element => state_iterator_get_matrix_element

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
    function state_iterator_get_matrix_element (it) result (me)
        complex(default) :: me
        class(state_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
        if (it%state%leaf_nodes_store_values) then
            me = it%node%me
        else if (it%node%me_index /= 0) then
            me = it%state%me(it%node%me_index)
        else
            me = 0
        end if
    end function state_iterator_get_matrix_element

```

Set the matrix element value using the state iterator.

```

<State matrices: state iterator: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_matrix_element => state_iterator_set_matrix_element

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
    subroutine state_iterator_set_matrix_element (it, value)
        class(state_iterator_t), intent(inout) :: it
        complex(default), intent(in) :: value
        if (it%node%me_index /= 0) then

```



```

        it%state%me(it%node%me_index) = value
    end if
end subroutine state_iterator_set_matrix_element

```

#### 11.1.4 Operations on quantum states

Return a deep copy of a state matrix.

```

<State matrices: public>+≡
    public :: assignment(=)

<State matrices: interfaces>≡
    interface assignment(=)
        module procedure state_matrix_assign
    end interface

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
    subroutine state_matrix_assign (state_out, state_in)
        type(state_matrix_t), intent(out) :: state_out
        type(state_matrix_t), intent(in), target :: state_in
        type(state_iterator_t) :: it
        if (.not. state_in%is_defined ()) return
        call state_out%init ()
        call it%init (state_in)
        do while (it%is_valid ())
            call state_out%add_state (it%get_quantum_numbers (), &
                it%get_me_index ())
            call it%advance ()
        end do
        if (allocated (state_in%me)) then
            allocate (state_out%me (size (state_in%me)))
            state_out%me = state_in%me
        end if
    end subroutine state_matrix_assign

```

Determine the indices of all diagonal matrix elements.

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_diagonal_entries => state_matrix_get_diagonal_entries

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
    subroutine state_matrix_get_diagonal_entries (state, i)
        class(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: i
        integer, dimension(state%n_matrix_elements) :: tmp
        integer :: n
        type(state_iterator_t) :: it
        type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
        n = 0
        call it%init (state)
        allocate (qn (it%depth))
        do while (it%is_valid ())
            qn = it%get_quantum_numbers ()
            if (all (qn%are_diagonal ())) then

```



```

        n = n + 1
        tmp(n) = it%get_me_index ()
    end if
    call it%advance ()
end do
allocate (i(n))
if (n > 0) i = tmp(:n)
end subroutine state_matrix_get_diagonal_entries

```

Normalize all matrix elements, i.e., multiply by a common factor. Assuming that the factor is nonzero, of course.

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: renormalize => state_matrix_renormalize

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
    subroutine state_matrix_renormalize (state, factor)
        class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout) :: state
        complex(default), intent(in) :: factor
        state%me = state%me * factor
    end subroutine state_matrix_renormalize

```

Renormalize the state matrix by its trace, if nonzero. The renormalization is reflected in the state-matrix norm.

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: normalize_by_trace => state_matrix_normalize_by_trace

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
    subroutine state_matrix_normalize_by_trace (state)
        class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout) :: state
        real(default) :: trace
        trace = state%trace ()
        if (trace /= 0) then
            state%me = state%me / trace
            state%norm = state%norm * trace
        end if
    end subroutine state_matrix_normalize_by_trace

```

Analogous, but renormalize by maximal (absolute) value.

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: normalize_by_max => state_matrix_normalize_by_max

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
    subroutine state_matrix_normalize_by_max (state)
        class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout) :: state
        real(default) :: m
        m = maxval (abs (state%me))
        if (m /= 0) then
            state%me = state%me / m
            state%norm = state%norm * m
        end if
    end subroutine state_matrix_normalize_by_max

```



Explicitly set the norm of a state matrix.

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_norm => state_matrix_set_norm

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
  subroutine state_matrix_set_norm (state, norm)
    class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout) :: state
    real(default), intent(in) :: norm
    state%norm = norm
  end subroutine state_matrix_set_norm

```

Return the sum of all matrix element values.

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: sum => state_matrix_sum

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
  function state_matrix_sum (state) result (value)
    complex(default) :: value
    class(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state
    value = sum (state%me)
  end function state_matrix_sum

```

Return the trace of a state matrix, i.e., the sum over all diagonal values. If `qn_in` is provided, only branches that match this quantum-numbers array are considered.

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: trace => state_matrix_trace

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
  function state_matrix_trace (state, qn_in) result (trace)
    complex(default) :: trace
    class(state_matrix_t), intent(in), target :: state
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: qn_in
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
    type(state_iterator_t) :: it
    allocate (qn (state%get_depth ()))
    trace = 0
    call it%init (state)
    do while (it%is_valid ())
      qn = it%get_quantum_numbers ()
      if (present (qn_in)) then
        if (.not. all (qn .match. qn_in)) then
          call it%advance (); cycle
        end if
      end if
      if (all (qn%are_diagonal ())) then
        trace = trace + it%get_matrix_element ()
      end if
      call it%advance ()
    end do
  end function state_matrix_trace

```



Append new states which are color-contracted versions of the existing states. The matrix element index of each color contraction coincides with the index of its origin, so no new matrix elements are generated. After this operation, no `freeze` must be performed anymore.

```

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: add_color_contractions => state_matrix_add_color_contractions

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
  subroutine state_matrix_add_color_contractions (state)
    class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout), target :: state
    type(state_iterator_t) :: it
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: qn
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: qn_con
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: me_index
    integer :: depth, n_me, i, j
    depth = state%get_depth ()
    n_me = state%get_n_matrix_elements ()
    allocate (qn (depth, n_me))
    allocate (me_index (n_me))
    i = 0
    call it%init (state)
    do while (it%is_valid ())
      i = i + 1
      qn(:,i) = it%get_quantum_numbers ()
      me_index(i) = it%get_me_index ()
      call it%advance ()
    end do
    do i = 1, n_me
      call quantum_number_array_make_color_contractions (qn(:,i), qn_con)
      do j = 1, size (qn_con, 2)
        call state%add_state (qn_con(:,j), index = me_index(i))
      end do
    end do
  end subroutine state_matrix_add_color_contractions

```

This procedure merges two state matrices of equal depth. For each quantum number (flavor, color, helicity), we take the entry from the first argument where defined, otherwise the second one. (If both are defined, we get an off-diagonal matrix.) The resulting trie combines the information of the input tries in all possible ways. Note that values are ignored, all values in the result are zero.

```

<State matrices: public>+≡
  public :: merge_state_matrices

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
  subroutine merge_state_matrices (state1, state2, state3)
    type(state_matrix_t), intent(in), target :: state1, state2
    type(state_matrix_t), intent(out) :: state3
    type(state_iterator_t) :: it1, it2
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(state1%depth) :: qn1, qn2
    if (state1%depth /= state2%depth) then
      call state1%write ()
      call state2%write ()
      call msg_bug ("State matrices merge impossible: incompatible depths")
    end if
  end subroutine merge_state_matrices

```



```

call state3%init ()
call it1%init (state1)
do while (it1%is_valid ())
  qn1 = it1%get_quantum_numbers ()
  call it2%init (state2)
  do while (it2%is_valid ())
    qn2 = it2%get_quantum_numbers ()
    call state3%add_state (qn1 .merge. qn2)
    call it2%advance ()
  end do
  call it1%advance ()
end do
call state3%freeze ()
end subroutine merge_state_matrices

```

Multiply matrix elements from two state matrices. Choose the elements as given by the integer index arrays, multiply them and store the sum of products in the indicated matrix element. The suffixes mean: c=conjugate first factor; f=include weighting factor.

Note that the `dot_product` intrinsic function conjugates its first complex argument. This is intended for the c suffix case, but must be reverted for the plain-product case.

We provide analogous subroutines for just summing over state matrix entries. The `evaluate_sum` variant includes the state-matrix norm in the evaluation, the `evaluate_me_sum` takes into account just the matrix elements proper.

*(State matrices: state matrix: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: evaluate_product => state_matrix_evaluate_product
procedure :: evaluate_product_cf => state_matrix_evaluate_product_cf
procedure :: evaluate_square_c => state_matrix_evaluate_square_c
procedure :: evaluate_sum => state_matrix_evaluate_sum
procedure :: evaluate_me_sum => state_matrix_evaluate_me_sum

```

*(State matrices: procedures)+≡*

```

pure subroutine state_matrix_evaluate_product &
  (state, i, state1, state2, index1, index2)
class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout) :: state
integer, intent(in) :: i
type(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state1, state2
integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: index1, index2
state%me(i) = &
  dot_product (conjg (state1%me(index1)), state2%me(index2))
state%norm = state1%norm * state2%norm
end subroutine state_matrix_evaluate_product

pure subroutine state_matrix_evaluate_product_cf &
  (state, i, state1, state2, index1, index2, factor)
class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout) :: state
integer, intent(in) :: i
type(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state1, state2
integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: index1, index2
complex(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: factor
state%me(i) = &
  dot_product (state1%me(index1), factor * state2%me(index2))

```



```

state%norm = state1%norm * state2%norm
end subroutine state_matrix_evaluate_product_cf

pure subroutine state_matrix_evaluate_square_c (state, i, state1, index1)
class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout) :: state
integer, intent(in) :: i
type(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state1
integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: index1
state%me(i) = &
    dot_product (state1%me(index1), state1%me(index1))
state%norm = abs (state1%norm) ** 2
end subroutine state_matrix_evaluate_square_c

pure subroutine state_matrix_evaluate_sum (state, i, state1, index1)
class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout) :: state
integer, intent(in) :: i
type(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state1
integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: index1
state%me(i) = &
    sum (state1%me(index1)) * state1%norm
end subroutine state_matrix_evaluate_sum

pure subroutine state_matrix_evaluate_me_sum (state, i, state1, index1)
class(state_matrix_t), intent(inout) :: state
integer, intent(in) :: i
type(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state1
integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: index1
state%me(i) = sum (state1%me(index1))
end subroutine state_matrix_evaluate_me_sum

```

Outer product (of states and matrix elements):

```

<State matrices: public>+≡
public :: outer_multiply

<State matrices: interfaces>+≡
interface outer_multiply
module procedure outer_multiply_pair
module procedure outer_multiply_array
end interface

```

This procedure constructs the outer product of two state matrices.

```

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
subroutine outer_multiply_pair (state1, state2, state3)
type(state_matrix_t), intent(in), target :: state1, state2
type(state_matrix_t), intent(out) :: state3
type(state_iterator_t) :: it1, it2
type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(state1%depth) :: qn1
type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(state2%depth) :: qn2
type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(state1%depth+state2%depth) :: qn3
complex(default) :: val1, val2
call state3%init (store_values=.true.)
call it1%init (state1)
do while (it1%is_valid ())

```



```

      qn1 = it1%get_quantum_numbers ()
      val1 = it1%get_matrix_element ()
      call it2%init (state2)
      do while (it2%is_valid ())
        qn2 = it2%get_quantum_numbers ()
        val2 = it2%get_matrix_element ()
        qn3(:state1%depth) = qn1
        qn3(state1%depth+1:) = qn2
        call state3%add_state (qn3, value=val1 * val2)
        call it2%advance ()
      end do
      call it1%advance ()
    end do
    call state3%freeze ()
  end subroutine outer_multiply_pair

```

This executes the above routine iteratively for an arbitrary number of state matrices.

*(State matrices: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine outer_multiply_array (state_in, state_out)
  type(state_matrix_t), dimension(:), intent(in), target :: state_in
  type(state_matrix_t), intent(out) :: state_out
  type(state_matrix_t), dimension(:), allocatable, target :: state_tmp
  integer :: i, n
  n = size (state_in)
  select case (n)
    case (0)
      call state_out%init ()
    case (1)
      state_out = state_in(1)
    case (2)
      call outer_multiply_pair (state_in(1), state_in(2), state_out)
    case default
      allocate (state_tmp (n-2))
      call outer_multiply_pair (state_in(1), state_in(2), state_tmp(1))
      do i = 2, n - 2
        call outer_multiply_pair (state_tmp(i-1), state_in(i+1), state_tmp(i))
      end do
      call outer_multiply_pair (state_tmp(n-2), state_in(n), state_out)
      do i = 1, size(state_tmp)
        call state_tmp(i)%final ()
      end do
    end select
end subroutine outer_multiply_array

```

### 11.1.5 Factorization

In physical events, the state matrix is factorized into single-particle state matrices. This is essentially a measurement.

In a simulation, we select one particular branch of the state matrix with a probability that is determined by the matrix elements at the leaves. (This makes sense only if the state matrix represents a squared amplitude.) The selection is



based on a (random) value  $x$  between 0 and one that is provided as the third argument.

For flavor and color, we select a unique value for each particle. For polarization, we have three options (modes). Option 1 is to drop helicity information altogether and sum over all diagonal helicities. Option 2 is to select a unique diagonal helicity in the same way as flavor and color. Option 3 is, for each particle, to trace over all remaining helicities in order to obtain an array of independent single-particle helicity matrices.

Only branches that match the given quantum-number array `qn_in`, if present, are considered. For this array, color is ignored.

If the optional `correlated_state` is provided, it is assigned the correlated density matrix for the selected flavor-color branch, so multi-particle spin correlations remain available even if they are dropped in the single-particle density matrices.

The algorithm is as follows: First, we determine the normalization by summing over all diagonal matrix elements. In a second scan, we select one of the diagonal matrix elements by a cumulative comparison with the normalized random number. In the corresponding quantum number array, we undefine the helicity entries. Then, we scan the third time. For each branch that matches the selected quantum number array (i.e., definite flavor and color, arbitrary helicity), we determine its contribution to any of the single-particle state matrices. The matrix-element value is added if all other quantum numbers are diagonal, while the helicity of the chosen particle may be arbitrary; this helicity determines the branch in the single-particle state.

As a result, flavor and color quantum numbers are selected with the correct probability. Within this subset of states, each single-particle state matrix results from tracing over all other particles. Note that the single-particle state matrices are not normalized.

The flag `ok` is set to false if the matrix element sum is zero, so factorization is not possible. This can happen if an event did not pass cuts.

```

<State matrices: parameters>≡
  integer, parameter, public :: FM_IGNORE_HELICITY = 1
  integer, parameter, public :: FM_SELECT_HELICITY = 2
  integer, parameter, public :: FM_FACTOR_HELICITY = 3

<State matrices: state matrix: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: factorize => state_matrix_factorize

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
  subroutine state_matrix_factorize &
    (state, mode, x, ok, single_state, correlated_state, qn_in)
    class(state_matrix_t), intent(in), target :: state
    integer, intent(in) :: mode
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    logical, intent(out) :: ok
    type(state_matrix_t), &
      dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: single_state
    type(state_matrix_t), intent(out), optional :: correlated_state
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: qn_in
    type(state_iterator_t) :: it
    real(default) :: s, xt

```



```

complex(default) :: value
integer :: i, depth
type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn, qn1
type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn_mask
logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: diagonal
logical, dimension(:, :), allocatable :: mask
ok = .true.
if (x /= 0) then
    xt = x * state%trace (qn_in)
else
    xt = 0
end if
s = 0
depth = state%get_depth ()
allocate (qn (depth), qn1 (depth), diagonal (depth))
call it%init (state)
do while (it%is_valid ())
    qn = it%get_quantum_numbers ()
    if (present (qn_in)) then
        if (.not. all (qn .fhmatch. qn_in)) then
            call it%advance (); cycle
        end if
    end if
    if (all (qn%are_diagonal ())) then
        value = it%get_matrix_element ()
        if (real (value, default) < 0) then
            call state%write ()
            print *, value
            call msg_bug ("Event generation: " &
                // "Negative real part of squared matrix element value")
            value = 0
        end if
        s = s + value
        if (s > xt) exit
    end if
    call it%advance ()
end do
if (.not. it%is_valid ()) then
    if (s == 0) ok = .false.
    call it%init (state)
end if
allocate (single_state (depth))
do i = 1, depth
    call single_state(i)%init (store_values=.true.)
end do
if (present (correlated_state)) &
    call correlated_state%init (store_values=.true.)
qn = it%get_quantum_numbers ()
select case (mode)
case (FM_SELECT_HELICITY) ! single branch selected; shortcut
    do i = 1, depth
        call single_state(i)%add_state ([qn(i)], value=value)
    end do
    if (.not. present (correlated_state)) then

```



```

        do i = 1, size(single_state)
            call single_state(i)%freeze ()
        end do
        return
    end if
end select
allocate (qn_mask (depth))
call qn_mask%init (.false., .false., .false., .true.)
call qn%undefine (qn_mask)
select case (mode)
case (FM_FACTOR_HELICITY)
    allocate (mask (depth, depth))
    mask = .false.
    forall (i = 1:depth) mask(i,i) = .true.
end select
call it%init (state)
do while (it%is_valid ())
    qn1 = it%get_quantum_numbers ()
    if (all (qn .match. qn1)) then
        !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
        !!! diagonal = qn1%are_diagonal ()
        do i = 1, depth
            diagonal(i) = qn1(i)%are_diagonal ()
        end do
        value = it%get_matrix_element ()
        select case (mode)
        case (FM_IGNORE_HELICITY) ! trace over diagonal states that match qn
            if (all (diagonal)) then
                do i = 1, depth
                    call single_state(i)%add_state &
                        ([qn(i)], value=value, sum_values=.true.)
                end do
            end if
        case (FM_FACTOR_HELICITY) ! trace over all other particles
            do i = 1, depth
                if (all (diagonal .or. mask(:,i))) then
                    call single_state(i)%add_state &
                        ([qn1(i)], value=value, sum_values=.true.)
                end if
            end do
        end select
        if (present (correlated_state)) &
            call correlated_state%add_state (qn1, value=value)
    end if
    call it%advance ()
end do
do i = 1, depth
    call single_state(i)%freeze ()
end do
if (present (correlated_state)) &
    call correlated_state%freeze ()
end subroutine state_matrix_factorize

```

$\langle \text{State matrices: state matrix: TBP} \rangle + \equiv$



```

procedure :: get_polarization_density_matrix &
=> state_matrix_get_polarization_density_matrix

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
function state_matrix_get_polarization_density_matrix (state) result (pol_matrix)
  real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: pol_matrix
  class(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state
  type(node_t), pointer :: current => null ()
  !!! What's the generic way to allocate the matrix?
  allocate (pol_matrix (4,4)); pol_matrix = 0
  if (associated (state%root%child_first)) then
    current => state%root%child_first
    do while (associated (current))
      call current%qn%write ()
      current => current%next
    end do
  else
    call msg_fatal ("Polarization state not allocated!")
  end if
end function state_matrix_get_polarization_density_matrix

```

## Quantum-number matching

This feature allows us to check whether a given string of PDG values matches, in any ordering, any of the flavor combinations that the state matrix provides. We will also request the permutation of the successful match.

This type provides an account of the state's flavor content. We store all flavor combinations, as `pdg` values, in an array, assuming that the length is uniform.

We check only the entries selected by `mask_match`. Among those, only the entries selected by `mask_sort` are sorted and thus matched without respecting array element order. The entries that correspond to a true value in the associated `mask` are sorted. The mapping from the original state to the sorted state is given by the index array `map`.

```

<State matrices: public>+≡
public :: state_flv_content_t

<State matrices: types>+≡
type :: state_flv_content_t
  private
  integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: pdg
  integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: map
  logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: mask
contains
  <State matrices: state flv content: TBP>
end type state_flv_content_t

```

Output (debugging aid).

```

<State matrices: state flv content: TBP>≡
procedure :: write => state_flv_content_write

```



```

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
subroutine state_flv_content_write (state_flv, unit)
  class(state_flv_content_t), intent(in), target :: state_flv
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u, n, d, i, j
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  d = size (state_flv%pdg, 1)
  n = size (state_flv%pdg, 2)
  do i = 1, n
    write (u, "(2x,'PDG =')", advance="no")
    do j = 1, d
      write (u, "(1x,I0)", advance="no") state_flv%pdg(j,i)
    end do
    write (u, "(' :: map = (')", advance="no")
    do j = 1, d
      write (u, "(1x,I0)", advance="no") state_flv%map(j,i)
    end do
    write (u, "(' )')")
  end do
end subroutine state_flv_content_write

```

Initialize with table length and mask. Each row of the map array, of length  $d$ , is initialized with  $(0, 1, \dots, d)$ .

```

<State matrices: state flv content: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => state_flv_content_init

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
subroutine state_flv_content_init (state_flv, n, mask)
  class(state_flv_content_t), intent(out) :: state_flv
  integer, intent(in) :: n
  logical, dimension(:), intent(in) :: mask
  integer :: d, i
  d = size (mask)
  allocate (state_flv%pdg (d, n), source = 0)
  allocate (state_flv%map (d, n), source = spread ([i, i = 1, d], 2, n))
  allocate (state_flv%mask (d), source = mask)
end subroutine state_flv_content_init

```

Manually fill the entries, one flavor set and mapping at a time.

```

<State matrices: state flv content: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_entry => state_flv_content_set_entry

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
subroutine state_flv_content_set_entry (state_flv, i, pdg, map)
  class(state_flv_content_t), intent(inout) :: state_flv
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: pdg, map
  state_flv%pdg(:,i) = pdg
  where (map /= 0)
    state_flv%map(:,i) = map
  end where
end subroutine state_flv_content_set_entry

```



Given a state matrix, determine the flavor content. That is, scan the state matrix and extract flavor only, build a new state matrix from that.

*(State matrices: state flv content: TBP)*+≡

```
procedure :: fill => state_flv_content_fill
```

*(State matrices: procedures)*+≡

```
subroutine state_flv_content_fill &
  (state_flv, state_full, mask)
  class(state_flv_content_t), intent(out) :: state_flv
  type(state_matrix_t), intent(in), target :: state_full
  logical, dimension(:), intent(in) :: mask
  type(state_matrix_t), target :: state_tmp
  type(state_iterator_t) :: it
  type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg, pdg_subset
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: idx, map_subset, idx_subset, map
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
  integer :: n, d, c, i, j
  call state_tmp%init ()
  d = state_full%get_depth ()
  allocate (flv (d), qn (d), pdg (d), idx (d), map (d))
  idx = [(i, i = 1, d)]
  c = count (mask)
  allocate (pdg_subset (c), map_subset (c), idx_subset (c))
  call it%init (state_full)
  do while (it%is_valid ())
    flv = it%get_flavor ()
    call qn%init (flv)
    call state_tmp%add_state (qn)
    call it%advance ()
  end do
  n = state_tmp%get_n_leaves ()
  call state_flv%init (n, mask)
  i = 0
  call it%init (state_tmp)
  do while (it%is_valid ())
    i = i + 1
    flv = it%get_flavor ()
    !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
    !!! pdg = flv%get_pdg ()
    do j = 1, d
      pdg(j) = flv(j)%get_pdg ()
    end do
    idx_subset = pack (idx, mask)
    pdg_subset = pack (pdg, mask)
    map_subset = order_abs (pdg_subset)
    map = unpack (idx_subset (map_subset), mask, idx)
    call state_flv%set_entry (i, &
      unpack (pdg_subset(map_subset), mask, pdg), &
      order (map))
    call it%advance ()
  end do
  call state_tmp%final ()
end subroutine state_flv_content_fill
```



Match a given flavor string against the flavor content. We sort the input string and check whether it matches any of the stored strings. If yes, return the mapping.

Only PDG entries under the preset mask are sorted before matching. The other entries must match exactly (i.e., without reordering). A zero entry matches anything. In any case, the length of the PDG string must be equal to the length  $d$  of the individual flavor-state entries.

```

<State matrices: state flv content: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: match => state_flv_content_match

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
  subroutine state_flv_content_match (state_flv, pdg, success, map)
    class(state_flv_content_t), intent(in) :: state_flv
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: pdg
    logical, intent(out) :: success
    integer, dimension(:), intent(out) :: map
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg_subset, pdg_sorted, map1, map2
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: idx, map_subset, idx_subset
    integer :: i, n, c, d
    c = count (state_flv%mask)
    d = size (state_flv%pdg, 1)
    n = size (state_flv%pdg, 2)
    allocate (idx (d), source = [(i, i = 1, d)])
    allocate (idx_subset (c), pdg_subset (c), map_subset (c))
    allocate (pdg_sorted (d), map1 (d), map2 (d))
    idx_subset = pack (idx, state_flv%mask)
    pdg_subset = pack (pdg, state_flv%mask)
    map_subset = order_abs (pdg_subset)
    pdg_sorted = unpack (pdg_subset(map_subset), state_flv%mask, pdg)
    success = .false.
    do i = 1, n
      if (all (pdg_sorted == state_flv%pdg(:,i) &
        .or. pdg_sorted == 0)) then
        success = .true.
        exit
      end if
    end do
    if (success) then
      map1 = state_flv%map(:,i)
      map2 = unpack (idx_subset(map_subset), state_flv%mask, idx)
      map = map2(map1)
      where (pdg == 0) map = 0
    end if
  end subroutine state_flv_content_match

<State matrices: procedures>+≡
  elemental function pacify_complex (c_in) result (c_pac)
    complex(default), intent(in) :: c_in
    complex(default) :: c_pac
    c_pac = c_in
    if (real(c_pac) == -real(c_pac)) then
      c_pac = &

```



```

        cmplx (0._default, aimag(c_pac), kind=default)
    end if
    if (aimag(c_pac) == -aimag(c_pac)) then
        c_pac = &
            cmplx (real(c_pac), 0._default, kind=default)
    end if
end function pacify_complex

```

### 11.1.6 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<state_matrices_ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module state_matrices_ut
    use unit_tests
    use state_matrices_util

    <Standard module head>

    <State matrices: public test>

    contains

    <State matrices: test driver>

  end module state_matrices_ut

<state_matrices_util.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module state_matrices_util

    <Use kinds>
    use io_units
    use format_defs, only: FMT_19
    use flavors
    use colors
    use helicities
    use quantum_numbers

    use state_matrices

    <Standard module head>

    <State matrices: test declarations>

    contains

    <State matrices: tests>

  end module state_matrices_util

```



API: driver for the unit tests below.

```

<State matrices: public test>≡
    public :: state_matrix_test

<State matrices: test driver>≡
    subroutine state_matrix_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <State matrices: execute tests>
    end subroutine state_matrix_test

```

Create two quantum states of equal depth and merge them.

```

<State matrices: execute tests>≡
    call test (state_matrix_1, "state_matrix_1", &
        "check merge of quantum states of equal depth", &
        u, results)

<State matrices: test declarations>≡
    public :: state_matrix_1

<State matrices: tests>≡
    subroutine state_matrix_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(state_matrix_t) :: state1, state2, state3
        type(flavor_t), dimension(3) :: flv
        type(color_t), dimension(3) :: col
        type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(3) :: qn

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: state_matrix_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: create and merge two quantum states"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Initialization"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "*   State matrix 1"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call state1%init ()
        call flv%init ([1, 2, 1])
        call qn%init (flv, helicity ([ 1, 1, 1]))
        call state1%add_state (qn)
        call qn%init (flv, helicity ([ 1, 1, 1], [-1, 1, -1]))
        call state1%add_state (qn)
        call state1%freeze ()
        call state1%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   State matrix 2"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call state2%init ()
        call col(1)%init ([501])
        call col(2)%init ([-501])
        call col(3)%init ([0])

```



```

call qn%init (col, helicity ([-1, -1, 0]))
call state2%add_state (qn)
call col(3)%init ([99])
call qn%init (col, helicity ([-1, -1, 0]))
call state2%add_state (qn)
call state2%freeze ()
call state2%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Merge the state matrices"
write (u, "(A)")

call merge_state_matrices (state1, state2, state3)
call state3%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Collapse the state matrix"
write (u, "(A)")

call state3%collapse (quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., &
      [.true., .false., .false.]))
call state3%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"
write (u, "(A)")

call state1%final ()
call state2%final ()
call state3%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: state_matrix_1"
write (u, "(A)")

end subroutine state_matrix_1

```

Create a correlated three-particle state matrix and factorize it.

```

<State matrices: execute tests>+≡
  call test (state_matrix_2, "state_matrix_2", &
    "check factorizing 3-particle state matrix", &
    u, results)

<State matrices: test declarations>+≡
  public :: state_matrix_2

<State matrices: tests>+≡
  subroutine state_matrix_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(state_matrix_t) :: state
    type(state_matrix_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: single_state
    type(state_matrix_t) :: correlated_state
    complex(default) :: z, val
    complex(default), dimension(-1:1) :: v
    integer :: f, h11, h12, h21, h22, i, mode

```



```

type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv
type(color_t), dimension(2) :: col
type(helicity_t), dimension(2) :: hel
type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(2) :: qn
logical :: ok

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: state_matrix_2"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: factorize correlated 3-particle state"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
write (u, "(A)")

z = 1 / 2._default
v(-1) = (0.6_default, 0._default)
v( 1) = (0._default, 0.8_default)
call state%init ()
do f = 1, 2
  do h11 = -1, 1, 2
    do h12 = -1, 1, 2
      do h21 = -1, 1, 2
        do h22 = -1, 1, 2
          call flv%init ([f, -f])
          call col(1)%init ([1])
          call col(2)%init ([-1])
          call hel%init ([h11,h12], [h21, h22])
          call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
          val = z * v(h11) * v(h12) * conjg (v(h21) * v(h22))
          call state%add_state (qn)
        end do
      end do
    end do
  end do
end do
call state%freeze ()
call state%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,'('," // FMT_19 // ",',''," // FMT_19 // ",')')") &
  "* Trace = ", state%trace ()
write (u, "(A)")

do mode = 1, 3
  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A,I1)")  "* Mode = ", mode
  call state%factorize &
    (mode, 0.15_default, ok, single_state, correlated_state)
  do i = 1, size (single_state)
    write (u, "(A)")
    call single_state(i)%write (u)
    write (u, "(A,'('," // FMT_19 // ",',''," // FMT_19 // ",')')") &
      "Trace = ", single_state(i)%trace ()
  end do
end do

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
call correlated_state%write (u)
write (u, "(A,'('," // FMT_19 // ",',''," // FMT_19 // ",')')") &
    "Trace = ", correlated_state%trace ()
do i = 1, size(single_state)
    call single_state(i)%final ()
end do
call correlated_state%final ()
end do

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call state%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: state_matrix_2"

end subroutine state_matrix_2

```

Create a colored state matrix and add color contractions.

```

<State matrices: execute tests>+≡
call test (state_matrix_3, "state_matrix_3", &
    "check factorizing 3-particle state matrix", &
    u, results)

<State matrices: test declarations>+≡
public :: state_matrix_3

<State matrices: tests>+≡
subroutine state_matrix_3 (u)
    use physics_defs, only: HADRON_REMNANT_TRIPLET, HADRON_REMNANT_OCTET
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(state_matrix_t) :: state
    type(flavor_t), dimension(4) :: flv
    type(color_t), dimension(4) :: col
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(4) :: qn

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: state_matrix_3"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: add color connections to colored state"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call state%init ()
    call flv%init ([ 1, -HADRON_REMNANT_TRIPLET, -1, HADRON_REMNANT_TRIPLET ])
    call col(1)%init ([17])
    call col(2)%init ([-17])
    call col(3)%init ([-19])
    call col(4)%init ([19])
    call qn%init (flv, col)
    call state%add_state (qn)
    call flv%init ([ 1, -HADRON_REMNANT_TRIPLET, 21, HADRON_REMNANT_OCTET ])
    call col(1)%init ([17])

```



```

call col(2)%init ([-17])
call col(3)%init ([3, -5])
call col(4)%init ([5, -3])
call qn%init (flv, col)
call state%add_state (qn)
call state%freeze ()

write (u, "(A)") "* State:"
write (u, "(A)")

call state%write (u)
call state%add_color_contractions ()

write (u, "(A)") "* State with contractions:"
write (u, "(A)")

call state%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call state%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: state_matrx_3"

end subroutine state_matrix_3

```

Create a correlated three-particle state matrix, write it to file and read again.

```

<State matrices: execute tests>+≡
call test (state_matrix_4, "state_matrix_4", &
  "check raw I/O", &
  u, results)

<State matrices: test declarations>+≡
public :: state_matrix_4

<State matrices: tests>+≡
subroutine state_matrix_4 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(state_matrix_t), allocatable :: state
  complex(default) :: z, val
  complex(default), dimension(-1:1) :: v
  integer :: f, h11, h12, h21, h22, i, mode
  type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv
  type(color_t), dimension(2) :: col
  type(helicity_t), dimension(2) :: hel
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(2) :: qn
  integer :: unit, iostat

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: state_matrix_4"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: raw I/O for correlated 3-particle state"
  write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (state)

z = 1 / 2._default
v(-1) = (0.6_default, 0._default)
v( 1) = (0._default, 0.8_default)
call state%init ()
do f = 1, 2
  do h11 = -1, 1, 2
    do h12 = -1, 1, 2
      do h21 = -1, 1, 2
        do h22 = -1, 1, 2
          call flv%init ([f, -f])
          call col(1)%init ([1])
          call col(2)%init ([-1])
          call hel%init ([h11,h12], [h21, h22])
          call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
          val = z * v(h11) * v(h12) * conjg (v(h21) * v(h22))
          call state%add_state (qn)
        end do
      end do
    end do
  end do
end do
call state%freeze ()

call state%set_norm (3._default)
do i = 1, state%get_n_leaves ()
  call state%set_matrix_element (i, cmplx (2 * i, 2 * i + 1, default))
end do

call state%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write to file and read again "
write (u, "(A)")

unit = free_unit ()
open (unit, action="readwrite", form="unformatted", status="scratch")
call state%write_raw (unit)
call state%final ()
deallocate (state)

allocate(state)
rewind (unit)
call state%read_raw (unit, iostat=iostat)
close (unit)

call state%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

```



```

call state%final ()
deallocate (state)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "** Test output end: state_matrix_4"

end subroutine state_matrix_4

```

Create a flavor-content object for a given state matrix and match it against trial flavor (i.e., PDG) strings.

```

<State matrices: execute tests>+≡
call test (state_matrix_5, "state_matrix_5", &
  "check flavor content", &
  u, results)

<State matrices: test declarations>+≡
public :: state_matrix_5

<State matrices: tests>+≡
subroutine state_matrix_5 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(state_matrix_t), allocatable, target :: state
  type(state_iterator_t) :: it
  type(state_flv_content_t), allocatable :: state_flv
  type(flavor_t), dimension(4) :: flv1, flv2, flv3, flv4
  type(color_t), dimension(4) :: col1, col2
  type(helicity_t), dimension(4) :: hel1, hel2, hel3
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(4) :: qn
  logical, dimension(4) :: mask

  write (u, "(A)")  "** Test output: state_matrix_5"
  write (u, "(A)")  "** Purpose: check flavor-content state"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "** Set up arbitrary state matrix"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call flv1%init ([1, 4, 2, 7])
  call flv2%init ([1, 3,-3, 8])
  call flv3%init ([5, 6, 3, 7])
  call flv4%init ([6, 3, 5, 8])
  call hel1%init ([0, 1, -1, 0])
  call hel2%init ([0, 1, 1, 1])
  call hel3%init ([1, 0, 0, 0])
  call col1(1)%init ([0])
  call col1(2)%init ([0])
  call col1(3)%init ([0])
  call col1(4)%init ([0])
  call col2(1)%init ([5, -6])
  call col2(2)%init ([0])
  call col2(3)%init ([6, -5])
  call col2(4)%init ([0])

  allocate (state)

```



```

call state%init ()
call qn%init (flv1, col1, hel1)
call state%add_state (qn)
call qn%init (flv1, col1, hel2)
call state%add_state (qn)
call qn%init (flv3, col1, hel3)
call state%add_state (qn)
call qn%init (flv4, col1, hel3)
call state%add_state (qn)
call qn%init (flv1, col2, hel3)
call state%add_state (qn)
call qn%init (flv2, col2, hel2)
call state%add_state (qn)
call qn%init (flv2, col2, hel1)
call state%add_state (qn)
call qn%init (flv2, col1, hel1)
call state%add_state (qn)
call qn%init (flv3, col1, hel1)
call state%add_state (qn)
call qn%init (flv3, col2, hel3)
call state%add_state (qn)
call qn%init (flv1, col1, hel1)
call state%add_state (qn)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Quantum number content"
write (u, "(A)")

call it%init (state)
do while (it%is_valid ())
    call quantum_numbers_write (it%get_quantum_numbers (), u)
    write (u, *)
    call it%advance ()
end do

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Extract the flavor content"
write (u, "(A)")

mask = [.true., .true., .true., .false.]

allocate (state_flv)
call state_flv%fill (state, mask)
call state_flv%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Match trial sets"
write (u, "(A)")

call check ([1, 2, 3, 0])
call check ([1, 4, 2, 0])
call check ([4, 2, 1, 0])
call check ([1, 3, -3, 0])
call check ([1, -3, 3, 0])
call check ([6, 3, 5, 0])

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Determine the flavor content with mask"
write (u, "(A)")

mask = [.false., .true., .true., .false.]

call state_flv%fill (state, mask)
call state_flv%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Match trial sets"
write (u, "(A)")

call check ([1, 2, 3, 0])
call check ([1, 4, 2, 0])
call check ([4, 2, 1, 0])
call check ([1, 3, -3, 0])
call check ([1, -3, 3, 0])
call check ([6, 3, 5, 0])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

deallocate (state_flv)

call state%final ()
deallocate (state)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: state_matrix_5"

contains

subroutine check (pdg)
  integer, dimension(4), intent(in) :: pdg
  integer, dimension(4) :: map
  logical :: success
  call state_flv%match (pdg, success, map)
  write (u, "(2x,4(1x,I0),':',1x,L1)", advance="no")  pdg, success
  if (success) then
    write (u, "(2x,'map = (',4(1x,I0),' )')")  map
  else
    write (u, *)
  end if
end subroutine check

end subroutine state_matrix_5

```



## 11.2 Interactions

This module defines the `interaction_t` type. It is an extension of the `state_matrix_t` type.

The state matrix is a representation of a multi-particle density matrix. It implements all possible flavor, color, and quantum-number assignments of the entries in a generic density matrix, and it can hold a complex matrix element for each entry. (Note that this matrix can hold non-diagonal entries in color and helicity space.) The `interaction_t` object associates this with a list of momenta, such that the whole object represents a multi-particle state.

The `interaction_t` holds information about which particles are incoming, virtual (i.e., kept for the records), or outgoing. Each particle can be associated to a source within another interaction. This allows us to automatically fill those interaction momenta which have been computed or defined elsewhere. It also contains internal parent-child relations and flags for (virtual) particles which are to be treated as resonances.

A quantum-number mask array summarizes, for each particle within the interaction, the treatment of flavor, color, or helicity (expose or ignore). A list of locks states which particles are bound to have an identical quantum-number mask. This is useful when the mask is changed at one place.

```
<interactions.f90>≡  
  <File header>
```

```
  module interactions
```

```
    <Use kinds>
```

```
      use io_units  
      use diagnostics  
      use sorting  
      use lorentz  
      use flavors  
      use colors  
      use helicities  
      use quantum_numbers  
      use state_matrices
```

```
    <Standard module head>
```

```
    <Interactions: public>
```

```
    <Interactions: types>
```

```
    <Interactions: interfaces>
```

```
  contains
```

```
    <Interactions: procedures>
```

```
  end module interactions
```



### 11.2.1 External interaction links

Each particle in an interaction can have a link to a corresponding particle in another interaction. This allows to fetch the momenta of incoming or virtual particles from the interaction where they are defined. The link object consists of a pointer to the interaction and an index.

```
<Interactions: types>≡
  type :: external_link_t
  private
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: int => null ()
    integer :: i
  end type external_link_t
```

Set an external link.

```
<Interactions: procedures>≡
  subroutine external_link_set (link, int, i)
    type(external_link_t), intent(out) :: link
    type(interaction_t), target, intent(in) :: int
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    if (i /= 0) then
      link%int => int
      link%i = i
    end if
  end subroutine external_link_set
```

Reassign an external link to a new interaction (which should be an image of the original target).

```
<Interactions: procedures>+≡
  subroutine external_link_reassign (link, int_src, int_target)
    type(external_link_t), intent(inout) :: link
    type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int_src
    type(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int_target
    if (associated (link%int)) then
      if (link%int%tag == int_src%tag) link%int => int_target
    end if
  end subroutine external_link_reassign
```

Return true if the link is set

```
<Interactions: procedures>+≡
  function external_link_is_set (link) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    type(external_link_t), intent(in) :: link
    flag = associated (link%int)
  end function external_link_is_set
```

Return the interaction pointer.

```
<Interactions: public>≡
  public :: external_link_get_ptr

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
  function external_link_get_ptr (link) result (int)
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: int
```



```

    type(external_link_t), intent(in) :: link
    int => link%int
end function external_link_get_ptr

```

Return the index within that interaction

```

<Interactions: public>+≡
    public :: external_link_get_index

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    function external_link_get_index (link) result (i)
        integer :: i
        type(external_link_t), intent(in) :: link
        i = link%i
    end function external_link_get_index

```

Return a pointer to the momentum of the corresponding particle. If there is no association, return a null pointer.

```

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    function external_link_get_momentum_ptr (link) result (p)
        type(vector4_t), pointer :: p
        type(external_link_t), intent(in) :: link
        if (associated (link%int)) then
            p => link%int%p(link%i)
        else
            p => null ()
        end if
    end function external_link_get_momentum_ptr

```

## 11.2.2 Internal relations

In addition to the external links, particles within the interaction have parent-child relations. Here, more than one link is possible, and we set up an array.

```

<Interactions: types>+≡
    type :: internal_link_list_t
        private
        integer :: length = 0
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: link
    contains
        <Interactions: internal link list: TBP>
    end type internal_link_list_t

```

Output, non-advancing.

```

<Interactions: internal link list: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => internal_link_list_write

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    subroutine internal_link_list_write (object, unit)
        class(internal_link_list_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u, i
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
    end subroutine internal_link_list_write

```



```

do i = 1, object%length
  write (u, "(1x,I0)", advance="no") object%link(i)
end do
end subroutine internal_link_list_write

```

Append an item. Start with an array size of 2 and double the size if necessary.

Make sure that the indices are stored in ascending order. To this end, shift the existing entries right, starting from the end, as long as they are larger than the new entry.

```

<Interactions: internal link list: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: append => internal_link_list_append
<Interactions: procedures>+≡
  subroutine internal_link_list_append (link_list, link)
    class(internal_link_list_t), intent(inout) :: link_list
    integer, intent(in) :: link
    integer :: l, j
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: tmp
    l = link_list%length
    if (allocated (link_list%link)) then
      if (l == size (link_list%link)) then
        allocate (tmp (2 * l))
        tmp(:l) = link_list%link
        call move_alloc (from = tmp, to = link_list%link)
      end if
    else
      allocate (link_list%link (2))
    end if
    link_list%link(l+1) = link
    SHIFT_LINK_IN_PLACE: do j = l, 1, -1
      if (link >= link_list%link(j)) then
        exit SHIFT_LINK_IN_PLACE
      else
        link_list%link(j+1) = link_list%link(j)
        link_list%link(j) = link
      end if
    end do SHIFT_LINK_IN_PLACE
    link_list%length = l + 1
  end subroutine internal_link_list_append

```

Return true if the link list is nonempty:

```

<Interactions: internal link list: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: has_entries => internal_link_list_has_entries
<Interactions: procedures>+≡
  function internal_link_list_has_entries (link_list) result (flag)
    class(internal_link_list_t), intent(in) :: link_list
    logical :: flag
    flag = link_list%length > 0
  end function internal_link_list_has_entries

```

Return the list length

```

<Interactions: internal link list: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_length => internal_link_list_get_length

```



```

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
function internal_link_list_get_length (link_list) result (length)
  class(internal_link_list_t), intent(in) :: link_list
  integer :: length
  length = link_list%length
end function internal_link_list_get_length

```

Return an entry.

```

<Interactions: internal link list: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_link => internal_link_list_get_link

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
function internal_link_list_get_link (link_list, i) result (link)
  class(internal_link_list_t), intent(in) :: link_list
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  integer :: link
  if (i <= link_list%length) then
    link = link_list%link(i)
  else
    call msg_bug ("Internal link list: out of bounds")
  end if
end function internal_link_list_get_link

```

### 11.2.3 The interaction type

An interaction is an entangled system of particles. Thus, the interaction object consists of two parts: the subevent, and the quantum state which technically is a trie. The subnode levels beyond the trie root node are in correspondence to the subevent, so both should be traversed in parallel.

The subevent is implemented as an allocatable array of four-momenta. The first `n_in` particles are incoming, `n_vir` particles in-between can be kept for bookkeeping, and the last `n_out` particles are outgoing.

Distinct interactions are linked by their particles: for each particle, we have the possibility of links to corresponding particles in other interactions. Furthermore, for bookkeeping purposes we have a self-link array `relations` where the parent-child relations are kept, and a flag array `resonant` which is set for an intermediate resonance.

Each momentum is associated with masks for flavor, color, and helicity. If a mask entry is set, the associated quantum number is to be ignored for that particle. If any mask has changed, the flag `update` is set.

We can have particle pairs locked together. If this is the case, the corresponding mask entries are bound to be equal. This is useful for particles that go through the interaction.

The interaction tag serves bookkeeping purposes. In particular, it identifies links in printout.

```

<Interactions: public>+≡
  public :: interaction_t

<Interactions: types>+≡
  type :: interaction_t
    private

```



```

integer :: tag = 0
type(state_matrix_t) :: state_matrix
integer :: n_in = 0
integer :: n_vir = 0
integer :: n_out = 0
integer :: n_tot = 0
logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: p_is_known
type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p
type(external_link_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: source
type(internal_link_list_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: parents
type(internal_link_list_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: children
logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: resonant
type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: mask
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: hel_lock
logical :: update_state_matrix = .false.
logical :: update_values = .false.
contains
  <Interactions: interaction: TBP>
end type interaction_t

```

Initialize the particle array with a fixed size. The first `n_in` particles are incoming, the rest outgoing. Masks are optional. There is also an optional tag. The interaction still needs fixing the values, but that is to be done after all branches have been added.

Interaction tags are assigned consecutively, using a `saved` variable local to this procedure. If desired, we can provide a seed for the interaction tags. Such a seed should be positive. The default seed is one. `tag=0` indicates an empty interaction.

If `set_relations` is set and true, we establish parent-child relations for all incoming and outgoing particles. Virtual particles are skipped; this option is normally used only for interactions without virtual particles.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>≡
  procedure :: basic_init => interaction_init

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
  subroutine interaction_init &
    (int, n_in, n_vir, n_out, &
     tag, resonant, mask, hel_lock, set_relations, store_values)
    class(interaction_t), intent(out) :: int
    integer, intent(in) :: n_in, n_vir, n_out
    integer, intent(in), optional :: tag
    logical, dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: resonant
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: mask
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: hel_lock
    logical, intent(in), optional :: set_relations, store_values
    logical :: set_rel
    integer :: i, j
    set_rel = .false.; if (present(set_relations)) set_rel = set_relations
    call interaction_set_tag(int, tag)
    call int%state_matrix%init(store_values)
    int%n_in = n_in
    int%n_vir = n_vir
    int%n_out = n_out
  end subroutine

```



```

int%n_tot = n_in + n_vir + n_out
allocate (int%p_is_known (int%n_tot))
int%p_is_known = .false.
allocate (int%p (int%n_tot))
allocate (int%source (int%n_tot))
allocate (int%parents (int%n_tot))
allocate (int%children (int%n_tot))
allocate (int%resonant (int%n_tot))
if (present (resonant)) then
    int%resonant = resonant
else
    int%resonant = .false.
end if
allocate (int%mask (int%n_tot))
allocate (int%hel_lock (int%n_tot))
if (present (mask)) then
    int%mask = mask
end if
if (present (hel_lock)) then
    int%hel_lock = hel_lock
else
    int%hel_lock = 0
end if
int%update_state_matrix = .false.
int%update_values = .true.
if (set_rel) then
    do i = 1, n_in
        do j = 1, n_out
            call int%relate (i, n_in + j)
        end do
    end do
end if
end subroutine interaction_init

```

Set or create a unique tag for the interaction. Without interaction, reset the tag counter.

*(Interactions: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine interaction_set_tag (int, tag)
    type(interaction_t), intent(inout), optional :: int
    integer, intent(in), optional :: tag
    integer, save :: stored_tag = 1
    if (present (int)) then
        if (present (tag)) then
            int%tag = tag
        else
            int%tag = stored_tag
            stored_tag = stored_tag + 1
        end if
    else if (present (tag)) then
        stored_tag = tag
    else
        stored_tag = 1
    end if
end if

```



```
end subroutine interaction_set_tag
```

The public interface for the previous procedure only covers the reset functionality.

```
<Interactions: public>+≡
public :: reset_interaction_counter

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
subroutine reset_interaction_counter (tag)
  integer, intent(in), optional :: tag
  call interaction_set_tag (tag=tag)
end subroutine reset_interaction_counter
```

Finalizer: The state-matrix object contains pointers.

```
<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
procedure :: final => interaction_final

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
subroutine interaction_final (object)
  class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: object
  call object%state_matrix%final ()
end subroutine interaction_final
```

Output. The `verbose` option refers to the state matrix output.

```
<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
procedure :: basic_write => interaction_write

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
subroutine interaction_write &
  (int, unit, verbose, show_momentum_sum, show_mass, show_state, &
   col_verbose, testflag)
  class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose, show_momentum_sum, show_mass
  logical, intent(in), optional :: show_state, col_verbose, testflag
  integer :: u
  integer :: i, index_link
  type(interaction_t), pointer :: int_link
  logical :: show_st
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  show_st = .true.; if (present (show_state)) show_st = show_state
  if (int%tag /= 0) then
    write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "Interaction: ", int%tag
    do i = 1, int%n_tot
      if (i == 1 .and. int%n_in > 0) then
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Incoming:"
      else if (i == int%n_in + 1 .and. int%n_vir > 0) then
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Virtual:"
      else if (i == int%n_in + int%n_vir + 1 .and. int%n_out > 0) then
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Outgoing:"
      end if
      write (u, "(1x,A,1x,I0)", advance="no") "Particle", i
      if (allocated (int%resonant)) then
        if (int%resonant(i)) then
```



```

        write (u, "(A)") "[r]"
    else
        write (u, *)
    end if
else
    write (u, *)
end if
if (allocated (int%p)) then
    if (int%p_is_known(i)) then
        call vector4_write (int%p(i), u, show_mass, testflag)
    else
        write (u, "(A)") " [momentum undefined]"
    end if
else
    write (u, "(A)") " [momentum not allocated]"
end if
if (allocated (int%mask)) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "mask [fch] = "
    call int%mask(i)%write (u)
    write (u, *)
end if
if (int%parents(i)%has_entries () &
    .or. int%children(i)%has_entries ()) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "internal links:"
    call int%parents(i)%write (u)
    if (int%parents(i)%has_entries () &
        write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "=>"
        write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "X"
    if (int%children(i)%has_entries () &
        write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "=>"
        call int%children(i)%write (u)
    write (u, *)
end if
if (allocated (int%hel_lock)) then
    if (int%hel_lock(i) /= 0) then
        write (u, "(1x,A,1x,I0)") "helicity lock:", int%hel_lock(i)
    end if
end if
if (external_link_is_set (int%source(i))) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "source:"
    int_link => external_link_get_ptr (int%source(i))
    index_link = external_link_get_index (int%source(i))
    write (u, "(1x,'( ',I0,')',I0)", advance="no") &
        int_link%tag, index_link
    write (u, *)
end if
end do
if (present (show_momentum_sum)) then
    if (allocated (int%p) .and. show_momentum_sum) then
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Incoming particles (sum):"
        call vector4_write &
            (sum (int%p(1:int%n_in)), u, show_mass = show_mass)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Outgoing particles (sum):"
        call vector4_write &

```



```

        (sum (int%p(int%n_in+int%n_vir+1:)), u, show_mass = show_mass)
      write (u, *)
    end if
  end if
  if (show_st) then
    call int%state_matrix%write (write_value_list=verbose, &
      verbose=verbose, unit=unit, col_verbose=col_verbose, &
      testflag = testflag)
  end if
else
  write (u, "(ix,A)") "Interaction: [empty]"
end if
end subroutine interaction_write

```

Assignment: We implement this as a deep copy. This applies, in particular, to the state-matrix and internal-link components. Furthermore, the new interaction acquires a new tag.

```

<Interactions: public>+=
  public :: assignment(=)

<Interactions: interfaces>=
  interface assignment(=)
    module procedure interaction_assign
  end interface

<Interactions: procedures>+=
  subroutine interaction_assign (int_out, int_in)
    type(interaction_t), intent(out) :: int_out
    type(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int_in
    call interaction_set_tag (int_out)
    int_out%state_matrix = int_in%state_matrix
    int_out%n_in = int_in%n_in
    int_out%n_out = int_in%n_out
    int_out%n_vir = int_in%n_vir
    int_out%n_tot = int_in%n_tot
    if (allocated (int_in%p_is_known)) then
      allocate (int_out%p_is_known (size (int_in%p_is_known)))
      int_out%p_is_known = int_in%p_is_known
    end if
    if (allocated (int_in%p)) then
      allocate (int_out%p (size (int_in%p)))
      int_out%p = int_in%p
    end if
    if (allocated (int_in%source)) then
      allocate (int_out%source (size (int_in%source)))
      int_out%source = int_in%source
    end if
    if (allocated (int_in%parents)) then
      allocate (int_out%parents (size (int_in%parents)))
      int_out%parents = int_in%parents
    end if
    if (allocated (int_in%children)) then
      allocate (int_out%children (size (int_in%children)))

```



```

        int_out%children = int_in%children
    end if
    if (allocated (int_in%resonant)) then
        allocate (int_out%resonant (size (int_in%resonant)))
        int_out%resonant = int_in%resonant
    end if
    if (allocated (int_in%mask)) then
        allocate (int_out%mask (size (int_in%mask)))
        int_out%mask = int_in%mask
    end if
    if (allocated (int_in%hel_lock)) then
        allocate (int_out%hel_lock (size (int_in%hel_lock)))
        int_out%hel_lock = int_in%hel_lock
    end if
    int_out%update_state_matrix = int_in%update_state_matrix
    int_out%update_values = int_in%update_values
end subroutine interaction_assign

```

#### 11.2.4 Methods inherited from the state matrix member

Until F2003 is standard, we cannot implement inheritance directly. Therefore, we need wrappers for “inherited” methods.

Make a new branch in the state matrix if it does not yet exist. This is not just a wrapper but it introduces the interaction mask: where a quantum number is masked, it is not transferred but set undefined. After this, the value array has to be updated.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: add_state => interaction_add_state

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    subroutine interaction_add_state &
        (int, qn, index, value, sum_values, counter_index, me_index)
        class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
        type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn
        integer, intent(in), optional :: index
        complex(default), intent(in), optional :: value
        logical, intent(in), optional :: sum_values
        integer, intent(in), optional :: counter_index
        integer, intent(out), optional :: me_index
        type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(size(qn)) :: qn_tmp
        qn_tmp = qn
        call qn_tmp%undefine (int%mask)
        call int%state_matrix%add_state (qn_tmp, index, value, sum_values, &
            counter_index, me_index)
        int%update_values = .true.
    end subroutine interaction_add_state

```

Freeze the quantum state: First collapse the quantum state, i.e., remove quantum numbers if any mask has changed, then fix the array of value pointers.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: freeze => interaction_freeze

```



```

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
subroutine interaction_freeze (int)
  class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
  if (int%update_state_matrix) then
    call int%state_matrix%collapse (int%mask)
    int%update_state_matrix = .false.
    int%update_values = .true.
  end if
  if (int%update_values) then
    call int%state_matrix%freeze ()
    int%update_values = .false.
  end if
end subroutine interaction_freeze

```

Return true if the state matrix is empty.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_empty => interaction_is_empty

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
function interaction_is_empty (int) result (flag)
  class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
  logical :: flag
  flag = int%state_matrix%is_empty ()
end function interaction_is_empty

```

Get the number of values stored in the state matrix:

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_matrix_elements => &
    interaction_get_n_matrix_elements

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
function interaction_get_n_matrix_elements (int) result (n)
  class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
  integer :: n
  n = int%state_matrix%get_n_matrix_elements ()
end function interaction_get_n_matrix_elements

```

Get the norm of the state matrix (if the norm has been taken out, otherwise this would be unity).

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_norm => interaction_get_norm

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
function interaction_get_norm (int) result (norm)
  real(default) :: norm
  class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
  norm = int%state_matrix%get_norm ()
end function interaction_get_norm

```

Get the quantum number array that corresponds to a given index.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_quantum_numbers => interaction_get_quantum_numbers

```



```

<Interactions: procedures>+=
function interaction_get_quantum_numbers (int, i) result (qn)
  class(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  allocate (qn (int%state_matrix%get_depth ()))
  qn = int%state_matrix%get_quantum_numbers (i)
end function interaction_get_quantum_numbers

```

Get the matrix element that corresponds to a set of quantum numbers, a given index, or return the whole array.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+=
generic :: get_matrix_element => get_matrix_element_single
generic :: get_matrix_element => get_matrix_element_array
procedure :: get_matrix_element_single => &
  interaction_get_matrix_element_single
procedure :: get_matrix_element_array => &
  interaction_get_matrix_element_array

```

```

<Interactions: procedures>+=
function interaction_get_matrix_element_single (int, i) result (me)
  class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
  complex(default) :: me
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  me = int%state_matrix%get_matrix_element (i)
end function interaction_get_matrix_element_single

```

```

<Interactions: procedures>+=
function interaction_get_matrix_element_array (int) result (me)
  complex(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: me
  class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
  me = int%state_matrix%get_matrix_element ()
end function interaction_get_matrix_element_array

```

Set the complex value(s) stored in the quantum state.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+=
generic :: set_matrix_element => interaction_set_matrix_element_qn, &
  interaction_set_matrix_element_all, &
  interaction_set_matrix_element_array, &
  interaction_set_matrix_element_single, &
  interaction_set_matrix_element_clone
procedure :: interaction_set_matrix_element_qn
procedure :: interaction_set_matrix_element_all
procedure :: interaction_set_matrix_element_array
procedure :: interaction_set_matrix_element_single
procedure :: interaction_set_matrix_element_clone

```

Indirect access via the quantum number array:

```

<Interactions: procedures>+=
subroutine interaction_set_matrix_element_qn (int, qn, val)
  class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn
  complex(default), intent(in) :: val

```



```

    call int%state_matrix%set_matrix_element (qn, val)
end subroutine interaction_set_matrix_element_qn

```

Set all entries of the matrix-element array to a given value.

```

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
subroutine interaction_set_matrix_element_all (int, value)
  class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
  complex(default), intent(in) :: value
  call int%state_matrix%set_matrix_element (value)
end subroutine interaction_set_matrix_element_all

```

Set the matrix-element array directly.

```

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
subroutine interaction_set_matrix_element_array (int, value)
  class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
  complex(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: value
  call int%state_matrix%set_matrix_element (value)
end subroutine interaction_set_matrix_element_array

pure subroutine interaction_set_matrix_element_single (int, i, value)
  class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  complex(default), intent(in) :: value
  call int%state_matrix%set_matrix_element (i, value)
end subroutine interaction_set_matrix_element_single

```

Clone from another (matching) interaction.

```

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
subroutine interaction_set_matrix_element_clone (int, int1)
  class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
  class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int1
  call int%state_matrix%set_matrix_element (int1%state_matrix)
end subroutine interaction_set_matrix_element_clone

```

Get the indices of any diagonal matrix elements.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_diagonal_entries => interaction_get_diagonal_entries

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
subroutine interaction_get_diagonal_entries (int, i)
  class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: i
  call int%state_matrix%get_diagonal_entries (i)
end subroutine interaction_get_diagonal_entries

```

Renormalize the state matrix by its trace, if nonzero. The renormalization is reflected in the state-matrix norm.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
procedure :: normalize_by_trace => interaction_normalize_by_trace

```



```

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
  subroutine interaction_normalize_by_trace (int)
    class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
    call int%state_matrix%normalize_by_trace ()
  end subroutine interaction_normalize_by_trace

```

Analogous, but renormalize by maximal (absolute) value.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: normalize_by_max => interaction_normalize_by_max

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
  subroutine interaction_normalize_by_max (int)
    class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
    call int%state_matrix%normalize_by_max ()
  end subroutine interaction_normalize_by_max

```

Explicitly set the norm value (of the state matrix).

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_norm => interaction_set_norm

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
  subroutine interaction_set_norm (int, norm)
    class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
    real(default), intent(in) :: norm
    call int%state_matrix%set_norm (norm)
  end subroutine interaction_set_norm

```

Return the maximum absolute value of color indices.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_max_color_value => &
    interaction_get_max_color_value

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
  function interaction_get_max_color_value (int) result (cmax)
    class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
    integer :: cmax
    cmax = int%state_matrix%get_max_color_value ()
  end function interaction_get_max_color_value

```

Factorize the state matrix into single-particle state matrices, the branch selection depending on a (random) value between 0 and 1; optionally also return a correlated state matrix.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: factorize => interaction_factorize

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
  subroutine interaction_factorize &
    (int, mode, x, ok, single_state, correlated_state, qn_in)
    class(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int
    integer, intent(in) :: mode
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    logical, intent(out) :: ok
    type(state_matrix_t), &

```



```

        dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: single_state
    type(state_matrix_t), intent(out), optional :: correlated_state
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: qn_in
    call int%state_matrix%factorize &
        (mode, x, ok, single_state, correlated_state, qn_in)
end subroutine interaction_factorize

```

Sum all matrix element values

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: sum => interaction_sum

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    function interaction_sum (int) result (value)
        class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
        complex(default) :: value
        value = int%state_matrix%sum ()
    end function interaction_sum

```

Append new states which are color-contracted versions of the existing states. The matrix element index of each color contraction coincides with the index of its origin, so no new matrix elements are generated. After this operation, no `freeze` must be performed anymore.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: add_color_contractions => &
        interaction_add_color_contractions

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    subroutine interaction_add_color_contractions (int)
        class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
        call int%state_matrix%add_color_contractions ()
    end subroutine interaction_add_color_contractions

```

Multiply matrix elements from two interactions. Choose the elements as given by the integer index arrays, multiply them and store the sum of products in the indicated matrix element. The suffixes mean: c=conjugate first factor; f=include weighting factor.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: evaluate_product => interaction_evaluate_product
    procedure :: evaluate_product_cf => interaction_evaluate_product_cf
    procedure :: evaluate_square_c => interaction_evaluate_square_c
    procedure :: evaluate_sum => interaction_evaluate_sum
    procedure :: evaluate_me_sum => interaction_evaluate_me_sum

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    pure subroutine interaction_evaluate_product &
        (int, i, int1, int2, index1, index2)
        class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int1, int2
        integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: index1, index2
        call int%state_matrix%evaluate_product &
            (i, int1%state_matrix, int2%state_matrix, &
                index1, index2)

```



```

end subroutine interaction_evaluate_product

pure subroutine interaction_evaluate_product_cf &
  (int, i, int1, int2, index1, index2, factor)
  class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int1, int2
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: index1, index2
  complex(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: factor
  call int%state_matrix%evaluate_product_cf &
    (i, int1%state_matrix, int2%state_matrix, &
     index1, index2, factor)
end subroutine interaction_evaluate_product_cf

pure subroutine interaction_evaluate_square_c (int, i, int1, index1)
  class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int1
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: index1
  call int%state_matrix%evaluate_square_c (i, int1%state_matrix, index1)
end subroutine interaction_evaluate_square_c

pure subroutine interaction_evaluate_sum (int, i, int1, index1)
  class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int1
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: index1
  call int%state_matrix%evaluate_sum (i, int1%state_matrix, index1)
end subroutine interaction_evaluate_sum

pure subroutine interaction_evaluate_me_sum (int, i, int1, index1)
  class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int1
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: index1
  call int%state_matrix%evaluate_me_sum (i, int1%state_matrix, index1)
end subroutine interaction_evaluate_me_sum

```

### 11.2.5 Accessing contents

Return the integer tag.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_tag => interaction_get_tag

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
  function interaction_get_tag (int) result (tag)
    class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
    integer :: tag
    tag = int%tag
  end function interaction_get_tag

```



Return the number of particles.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_tot => interaction_get_n_tot
  procedure :: get_n_in => interaction_get_n_in
  procedure :: get_n_vir => interaction_get_n_vir
  procedure :: get_n_out => interaction_get_n_out

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
  function interaction_get_n_tot (object) result (n_tot)
    class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer :: n_tot
    n_tot = object%n_tot
  end function interaction_get_n_tot

  function interaction_get_n_in (object) result (n_in)
    class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer :: n_in
    n_in = object%n_in
  end function interaction_get_n_in

  function interaction_get_n_vir (object) result (n_vir)
    class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer :: n_vir
    n_vir = object%n_vir
  end function interaction_get_n_vir

  function interaction_get_n_out (object) result (n_out)
    class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer :: n_out
    n_out = object%n_out
  end function interaction_get_n_out

```

Return a momentum index. The flags specify whether to keep/drop incoming, virtual, or outgoing momenta. Check for illegal values.

```

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
  function idx (int, i, outgoing)
    integer :: idx
    type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    logical, intent(in), optional :: outgoing
    logical :: in, vir, out
    if (present (outgoing)) then
      in = .not. outgoing
      vir = .false.
      out = outgoing
    else
      in = .true.
      vir = .true.
      out = .true.
    end if
    idx = 0
    if (in) then
      if (vir) then
        if (out) then

```



```

        if (i <= int%n_tot) idx = i
      else
        if (i <= int%n_in + int%n_vir) idx = i
      end if
    else if (out) then
      if (i <= int%n_in) then
        idx = i
      else if (i <= int%n_in + int%n_out) then
        idx = int%n_vir + i
      end if
    else
      if (i <= int%n_in) idx = i
    end if
  else if (vir) then
    if (out) then
      if (i <= int%n_vir + int%n_out) idx = int%n_in + i
    else
      if (i <= int%n_vir) idx = int%n_in + i
    end if
  else if (out) then
    if (i <= int%n_out) idx = int%n_in + int%n_vir + i
  end if
  if (idx == 0) then
    call int%basic_write ()
    print *, i, in, vir, out
    call msg_bug (" Momentum index is out of range for this interaction")
  end if
end function idx

```

Return all or just a specific four-momentum.

*(Interactions: interaction: TBP)+≡*

```

generic :: get_momenta => get_momenta_all, get_momenta_idx
procedure :: get_momentum => interaction_get_momentum
procedure :: get_momenta_all => interaction_get_momenta_all
procedure :: get_momenta_idx => interaction_get_momenta_idx

```

*(Interactions: procedures)+≡*

```

function interaction_get_momenta_all (int, outgoing) result (p)
  class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
  type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p
  logical, intent(in), optional :: outgoing
  integer :: i
  if (present (outgoing)) then
    if (outgoing) then
      allocate (p (int%n_out))
    else
      allocate (p (int%n_in))
    end if
  else
    allocate (p (int%n_tot))
  end if
  do i = 1, size (p)
    p(i) = int%p(idx (int, i, outgoing))
  end do

```



```

end function interaction_get_momenta_all

function interaction_get_momenta_idx (int, jj) result (p)
  class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
  type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: jj
  allocate (p (size (jj)))
  p = int%p(jj)
end function interaction_get_momenta_idx

function interaction_get_momentum (int, i, outgoing) result (p)
  class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
  type(vector4_t) :: p
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  logical, intent(in), optional :: outgoing
  p = int%p(idx (int, i, outgoing))
end function interaction_get_momentum

```

This is a variant as a subroutine. Redundant, but the function above fails at times for gfortran 4.5.0 (double allocation, compiler bug).

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_momenta_sub => interaction_get_momenta_sub

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
  subroutine interaction_get_momenta_sub (int, p, outgoing)
    class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(out) :: p
    logical, intent(in), optional :: outgoing
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, size (p)
      p(i) = int%p(idx (int, i, outgoing))
    end do
  end subroutine interaction_get_momenta_sub

```

Return a shallow copy of the state matrix:

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_state_matrix_ptr => &
    interaction_get_state_matrix_ptr

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
  function interaction_get_state_matrix_ptr (int) result (state)
    class(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int
    type(state_matrix_t), pointer :: state
    state => int%state_matrix
  end function interaction_get_state_matrix_ptr

```

Return the array of resonance flags

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_resonance_flags => interaction_get_resonance_flags

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
  function interaction_get_resonance_flags (int) result (resonant)
    class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int

```



```

    logical, dimension(size(int%resonant)) :: resonant
    resonant = int%resonant
end function interaction_get_resonance_flags

```

Return the quantum-numbers mask (or part of it)

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
    generic :: get_mask => get_mask_all, get_mask_slice
    procedure :: get_mask_all => interaction_get_mask_all
    procedure :: get_mask_slice => interaction_get_mask_slice

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    function interaction_get_mask_all (int) result (mask)
        class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
        type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(size(int%mask)) :: mask
        mask = int%mask
    end function interaction_get_mask_all

    function interaction_get_mask_slice (int, index) result (mask)
        class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
        integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: index
        type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(size(index)) :: mask
        mask = int%mask(index)
    end function interaction_get_mask_slice

```

Compute the invariant mass squared of the incoming particles (if any, otherwise outgoing).

```

<Interactions: public>+≡
    public :: interaction_get_s

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    function interaction_get_s (int) result (s)
        real(default) :: s
        type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
        if (int%n_in /= 0) then
            s = sum (int%p(:int%n_in)) ** 2
        else
            s = sum (int%p(int%n_vir+1:)) ** 2
        end if
    end function interaction_get_s

```

Compute the Lorentz transformation that transforms the incoming particles from the center-of-mass frame to the lab frame where they are given. If the c.m. mass squared is negative or zero, return the identity.

```

<Interactions: public>+≡
    public :: interaction_get_cm_transformation

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    function interaction_get_cm_transformation (int) result (lt)
        type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: lt
        type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
        type(vector4_t) :: p_cm
        real(default) :: s
        if (int%n_in /= 0) then

```



```

        p_cm = sum (int%p(:int%n_in))
    else
        p_cm = sum (int%p(int%n_vir+1:))
    end if
    s = p_cm ** 2
    if (s > 0) then
        lt = boost (p_cm, sqrt (s))
    else
        lt = identity
    end if
end function interaction_get_cm_transformation

```

Return flavor, momentum, and position of the first outgoing unstable particle present in the interaction. Note that we need not iterate through the state matrix; if there is an unstable particle, it will be present in all state-matrix entries.

```

<Interactions: public>+≡
    public :: interaction_get_unstable_particle

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    subroutine interaction_get_unstable_particle (int, flv, p, i)
        type(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int
        type(flavor_t), intent(out) :: flv
        type(vector4_t), intent(out) :: p
        integer, intent(out) :: i
        type(state_iterator_t) :: it
        type(flavor_t), dimension(int%n_tot) :: flv_array
        call it%init (int%state_matrix)
        flv_array = it%get_flavor ()
        do i = int%n_in + int%n_vir + 1, int%n_tot
            if (.not. flv_array(i)%is_stable ()) then
                flv = flv_array(i)
                p = int%p(i)
                return
            end if
        end do
    end subroutine interaction_get_unstable_particle

```

Return the complete set of *outgoing* flavors, assuming that the flavor quantum number is not suppressed.

```

<Interactions: public>+≡
    public :: interaction_get_flv_out

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    subroutine interaction_get_flv_out (int, flv)
        type(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int
        type(flavor_t), dimension(:, :), allocatable, intent(out) :: flv
        type(state_iterator_t) :: it
        type(flavor_t), dimension(:, :), allocatable :: flv_state
        integer :: n_in, n_vir, n_out, n_tot, n_state, i
        n_in = int%get_n_in ()
        n_vir = int%get_n_vir ()
        n_out = int%get_n_out ()
    end subroutine interaction_get_flv_out

```



```

n_tot = int%get_n_tot ()
n_state = int%get_n_matrix_elements ()
allocate (flv (n_out, n_state))
allocate (flv_state (n_tot))
i = 1
call it%init (int%get_state_matrix_ptr ())
do while (it%is_valid ())
  flv_state = it%get_flavor ()
  flv(:,i) = flv_state(n_in+n_vir+1:)
  i = i + 1
  call it%advance ()
end do
end subroutine interaction_get_flv_out

```

Determine the flavor content of the interaction. We analyze the state matrix for this, and we select the outgoing particles of the hard process only for the required mask, which indicates the particles that can appear in any order in a matching event record.

We have to assume that any radiated particles (beam remnants) appear at the beginning of the particles marked as outgoing.

```

<Interactions: public>+≡
public :: interaction_get_flv_content

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
subroutine interaction_get_flv_content (int, state_flv, n_out_hard)
  type(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int
  type(state_flv_content_t), intent(out) :: state_flv
  integer, intent(in) :: n_out_hard
  logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: mask
  integer :: n_tot
  n_tot = int%get_n_tot ()
  allocate (mask (n_tot), source = .false.)
  mask(n_tot-n_out_hard+1:) = .true.
  call state_flv%fill (int%get_state_matrix_ptr (), mask)
end subroutine interaction_get_flv_content

```

### 11.2.6 Modifying contents

Set the quantum numbers mask.

```

<Interactions: public>+≡
public :: interaction_set_mask

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
subroutine interaction_set_mask (int, mask)
  type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: mask
  int%mask = mask
  int%update_state_matrix = .true.
end subroutine interaction_set_mask

```



Merge a particular mask entry, respecting a possible helicity lock for this entry. We apply an OR relation, which means that quantum numbers are summed over if either of the two masks requires it.

```

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
subroutine interaction_merge_mask_entry (int, i, mask)
  type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(in) :: mask
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t) :: mask_tmp
  integer :: ii
  ii = idx (int, i)
  if (int%mask(ii) .neqv. mask) then
    int%mask(ii) = int%mask(ii) .or. mask
    if (int%hel_lock(ii) /= 0) then
      call mask_tmp%assign (mask, helicity=.true.)
      int%mask(int%hel_lock(ii)) = int%mask(int%hel_lock(ii)) .or. mask_tmp
    end if
  end if
  int%update_state_matrix = .true.
end subroutine interaction_merge_mask_entry

```

Fill the momenta array, do not care about the quantum numbers of particles.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
procedure :: reset_momenta => interaction_reset_momenta
procedure :: set_momenta => interaction_set_momenta
procedure :: set_momentum => interaction_set_momentum

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
subroutine interaction_reset_momenta (int)
  class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
  int%p = vector4_null
  int%p_is_known = .true.
end subroutine interaction_reset_momenta

subroutine interaction_set_momenta (int, p, outgoing)
  class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
  type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
  logical, intent(in), optional :: outgoing
  integer :: i, index
  do i = 1, size (p)
    index = idx (int, i, outgoing)
    int%p(index) = p(i)
    int%p_is_known(index) = .true.
  end do
end subroutine interaction_set_momenta

subroutine interaction_set_momentum (int, p, i, outgoing)
  class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
  type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  logical, intent(in), optional :: outgoing
  integer :: index
  index = idx (int, i, outgoing)
  int%p(index) = p

```



```

    int%p_is_known(index) = .true.
end subroutine interaction_set_momentum

```

This more sophisticated version of setting values is used for structure functions, in particular if nontrivial flavor, color, and helicity may be present: set values selectively for the given flavors. If there is more than one flavor, scan the interaction and check for a matching flavor at the specified particle location. If it matches, insert the value that corresponds to this flavor.

```

<Interactions: public>+≡
    public :: interaction_set_flavored_values

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    subroutine interaction_set_flavored_values (int, value, flv_in, pos)
        type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
        complex(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: value
        type(flavor_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: flv_in
        integer, intent(in) :: pos
        type(state_iterator_t) :: it
        type(flavor_t) :: flv
        integer :: i
        if (size (value) == 1) then
            call int%set_matrix_element (value(1))
        else
            call it%init (int%state_matrix)
            do while (it%is_valid ())
                flv = it%get_flavor (pos)
                SCAN_FLV: do i = 1, size (value)
                    if (flv == flv_in(i)) then
                        call it%set_matrix_element (value(i))
                        exit SCAN_FLV
                    end if
                end do SCAN_FLV
                call it%advance ()
            end do
        end if
    end subroutine interaction_set_flavored_values

```

## 11.2.7 Handling Linked interactions

Store relations between corresponding particles within one interaction. The first particle is the parent, the second one the child. Links are established in both directions.

These relations have no effect on the propagation of momenta etc., they are rather used for mother-daughter relations in event output.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: relate => interaction_relate

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    subroutine interaction_relate (int, i1, i2)
        class(interaction_t), intent(inout), target :: int
        integer, intent(in) :: i1, i2
        if (i1 /= 0 .and. i2 /= 0) then

```



```

        call int%children(i1)%append (i2)
        call int%parents(i2)%append (i1)
    end if
end subroutine interaction_relate

```

Transfer internal parent-child relations defined within interaction `int1` to a new interaction `int` where the particle indices are mapped to. Some particles in `int1` may have no image in `int`. In that case, a child entry maps to zero, and we skip this relation.

Also transfer resonance flags.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: transfer_relations => interaction_transfer_relations

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    subroutine interaction_transfer_relations (int1, int2, map)
        class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int1
        class(interaction_t), intent(inout), target :: int2
        integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: map
        integer :: i, j, k
        do i = 1, size (map)
            do j = 1, int1%parents(i)%get_length ()
                k = int1%parents(i)%get_link (j)
                call int2%relate (map(k), map(i))
            end do
            if (map(i) /= 0) then
                int2%resonant(map(i)) = int1%resonant(i)
            end if
        end do
    end subroutine interaction_transfer_relations

```

Make up internal parent-child relations for the particle(s) that are connected to a new interaction `int`.

If `resonant` is defined and true, the connections are marked as resonant in the result interaction

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: relate_connections => interaction_relate_connections

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    subroutine interaction_relate_connections &
        (int, int_in, connection_index, &
        map, map_connections, resonant)
        class(interaction_t), intent(inout), target :: int
        class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int_in
        integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: connection_index
        integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: map, map_connections
        logical, intent(in), optional :: resonant
        logical :: reson
        integer :: i, j, i2, k2
        reson = .false.; if (present (resonant)) reson = resonant
        do i = 1, size (map_connections)
            k2 = connection_index(i)
            do j = 1, int_in%children(k2)%get_length ()
                i2 = int_in%children(k2)%get_link (j)

```



```

        call int%relate (map_connections(i), map(i2))
    end do
    int%resonant(map_connections(i)) = reson
end do
end subroutine interaction_relate_connections

```

Return the number of source/target links of the internal connections of particle i.

```

<Interactions: public>+≡
    public :: interaction_get_n_children
    public :: interaction_get_n_parents

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    function interaction_get_n_children (int, i) result (n)
        integer :: n
        type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        n = int%children(i)%get_length ()
    end function interaction_get_n_children

    function interaction_get_n_parents (int, i) result (n)
        integer :: n
        type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        n = int%parents(i)%get_length ()
    end function interaction_get_n_parents

```

Return the source/target links of the internal connections of particle i as an array.

```

<Interactions: public>+≡
    public :: interaction_get_children
    public :: interaction_get_parents

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    function interaction_get_children (int, i) result (idx)
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: idx
        type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        integer :: k, l
        l = int%children(i)%get_length ()
        allocate (idx (l))
        do k = 1, l
            idx(k) = int%children(i)%get_link (k)
        end do
    end function interaction_get_children

    function interaction_get_parents (int, i) result (idx)
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: idx
        type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        integer :: k, l
        l = int%parents(i)%get_length ()
        allocate (idx (l))
        do k = 1, l

```



```

        idx(k) = int%parents(i)%get_link (k)
    end do
end function interaction_get_parents

```

Add a source link from an interaction to a corresponding particle within another interaction. These links affect the propagation of particles: the two linked particles are considered as the same particle, outgoing and incoming.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_source_link => interaction_set_source_link

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    subroutine interaction_set_source_link (int, i, int1, i1)
        class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        class(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int1
        integer, intent(in) :: i1
        if (i /= 0) call external_link_set (int%source(i), int1, i1)
    end subroutine interaction_set_source_link

```

Reassign links to a new interaction (which is an image of the current interaction).

```

<Interactions: public>+≡
    public :: interaction_reassign_links

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    subroutine interaction_reassign_links (int, int_src, int_target)
        type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
        type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int_src
        type(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int_target
        integer :: i
        if (allocated (int%source)) then
            do i = 1, size (int%source)
                call external_link_reassign (int%source(i), int_src, int_target)
            end do
        end if
    end subroutine interaction_reassign_links

```

Since links are one-directional, if we want to follow them backwards we have to scan all possibilities. This procedure returns the index of the particle within `int` which points to the particle `i1` within interaction `int1`. If unsuccessful, return zero.

```

<Interactions: public>+≡
    public :: interaction_find_link

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    function interaction_find_link (int, int1, i1) result (i)
        integer :: i
        type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int, int1
        integer, intent(in) :: i1
        type(interaction_t), pointer :: int_tmp
        do i = 1, int%n_tot
            int_tmp => external_link_get_ptr (int%source(i))
            if (int_tmp%tag == int1%tag) then
                if (external_link_get_index (int%source(i)) == i1) return
            end if
        end do
    end function interaction_find_link

```



```

        end if
    end do
    i = 0
end function interaction_find_link

```

The inverse: return interaction pointer and index for the ultimate source of *i* within *int*.

```

<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: find_source => interaction_find_source

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    subroutine interaction_find_source (int, i, int1, i1)
        class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        type(interaction_t), intent(out), pointer :: int1
        integer, intent(out) :: i1
        type(external_link_t) :: link
        link = interaction_get_ultimate_source (int, i)
        int1 => external_link_get_ptr (link)
        i1 = external_link_get_index (link)
    end subroutine interaction_find_source

```

Follow source links recursively to return the ultimate source of a particle.

```

<Interactions: procedures>+≡
    function interaction_get_ultimate_source (int, i) result (link)
        type(external_link_t) :: link
        type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        type(interaction_t), pointer :: int_src
        integer :: i_src
        link = int%source(i)
        if (external_link_is_set (link)) then
            do
                int_src => external_link_get_ptr (link)
                i_src = external_link_get_index (link)
                if (external_link_is_set (int_src%source(i_src))) then
                    link = int_src%source(i_src)
                else
                    exit
                end if
            end do
        end if
    end function interaction_get_ultimate_source

```

Update mask entries by merging them with corresponding masks in interactions linked to the current one. The mask determines quantum numbers which are summed over.

Note that both the mask of the current interaction and the mask of the linked interaction are updated (side effect!). This ensures that both agree for the linked particle.

```

<Interactions: public>+≡
    public :: interaction_exchange_mask

```



*<Interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine interaction_exchange_mask (int)
  type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
  integer :: i, index_link
  type(interaction_t), pointer :: int_link
  do i = 1, int%n_tot
    if (external_link_is_set (int%source(i))) then
      int_link => external_link_get_ptr (int%source(i))
      index_link = external_link_get_index (int%source(i))
      call interaction_merge_mask_entry &
        (int, i, int_link%mask(index_link))
      call interaction_merge_mask_entry &
        (int_link, index_link, int%mask(i))
    end if
  end do
  call int%freeze ()
end subroutine interaction_exchange_mask

```

Copy momenta from interactions linked to the current one.

*<Interactions: interaction: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: receive_momenta => interaction_receive_momenta

```

*<Interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine interaction_receive_momenta (int)
  class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
  integer :: i, index_link
  type(interaction_t), pointer :: int_link
  do i = 1, int%n_tot
    if (external_link_is_set (int%source(i))) then
      int_link => external_link_get_ptr (int%source(i))
      index_link = external_link_get_index (int%source(i))
      call int%set_momentum (int_link%p(index_link), i)
    end if
  end do
end subroutine interaction_receive_momenta

```

The inverse operation: Copy momenta back to the interactions linked to the current one.

*<Interactions: public>+≡*

```

public :: interaction_send_momenta

```

*<Interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine interaction_send_momenta (int)
  type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
  integer :: i, index_link
  type(interaction_t), pointer :: int_link
  do i = 1, int%n_tot
    if (external_link_is_set (int%source(i))) then
      int_link => external_link_get_ptr (int%source(i))
      index_link = external_link_get_index (int%source(i))
      call int_link%set_momentum (int%p(i), index_link)
    end if
  end do
end subroutine interaction_send_momenta

```



For numerical comparisons: pacify all momenta in an interaction.

```

<Interactions: public>+=
    public :: interaction_pacify_momenta

<Interactions: procedures>+=
    subroutine interaction_pacify_momenta (int, acc)
        type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
        real(default), intent(in) :: acc
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, int%n_tot
            call pacify (int%p(i), acc)
        end do
    end subroutine interaction_pacify_momenta

```

### 11.2.8 Recovering connections

When creating an evaluator for two interactions, we have to know by which particles they are connected. The connection indices can be determined if we have two linked interactions. We assume that `int1` is the source and `int2` the target, so the connections of interest are stored within `int2`. A connection is found if either the source is `int1`, or the (ultimate) source of a particle within `int2` coincides with the (ultimate) source of a particle within `int1`. The result is an array of index pairs.

To make things simple, we scan the interaction twice, once for counting hits, then allocate the array, then scan again and store the connections.

The connections are scanned for `int2`, which has sources in `int1`. It may happen that the order of connections is interchanged (crossed). We require the indices in `int1` to be sorted, so we reorder both index arrays correspondingly before returning them. (After this, the indices in `int2` may be out of order.)

```

<Interactions: public>+=
    public :: find_connections

<Interactions: procedures>+=
    subroutine find_connections (int1, int2, n, connection_index)
        class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int1, int2
        integer, intent(out) :: n
        integer, dimension(:, :), intent(out), allocatable :: connection_index
        integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable :: conn_index_tmp
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: ordering
        integer :: i, j, k
        type(external_link_t) :: link2, link1
        type(interaction_t), pointer :: int_link, int_link1
        n = 0
        do i = 1, size (int2%source)
            link2 = interaction_get_ultimate_source (int2, i)
            if (external_link_is_set (link2)) then
                int_link => external_link_get_ptr (link2)
                if (int_link%tag == int1%tag) then
                    n = n + 1
                else

```



```

        k = external_link_get_index (link2)
        do j = 1, size (int1%source)
            link1 = interaction_get_ultimate_source (int1, j)
            if (external_link_is_set (link1)) then
                int_link1 => external_link_get_ptr (link1)
                if (int_link1%tag == int_link%tag) then
                    if (external_link_get_index (link1) == k) then
                        n = n + 1
                    end if
                end if
            end if
        end do
    end if
end do
allocate (conn_index_tmp (n, 2))
n = 0
do i = 1, size (int2%source)
    link2 = interaction_get_ultimate_source (int2, i)
    if (external_link_is_set (link2)) then
        int_link => external_link_get_ptr (link2)
        if (int_link%tag == int1%tag) then
            n = n + 1
            conn_index_tmp(n,1) = external_link_get_index (int2%source(i))
            conn_index_tmp(n,2) = i
        else
            k = external_link_get_index (link2)
            do j = 1, size (int1%source)
                link1 = interaction_get_ultimate_source (int1, j)
                if (external_link_is_set (link1)) then
                    int_link1 => external_link_get_ptr (link1)
                    if (int_link1%tag == int_link%tag) then
                        if (external_link_get_index (link1) == k) then
                            n = n + 1
                            conn_index_tmp(n,1) = j
                            conn_index_tmp(n,2) = i
                        end if
                    end if
                end if
            end do
        end if
    end if
end do
allocate (connection_index (n, 2))
if (n > 1) then
    allocate (ordering (n))
    ordering = order (conn_index_tmp(:,1))
    connection_index = conn_index_tmp(ordering,:)
else
    connection_index = conn_index_tmp
end if
end subroutine find_connections

```



### 11.2.9 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```
<interactions_ut.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module interactions_ut  
    use unit_tests  
    use interactions_uti  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Interactions: public test>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Interactions: test driver>  
  
  end module interactions_ut  
<interactions_uti.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module interactions_uti  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    use lorentz  
    use flavors  
    use colors  
    use helicities  
    use quantum_numbers  
    use state_matrices  
  
    use interactions  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Interactions: test declarations>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Interactions: tests>  
  
  end module interactions_uti  
API: driver for the unit tests below.  
<Interactions: public test>≡  
  public :: interaction_test  
<Interactions: test driver>≡  
  subroutine interaction_test (u, results)  
    integer, intent(in) :: u  
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results  
    <Interactions: execute tests>  
  end subroutine interaction_test
```



Generate an interaction of a polarized virtual photon and a colored quark which may be either up or down. Remove the quark polarization. Generate another interaction for the quark radiating a photon and link this to the first interaction. The radiation ignores polarization; transfer this information to the first interaction to simplify it. Then, transfer the momentum to the radiating quark and perform a splitting.

```

<Interactions: execute tests>≡
    call test (interaction_1, "interaction_1", &
        "check interaction setup", &
        u, results)

<Interactions: test declarations>≡
    public :: interaction_1

<Interactions: tests>≡
    subroutine interaction_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(interaction_t), target :: int, rad
        type(vector4_t), dimension(3) :: p
        type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(3) :: mask
        p(2) = vector4_moving (500._default, 500._default, 1)
        p(3) = vector4_moving (500._default, -500._default, 1)
        p(1) = p(2) + p(3)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: interaction"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: check routines for interactions"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call int%basic_init (1, 0, 2, set_relations=.true., &
            store_values = .true. )
        call int_set (int, 1, -1, 1, 1, &
            cmplx (0.3_default, 0.1_default, kind=default))
        call int_set (int, 1, -1, -1, 1, &
            cmplx (0.5_default, -0.7_default, kind=default))
        call int_set (int, 1, 1, 1, 1, &
            cmplx (0.1_default, 0._default, kind=default))
        call int_set (int, -1, 1, -1, 2, &
            cmplx (0.4_default, -0.1_default, kind=default))
        call int_set (int, 1, 1, 1, 2, &
            cmplx (0.2_default, 0._default, kind=default))
        call int%freeze ()
        call int%set_momenta (p)
        mask = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., [.true., .true., .true.])
        call rad%basic_init (1, 0, 2, &
            mask=mask, set_relations=.true., store_values = .true.)
        call rad_set (1)
        call rad_set (2)
        call rad%set_source_link (1, int, 2)
        call interaction_exchange_mask (rad)
        call rad%receive_momenta ()
        p(1) = rad%get_momentum (1)
        p(2) = 0.4_default * p(1)
        p(3) = p(1) - p(2)
        call rad%set_momenta (p(2:3), outgoing=.true.)
        call int%freeze ()

```



```

call rad%freeze ()
call rad%set_matrix_element &
    (cplx (0._default, 0._default, kind=default))
call int%basic_write (u)
write (u, "(A)")
call rad%basic_write (u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"
call int%final ()
call rad%final ()
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test interaction_1: successful."
contains
subroutine int_set (int, h1, h2, hq, q, val)
    type(interaction_t), target, intent(inout) :: int
    integer, intent(in) :: h1, h2, hq, q
    type(flavor_t), dimension(3) :: flv
    type(color_t), dimension(3) :: col
    type(helicity_t), dimension(3) :: hel
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(3) :: qn
    complex(default), intent(in) :: val
    call flv%init ([21, q, -q])
    call col(2)%init_col_acl (5, 0)
    call col(3)%init_col_acl (0, 5)
    call hel%init ([h1, hq, -hq], [h2, hq, -hq])
    call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
    call int%add_state (qn)
    call int%set_matrix_element (val)
end subroutine int_set
subroutine rad_set (q)
    integer, intent(in) :: q
    type(flavor_t), dimension(3) :: flv
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(3) :: qn
    call flv%init ([ q, q, 21 ])
    call qn%init (flv)
    call rad%add_state (qn)
end subroutine rad_set
end subroutine interaction_1

```

### 11.3 Matrix element evaluation

The `evaluator_t` type is an extension of the `interaction_t` type. It represents either a density matrix as the square of a transition matrix element, or the product of two density matrices. Usually, some quantum numbers are summed over in the result.

The `interaction_t` subobject represents a multi-particle interaction with incoming, virtual, and outgoing particles and the associated (not necessarily diagonal) density matrix of quantum state. When the evaluator is initialized, this interaction is constructed from the input interaction(s).

In addition, the initialization process sets up a multiplication table. For each matrix element of the result, it states which matrix elements are to be taken



from the input interaction(s), multiplied (optionally, with an additional weight factor) and summed over.

Eventually, to a processes we associate a chain of evaluators which are to be evaluated sequentially. The physical event and its matrix element value(s) can be extracted from the last evaluator in such a chain.

Evaluators are constructed only once (as long as this is possible) during an initialization step. Then, for each event, momenta are computed and transferred among evaluators using the links within the interaction subobject. The multiplication tables enable fast evaluation of the result without looking at quantum numbers anymore.

`<evaluators.f90>`≡

*<File header>*

`module evaluators`

*<Use kinds>*

*<Use strings>*

`use io_units`

`use format_defs, only: FMT_19`

`use diagnostics`

`use lorentz`

`use model_data`

`use flavors`

`use colors`

`use helicities`

`use quantum_numbers`

`use state_matrices`

`use interactions`

*<Standard module head>*

*<Evaluators: public>*

*<Evaluators: parameters>*

*<Evaluators: types>*

*<Evaluators: interfaces>*

`contains`

*<Evaluators: procedures>*

`end module evaluators`

### 11.3.1 Array of pairings

The evaluator contains an array of `pairing_array` objects. This makes up the multiplication table.

Each pairing array contains two list of matrix element indices and a list of numerical factors. The matrix element indices correspond to the input interactions. The corresponding matrix elements are to be multiplied and optionally



multiplied by a factor. The results are summed over to yield one specific matrix element of the result evaluator.

```

<Evaluators: types>≡
  type :: pairing_array_t
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i1, i2
    complex(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: factor
  end type pairing_array_t

<Evaluators: procedures>≡
  elemental subroutine pairing_array_init (pa, n, has_i2, has_factor)
    type(pairing_array_t), intent(out) :: pa
    integer, intent(in) :: n
    logical, intent(in) :: has_i2, has_factor
    allocate (pa%i1 (n))
    if (has_i2) allocate (pa%i2 (n))
    if (has_factor) allocate (pa%factor (n))
  end subroutine pairing_array_init

```

### 11.3.2 The evaluator type

Possible variants of evaluators:

```

<Evaluators: parameters>≡
  integer, parameter :: &
    EVAL_UNDEFINED = 0, &
    EVAL_PRODUCT = 1, &
    EVAL_SQUARED_FLOWS = 2, &
    EVAL_SQUARE_WITH_COLOR_FACTORS = 3, &
    EVAL_COLOR_CONTRACTION = 4, &
    EVAL_IDENTITY = 5, &
    EVAL_QN_SUM = 6

```

The evaluator type contains the result interaction and an array of pairing lists, one for each matrix element in the result interaction.

```

<Evaluators: public>≡
  public :: evaluator_t

<Evaluators: types>+≡
  type, extends (interaction_t) :: evaluator_t
    private
    integer :: type = EVAL_UNDEFINED
    class(interaction_t), pointer :: int_in1 => null ()
    class(interaction_t), pointer :: int_in2 => null ()
    type(pairing_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pairing_array
  contains
    <Evaluators: evaluator: TBP>
  end type evaluator_t

```

Output.

```

<Evaluators: evaluator: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => evaluator_write

```



*(Evaluators: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine evaluator_write (eval, unit, &
    verbose, show_momentum_sum, show_mass, show_state, show_table, &
    col_verbose, testflag)
class(evaluator_t), intent(in) :: eval
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose, show_momentum_sum, show_mass
logical, intent(in), optional :: show_state, show_table, col_verbose
logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
logical :: conjugate, square, show_tab
integer :: u, i, j
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
show_tab = .true.; if (present (show_table)) show_tab = .false.
call eval%basic_write &
    (unit, verbose, show_momentum_sum, show_mass, &
    show_state, col_verbose, testflag)
if (show_tab) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Matrix-element multiplication"
    write (u, "(2x,A)", advance="no") "Input interaction 1:"
    if (associated (eval%int_in1)) then
        write (u, "(1x,I0)") eval%int_in1%get_tag ()
    else
        write (u, "(A)") " [undefined]"
    end if
    write (u, "(2x,A)", advance="no") "Input interaction 2:"
    if (associated (eval%int_in2)) then
        write (u, "(1x,I0)") eval%int_in2%get_tag ()
    else
        write (u, "(A)") " [undefined]"
    end if
    select case (eval%type)
    case (EVAL_SQUARED_FLOWS, EVAL_SQUARE_WITH_COLOR_FACTORS)
        conjugate = .true.
        square = .true.
    case default
        conjugate = .false.
        square = .false.
    end select
    if (eval%type == EVAL_IDENTITY) then
        write (u, "(1X,A)") "Identity evaluator, pairing array unused"
        return
    end if
    if (allocated (eval%pairing_array)) then
        do i = 1, size (eval%pairing_array)
            write (u, "(2x,A,I0,A)") "ME(", i, ") = "
            do j = 1, size (eval%pairing_array(i)%i1)
                write (u, "(4x,A)", advance="no") "+"
                if (allocated (eval%pairing_array(i)%i2)) then
                    write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A)", advance="no") &
                        "ME1(", eval%pairing_array(i)%i1(j), ") "
                    if (conjugate) then
                        write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "* x"
                    else
                        write (u, "(A)", advance="no") " x"
                    end if
                end if
            end do
        end do
    end if
end if

```



```

        end if
        write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A)", advance="no") &
            "ME2(", eval%pairing_array(i)%i2(j), ")"
    else if (square) then
        write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "|"
        write (u, "(A,I0,A)", advance="no") &
            "ME1(", eval%pairing_array(i)%i1(j), ")"
        write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "|^2"
    else
        write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A)", advance="no") &
            "ME1(", eval%pairing_array(i)%i1(j), ")"
    end if
    if (allocated (eval%pairing_array(i)%factor)) then
        write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "x"
        write (u, "(1x,'('," // FMT_19 // ",','," // FMT_19 // &
            ",')')") eval%pairing_array(i)%factor(j)
    else
        write (u, *)
    end if
end do
end do
end if
! print *, size (eval%pairing_array)      !!! Debugging
end if
end subroutine evaluator_write

```

Assignment: Deep copy of the interaction component.

*(Evaluators: public)* +=

```
public :: assignment(=)
```

*(Evaluators: interfaces)* ≡

```
interface assignment(=)
    module procedure evaluator_assign
end interface

```

*(Evaluators: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine evaluator_assign (eval_out, eval_in)
    type(evaluator_t), intent(out) :: eval_out
    type(evaluator_t), intent(in)  :: eval_in
    eval_out%type = eval_in%type
    eval_out%int_in1 => eval_in%int_in1
    eval_out%int_in2 => eval_in%int_in2
    eval_out%interaction_t = eval_in%interaction_t
    if (allocated (eval_in%pairing_array)) then
        allocate (eval_out%pairing_array (size (eval_in%pairing_array)))
        eval_out%pairing_array = eval_in%pairing_array
    end if
end subroutine evaluator_assign

```



### 11.3.3 Auxiliary structures for evaluator creation

Creating an evaluator that properly handles all quantum numbers requires some bookkeeping. In this section, we define several auxiliary types and methods that organize and simplify this task. More structures are defined within the specific initializers (as local types and internal subroutines).

These types are currently implemented in a partial object-oriented way: We define some basic methods for initialization etc. here, but the evaluator routines below do access their internals as well. This simplifies some things such as index addressing using array slices, at the expense of losing some clarity.

#### Index mapping

Index mapping are abundant when constructing an evaluator. To have arrays of index mappings, we define this:

```
<Evaluators: types>+≡
  type :: index_map_t
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: entry
  end type index_map_t

<Evaluators: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine index_map_init (map, n)
    type(index_map_t), intent(out) :: map
    integer, intent(in) :: n
    allocate (map%entry (n))
  end subroutine index_map_init

<Evaluators: procedures>+≡
  function index_map_exists (map) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    type(index_map_t), intent(in) :: map
    flag = allocated (map%entry)
  end function index_map_exists

<Evaluators: interfaces>+≡
  interface size
    module procedure index_map_size
  end interface

<Evaluators: procedures>+≡
  function index_map_size (map) result (s)
    integer :: s
    type(index_map_t), intent(in) :: map
    if (allocated (map%entry)) then
      s = size (map%entry)
    else
      s = 0
    end if
  end function index_map_size
```



```

(Evaluators: interfaces)+≡
interface assignment(=)
  module procedure index_map_assign_int
  module procedure index_map_assign_array
end interface

(Evaluators: procedures)+≡
elemental subroutine index_map_assign_int (map, ival)
  type(index_map_t), intent(inout) :: map
  integer, intent(in) :: ival
  map%entry = ival
end subroutine index_map_assign_int

subroutine index_map_assign_array (map, array)
  type(index_map_t), intent(inout) :: map
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: array
  map%entry = array
end subroutine index_map_assign_array

(Evaluators: procedures)+≡
elemental subroutine index_map_set_entry (map, i, ival)
  type(index_map_t), intent(inout) :: map
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  integer, intent(in) :: ival
  map%entry(i) = ival
end subroutine index_map_set_entry

(Evaluators: procedures)+≡
elemental function index_map_get_entry (map, i) result (ival)
  integer :: ival
  type(index_map_t), intent(in) :: map
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  ival = map%entry(i)
end function index_map_get_entry

```

## Index mapping (two-dimensional)

This is a variant with a square matrix instead of an array.

```

(Evaluators: types)+≡
type :: index_map2_t
  integer :: s = 0
  integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: entry
end type index_map2_t

(Evaluators: procedures)+≡
elemental subroutine index_map2_init (map, n)
  type(index_map2_t), intent(out) :: map
  integer, intent(in) :: n
  map%s = n
  allocate (map%entry (n, n))
end subroutine index_map2_init

```



```

<Evaluators: procedures>+=
function index_map2_exists (map) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    type(index_map2_t), intent(in) :: map
    flag = allocated (map%entry)
end function index_map2_exists

<Evaluators: interfaces>+=
interface size
    module procedure index_map2_size
end interface

<Evaluators: procedures>+=
function index_map2_size (map) result (s)
    integer :: s
    type(index_map2_t), intent(in) :: map
    s = map%s
end function index_map2_size

<Evaluators: interfaces>+=
interface assignment(=)
    module procedure index_map2_assign_int
end interface

<Evaluators: procedures>+=
elemental subroutine index_map2_assign_int (map, ival)
    type(index_map2_t), intent(inout) :: map
    integer, intent(in) :: ival
    map%entry = ival
end subroutine index_map2_assign_int

<Evaluators: procedures>+=
elemental subroutine index_map2_set_entry (map, i, j, ival)
    type(index_map2_t), intent(inout) :: map
    integer, intent(in) :: i, j
    integer, intent(in) :: ival
    map%entry(i,j) = ival
end subroutine index_map2_set_entry

<Evaluators: procedures>+=
elemental function index_map2_get_entry (map, i, j) result (ival)
    integer :: ival
    type(index_map2_t), intent(in) :: map
    integer, intent(in) :: i, j
    ival = map%entry(i,j)
end function index_map2_get_entry

```



### Auxiliary structures: particle mask

This is a simple container of a logical array.

```
<Evaluators: types>+≡
  type :: prt_mask_t
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: entry
  end type prt_mask_t

<Evaluators: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prt_mask_init (mask, n)
    type(prt_mask_t), intent(out) :: mask
    integer, intent(in) :: n
    allocate (mask%entry (n))
  end subroutine prt_mask_init

<Evaluators: interfaces>+≡
  interface size
    module procedure prt_mask_size
  end interface

<Evaluators: procedures>+≡
  function prt_mask_size (mask) result (s)
    integer :: s
    type(prt_mask_t), intent(in) :: mask
    s = size (mask%entry)
  end function prt_mask_size
```

### Quantum number containers

Trivial transparent containers:

```
<Evaluators: types>+≡
  type :: qn_list_t
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: qn
  end type qn_list_t

  type :: qn_mask_array_t
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: mask
  end type qn_mask_array_t
```

### Auxiliary structures: connection entries

This type is used as intermediate storage when computing the product of two evaluators or the square of an evaluator. The quantum-number array **qn** corresponds to the particles common to both interactions, but irrelevant quantum numbers (color) masked out. The index arrays **index\_in** determine the entries in the input interactions that contribute to this connection. **n\_index** is the size of these arrays, and **count** is used while filling the entries. Finally, the quantum-number arrays **qn\_in\_list** are the actual entries in the input interaction that contribute. In the product case, they exclude the connected quantum numbers.



Each evaluator has its own `connection_table` which contains an array of `connection_entry` objects, but also has stuff that specifically applies to the evaluator type. Hence, we do not generalize the `connection_table_t` type.

The filling procedure `connection_entry_add_state` is specific to the various evaluator types.

*(Evaluators: types)*+≡

```

type :: connection_entry_t
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn_conn
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: n_index
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: count
  type(index_map_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: index_in
  type(qn_list_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn_in_list
end type connection_entry_t

```

*(Evaluators: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine connection_entry_init &
  (entry, n_count, n_map, qn_conn, count, n_rest)
  type(connection_entry_t), intent(out) :: entry
  integer, intent(in) :: n_count, n_map
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn_conn
  integer, dimension(n_count), intent(in) :: count
  integer, dimension(n_count), intent(in) :: n_rest
  integer :: i
  allocate (entry%qn_conn (size (qn_conn)))
  allocate (entry%n_index (n_count))
  allocate (entry%count (n_count))
  allocate (entry%index_in (n_map))
  allocate (entry%qn_in_list (n_count))
  entry%qn_conn = qn_conn
  entry%n_index = count
  entry%count = 0
  if (size (entry%index_in) == size (count)) then
    call index_map_init (entry%index_in, count)
  else
    call index_map_init (entry%index_in, count(1))
  end if
  do i = 1, n_count
    allocate (entry%qn_in_list(i)%qn (n_rest(i), count(i)))
  end do
end subroutine connection_entry_init

```

*(Evaluators: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine connection_entry_write (entry, unit)
  type(connection_entry_t), intent(in) :: entry
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: i, j
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  call quantum_numbers_write (entry%qn_conn, unit)
  write (u, *)
  do i = 1, size (entry%n_index)
    write (u, *) "Input interaction", i
    do j = 1, entry%n_index(i)

```



```

        if (size (entry%n_index) == size (entry%index_in)) then
            write (u, "(2x,I0,4x,I0,2x)", advance = "no") &
                j, index_map_get_entry (entry%index_in(i), j)
        else
            write (u, "(2x,I0,4x,I0,2x,I0,2x)", advance = "no") &
                j, index_map_get_entry (entry%index_in(1), j), &
                index_map_get_entry (entry%index_in(2), j)
        end if
        call quantum_numbers_write (entry%qn_in_list(i)%qn(:,j), unit)
        write (u, *)
    end do
end do
end subroutine connection_entry_write

```

### Color handling

For managing color-factor computation, we introduce this local type. The `index` is the index in the color table that corresponds to a given matrix element index in the input interaction. The `col` array stores the color assignments in rows. The `factor` array associates a complex number with each pair of arrays in the color table. The `factor_is_known` array reveals whether a given factor is known already or still has to be computed.

```

<Evaluators: types>+≡
type :: color_table_t
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: index
    type(color_t), dimension(:,,:), allocatable :: col
    logical, dimension(:,,:), allocatable :: factor_is_known
    complex(default), dimension(:,,:), allocatable :: factor
end type color_table_t

```

This is the initializer. We extract the color states from the given state matrices, establish index mappings between the two states (implemented by the array `me_index`), make an array of color states, and initialize the color-factor table. The latter is two-dimensional (includes interference) and not yet filled.

```

<Evaluators: procedures>+≡
subroutine color_table_init (color_table, state, n_tot)
    type(color_table_t), intent(out) :: color_table
    type(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state
    integer, intent(in) :: n_tot
    type(state_iterator_t) :: it
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
    type(state_matrix_t) :: state_col
    integer :: index, n_col_state
    allocate (color_table%index (state%get_n_matrix_elements ()))
    color_table%index = 0
    allocate (qn (n_tot))
    call state_col%init ()
    call it%init (state)
    do while (it%is_valid ())
        index = it%get_me_index ()
        call qn%init (col = it%get_color ())
    end do
end subroutine color_table_init

```



```

        call state_col%add_state (qn, me_index = color_table%index(index))
        call it%advance ()
    end do
    n_col_state = state_col%get_n_matrix_elements ()
    allocate (color_table%col (n_tot, n_col_state))
    call it%init (state_col)
    do while (it%is_valid ())
        index = it%get_me_index ()
        color_table%col(:,index) = it%get_color ()
        call it%advance ()
    end do
    call state_col%final ()
    allocate (color_table%factor_is_known (n_col_state, n_col_state))
    allocate (color_table%factor (n_col_state, n_col_state))
    color_table%factor_is_known = .false.
end subroutine color_table_init

```

Output (debugging use):

```

<Evaluators: procedures>+≡
subroutine color_table_write (color_table, unit)
    type(color_table_t), intent(in) :: color_table
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: i, j
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, *) "Color table:"
    if (allocated (color_table%index)) then
        write (u, *) "  Index mapping state => color table:"
        do i = 1, size (color_table%index)
            write (u, "(3x,I0,2x,I0,2x)") i, color_table%index(i)
        end do
        write (u, *) "  Color table:"
        do i = 1, size (color_table%col, 2)
            write (u, "(3x,I0,2x)", advance = "no") i
            call color_write (color_table%col(:,i), unit)
            write (u, *)
        end do
        write (u, *) "  Defined color factors:"
        do i = 1, size (color_table%factor, 1)
            do j = 1, size (color_table%factor, 2)
                if (color_table%factor_is_known(i,j)) then
                    write (u, *) i, j, color_table%factor(i,j)
                end if
            end do
        end do
    end if
end subroutine color_table_write

```

This subroutine sets color factors, based on information from the hard matrix element: the list of pairs of color-flow indices (in the basis of the matrix element code), the list of corresponding factors, and the list of mappings from the matrix element index in the input interaction to the color-flow index in the hard matrix element object.



We first determine the mapping of color-flow indices from the hard matrix element code to the current color table. The mapping could be nontrivial because the latter is derived from iterating over a state matrix, which may return states in non-canonical order. The translation table can be determined because we have, for the complete state matrix, both the mapping to the hard interaction (the input `col_index_hi`) and the mapping to the current color table (the component `color_table%index`).

Once this mapping is known, we scan the list of index pairs `color_flow_index` and translate them to valid color-table index pairs. For this pair, the color factor is set using the corresponding entry in the list `col_factor`.

```
(Evaluators: procedures)+≡
subroutine color_table_set_color_factors (color_table, &
    col_flow_index, col_factor, col_index_hi)
    type(color_table_t), intent(inout) :: color_table
    integer, dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: col_flow_index
    complex(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: col_factor
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: col_index_hi
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: hi_to_ct
    integer :: n_cflow
    integer :: hi_index, me_index, ct_index, cf_index
    integer, dimension(2) :: hi_index_pair, ct_index_pair
    n_cflow = size (col_index_hi)
    if (size (color_table%index) /= n_cflow) &
        call msg_bug ("Mismatch between hard matrix element and color table")
    allocate (hi_to_ct (n_cflow))
    do me_index = 1, size (color_table%index)
        ct_index = color_table%index(me_index)
        hi_index = col_index_hi(me_index)
        hi_to_ct(hi_index) = ct_index
    end do
    do cf_index = 1, size (col_flow_index, 2)
        hi_index_pair = col_flow_index(:,cf_index)
        ct_index_pair = hi_to_ct(hi_index_pair)
        color_table%factor(ct_index_pair(1), ct_index_pair(2)) = &
            col_factor(cf_index)
        color_table%factor_is_known(ct_index_pair(1), ct_index_pair(2)) = .true.
    end do
end subroutine color_table_set_color_factors
```

This function returns a color factor, given two indices which point to the matrix elements of the initial state matrix. Internally, we can map them to the corresponding indices in the color table. As a side effect, we store the color factor in the color table for later lookup. (I.e., this function is impure.)

```
(Evaluators: procedures)+≡
function color_table_get_color_factor (color_table, index1, index2, nc) &
    result (factor)
    real(default) :: factor
    type(color_table_t), intent(inout) :: color_table
    integer, intent(in) :: index1, index2
    integer, intent(in), optional :: nc
    integer :: i1, i2
    ! print *, "compute color factor ", index1, index2    !!! Debugging
```



```

i1 = color_table%index(index1)
i2 = color_table%index(index2)
! print *, " indices = ", i1, i2                !!! Debugging
if (color_table%factor_is_known(i1,i2)) then
    factor = color_table%factor(i1,i2)
    ! print *, " is known : ", factor            !!! Debugging
else
    factor = compute_color_factor &
        (color_table%col(:,i1), color_table%col(:,i2), nc)
    color_table%factor(i1,i2) = factor
    color_table%factor_is_known(i1,i2) = .true.
    ! print *, " computed : ", factor            !!! Debugging
end if
end function color_table_get_color_factor

```

### 11.3.4 Creating an evaluator: Matrix multiplication

The evaluator for matrix multiplication is the most complicated variant.

The initializer takes two input interactions and constructs the result evaluator, which consists of the interaction and the multiplication table for the product (or convolution) of the two. Normally, the input interactions are connected by one or more common particles (e.g., decay, structure function convolution).

In the result interaction, quantum numbers of the connections can be summed over. This is determined by the `qn_mask_conn` argument. The `qn_mask_rest` argument is its analog for the other particles within the result interaction. (E.g., for the trace of the state matrix, all quantum numbers are summed over.) Finally, the `connections_are_resonant` argument tells whether the connecting particles should be marked as resonant in the final event record. This is useful for decays.

The algorithm consists of the following steps:

1. **find\_connections**: Find the particles which are connected, i.e., common to both input interactions. Either they are directly linked, or both are linked to a common source.
2. **compute\_index\_bounds\_and\_mappings**: Compute the mappings of particle indices from the input interactions to the result interaction. There is a separate mapping for the connected particles.
3. **accumulate\_connected\_states**: Create an auxiliary state matrix which lists the possible quantum numbers for the connected particles. When building this matrix, count the number of times each assignment is contained in any of the input states and, for each of the input states, record the index of the matrix element within the new state matrix. For the connected particles, reassign color indices such that no color state is present twice in different color-index assignment. Note that helicity assignments of the connected state can be (and will be) off-diagonal, so no spin correlations are lost in decays.

Do this for both input interactions.



4. **allocate\_connection\_entries**: Allocate a table of connections. Each table row corresponds to one state in the auxiliary matrix, and to multiple states of the input interactions. It collects all states of the unconnected particles in the two input interactions that are associated with the particular state (quantum-number assignment) of the connected particles.
5. **fill\_connection\_table**: Fill the table of connections by scanning both input interactions. When copying states, reassign color indices for the unconnected particles such that they match between all involved particle sets (interaction 1, interaction 2, and connected particles).
6. **make\_product\_interaction**: Scan the table of connections we have just built. For each entry, construct all possible pairs of states of the unconnected particles and combine them with the specific connected-particle state. This is a possible quantum-number assignment of the result interaction. Now mask all quantum numbers that should be summed over, and append this to the result state matrix. Record the matrix element index of the result. We now have the result interaction.
7. **make\_pairing\_array**: First allocate the pairing array with the number of entries of the result interaction. Then scan the table of connections again. For each entry, record the indices of the matrix elements which have to be multiplied and summed over in order to compute this particular matrix element. This makes up the multiplication table.
8. **record\_links**: Transfer all source pointers from the input interactions to the result interaction. Do the same for the internal parent-child relations and resonance assignments. For the connected particles, make up appropriate additional parent-child relations. This allows for fetching momenta from other interactions when a new event is filled, and to reconstruct the event history when the event is analyzed.

After all this is done, for each event, we just have to evaluate the pairing arrays (multiplication tables) in order to compute the result matrix elements in their proper positions. The quantum-number assignments remain fixed from now on.

```

(Evaluators: evaluator: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: init_product => evaluator_init_product

(Evaluators: procedures)+≡
  subroutine evaluator_init_product &
    (eval, int_in1, int_in2, qn_mask_conn, qn_filter_conn, qn_mask_rest, &
     connections_are_resonant)

    class(evaluator_t), intent(out), target :: eval
    class(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int_in1, int_in2
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(in) :: qn_mask_conn
    type(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in), optional :: qn_filter_conn
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(in), optional :: qn_mask_rest
    logical, intent(in), optional :: connections_are_resonant

    type(qn_mask_array_t), dimension(2) :: qn_mask_in
    type(state_matrix_t), pointer :: state_in1, state_in2

```



```

type :: connection_table_t
  integer :: n_conn = 0
  integer, dimension(2) :: n_rest = 0
  integer :: n_tot = 0
  integer :: n_me_conn = 0
  type(state_matrix_t) :: state
  type(index_map_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: index_conn
  type(connection_entry_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: entry
  type(index_map_t) :: index_result
end type connection_table_t
type(connection_table_t) :: connection_table

integer :: n_in, n_vir, n_out, n_tot
integer, dimension(2) :: n_rest
integer :: n_conn

integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: connection_index
type(index_map_t), dimension(2) :: prt_map_in
type(index_map_t) :: prt_map_conn
type(prt_mask_t), dimension(2) :: prt_is_connected
!!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: &
  qn_mask_conn_initial, int_in1_mask, int_in2_mask

integer :: i

eval%type = EVAL_PRODUCT
eval%int_in1 => int_in1
eval%int_in2 => int_in2
! print *, "Evaluator product"          !!! Debugging
! print *, "First interaction"          !!! Debugging
! call int_in1%basic_write ()           !!! Debugging
! print *                               !!! Debugging
! print *, "Second interaction"         !!! Debugging
! call int_in2%basic_write ()           !!! Debugging
! print *                               !!! Debugging

state_in1 => int_in1%get_state_matrix_ptr ()
state_in2 => int_in2%get_state_matrix_ptr ()

call find_connections (int_in1, int_in2, n_conn, connection_index)
if (n_conn == 0) then
  call msg_message ("First interaction:")
  call int_in1%basic_write (col_verbose=.true.)
  call msg_message ("Second interaction:")
  call int_in2%basic_write (col_verbose=.true.)
  call msg_fatal ("Evaluator product: no connections found between factors")
end if
call compute_index_bounds_and_mappings &
  (int_in1, int_in2, n_conn, &
   n_in, n_vir, n_out, n_tot, &
   n_rest, prt_map_in, prt_map_conn)

```



```

call prt_mask_init (prt_is_connected(1), int_in1%get_n_tot ())
call prt_mask_init (prt_is_connected(2), int_in2%get_n_tot ())
do i = 1, 2
    prt_is_connected(i)%entry = .true.
    prt_is_connected(i)%entry(connection_index(:,i)) = .false.
end do
!!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
allocate (qn_mask_conn_initial (n_conn), &
    int_in1_mask (n_conn), int_in2_mask (n_conn))
int_in1_mask = int_in1%get_mask (connection_index(:,1))
int_in2_mask = int_in2%get_mask (connection_index(:,2))
do i = 1, n_conn
    qn_mask_conn_initial(i) = int_in1_mask(i) .or. int_in2_mask(i)
end do
!!! qn_mask_conn_initial = &
!!!     int_in1%get_mask (connection_index(:,1)) .or. &
!!!     int_in2%get_mask (connection_index(:,2))
allocate (qn_mask_in(1)%mask (int_in1%get_n_tot ()))
allocate (qn_mask_in(2)%mask (int_in2%get_n_tot ()))
qn_mask_in(1)%mask = int_in1%get_mask ()
qn_mask_in(2)%mask = int_in2%get_mask ()

call connection_table_init (connection_table, &
    state_in1, state_in2, &
    qn_mask_conn_initial, &
    n_conn, connection_index, n_rest, &
    qn_filter_conn)
call connection_table_fill (connection_table, &
    state_in1, state_in2, &
    connection_index, prt_is_connected)
call make_product_interaction (eval%interaction_t, &
    n_in, n_vir, n_out, &
    connection_table, &
    prt_map_in, prt_is_connected, &
    qn_mask_in, qn_mask_conn_initial, &
    qn_mask_conn, qn_filter_conn, qn_mask_rest)
! call connection_table_write (connection_table)      !!! Debugging
call make_pairing_array (eval%pairing_array, &
    eval%get_n_matrix_elements (), &
    connection_table)
call record_links (eval%interaction_t, &
    int_in1, int_in2, connection_index, prt_map_in, prt_map_conn, &
    prt_is_connected, connections_are_resonant)
call connection_table_final (connection_table)

! print *, "Result evaluator"                        !!! Debugging
! call eval%write ()                                !!! Debugging

if (eval%get_n_matrix_elements () == 0) then
    print *, "Evaluator product"
    print *, "First interaction"
    call int_in1%basic_write (col_verbose=.true.)
    print *
    print *, "Second interaction"

```



```

call int_in2%basic_write (col_verbose=.true.)
print *
call msg_fatal ("Product of density matrices is empty", &
[var_str ("-----"), &
var_str ("This happens when two density matrices are convoluted "), &
var_str ("but the processes they belong to (e.g., production "), &
var_str ("and decay) do not match. This could happen if the "), &
var_str ("beam specification does not match the hard "), &
var_str ("process. Or it may indicate a WHIZARD bug.")])
end if

contains

subroutine compute_index_bounds_and_mappings &
(int1, int2, n_conn, &
n_in, n_vir, n_out, n_tot, &
n_rest, prt_map_in, prt_map_conn)
class(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int1, int2
integer, intent(in) :: n_conn
integer, intent(out) :: n_in, n_vir, n_out, n_tot
integer, dimension(2), intent(out) :: n_rest
type(index_map_t), dimension(2), intent(out) :: prt_map_in
type(index_map_t), intent(out) :: prt_map_conn
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: index
integer :: n_in1, n_vir1, n_out1
integer :: n_in2, n_vir2, n_out2
integer :: k
n_in1 = int1%get_n_in ()
n_vir1 = int1%get_n_vir ()
n_out1 = int1%get_n_out () - n_conn
n_rest(1) = n_in1 + n_vir1 + n_out1
n_in2 = int2%get_n_in () - n_conn
n_vir2 = int2%get_n_vir ()
n_out2 = int2%get_n_out ()
n_rest(2) = n_in2 + n_vir2 + n_out2
n_in = n_in1 + n_in2
n_vir = n_vir1 + n_vir2 + n_conn
n_out = n_out1 + n_out2
n_tot = n_in + n_vir + n_out
call index_map_init (prt_map_in, n_rest)
call index_map_init (prt_map_conn, n_conn)
allocate (index (n_tot))
index = [ (i, i = 1, n_tot) ]
prt_map_in(1)%entry(1 : n_in1) = index( 1 : n_in1)
k = n_in1
prt_map_in(2)%entry(1 : n_in2) = index(k+1 : k+n_in2)
k = k + n_in2
prt_map_in(1)%entry(n_in1+1 : n_in1+n_vir1) = index(k+1 : k+n_vir1)
k = k + n_vir1
prt_map_in(2)%entry(n_in2+1 : n_in2+n_vir2) = index(k+1 : k+n_vir2)
k = k + n_vir2
prt_map_conn%entry = index(k+1 : k+n_conn)
k = k + n_conn
prt_map_in(1)%entry(n_in1+n_vir1+1 : n_rest(1)) = index(k+1 : k+n_out1)

```



```

    k = k + n_out1
    prt_map_in(2)%entry(n_in2+n_vir2+1 : n_rest(2)) = index(k+1 : k+n_out2)
end subroutine compute_index_bounds_and_mappings

subroutine connection_table_init &
    (connection_table, state_in1, state_in2, qn_mask_conn, &
     n_conn, connection_index, n_rest, &
     qn_filter_conn)
type(connection_table_t), intent(out) :: connection_table
type(state_matrix_t), intent(in), target :: state_in1, state_in2
type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn_mask_conn
integer, intent(in) :: n_conn
integer, dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: connection_index
integer, dimension(2), intent(in) :: n_rest
type(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in), optional :: qn_filter_conn
integer, dimension(2) :: n_me_in
type(state_iterator_t) :: it
type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(n_conn) :: qn
integer :: i, me_index_in, me_index_conn, n_me_conn
integer, dimension(2) :: me_count
connection_table%n_conn = n_conn
connection_table%n_rest = n_rest
n_me_in(1) = state_in1%get_n_matrix_elements ()
n_me_in(2) = state_in2%get_n_matrix_elements ()
allocate (connection_table%index_conn (2))
call index_map_init (connection_table%index_conn, n_me_in)
connection_table%index_conn = 0
call connection_table%state%init (n_counters=2)
do i = 1, 2
    select case (i)
    case (1); call it%init (state_in1)
    case (2); call it%init (state_in2)
    end select
    do while (it%is_valid ())
        qn = it%get_quantum_numbers (connection_index(:,i))
        call qn%undefine (qn_mask_conn)
        if (present (qn_filter_conn)) then
            if (.not. all (qn .match. qn_filter_conn)) then
                call it%advance (); cycle
            end if
        end if
        call quantum_numbers_canonicalize_color (qn)
        me_index_in = it%get_me_index ()
        call connection_table%state%add_state (qn, &
            counter_index = i, me_index = me_index_conn)
        call index_map_set_entry (connection_table%index_conn(i), &
            me_index_in, me_index_conn)
        call it%advance ()
    end do
end do
n_me_conn = connection_table%state%get_n_matrix_elements ()
connection_table%n_me_conn = n_me_conn
allocate (connection_table%entry (n_me_conn))
call it%init (connection_table%state)

```



```

do while (it%is_valid ())
  i = it%get_me_index ()
  me_count = it%get_me_count ()
  call connection_entry_init (connection_table%entry(i), 2, 2, &
    it%get_quantum_numbers (), me_count, n_rest)
  call it%advance ()
end do
end subroutine connection_table_init

subroutine connection_table_final (connection_table)
  type(connection_table_t), intent(inout) :: connection_table
  call connection_table%state%final ()
end subroutine connection_table_final

subroutine connection_table_write (connection_table, unit)
  type(connection_table_t), intent(in) :: connection_table
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: i, j
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, *) "Connection table:"
  call connection_table%state%write (unit)
  if (allocated (connection_table%index_conn)) then
    write (u, *) "  Index mapping input => connection table:"
    do i = 1, size (connection_table%index_conn)
      write (u, *) "    Input state", i
      do j = 1, size (connection_table%index_conn(i))
        write (u, *)      j, &
          index_map_get_entry (connection_table%index_conn(i), j)
      end do
    end do
  end if
  if (allocated (connection_table%entry)) then
    write (u, *) "  Connection table contents:"
    do i = 1, size (connection_table%entry)
      call connection_entry_write (connection_table%entry(i), unit)
    end do
  end if
  if (index_map_exists (connection_table%index_result)) then
    write (u, *) "  Index mapping connection table => output:"
    do i = 1, size (connection_table%index_result)
      write (u, *)      i, &
        index_map_get_entry (connection_table%index_result, i)
    end do
  end if
end subroutine connection_table_write

subroutine connection_table_fill &
  (connection_table, state_in1, state_in2, &
    connection_index, prt_is_connected)
  type(connection_table_t), intent(inout) :: connection_table
  type(state_matrix_t), intent(in), target :: state_in1, state_in2
  integer, dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: connection_index
  type(prt_mask_t), dimension(2), intent(in) :: prt_is_connected

```



```

type(state_iterator_t) :: it
integer :: index_in, index_conn
integer :: color_offset
integer :: n_result_entries
integer :: i, k
color_offset = connection_table%state%get_max_color_value ()
do i = 1, 2
  select case (i)
    case (1); call it%init (state_in1)
    case (2); call it%init (state_in2)
  end select
  do while (it%is_valid ())
    index_in = it%get_me_index ()
    index_conn = index_map_get_entry &
      (connection_table%index_conn(i), index_in)
    if (index_conn /= 0) then
      call connection_entry_add_state &
        (connection_table%entry(index_conn), i, &
          index_in, it%get_quantum_numbers (), &
          connection_index(:,i), prt_is_connected(i), &
          color_offset)
    end if
    call it%advance ()
  end do
  color_offset = color_offset + state_in1%get_max_color_value ()
end do
n_result_entries = 0
do k = 1, size (connection_table%entry)
  n_result_entries = &
    n_result_entries + product (connection_table%entry(k)%n_index)
end do
call index_map_init (connection_table%index_result, n_result_entries)
end subroutine connection_table_fill

subroutine connection_entry_add_state &
  (entry, i, index_in, qn_in, connection_index, prt_is_connected, &
   color_offset)
type(connection_entry_t), intent(inout) :: entry
integer, intent(in) :: i
integer, intent(in) :: index_in
type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn_in
integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: connection_index
type(prt_mask_t), intent(in) :: prt_is_connected
integer, intent(in) :: color_offset
integer :: c
integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: color_map
entry%count(i) = entry%count(i) + 1
c = entry%count(i)
call make_color_map (color_map, &
  qn_in(connection_index), entry%qn_conn)
call index_map_set_entry (entry%index_in(i), c, index_in)
entry%qn_in_list(i)%qn(:,c) = pack (qn_in, prt_is_connected%entry)
call quantum_numbers_translate_color &
  (entry%qn_in_list(i)%qn(:,c), color_map, color_offset)

```



```

end subroutine connection_entry_add_state

subroutine make_product_interaction (int, &
    n_in, n_vir, n_out, &
    connection_table, &
    prt_map_in, prt_is_connected, &
    qn_mask_in, qn_mask_conn_initial, &
    qn_mask_conn, qn_filter_conn, qn_mask_rest)
    type(interaction_t), intent(out), target :: int
    integer, intent(in) :: n_in, n_vir, n_out
    type(connection_table_t), intent(inout), target :: connection_table
    type(index_map_t), dimension(2), intent(in) :: prt_map_in
    type(prt_mask_t), dimension(2), intent(in) :: prt_is_connected
    type(qn_mask_array_t), dimension(2), intent(in) :: qn_mask_in
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: &
        qn_mask_conn_initial
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(in) :: qn_mask_conn
    type(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in), optional :: qn_filter_conn
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), intent(in), optional :: qn_mask_rest
    type(index_map_t), dimension(2) :: prt_index_in
    type(index_map_t) :: prt_index_conn
    integer :: n_tot, n_conn
    integer, dimension(2) :: n_rest
    integer :: i, j, k, m
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn_mask
    type(connection_entry_t), pointer :: entry
    integer :: result_index
    n_conn = connection_table%n_conn
    n_rest = connection_table%n_rest
    n_tot = sum (n_rest) + n_conn
    allocate (qn (n_tot), qn_mask (n_tot))
    do i = 1, 2
        call index_map_init (prt_index_in(i), n_rest(i))
        prt_index_in(i) = &
            prt_map_in(i)%entry ([ (j, j = 1, n_rest(i)) ])
    end do
    call index_map_init (prt_index_conn, n_conn)
    prt_index_conn = prt_map_conn%entry ([ (j, j = 1, n_conn) ])
    do i = 1, 2
        if (present (qn_mask_rest)) then
            qn_mask(prt_index_in(i)%entry) = &
                pack (qn_mask_in(i)%mask, prt_is_connected(i)%entry) &
                .or. qn_mask_rest
        else
            qn_mask(prt_index_in(i)%entry) = &
                pack (qn_mask_in(i)%mask, prt_is_connected(i)%entry)
        end if
    end do
    qn_mask(prt_index_conn%entry) = qn_mask_conn_initial .or. qn_mask_conn
    call eval%interaction_t%basic_init (n_in, n_vir, n_out, mask=qn_mask)
    m = 1
    do i = 1, connection_table%n_me_conn
        entry => connection_table%entry(i)
    end do

```



```

        qn(prt_index_conn%entry) = &
            quantum_numbers_undefined (entry%qn_conn, qn_mask_conn)
    if (present (qn_filter_conn)) then
        if (.not. all (qn(prt_index_conn%entry) .match. qn_filter_conn)) &
            cycle
    end if
    do j = 1, entry%n_index(1)
        qn(prt_index_in(1)%entry) = entry%qn_in_list(1)%qn(:,j)
        do k = 1, entry%n_index(2)
            qn(prt_index_in(2)%entry) = entry%qn_in_list(2)%qn(:,k)
            call int%add_state (qn, me_index = result_index)
            call index_map_set_entry &
                (connection_table%index_result, m, result_index)
            m = m + 1
        end do
    end do
    call int%freeze ()
end subroutine make_product_interaction

subroutine make_pairing_array (pa, n_matrix_elements, connection_table)
    type(pairing_array_t), dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable :: pa
    integer, intent(in) :: n_matrix_elements
    type(connection_table_t), intent(in), target :: connection_table
    type(connection_entry_t), pointer :: entry
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: n_entries
    integer :: i, j, k, m, r
    allocate (pa (n_matrix_elements))
    allocate (n_entries (n_matrix_elements))
    n_entries = 0
    do m = 1, size (connection_table%index_result)
        r = index_map_get_entry (connection_table%index_result, m)
        n_entries(r) = n_entries(r) + 1
    end do
    call pairing_array_init &
        (pa, n_entries, has_i2=.true., has_factor=.false.)
    m = 1
    n_entries = 0
    do i = 1, connection_table%n_me_conn
        entry => connection_table%entry(i)
        do j = 1, entry%n_index(1)
            do k = 1, entry%n_index(2)
                r = index_map_get_entry (connection_table%index_result, m)
                n_entries(r) = n_entries(r) + 1
                pa(r)%i1(n_entries(r)) = &
                    index_map_get_entry (entry%index_in(1), j)
                pa(r)%i2(n_entries(r)) = &
                    index_map_get_entry (entry%index_in(2), k)
                m = m + 1
            end do
        end do
    end do
end subroutine make_pairing_array

```



```

subroutine record_links (int, &
    int_in1, int_in2, connection_index, prt_map_in, prt_map_conn, &
    prt_is_connected, connections_are_resonant)
class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
class(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int_in1, int_in2
integer, dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: connection_index
type(index_map_t), dimension(2), intent(in) :: prt_map_in
type(index_map_t), intent(in) :: prt_map_conn
type(prt_mask_t), dimension(2), intent(in) :: prt_is_connected
logical, intent(in), optional :: connections_are_resonant
type(index_map_t), dimension(2) :: prt_map_all
integer :: i, j, k, ival
call index_map_init (prt_map_all(1), size (prt_is_connected(1)))
k = 0
j = 0
do i = 1, size (prt_is_connected(1))
    if (prt_is_connected(1)%entry(i)) then
        j = j + 1
        ival = index_map_get_entry (prt_map_in(1), j)
        call index_map_set_entry (prt_map_all(1), i, ival)
    else
        k = k + 1
        ival = index_map_get_entry (prt_map_conn, k)
        call index_map_set_entry (prt_map_all(1), i, ival)
    end if
    call int%set_source_link (ival, int_in1, i)
end do
call int_in1%transfer_relations (int, prt_map_all(1)%entry)
call index_map_init (prt_map_all(2), size (prt_is_connected(2)))
j = 0
do i = 1, size (prt_is_connected(2))
    if (prt_is_connected(2)%entry(i)) then
        j = j + 1
        ival = index_map_get_entry (prt_map_in(2), j)
        call index_map_set_entry (prt_map_all(2), i, ival)
        call int%set_source_link (ival, int_in2, i)
    else
        call index_map_set_entry (prt_map_all(2), i, 0)
    end if
end do
call int_in2%transfer_relations (int, prt_map_all(2)%entry)
call int%relate_connections &
    (int_in2, connection_index(:,2), prt_map_all(2)%entry, &
    prt_map_conn%entry, connections_are_resonant)
end subroutine record_links

end subroutine evaluator_init_product

```

### 11.3.5 Creating an evaluator: square

The generic initializer for an evaluator that squares a matrix element. Depending on the provided mask, we select the appropriate specific initializer for either



diagonal or non-diagonal helicity density matrices.

```

(Evaluators: evaluator: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: init_square => evaluator_init_square

(Evaluators: procedures)+≡
  subroutine evaluator_init_square (eval, int_in, qn_mask, &
    col_flow_index, col_factor, col_index_hi, expand_color_flows, nc)
    class(evaluator_t), intent(out), target :: eval
    class(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int_in
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn_mask
    integer, dimension(:,:), intent(in), optional :: col_flow_index
    complex(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: col_factor
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: col_index_hi
    logical, intent(in), optional :: expand_color_flows
    integer, intent(in), optional :: nc
    if (all (qn_mask%diagonal_helicity ())) then
      call eval%init_square_diag (int_in, qn_mask, &
        col_flow_index, col_factor, col_index_hi, expand_color_flows, nc)
    else
      call eval%init_square_nondiag (int_in, qn_mask, &
        col_flow_index, col_factor, col_index_hi, expand_color_flows, nc)
    end if
  end subroutine evaluator_init_square

```

### Color-summed squared matrix (diagonal helicities)

The initializer for an evaluator that squares a matrix element, including color factors. The mask must be such that off-diagonal matrix elements are excluded.

If `color_flows` is set, the evaluator keeps color-flow entries separate and drops all interfering color structures. The color factors are set to unity in this case.

There is only one input interaction. The quantum-number mask is an array, one entry for each particle, so they can be treated individually. For academic purposes, we allow for the number of colors being different from three (but 3 is the default).

The algorithm is analogous to multiplication, with a few notable differences:

1. The connected particles are known, the correspondence is one-to-one. All particles are connected, and the mapping of indices is trivial, which simplifies the following steps.
2. `accumulate_connected_states`: The matrix of connected states encompasses all particles, but color indices are removed. However, ghost states are still kept separate from physical color states. No color-index reassignment is necessary.
3. The table of connections contains single index and quantum-number arrays instead of pairs of them. They are paired with themselves in all possible ways.
4. `make_squared_interaction`: Now apply the predefined quantum-numbers mask, which usually collects all color states (physical and ghosts), and possibly a helicity sum.



5. `make_pairing_array`: For each pair of input states, compute the color factor (including a potential ghost-parity sign) and store this in the pairing array together with the matrix-element indices for multiplication.
6. `record_links`: This is again trivial due to the one-to-one correspondence.

*(Evaluators: evaluator: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: init_square_diag => evaluator_init_square_diag
```

*(Evaluators: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine evaluator_init_square_diag (eval, int_in, qn_mask, &
    col_flow_index, col_factor, col_index_hi, expand_color_flows, nc)
```

```
class(evaluator_t), intent(out), target :: eval
class(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int_in
type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn_mask
integer, dimension(:,:), intent(in), optional :: col_flow_index
complex(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: col_factor
integer, dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: col_index_hi
logical, intent(in), optional :: expand_color_flows
integer, intent(in), optional :: nc
```

```
integer :: n_in, n_vir, n_out, n_tot
type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn_mask_initial
type(state_matrix_t), pointer :: state_in
```

```
type :: connection_table_t
    integer :: n_tot = 0
    integer :: n_me_conn = 0
    type(state_matrix_t) :: state
    type(index_map_t) :: index_conn
    type(connection_entry_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: entry
    type(index_map_t) :: index_result
end type connection_table_t
type(connection_table_t) :: connection_table
```

```
logical :: sum_colors
type(color_table_t) :: color_table
```

```
if (present (expand_color_flows)) then
    sum_colors = .not. expand_color_flows
else
    sum_colors = .true.
end if
```

```
if (sum_colors) then
    eval%type = EVAL_SQUARE_WITH_COLOR_FACTORS
else
    eval%type = EVAL_SQUARED_FLOWS
end if
eval%int_in1 => int_in
```

```
! print *, "Interaction square with color factors (diag)" !!! Debugging
! print *, "Input interaction" !!! Debugging
! call int_in%basic_write () !!! Debugging
```



```

n_in = int_in%get_n_in ()
n_vir = int_in%get_n_vir ()
n_out = int_in%get_n_out ()
n_tot = int_in%get_n_tot ()

state_in => int_in%get_state_matrix_ptr ()

allocate (qn_mask_initial (n_tot))
qn_mask_initial = int_in%get_mask ()
call qn_mask_initial%set_color (sum_colors, mask_cg=.false.)
if (sum_colors) then
  call color_table_init (color_table, state_in, n_tot)
  if (present (col_flow_index) .and. present (col_factor) &
      .and. present (col_index_hi)) then
    call color_table_set_color_factors &
      (color_table, col_flow_index, col_factor, col_index_hi)
  end if
  ! call color_table_write (color_table)      !!! Debugging
end if

call connection_table_init (connection_table, state_in, &
  qn_mask_initial, qn_mask, n_tot)
call connection_table_fill (connection_table, state_in)
call make_squared_interaction (eval%interaction_t, &
  n_in, n_vir, n_out, n_tot, &
  connection_table, sum_colors, qn_mask_initial .or. qn_mask)
call make_pairing_array (eval%pairing_array, &
  eval%get_n_matrix_elements (), &
  connection_table, sum_colors, color_table, n_in, n_tot, nc)
call record_links (eval, int_in, n_tot)
call connection_table_final (connection_table)
! print *, "Result evaluator:"      !!! Debugging
! call eval%write ()                !!! Debugging

contains

subroutine connection_table_init &
  (connection_table, state_in, qn_mask_in, qn_mask, n_tot)
  type(connection_table_t), intent(out) :: connection_table
  type(state_matrix_t), intent(in), target :: state_in
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn_mask_in
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn_mask
  integer, intent(in) :: n_tot
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(n_tot) :: qn
  type(state_iterator_t) :: it
  integer :: i, n_me_in, me_index_in
  integer :: me_index_conn, n_me_conn
  integer, dimension(1) :: me_count
  logical :: qn_passed
  connection_table%n_tot = n_tot
  n_me_in = state_in%get_n_matrix_elements ()
  call index_map_init (connection_table%index_conn, n_me_in)
  connection_table%index_conn = 0

```



```

call connection_table%state%init (n_counters=1)
call it%init (state_in)
do while (it%is_valid ())
  qn = it%get_quantum_numbers ()
  if (all (quantum_numbers_are_physical (qn, qn_mask))) then
    call qn%undefine (qn_mask_in)
    qn_passed = .true.
    if (qn_passed) then
      me_index_in = it%get_me_index ()
      call connection_table%state%add_state (qn, &
        counter_index = 1, me_index = me_index_conn)
      call index_map_set_entry (connection_table%index_conn, &
        me_index_in, me_index_conn)
    end if
  end if
  call it%advance ()
end do
n_me_conn = connection_table%state%get_n_matrix_elements ()
connection_table%n_me_conn = n_me_conn
allocate (connection_table%entry (n_me_conn))
call it%init (connection_table%state)
do while (it%is_valid ())
  i = it%get_me_index ()
  me_count = it%get_me_count ()
  call connection_entry_init (connection_table%entry(i), 1, 2, &
    it%get_quantum_numbers (), me_count, [n_tot])
  call it%advance ()
end do
end subroutine connection_table_init

subroutine connection_table_final (connection_table)
  type(connection_table_t), intent(inout) :: connection_table
  call connection_table%state%final ()
end subroutine connection_table_final

subroutine connection_table_write (connection_table, unit)
  type(connection_table_t), intent(in) :: connection_table
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: i
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, *) "Connection table:"
  call connection_table%state%write (unit)
  if (index_map_exists (connection_table%index_conn)) then
    write (u, *) "  Index mapping input => connection table:"
    do i = 1, size (connection_table%index_conn)
      write (u, *) i, &
        index_map_get_entry (connection_table%index_conn, i)
    end do
  end if
  if (allocated (connection_table%entry)) then
    write (u, *) "  Connection table contents"
    do i = 1, size (connection_table%entry)
      call connection_entry_write (connection_table%entry(i), unit)
    end do
  end if
end subroutine connection_table_write

```



```

        end do
    end if
    if (index_map_exists (connection_table%index_result)) then
        write (u, *) "  Index mapping connection table => output"
        do i = 1, size (connection_table%index_result)
            write (u, *)  i, &
                index_map_get_entry (connection_table%index_result, i)
        end do
    end if
end subroutine connection_table_write

subroutine connection_table_fill (connection_table, state)
    type(connection_table_t), intent(inout) :: connection_table
    type(state_matrix_t), intent(in), target :: state
    integer :: index_in, index_conn, n_result_entries
    type(state_iterator_t) :: it
    integer :: k
    call it%init (state)
    do while (it%is_valid ())
        index_in = it%get_me_index ()
        index_conn = &
            index_map_get_entry (connection_table%index_conn, index_in)
        if (index_conn /= 0) then
            call connection_entry_add_state &
                (connection_table%entry(index_conn), &
                 index_in, it%get_quantum_numbers ())
        end if
        call it%advance ()
    end do
    n_result_entries = 0
    do k = 1, size (connection_table%entry)
        n_result_entries = &
            n_result_entries + connection_table%entry(k)%n_index(1) ** 2
    end do
    call index_map_init (connection_table%index_result, n_result_entries)
    connection_table%index_result = 0
end subroutine connection_table_fill

subroutine connection_entry_add_state (entry, index_in, qn_in)
    type(connection_entry_t), intent(inout) :: entry
    integer, intent(in) :: index_in
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn_in
    integer :: c
    entry%count = entry%count + 1
    c = entry%count(1)
    call index_map_set_entry (entry%index_in(1), c, index_in)
    entry%qn_in_list(1)%qn(:,c) = qn_in
end subroutine connection_entry_add_state

subroutine make_squared_interaction (int, &
    n_in, n_vir, n_out, n_tot, &
    connection_table, sum_colors, qn_mask)
    type(interaction_t), intent(out), target :: int
    integer, intent(in) :: n_in, n_vir, n_out, n_tot

```



```

type(connection_table_t), intent(inout), target :: connection_table
logical, intent(in) :: sum_colors
type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn_mask
type(connection_entry_t), pointer :: entry
integer :: result_index, n_contrib
integer :: i, m
type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(n_tot) :: qn
call eval%interaction_t%basic_init (n_in, n_vir, n_out, mask=qn_mask)
m = 0
do i = 1, connection_table%n_me_conn
  entry => connection_table%entry(i)
  qn = quantum_numbers_undefined (entry%qn_conn, qn_mask)
  if (.not. sum_colors) call qn(1:n_in)%invert_color ()
  call int%add_state (qn, me_index = result_index)
  n_contrib = entry%n_index(1) ** 2
  connection_table%index_result%entry(m+1:m+n_contrib) = result_index
  m = m + n_contrib
end do
call int%freeze ()
end subroutine make_squared_interaction

subroutine make_pairing_array (pa, &
  n_matrix_elements, connection_table, sum_colors, color_table, &
  n_in, n_tot, nc)
type(pairing_array_t), dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable :: pa
integer, intent(in) :: n_matrix_elements
type(connection_table_t), intent(in), target :: connection_table
logical, intent(in) :: sum_colors
type(color_table_t), intent(inout) :: color_table
type(connection_entry_t), pointer :: entry
integer, intent(in) :: n_in, n_tot
integer, intent(in), optional :: nc
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: n_entries
integer :: i, k, l, ks, ls, m, r
integer :: color_multiplicity_in
allocate (pa (n_matrix_elements))
allocate (n_entries (n_matrix_elements))
n_entries = 0
do m = 1, size (connection_table%index_result)
  r = index_map_get_entry (connection_table%index_result, m)
  n_entries(r) = n_entries(r) + 1
end do
call pairing_array_init &
  (pa, n_entries, has_i2 = sum_colors, has_factor = sum_colors)
m = 1
n_entries = 0
do i = 1, connection_table%n_me_conn
  entry => connection_table%entry(i)
  do k = 1, entry%n_index(1)
    if (sum_colors) then
      color_multiplicity_in = &
        product (abs (quantum_numbers_get_color_type &
          (entry%qn_in_list(1)%qn(:n_in, k))))
    do l = 1, entry%n_index(1)

```



```

        r = index_map_get_entry (connection_table%index_result, m)
        n_entries(r) = n_entries(r) + 1
        ks = index_map_get_entry (entry%index_in(1), k)
        ls = index_map_get_entry (entry%index_in(1), l)
        pa(r)%i1(n_entries(r)) = ks
        pa(r)%i2(n_entries(r)) = ls
        pa(r)%factor(n_entries(r)) = &
            color_table_get_color_factor (color_table, ks, ls, nc) &
            / color_multiplicity_in
        m = m + 1
    end do
else
    r = index_map_get_entry (connection_table%index_result, m)
    n_entries(r) = n_entries(r) + 1
    ks = index_map_get_entry (entry%index_in(1), k)
    pa(r)%i1(n_entries(r)) = ks
    m = m + 1
end if
end do
end do
end subroutine make_pairing_array

subroutine record_links (int, int_in, n_tot)
    class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
    class(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int_in
    integer, intent(in) :: n_tot
    integer, dimension(n_tot) :: map
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, n_tot
        call int%set_source_link (i, int_in, i)
    end do
    map = [ (i, i = 1, n_tot) ]
    call int_in%transfer_relations (int, map)
end subroutine record_links

end subroutine evaluator_init_square_diag

```

### Color-summed squared matrix (support nodiagonal helicities)

The initializer for an evaluator that squares a matrix element, including color factors. Unless requested otherwise by the quantum-number mask, the result contains off-diagonal matrix elements. (The input interaction must be diagonal since it represents an amplitude, not a density matrix.)

There is only one input interaction. The quantum-number mask is an array, one entry for each particle, so they can be treated individually. For academic purposes, we allow for the number of colors being different from three (but 3 is the default).

The algorithm is analogous to the previous one, with some additional complications due to the necessity to loop over two helicity indices.

*<Evaluators: evaluator: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: init_square_nondiag => evaluator_init_square_nondiag
```



```

(Evaluators: procedures)+≡
subroutine evaluator_init_square_nondiag (eval, int_in, qn_mask, &
    col_flow_index, col_factor, col_index_hi, expand_color_flows, nc)

class(evaluator_t), intent(out), target :: eval
class(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int_in
type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn_mask
integer, dimension(:,:), intent(in), optional :: col_flow_index
complex(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: col_factor
integer, dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: col_index_hi
logical, intent(in), optional :: expand_color_flows
integer, intent(in), optional :: nc

integer :: n_in, n_vir, n_out, n_tot
type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn_mask_initial
type(state_matrix_t), pointer :: state_in

type :: connection_table_t
    integer :: n_tot = 0
    integer :: n_me_conn = 0
    type(state_matrix_t) :: state
    type(index_map2_t) :: index_conn
    type(connection_entry_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: entry
    type(index_map_t) :: index_result
end type connection_table_t
type(connection_table_t) :: connection_table

logical :: sum_colors
type(color_table_t) :: color_table

if (present (expand_color_flows)) then
    sum_colors = .not. expand_color_flows
else
    sum_colors = .true.
end if

if (sum_colors) then
    eval%type = EVAL_SQUARE_WITH_COLOR_FACTORS
else
    eval%type = EVAL_SQUARED_FLOWS
end if
eval%int_in1 => int_in

! print *, "Interaction square with color factors (nondiag)" !!! Debugging
! print *, "Input interaction" !!! Debugging
! call int_in%basic_write () !!! Debugging
n_in = int_in%get_n_in ()
n_vir = int_in%get_n_vir ()
n_out = int_in%get_n_out ()
n_tot = int_in%get_n_tot ()

state_in => int_in%get_state_matrix_ptr ()

allocate (qn_mask_initial (n_tot))

```



```

qn_mask_initial = int_in%get_mask ()
call qn_mask_initial%set_color (sum_colors, mask_cg=.false.)
if (sum_colors) then
  call color_table_init (color_table, state_in, n_tot)
  if (present (col_flow_index) .and. present (col_factor) &
    .and. present (col_index_hi)) then
    call color_table_set_color_factors &
      (color_table, col_flow_index, col_factor, col_index_hi)
  end if
  ! call color_table_write (color_table)      !!! Debugging
end if

call connection_table_init (connection_table, state_in, &
  qn_mask_initial, qn_mask, n_tot)
call connection_table_fill (connection_table, state_in)
call make_squared_interaction (eval%interaction_t, &
  n_in, n_vir, n_out, n_tot, &
  connection_table, sum_colors, qn_mask_initial .or. qn_mask)
! call connection_table_write (connection_table)      !!! Debugging
call make_pairing_array (eval%pairing_array, &
  eval%get_n_matrix_elements (), &
  connection_table, sum_colors, color_table, n_in, n_tot, nc)
call record_links (eval, int_in, n_tot)
call connection_table_final (connection_table)

! print *, "Result evaluator:"      !!! Debugging
! call eval%write ()                !!! Debugging

```

contains

```

subroutine connection_table_init &
  (connection_table, state_in, qn_mask_in, qn_mask, n_tot)
  type(connection_table_t), intent(out) :: connection_table
  type(state_matrix_t), intent(in), target :: state_in
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn_mask_in
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn_mask
  integer, intent(in) :: n_tot
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(n_tot) :: qn1, qn2, qn
  type(state_iterator_t) :: it1, it2, it
  integer :: i, n_me_in, me_index_in1, me_index_in2
  integer :: me_index_conn, n_me_conn
  integer, dimension(1) :: me_count
  logical :: qn_passed
  connection_table%n_tot = n_tot
  n_me_in = state_in%get_n_matrix_elements ()
  call index_map2_init (connection_table%index_conn, n_me_in)
  connection_table%index_conn = 0
  call connection_table%state%init (n_counters=1)
  call it1%init (state_in)
  do while (it1%is_valid ())
    qn1 = it1%get_quantum_numbers ()
    me_index_in1 = it1%get_me_index ()
    call it2%init (state_in)
    do while (it2%is_valid ())

```



```

        qn2 = it2%get_quantum_numbers ()
        if (all (quantum_numbers_are_compatible (qn1, qn2, qn_mask))) then
            qn = qn1 .merge. qn2
            call qn%undefine (qn_mask_in)
            qn_passed = .true.
            if (qn_passed) then
                me_index_in2 = it2%get_me_index ()
                call connection_table%state%add_state (qn, &
                    counter_index = 1, me_index = me_index_conn)
                call index_map2_set_entry (connection_table%index_conn, &
                    me_index_in1, me_index_in2, me_index_conn)
            end if
        end if
        call it2%advance ()
    end do
    call it1%advance ()
end do
n_me_conn = connection_table%state%get_n_matrix_elements ()
connection_table%n_me_conn = n_me_conn
allocate (connection_table%entry (n_me_conn))
call it%init (connection_table%state)
do while (it%is_valid ())
    i = it%get_me_index ()
    me_count = it%get_me_count ()
    call connection_entry_init (connection_table%entry(i), 1, 2, &
        it%get_quantum_numbers (), me_count, [n_tot])
    call it%advance ()
end do
end subroutine connection_table_init

subroutine connection_table_final (connection_table)
    type(connection_table_t), intent(inout) :: connection_table
    call connection_table%state%final ()
end subroutine connection_table_final

subroutine connection_table_write (connection_table, unit)
    type(connection_table_t), intent(in) :: connection_table
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: i, j
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, *) "Connection table:"
    call connection_table%state%write (unit)
    if (index_map2_exists (connection_table%index_conn)) then
        write (u, *) " Index mapping input => connection table:"
        do i = 1, size (connection_table%index_conn)
            do j = 1, size (connection_table%index_conn)
                write (u, *) i, j, &
                    index_map2_get_entry (connection_table%index_conn, i, j)
            end do
        end do
    end if
    if (allocated (connection_table%entry)) then
        write (u, *) " Connection table contents"
    end if
end subroutine connection_table_write

```



```

        do i = 1, size (connection_table%entry)
            call connection_entry_write (connection_table%entry(i), unit)
        end do
    end if
    if (index_map_exists (connection_table%index_result)) then
        write (u, *) "   Index mapping connection table => output"
        do i = 1, size (connection_table%index_result)
            write (u, *)   i, &
                index_map_get_entry (connection_table%index_result, i)
        end do
    end if
end subroutine connection_table_write

subroutine connection_table_fill (connection_table, state)
    type(connection_table_t), intent(inout), target :: connection_table
    type(state_matrix_t), intent(in), target :: state
    integer :: index1_in, index2_in, index_conn, n_result_entries
    type(state_iterator_t) :: it1, it2
    integer :: k
    call it1%init (state)
    do while (it1%is_valid ())
        index1_in = it1%get_me_index ()
        call it2%init (state)
        do while (it2%is_valid ())
            index2_in = it2%get_me_index ()
            index_conn = index_map2_get_entry &
                (connection_table%index_conn, index1_in, index2_in)
            if (index_conn /= 0) then
                call connection_entry_add_state &
                    (connection_table%entry(index_conn), &
                        index1_in, index2_in, &
                        it1%get_quantum_numbers () &
                        .merge. &
                        it2%get_quantum_numbers ())
            end if
            call it2%advance ()
        end do
        call it1%advance ()
    end do
    n_result_entries = 0
    do k = 1, size (connection_table%entry)
        n_result_entries = &
            n_result_entries + connection_table%entry(k)%n_index(1)
    end do
    call index_map_init (connection_table%index_result, n_result_entries)
    connection_table%index_result = 0
end subroutine connection_table_fill

subroutine connection_entry_add_state (entry, index1_in, index2_in, qn_in)
    type(connection_entry_t), intent(inout) :: entry
    integer, intent(in) :: index1_in, index2_in
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn_in
    integer :: c
    entry%count = entry%count + 1

```



```

c = entry%count(1)
call index_map_set_entry (entry%index_in(1), c, index1_in)
call index_map_set_entry (entry%index_in(2), c, index2_in)
entry%qn_in_list(1)%qn(:,c) = qn_in
end subroutine connection_entry_add_state

subroutine make_squared_interaction (int, &
    n_in, n_vir, n_out, n_tot, &
    connection_table, sum_colors, qn_mask)
type(interaction_t), intent(out), target :: int
integer, intent(in) :: n_in, n_vir, n_out, n_tot
type(connection_table_t), intent(inout), target :: connection_table
logical, intent(in) :: sum_colors
type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn_mask
type(connection_entry_t), pointer :: entry
integer :: result_index
integer :: i, k, m
type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(n_tot) :: qn
call eval%interaction_t%basic_init (n_in, n_vir, n_out, mask=qn_mask)
m = 0
do i = 1, connection_table%n_me_conn
    entry => connection_table%entry(i)
    do k = 1, size (entry%qn_in_list(1)%qn, 2)
        qn = quantum_numbers_undefined &
            (entry%qn_in_list(1)%qn(:,k), qn_mask)
        if (.not. sum_colors) call qn(1:n_in)%invert_color ()
        call int%add_state (qn, me_index = result_index)
        call index_map_set_entry (connection_table%index_result, m + 1, &
            result_index)
        m = m + 1
    end do
end do
call int%freeze ()
end subroutine make_squared_interaction

subroutine make_pairing_array (pa, &
    n_matrix_elements, connection_table, sum_colors, color_table, &
    n_in, n_tot, nc)
type(pairing_array_t), dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable :: pa
integer, intent(in) :: n_matrix_elements
type(connection_table_t), intent(in), target :: connection_table
logical, intent(in) :: sum_colors
type(color_table_t), intent(inout) :: color_table
type(connection_entry_t), pointer :: entry
integer, intent(in) :: n_in, n_tot
integer, intent(in), optional :: nc
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: n_entries
integer :: i, k, k1s, k2s, m, r
integer :: color_multiplicity_in
allocate (pa (n_matrix_elements))
allocate (n_entries (n_matrix_elements))
n_entries = 0
do m = 1, size (connection_table%index_result)
    r = index_map_get_entry (connection_table%index_result, m)

```



```

        n_entries(r) = n_entries(r) + 1
    end do
    call pairing_array_init &
        (pa, n_entries, has_i2 = sum_colors, has_factor = sum_colors)
    m = 1
    n_entries = 0
    do i = 1, connection_table%n_me_conn
        entry => connection_table%entry(i)
        do k = 1, entry%n_index(1)
            r = index_map_get_entry (connection_table%index_result, m)
            n_entries(r) = n_entries(r) + 1
            if (sum_colors) then
                k1s = index_map_get_entry (entry%index_in(1), k)
                k2s = index_map_get_entry (entry%index_in(2), k)
                pa(r)%i1(n_entries(r)) = k1s
                pa(r)%i2(n_entries(r)) = k2s
                color_multiplicity_in = &
                    product (abs (quantum_numbers_get_color_type &
                        (entry%qn_in_list(1)%qn(:n_in, k))))
                pa(r)%factor(n_entries(r)) = &
                    color_table_get_color_factor (color_table, k1s, k2s, nc) &
                    / color_multiplicity_in
            else
                k1s = index_map_get_entry (entry%index_in(1), k)
                pa(r)%i1(n_entries(r)) = k1s
            end if
            m = m + 1
        end do
    end do
end subroutine make_pairing_array

subroutine record_links (int, int_in, n_tot)
    class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
    class(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int_in
    integer, intent(in) :: n_tot
    integer, dimension(n_tot) :: map
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, n_tot
        call int%set_source_link (i, int_in, i)
    end do
    map = [ (i, i = 1, n_tot) ]
    call int_in%transfer_relations (int, map)
end subroutine record_links

end subroutine evaluator_init_square_nondiag

```

### Copy with additional contracted color states

This evaluator involves no square or multiplication, its matrix elements are just copies of the (single) input interaction. However, the state matrix of the interaction contains additional states that have color indices contracted. This is used for copies of the beam or structure-function interactions that need to



match the hard interaction also in the case where its color indices coincide.

```

(Evaluators: evaluator: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: init_color_contractions => evaluator_init_color_contractions
(Evaluators: procedures)+≡
  subroutine evaluator_init_color_contractions (eval, int_in)
    class(evaluator_t), intent(out), target :: eval
    type(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int_in
    integer :: n_in, n_vir, n_out, n_tot
    type(state_matrix_t) :: state_with_contractions
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: me_index
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: result_index
    eval%type = EVAL_COLOR_CONTRACTION
    eval%int_in1 => int_in
    ! print *, "Interaction with additional color contractions" !!! Debugging
    ! print *, "Input interaction" !!! Debugging
    ! call int_in%basic_write () !!! Debugging
    n_in = int_in%get_n_in ()
    n_vir = int_in%get_n_vir ()
    n_out = int_in%get_n_out ()
    n_tot = int_in%get_n_tot ()
    state_with_contractions = int_in%get_state_matrix_ptr ()
    call state_with_contractions%add_color_contractions ()
    call make_contracted_interaction (eval%interaction_t, &
      me_index, result_index, &
      n_in, n_vir, n_out, n_tot, &
      state_with_contractions, int_in%get_mask ())
    call make_pairing_array (eval%pairing_array, me_index, result_index)
    call record_links (eval, int_in, n_tot)
    call state_with_contractions%final ()
    ! print *, "Result evaluator:" !!! Debugging
    ! call eval%write () !!! Debugging

```

contains

```

subroutine make_contracted_interaction (int, &
  me_index, result_index, &
  n_in, n_vir, n_out, n_tot, state, qn_mask)
  type(interaction_t), intent(out), target :: int
  integer, dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable :: me_index
  integer, dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable :: result_index
  integer, intent(in) :: n_in, n_vir, n_out, n_tot
  type(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn_mask
  type(state_iterator_t) :: it
  integer :: n_me, i
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(n_tot) :: qn
  call int%basic_init (n_in, n_vir, n_out, mask=qn_mask)
  n_me = state%get_n_leaves ()
  allocate (me_index (n_me))
  allocate (result_index (n_me))
  call it%init (state)
  i = 0
  do while (it%is_valid ())
    i = i + 1

```



```

        me_index(i) = it%get_me_index ()
        qn = it%get_quantum_numbers ()
        call int%add_state (qn, me_index = result_index(i))
        call it%advance ()
    end do
    call int%freeze ()
end subroutine make_contracted_interaction

subroutine make_pairing_array (pa, me_index, result_index)
    type(pairing_array_t), dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable :: pa
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: me_index, result_index
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: n_entries
    integer :: n_matrix_elements, r, i
    n_matrix_elements = size (me_index)
    allocate (pa (n_matrix_elements))
    allocate (n_entries (n_matrix_elements))
    n_entries = 1
    call pairing_array_init &
        (pa, n_entries, has_i2=.false., has_factor=.false.)
    do i = 1, n_matrix_elements
        r = result_index(i)
        pa(r)%i1(1) = me_index(i)
    end do
end subroutine make_pairing_array

subroutine record_links (int, int_in, n_tot)
    class(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
    class(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int_in
    integer, intent(in) :: n_tot
    integer, dimension(n_tot) :: map
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, n_tot
        call int%set_source_link (i, int_in, i)
    end do
    map = [ (i, i = 1, n_tot) ]
    call int_in%transfer_relations (int, map)
end subroutine record_links

end subroutine evaluator_init_color_contractions

```

### Auxiliary procedure for initialization

This will become a standard procedure in F2008. The result is true if the number of true values in the mask is odd. We use the function for determining the ghost parity of a quantum-number array.

[tho:] It's not used anymore and `mod (count (mask), 2) == 1` is a cooler implementation anyway.

*<(UNUSED) Evaluators: procedures>≡*

```

function parity (mask)
    logical :: parity
    logical, dimension(:) :: mask
    integer :: i

```



```

    parity = .false.
    do i = 1, size (mask)
        if (mask(i)) parity = .not. parity
    end do
end function parity

```

Reassign external source links from one to another.

```

<Evaluators: public>+≡
    public :: evaluator_reassign_links

<Evaluators: interfaces>+≡
    interface evaluator_reassign_links
        module procedure evaluator_reassign_links_eval
        module procedure evaluator_reassign_links_int
    end interface

<Evaluators: procedures>+≡
    subroutine evaluator_reassign_links_eval (eval, eval_src, eval_target)
        type(evaluator_t), intent(inout) :: eval
        type(evaluator_t), intent(in) :: eval_src
        type(evaluator_t), intent(in), target :: eval_target
        if (associated (eval%int_in1)) then
            if (eval%int_in1%get_tag () &
                == eval_src%get_tag () ) then
                eval%int_in1 => eval_target%interaction_t
            end if
        end if
        if (associated (eval%int_in2)) then
            if (eval%int_in2%get_tag () &
                == eval_src%get_tag () ) then
                eval%int_in2 => eval_target%interaction_t
            end if
        end if
        call interaction_reassign_links &
            (eval%interaction_t, eval_src%interaction_t, &
            eval_target%interaction_t)
    end subroutine evaluator_reassign_links_eval

    subroutine evaluator_reassign_links_int (eval, int_src, int_target)
        type(evaluator_t), intent(inout) :: eval
        type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int_src
        type(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int_target
        if (associated (eval%int_in1)) then
            if (eval%int_in1%get_tag () &
                == int_src%get_tag () ) then
                eval%int_in1 => int_target
            end if
        end if
        if (associated (eval%int_in2)) then
            if (eval%int_in2%get_tag () &
                == int_src%get_tag () ) then
                eval%int_in2 => int_target
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine evaluator_reassign_links_int

```



```

        call interaction_reassign_links (eval%interaction_t, int_src, int_target)
    end subroutine evaluator_reassign_links_int

```

Return flavor, momentum, and position of the first unstable particle present in the interaction.

```

<Evaluators: public>+≡
    public :: evaluator_get_unstable_particle

<Evaluators: procedures>+≡
    subroutine evaluator_get_unstable_particle (eval, flv, p, i)
        type(evaluator_t), intent(in) :: eval
        type(flavor_t), intent(out) :: flv
        type(vector4_t), intent(out) :: p
        integer, intent(out) :: i
        call interaction_get_unstable_particle (eval%interaction_t, flv, p, i)
    end subroutine evaluator_get_unstable_particle

```

### 11.3.6 Creating an evaluator: identity

The identity evaluator creates a copy of the first input evaluator; the second input is not used.

All particles link back to the input evaluator and the internal relations are copied. As evaluation does take a shortcut by cloning the matrix elements, the pairing array is not used and does not have to be set up.

```

<Evaluators: evaluator: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_identity => evaluator_init_identity

<Evaluators: procedures>+≡
    subroutine evaluator_init_identity (eval, int)
        class(evaluator_t), intent(out), target :: eval
        class(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int
        integer :: n_in, n_out, n_vir, n_tot
        integer :: i
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: map
        type(state_matrix_t), pointer :: state
        type(state_iterator_t) :: it

        eval%type = EVAL_IDENTITY
        eval%int_in1 => int
        nullify (eval%int_in2)
        n_in = int%get_n_in ()
        n_out = int%get_n_out ()
        n_vir = int%get_n_vir ()
        n_tot = int%get_n_tot ()
        call eval%interaction_t%basic_init (n_in, n_vir, n_out, &
            mask=int%get_mask (), &
            resonant=int%get_resonance_flags ())
        do i = 1, n_tot
            call eval%set_source_link (i, int, i)
        end do
        allocate (map(n_tot))
        map = [(i, i = 1, n_tot)]
    end subroutine evaluator_init_identity

```



```

call int%transfer_relations (eval, map)
state => int%get_state_matrix_ptr ()
call it%init (state)
do while (it%is_valid ())
  call eval%add_state (it%get_quantum_numbers (), &
    it%get_me_index ())
  call it%advance ()
end do
call eval%freeze ()

end subroutine evaluator_init_identity

```

### 11.3.7 Creating an evaluator: quantum number sum

This evaluator operates on the diagonal of a density matrix and sums over the quantum numbers specified by the mask. The optional argument **drop** allows to drop a particle from the resulting density matrix. The handling of virtuals is not completely sane, especially in connection with dropping particles.

When summing over matrix element entries, we keep the separation into entries and normalization (in the corresponding evaluation routine below).

*(Evaluators: evaluator: TBP)*+≡

```
procedure :: init_qn_sum => evaluator_init_qn_sum
```

*(Evaluators: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine evaluator_init_qn_sum (eval, int, qn_mask, drop)
  class(evaluator_t), intent(out), target :: eval
  class(interaction_t), target, intent(in) :: int
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn_mask
  logical, intent(in), optional, dimension(:) :: drop
  type(state_iterator_t) :: it_old, it_new
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pairing_size, pairing_target, i_new
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: map
  integer :: n_in, n_out, n_vir, n_tot, n_me_old, n_me_new
  integer :: i, j
  type(state_matrix_t), pointer :: state_new, state_old
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
  logical :: matched
  logical, dimension(size (qn_mask)) :: dropped
  integer :: ndropped
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: inotdropped
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: mask
  logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: resonant

  eval%type = EVAL_QN_SUM
  eval%int_in1 => int
  nullify (eval%int_in2)
  if (present (drop)) then
    dropped = drop
  else
    dropped = .false.
  end if
  ndropped = count (dropped)

```



```

n_in = int%get_n_in ()
n_out = int%get_n_out () - ndropped
n_vir = int%get_n_vir ()
n_tot = int%get_n_tot () - ndropped

allocate (inotdropped (n_tot))
i = 1
do j = 1, n_tot + ndropped
  if (dropped (j)) cycle
  inotdropped(i) = j
  i = i + 1
end do

allocate (mask(n_tot + ndropped))
mask = int%get_mask ()
allocate (resonant(n_tot + ndropped))
resonant = int%get_resonance_flags ()
call eval%interaction_t%basic_init (n_in, n_vir, n_out, &
  mask = mask(inotdropped) .or. qn_mask(inotdropped), &
  resonant = resonant(inotdropped))
i = 1
do j = 1, n_tot + ndropped
  if (dropped(j)) cycle
  call eval%set_source_link (i, int, j)
  i = i + 1
end do
allocate (map(n_tot + ndropped))
i = 1
do j = 1, n_tot + ndropped
  if (dropped (j)) then
    map(j) = 0
  else
    map(j) = i
    i = i + 1
  end if
end do
call int%transfer_relations (eval, map)

n_me_old = int%get_n_matrix_elements ()
allocate (pairing_size (n_me_old), source = 0)
allocate (pairing_target (n_me_old), source = 0)
pairing_size = 0
state_old => int%get_state_matrix_ptr ()
state_new => eval%get_state_matrix_ptr ()
call it_old%init (state_old)
allocate (qn(n_tot + ndropped))
do while (it_old%is_valid ())
  qn = it_old%get_quantum_numbers ()
  if (.not. all (qn%are_diagonal ())) then
    call it_old%advance ()
    cycle
  end if
  matched = .false.

```



```

call it_new%init (state_new)
if (eval%get_n_matrix_elements () > 0) then
  do while (it_new%is_valid ())
    if (all (qn(inotdropped) .match. &
      it_new%get_quantum_numbers ())) &
    then
      matched = .true.
      i = it_new%get_me_index ()
      exit
    end if
    call it_new%advance ()
  end do
end if
if (.not. matched) then
  call eval%add_state (qn(inotdropped))
  i = eval%get_n_matrix_elements ()
end if
pairing_size(i) = pairing_size(i) + 1
pairing_target(it_old%get_me_index ()) = i
call it_old%advance ()
end do
call eval%freeze ()

n_me_new = eval%get_n_matrix_elements ()
allocate (eval%pairing_array (n_me_new))
do i = 1, n_me_new
  call pairing_array_init (eval%pairing_array(i), &
    pairing_size(i), .false., .false.)
end do

allocate (i_new (n_me_new), source = 0)
do i = 1, n_me_old
  j = pairing_target(i)
  if (j > 0) then
    i_new(j) = i_new(j) + 1
    eval%pairing_array(j)%i1(i_new(j)) = i
  end if
end do

end subroutine evaluator_init_qn_sum

```

### 11.3.8 Evaluation

When the input interactions (which are pointed to in the pairings stored within the evaluator) are filled with values, we can activate the evaluator, i.e., calculate the result values which are stored in the interaction.

The evaluation of matrix elements can be done in parallel. A `forall` construct is not appropriate, however. We would need `do concurrent` here. Nevertheless, the evaluation functions are marked as `pure`.

*(Evaluators: evaluator: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: evaluate => evaluator_evaluate
```



```

⟨Evaluators: procedures⟩+=
subroutine evaluator_evaluate (eval)
  class(evaluator_t), intent(inout), target :: eval
  integer :: i
  select case (eval%type)
  case (EVAL_PRODUCT)
    do i = 1, size(eval%pairing_array)
      call eval%evaluate_product (i, &
        eval%int_in1, eval%int_in2, &
        eval%pairing_array(i)%i1, eval%pairing_array(i)%i2)
    end do
  case (EVAL_SQUARE_WITH_COLOR_FACTORS)
    do i = 1, size(eval%pairing_array)
      call eval%evaluate_product_cf (i, &
        eval%int_in1, eval%int_in1, &
        eval%pairing_array(i)%i1, eval%pairing_array(i)%i2, &
        eval%pairing_array(i)%factor)
    end do
  case (EVAL_SQUARED_FLOWS)
    do i = 1, size(eval%pairing_array)
      call eval%evaluate_square_c (i, &
        eval%int_in1, &
        eval%pairing_array(i)%i1)
    end do
  case (EVAL_COLOR_CONTRACTION)
    do i = 1, size(eval%pairing_array)
      call eval%evaluate_sum (i, &
        eval%int_in1, &
        eval%pairing_array(i)%i1)
    end do
  case (EVAL_IDENTITY)
    call eval%set_matrix_element (eval%int_in1)
  case (EVAL_QN_SUM)
    do i = 1, size (eval%pairing_array)
      call eval%evaluate_me_sum (i, &
        eval%int_in1, eval%pairing_array(i)%i1)
      call eval%set_norm (eval%int_in1%get_norm ())
    end do
  end select
end subroutine evaluator_evaluate

```

### 11.3.9 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

⟨evaluators_ut.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

```

```

module evaluators_ut
  use unit_tests
  use evaluators_uti

```

```

  ⟨Standard module head⟩

```



```

    <Evaluators: public test>

contains

    <Evaluators: test driver>

end module evaluators_ut
<evaluators.uti.f90>≡
    <File header>

module evaluators_uti

    <Use kinds>
    use lorentz
    use flavors
    use colors
    use helicities
    use quantum_numbers
    use interactions
    use model_data

    use evaluators

    <Standard module head>

    <Evaluators: test declarations>

contains

    <Evaluators: tests>

end module evaluators_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<Evaluators: public test>≡
    public :: evaluator_test
<Evaluators: test driver>≡
    subroutine evaluator_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Evaluators: execute tests>
end subroutine evaluator_test

```

Test: Create two interactions. The interactions are twofold connected. The first connection has a helicity index that is kept, the second connection has a helicity index that is summed over. Concatenate the interactions in an evaluator, which thus contains a result interaction. Fill the input interactions with values, activate the evaluator and print the result.

```

<Evaluators: execute tests>≡
    call test (evaluator_1, "evaluator_1", &
        "check evaluators (1)", &
        u, results)

```



```

<Evaluators: test declarations>≡
    public :: evaluator_1

<Evaluators: tests>≡
    subroutine evaluator_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(interaction_t), target :: int_qqtt, int_tbw, int1, int2
        type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
        type(color_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: col
        type(helicity_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: hel
        type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
        integer :: f, c, h1, h2, h3
        type(vector4_t), dimension(4) :: p
        type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: q
        type(quantum_numbers_mask_t) :: qn_mask_conn
        type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn_mask2
        type(evaluator_t), target :: eval, eval2, eval3

        call model%init_sm_test ()

        write (u, "(A)")    "*** Evaluator for matrix product"
        write (u, "(A)")    "***   Construct interaction for qq -> tt"
        write (u, "(A)")
        call int_qqtt%basic_init (2, 0, 2, set_relations=.true.)
        allocate (flv (4), col (4), hel (4), qn (4))
        allocate (qn_mask2 (4))
        do c = 1, 2
            select case (c)
            case (1)
                call col%init_col_acl ([1, 0, 1, 0], [0, 2, 0, 2])
            case (2)
                call col%init_col_acl ([1, 0, 2, 0], [0, 1, 0, 2])
            end select
            do f = 1, 2
                call flv%init ([f, -f, 6, -6], model)
                do h1 = -1, 1, 2
                    call hel(3)%init (h1)
                    do h2 = -1, 1, 2
                        call hel(4)%init (h2)
                        call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
                        call int_qqtt%add_state (qn)
                    end do
                end do
            end do
        end do
        call int_qqtt%freeze ()
        deallocate (flv, col, hel, qn)
        write (u, "(A)")    "***   Construct interaction for t -> bW"
        call int_tbw%basic_init (1, 0, 2, set_relations=.true.)
        allocate (flv (3), col (3), hel (3), qn (3))
        call flv%init ([6, 5, 24], model)
        call col%init_col_acl ([1, 1, 0], [0, 0, 0])
        do h1 = -1, 1, 2
            call hel(1)%init (h1)
        end do
    end subroutine evaluator_1

```



```

do h2 = -1, 1, 2
  call hel(2)%init (h2)
do h3 = -1, 1
  call hel(3)%init (h3)
  call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
  call int_tbw%add_state (qn)
end do
end do
end do
call int_tbw%freeze ()
deallocate (flv, col, hel, qn)
write (u, "(A)")  "***  Link interactions"
call int_tbw%set_source_link (1, int_qqtt, 3)
qn_mask_conn = quantum_numbers_mask (.false.,.false.,.true.)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "***  Show input"
call int_qqtt%basic_write (unit = u)
write (u, "(A)")
call int_tbw%basic_write (unit = u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "***  Evaluate product"
call eval%init_product (int_qqtt, int_tbw, qn_mask_conn)
call eval%write (unit = u)

call int1%basic_init (2, 0, 2, set_relations=.true.)
call int2%basic_init (1, 0, 2, set_relations=.true.)
p(1) = vector4_moving (1000._default, 1000._default, 3)
p(2) = vector4_moving (200._default, 200._default, 2)
p(3) = vector4_moving (100._default, 200._default, 1)
p(4) = p(1) - p(2) - p(3)
call int1%set_momenta (p)
q(1) = vector4_moving (50._default,-50._default, 3)
q(2) = p(2) + p(4) - q(1)
call int2%set_momenta (q, outgoing=.true.)
call int1%set_matrix_element ([ (2._default,0._default), &
  (4._default,1._default), (-3._default,0._default)])
call int2%set_matrix_element ([ (-3._default,0._default), &
  (0._default,1._default), (1._default,2._default)])
call eval%receive_momenta ()
call eval%evaluate ()
call int1%basic_write (unit = u)
write (u, "(A)")
call int2%basic_write (unit = u)
write (u, "(A)")
call eval%write (unit = u)
write (u, "(A)")
call int1%final ()
call int2%final ()
call eval%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*** Evaluator for matrix square"
allocate (flv(4), col(4), qn(4))
call int1%basic_init (2, 0, 2, set_relations=.true.)

```



```

call flv%init ([1, -1, 21, 21], model)
call col(1)%init ([1])
call col(2)%init ([-2])
call col(3)%init ([2, -3])
call col(4)%init ([3, -1])
call qn%init (flv, col)
call int1%add_state (qn)
call col(3)%init ([3, -1])
call col(4)%init ([2, -3])
call qn%init (flv, col)
call int1%add_state (qn)
call col(3)%init ([2, -1])
call col(4)%init (.true.)
call qn%init (flv, col)
call int1%add_state (qn)
call int1%freeze ()
! [qn_mask2 not set since default is false]
call eval%init_square (int1, qn_mask2, nc=3)
call eval2%init_square_nondiag (int1, qn_mask2)
qn_mask2 = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .true., .true.)
call eval3%init_square_diag (eval, qn_mask2)
call int1%set_matrix_element &
  ((2._default,0._default), &
   (4._default,1._default), (-3._default,0._default))]
call int1%set_momenta (p)
call int1%basic_write (unit = u)
write (u, "(A)")
call eval%receive_momenta ()
call eval%evaluate ()
call eval%write (unit = u)
write (u, "(A)")
call eval2%receive_momenta ()
call eval2%evaluate ()
call eval2%write (unit = u)
write (u, "(A)")
call eval3%receive_momenta ()
call eval3%evaluate ()
call eval3%write (unit = u)
call int1%final ()
call eval%final ()
call eval2%final ()
call eval3%final ()

call model%final ()
end subroutine evaluator_1

```

```

<Evaluators: execute tests>+≡
call test (evaluator_2, "evaluator_2", &
  "check evaluators (2)", &
  u, results)

```

```

<Evaluators: test declarations>+≡
public :: evaluator_2

```

```

<Evaluators: tests>+≡

```



```

subroutine evaluator_2 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(model_data_t), target :: model
  type(interaction_t), target :: int
  integer :: h1, h2, h3, h4
  type(helicity_t), dimension(4) :: hel
  type(color_t), dimension(4) :: col
  type(flavor_t), dimension(4) :: flv
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(4) :: qn
  type(vector4_t), dimension(4) :: p
  type(evaluator_t) :: eval
  integer :: i

  call model%init_sm_test ()

  write (u, "(A)") "*** Creating interaction for e+ e- -> W+ W-"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call flv%init ([11, -11, 24, -24], model)
  do i = 1, 4
    call col(i)%init ()
  end do
  call int%basic_init (2, 0, 2, set_relations=.true.)
  do h1 = -1, 1, 2
    call hel(1)%init (h1)
    do h2 = -1, 1, 2
      call hel(2)%init (h2)
      do h3 = -1, 1
        call hel(3)%init (h3)
        do h4 = -1, 1
          call hel(4)%init (h4)
          call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
          call int%add_state (qn)
        end do
      end do
    end do
  end do
  call int%freeze ()
  call int%set_matrix_element &
    ([ (cmplx (i, kind=default), i = 1, 36)])
  p(1) = vector4_moving (1000._default, 1000._default, 3)
  p(2) = vector4_moving (1000._default, -1000._default, 3)
  p(3) = vector4_moving (1000._default, &
    sqrt (1E6_default - 80._default**2), 3)
  p(4) = p(1) + p(2) - p(3)
  call int%set_momenta (p)
  write (u, "(A)") "*** Setting up evaluator"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call eval%init_identity (int)
  write (u, "(A)") "*** Transferring momenta and evaluating"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call eval%receive_momenta ()

```



```

call eval%evaluate ()
write (u, "(A)") "*****"
write (u, "(A)") "  Interaction dump"
write (u, "(A)") "*****"
call int%basic_write (unit = u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "*****"
write (u, "(A)") "  Evaluator dump"
write (u, "(A)") "*****"
call eval%write (unit = u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "*** cleaning up"
call int%final ()
call eval%final ()

call model%final ()
end subroutine evaluator_2

```

*<Evaluators: execute tests>+≡*

```

call test (evaluator_3, "evaluator_3", &
  "check evaluators (3)", &
  u, results)

```

*<Evaluators: test declarations>+≡*

```

public :: evaluator_3

```

*<Evaluators: tests>+≡*

```

subroutine evaluator_3 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(model_data_t), target :: model
  type(interaction_t), target :: int
  integer :: h1, h2, h3, h4
  type(helicity_t), dimension(4) :: hel
  type(color_t), dimension(4) :: col
  type(flavor_t), dimension(4) :: flv1, flv2
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(4) :: qn
  type(vector4_t), dimension(4) :: p
  type(evaluator_t) :: eval1, eval2, eval3
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(4) :: qn_mask
  integer :: i

  call model%init_sm_test ()

  write (u, "(A)") "*** Creating interaction for e+/mu+ e-/mu- -> W+ W-"
  call flv1%init ([11, -11, 24, -24], model)
  call flv2%init ([13, -13, 24, -24], model)
  do i = 1, 4
    call col (i)%init ()
  end do
  call int%basic_init (2, 0, 2, set_relations=.true.)
  do h1 = -1, 1, 2
    call hel(1)%init (h1)
    do h2 = -1, 1, 2
      call hel(2)%init (h2)
      do h3 = -1, 1

```



```

        call hel(3)%init (h3)
        do h4 = -1, 1
            call hel(4)%init (h4)
            call qn%init (flv1, col, hel)
            call int%add_state (qn)
            call qn%init (flv2, col, hel)
            call int%add_state (qn)
        end do
    end do
end do
call int%freeze ()
call int%set_matrix_element &
    ([[cplx (1, kind=default), i = 1, 72]])
p(1) = vector4_moving (1000._default, 1000._default, 3)
p(2) = vector4_moving (1000._default, -1000._default, 3)
p(3) = vector4_moving (1000._default, &
    sqrt (1E6_default - 80._default**2), 3)
p(4) = p(1) + p(2) - p(3)
call int%set_momenta (p)
write (u, "(A)")  "*** Setting up evaluators"
call qn_mask%init (.false., .true., .true.)
call eval1%init_qn_sum (int, qn_mask)
call qn_mask%init (.true., .true., .true.)
call eval2%init_qn_sum (int, qn_mask)
call qn_mask%init (.false., .true., .false.)
call eval3%init_qn_sum (int, qn_mask, &
    [.false., .false., .false., .true.])
write (u, "(A)")  "*** Transferring momenta and evaluating"
call eval1%receive_momenta ()
call eval1%evaluate ()
call eval2%receive_momenta ()
call eval2%evaluate ()
call eval3%receive_momenta ()
call eval3%evaluate ()
write (u, "(A)")  "*****"
write (u, "(A)")  "  Interaction dump"
write (u, "(A)")  "*****"
call int%basic_write (unit = u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*****"
write (u, "(A)")  "  Evaluator dump --- spin sum"
write (u, "(A)")  "*****"
call eval1%write (unit = u)
call eval1%basic_write (unit = u)
write (u, "(A)")  "*****"
write (u, "(A)")  "  Evaluator dump --- spin / flavor sum"
write (u, "(A)")  "*****"
call eval2%write (unit = u)
call eval2%basic_write (unit = u)
write (u, "(A)")  "*****"
write (u, "(A)")  "  Evaluator dump --- flavor sum, drop last W"
write (u, "(A)")  "*****"
call eval3%write (unit = u)

```



```

call eval3%basic_write (unit = u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*** cleaning up"
call int%final ()
call eval1%final ()
call eval2%final ()
call eval3%final ()

call model%final ()
end subroutine evaluator_3

```

This test evaluates a product with different quantum-number masks and filters for the linked entry.

```

<Evaluators: execute tests>+≡
call test (evaluator_4, "evaluator_4", &
  "check evaluator product with filter", &
  u, results)

<Evaluators: test declarations>+≡
public :: evaluator_4

<Evaluators: tests>+≡
subroutine evaluator_4 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(model_data_t), target :: model
  type(interaction_t), target :: int1, int2
  integer :: h1, h2, h3
  type(helicity_t), dimension(3) :: hel
  type(color_t), dimension(3) :: col
  type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv1, flv2
  type(flavor_t), dimension(3) :: flv3, flv4
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(3) :: qn
  type(evaluator_t) :: eval1, eval2, eval3, eval4
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t) :: qn_mask
  type(flavor_t) :: flv_filter
  type(helicity_t) :: hel_filter
  type(color_t) :: col_filter
  type(quantum_numbers_t) :: qn_filter
  integer :: i

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: evaluator_4"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test evaluator products &
    &with mask and filter"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call model%init_sm_test ()

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Creating interaction for e- -> W+/Z"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call flv1%init ([11, 24], model)
  call flv2%init ([11, 23], model)
  do i = 1, 3
    call col(i)%init ()
  end do

```



```

call int1%basic_init (1, 0, 1, set_relations=.true.)
do h1 = -1, 1, 2
  call hel(1)%init (h1)
  do h2 = -1, 1
    call hel(2)%init (h2)
    call qn(:2)%init (flv1, col(:2), hel(:2))
    call int1%add_state (qn(:2))
    call qn(:2)%init (flv2, col(:2), hel(:2))
    call int1%add_state (qn(:2))
  end do
end do
call int1%freeze ()
call int1%basic_write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Creating interaction for W+/Z -> u ubar/dbar"
write (u, "(A)")

call flv3%init ([24, 2, -1], model)
call flv4%init ([23, 2, -2], model)

call int2%basic_init (1, 0, 2, set_relations=.true.)
do h1 = -1, 1
  call hel(1)%init (h1)
  do h2 = -1, 1, 2
    call hel(2)%init (h2)
    do h3 = -1, 1, 2
      call hel(3)%init (h3)
      call qn(:3)%init (flv3, col(:3), hel(:3))
      call int2%add_state (qn(:3))
      call qn(:3)%init (flv4, col(:3), hel(:3))
      call int2%add_state (qn(:3))
    end do
  end do
end do
call int2%freeze ()

call int2%set_source_link (1, int1, 2)
call int2%basic_write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Product evaluator"
write (u, "(A)")

call qn_mask%init (.false., .false., .false.)
call eval1%init_product (int1, int2, qn_mask_conn = qn_mask)
call eval1%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Product evaluator with helicity mask"
write (u, "(A)")

call qn_mask%init (.false., .false., .true.)
call eval2%init_product (int1, int2, qn_mask_conn = qn_mask)

```



```

call eval2%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Product with flavor filter and helicity mask"
write (u, "(A)")

call qn_mask%init (.false., .false., .true.)
call flv_filter%init (24, model)
call hel_filter%init ()
call col_filter%init ()
call qn_filter%init (flv_filter, col_filter, hel_filter)
call eval3%init_product (int1, int2, &
    qn_mask_conn = qn_mask, qn_filter_conn = qn_filter)
call eval3%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Product with helicity filter and mask"
write (u, "(A)")

call qn_mask%init (.false., .false., .true.)
call flv_filter%init ()
call hel_filter%init (0)
call col_filter%init ()
call qn_filter%init (flv_filter, col_filter, hel_filter)
call eval4%init_product (int1, int2, &
    qn_mask_conn = qn_mask, qn_filter_conn = qn_filter)
call eval4%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eval1%final ()
call eval2%final ()
call eval3%final ()
call eval4%final ()

call int1%final ()
call int2%final ()

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: evaluator_4"

end subroutine evaluator_4

```



## Chapter 12

# Sindarin Built-In Types

Here, we define a couple of types and objects which are useful both internally for WHIZARD, and visible to the user, so they correspond to Sindarin types.

**particle\_specifiers** Expressions for particles and particle alternatives, involving particle names.

**pdg\_arrays** Integer (PDG) codes for particles. Useful for particle aliases (e.g., 'quark' for  $u, d, s$  etc.).

**jets** Define (pseudo)jets as objects. Functional only if the **fastjet** library is linked. (This may change in the future.)

**subevents** Particle collections built from event records, for use in analysis and other Sindarin expressions

**analysis** Observables, histograms, and plots.

### 12.1 Particle Specifiers

In this module we introduce a type for specifying a particle or particle alternative. In addition to the particle specifiers (strings separated by colons), the type contains an optional flag **polarized** and a string **decay**. If the **polarized** flag is set, particle polarization information should be kept when generating events for this process. If the **decay** string is set, it is the ID of a decay process which should be applied to this particle when generating events.

In input/output form, the **polarized** flag is indicated by an asterisk (\*) in brackets, and the **decay** is indicated by its ID in brackets.

The **read** and **write** procedures in this module are not type-bound but generic procedures which handle scalar and array arguments.

```
<particle_specifiers.f90>≡  
<File header>
```

```
module particle_specifiers
```

```
<Use strings>
```

```
  use io_units
```

```
  use diagnostics
```



```

⟨Standard module head⟩

⟨Particle specifiers: public⟩

⟨Particle specifiers: types⟩

⟨Particle specifiers: interfaces⟩

contains

⟨Particle specifiers: procedures⟩

end module particle_specifiers

```

### 12.1.1 Base type

This is an abstract type which can hold a single particle or an expression.

```

⟨Particle specifiers: types⟩≡
  type, abstract :: prt_spec_expr_t
  contains
    ⟨Particle specifiers: prt spec expr: TBP⟩
  end type prt_spec_expr_t

```

Output, as a string.

```

⟨Particle specifiers: prt spec expr: TBP⟩≡
  procedure (prt_spec_expr_to_string), deferred :: to_string

⟨Particle specifiers: interfaces⟩≡
  abstract interface
    function prt_spec_expr_to_string (object) result (string)
      import
        class(prt_spec_expr_t), intent(in) :: object
        type(string_t) :: string
    end function prt_spec_expr_to_string
  end interface

```

Call an `expand` method for all enclosed subexpressions (before handling the current expression).

```

⟨Particle specifiers: prt spec expr: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure (prt_spec_expr_expand_sub), deferred :: expand_sub

⟨Particle specifiers: interfaces⟩+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine prt_spec_expr_expand_sub (object)
      import
        class(prt_spec_expr_t), intent(inout) :: object
    end subroutine prt_spec_expr_expand_sub
  end interface

```



### 12.1.2 Wrapper type

This wrapper can hold a particle expression of any kind. We need it so we can make variadic arrays.

```
<Particle specifiers: public>≡
    public :: prt_expr_t
<Particle specifiers: types>+≡
    type :: prt_expr_t
        class(prt_spec_expr_t), allocatable :: x
        contains
        <Particle specifiers: prt expr: TBP>
    end type prt_expr_t
```

Output as a string: delegate.

```
<Particle specifiers: prt expr: TBP>≡
    procedure :: to_string => prt_expr_to_string
<Particle specifiers: procedures>≡
    recursive function prt_expr_to_string (object) result (string)
        class(prt_expr_t), intent(in) :: object
        type(string_t) :: string
        if (allocated (object%x)) then
            string = object%x%to_string ()
        else
            string = ""
        end if
    end function prt_expr_to_string
```

Allocate the expression as a particle specifier and copy the value.

```
<Particle specifiers: prt expr: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_spec => prt_expr_init_spec
<Particle specifiers: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prt_expr_init_spec (object, spec)
        class(prt_expr_t), intent(out) :: object
        type(prt_spec_t), intent(in) :: spec
        allocate (prt_spec_t :: object%x)
        select type (x => object%x)
        type is (prt_spec_t)
            x = spec
        end select
    end subroutine prt_expr_init_spec
```

Allocate as a list/sum and allocate for a given length

```
<Particle specifiers: prt expr: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_list => prt_expr_init_list
    procedure :: init_sum => prt_expr_init_sum
<Particle specifiers: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prt_expr_init_list (object, n)
        class(prt_expr_t), intent(out) :: object
        integer, intent(in) :: n
        allocate (prt_spec_list_t :: object%x)
```



```

        select type (x => object%x)
        type is (prt_spec_list_t)
            allocate (x%expr (n))
        end select
    end subroutine prt_expr_init_list

    subroutine prt_expr_init_sum (object, n)
        class(prt_expr_t), intent(out) :: object
        integer, intent(in) :: n
        allocate (prt_spec_sum_t :: object%x)
        select type (x => object%x)
        type is (prt_spec_sum_t)
            allocate (x%expr (n))
        end select
    end subroutine prt_expr_init_sum

```

Return the number of terms. This is unity, except if the expression is a sum.

```

<Particle specifiers: prt expr: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_n_terms => prt_expr_get_n_terms

<Particle specifiers: procedures>+≡
    function prt_expr_get_n_terms (object) result (n)
        class(prt_expr_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer :: n
        if (allocated (object%x)) then
            select type (x => object%x)
            type is (prt_spec_sum_t)
                n = size (x%expr)
            class default
                n = 1
            end select
        else
            n = 0
        end if
    end function prt_expr_get_n_terms

```

Transform one of the terms, as returned by the previous method, to an array of particle specifiers. The array has more than one entry if the selected term is a list. This makes sense only if the expression has been completely expanded, so the list contains only atoms.

```

<Particle specifiers: prt expr: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: term_to_array => prt_expr_term_to_array

<Particle specifiers: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine prt_expr_term_to_array (object, array, i)
        class(prt_expr_t), intent(in) :: object
        type(prt_spec_t), dimension(:), intent(inout), allocatable :: array
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        integer :: j
        if (allocated (array)) deallocate (array)
        select type (x => object%x)
        type is (prt_spec_t)
            allocate (array (1))
            array(1) = x

```



```

type is (prt_spec_list_t)
  allocate (array (size (x%expr)))
  do j = 1, size (array)
    select type (y => x%expr(j)%x)
      type is (prt_spec_t)
        array(j) = y
      end select
    end do
  type is (prt_spec_sum_t)
    call x%expr(i)%term_to_array (array, 1)
  end select
end subroutine prt_expr_term_to_array

```

### 12.1.3 The atomic type

The trivial case is a single particle, including optional decay and polarization attributes.

#### Definition

The particle is unstable if the **decay** array is allocated. The **polarized** flag and decays may not be set simultaneously.

```

<Particle specifiers: public>+≡
  public :: prt_spec_t

<Particle specifiers: types>+≡
  type, extends (prt_spec_expr_t) :: prt_spec_t
    private
    type(string_t) :: name
    logical :: polarized = .false.
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: decay
  contains
    <Particle specifiers: prt spec: TBP>
  end type prt_spec_t

```

#### I/O

Output. Old-style subroutines.

```

<Particle specifiers: public>+≡
  public :: prt_spec_write

<Particle specifiers: interfaces>+≡
  interface prt_spec_write
    module procedure prt_spec_write1
    module procedure prt_spec_write2
  end interface prt_spec_write

<Particle specifiers: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prt_spec_write1 (object, unit, advance)
    type(prt_spec_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    character(len=*), intent(in), optional :: advance

```



```

character(3) :: adv
integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (unit)
adv = "yes"; if (present (advance)) adv = advance
write (u, "(A)", advance = adv) char (object%to_string ())
end subroutine prt_spec_write1

```

Write an array as a list of particle specifiers.

```

<Particle specifiers: procedures>+≡
subroutine prt_spec_write2 (prt_spec, unit, advance)
  type(prt_spec_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_spec
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  character(len=*), intent(in), optional :: advance
  character(3) :: adv
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  adv = "yes"; if (present (advance)) adv = advance
  do i = 1, size (prt_spec)
    if (i > 1) write (u, "(A)", advance="no") " ", "
    call prt_spec_write (prt_spec(i), u, advance="no")
  end do
  write (u, "(A)", advance = adv)
end subroutine prt_spec_write2

```

Read. Input may be string or array of strings.

```

<Particle specifiers: public>+≡
public :: prt_spec_read

<Particle specifiers: interfaces>+≡
interface prt_spec_read
  module procedure prt_spec_read1
  module procedure prt_spec_read2
end interface prt_spec_read

```

Read a single particle specifier

```

<Particle specifiers: procedures>+≡
pure subroutine prt_spec_read1 (prt_spec, string)
  type(prt_spec_t), intent(out) :: prt_spec
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: string
  type(string_t) :: arg, buffer
  integer :: b1, b2, c, n, i
  b1 = scan (string, "(")
  b2 = scan (string, ")")
  if (b1 == 0) then
    prt_spec%name = trim (adjustl (string))
  else
    prt_spec%name = trim (adjustl (extract (string, 1, b1-1)))
    arg = trim (adjustl (extract (string, b1+1, b2-1)))
    if (arg == "*") then
      prt_spec%polarized = .true.
    else
      n = 0
      buffer = arg
      do

```



```

        if (verify (buffer, " ") == 0) exit
        n = n + 1
        c = scan (buffer, "+")
        if (c == 0) exit
        buffer = extract (buffer, c+1)
    end do
    allocate (prt_spec%decay (n))
    buffer = arg
    do i = 1, n
        c = scan (buffer, "+")
        if (c == 0) c = len (buffer) + 1
        prt_spec%decay(i) = trim (adjustl (extract (buffer, 1, c-1)))
        buffer = extract (buffer, c+1)
    end do
end if
end if
end subroutine prt_spec_read1

```

Read a particle specifier array, given as a single string. The array is allocated to the correct size.

*(Particle specifiers: procedures)+≡*

```

pure subroutine prt_spec_read2 (prt_spec, string)
    type(prt_spec_t), dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable :: prt_spec
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: string
    type(string_t) :: buffer
    integer :: c, i, n
    n = 0
    buffer = string
    do
        n = n + 1
        c = scan (buffer, ",")
        if (c == 0) exit
        buffer = extract (buffer, c+1)
    end do
    allocate (prt_spec (n))
    buffer = string
    do i = 1, size (prt_spec)
        c = scan (buffer, ",")
        if (c == 0) c = len (buffer) + 1
        call prt_spec_read (prt_spec(i), &
            trim (adjustl (extract (buffer, 1, c-1))))
        buffer = extract (buffer, c+1)
    end do
end subroutine prt_spec_read2

```

## Constructor

Initialize a particle specifier.

*(Particle specifiers: public)+≡*

```
public :: new_prt_spec
```

*(Particle specifiers: interfaces)+≡*



```

interface new_prt_spec
  module procedure new_prt_spec
  module procedure new_prt_spec_polarized
  module procedure new_prt_spec_unstable
end interface new_prt_spec

<Particle specifiers: procedures>+≡
elemental function new_prt_spec (name) result (prt_spec)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  type(prt_spec_t) :: prt_spec
  prt_spec%name = name
end function new_prt_spec

elemental function new_prt_spec_polarized (name, polarized) result (prt_spec)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  logical, intent(in) :: polarized
  type(prt_spec_t) :: prt_spec
  prt_spec%name = name
  prt_spec%polarized = polarized
end function new_prt_spec_polarized

pure function new_prt_spec_unstable (name, decay) result (prt_spec)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: decay
  type(prt_spec_t) :: prt_spec
  prt_spec%name = name
  allocate (prt_spec%decay (size (decay)))
  prt_spec%decay = decay
end function new_prt_spec_unstable

```

## Access Methods

Return the particle name without qualifiers

```

<Particle specifiers: prt spec: TBP>≡
  procedure :: get_name => prt_spec_get_name

<Particle specifiers: procedures>+≡
  elemental function prt_spec_get_name (prt_spec) result (name)
    class(prt_spec_t), intent(in) :: prt_spec
    type(string_t) :: name
    name = prt_spec%name
  end function prt_spec_get_name

```

Return the name with qualifiers

```

<Particle specifiers: prt spec: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: to_string => prt_spec_to_string

<Particle specifiers: procedures>+≡
  function prt_spec_to_string (object) result (string)
    class(prt_spec_t), intent(in) :: object
    type(string_t) :: string
    integer :: i
    string = object%name
  end function prt_spec_to_string

```



```

if (allocated (object%decay)) then
  string = string // "("
  do i = 1, size (object%decay)
    if (i > 1) string = string // " + "
    string = string // object%decay(i)
  end do
  string = string // ")"
else if (object%polarized) then
  string = string // "(*)"
end if
end function prt_spec_to_string

```

Return the polarization flag

```

⟨Particle specifiers: prt spec: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: is_polarized => prt_spec_is_polarized

⟨Particle specifiers: procedures⟩+≡
  elemental function prt_spec_is_polarized (prt_spec) result (flag)
    class(prt_spec_t), intent(in) :: prt_spec
    logical :: flag
    flag = prt_spec%polarized
  end function prt_spec_is_polarized

```

The particle is unstable if there is a decay array.

```

⟨Particle specifiers: prt spec: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: is_unstable => prt_spec_is_unstable

⟨Particle specifiers: procedures⟩+≡
  elemental function prt_spec_is_unstable (prt_spec) result (flag)
    class(prt_spec_t), intent(in) :: prt_spec
    logical :: flag
    flag = allocated (prt_spec%decay)
  end function prt_spec_is_unstable

```

Return the number of decay channels

```

⟨Particle specifiers: prt spec: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: get_n_decays => prt_spec_get_n_decays

⟨Particle specifiers: procedures⟩+≡
  elemental function prt_spec_get_n_decays (prt_spec) result (n)
    class(prt_spec_t), intent(in) :: prt_spec
    integer :: n
    if (allocated (prt_spec%decay)) then
      n = size (prt_spec%decay)
    else
      n = 0
    end if
  end function prt_spec_get_n_decays

```

Return the decay channels

```

⟨Particle specifiers: prt spec: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: get_decays => prt_spec_get_decays

```



```

<Particle specifiers: procedures>+≡
subroutine prt_spec_get_decays (prt_spec, decay)
  class(prt_spec_t), intent(in) :: prt_spec
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: decay
  if (allocated (prt_spec%decay)) then
    allocate (decay (size (prt_spec%decay)))
    decay = prt_spec%decay
  else
    allocate (decay (0))
  end if
end subroutine prt_spec_get_decays

```

## Miscellaneous

There is nothing to expand here:

```

<Particle specifiers: prt spec: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: expand_sub => prt_spec_expand_sub

<Particle specifiers: procedures>+≡
subroutine prt_spec_expand_sub (object)
  class(prt_spec_t), intent(inout) :: object
end subroutine prt_spec_expand_sub

```

### 12.1.4 List

A list of particle specifiers, indicating, e.g., the final state of a process.

```

<Particle specifiers: public>+≡
  public :: prt_spec_list_t

<Particle specifiers: types>+≡
  type, extends (prt_spec_expr_t) :: prt_spec_list_t
    type(prt_spec_expr_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: expr
    contains
    <Particle specifiers: prt spec list: TBP>
  end type prt_spec_list_t

```

Output: Concatenate the components. Insert brackets if the component is also a list. The components of the `expr` array, if any, should all be filled.

```

<Particle specifiers: prt spec list: TBP>≡
  procedure :: to_string => prt_spec_list_to_string

<Particle specifiers: procedures>+≡
recursive function prt_spec_list_to_string (object) result (string)
  class(prt_spec_list_t), intent(in) :: object
  type(string_t) :: string
  integer :: i
  string = ""
  if (allocated (object%expr)) then
    do i = 1, size (object%expr)
      if (i > 1) string = string // ", "
      select type (x => object%expr(i)%x)

```



```

        type is (prt_spec_list_t)
        string = string // "(" // x%to_string () // ")"
    class default
        string = string // x%to_string ()
    end select
end do
end if
end function prt_spec_list_to_string

```

Flatten: if there is a subexpression which is also a list, include the components as direct members of the current list.

```

⟨Particle specifiers: prt spec list: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: flatten => prt_spec_list_flatten

⟨Particle specifiers: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine prt_spec_list_flatten (object)
        class(prt_spec_list_t), intent(inout) :: object
        type(prt_expr_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: tmp_expr
        integer :: i, n_flat, i_flat
        n_flat = 0
        do i = 1, size (object%expr)
            select type (y => object%expr(i)%x)
            type is (prt_spec_list_t)
                n_flat = n_flat + size (y%expr)
            class default
                n_flat = n_flat + 1
            end select
        end do
        if (n_flat > size (object%expr)) then
            allocate (tmp_expr (n_flat))
            i_flat = 0
            do i = 1, size (object%expr)
                select type (y => object%expr(i)%x)
                type is (prt_spec_list_t)
                    tmp_expr (i_flat + 1 : i_flat + size (y%expr)) = y%expr
                    i_flat = i_flat + size (y%expr)
                class default
                    tmp_expr (i_flat + 1) = object%expr(i)
                    i_flat = i_flat + 1
                end select
            end do
        end if
        if (allocated (tmp_expr)) &
            call move_alloc (from = tmp_expr, to = object%expr)
    end subroutine prt_spec_list_flatten

```

Convert a list of sums into a sum of lists. (Subexpressions which are not sums are left untouched.)

```

⟨Particle specifiers: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine distribute_prt_spec_list (object)
        class(prt_spec_expr_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: object
        class(prt_spec_expr_t), allocatable :: new_object
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: n, ii

```



```

integer :: k, n_expr, n_terms, i_term
select type (object)
type is (prt_spec_list_t)
  n_expr = size (object%expr)
  allocate (n (n_expr), source = 1)
  allocate (ii (n_expr), source = 1)
  do k = 1, size (object%expr)
    select type (y => object%expr(k)%x)
    type is (prt_spec_sum_t)
      n(k) = size (y%expr)
    end select
  end do
  n_terms = product (n)
  if (n_terms > 1) then
    allocate (prt_spec_sum_t :: new_object)
    select type (new_object)
    type is (prt_spec_sum_t)
      allocate (new_object%expr (n_terms))
      do i_term = 1, n_terms
        allocate (prt_spec_list_t :: new_object%expr(i_term)%x)
        select type (x => new_object%expr(i_term)%x)
        type is (prt_spec_list_t)
          allocate (x%expr (n_expr))
          do k = 1, n_expr
            select type (y => object%expr(k)%x)
            type is (prt_spec_sum_t)
              x%expr(k) = y%expr(ii(k))
            class default
              x%expr(k) = object%expr(k)
            end select
          end do
        end select
      INCR_INDEX: do k = n_expr, 1, -1
        if (ii(k) < n(k)) then
          ii(k) = ii(k) + 1
          exit INCR_INDEX
        else
          ii(k) = 1
        end if
      end do INCR_INDEX
    end do
  end select
end if
end select
if (allocated (new_object)) call move_alloc (from = new_object, to = object)
end subroutine distribute_prt_spec_list

```

Apply expand to all components of the list.

```

<Particle specifiers: prt spec list: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: expand_sub => prt_spec_list_expand_sub

<Particle specifiers: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine prt_spec_list_expand_sub (object)
    class(prt_spec_list_t), intent(inout) :: object

```



```

integer :: i
if (allocated (object%expr)) then
  do i = 1, size (object%expr)
    call object%expr(i)%expand ()
  end do
end if
end subroutine prt_spec_list_expand_sub

```

### 12.1.5 Sum

A sum of particle specifiers, indicating, e.g., a sum of final states.

```

⟨Particle specifiers: public⟩+≡
  public :: prt_spec_sum_t

⟨Particle specifiers: types⟩+≡
  type, extends (prt_spec_expr_t) :: prt_spec_sum_t
    type(prt_expr_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: expr
  contains
    ⟨Particle specifiers: prt spec sum: TBP⟩
  end type prt_spec_sum_t

```

Output: Concatenate the components. Insert brackets if the component is a list or also a sum. The components of the `expr` array, if any, should all be filled.

```

⟨Particle specifiers: prt spec sum: TBP⟩≡
  procedure :: to_string => prt_spec_sum_to_string

⟨Particle specifiers: procedures⟩+≡
  recursive function prt_spec_sum_to_string (object) result (string)
    class(prt_spec_sum_t), intent(in) :: object
    type(string_t) :: string
    integer :: i
    string = ""
    if (allocated (object%expr)) then
      do i = 1, size (object%expr)
        if (i > 1) string = string // " + "
        select type (x => object%expr(i)%x)
          type is (prt_spec_list_t)
            string = string // "(" // x%to_string () // ")"
          type is (prt_spec_sum_t)
            string = string // "(" // x%to_string () // ")"
          class default
            string = string // x%to_string ()
        end select
      end do
    end if
  end function prt_spec_sum_to_string

```

Flatten: if there is a subexpression which is also a sum, include the components as direct members of the current sum.

This is identical to `prt_spec_list_flatten` above, except for the type.

```

⟨Particle specifiers: prt spec sum: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: flatten => prt_spec_sum_flatten

```



*<Particle specifiers: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine prt_spec_sum_flatten (object)
  class(prt_spec_sum_t), intent(inout) :: object
  type(prt_expr_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: tmp_expr
  integer :: i, n_flat, i_flat
  n_flat = 0
  do i = 1, size (object%expr)
    select type (y => object%expr(i)%x)
      type is (prt_spec_sum_t)
        n_flat = n_flat + size (y%expr)
      class default
        n_flat = n_flat + 1
    end select
  end do
  if (n_flat > size (object%expr)) then
    allocate (tmp_expr (n_flat))
    i_flat = 0
    do i = 1, size (object%expr)
      select type (y => object%expr(i)%x)
        type is (prt_spec_sum_t)
          tmp_expr (i_flat + 1 : i_flat + size (y%expr)) = y%expr
          i_flat = i_flat + size (y%expr)
        class default
          tmp_expr (i_flat + 1) = object%expr(i)
          i_flat = i_flat + 1
        end select
      end do
    end if
    if (allocated (tmp_expr)) &
      call move_alloc (from = tmp_expr, to = object%expr)
  end subroutine prt_spec_sum_flatten

```

Apply expand to all terms in the sum.

*<Particle specifiers: prt spec sum: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: expand_sub => prt_spec_sum_expand_sub

```

*<Particle specifiers: procedures>+≡*

```

recursive subroutine prt_spec_sum_expand_sub (object)
  class(prt_spec_sum_t), intent(inout) :: object
  integer :: i
  if (allocated (object%expr)) then
    do i = 1, size (object%expr)
      call object%expr(i)%expand ()
    end do
  end if
end subroutine prt_spec_sum_expand_sub

```



### 12.1.6 Expression Expansion

The `expand` method transforms each particle specifier expression into a sum of lists, according to the rules

$$a, (b, c) \rightarrow a, b, c \quad (12.1)$$

$$a + (b + c) \rightarrow a + b + c \quad (12.2)$$

$$a, b + c \rightarrow (a, b) + (a, c) \quad (12.3)$$

Note that the precedence of comma and plus are opposite to this expansion, so the parentheses in the final expression are necessary.

We assume that subexpressions are filled, i.e., arrays are allocated.

```
<Particle specifiers: prt expr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: expand => prt_expr_expand

<Particle specifiers: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine prt_expr_expand (expr)
    class(prt_expr_t), intent(inout) :: expr
    if (allocated (expr%x)) then
      call distribute_prt_spec_list (expr%x)
      call expr%x%expand_sub ()
      select type (x => expr%x)
        type is (prt_spec_list_t)
          call x%flatten ()
        type is (prt_spec_sum_t)
          call x%flatten ()
      end select
    end if
  end subroutine prt_expr_expand
```

### 12.1.7 Unit Tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```
<particle_specifiers_ut.f90>≡
<File header>

  module particle_specifiers_ut
    use unit_tests
    use particle_specifiers_uti

<Standard module head>

<Particle specifiers: public test>

  contains

<Particle specifiers: test driver>

  end module particle_specifiers_ut
```



```

<particle_specifiers_util.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module particle_specifiers_util

    <Use strings>

    use particle_specifiers

    <Standard module head>

    <Particle specifiers: test declarations>

    contains

    <Particle specifiers: tests>

  end module particle_specifiers_util
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<Particle specifiers: public test>≡
  public :: particle_specifiers_test
<Particle specifiers: test driver>≡
  subroutine particle_specifiers_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Particle specifiers: execute tests>
  end subroutine particle_specifiers_test

```

## Particle specifier array

Define, read and write an array of particle specifiers.

```

<Particle specifiers: execute tests>≡
  call test (particle_specifiers_1, "particle_specifiers_1", &
    "Handle particle specifiers", &
    u, results)
<Particle specifiers: test declarations>≡
  public :: particle_specifiers_1
<Particle specifiers: tests>≡
  subroutine particle_specifiers_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(prt_spec_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_spec
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: decay
    type(string_t), dimension(0) :: no_decay
    integer :: i, j

    write (u, "(A)")  "*" Test output: particle_specifiers_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*" Purpose: Read and write a particle specifier array"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (prt_spec (5))
    prt_spec = [ &

```



```

        new_prt_spec (var_str ("a")), &
        new_prt_spec (var_str ("b"), .true.), &
        new_prt_spec (var_str ("c"), [var_str ("dec1")]), &
        new_prt_spec (var_str ("d"), [var_str ("dec1"), var_str ("dec2")]), &
        new_prt_spec (var_str ("e"), no_decay) &
    ]
do i = 1, size (prt_spec)
    write (u, "(A)") char (prt_spec(i)%to_string ())
end do
write (u, "(A)")

call prt_spec_read (prt_spec, &
    var_str (" a, b( *), c( dec1), d (dec1 + dec2 ), e()"))
call prt_spec_write (prt_spec, u)

do i = 1, size (prt_spec)
    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A,A)") char (prt_spec(i)%get_name ()), ":"
    write (u, "(A,L1)") "polarized = ", prt_spec(i)%is_polarized ()
    write (u, "(A,L1)") "unstable = ", prt_spec(i)%is_unstable ()
    write (u, "(A,I0)") "n_decays = ", prt_spec(i)%get_n_decays ()
    call prt_spec(i)%get_decays (decay)
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "decays      ="
    do j = 1, size (decay)
        write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") char (decay(j))
    end do
    write (u, "(A)")
end do

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: particle_specifiers_1"
end subroutine particle_specifiers_1

```

## Particle specifier expressions

Nested expressions (only basic particles, no decay specs).

*(Particle specifiers: execute tests)+≡*

```

call test (particle_specifiers_2, "particle_specifiers_2", &
    "Particle specifier expressions", &
    u, results)

```

*(Particle specifiers: test declarations)+≡*

```

public :: particle_specifiers_2

```

*(Particle specifiers: tests)+≡*

```

subroutine particle_specifiers_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(prt_spec_t) :: a, b, c, d, e, f
    type(prt_expr_t) :: pe1, pe2, pe3
    type(prt_expr_t) :: pe4, pe5, pe6, pe7, pe8, pe9
    integer :: i
    type(prt_spec_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pa

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: particle_specifiers_2"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "*"  Purpose: Create and display particle expressions"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "*" Basic expressions"
write (u, *)

a = new_prt_spec (var_str ("a"))
b = new_prt_spec (var_str ("b"))
c = new_prt_spec (var_str ("c"))
d = new_prt_spec (var_str ("d"))
e = new_prt_spec (var_str ("e"))
f = new_prt_spec (var_str ("f"))

call pe1%init_spec (a)
write (u, "(A)")  char (pe1%to_string ())

call pe2%init_sum (2)
select type (x => pe2%x)
type is (prt_spec_sum_t)
  call x%expr(1)%init_spec (a)
  call x%expr(2)%init_spec (b)
end select
write (u, "(A)")  char (pe2%to_string ())

call pe3%init_list (2)
select type (x => pe3%x)
type is (prt_spec_list_t)
  call x%expr(1)%init_spec (a)
  call x%expr(2)%init_spec (b)
end select
write (u, "(A)")  char (pe3%to_string ())

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "*" Nested expressions"
write (u, *)

call pe4%init_list (2)
select type (x => pe4%x)
type is (prt_spec_list_t)
  call x%expr(1)%init_sum (2)
  select type (y => x%expr(1)%x)
  type is (prt_spec_sum_t)
    call y%expr(1)%init_spec (a)
    call y%expr(2)%init_spec (b)
  end select
  call x%expr(2)%init_spec (c)
end select
write (u, "(A)")  char (pe4%to_string ())

call pe5%init_list (2)
select type (x => pe5%x)
type is (prt_spec_list_t)
  call x%expr(1)%init_list (2)
  select type (y => x%expr(1)%x)

```



```

        type is (prt_spec_list_t)
        call y%expr(1)%init_spec (a)
        call y%expr(2)%init_spec (b)
    end select
    call x%expr(2)%init_spec (c)
end select
write (u, "(A)")  char (pe5%to_string ())

call pe6%init_sum (2)
select type (x => pe6%x)
type is (prt_spec_sum_t)
    call x%expr(1)%init_spec (a)
    call x%expr(2)%init_sum (2)
    select type (y => x%expr(2)%x)
    type is (prt_spec_sum_t)
        call y%expr(1)%init_spec (b)
        call y%expr(2)%init_spec (c)
    end select
end select
write (u, "(A)")  char (pe6%to_string ())

call pe7%init_list (2)
select type (x => pe7%x)
type is (prt_spec_list_t)
    call x%expr(1)%init_sum (2)
    select type (y => x%expr(1)%x)
    type is (prt_spec_sum_t)
        call y%expr(1)%init_spec (a)
        call y%expr(2)%init_list (2)
        select type (z => y%expr(2)%x)
        type is (prt_spec_list_t)
            call z%expr(1)%init_spec (b)
            call z%expr(2)%init_spec (c)
        end select
    end select
    call x%expr(2)%init_spec (d)
end select
write (u, "(A)")  char (pe7%to_string ())

call pe8%init_sum (2)
select type (x => pe8%x)
type is (prt_spec_sum_t)
    call x%expr(1)%init_list (2)
    select type (y => x%expr(1)%x)
    type is (prt_spec_list_t)
        call y%expr(1)%init_spec (a)
        call y%expr(2)%init_spec (b)
    end select
    call x%expr(2)%init_list (2)
    select type (y => x%expr(2)%x)
    type is (prt_spec_list_t)
        call y%expr(1)%init_spec (c)
        call y%expr(2)%init_spec (d)
    end select
end select

```



```

end select
write (u, "(A)") char (pe8%to_string ())

call pe9%init_list (3)
select type (x => pe9%x)
type is (prt_spec_list_t)
    call x%expr(1)%init_sum (2)
    select type (y => x%expr(1)%x)
    type is (prt_spec_sum_t)
        call y%expr(1)%init_spec (a)
        call y%expr(2)%init_spec (b)
    end select
    call x%expr(2)%init_spec (c)
    call x%expr(3)%init_sum (3)
    select type (y => x%expr(3)%x)
    type is (prt_spec_sum_t)
        call y%expr(1)%init_spec (d)
        call y%expr(2)%init_spec (e)
        call y%expr(3)%init_spec (f)
    end select
end select
write (u, "(A)") char (pe9%to_string ())

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Expand as sum"
write (u, *)

call pe1%expand ()
write (u, "(A)") char (pe1%to_string ())

call pe4%expand ()
write (u, "(A)") char (pe4%to_string ())

call pe5%expand ()
write (u, "(A)") char (pe5%to_string ())

call pe6%expand ()
write (u, "(A)") char (pe6%to_string ())

call pe7%expand ()
write (u, "(A)") char (pe7%to_string ())

call pe8%expand ()
write (u, "(A)") char (pe8%to_string ())

call pe9%expand ()
write (u, "(A)") char (pe9%to_string ())

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Transform to arrays:"

write (u, "(A)")  "* Atomic specifier"
do i = 1, pe1%get_n_terms ()
    call pe1%term_to_array (pa, i)

```



```

        call prt_spec_write (pa, u)
    end do

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "* List"
    do i = 1, pe5%get_n_terms ()
        call pe5%term_to_array (pa, i)
        call prt_spec_write (pa, u)
    end do

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Sum of atoms"
    do i = 1, pe6%get_n_terms ()
        call pe6%term_to_array (pa, i)
        call prt_spec_write (pa, u)
    end do

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Sum of lists"
    do i = 1, pe9%get_n_terms ()
        call pe9%term_to_array (pa, i)
        call prt_spec_write (pa, u)
    end do

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: particle_specifiers_2"
end subroutine particle_specifiers_2

```

## 12.2 PDG arrays

For defining aliases, we introduce a special type which holds a set of (integer) PDG codes.

$\langle \text{pdg\_arrays.f90} \rangle \equiv$   
 $\langle \text{File header} \rangle$

module pdg\_arrays

```

    use io_units
    use sorting
    use physics_defs, only: UNDEFINED

```

$\langle \text{Standard module head} \rangle$

$\langle \text{PDG arrays: public} \rangle$

$\langle \text{PDG arrays: types} \rangle$

$\langle \text{PDG arrays: interfaces} \rangle$

contains



```
⟨PDG arrays: procedures⟩
```

```
end module pdg_arrays
```

### 12.2.1 Type definition

Using an allocatable array eliminates the need for initializer and/or finalizer.

```
⟨PDG arrays: public⟩≡
```

```
public :: pdg_array_t
```

```
⟨PDG arrays: types⟩≡
```

```
type :: pdg_array_t
```

```
private
```

```
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg
```

```
contains
```

```
⟨PDG arrays: pdg array: TBP⟩
```

```
end type pdg_array_t
```

Output

```
⟨PDG arrays: public⟩+≡
```

```
public :: pdg_array_write
```

```
⟨PDG arrays: pdg array: TBP⟩≡
```

```
procedure :: write => pdg_array_write
```

```
⟨PDG arrays: procedures⟩≡
```

```
subroutine pdg_array_write (aval, unit)
```

```
class(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval
```

```
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
```

```
integer :: u, i
```

```
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
```

```
write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "PDG("
```

```
if (allocated (aval%pdg)) then
```

```
do i = 1, size (aval%pdg)
```

```
if (i > 1) write (u, "(A)", advance="no") " , "
```

```
write (u, "(I0)", advance="no") aval%pdg(i)
```

```
end do
```

```
end if
```

```
write (u, "(A)", advance="no") ")"
```

```
end subroutine pdg_array_write
```

### 12.2.2 Basic operations

Assignment. We define assignment from and to an integer array. Note that the integer array, if it is the l.h.s., must be declared allocatable by the caller.

```
⟨PDG arrays: public⟩+≡
```

```
public :: assignment(=)
```

```
⟨PDG arrays: interfaces⟩≡
```

```
interface assignment(=)
```

```
module procedure pdg_array_from_int_array
```

```
module procedure pdg_array_from_int
```

```
module procedure int_array_from_pdg_array
```



end interface

*(PDG arrays: procedures)*+≡

```
subroutine pdg_array_from_int_array (aval, iarray)
  type(pdg_array_t), intent(out) :: aval
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: iarray
  allocate (aval%pdg (size (iarray)))
  aval%pdg = iarray
end subroutine pdg_array_from_int_array

elemental subroutine pdg_array_from_int (aval, int)
  type(pdg_array_t), intent(out) :: aval
  integer, intent(in) :: int
  allocate (aval%pdg (1))
  aval%pdg = int
end subroutine pdg_array_from_int

subroutine int_array_from_pdg_array (iarray, aval)
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: iarray
  type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval
  if (allocated (aval%pdg)) then
    allocate (iarray (size (aval%pdg)))
    iarray = aval%pdg
  else
    allocate (iarray (0))
  end if
end subroutine int_array_from_pdg_array
```

Allocate space for a PDG array

*(PDG arrays: public)*+≡

```
public :: pdg_array_init
```

*(PDG arrays: procedures)*+≡

```
subroutine pdg_array_init (aval, n_elements)
  type(pdg_array_t), intent(inout) :: aval
  integer, intent(in) :: n_elements
  allocate(aval%pdg(n_elements))
end subroutine pdg_array_init
```

Deallocate a previously allocated pdg array

*(PDG arrays: public)*+≡

```
public :: pdg_array_delete
```

*(PDG arrays: procedures)*+≡

```
subroutine pdg_array_delete (aval)
  type(pdg_array_t), intent(inout) :: aval
  if (allocated (aval%pdg)) deallocate (aval%pdg)
end subroutine pdg_array_delete
```

Merge two pdg arrays, i.e. append a particle string to another leaving out doublettes

*(PDG arrays: public)*+≡

```
public :: pdg_array_merge
```



```

(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
subroutine pdg_array_merge (aval1, aval2)
  type(pdg_array_t), intent(inout) :: aval1
  type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval2
  type(pdg_array_t) :: aval
  if (allocated (aval1%pdg) .and. allocated (aval2%pdg)) then
    if (.not. any (aval1%pdg == aval2%pdg)) aval = aval1 // aval2
  else if (allocated (aval1%pdg)) then
    aval = aval1
  else if (allocated (aval2%pdg)) then
    aval = aval2
  end if
  call pdg_array_delete (aval1)
  aval1 = aval%pdg
end subroutine pdg_array_merge

```

Length of the array.

```

(PDG arrays: public)+≡
public :: pdg_array_get_length

(PDG arrays: pdg array: TBP)+≡
procedure :: get_length => pdg_array_get_length

(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
elemental function pdg_array_get_length (aval) result (n)
  class(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval
  integer :: n
  if (allocated (aval%pdg)) then
    n = size (aval%pdg)
  else
    n = 0
  end if
end function pdg_array_get_length

```

Return the element with index i.

```

(PDG arrays: public)+≡
public :: pdg_array_get

(PDG arrays: pdg array: TBP)+≡
procedure :: get => pdg_array_get

(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
elemental function pdg_array_get (aval, i) result (pdg)
  class(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval
  integer, intent(in), optional :: i
  integer :: pdg
  if (present (i)) then
    pdg = aval%pdg(i)
  else
    pdg = aval%pdg(1)
  end if
end function pdg_array_get

```



Explicitly set the element with index i.

```
<PDG arrays: pdg array: TBP>+≡  
  procedure :: set => pdg_array_set  
  
<PDG arrays: procedures>+≡  
  subroutine pdg_array_set (aval, i, pdg)  
    class(pdg_array_t), intent(inout) :: aval  
    integer, intent(in) :: i  
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg  
    aval%pdg(i) = pdg  
  end subroutine pdg_array_set
```

Replace element with index i by a new array of elements.

```
<PDG arrays: public>+≡  
  public :: pdg_array_replace  
  
<PDG arrays: pdg array: TBP>+≡  
  procedure :: replace => pdg_array_replace  
  
<PDG arrays: procedures>+≡  
  function pdg_array_replace (aval, i, pdg_new) result (aval_new)  
    class(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval  
    integer, intent(in) :: i  
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: pdg_new  
    type(pdg_array_t) :: aval_new  
    integer :: n, l  
    n = size (aval%pdg)  
    l = size (pdg_new)  
    allocate (aval_new%pdg (n + l - 1))  
    aval_new%pdg(:i-1) = aval%pdg(:i-1)  
    aval_new%pdg(i:i+l-1) = pdg_new  
    aval_new%pdg(i+l:) = aval%pdg(i+1:)  
  end function pdg_array_replace
```

Concatenate two PDG arrays

```
<PDG arrays: public>+≡  
  public :: operator(//)  
  
<PDG arrays: interfaces>+≡  
  interface operator(//)  
    module procedure concat_pdg_arrays  
  end interface  
  
<PDG arrays: procedures>+≡  
  function concat_pdg_arrays (aval1, aval2) result (aval)  
    type(pdg_array_t) :: aval  
    type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval1, aval2  
    integer :: n1, n2  
    if (allocated (aval1%pdg) .and. allocated (aval2%pdg)) then  
      n1 = size (aval1%pdg)  
      n2 = size (aval2%pdg)  
      allocate (aval%pdg (n1 + n2))  
      aval%pdg(:n1) = aval1%pdg  
      aval%pdg(n1+1:) = aval2%pdg
```



```

    else if (allocated (aval1%pdg)) then
        aval = aval1
    else if (allocated (aval2%pdg)) then
        aval = aval2
    end if
end function concat_pdg_arrays

```

### 12.2.3 Matching

A PDG array matches a given PDG code if the code is present within the array. If either one is zero (UNDEFINED), the match also succeeds.

```

(PDG arrays: public)+≡
    public :: operator(.match.)

(PDG arrays: interfaces)+≡
    interface operator(.match.)
        module procedure pdg_array_match_integer
        module procedure pdg_array_match_pdg_array
    end interface

```

Match a single code against the array.

```

(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
    elemental function pdg_array_match_integer (aval, pdg) result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval
        integer, intent(in) :: pdg
        if (allocated (aval%pdg)) then
            flag = pdg == UNDEFINED &
                .or. any (aval%pdg == UNDEFINED) &
                .or. any (aval%pdg == pdg)
        else
            flag = .false.
        end if
    end function pdg_array_match_integer

```

Check if the pdg-number corresponds to a quark

```

(PDG arrays: public)+≡
    public :: is_quark

(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
    function is_quark (pdg_nr) result(res)
        integer, intent(in) :: pdg_nr
        logical :: res
        if (pdg_nr >= 1 .and. pdg_nr <= 6) then
            res = .true.
        else
            res = .false.
        end if
    end function is_quark

```



Check if pdg-number corresponds to a gluon

```
<PDG arrays: public>+=  
public :: is_gluon  
  
<PDG arrays: procedures>+=  
function is_gluon (pdg_nr) result(res)  
  integer, intent(in) :: pdg_nr  
  logical :: res  
  if (pdg_nr == 21) then  
    res = .true.  
  else  
    res = .false.  
  end if  
end function is_gluon
```

```
<PDG arrays: public>+=  
public :: is_lepton
```

```
<PDG arrays: procedures>+=  
function is_lepton (pdg_nr) result(res)  
  integer, intent(in) :: pdg_nr  
  logical :: res  
  if (pdg_nr >= 11 .and. pdg_nr <= 16) then  
    res = .true.  
  else  
    res = .false.  
  end if  
end function is_lepton
```

Check if the pdg-number corresponds to a massless vector boson

```
<PDG arrays: public>+=  
public :: is_massless_vector  
  
<PDG arrays: procedures>+=  
function is_massless_vector (pdg_nr) result (res)  
  integer, intent(in) :: pdg_nr  
  logical :: res  
  if (pdg_nr == 21 .or. pdg_nr == 22) then  
    res = .true.  
  else  
    res = .false.  
  end if  
end function is_massless_vector
```

Check if pdg-number corresponds to a massive vector boson

```
<PDG arrays: public>+=  
public :: is_massive_vector  
  
<PDG arrays: procedures>+=  
function is_massive_vector (pdg_nr) result (res)  
  integer, intent(in) :: pdg_nr  
  logical :: res  
  if (pdg_nr == 23 .or. pdg_nr == 24) then  
    res = .true.
```



```

else
    res = .false.
end if
end function is_massive_vector

```

Check if particle is strongly interacting

```

(PDG arrays: pdg array: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: has_colored_particles => pdg_array_has_colored_particles

(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
    function pdg_array_has_colored_particles (pdg) result (colored)
        class(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: pdg
        logical :: colored
        integer :: i, pdg_nr
        colored = .false.
        do i = 1, size (pdg%pdg)
            pdg_nr = pdg%pdg(i)
            if (is_quark (abs (pdg_nr)) .or. is_gluon (pdg_nr)) then
                colored = .true.
                exit
            end if
        end do
    end function pdg_array_has_colored_particles

```

Match two arrays. Succeeds if any pair of entries matches.

```

(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
    function pdg_array_match_pdg_array (aval1, aval2) result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval1, aval2
        if (allocated (aval1%pdg) .and. allocated (aval2%pdg)) then
            flag = any (aval1 .match. aval2%pdg)
        else
            flag = .false.
        end if
    end function pdg_array_match_pdg_array

```

Comparison. Here, we take the PDG arrays as-is, assuming that they are sorted.

The ordering is a bit odd: first, we look only at the absolute values of the PDG codes. If they all match, the particle comes before the antiparticle, scanning from left to right.

```

(PDG arrays: public)+≡
    public :: operator(<)
    public :: operator(>)
    public :: operator(<=)
    public :: operator(>=)
    public :: operator(==)
    public :: operator(/=)

(PDG arrays: interfaces)+≡
    interface operator(<)
        module procedure pdg_array_lt
    end interface
    interface operator(>)

```



```

        module procedure pdg_array_gt
    end interface
    interface operator(<=)
        module procedure pdg_array_le
    end interface
    interface operator(>=)
        module procedure pdg_array_ge
    end interface
    interface operator(==)
        module procedure pdg_array_eq
    end interface
    interface operator(/=)
        module procedure pdg_array_ne
    end interface

```

*(PDG arrays: procedures)* +=

```

    elemental function pdg_array_lt (aval1, aval2) result (flag)
        type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval1, aval2
        logical :: flag
        integer :: i
        if (size (aval1%pdg) /= size (aval2%pdg)) then
            flag = size (aval1%pdg) < size (aval2%pdg)
        else
            do i = 1, size (aval1%pdg)
                if (abs (aval1%pdg(i)) /= abs (aval2%pdg(i))) then
                    flag = abs (aval1%pdg(i)) < abs (aval2%pdg(i))
                    return
                end if
            end do
            do i = 1, size (aval1%pdg)
                if (aval1%pdg(i) /= aval2%pdg(i)) then
                    flag = aval1%pdg(i) > aval2%pdg(i)
                    return
                end if
            end do
            flag = .false.
        end if
    end function pdg_array_lt

    elemental function pdg_array_gt (aval1, aval2) result (flag)
        type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval1, aval2
        logical :: flag
        flag = .not. (aval1 < aval2 .or. aval1 == aval2)
    end function pdg_array_gt

    elemental function pdg_array_le (aval1, aval2) result (flag)
        type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval1, aval2
        logical :: flag
        flag = aval1 < aval2 .or. aval1 == aval2
    end function pdg_array_le

    elemental function pdg_array_ge (aval1, aval2) result (flag)
        type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval1, aval2
        logical :: flag

```



```

        flag = .not. (aval1 < aval2)
    end function pdg_array_ge

    elemental function pdg_array_eq (aval1, aval2) result (flag)
        type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval1, aval2
        logical :: flag
        if (size (aval1%pdg) /= size (aval2%pdg)) then
            flag = .false.
        else
            flag = all (aval1%pdg == aval2%pdg)
        end if
    end function pdg_array_eq

    elemental function pdg_array_ne (aval1, aval2) result (flag)
        type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval1, aval2
        logical :: flag
        flag = .not. (aval1 == aval2)
    end function pdg_array_ne

```

Equivalence. Two PDG arrays are equivalent if either one contains UNDEFINED or if each element of array 1 is present in array 2, and vice versa.

*(PDG arrays: public)*+≡

```

    public :: operator(.eqv.)
    public :: operator(.neqv.)

```

*(PDG arrays: interfaces)*+≡

```

    interface operator(.eqv.)
        module procedure pdg_array_equivalent
    end interface
    interface operator(.neqv.)
        module procedure pdg_array_inequivalent
    end interface

```

*(PDG arrays: procedures)*+≡

```

    elemental function pdg_array_equivalent (aval1, aval2) result (eq)
        logical :: eq
        type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval1, aval2
        logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: match1, match2
        integer :: i
        if (allocated (aval1%pdg) .and. allocated (aval2%pdg)) then
            eq = any (aval1%pdg == UNDEFINED) &
                .or. any (aval2%pdg == UNDEFINED)
        if (.not. eq) then
            allocate (match1 (size (aval1%pdg)))
            allocate (match2 (size (aval2%pdg)))
            match1 = .false.
            match2 = .false.
            do i = 1, size (aval1%pdg)
                match2 = match2 .or. aval1%pdg(i) == aval2%pdg
            end do
            do i = 1, size (aval2%pdg)
                match1 = match1 .or. aval2%pdg(i) == aval1%pdg
            end do
            eq = all (match1) .and. all (match2)
        end if
    end function pdg_array_equivalent

```



```

        end if
    else
        eq = .false.
    end if
end function pdg_array_equivalent

elemental function pdg_array_inequivalent (aval1, aval2) result (neq)
    logical :: neq
    type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval1, aval2
    neq = .not. pdg_array_equivalent (aval1, aval2)
end function pdg_array_inequivalent

```

### 12.2.4 Sorting

Sort a PDG array by absolute value, particle before antiparticle. After sorting, we eliminate double entries.

```

<PDG arrays: public>+≡
    public :: sort_abs

<PDG arrays: interfaces>+≡
    interface sort_abs
        module procedure pdg_array_sort_abs
    end interface

<PDG arrays: pdg array: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: sort_abs => pdg_array_sort_abs

<PDG arrays: procedures>+≡
    function pdg_array_sort_abs (aval1, unique) result (aval2)
        class(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval1
        logical, intent(in), optional :: unique
        type(pdg_array_t) :: aval2
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: tmp
        logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: mask
        integer :: i, n
        logical :: uni
        uni = .false.; if (present (unique)) uni = unique
        n = size (aval1%pdg)
        if (uni) then
            allocate (tmp (n), mask(n))
            tmp = sort_abs (aval1%pdg)
            mask(1) = .true.
            do i = 2, n
                mask(i) = tmp(i) /= tmp(i-1)
            end do
            allocate (aval2%pdg (count (mask)))
            aval2%pdg = pack (tmp, mask)
        else
            allocate (aval2%pdg (n))
            aval2%pdg = sort_abs (aval1%pdg)
        end if
    end function pdg_array_sort_abs

```



```

(PDG arrays: pdg array: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: intersect => pdg_array_intersect

(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
  function pdg_array_intersect (aval1, match) result (aval2)
    class(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval1
    integer, dimension(:) :: match
    type(pdg_array_t) :: aval2
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: isec
    integer :: i
    isec = pack (aval1%pdg, [(any(aval1%pdg(i) == match), i=1,size(aval1%pdg))])
    aval2 = isec
  end function pdg_array_intersect

(PDG arrays: pdg array: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: search_for_particle => pdg_array_search_for_particle

(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
  function pdg_array_search_for_particle (pdg, i_part) result (found)
    class(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: pdg
    integer, intent(in) :: i_part
    logical :: found
    found = any (pdg%pdg == i_part)
  end function pdg_array_search_for_particle

(PDG arrays: pdg array: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: invert => pdg_array_invert

(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
  function pdg_array_invert (pdg) result (pdg_inverse)
    class(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: pdg
    type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_inverse
    integer :: i, n
    n = size (pdg%pdg)
    allocate (pdg_inverse%pdg (n))
    do i = 1, n
      select case (pdg%pdg(i))
        case (21, 22, 23, 25)
          pdg_inverse%pdg(i) = pdg%pdg(i)
        case default
          pdg_inverse%pdg(i) = -pdg%pdg(i)
      end select
    end do
  end function pdg_array_invert

```

### 12.2.5 PDG array list

A PDG array list, or PDG list, is an array of PDG-array objects with some convenience methods.

```

(PDG arrays: public)+≡
  public :: pdg_list_t

```



```

(PDG arrays: types)+≡
  type :: pdg_list_t
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: a
    contains
    (PDG arrays: pdg list: TBP)
  end type pdg_list_t

```

Output, as a comma-separated list without advancing I/O.

```

(PDG arrays: pdg list: TBP)≡
  procedure :: write => pdg_list_write
(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
  subroutine pdg_list_write (object, unit)
    class(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    if (allocated (object%a)) then
      do i = 1, size (object%a)
        if (i > 1) write (u, "(A)", advance="no") ", "
        call object%a(i)%write (u)
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine pdg_list_write

```

Initialize for a certain size. The entries are initially empty PDG arrays.

```

(PDG arrays: pdg list: TBP)+≡
  generic :: init => pdg_list_init_size
  procedure, private :: pdg_list_init_size
(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
  subroutine pdg_list_init_size (pl, n)
    class(pdg_list_t), intent(out) :: pl
    integer, intent(in) :: n
    allocate (pl%a (n))
  end subroutine pdg_list_init_size

```

Initialize with a definite array of PDG codes. That is, each entry in the list becomes a single-particle PDG array.

```

(PDG arrays: pdg list: TBP)+≡
  generic :: init => pdg_list_init_int_array
  procedure, private :: pdg_list_init_int_array
(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
  subroutine pdg_list_init_int_array (pl, pdg)
    class(pdg_list_t), intent(out) :: pl
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: pdg
    integer :: i
    allocate (pl%a (size (pdg)))
    do i = 1, size (pdg)
      pl%a(i) = pdg(i)
    end do
  end subroutine pdg_list_init_int_array

```



Set one of the entries. No bounds-check.

```

(PDG arrays: pdg list: TBP)+≡
  generic :: set => pdg_list_set_int
  generic :: set => pdg_list_set_int_array
  generic :: set => pdg_list_set_pdg_array
  procedure, private :: pdg_list_set_int
  procedure, private :: pdg_list_set_int_array
  procedure, private :: pdg_list_set_pdg_array

(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
  subroutine pdg_list_set_int (pl, i, pdg)
    class(pdg_list_t), intent(inout) :: pl
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg
    pl%a(i) = pdg
  end subroutine pdg_list_set_int

  subroutine pdg_list_set_int_array (pl, i, pdg)
    class(pdg_list_t), intent(inout) :: pl
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: pdg
    pl%a(i) = pdg
  end subroutine pdg_list_set_int_array

  subroutine pdg_list_set_pdg_array (pl, i, pa)
    class(pdg_list_t), intent(inout) :: pl
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: pa
    pl%a(i) = pa
  end subroutine pdg_list_set_pdg_array

```

Array size, not the length of individual entries

```

(PDG arrays: pdg list: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_size => pdg_list_get_size

(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
  function pdg_list_get_size (pl) result (n)
    class(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
    integer :: n
    if (allocated (pl%a)) then
      n = size (pl%a)
    else
      n = 0
    end if
  end function pdg_list_get_size

```

Return an entry, as a PDG array.

```

(PDG arrays: pdg list: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get => pdg_list_get

(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
  function pdg_list_get (pl, i) result (pa)
    class(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
    integer, intent(in) :: i

```



```

    type(pdg_array_t) :: pa
    pa = pl%a(i)
end function pdg_list_get

```

Check if the list entries are all either mutually disjoint or identical. The individual entries (PDG arrays) should already be sorted, so we can test for equality.

```

(PDG arrays: pdg list: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: is_regular => pdg_list_is_regular

(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
    function pdg_list_is_regular (pl) result (flag)
        class(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
        logical :: flag
        integer :: i, j, s
        s = pl%get_size ()
        flag = .true.
        do i = 1, s
            do j = i + 1, s
                if (pl%a(i) .match. pl%a(j)) then
                    if (pl%a(i) /= pl%a(j)) then
                        flag = .false.
                        return
                    end if
                end if
            end do
        end do
    end function pdg_list_is_regular

```

Sort the list. First, each entry gets sorted, including elimination of doublers. Then, we sort the list, using the first member of each PDG array as the marker. No removal of doublers at this stage.

If `n_in` is supplied, we do not reorder the first `n_in` particle entries.

```

(PDG arrays: pdg list: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: sort_abs => pdg_list_sort_abs

(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
    function pdg_list_sort_abs (pl, n_in) result (pl_sorted)
        class(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
        integer, intent(in), optional :: n_in
        type(pdg_list_t) :: pl_sorted
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pa
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg, map
        integer :: i, n0
        call pl_sorted%init (pl%get_size ())
        if (allocated (pl%a)) then
            allocate (pa (size (pl%a)))
            do i = 1, size (pl%a)
                pa(i) = pl%a(i)%sort_abs (unique = .true.)
            end do
            allocate (pdg (size (pa)), source = 0)
            do i = 1, size (pa)
                if (allocated (pa(i)%pdg)) then
                    if (size (pa(i)%pdg) > 0) then

```



```

        pdg(i) = pa(i)%pdg(1)
    end if
end if
end do
if (present (n_in)) then
    n0 = n_in
else
    n0 = 0
end if
allocate (map (size (pdg)))
map(:n0) = [(i, i = 1, n0)]
map(n0+1:) = n0 + order_abs (pdg(n0+1:))
do i = 1, size (pa)
    call pl_sorted%set (i, pa(map(i)))
end do
end if
end function pdg_list_sort_abs

```

Compare sorted lists: equality. The result is undefined if some entries are not allocated.

```

(PDG arrays: pdg list: TBP)+≡
generic :: operator (==) => pdg_list_eq
procedure, private :: pdg_list_eq

(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
function pdg_list_eq (p1, p2) result (flag)
class(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: p1, p2
logical :: flag
integer :: i
flag = .false.
if (allocated (p1%a) .and. allocated (p2%a)) then
    if (size (p1%a) == size (p2%a)) then
        do i = 1, size (p1%a)
            associate (a1 => p1%a(i), a2 => p2%a(i))
                if (allocated (a1%pdg) .and. allocated (a2%pdg)) then
                    if (size (a1%pdg) == size (a2%pdg)) then
                        if (size (a1%pdg) > 0) then
                            if (a1%pdg(1) /= a2%pdg(1)) return
                        end if
                    else
                        return
                    end if
                end if
            end if
        end do
        flag = .true.
    end if
end if
end function pdg_list_eq

```

Compare sorted lists. The result is undefined if some entries are not allocated.



The ordering is quite complicated. First, a shorter list comes before a longer list. Comparing entry by entry, a shorter entry comes first. Next, we check the first PDG code within corresponding entries. This is compared by absolute value. If equal, particle comes before antiparticle. Finally, if all is equal, the result is false.

```

(PDG arrays: pdg list: TBP)+≡
  generic :: operator (<) => pdg_list_lt
  procedure, private :: pdg_list_lt

(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
  function pdg_list_lt (p11, p12) result (flag)
    class(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: p11, p12
    logical :: flag
    integer :: i
    flag = .false.
    if (allocated (p11%a) .and. allocated (p12%a)) then
      if (size (p11%a) < size (p12%a)) then
        flag = .true.; return
      else if (size (p11%a) > size (p12%a)) then
        return
      else
        do i = 1, size (p11%a)
          associate (a1 => p11%a(i), a2 => p12%a(i))
            if (allocated (a1%pdg) .and. allocated (a2%pdg)) then
              if (size (a1%pdg) < size (a2%pdg)) then
                flag = .true.; return
              else if (size (a1%pdg) > size (a2%pdg)) then
                return
              else
                if (size (a1%pdg) > 0) then
                  if (abs (a1%pdg(1)) < abs (a2%pdg(1))) then
                    flag = .true.; return
                  else if (abs (a1%pdg(1)) > abs (a2%pdg(1))) then
                    return
                  else if (a1%pdg(1) > 0 .and. a2%pdg(1) < 0) then
                    flag = .true.; return
                  else if (a1%pdg(1) < 0 .and. a2%pdg(1) > 0) then
                    return
                  end if
                end if
              end if
            else
              return
            end if
          end associate
        end do
        flag = .false.
      end if
    end if
  end function pdg_list_lt

```

Replace an entry. In the result, the entry #i is replaced by the contents of the second argument. The result is not sorted.



If `n_in` is also set and `i` is less or equal to `n_in`, replace `#i` only by the first entry of `pl_insert`, and insert the remainder after entry `n_in`.

*<PDG arrays: pdg list: TBP>+≡*

procedure :: replace => pdg\_list\_replace

*<PDG arrays: procedures>+≡*

```
function pdg_list_replace (pl, i, pl_insert, n_in) result (pl_out)
  class(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  class(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl_insert
  integer, intent(in), optional :: n_in
  type(pdg_list_t) :: pl_out
  integer :: n, n_insert, n_out, k
  n = pl%get_size ()
  n_insert = pl_insert%get_size ()
  n_out = n + n_insert - 1
  call pl_out%init (n_out)
!   if (allocated (pl%a)) then
!     do k = 1, i - 1
!       pl_out%a(k) = pl%a(k)
!     end do
!   end if
  if (present (n_in)) then
    pl_out%a(i) = pl_insert%a(1)
    do k = i + 1, n_in
      pl_out%a(k) = pl%a(k)
    end do
    do k = 1, n_insert - 1
      pl_out%a(n_in+k) = pl_insert%a(1+k)
    end do
    do k = 1, n - n_in
      pl_out%a(n_in+k+n_insert-1) = pl%a(n_in+k)
    end do
  else
!   if (allocated (pl_insert%a)) then
!     do k = 1, n_insert
!       pl_out%a(i-1+k) = pl_insert%a(k)
!     end do
!   end if
!   if (allocated (pl%a)) then
!     do k = 1, n - i
!       pl_out%a(i+n_insert-1+k) = pl%a(i+k)
!     end do
!   end if
! end if
end function pdg_list_replace
```

Replace the entries of `pl` by the matching entries of `pl_match`, one by one. This is done in-place. If there is no match, return failure.

*<PDG arrays: pdg list: TBP>+≡*

procedure :: match\_replace => pdg\_list\_match\_replace

*<PDG arrays: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine pdg_list_match_replace (pl, pl_match, success)
```



```

class(pdg_list_t), intent(inout) :: pl
class(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl_match
logical, intent(out) :: success
integer :: i, j
success = .true.
SCAN_ENTRIES: do i = 1, size (pl%a)
  do j = 1, size (pl_match%a)
    if (pl%a(i) .match. pl_match%a(j)) then
      pl%a(i) = pl_match%a(j)
      cycle SCAN_ENTRIES
    end if
  end do
  success = .false.
  return
end do SCAN_ENTRIES
end subroutine pdg_list_match_replace

```

Just check if a PDG array matches any entry in the PDG list. The second version returns the position of the match within the list. An optional mask indicates the list elements that should be checked.

```

(PDG arrays: pdg list: TBP)+≡
generic :: operator (.match.) => pdg_list_match_pdg_array
procedure, private :: pdg_list_match_pdg_array
procedure :: find_match => pdg_list_find_match_pdg_array

(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
function pdg_list_match_pdg_array (pl, pa) result (flag)
  class(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
  type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: pa
  logical :: flag
  flag = pl%find_match (pa) /= 0
end function pdg_list_match_pdg_array

function pdg_list_find_match_pdg_array (pl, pa, mask) result (i)
  class(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
  type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: pa
  logical, dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: mask
  integer :: i
  do i = 1, size (pl%a)
    if (present (mask)) then
      if (.not. mask(i)) cycle
    end if
    if (pl%a(i) .match. pa) return
  end do
  i = 0
end function pdg_list_find_match_pdg_array

```

Some old compilers have problems with allocatable arrays as intent(out) or as function result, so be conservative here:

```

(PDG arrays: pdg list: TBP)+≡
procedure :: create_pdg_array => pdg_list_create_pdg_array

(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡
subroutine pdg_list_create_pdg_array (pl, pdg)

```



```

class(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(inout), allocatable :: pdg
integer :: n_elements
integer :: i
associate (a => pl%a)
    n_elements = size (a)
    if (allocated (pdg)) deallocate (pdg)
    allocate (pdg (n_elements))
    do i = 1, n_elements
        pdg(i) = a(i)
    end do
end associate
end subroutine pdg_list_create_pdg_array

```

*(PDG arrays: pdg list: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: create_antiparticles => pdg_list_create_antiparticles

```

*(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine pdg_list_create_antiparticles (pl, pl_anti, n_new_particles)
class(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
type(pdg_list_t), intent(out) :: pl_anti
integer, intent(out) :: n_new_particles
type(pdg_list_t) :: pl_inverse
integer :: i, n
integer :: n_identical
logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: collect
n = pl%get_size (); n_identical = 0
allocate (collect (n)); collect = .true.
call pl_inverse%init (n)
do i = 1, n
    pl_inverse%a(i) = pl%a(i)%invert()
end do
do i = 1, n
    if (any (pl_inverse%a(i) == pl%a)) then
        collect(i) = .false.
        n_identical = n_identical + 1
    end if
end do
n_new_particles = n - n_identical
if (n_new_particles > 0) then
    call pl_anti%init (n_new_particles)
    do i = 1, n
        if (collect (i)) pl_anti%a(i) = pl_inverse%a(i)
    end do
end if
end subroutine pdg_list_create_antiparticles

```

*(PDG arrays: pdg list: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: search_for_particle => pdg_list_search_for_particle

```

*(PDG arrays: procedures)+≡*

```

function pdg_list_search_for_particle (pl, i_part) result (found)
class(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
integer, intent(in) :: i_part

```



```

logical :: found
integer :: i_pl
do i_pl = 1, size (pl%a)
  found = pl%a(i_pl)%search_for_particle (i_part)
  if (found) return
end do
end function pdg_list_search_for_particle

```

```

⟨PDG arrays: pdg list: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: contains_colored_particles => pdg_list_contains_colored_particles
⟨PDG arrays: procedures⟩+≡
  function pdg_list_contains_colored_particles (pl) result (colored)
    class(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
    logical :: colored
    integer :: i
    colored = .false.
    do i = 1, size (pl%a)
      if (pl%a(i)%has_colored_particles()) then
        colored = .true.
        exit
      end if
    end do
  end function pdg_list_contains_colored_particles

```

### 12.2.6 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

⟨pdg_arrays_ut.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

  module pdg_arrays_ut
    use unit_tests
    use pdg_arrays_uti

    ⟨Standard module head⟩

    ⟨PDG arrays: public test⟩

    contains

    ⟨PDG arrays: test driver⟩

  end module pdg_arrays_ut
⟨pdg_arrays_uti.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

  module pdg_arrays_uti

    use pdg_arrays

    ⟨Standard module head⟩

```



*<PDG arrays: test declarations>*

contains

*<PDG arrays: tests>*

end module pdg\_arrays\_util

API: driver for the unit tests below.

*<PDG arrays: public test>*≡

public :: pdg\_arrays\_test

*<PDG arrays: test driver>*≡

subroutine pdg\_arrays\_test (u, results)

integer, intent(in) :: u

type (test\_results\_t), intent(inout) :: results

*<PDG arrays: execute tests>*

end subroutine pdg\_arrays\_test

Basic functionality.

*<PDG arrays: execute tests>*≡

call test (pdg\_arrays\_1, "pdg\_arrays\_1", &  
"create and sort PDG array", &  
u, results)

*<PDG arrays: test declarations>*≡

public :: pdg\_arrays\_1

*<PDG arrays: tests>*≡

subroutine pdg\_arrays\_1 (u)

integer, intent(in) :: u

type(pdg\_array\_t) :: pa, pa1, pa2, pa3, pa4, pa5, pa6

integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg

write (u, "(A)") "\* Test output: pdg\_arrays\_1"

write (u, "(A)") "\* Purpose: create and sort PDG arrays"

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "\* Assignment"

write (u, "(A)")

call pa%write (u)

write (u, \*)

write (u, "(A,I0)") "length = ", pa%get\_length ()

pdg = pa

write (u, "(A,3(1x,I0))") "contents = ", pdg

write (u, \*)

pa = 1

call pa%write (u)

write (u, \*)

write (u, "(A,I0)") "length = ", pa%get\_length ()

pdg = pa

write (u, "(A,3(1x,I0))") "contents = ", pdg



```

write (u, *)
pa = [1, 2, 3]
call pa%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A,I0)") "length = ", pa%get_length ()
pdg = pa
write (u, "(A,3(1x,I0))") "contents = ", pdg
write (u, "(A,I0)") "element #2 = ", pa%get (2)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Replace"
write (u, *)

pa = pa%replace (2, [-5, 5, -7])
call pa%write (u)
write (u, *)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Sort"
write (u, *)

pa = [1, -7, 3, -5, 5, 3]
call pa%write (u)
write (u, *)
pa1 = pa%sort_abs ()
pa2 = pa%sort_abs (unique = .true.)
call pa1%write (u)
write (u, *)
call pa2%write (u)
write (u, *)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compare"
write (u, *)

pa1 = [1, 3]
pa2 = [1, 2, -2]
pa3 = [1, 2, 4]
pa4 = [1, 2, 4]
pa5 = [1, 2, -4]
pa6 = [1, 2, -3]

write (u, "(A,6(1x,L1))") "< ", &
    pa1 < pa2, pa2 < pa3, pa3 < pa4, pa4 < pa5, pa5 < pa6, pa6 < pa1
write (u, "(A,6(1x,L1))") "> ", &
    pa1 > pa2, pa2 > pa3, pa3 > pa4, pa4 > pa5, pa5 > pa6, pa6 > pa1
write (u, "(A,6(1x,L1))") "<=", &
    pa1 <= pa2, pa2 <= pa3, pa3 <= pa4, pa4 <= pa5, pa5 <= pa6, pa6 <= pa1
write (u, "(A,6(1x,L1))") ">=", &
    pa1 >= pa2, pa2 >= pa3, pa3 >= pa4, pa4 >= pa5, pa5 >= pa6, pa6 >= pa1
write (u, "(A,6(1x,L1))") "==", &
    pa1 == pa2, pa2 == pa3, pa3 == pa4, pa4 == pa5, pa5 == pa6, pa6 == pa1
write (u, "(A,6(1x,L1))") "/=", &

```



```

        pa1 /= pa2, pa2 /= pa3, pa3 /= pa4, pa4 /= pa5, pa5 /= pa6, pa6 /= pa1

write (u, *)
pa1 = [0]
pa2 = [1, 2]
pa3 = [1, -2]

write (u, "(A,6(1x,L1))") "eqv ", &
    pa1 .eqv. pa1, pa1 .eqv. pa2, &
    pa2 .eqv. pa2, pa2 .eqv. pa3

write (u, "(A,6(1x,L1))") "neqv", &
    pa1 .neqv. pa1, pa1 .neqv. pa2, &
    pa2 .neqv. pa2, pa2 .neqv. pa3

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A,6(1x,L1))") "match", &
    pa1 .match. 0, pa1 .match. 1, &
    pa2 .match. 0, pa2 .match. 1, pa2 .match. 3

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: pdg_arrays_1"

end subroutine pdg_arrays_1

```

PDG array list, i.e., arrays of arrays.

```

(PDG arrays: execute tests)+≡
    call test (pdg_arrays_2, "pdg_arrays_2", &
        "create and sort PDG lists", &
        u, results)

(PDG arrays: test declarations)+≡
    public :: pdg_arrays_2

(PDG arrays: tests)+≡
    subroutine pdg_arrays_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u

        type(pdg_array_t) :: pa
        type(pdg_list_t) :: pl, pl1

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: pdg_arrays_2"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: create and sort PDG lists"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Assignment"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call pl%init (3)
        call pl%set (1, 42)
        call pl%set (2, [3, 2])
        pa = [5, -5]
        call pl%set (3, pa)
        call pl%write (u)
    end subroutine pdg_arrays_2

```



```

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A,I0)") "size = ", pl%get_size ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Sort"
write (u, "(A)")

pl = pl%sort_abs ()
call pl%write (u)
write (u, *)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Extract item #3"
write (u, "(A)")

pa = pl%get (3)
call pa%write (u)
write (u, *)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Replace item #3"
write (u, "(A)")

call pl1%init (2)
call pl1%set (1, [2, 4])
call pl1%set (2, -7)

pl = pl%replace (3, pl1)
call pl%write (u)
write (u, *)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: pdg_arrays_2"

end subroutine pdg_arrays_2

```

Check if a (sorted) PDG array lists is regular. The entries (PDG arrays) must not overlap, unless they are identical.

```

<PDG arrays: execute tests>+≡
  call test (pdg_arrays_3, "pdg_arrays_3", &
    "check PDG lists", &
    u, results)

<PDG arrays: test declarations>+≡
  public :: pdg_arrays_3

<PDG arrays: tests>+≡
  subroutine pdg_arrays_3 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u

    type(pdg_list_t) :: pl

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: pdg_arrays_3"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: check for regular PDG lists"
    write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Regular list"
write (u, "(A)")

call pl%init (4)
call pl%set (1, [1, 2])
call pl%set (2, [1, 2])
call pl%set (3, [5, -5])
call pl%set (4, 42)
call pl%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(L1)") pl%is_regular ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Irregular list"
write (u, "(A)")

call pl%init (4)
call pl%set (1, [1, 2])
call pl%set (2, [1, 2])
call pl%set (3, [2, 5, -5])
call pl%set (4, 42)
call pl%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(L1)") pl%is_regular ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: pdg_arrays_3"

end subroutine pdg_arrays_3

```

Compare PDG array lists. The lists must be regular, i.e., sorted and with non-overlapping (or identical) entries.

```

<PDG arrays: execute tests>+≡
  call test (pdg_arrays_4, "pdg_arrays_4", &
    "compare PDG lists", &
    u, results)

<PDG arrays: test declarations>+≡
  public :: pdg_arrays_4

<PDG arrays: tests>+≡
  subroutine pdg_arrays_4 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u

    type(pdg_list_t) :: pl1, pl2, pl3

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: pdg_arrays_4"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: check for regular PDG lists"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Create lists"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call pl1%init (4)

```



```

call pl1%set (1, [1, 2])
call pl1%set (2, [1, 2])
call pl1%set (3, [5, -5])
call pl1%set (4, 42)
write (u, "(I1,1x)", advance = "no") 1
call pl1%write (u)
write (u, *)

call pl2%init (2)
call pl2%set (1, 3)
call pl2%set (2, [5, -5])
write (u, "(I1,1x)", advance = "no") 2
call pl2%write (u)
write (u, *)

call pl3%init (2)
call pl3%set (1, 4)
call pl3%set (2, [5, -5])
write (u, "(I1,1x)", advance = "no") 3
call pl3%write (u)
write (u, *)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* a == b"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(2x,A)") "123"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(I1,1x,4L1)") 1, p11 == p11, p11 == p12, p11 == p13
write (u, "(I1,1x,4L1)") 2, p12 == p11, p12 == p12, p12 == p13
write (u, "(I1,1x,4L1)") 3, p13 == p11, p13 == p12, p13 == p13

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* a < b"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(2x,A)") "123"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(I1,1x,4L1)") 1, p11 < p11, p11 < p12, p11 < p13
write (u, "(I1,1x,4L1)") 2, p12 < p11, p12 < p12, p12 < p13
write (u, "(I1,1x,4L1)") 3, p13 < p11, p13 < p12, p13 < p13

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: pdg_arrays_4"

end subroutine pdg_arrays_4

```

Match-replace: translate all entries in the first list into the matching entries of the second list, if there is a match.

```

<PDG arrays: execute tests>+≡
call test (pdg_arrays_5, "pdg_arrays_5", &
  "match PDG lists", &
  u, results)

```



```

(PDG arrays: test declarations)+≡
    public :: pdg_arrays_5
(PDG arrays: tests)+≡
    subroutine pdg_arrays_5 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u

        type(pdg_list_t) :: pl1, pl2, pl3
        logical :: success

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: pdg_arrays_5"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: match-replace"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Create lists"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call pl1%init (2)
        call pl1%set (1, [1, 2])
        call pl1%set (2, 42)
        call pl1%write (u)
        write (u, *)
        call pl3%init (2)
        call pl3%set (1, [42, -42])
        call pl3%set (2, [1, 2, 3, 4])
        call pl1%match_replace (pl3, success)
        call pl3%write (u)
        write (u, "(1x,A,1x,L1,':',1x)", advance="no")  "=>", success
        call pl1%write (u)
        write (u, *)

        write (u, *)

        call pl2%init (2)
        call pl2%set (1, 9)
        call pl2%set (2, 42)
        call pl2%write (u)
        write (u, *)
        call pl2%match_replace (pl3, success)
        call pl3%write (u)
        write (u, "(1x,A,1x,L1,':',1x)", advance="no")  "=>", success
        call pl2%write (u)
        write (u, *)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: pdg_arrays_5"

    end subroutine pdg_arrays_5

```



## 12.3 Jets

The FastJet library is linked externally, if available. The wrapper code is also in a separate directory. Here, we define WHIZARD-specific procedures and tests.

```
<jets.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module jets  
  
    use fastjet !NODEP!  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Jets: public>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Jets: procedures>  
  
  end module jets
```

### 12.3.1 Re-exported symbols

We use this module as a proxy for the FastJet interface, therefore we re-export some symbols.

```
<Jets: public>≡  
  public :: fastjet_available  
  public :: fastjet_init  
  public :: jet_definition_t  
  public :: pseudojet_t  
  public :: pseudojet_vector_t  
  public :: cluster_sequence_t  
  public :: assignment (=)
```

The initialization routine prints the banner.

```
<Jets: procedures>≡  
  subroutine fastjet_init ()  
    call print_banner ()  
  end subroutine fastjet_init
```

The jet algorithm codes (actually, integers)

```
<Jets: public>+≡  
  public :: kt_algorithm  
  public :: cambridge_algorithm  
  public :: antikt_algorithm  
  public :: genkt_algorithm  
  public :: cambridge_for_passive_algorithm  
  public :: genkt_for_passive_algorithm  
  public :: ee_kt_algorithm  
  public :: ee_genkt_algorithm  
  public :: plugin_algorithm  
  public :: undefined_jet_algorithm
```



### 12.3.2 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```
<jets.ut.f90>≡  
  <File header>
```

```
  module jets_ut  
    use unit_tests  
    use jets_uti
```

```
  <Standard module head>
```

```
  <Jets: public test>
```

```
  contains
```

```
  <Jets: test driver>
```

```
  end module jets_ut
```

```
<jets.uti.f90>≡  
  <File header>
```

```
  module jets_uti
```

```
  <Use kinds>  
    use fastjet !NODEP!
```

```
    use jets
```

```
  <Standard module head>
```

```
  <Jets: test declarations>
```

```
  contains
```

```
  <Jets: tests>
```

```
  end module jets_uti
```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

```
<Jets: public test>≡  
  public :: jets_test
```

```
<Jets: test driver>≡  
  subroutine jets_test (u, results)  
    integer, intent(in) :: u  
    type (test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results  
    <Jets: execute tests>  
  end subroutine jets_test
```



This test is actually the minimal example from the FastJet manual, translated to Fortran.

Note that FastJet creates pseudojet vectors, which we mirror in the `pseudojet_vector_t`, but immediately assign to pseudojet arrays. Without automatic finalization available in the compilers, we should avoid this in actual code and rather introduce intermediate variables for those objects, which we can finalize explicitly.

```

<Jets: execute tests>≡
  call test (jets_1, "jets_1", &
    "basic FastJet functionality", &
    u, results)

<Jets: test declarations>≡
  public :: jets_1

<Jets: tests>≡
  subroutine jets_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u

    type(pseudojet_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt, jets, constituents
    type(jet_definition_t) :: jet_def
    type(cluster_sequence_t) :: cs

    integer, parameter :: dp = default
    integer :: i, j

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: jets_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test basic FastJet functionality"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Print banner"
    call print_banner ()

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Prepare input particles"
    allocate (prt (3))
    call prt(1)%init ( 99._dp, 0.1_dp, 0._dp, 100._dp)
    call prt(2)%init (  4._dp,-0.1_dp, 0._dp,  5._dp)
    call prt(3)%init (-99._dp, 0._dp,  0._dp,  99._dp)

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Define jet algorithm"
    call jet_def%init (antikt_algorithm, 0.7_dp)

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Cluster particles according to jet algorithm"

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A,A)") "Clustering with ", jet_def%description ()
    call cs%init (pseudojet_vector (prt), jet_def)

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Sort output jets"
    jets = sorted_by_pt (cs%inclusive_jets ())

    write (u, *)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Print jet observables and constituents"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(4x,3(7x,A3))") "pt", "y", "phi"
do i = 1, size (jets)
  write (u, "(A,1x,I0,A,3(1x,F9.5))") &
    "jet", i, ":", jets(i)%perp (), jets(i)%rap (), jets(i)%phi ()
  constituents = jets(i)%constituents ()
  do j = 1, size (constituents)
    write (u, "(4x,A,1x,I0,A,F9.5)") &
      "constituent", j, "'s pt:", constituents(j)%perp ()
  end do
  do j = 1, size (constituents)
    call constituents(j)%final ()
  end do
end do

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

do i = 1, size (prt)
  call prt(i)%final ()
end do
do i = 1, size (jets)
  call jets(i)%final ()
end do
call jet_def%final ()
call cs%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: jets_1"

end subroutine jets_1

```



## 12.4 Subevents

The purpose of subevents is to store the relevant part of the physical event (either partonic or hadronic), and to hold particle selections and combinations which are constructed in cut or analysis expressions.

```
<subevents.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module subevents  
  
    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    use io_units  
    use format_defs, only: FMT_14, FMT_19  
    use format_utils, only: pac_fmt  
    use sorting  
    use c_particles  
    use lorentz  
    use pdg_arrays  
    use jets  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Subevents: public>  
  
    <Subevents: parameters>  
  
    <Subevents: types>  
  
    <Subevents: interfaces>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Subevents: procedures>  
  
  end module subevents
```

### 12.4.1 Particles

For the purpose of this module, a particle has a type which can indicate a beam, incoming, outgoing, or composite particle, flavor and helicity codes (integer, undefined for composite), four-momentum and invariant mass squared. (Other particles types are used in extended event types, but also defined here.) Furthermore, each particle has an allocatable array of ancestors – particle indices which indicate the building blocks of a composite particle. For an incoming/outgoing particle, the array contains only the index of the particle itself.

For incoming particles, the momentum is inverted before storing it in the particle object.

```
<Subevents: parameters>≡  
  integer, parameter, public :: PRT_UNDEFINED = 0  
  integer, parameter, public :: PRT_BEAM = -9
```



```

integer, parameter, public :: PRT_INCOMING = 1
integer, parameter, public :: PRT_OUTGOING = 2
integer, parameter, public :: PRT_COMPOSITE = 3
integer, parameter, public :: PRT_VIRTUAL = 4
integer, parameter, public :: PRT_RESONANT = 5
integer, parameter, public :: PRT_BEAM_REMNANT = 9

```

## The type

We initialize only the type here and mark as unpolarized. The initializers below do the rest.

```

<Subevents: public>≡
  public :: prt_t

<Subevents: types>≡
  type :: prt_t
    private
    integer :: type = PRT_UNDEFINED
    integer :: pdg
    logical :: polarized = .false.
    integer :: h
    type(vector4_t) :: p
    real(default) :: p2
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: src
  end type prt_t

```

Initializers. Polarization is set separately. Finalizers are not needed.

```

<Subevents: procedures>≡
  subroutine prt_init_beam (prt, pdg, p, p2, src)
    type(prt_t), intent(out) :: prt
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: p2
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: src
    prt%type = PRT_BEAM
    call prt_set (prt, pdg, - p, p2, src)
  end subroutine prt_init_beam

  subroutine prt_init_incoming (prt, pdg, p, p2, src)
    type(prt_t), intent(out) :: prt
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: p2
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: src
    prt%type = PRT_INCOMING
    call prt_set (prt, pdg, - p, p2, src)
  end subroutine prt_init_incoming

  subroutine prt_init_outgoing (prt, pdg, p, p2, src)
    type(prt_t), intent(out) :: prt
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p

```



```

    real(default), intent(in) :: p2
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: src
    prt%type = PRT_OUTGOING
    call prt_set (prt, pdg, p, p2, src)
end subroutine prt_init_outgoing

subroutine prt_init_composite (prt, p, src)
    type(prt_t), intent(out) :: prt
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: src
    prt%type = PRT_COMPOSITE
    call prt_set (prt, 0, p, p**2, src)
end subroutine prt_init_composite

```

This version is for temporary particle objects, so the `src` array is not set.

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
    public :: prt_init_combine

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prt_init_combine (prt, prt1, prt2)
        type(prt_t), intent(out) :: prt
        type(prt_t), intent(in) :: prt1, prt2
        type(vector4_t) :: p
        integer, dimension(0) :: src
        prt%type = PRT_COMPOSITE
        p = prt1%p + prt2%p
        call prt_set (prt, 0, p, p**2, src)
    end subroutine prt_init_combine

```

Init from a pseudojet object.

```

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prt_init_pseudojet (prt, jet, src)
        type(prt_t), intent(out) :: prt
        type(pseudojet_t), intent(in) :: jet
        integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: src
        type(vector4_t) :: p
        prt%type = PRT_COMPOSITE
        p = vector4_moving (jet%e(), &
            vector3_moving ([jet%px(), jet%py(), jet%pz()]))
        call prt_set (prt, 0, p, p**2, src)
    end subroutine prt_init_pseudojet

```

## Accessing contents

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
    public :: prt_get_pdg

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
    elemental function prt_get_pdg (prt) result (pdg)
        integer :: pdg
        type(prt_t), intent(in) :: prt
        pdg = prt%pdg
    end function prt_get_pdg

```



```

<Subevents: public>+≡
    public :: prt_get_momentum

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
    elemental function prt_get_momentum (prt) result (p)
        type(vector4_t) :: p
        type(prt_t), intent(in) :: prt
        p = prt%p
    end function prt_get_momentum

<Subevents: public>+≡
    public :: prt_get_msq

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
    elemental function prt_get_msq (prt) result (msq)
        real(default) :: msq
        type(prt_t), intent(in) :: prt
        msq = prt%p2
    end function prt_get_msq

<Subevents: public>+≡
    public :: prt_is_polarized

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
    elemental function prt_is_polarized (prt) result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        type(prt_t), intent(in) :: prt
        flag = prt%polarized
    end function prt_is_polarized

<Subevents: public>+≡
    public :: prt_get_helicity

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
    elemental function prt_get_helicity (prt) result (h)
        integer :: h
        type(prt_t), intent(in) :: prt
        h = prt%h
    end function prt_get_helicity

```

## Setting data

Set the PDG, momentum and momentum squared, and ancestors. If allocation-assignment is available, this can be simplified.

```

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prt_set (prt, pdg, p, p2, src)
        type(prt_t), intent(inout) :: prt
        integer, intent(in) :: pdg
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
        real(default), intent(in) :: p2
        integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: src
        prt%pdg = pdg
    end subroutine prt_set

```



```

prt%p = p
prt%p2 = p2
if (allocated (prt%src)) then
  if (size (src) /= size (prt%src)) then
    deallocate (prt%src)
    allocate (prt%src (size (src)))
  end if
else
  allocate (prt%src (size (src)))
end if
prt%src = src
end subroutine prt_set

```

Set the particle PDG code separately.

```

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine prt_set_pdg (prt, pdg)
    type(prt_t), intent(inout) :: prt
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg
    prt%pdg = pdg
  end subroutine prt_set_pdg

```

Set the momentum separately.

```

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine prt_set_p (prt, p)
    type(prt_t), intent(inout) :: prt
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    prt%p = p
  end subroutine prt_set_p

```

Set the squared invariant mass separately.

```

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine prt_set_p2 (prt, p2)
    type(prt_t), intent(inout) :: prt
    real(default), intent(in) :: p2
    prt%p2 = p2
  end subroutine prt_set_p2

```

Set helicity (optional).

```

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prt_polarize (prt, h)
    type(prt_t), intent(inout) :: prt
    integer, intent(in) :: h
    prt%polarized = .true.
    prt%h = h
  end subroutine prt_polarize

```

## Conversion

Transform a `prt_t` object into a `c_prt_t` object.

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
  public :: c_prt

```



```

<Subevents: interfaces>≡
  interface c_prt
    module procedure c_prt_from_prt
  end interface

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
  elemental function c_prt_from_prt (prt) result (c_prt)
    type(c_prt_t) :: c_prt
    type(prt_t), intent(in) :: prt
    c_prt = prt%p
    c_prt%type = prt%type
    c_prt%pdg = prt%pdg
    if (prt%polarized) then
      c_prt%polarized = 1
    else
      c_prt%polarized = 0
    end if
    c_prt%h = prt%h
  end function c_prt_from_prt

```

## Output

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
  public :: prt_write

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prt_write (prt, unit, testflag)
    type(prt_t), intent(in) :: prt
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    logical :: pacified
    type(prt_t) :: tmp
    character(len=7) :: fmt
    integer :: u, i
    call pac_fmt (fmt, FMT_19, FMT_14, testflag)
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    pacified = .false.; if (present (testflag)) pacified = testflag
    tmp = prt
    if (pacified) call pacify (tmp)
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "prt("
    select case (prt%type)
    case (PRT_UNDEFINED); write (u, "('?')", advance="no")
    case (PRT_BEAM); write (u, "('b:~')", advance="no")
    case (PRT_INCOMING); write (u, "('i:~')", advance="no")
    case (PRT_OUTGOING); write (u, "('o:~')", advance="no")
    case (PRT_COMPOSITE); write (u, "('c:~')", advance="no")
    end select
    select case (prt%type)
    case (PRT_BEAM, PRT_INCOMING, PRT_OUTGOING)
      if (prt%polarized) then
        write (u, "(I0,'/',I0,'|')", advance="no") prt%pdg, prt%h
      else
        write (u, "(I0,'|')", advance="no") prt%pdg

```



```

        end if
    end select
    select case (prt%type)
    case (PRT_BEAM, PRT_INCOMING, PRT_OUTGOING, PRT_COMPOSITE)
        write (u, "(" // FMT_14 // ",',';" // FMT_14 // ",',';" // &
            FMT_14 // ",',';" // FMT_14 // ") ", advance="no") tmp%p
        write (u, "('|'," // fmt // ") ", advance="no") tmp%p2
    end select
    if (allocated (prt%src)) then
        write (u, "('|'")", advance="no")
        do i = 1, size (prt%src)
            write (u, "(1x,I0)", advance="no") prt%src(i)
        end do
    end if
    write (u, "(A)" ) " "
end subroutine prt_write

```

## Tools

Two particles match if their `src` arrays are the same.

*(Subevents: interfaces)+≡*

```

interface operator(.match.)
    module procedure prt_match
end interface

```

*(Subevents: procedures)+≡*

```

elemental function prt_match (prt1, prt2) result (match)
    logical :: match
    type(prt_t), intent(in) :: prt1, prt2
    if (size (prt1%src) == size (prt2%src)) then
        match = all (prt1%src == prt2%src)
    else
        match = .false.
    end if
end function prt_match

```

The combine operation makes a pseudoparticle whose momentum is the result of adding (the momenta of) the pair of input particles. We trace the particles from which a particle is built by storing a `src` array. Each particle entry in the `src` list contains a list of indices which indicates its building blocks. The indices refer to an original list of particles. Index lists are sorted, and they contain no element more than once.

We thus require that in a given pseudoparticle, each original particle occurs at most once.

The result is `intent(inout)`, so it will not be initialized when the subroutine is entered.

*(Subevents: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine prt_combine (prt, prt_in1, prt_in2, ok)
    type(prt_t), intent(inout) :: prt
    type(prt_t), intent(in) :: prt_in1, prt_in2

```



```

logical :: ok
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: src
call combine_index_lists (src, prt_in1%src, prt_in2%src)
ok = allocated (src)
if (ok) call prt_init_composite (prt, prt_in1%p + prt_in2%p, src)
end subroutine prt_combine

```

This variant does not produce the combined particle, it just checks whether the combination is valid (no common src entry).

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
public :: are_disjoint

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
function are_disjoint (prt_in1, prt_in2) result (flag)
logical :: flag
type(prt_t), intent(in) :: prt_in1, prt_in2
flag = index_lists_are_disjoint (prt_in1%src, prt_in2%src)
end function are_disjoint

```

src Lists with length > 1 are built by a combine operation which merges the lists in a sorted manner. If the result would have a duplicate entry, it is discarded, and the result is unallocated.

```

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
subroutine combine_index_lists (res, src1, src2)
integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: src1, src2
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: res
integer :: i1, i2, i
allocate (res (size (src1) + size (src2)))
if (size (src1) == 0) then
res = src2
return
else if (size (src2) == 0) then
res = src1
return
end if
i1 = 1
i2 = 1
LOOP: do i = 1, size (res)
if (src1(i1) < src2(i2)) then
res(i) = src1(i1); i1 = i1 + 1
if (i1 > size (src1)) then
res(i+1:) = src2(i2:)
exit LOOP
end if
else if (src1(i1) > src2(i2)) then
res(i) = src2(i2); i2 = i2 + 1
if (i2 > size (src2)) then
res(i+1:) = src1(i1:)
exit LOOP
end if
else
deallocate (res)
exit LOOP

```



```

        end if
    end do LOOP
end subroutine combine_index_lists

```

This function is similar, but it does not actually merge the list, it just checks whether they are disjoint (no common `src` entry).

```

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
function index_lists_are_disjoint (src1, src2) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: src1, src2
    integer :: i1, i2, i
    flag = .true.
    i1 = 1
    i2 = 1
    LOOP: do i = 1, size (src1) + size (src2)
        if (src1(i1) < src2(i2)) then
            i1 = i1 + 1
            if (i1 > size (src1)) then
                exit LOOP
            end if
        else if (src1(i1) > src2(i2)) then
            i2 = i2 + 1
            if (i2 > size (src2)) then
                exit LOOP
            end if
        else
            flag = .false.
            exit LOOP
        end if
    end do LOOP
end function index_lists_are_disjoint

```

### 12.4.2 subevents

Particles are collected in subevents. This type is implemented as a dynamically allocated array, which need not be completely filled. The value `n_active` determines the number of meaningful entries.

#### Type definition

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
    public :: subevt_t

<Subevents: types>+≡
    type :: subevt_t
    private
        integer :: n_active = 0
        type(prt_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt
    contains
        <Subevents: subevt: TBP>
    end type subevt_t

```



Initialize, allocating with size zero (default) or given size. The number of contained particles is set equal to the size.

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
    public :: subevt_init

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
    subroutine subevt_init (subevt, n_active)
        type(subevt_t), intent(out) :: subevt
        integer, intent(in), optional :: n_active
        if (present (n_active)) subevt%n_active = n_active
        allocate (subevt%prt (subevt%n_active))
    end subroutine subevt_init

```

(Re-)allocate the subevent with some given size. If the size is greater than the previous one, do a real reallocation. Otherwise, just reset the recorded size. Contents are untouched, but become invalid.

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
    public :: subevt_reset

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
    subroutine subevt_reset (subevt, n_active)
        type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
        integer, intent(in) :: n_active
        subevt%n_active = n_active
        if (subevt%n_active > size (subevt%prt)) then
            deallocate (subevt%prt)
            allocate (subevt%prt (subevt%n_active))
        end if
    end subroutine subevt_reset

```

Output. No prefix for the headline 'subevt', because this will usually be printed appending to a previous line.

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
    public :: subevt_write

<Subevents: subevt: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => subevt_write

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
    subroutine subevt_write (object, unit, prefix, pacified)
        class(subevt_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        character(*), intent(in), optional :: prefix
        logical, intent(in), optional :: pacified
        integer :: u, i
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "subevent:"
        do i = 1, object%n_active
            if (present (prefix)) write (u, "(A)", advance="no") prefix
            write (u, "(1x,I0)", advance="no") i
            call prt_write (object%prt(i), unit = unit, testflag = pacified)
        end do
    end subroutine subevt_write

```



Defined assignment: transfer only meaningful entries. This is a deep copy (as would be default assignment).

```

<Subevents: interfaces>+=
  interface assignment(=)
    module procedure subevt_assign
  end interface

<Subevents: procedures>+=
  subroutine subevt_assign (subevt, subevt_in)
    type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
    type(subevt_t), intent(in) :: subevt_in
    if (.not. allocated (subevt%prt)) then
      call subevt_init (subevt, subevt_in%n_active)
    else
      call subevt_reset (subevt, subevt_in%n_active)
    end if
    subevt%prt(:subevt%n_active) = subevt_in%prt(:subevt%n_active)
  end subroutine subevt_assign

```

## Fill contents

Store incoming/outgoing particles which are completely defined.

```

<Subevents: public>+=
  public :: subevt_set_beam
  public :: subevt_set_incoming
  public :: subevt_set_outgoing
  public :: subevt_set_composite

<Subevents: procedures>+=
  subroutine subevt_set_beam (subevt, i, pdg, p, p2, src)
    type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: p2
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: src
    if (present (src)) then
      call prt_init_beam (subevt%prt(i), pdg, p, p2, src)
    else
      call prt_init_beam (subevt%prt(i), pdg, p, p2, [i])
    end if
  end subroutine subevt_set_beam

  subroutine subevt_set_incoming (subevt, i, pdg, p, p2, src)
    type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: p2
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: src
    if (present (src)) then
      call prt_init_incoming (subevt%prt(i), pdg, p, p2, src)
    end if
  end subroutine subevt_set_incoming

```



```

    else
        call prt_init_incoming (subevt%prt(i), pdg, p, p2, [i])
    end if
end subroutine subevt_set_incoming

subroutine subevt_set_outgoing (subevt, i, pdg, p, p2, src)
    type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: p2
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: src
    if (present (src)) then
        call prt_init_outgoing (subevt%prt(i), pdg, p, p2, src)
    else
        call prt_init_outgoing (subevt%prt(i), pdg, p, p2, [i])
    end if
end subroutine subevt_set_outgoing

subroutine subevt_set_composite (subevt, i, p, src)
    type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: src
    call prt_init_composite (subevt%prt(i), p, src)
end subroutine subevt_set_composite

```

Separately assign flavors, simultaneously for all incoming/outgoing particles.

*<Subevents: public>+≡*

```

    public :: subevt_set_pdg_beam
    public :: subevt_set_pdg_incoming
    public :: subevt_set_pdg_outgoing

```

*<Subevents: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine subevt_set_pdg_beam (subevt, pdg)
    type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: pdg
    integer :: i, j
    j = 1
    do i = 1, subevt%n_active
        if (subevt%prt(i)%type == PRT_BEAM) then
            call prt_set_pdg (subevt%prt(i), pdg(j))
            j = j + 1
            if (j > size (pdg)) exit
        end if
    end do
end subroutine subevt_set_pdg_beam

subroutine subevt_set_pdg_incoming (subevt, pdg)
    type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: pdg
    integer :: i, j
    j = 1
    do i = 1, subevt%n_active

```



```

        if (subevt%prt(i)%type == PRT_INCOMING) then
            call prt_set_pdg (subevt%prt(i), pdg(j))
            j = j + 1
            if (j > size (pdg)) exit
        end if
    end do
end subroutine subevt_set_pdg_incoming

subroutine subevt_set_pdg_outgoing (subevt, pdg)
    type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: pdg
    integer :: i, j
    j = 1
    do i = 1, subevt%n_active
        if (subevt%prt(i)%type == PRT_OUTGOING) then
            call prt_set_pdg (subevt%prt(i), pdg(j))
            j = j + 1
            if (j > size (pdg)) exit
        end if
    end do
end subroutine subevt_set_pdg_outgoing

```

Separately assign momenta, simultaneously for all incoming/outgoing particles.

*<Subevents: public>+≡*

```

public :: subevt_set_p_beam
public :: subevt_set_p_incoming
public :: subevt_set_p_outgoing

```

*<Subevents: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine subevt_set_p_beam (subevt, p)
    type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    integer :: i, j
    j = 1
    do i = 1, subevt%n_active
        if (subevt%prt(i)%type == PRT_BEAM) then
            call prt_set_p (subevt%prt(i), p(j))
            j = j + 1
            if (j > size (p)) exit
        end if
    end do
end subroutine subevt_set_p_beam

subroutine subevt_set_p_incoming (subevt, p)
    type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    integer :: i, j
    j = 1
    do i = 1, subevt%n_active
        if (subevt%prt(i)%type == PRT_INCOMING) then
            call prt_set_p (subevt%prt(i), p(j))
            j = j + 1
            if (j > size (p)) exit
        end if
    end if
end subroutine subevt_set_p_incoming

```



```

        end do
    end subroutine subevt_set_p_incoming

    subroutine subevt_set_p_outgoing (subevt, p)
        type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
        integer :: i, j
        j = 1
        do i = 1, subevt%n_active
            if (subevt%prt(i)%type == PRT_OUTGOING) then
                call prt_set_p (subevt%prt(i), p(j))
                j = j + 1
                if (j > size (p)) exit
            end if
        end do
    end subroutine subevt_set_p_outgoing

```

Separately assign the squared invariant mass, simultaneously for all incoming/outgoing particles.

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
    public :: subevt_set_p2_beam
    public :: subevt_set_p2_incoming
    public :: subevt_set_p2_outgoing

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
    subroutine subevt_set_p2_beam (subevt, p2)
        type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p2
        integer :: i, j
        j = 1
        do i = 1, subevt%n_active
            if (subevt%prt(i)%type == PRT_BEAM) then
                call prt_set_p2 (subevt%prt(i), p2(j))
                j = j + 1
                if (j > size (p2)) exit
            end if
        end do
    end subroutine subevt_set_p2_beam

    subroutine subevt_set_p2_incoming (subevt, p2)
        type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p2
        integer :: i, j
        j = 1
        do i = 1, subevt%n_active
            if (subevt%prt(i)%type == PRT_INCOMING) then
                call prt_set_p2 (subevt%prt(i), p2(j))
                j = j + 1
                if (j > size (p2)) exit
            end if
        end do
    end subroutine subevt_set_p2_incoming

    subroutine subevt_set_p2_outgoing (subevt, p2)

```



```

type(subvt_t), intent(inout) :: subvt
real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p2
integer :: i, j
j = 1
do i = 1, subvt%n_active
  if (subvt%prt(i)%type == PRT_OUTGOING) then
    call prt_set_p2 (subvt%prt(i), p2(j))
    j = j + 1
    if (j > size (p2)) exit
  end if
end do
end subroutine subvt_set_p2_outgoing

```

Set polarization for an entry

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
public :: subvt_polarize

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
subroutine subvt_polarize (subvt, i, h)
  type(subvt_t), intent(inout) :: subvt
  integer, intent(in) :: i, h
  call prt_polarize (subvt%prt(i), h)
end subroutine subvt_polarize

```

## Accessing contents

Return true if the subevent has entries.

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
public :: subvt_is_nonempty

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
function subvt_is_nonempty (subvt) result (flag)
  logical :: flag
  type(subvt_t), intent(in) :: subvt
  flag = subvt%n_active /= 0
end function subvt_is_nonempty

```

Return the number of entries

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
public :: subvt_get_length

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
function subvt_get_length (subvt) result (length)
  integer :: length
  type(subvt_t), intent(in) :: subvt
  length = subvt%n_active
end function subvt_get_length

```

Return a specific particle. The index is not checked for validity.

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
public :: subvt_get_prt

```



```

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
function subevt_get_prt (subevt, i) result (prt)
  type(prt_t) :: prt
  type(subevt_t), intent(in) :: subevt
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  prt = subevt%prt(i)
end function subevt_get_prt

```

Return the partonic energy squared. We take the particles with flag PRT\_INCOMING and compute their total invariant mass.

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
public :: subevt_get_sqrts_hat

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
function subevt_get_sqrts_hat (subevt) result (sqrts_hat)
  type(subevt_t), intent(in) :: subevt
  real(default) :: sqrts_hat
  type(vector4_t) :: p
  integer :: i
  do i = 1, subevt%n_active
    if (subevt%prt(i)%type == PRT_INCOMING) then
      p = p + prt_get_momentum (subevt%prt(i))
    end if
  end do
  sqrts_hat = p ** 1
end function subevt_get_sqrts_hat

```

Return the number of incoming (outgoing) particles, respectively. Beam particles or composites are not counted.

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
public :: subevt_get_n_in
public :: subevt_get_n_out

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
function subevt_get_n_in (subevt) result (n_in)
  type(subevt_t), intent(in) :: subevt
  integer :: n_in
  n_in = count (subevt%prt(:subevt%n_active)%type == PRT_INCOMING)
end function subevt_get_n_in

function subevt_get_n_out (subevt) result (n_out)
  type(subevt_t), intent(in) :: subevt
  integer :: n_out
  n_out = count (subevt%prt(:subevt%n_active)%type == PRT_OUTGOING)
end function subevt_get_n_out

```

```

<Subevents: interfaces>+≡
interface c_prt
  module procedure c_prt_from_subevt
  module procedure c_prt_array_from_subevt
end interface

```



```

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
function c_prt_from_subevt (subevt, i) result (c_prt)
  type(c_prt_t) :: c_prt
  type(subevt_t), intent(in) :: subevt
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  c_prt = c_prt_from_prt (subevt%prt(i))
end function c_prt_from_subevt

function c_prt_array_from_subevt (subevt) result (c_prt_array)
  type(subevt_t), intent(in) :: subevt
  type(c_prt_t), dimension(subevt%n_active) :: c_prt_array
  c_prt_array = c_prt_from_prt (subevt%prt(1:subevt%n_active))
end function c_prt_array_from_subevt

```

## Operations with subevents

The join operation joins two subevents. When appending the elements of the second list, we check for each particle whether it is already in the first list. If yes, it is discarded. The result list should be initialized already.

If a mask is present, it refers to the second subevent. Particles where the mask is not set are discarded.

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
public :: subevt_join

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
subroutine subevt_join (subevt, pl1, pl2, mask2)
  type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
  type(subevt_t), intent(in) :: pl1, pl2
  logical, dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: mask2
  integer :: n1, n2, i, n
  n1 = pl1%n_active
  n2 = pl2%n_active
  call subevt_reset (subevt, n1 + n2)
  subevt%prt(:n1) = pl1%prt(:n1)
  n = n1
  if (present (mask2)) then
    do i = 1, pl2%n_active
      if (mask2(i)) then
        if (disjoint (i)) then
          n = n + 1
          subevt%prt(n) = pl2%prt(i)
        end if
      end if
    end do
  else
    do i = 1, pl2%n_active
      if (disjoint (i)) then
        n = n + 1
        subevt%prt(n) = pl2%prt(i)
      end if
    end do
  end if
  subevt%n_active = n

```



```

contains
  function disjoint (i) result (flag)
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    logical :: flag
    integer :: j
    do j = 1, pl1%n_active
      if (.not. are_disjoint (pl1%prt(j), pl2%prt(i))) then
        flag = .false.
        return
      end if
    end do
    flag = .true.
  end function disjoint
end subroutine subevt_join

```

The combine operation makes a subevent whose entries are the result of adding (the momenta of) each pair of particles in the input lists. We trace the particles from which a particle is built by storing a `src` array. Each particle entry in the `src` list contains a list of indices which indicates its building blocks. The indices refer to an original list of particles. Index lists are sorted, and they contain no element more than once.

We thus require that in a given pseudoparticle, each original particle occurs at most once.

*<Subevents: public>+≡*

```
public :: subevt_combine
```

*<Subevents: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine subevt_combine (subevt, pl1, pl2, mask12)
  type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
  type(subevt_t), intent(in) :: pl1, pl2
  logical, dimension(:,,:), intent(in), optional :: mask12
  integer :: n1, n2, i1, i2, n, j
  logical :: ok
  n1 = pl1%n_active
  n2 = pl2%n_active
  call subevt_reset (subevt, n1 * n2)
  n = 1
  do i1 = 1, n1
    do i2 = 1, n2
      if (present (mask12)) then
        ok = mask12(i1,i2)
      else
        ok = .true.
      end if
      if (ok) call prt_combine &
        (subevt%prt(n), pl1%prt(i1), pl2%prt(i2), ok)
      if (ok) then
        CHECK_DOUBLES: do j = 1, n - 1
          if (subevt%prt(n) .match. subevt%prt(j)) then
            ok = .false.; exit CHECK_DOUBLES
          end if
        end do CHECK_DOUBLES
        if (ok) n = n + 1
      end if
    end do
  end do

```



```

        end if
      end do
    end do
    subevt%n_active = n - 1
  end subroutine subevt_combine

```

The collect operation makes a single-entry subevent which results from combining (the momenta of) all particles in the input list. As above, the result does not contain an original particle more than once; this is checked for each particle when it is collected. Furthermore, each entry has a mask; where the mask is false, the entry is dropped.

(Thus, if the input particles are already composite, there is some chance that the result depends on the order of the input list and is not as expected. This situation should be avoided.)

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
  public :: subevt_collect

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
  subroutine subevt_collect (subevt, pl1, mask1)
    type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
    type(subevt_t), intent(in) :: pl1
    logical, dimension(:), intent(in) :: mask1
    type(prt_t) :: prt
    integer :: i
    logical :: ok
    call subevt_reset (subevt, 1)
    subevt%n_active = 0
    do i = 1, pl1%n_active
      if (mask1(i)) then
        if (subevt%n_active == 0) then
          subevt%n_active = 1
          subevt%prt(1) = pl1%prt(i)
        else
          call prt_combine (prt, subevt%prt(1), pl1%prt(i), ok)
          if (ok) subevt%prt(1) = prt
        end if
      end if
    end do
  end subroutine subevt_collect

```

The cluster operation is similar to `collect`, but applies a jet algorithm. The result is a subevent consisting of jets and, possibly, unclustered extra particles. As above, the result does not contain an original particle more than once; this is checked for each particle when it is collected. Furthermore, each entry has a mask; where the mask is false, the entry is dropped.

The algorithm: first determine the (pseudo)particles that participate in the clustering. They should not overlap, and the mask entry must be set. We then cluster the particles, using the given jet definition. The result particles are retrieved from the cluster sequence. We still have to determine the source indices for each jet: for each input particle, we get the jet index. Accumulating the source entries for all particles that are part of a given jet, we derive the jet



source entries. Finally, we delete the C structures that have been constructed by FastJet and its interface.

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
    public :: subevt_cluster

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
    subroutine subevt_cluster (subevt, pl1, mask1, jet_def)
        type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
        type(subevt_t), intent(in) :: pl1
        logical, dimension(:), intent(in) :: mask1
        type(jet_definition_t), intent(in) :: jet_def
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: src, src_tmp
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: map, jet_idx
        type(pseudojet_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: jet_in, jet_out
        type(pseudojet_vector_t) :: jv_in, jv_out
        type(cluster_sequence_t) :: cs
        integer :: i, j, k, n_src, n_active
        n_active = 0
        allocate (map (pl1%n_active), source = 0)
        allocate (src (0))
        do i = 1, pl1%n_active
            if (mask1(i)) then
                call combine_index_lists (src_tmp, src, pl1%prt(i)%src)
                if (allocated (src_tmp)) then
                    call move_alloc (from=src_tmp, to=src)
                    n_active = n_active + 1
                    map(n_active) = i
                end if
            end if
        end do
        allocate (jet_in (count (map /= 0)))
        do i = 1, size (jet_in)
            call jet_in(i)%init (prt_get_momentum (pl1%prt(map(i))))
        end do
        call jv_in%init (jet_in)
        call cs%init (jv_in, jet_def)
        jv_out = cs%inclusive_jets ()
        allocate (jet_idx (size (jet_in)))
        call cs%assign_jet_indices (jv_out, jet_idx)
        allocate (jet_out (jv_out%size ()))
        jet_out = jv_out
        call subevt_reset (subevt, size (jet_out))
        do i = 1, size (jet_out)
            src = 0
            n_src = 0
            do j = 1, size (jet_idx)
                if (jet_idx(j) == i) then
                    associate (prt => pl1%prt(map(j)))
                        do k = 1, size (prt%src)
                            src(n_src + k) = prt%src(k)
                        end do
                        n_src = n_src + size (prt%src)
                    end associate
                end if
            end do
        end do
    end subroutine

```



```

        end do
        call prt_init_pseudojet (subevt%prt(i), jet_out(i), src(:n_src))
    end do
    do i = 1, size (jet_out)
        call jet_out(i)%final ()
    end do
    call jv_out%final ()
    call cs%final ()
    call jv_in%final ()
    do i = 1, size (jet_in)
        call jet_in(i)%final ()
    end do
end subroutine subevt_cluster

```

Return a list of all particles for which the mask is true.

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
    public :: subevt_select

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
    subroutine subevt_select (subevt, pl, mask1)
        type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
        type(subevt_t), intent(in) :: pl
        logical, dimension(:), intent(in) :: mask1
        integer :: i, n
        call subevt_reset (subevt, pl%n_active)
        n = 0
        do i = 1, pl%n_active
            if (mask1(i)) then
                n = n + 1
                subevt%prt(n) = pl%prt(i)
            end if
        end do
        subevt%n_active = n
    end subroutine subevt_select

```

Return a subevent which consists of the single particle with specified `index`. If `index` is negative, count from the end. If it is out of bounds, return an empty list.

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
    public :: subevt_extract

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
    subroutine subevt_extract (subevt, pl, index)
        type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
        type(subevt_t), intent(in) :: pl
        integer, intent(in) :: index
        if (index > 0) then
            if (index <= pl%n_active) then
                call subevt_reset (subevt, 1)
                subevt%prt(1) = pl%prt(index)
            else
                call subevt_reset (subevt, 0)
            end if
        else if (index < 0) then

```



```

        if (abs (index) <= pl%n_active) then
            call subevt_reset (subevt, 1)
            subevt%prt(1) = pl%prt(pl%n_active + 1 + index)
        else
            call subevt_reset (subevt, 0)
        end if
    else
        call subevt_reset (subevt, 0)
    end if
end subroutine subevt_extract

```

Return the list of particles sorted according to increasing values of the provided integer or real array. If no array is given, sort by PDG value.

*<Subevents: public>+≡*

```
public :: subevt_sort
```

*<Subevents: interfaces>+≡*

```

interface subevt_sort
    module procedure subevt_sort_pdg
    module procedure subevt_sort_int
    module procedure subevt_sort_real
end interface

```

*<Subevents: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine subevt_sort_pdg (subevt, pl)
    type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
    type(subevt_t), intent(in) :: pl
    integer :: n
    n = subevt%n_active
    call subevt_sort_int (subevt, pl, abs (3 * subevt%prt(:n)%pdg - 1))
end subroutine subevt_sort_pdg

```

```

subroutine subevt_sort_int (subevt, pl, ival)
    type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
    type(subevt_t), intent(in) :: pl
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: ival
    call subevt_reset (subevt, pl%n_active)
    subevt%n_active = pl%n_active
    subevt%prt = pl%prt( order (ival) )
end subroutine subevt_sort_int

```

```

subroutine subevt_sort_real (subevt, pl, rval)
    type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
    type(subevt_t), intent(in) :: pl
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: rval
    call subevt_reset (subevt, pl%n_active)
    subevt%n_active = pl%n_active
    subevt%prt = pl%prt( order (rval) )
end subroutine subevt_sort_real

```

Return the list of particles which have any of the specified PDG codes (and optionally particle type: beam, incoming, outgoing).



The `pack` command was buggy in some gfortran versions, therefore it is unrolled. The unrolled version may be more efficient, actually.

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
    public :: subevt_select_pdg_code

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
    subroutine subevt_select_pdg_code (subevt, aval, subevt_in, prt_type)
        type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
        type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval
        type(subevt_t), intent(in) :: subevt_in
        integer, intent(in), optional :: prt_type
        integer :: n_active, n_match
        logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: mask
        integer :: i, j
        n_active = subevt_in%n_active
        allocate (mask (n_active))
        forall (i = 1:n_active) &
            mask(i) = aval .match. subevt_in%prt(i)%pdg
        if (present (prt_type)) &
            mask = mask .and. subevt_in%prt(:n_active)%type == prt_type
        n_match = count (mask)
        call subevt_reset (subevt, n_match)
        !!! !!! !!! Workaround for gfortran compiler bug
        ! subevt%prt(:n_match) = pack (subevt_in%prt(:n_active), mask)
        j = 0
        do i = 1, n_active
            if (mask(i)) then
                j = j + 1
                subevt%prt(j) = subevt_in%prt(i)
            end if
        end do
    end subroutine subevt_select_pdg_code

```

### 12.4.3 Eliminate numerical noise

This is useful for testing purposes: set entries to zero that are smaller in absolute values than a given tolerance parameter.

Note: instead of setting the tolerance in terms of `EPSILON` (kind-dependent), we fix it to  $10^{-16}$ , which is the typical value for double precision. The reason is that there are situations where intermediate representations (external libraries, files) are limited to double precision, even if the main program uses higher precision.

```

<Subevents: public>+≡
    public :: pacify

<Subevents: interfaces>+≡
    interface pacify
        module procedure pacify_prt
        module procedure pacify_subevt
    end interface pacify

```



```

<Subevents: procedures>+≡
subroutine pacify_prt (prt)
  class(prt_t), intent(inout) :: prt
  real(default) :: e
  e = max (1E-10_default * energy (prt%p), 1E-13_default)
  call pacify (prt%p, e)
  call pacify (prt%p2, 1E3_default * e)
end subroutine pacify_prt

subroutine pacify_subevt (subevt)
  class(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
  integer :: i
  do i = 1, subevt%n_active
    call pacify (subevt%prt(i))
  end do
end subroutine pacify_subevt

```



## 12.5 Analysis tools

This module defines structures useful for data analysis. These include observables, histograms, and plots.

Observables are quantities that are calculated and summed up event by event. At the end, one can compute the average and error.

Histograms have their bins in addition to the observable properties. Histograms are usually written out in tables and displayed graphically.

In plots, each record creates its own entry in a table. This can be used for scatter plots if called event by event, or for plotting dependencies on parameters if called once per integration run.

Graphs are container for histograms and plots, which carry their own graphics options.

The type layout is still somewhat obfuscated. This would become much simpler if type extension could be used.

```
<analysis.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module analysis  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use format_utils, only: quote_underscore, tex_format  
    use system_defs, only: TAB  
    use unit_tests  
    use diagnostics  
    use os_interface  
    use ifiles  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Analysis: public>  
  
    <Analysis: parameters>  
  
    <Analysis: types>  
  
    <Analysis: interfaces>  
  
    <Analysis: variables>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Analysis: procedures>  
  
  end module analysis
```

### 12.5.1 Output formats

These formats share a common field width (alignment).

```
<Analysis: parameters>≡
```



```

character(*), parameter, public :: HISTOGRAM_HEAD_FORMAT = "1x,A15,3x"
character(*), parameter, public :: HISTOGRAM_INTG_FORMAT = "3x,I9,3x"
character(*), parameter, public :: HISTOGRAM_DATA_FORMAT = "ES19.12"

```

### 12.5.2 Graph options

These parameters are used for displaying data. They apply to a whole graph, which may contain more than one plot element.

The GAMELAN code chunks are part of both `graph_options` and `drawing_options`. The `drawing_options` copy is used in histograms and plots, also as graph elements. The `graph_options` copy is used for `graph` objects as a whole. Both copies are usually identical.

```

<Analysis: public>≡
    public :: graph_options_t

<Analysis: types>≡
    type :: graph_options_t
    private
    type(string_t) :: id
    type(string_t) :: title
    type(string_t) :: description
    type(string_t) :: x_label
    type(string_t) :: y_label
    integer :: width_mm = 130
    integer :: height_mm = 90
    logical :: x_log = .false.
    logical :: y_log = .false.
    real(default) :: x_min = 0
    real(default) :: x_max = 1
    real(default) :: y_min = 0
    real(default) :: y_max = 1
    logical :: x_min_set = .false.
    logical :: x_max_set = .false.
    logical :: y_min_set = .false.
    logical :: y_max_set = .false.
    type(string_t) :: gmlcode_bg
    type(string_t) :: gmlcode_fg
end type graph_options_t

```

Initialize the record, all strings are empty. The limits are undefined.

```

<Analysis: public>+≡
    public :: graph_options_init

<Analysis: procedures>≡
    subroutine graph_options_init (graph_options)
        type(graph_options_t), intent(out) :: graph_options
        graph_options%id = ""
        graph_options%title = ""
        graph_options%description = ""
        graph_options%x_label = ""
        graph_options%y_label = ""
        graph_options%gmlcode_bg = ""
    end subroutine graph_options_init

```



```

graph_options%gmlcode_fg = ""
end subroutine graph_options_init

```

Set individual options.

*<Analysis: public>+≡*

```

public :: graph_options_set

```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine graph_options_set (graph_options, id, &
    title, description, x_label, y_label, width_mm, height_mm, &
    x_log, y_log, x_min, x_max, y_min, y_max, &
    gmlcode_bg, gmlcode_fg)
    type(graph_options_t), intent(inout) :: graph_options
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: id
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: title
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: description
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: x_label, y_label
    integer, intent(in), optional :: width_mm, height_mm
    logical, intent(in), optional :: x_log, y_log
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: x_min, x_max, y_min, y_max
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: gmlcode_bg, gmlcode_fg
    if (present (id)) graph_options%id = id
    if (present (title)) graph_options%title = title
    if (present (description)) graph_options%description = description
    if (present (x_label)) graph_options%x_label = x_label
    if (present (y_label)) graph_options%y_label = y_label
    if (present (width_mm)) graph_options%width_mm = width_mm
    if (present (height_mm)) graph_options%height_mm = height_mm
    if (present (x_log)) graph_options%x_log = x_log
    if (present (y_log)) graph_options%y_log = y_log
    if (present (x_min)) graph_options%x_min = x_min
    if (present (x_max)) graph_options%x_max = x_max
    if (present (y_min)) graph_options%y_min = y_min
    if (present (y_max)) graph_options%y_max = y_max
    if (present (x_min)) graph_options%x_min_set = .true.
    if (present (x_max)) graph_options%x_max_set = .true.
    if (present (y_min)) graph_options%y_min_set = .true.
    if (present (y_max)) graph_options%y_max_set = .true.
    if (present (gmlcode_bg)) graph_options%gmlcode_bg = gmlcode_bg
    if (present (gmlcode_fg)) graph_options%gmlcode_fg = gmlcode_fg
end subroutine graph_options_set

```

Write a simple account of all options.

*<Analysis: public>+≡*

```

public :: graph_options_write

```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine graph_options_write (gro, unit)
    type(graph_options_t), intent(in) :: gro
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
1   format (A,1x,'"',A,'"')
2   format (A,1x,L1)

```



```

3  format (A,1x,ES19.12)
4  format (A,1x,I0)
5  format (A,1x,'[undefined]')
   write (u, 1) "title      =", char (gro%title)
   write (u, 1) "description =", char (gro%description)
   write (u, 1) "x_label    =", char (gro%x_label)
   write (u, 1) "y_label    =", char (gro%y_label)
   write (u, 2) "x_log      =", gro%x_log
   write (u, 2) "y_log      =", gro%y_log
   if (gro%x_min_set) then
       write (u, 3) "x_min      =", gro%x_min
   else
       write (u, 5) "x_min      ="
   end if
   if (gro%x_max_set) then
       write (u, 3) "x_max      =", gro%x_max
   else
       write (u, 5) "x_max      ="
   end if
   if (gro%y_min_set) then
       write (u, 3) "y_min      =", gro%y_min
   else
       write (u, 5) "y_min      ="
   end if
   if (gro%y_max_set) then
       write (u, 3) "y_max      =", gro%y_max
   else
       write (u, 5) "y_max      ="
   end if
   write (u, 4) "width_mm   =", gro%width_mm
   write (u, 4) "height_mm  =", gro%height_mm
   write (u, 1) "gmlcode_bg  =", char (gro%gmlcode_bg)
   write (u, 1) "gmlcode_fg  =", char (gro%gmlcode_fg)
end subroutine graph_options_write

```

Write a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X header/footer for the analysis file.

*(Analysis: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine graph_options_write_tex_header (gro, unit)
  type(graph_options_t), intent(in) :: gro
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  if (gro%title /= "") then
      write (u, "(A)")
      write (u, "(A)") "\section{" // char (gro%title) // "}"
  else
      write (u, "(A)") "\section{" // char (quote_underscore (gro%id)) // "}"
  end if
  if (gro%description /= "") then
      write (u, "(A)") char (gro%description)
      write (u, *)
      write (u, "(A)") "\vspace*{\baselineskip}"
  end if
end if

```



```

write (u, "(A)") "\vspace*{\baselineskip}"
write (u, "(A)") "\unitlength 1mm"
write (u, "(A,IO,',',IO,A)") &
"\begin{gmlgraph*}(", &
gro%width_mm, gro%height_mm, &
")[dat]"
end subroutine graph_options_write_tex_header

subroutine graph_options_write_tex_footer (gro, unit)
type(graph_options_t), intent(in) :: gro
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
integer :: u, width, height
width = gro%width_mm - 10
height = gro%height_mm - 10
u = given_output_unit (unit)
write (u, "(A)") " \begin{gmlleps} "Whizard-Logo.eps";"
write (u, "(A,IO,A,IO,A)") &
" \quad base := (", width, "*unitlength,", height, "*unitlength);"
write (u, "(A)") " \quad height := 9.6*unitlength;"
write (u, "(A)") " \quad width := 11.2*unitlength;"
write (u, "(A)") " \end{gmlleps};"
write (u, "(A)") "\end{gmlgraph*}"
end subroutine graph_options_write_tex_footer

```

Return the analysis object ID.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
function graph_options_get_id (gro) result (id)
type(string_t) :: id
type(graph_options_t), intent(in) :: gro
id = gro%id
end function graph_options_get_id

```

Create an appropriate setup command (linear/log).

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
function graph_options_get_gml_setup (gro) result (cmd)
type(string_t) :: cmd
type(graph_options_t), intent(in) :: gro
type(string_t) :: x_str, y_str
if (gro%x_log) then
x_str = "log"
else
x_str = "linear"
end if
if (gro%y_log) then
y_str = "log"
else
y_str = "linear"
end if
cmd = "setup (" // x_str // ", " // y_str // ");"
end function graph_options_get_gml_setup

```

Return the labels in GAMELAN form.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡

```



```

function graph_options_get_gml_x_label (gro) result (cmd)
  type(string_t) :: cmd
  type(graph_options_t), intent(in) :: gro
  cmd = 'label.bot (<' // '<' // gro%x_label // '>' // '>', out);'
end function graph_options_get_gml_x_label

function graph_options_get_gml_y_label (gro) result (cmd)
  type(string_t) :: cmd
  type(graph_options_t), intent(in) :: gro
  cmd = 'label.ulft (<' // '<' // gro%y_label // '>' // '>', out);'
end function graph_options_get_gml_y_label

```

Create an appropriate `graphrange` statement for the given graph options. Where the graph options are not set, use the supplied arguments, if any, otherwise set the undefined value.

(*Analysis: procedures*) $\equiv$

```

function graph_options_get_gml_graphrange &
  (gro, x_min, x_max, y_min, y_max) result (cmd)
  type(string_t) :: cmd
  type(graph_options_t), intent(in) :: gro
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: x_min, x_max, y_min, y_max
  type(string_t) :: x_min_str, x_max_str, y_min_str, y_max_str
  character(*), parameter :: fmt = "(ES15.8)"
  if (gro%x_min_set) then
    x_min_str = "#" // trim (adjustl (real2string (gro%x_min, fmt)))
  else if (present (x_min)) then
    x_min_str = "#" // trim (adjustl (real2string (x_min, fmt)))
  else
    x_min_str = "???"
  end if
  if (gro%x_max_set) then
    x_max_str = "#" // trim (adjustl (real2string (gro%x_max, fmt)))
  else if (present (x_max)) then
    x_max_str = "#" // trim (adjustl (real2string (x_max, fmt)))
  else
    x_max_str = "???"
  end if
  if (gro%y_min_set) then
    y_min_str = "#" // trim (adjustl (real2string (gro%y_min, fmt)))
  else if (present (y_min)) then
    y_min_str = "#" // trim (adjustl (real2string (y_min, fmt)))
  else
    y_min_str = "???"
  end if
  if (gro%y_max_set) then
    y_max_str = "#" // trim (adjustl (real2string (gro%y_max, fmt)))
  else if (present (y_max)) then
    y_max_str = "#" // trim (adjustl (real2string (y_max, fmt)))
  else
    y_max_str = "???"
  end if
  cmd = "graphrange (" // x_min_str // ", " // y_min_str // " ), " &
    // "(" // x_max_str // ", " // y_max_str // " );"

```



```
end function graph_options_get_gml_graphrange
```

Get extra GAMELAN code to be executed before and after the usual drawing commands.

```
<Analysis: procedures>+≡
function graph_options_get_gml_bg_command (gro) result (cmd)
  type(string_t) :: cmd
  type(graph_options_t), intent(in) :: gro
  cmd = gro%gmlcode_bg
end function graph_options_get_gml_bg_command

function graph_options_get_gml_fg_command (gro) result (cmd)
  type(string_t) :: cmd
  type(graph_options_t), intent(in) :: gro
  cmd = gro%gmlcode_fg
end function graph_options_get_gml_fg_command
```

Append the header for generic data output in ifile format. We print only labels, not graphics parameters.

```
<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine graph_options_get_header (pl, header, comment)
  type(graph_options_t), intent(in) :: pl
  type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: header
  type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: comment
  type(string_t) :: c
  if (present (comment)) then
    c = comment
  else
    c = ""
  end if
  call ifile_append (header, &
    c // "ID: " // pl%id)
  call ifile_append (header, &
    c // "title: " // pl%title)
  call ifile_append (header, &
    c // "description: " // pl%description)
  call ifile_append (header, &
    c // "x axis label: " // pl%x_label)
  call ifile_append (header, &
    c // "y axis label: " // pl%y_label)
end subroutine graph_options_get_header
```

### 12.5.3 Drawing options

These options apply to an individual graph element (histogram or plot).

```
<Analysis: public>+≡
public :: drawing_options_t

<Analysis: types>+≡
type :: drawing_options_t
  type(string_t) :: dataset
  logical :: with_hbars = .false.
```



```

        logical :: with_base = .false.
        logical :: piecewise = .false.
        logical :: fill = .false.
        logical :: draw = .false.
        logical :: err = .false.
        logical :: symbols = .false.
        type(string_t) :: fill_options
        type(string_t) :: draw_options
        type(string_t) :: err_options
        type(string_t) :: symbol
        type(string_t) :: gmlcode_bg
        type(string_t) :: gmlcode_fg
    end type drawing_options_t

```

Write a simple account of all options.

*<Analysis: public>+≡*

```
public :: drawing_options_write
```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine drawing_options_write (dro, unit)
    type(drawing_options_t), intent(in) :: dro
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
1   format (A,1x,'"',A,'"')
2   format (A,1x,L1)
    write (u, 2) "with_hbars =", dro%with_hbars
    write (u, 2) "with_base  =", dro%with_base
    write (u, 2) "piecewise  =", dro%piecewise
    write (u, 2) "fill       =", dro%fill
    write (u, 2) "draw       =", dro%draw
    write (u, 2) "err        =", dro%err
    write (u, 2) "symbols    =", dro%symbols
    write (u, 1) "fill_options=", char (dro%fill_options)
    write (u, 1) "draw_options=", char (dro%draw_options)
    write (u, 1) "err_options =", char (dro%err_options)
    write (u, 1) "symbol     =", char (dro%symbol)
    write (u, 1) "gmlcode_bg  =", char (dro%gmlcode_bg)
    write (u, 1) "gmlcode_fg  =", char (dro%gmlcode_fg)
end subroutine drawing_options_write

```

Init with empty strings and default options, appropriate for either histogram or plot.

*<Analysis: public>+≡*

```

public :: drawing_options_init_histogram
public :: drawing_options_init_plot

```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine drawing_options_init_histogram (dro)
    type(drawing_options_t), intent(out) :: dro
    dro%dataset = "dat"
    dro%with_hbars = .true.
    dro%with_base = .true.
    dro%piecewise = .true.

```



```

dro%fill = .true.
dro%draw = .true.
dro%fill_options = "withcolor col.default"
dro%draw_options = ""
dro%err_options = ""
dro%symbol = "fshape(circle scaled 1mm())"
dro%gmlcode_bg = ""
dro%gmlcode_fg = ""
end subroutine drawing_options_init_histogram

```

```

subroutine drawing_options_init_plot (dro)
  type(drawing_options_t), intent(out) :: dro
  dro%dataset = "dat"
  dro%draw = .true.
  dro%fill_options = "withcolor col.default"
  dro%draw_options = ""
  dro%err_options = ""
  dro%symbol = "fshape(circle scaled 1mm())"
  dro%gmlcode_bg = ""
  dro%gmlcode_fg = ""
end subroutine drawing_options_init_plot

```

Set individual options.

*<Analysis: public>+≡*

```

public :: drawing_options_set

```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine drawing_options_set (dro, dataset, &
  with_hbars, with_base, piecewise, fill, draw, err, symbols, &
  fill_options, draw_options, err_options, symbol, &
  gmlcode_bg, gmlcode_fg)
  type(drawing_options_t), intent(inout) :: dro
  type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: dataset
  logical, intent(in), optional :: with_hbars, with_base, piecewise
  logical, intent(in), optional :: fill, draw, err, symbols
  type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: fill_options, draw_options
  type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: err_options, symbol
  type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: gmlcode_bg, gmlcode_fg
  if (present (dataset)) dro%dataset = dataset
  if (present (with_hbars)) dro%with_hbars = with_hbars
  if (present (with_base)) dro%with_base = with_base
  if (present (piecewise)) dro%piecewise = piecewise
  if (present (fill)) dro%fill = fill
  if (present (draw)) dro%draw = draw
  if (present (err)) dro%err = err
  if (present (symbols)) dro%symbols = symbols
  if (present (fill_options)) dro%fill_options = fill_options
  if (present (draw_options)) dro%draw_options = draw_options
  if (present (err_options)) dro%err_options = err_options
  if (present (symbol)) dro%symbol = symbol
  if (present (gmlcode_bg)) dro%gmlcode_bg = gmlcode_bg
  if (present (gmlcode_fg)) dro%gmlcode_fg = gmlcode_fg
end subroutine drawing_options_set

```



There are separate commands for drawing the curve and for drawing errors. The symbols are applied to the latter. First of all, we may have to compute a baseline:

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
function drawing_options_get_calc_command (dro) result (cmd)
  type(string_t) :: cmd
  type(drawing_options_t), intent(in) :: dro
  if (dro%with_base) then
    cmd = "calculate " // dro%dataset // ".base (" // dro%dataset // ") " &
      // "(x, #0);"
  else
    cmd = ""
  end if
end function drawing_options_get_calc_command

```

Return the drawing command.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
function drawing_options_get_draw_command (dro) result (cmd)
  type(string_t) :: cmd
  type(drawing_options_t), intent(in) :: dro
  if (dro%fill) then
    cmd = "fill"
  else if (dro%draw) then
    cmd = "draw"
  else
    cmd = ""
  end if
  if (dro%fill .or. dro%draw) then
    if (dro%piecewise) cmd = cmd // " piecewise"
    if (dro%draw .and. dro%with_base) cmd = cmd // " cyclic"
    cmd = cmd // " from (" // dro%dataset
    if (dro%with_base) then
      if (dro%piecewise) then
        cmd = cmd // ", " // dro%dataset // ".base\" ! "
      else
        cmd = cmd // " ~ " // dro%dataset // ".base\" ! "
      end if
    end if
    cmd = cmd // ")"
    if (dro%fill) then
      cmd = cmd // " " // dro%fill_options
      if (dro%draw) cmd = cmd // " outlined"
    end if
    if (dro%draw) cmd = cmd // " " // dro%draw_options
    cmd = cmd // ";"
  end if
end function drawing_options_get_draw_command

```

The error command draws error bars, if any.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
function drawing_options_get_err_command (dro) result (cmd)
  type(string_t) :: cmd
  type(drawing_options_t), intent(in) :: dro

```



```

if (dro%err) then
  cmd = "draw piecewise " &
    // "from (" // dro%dataset // ".err)" &
    // " " // dro%err_options // ";"
else
  cmd = ""
end if
end function drawing_options_get_err_command

```

The symbol command draws symbols, if any.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
function drawing_options_get_symb_command (dro) result (cmd)
  type(string_t) :: cmd
  type(drawing_options_t), intent(in) :: dro
  if (dro%symbols) then
    cmd = "phantom" &
      // " from (" // dro%dataset // ")" &
      // " withsymbol (" // dro%symbol // ");"
  else
    cmd = ""
  end if
end function drawing_options_get_symb_command

```

Get extra GAMELAN code to be executed before and after the usual drawing commands.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
function drawing_options_get_gml_bg_command (dro) result (cmd)
  type(string_t) :: cmd
  type(drawing_options_t), intent(in) :: dro
  cmd = dro%gmlcode_bg
end function drawing_options_get_gml_bg_command

function drawing_options_get_gml_fg_command (dro) result (cmd)
  type(string_t) :: cmd
  type(drawing_options_t), intent(in) :: dro
  cmd = dro%gmlcode_fg
end function drawing_options_get_gml_fg_command

```

#### 12.5.4 Observables

The observable type holds the accumulated observable values and weight sums which are necessary for proper averaging.

```

<Analysis: types>+≡
type :: observable_t
  private
  real(default) :: sum_values = 0
  real(default) :: sum_squared_values = 0
  real(default) :: sum_weights = 0
  real(default) :: sum_squared_weights = 0
  integer :: count = 0
  type(string_t) :: obs_label

```



```

        type(string_t) :: obs_unit
        type(graph_options_t) :: graph_options
    end type observable_t

```

Initialize with defined properties

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
    subroutine observable_init (obs, obs_label, obs_unit, graph_options)
        type(observable_t), intent(out) :: obs
        type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: obs_label, obs_unit
        type(graph_options_t), intent(in), optional :: graph_options
        if (present (obs_label)) then
            obs%obs_label = obs_label
        else
            obs%obs_label = ""
        end if
        if (present (obs_unit)) then
            obs%obs_unit = obs_unit
        else
            obs%obs_unit = ""
        end if
        if (present (graph_options)) then
            obs%graph_options = graph_options
        else
            call graph_options_init (obs%graph_options)
        end if
    end subroutine observable_init

```

Reset all numeric entries.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
    subroutine observable_clear (obs)
        type(observable_t), intent(inout) :: obs
        obs%sum_values = 0
        obs%sum_squared_values = 0
        obs%sum_weights = 0
        obs%sum_squared_weights = 0
        obs%count = 0
    end subroutine observable_clear

```

Record a a value. Always successful for observables.

```

<Analysis: interfaces>≡
    interface observable_record_value
        module procedure observable_record_value_unweighted
        module procedure observable_record_value_weighted
    end interface

```

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
    subroutine observable_record_value_unweighted (obs, value, success)
        type(observable_t), intent(inout) :: obs
        real(default), intent(in) :: value
        logical, intent(out), optional :: success
        obs%sum_values = obs%sum_values + value
        obs%sum_squared_values = obs%sum_squared_values + value**2
    end subroutine

```



```

    obs%sum_weights = obs%sum_weights + 1
    obs%sum_squared_weights = obs%sum_squared_weights + 1
    obs%count = obs%count + 1
    if (present (success)) success = .true.
end subroutine observable_record_value_unweighted

subroutine observable_record_value_weighted (obs, value, weight, success)
    type(observable_t), intent(inout) :: obs
    real(default), intent(in) :: value, weight
    logical, intent(out), optional :: success
    obs%sum_values = obs%sum_values + value * weight
    obs%sum_squared_values = obs%sum_squared_values + value**2 * weight
    obs%sum_weights = obs%sum_weights + abs (weight)
    obs%sum_squared_weights = obs%sum_squared_weights + weight**2
    obs%count = obs%count + 1
    if (present (success)) success = .true.
end subroutine observable_record_value_weighted

```

Here are the statistics formulas:

1. Unweighted case: Given a sample of  $n$  values  $x_i$ , the average is

$$\langle x \rangle = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} \quad (12.4)$$

and the error estimate

$$\Delta x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \langle \sum (x_i - \langle x \rangle)^2 \rangle} \quad (12.5)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \left( \frac{\sum x_i^2}{n} - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{n^2} \right)} \quad (12.6)$$

2. Weighted case: Instead of weight 1, each event comes with weight  $w_i$ .

$$\langle x \rangle = \frac{\sum x_i w_i}{\sum w_i} \quad (12.7)$$

and

$$\Delta x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \left( \frac{\sum x_i^2 w_i}{\sum w_i} - \frac{(\sum x_i w_i)^2}{(\sum w_i)^2} \right)} \quad (12.8)$$

For  $w_i = 1$ , this specializes to the previous formula.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

function observable_get_n_entries (obs) result (n)
    integer :: n
    type(observable_t), intent(in) :: obs
    n = obs%count
end function observable_get_n_entries

function observable_get_average (obs) result (avg)
    real(default) :: avg
    type(observable_t), intent(in) :: obs

```



```

    if (obs%sum_weights /= 0) then
        avg = obs%sum_values / obs%sum_weights
    else
        avg = 0
    end if
end function observable_get_average

function observable_get_error (obs) result (err)
    real(default) :: err
    type(observable_t), intent(in) :: obs
    real(default) :: var, n
    if (obs%sum_weights /= 0) then
        select case (obs%count)
            case (0:1)
                err = 0
            case default
                n = obs%count
                var = obs%sum_squared_values / obs%sum_weights &
                    - (obs%sum_values / obs%sum_weights) ** 2
                err = sqrt (max (var, 0._default) / (n - 1))
        end select
    else
        err = 0
    end if
end function observable_get_error

```

Write label and/or physical unit to a string.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

function observable_get_label (obs, wl, wu) result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    type(observable_t), intent(in) :: obs
    logical, intent(in) :: wl, wu
    type(string_t) :: obs_label, obs_unit
    if (wl) then
        if (obs%obs_label /= "") then
            obs_label = obs%obs_label
        else
            obs_label = "\textrm{Observable}"
        end if
    else
        obs_label = ""
    end if
    if (wu) then
        if (obs%obs_unit /= "") then
            if (wl) then
                obs_unit = "\;[" // obs%obs_unit // "]"
            else
                obs_unit = obs%obs_unit
            end if
        else
            obs_unit = ""
        end if
    else

```



```

        obs_unit = ""
    end if
    string = obs_label // obs_unit
end function observable_get_label

```

## 12.5.5 Output

*(Analysis: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine observable_write (obs, unit)
    type(observable_t), intent(in) :: obs
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    real(default) :: avg, err, relerr
    integer :: n
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    avg = observable_get_average (obs)
    err = observable_get_error (obs)
    if (avg /= 0) then
        relerr = err / abs (avg)
    else
        relerr = 0
    end if
    n = observable_get_n_entries (obs)
    if (obs%graph_options%title /= "") then
        write (u, "(A,1x,3A)") &
            "title          =", "'", char (obs%graph_options%title), "'"
    end if
    if (obs%graph_options%description /= "") then
        write (u, "(A,1x,3A)") &
            "description =", "'", char (obs%graph_options%description), "'"
    end if
    write (u, "(A,1x," // HISTOGRAM_DATA_FORMAT // ") ", advance = "no") &
        "average          =", avg
    call write_unit ()
    write (u, "(A,1x," // HISTOGRAM_DATA_FORMAT // ") ", advance = "no") &
        "error[abs]       =", err
    call write_unit ()
    write (u, "(A,1x," // HISTOGRAM_DATA_FORMAT // ")") &
        "error[rel]      =", relerr
    write (u, "(A,1x,I0)") &
        "n_entries        =", n
contains
    subroutine write_unit ()
        if (obs%obs_unit /= "") then
            write (u, "(1x,A)") char (obs%obs_unit)
        else
            write (u, *)
        end if
    end subroutine write_unit
end subroutine observable_write

```

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X output.



*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine observable_write_driver (obs, unit, write_heading)
  type(observable_t), intent(in) :: obs
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: write_heading
  real(default) :: avg, err
  integer :: n_digits
  logical :: heading
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  heading = .true.; if (present (write_heading)) heading = write_heading
  avg = observable_get_average (obs)
  err = observable_get_error (obs)
  if (avg /= 0 .and. err /= 0) then
    n_digits = max (2, 2 - int (log10 (abs (err / real (avg, default)))))
  else if (avg /= 0) then
    n_digits = 100
  else
    n_digits = 1
  end if
  if (heading) then
    write (u, "(A)")
    if (obs%graph_options%title /= "") then
      write (u, "(A)") "\section{" // char (obs%graph_options%title) &
        // "}"
    else
      write (u, "(A)") "\section{Observable}"
    end if
    if (obs%graph_options%description /= "") then
      write (u, "(A)") char (obs%graph_options%description)
      write (u, *)
    end if
    write (u, "(A)") "\begin{flushleft}"
  end if
  write (u, "(A)", advance="no") " $\langle$ " ! $ sign
  write (u, "(A)", advance="no") char (observable_get_label (obs, wl=.true., wu=.false.))
  write (u, "(A)", advance="no") " \rangle = "
  write (u, "(A)", advance="no") char (tex_format (avg, n_digits))
  write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "\pm"
  write (u, "(A)", advance="no") char (tex_format (err, 2))
  write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "\;{"
  write (u, "(A)", advance="no") char (observable_get_label (obs, wl=.false., wu=.true.))
  write (u, "(A)") "}"
  write (u, "(A)", advance="no") " \quad[n_{\text{entries}}] = "
  write (u, "(IO)", advance="no") observable_get_n_entries (obs)
  write (u, "(A)") "]"$ " ! $ fool Emacs' noweb mode
  if (heading) then
    write (u, "(A)") "\end{flushleft}"
  end if
end subroutine observable_write_driver

```



## 12.5.6 Histograms

### Bins

*<Analysis: types>+≡*

```
type :: bin_t
  private
    real(default) :: midpoint = 0
    real(default) :: width = 0
    real(default) :: sum_weights = 0
    real(default) :: sum_squared_weights = 0
    real(default) :: sum_excess_weights = 0
    integer :: count = 0
end type bin_t
```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine bin_init (bin, midpoint, width)
  type(bin_t), intent(out) :: bin
  real(default), intent(in) :: midpoint, width
  bin%midpoint = midpoint
  bin%width = width
end subroutine bin_init
```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```
elemental subroutine bin_clear (bin)
  type(bin_t), intent(inout) :: bin
  bin%sum_weights = 0
  bin%sum_squared_weights = 0
  bin%sum_excess_weights = 0
  bin%count = 0
end subroutine bin_clear
```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine bin_record_value (bin, normalize, weight, excess)
  type(bin_t), intent(inout) :: bin
  logical, intent(in) :: normalize
  real(default), intent(in) :: weight
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: excess
  real(default) :: w, e
  if (normalize) then
    if (bin%width /= 0) then
      w = weight / bin%width
      if (present (excess)) e = excess / bin%width
    else
      w = 0
      if (present (excess)) e = 0
    end if
  else
    w = weight
    if (present (excess)) e = excess
  end if
  bin%sum_weights = bin%sum_weights + abs (w)
  bin%sum_squared_weights = bin%sum_squared_weights + w ** 2
  if (present (excess)) &
```



```

        bin%sum_excess_weights = bin%sum_excess_weights + abs (e)
    bin%count = bin%count + 1
end subroutine bin_record_value

```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

function bin_get_midpoint (bin) result (x)
    real(default) :: x
    type(bin_t), intent(in) :: bin
    x = bin%midpoint
end function bin_get_midpoint

function bin_get_width (bin) result (w)
    real(default) :: w
    type(bin_t), intent(in) :: bin
    w = bin%width
end function bin_get_width

function bin_get_n_entries (bin) result (n)
    integer :: n
    type(bin_t), intent(in) :: bin
    n = bin%count
end function bin_get_n_entries

function bin_get_sum (bin) result (s)
    real(default) :: s
    type(bin_t), intent(in) :: bin
    s = bin%sum_weights
end function bin_get_sum

function bin_get_error (bin) result (err)
    real(default) :: err
    type(bin_t), intent(in) :: bin
    err = sqrt (bin%sum_squared_weights)
end function bin_get_error

function bin_get_excess (bin) result (excess)
    real(default) :: excess
    type(bin_t), intent(in) :: bin
    excess = bin%sum_excess_weights
end function bin_get_excess

```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine bin_write_header (unit)
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    character(120) :: buffer
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (buffer, "(A,4(1x," //HISTOGRAM_HEAD_FORMAT // " ),2x,A)") &
        "#", "bin midpoint", "value      ", "error      ", &
        "excess      ", "n"
    write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end subroutine bin_write_header

```



```

subroutine bin_write (bin, unit)
  type(bin_t), intent(in) :: bin
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  write (u, "(1x,4(1x," // HISTOGRAM_DATA_FORMAT // "),2x,IO)") &
    bin_get_midpoint (bin), &
    bin_get_sum (bin), &
    bin_get_error (bin), &
    bin_get_excess (bin), &
    bin_get_n_entries (bin)
end subroutine bin_write

```

## Histograms

*<Analysis: types>+≡*

```

type :: histogram_t
  private
  real(default) :: lower_bound = 0
  real(default) :: upper_bound = 0
  real(default) :: width = 0
  integer :: n_bins = 0
  logical :: normalize_bins = .false.
  type(observable_t) :: obs
  type(observable_t) :: obs_within_bounds
  type(bin_t) :: underflow
  type(bin_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: bin
  type(bin_t) :: overflow
  type(graph_options_t) :: graph_options
  type(drawing_options_t) :: drawing_options
end type histogram_t

```

## Initializer/finalizer

Initialize a histogram. We may provide either the bin width or the number of bins. A finalizer is not needed, since the histogram contains no pointer (sub)components.

*<Analysis: interfaces>+≡*

```

interface histogram_init
  module procedure histogram_init_n_bins
  module procedure histogram_init_bin_width
end interface

```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine histogram_init_n_bins (h, id, &
  lower_bound, upper_bound, n_bins, normalize_bins, &
  obs_label, obs_unit, graph_options, drawing_options)
  type(histogram_t), intent(out) :: h
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
  real(default), intent(in) :: lower_bound, upper_bound

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: n_bins
logical, intent(in) :: normalize_bins
type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: obs_label, obs_unit
type(graph_options_t), intent(in), optional :: graph_options
type(drawing_options_t), intent(in), optional :: drawing_options
real(default) :: bin_width
integer :: i
call observable_init (h%obs_within_bounds, obs_label, obs_unit)
call observable_init (h%obs, obs_label, obs_unit)
h%lower_bound = lower_bound
h%upper_bound = upper_bound
h%n_bins = max (n_bins, 1)
h%width = h%upper_bound - h%lower_bound
h%normalize_bins = normalize_bins
bin_width = h%width / h%n_bins
allocate (h%bin (h%n_bins))
call bin_init (h%underflow, h%lower_bound, 0._default)
do i = 1, h%n_bins
    call bin_init (h%bin(i), &
        h%lower_bound - bin_width/2 + i * bin_width, bin_width)
end do
call bin_init (h%overflow, h%upper_bound, 0._default)
if (present (graph_options)) then
    h%graph_options = graph_options
else
    call graph_options_init (h%graph_options)
end if
call graph_options_set (h%graph_options, id = id)
if (present (drawing_options)) then
    h%drawing_options = drawing_options
else
    call drawing_options_init_histogram (h%drawing_options)
end if
end subroutine histogram_init_n_bins

subroutine histogram_init_bin_width (h, id, &
    lower_bound, upper_bound, bin_width, normalize_bins, &
    obs_label, obs_unit, graph_options, drawing_options)
type(histogram_t), intent(out) :: h
type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
real(default), intent(in) :: lower_bound, upper_bound, bin_width
logical, intent(in) :: normalize_bins
type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: obs_label, obs_unit
type(graph_options_t), intent(in), optional :: graph_options
type(drawing_options_t), intent(in), optional :: drawing_options
integer :: n_bins
if (bin_width /= 0) then
    n_bins = nint ((upper_bound - lower_bound) / bin_width)
else
    n_bins = 1
end if
call histogram_init_n_bins (h, id, &
    lower_bound, upper_bound, n_bins, normalize_bins, &
    obs_label, obs_unit, graph_options, drawing_options)

```



```
end subroutine histogram_init_bin_width
```

Initialize a histogram by copying another one.

Since `h` has no pointer (sub)components, intrinsic assignment is sufficient. Optionally, we replace the drawing options.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine histogram_init_histogram (h, h_in, drawing_options)
  type(histogram_t), intent(out) :: h
  type(histogram_t), intent(in)  :: h_in
  type(drawing_options_t), intent(in), optional :: drawing_options
  h = h_in
  if (present (drawing_options)) then
    h%drawing_options = drawing_options
  end if
end subroutine histogram_init_histogram
```

## Fill histograms

Clear the histogram contents, but do not modify the structure.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine histogram_clear (h)
  type(histogram_t), intent(inout) :: h
  call observable_clear (h%obs)
  call observable_clear (h%obs_within_bounds)
  call bin_clear (h%underflow)
  if (allocated (h%bin)) call bin_clear (h%bin)
  call bin_clear (h%overflow)
end subroutine histogram_clear
```

Record a value. Successful if the value is within bounds, otherwise it is recorded as under-/overflow. Optionally, we may provide an excess weight that could be returned by the unweighting procedure.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine histogram_record_value_unweighted (h, value, excess, success)
  type(histogram_t), intent(inout) :: h
  real(default), intent(in) :: value
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: excess
  logical, intent(out), optional :: success
  integer :: i_bin
  call observable_record_value (h%obs, value)
  if (h%width /= 0) then
    i_bin = floor (((value - h%lower_bound) / h%width) * h%n_bins) + 1
  else
    i_bin = 0
  end if
  if (i_bin <= 0) then
    call bin_record_value (h%underflow, .false., 1._default, excess)
    if (present (success)) success = .false.
  else if (i_bin <= h%n_bins) then
    call observable_record_value (h%obs_within_bounds, value)
    call bin_record_value &
```



```

        (h%bin(i_bin), h%normalize_bins, 1._default, excess)
    if (present (success)) success = .true.
else
    call bin_record_value (h%overflow, .false., 1._default, excess)
    if (present (success)) success = .false.
end if
end subroutine histogram_record_value_unweighted

```

Weighted events: analogous, but no excess weight.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine histogram_record_value_weighted (h, value, weight, success)
    type(histogram_t), intent(inout) :: h
    real(default), intent(in) :: value, weight
    logical, intent(out), optional :: success
    integer :: i_bin
    call observable_record_value (h%obs, value, weight)
    if (h%width /= 0) then
        i_bin = floor (((value - h%lower_bound) / h%width) * h%n_bins) + 1
    else
        i_bin = 0
    end if
    if (i_bin <= 0) then
        call bin_record_value (h%underflow, .false., weight)
        if (present (success)) success = .false.
    else if (i_bin <= h%n_bins) then
        call observable_record_value (h%obs_within_bounds, value, weight)
        call bin_record_value (h%bin(i_bin), h%normalize_bins, weight)
        if (present (success)) success = .true.
    else
        call bin_record_value (h%overflow, .false., weight)
        if (present (success)) success = .false.
    end if
end subroutine histogram_record_value_weighted

```

## Access contents

Inherited from the observable component (all-over average etc.)

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

function histogram_get_n_entries (h) result (n)
    integer :: n
    type(histogram_t), intent(in) :: h
    n = observable_get_n_entries (h%obs)
end function histogram_get_n_entries

function histogram_get_average (h) result (avg)
    real(default) :: avg
    type(histogram_t), intent(in) :: h
    avg = observable_get_average (h%obs)
end function histogram_get_average

function histogram_get_error (h) result (err)
    real(default) :: err

```



```

    type(histogram_t), intent(in) :: h
    err = observable_get_error (h%obs)
end function histogram_get_error

```

Analogous, but applied only to events within bounds.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
function histogram_get_n_entries_within_bounds (h) result (n)
    integer :: n
    type(histogram_t), intent(in) :: h
    n = observable_get_n_entries (h%obs_within_bounds)
end function histogram_get_n_entries_within_bounds

function histogram_get_average_within_bounds (h) result (avg)
    real(default) :: avg
    type(histogram_t), intent(in) :: h
    avg = observable_get_average (h%obs_within_bounds)
end function histogram_get_average_within_bounds

function histogram_get_error_within_bounds (h) result (err)
    real(default) :: err
    type(histogram_t), intent(in) :: h
    err = observable_get_error (h%obs_within_bounds)
end function histogram_get_error_within_bounds

```

Get the number of bins

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
function histogram_get_n_bins (h) result (n)
    type(histogram_t), intent(in) :: h
    integer :: n
    n = h%n_bins
end function histogram_get_n_bins

```

Check bins. If the index is zero or above the limit, return the results for underflow or overflow, respectively.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
function histogram_get_n_entries_for_bin (h, i) result (n)
    integer :: n
    type(histogram_t), intent(in) :: h
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    if (i <= 0) then
        n = bin_get_n_entries (h%underflow)
    else if (i <= h%n_bins) then
        n = bin_get_n_entries (h%bin(i))
    else
        n = bin_get_n_entries (h%overflow)
    end if
end function histogram_get_n_entries_for_bin

function histogram_get_sum_for_bin (h, i) result (avg)
    real(default) :: avg
    type(histogram_t), intent(in) :: h
    integer, intent(in) :: i

```



```

    if (i <= 0) then
        avg = bin_get_sum (h%underflow)
    else if (i <= h%n_bins) then
        avg = bin_get_sum (h%bin(i))
    else
        avg = bin_get_sum (h%overflow)
    end if
end function histogram_get_sum_for_bin

function histogram_get_error_for_bin (h, i) result (err)
    real(default) :: err
    type(histogram_t), intent(in) :: h
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    if (i <= 0) then
        err = bin_get_error (h%underflow)
    else if (i <= h%n_bins) then
        err = bin_get_error (h%bin(i))
    else
        err = bin_get_error (h%overflow)
    end if
end function histogram_get_error_for_bin

function histogram_get_excess_for_bin (h, i) result (err)
    real(default) :: err
    type(histogram_t), intent(in) :: h
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    if (i <= 0) then
        err = bin_get_excess (h%underflow)
    else if (i <= h%n_bins) then
        err = bin_get_excess (h%bin(i))
    else
        err = bin_get_excess (h%overflow)
    end if
end function histogram_get_excess_for_bin

```

Return a pointer to the graph options.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

function histogram_get_graph_options_ptr (h) result (ptr)
    type(graph_options_t), pointer :: ptr
    type(histogram_t), intent(in), target :: h
    ptr => h%graph_options
end function histogram_get_graph_options_ptr

```

Return a pointer to the drawing options.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

function histogram_get_drawing_options_ptr (h) result (ptr)
    type(drawing_options_t), pointer :: ptr
    type(histogram_t), intent(in), target :: h
    ptr => h%drawing_options
end function histogram_get_drawing_options_ptr

```



## Output

*(Analysis: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine histogram_write (h, unit)
  type(histogram_t), intent(in) :: h
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  call bin_write_header (u)
  if (allocated (h%bin)) then
    do i = 1, h%n_bins
      call bin_write (h%bin(i), u)
    end do
  end if
  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A,1x,A)" ) "#", "Underflow:"
  call bin_write (h%underflow, u)
  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A,1x,A)" ) "#", "Overflow:"
  call bin_write (h%overflow, u)
  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A,1x,A)" ) "#", "Summary: data within bounds"
  call observable_write (h%obs_within_bounds, u)
  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A,1x,A)" ) "#", "Summary: all data"
  call observable_write (h%obs, u)
  write (u, "(A)")
end subroutine histogram_write
```

Write the GAMELAN reader for histogram contents.

*(Analysis: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine histogram_write_gml_reader (h, filename, unit)
  type(histogram_t), intent(in) :: h
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  character(*), parameter :: fmt = "(ES15.8)"
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  write (u, "(2x,A)" ) 'fromfile "' // char (filename) // '":'
  write (u, "(4x,A)" ) 'key "# Histogram:";'
  write (u, "(4x,A)" ) 'dx := #' &
    // real2char (h%width / h%n_bins / 2, fmt) // ';'
  write (u, "(4x,A)" ) 'for i withinblock:'
  write (u, "(6x,A)" ) 'get x, y, y.d, y.n, y.e;'
  if (h%drawing_options%with_hbars) then
    write (u, "(6x,A)" ) 'plot (' // char (h%drawing_options%dataset) &
      // ') (x,y) hbar dx;'
  else
    write (u, "(6x,A)" ) 'plot (' // char (h%drawing_options%dataset) &
      // ') (x,y);'
  end if
  if (h%drawing_options%err) then
    write (u, "(6x,A)" ) 'plot (' // char (h%drawing_options%dataset) &
      // '.err) ' &
```



```

// '(x,y) vbar y.d;'
end if
!!! Future excess options for plots
! write (u, "(6x,A)") 'if show_excess: ' // &
!           & 'plot(dat.e)(x, y plus y.e) hbar dx; fi'
write (u, "(4x,A)") 'endfor'
write (u, "(2x,A)") 'endfrom'
end subroutine histogram_write_gml_reader

```

LaTeX and GAMELAN output.

*(Analysis: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine histogram_write_gml_driver (h, filename, unit)
  type(histogram_t), intent(in) :: h
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  type(string_t) :: calc_cmd, bg_cmd, draw_cmd, err_cmd, symb_cmd, fg_cmd
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  call graph_options_write_tex_header (h%graph_options, unit)
  write (u, "(2x,A)") char (graph_options_get_gml_setup (h%graph_options))
  write (u, "(2x,A)") char (graph_options_get_gml_graphrange &
    (h%graph_options, x_min=h%lower_bound, x_max=h%upper_bound))
  call histogram_write_gml_reader (h, filename, unit)
  calc_cmd = drawing_options_get_calc_command (h%drawing_options)
  if (calc_cmd /= "") write (u, "(2x,A)") char (calc_cmd)
  bg_cmd = drawing_options_get_gml_bg_command (h%drawing_options)
  if (bg_cmd /= "") write (u, "(2x,A)") char (bg_cmd)
  draw_cmd = drawing_options_get_draw_command (h%drawing_options)
  if (draw_cmd /= "") write (u, "(2x,A)") char (draw_cmd)
  err_cmd = drawing_options_get_err_command (h%drawing_options)
  if (err_cmd /= "") write (u, "(2x,A)") char (err_cmd)
  symb_cmd = drawing_options_get_symb_command (h%drawing_options)
  if (symb_cmd /= "") write (u, "(2x,A)") char (symb_cmd)
  fg_cmd = drawing_options_get_gml_fg_command (h%drawing_options)
  if (fg_cmd /= "") write (u, "(2x,A)") char (fg_cmd)
  write (u, "(2x,A)") char (graph_options_get_gml_x_label (h%graph_options))
  write (u, "(2x,A)") char (graph_options_get_gml_y_label (h%graph_options))
  call graph_options_write_tex_footer (h%graph_options, unit)
  write (u, "(A)") "\vspace*{2\baselineskip}"
  write (u, "(A)") "\begin{flushleft}"
  write (u, "(A)") "\textbf{Data within bounds:} \\"
  call observable_write_driver (h%obs_within_bounds, unit, &
    write_heading=.false.)
  write (u, "(A)") "\\[0.5\baselineskip]"
  write (u, "(A)") "\textbf{All data:} \\"
  call observable_write_driver (h%obs, unit, write_heading=.false.)
  write (u, "(A)") "\end{flushleft}"
end subroutine histogram_write_gml_driver

```

Return the header for generic data output as an ifile.

*(Analysis: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine histogram_get_header (h, header, comment)
  type(histogram_t), intent(in) :: h

```



```

type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: header
type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: comment
type(string_t) :: c
if (present (comment)) then
    c = comment
else
    c = ""
end if
call ifile_append (header, c // "WHIZARD histogram data")
call graph_options_get_header (h%graph_options, header, comment)
call ifile_append (header, &
    c // "range: " // real2string (h%lower_bound) &
    // " - " // real2string (h%upper_bound))
call ifile_append (header, &
    c // "counts total: " &
    // int2char (histogram_get_n_entries_within_bounds (h)))
call ifile_append (header, &
    c // "total average: " &
    // real2string (histogram_get_average_within_bounds (h)) // " +- " &
    // real2string (histogram_get_error_within_bounds (h)))
end subroutine histogram_get_header

```

## 12.5.7 Plots

### Points

*(Analysis: types)*+≡

```

type :: point_t
private
real(default) :: x = 0
real(default) :: y = 0
real(default) :: yerr = 0
real(default) :: xerr = 0
type(point_t), pointer :: next => null ()
end type point_t

```

*(Analysis: interfaces)*+≡

```

interface point_init
module procedure point_init_contents
module procedure point_init_point
end interface

```

*(Analysis: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine point_init_contents (point, x, y, yerr, xerr)
type(point_t), intent(out) :: point
real(default), intent(in) :: x, y
real(default), intent(in), optional :: yerr, xerr
point%x = x
point%y = y
if (present (yerr)) point%yerr = yerr
if (present (xerr)) point%xerr = xerr
end subroutine point_init_contents

```



```

subroutine point_init_point (point, point_in)
  type(point_t), intent(out) :: point
  type(point_t), intent(in) :: point_in
  point%x = point_in%x
  point%y = point_in%y
  point%yerr = point_in%yerr
  point%xerr = point_in%xerr
end subroutine point_init_point

```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

function point_get_x (point) result (x)
  real(default) :: x
  type(point_t), intent(in) :: point
  x = point%x
end function point_get_x

function point_get_y (point) result (y)
  real(default) :: y
  type(point_t), intent(in) :: point
  y = point%y
end function point_get_y

function point_get_xerr (point) result (xerr)
  real(default) :: xerr
  type(point_t), intent(in) :: point
  xerr = point%xerr
end function point_get_xerr

function point_get_yerr (point) result (yerr)
  real(default) :: yerr
  type(point_t), intent(in) :: point
  yerr = point%yerr
end function point_get_yerr

```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine point_write_header (unit)
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  character(120) :: buffer
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  write (buffer, "(A,4(1x," // HISTOGRAM_HEAD_FORMAT // "))" ) &
    "#", "x", "y", "yerr", "xerr"
  write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end subroutine point_write_header

subroutine point_write (point, unit)
  type(point_t), intent(in) :: point
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  write (u, "(1x,4(1x," // HISTOGRAM_DATA_FORMAT // "))" ) &
    point_get_x (point), &
    point_get_y (point), &

```



```

        point_get_yerr (point), &
        point_get_xerr (point)
    end subroutine point_write

```

## Plots

```

<Analysis: types>+≡
    type :: plot_t
    private
    type(point_t), pointer :: first => null ()
    type(point_t), pointer :: last => null ()
    integer :: count = 0
    type(graph_options_t) :: graph_options
    type(drawing_options_t) :: drawing_options
end type plot_t

```

## Initializer/finalizer

Initialize a plot. We provide the lower and upper bound in the  $x$  direction.

```

<Analysis: interfaces>+≡
    interface plot_init
        module procedure plot_init_empty
        module procedure plot_init_plot
    end interface

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
    subroutine plot_init_empty (p, id, graph_options, drawing_options)
        type(plot_t), intent(out) :: p
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        type(graph_options_t), intent(in), optional :: graph_options
        type(drawing_options_t), intent(in), optional :: drawing_options
        if (present (graph_options)) then
            p%graph_options = graph_options
        else
            call graph_options_init (p%graph_options)
        end if
        call graph_options_set (p%graph_options, id = id)
        if (present (drawing_options)) then
            p%drawing_options = drawing_options
        else
            call drawing_options_init_plot (p%drawing_options)
        end if
    end subroutine plot_init_empty

```

Initialize a plot by copying another one, optionally merging in a new set of drawing options.

Since  $p$  has pointer (sub)components, we have to explicitly deep-copy the original.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
    subroutine plot_init_plot (p, p_in, drawing_options)
        type(plot_t), intent(out) :: p

```



```

type(plot_t), intent(in) :: p_in
type(drawing_options_t), intent(in), optional :: drawing_options
type(point_t), pointer :: current, new
current => p_in%first
do while (associated (current))
    allocate (new)
    call point_init (new, current)
    if (associated (p%last)) then
        p%last%next => new
    else
        p%first => new
    end if
    p%last => new
    current => current%next
end do
p%count = p_in%count
p%graph_options = p_in%graph_options
if (present (drawing_options)) then
    p%drawing_options = drawing_options
else
    p%drawing_options = p_in%drawing_options
end if
end subroutine plot_init_plot

```

Finalize the plot by deallocating the list of points.

*Analysis: procedures*+≡

```

subroutine plot_final (plot)
    type(plot_t), intent(inout) :: plot
    type(point_t), pointer :: current
    do while (associated (plot%first))
        current => plot%first
        plot%first => current%next
        deallocate (current)
    end do
    plot%last => null ()
end subroutine plot_final

```

## Fill plots

Clear the plot contents, but do not modify the structure.

*Analysis: procedures*+≡

```

subroutine plot_clear (plot)
    type(plot_t), intent(inout) :: plot
    plot%count = 0
    call plot_final (plot)
end subroutine plot_clear

```

Record a value. Successful if the value is within bounds, otherwise it is recorded as under-/overflow.

*Analysis: procedures*+≡

```

subroutine plot_record_value (plot, x, y, yerr, xerr, success)

```



```

type(plot_t), intent(inout) :: plot
real(default), intent(in) :: x, y
real(default), intent(in), optional :: yerr, xerr
logical, intent(out), optional :: success
type(point_t), pointer :: point
plot%count = plot%count + 1
allocate (point)
call point_init (point, x, y, yerr, xerr)
if (associated (plot%first)) then
    plot%last%next => point
else
    plot%first => point
end if
plot%last => point
if (present (success)) success = .true.
end subroutine plot_record_value

```

### Access contents

The number of points.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

function plot_get_n_entries (plot) result (n)
    integer :: n
    type(plot_t), intent(in) :: plot
    n = plot%count
end function plot_get_n_entries

```

Return a pointer to the graph options.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

function plot_get_graph_options_ptr (p) result (ptr)
    type(graph_options_t), pointer :: ptr
    type(plot_t), intent(in), target :: p
    ptr => p%graph_options
end function plot_get_graph_options_ptr

```

Return a pointer to the drawing options.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

function plot_get_drawing_options_ptr (p) result (ptr)
    type(drawing_options_t), pointer :: ptr
    type(plot_t), intent(in), target :: p
    ptr => p%drawing_options
end function plot_get_drawing_options_ptr

```

### Output

This output format is used by the GAMELAN driver below.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine plot_write (plot, unit)
    type(plot_t), intent(in) :: plot
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit

```



```

type(point_t), pointer :: point
integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
call point_write_header (u)
point => plot%first
do while (associated (point))
    call point_write (point, unit)
    point => point%next
end do
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A,1x,A)" ) "#", "Summary:"
write (u, "(A,1x,I0)" ) &
    "n_entries =", plot_get_n_entries (plot)
write (u, *)
end subroutine plot_write

```

Write the GAMELAN reader for plot contents.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine plot_write_gml_reader (p, filename, unit)
type(plot_t), intent(in) :: p
type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
write (u, "(2x,A)" ) 'fromfile ' // char (filename) // ':"'
write (u, "(4x,A)" ) 'key "# Plot:";'
write (u, "(4x,A)" ) 'for i withinblock:'
write (u, "(6x,A)" ) 'get x, y, y.err, x.err;'
write (u, "(6x,A)" ) 'plot (' // char (p%drawing_options%dataset) &
    // ') (x,y);'
if (p%drawing_options%err) then
    write (u, "(6x,A)" ) 'plot (' // char (p%drawing_options%dataset) &
        // '.err) (x,y) vbar y.err hbar x.err;'
end if
write (u, "(4x,A)" ) 'endfor'
write (u, "(2x,A)" ) 'endfrom'
end subroutine plot_write_gml_reader

```

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X and GAMELAN output. Analogous to histogram output.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine plot_write_gml_driver (p, filename, unit)
type(plot_t), intent(in) :: p
type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
type(string_t) :: calc_cmd, bg_cmd, draw_cmd, err_cmd, symb_cmd, fg_cmd
integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
call graph_options_write_tex_header (p%graph_options, unit)
write (u, "(2x,A)" ) &
    char (graph_options_get_gml_setup (p%graph_options))
write (u, "(2x,A)" ) &
    char (graph_options_get_gml_graphrange (p%graph_options))
call plot_write_gml_reader (p, filename, unit)

```



```

calc_cmd = drawing_options_get_calc_command (p%drawing_options)
if (calc_cmd /= "") write (u, "(2x,A)") char (calc_cmd)
bg_cmd = drawing_options_get_gml_bg_command (p%drawing_options)
if (bg_cmd /= "") write (u, "(2x,A)") char (bg_cmd)
draw_cmd = drawing_options_get_draw_command (p%drawing_options)
if (draw_cmd /= "") write (u, "(2x,A)") char (draw_cmd)
err_cmd = drawing_options_get_err_command (p%drawing_options)
if (err_cmd /= "") write (u, "(2x,A)") char (err_cmd)
symb_cmd = drawing_options_get_symb_command (p%drawing_options)
if (symb_cmd /= "") write (u, "(2x,A)") char (symb_cmd)
fg_cmd = drawing_options_get_gml_fg_command (p%drawing_options)
if (fg_cmd /= "") write (u, "(2x,A)") char (fg_cmd)
write (u, "(2x,A)") char (graph_options_get_gml_x_label (p%graph_options))
write (u, "(2x,A)") char (graph_options_get_gml_y_label (p%graph_options))
call graph_options_write_tex_footer (p%graph_options, unit)
end subroutine plot_write_gml_driver

```

Append header for generic data output in ifile format.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine plot_get_header (plot, header, comment)
  type(plot_t), intent(in) :: plot
  type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: header
  type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: comment
  type(string_t) :: c
  if (present (comment)) then
    c = comment
  else
    c = ""
  end if
  call ifile_append (header, c // "WHIZARD plot data")
  call graph_options_get_header (plot%graph_options, header, comment)
  call ifile_append (header, &
    c // "number of points: " &
    // int2char (plot_get_n_entries (plot)))
end subroutine plot_get_header

```

## 12.5.8 Graphs

A graph is a container for several graph elements. Each graph element is either a plot or a histogram. There is an appropriate base type below (the `analysis_object_t`), but to avoid recursion, we define a separate base type here. Note that there is no actual recursion: a graph is an analysis object, but a graph cannot contain graphs.

(If we could use type extension, the implementation would be much more transparent.)

### Graph elements

Graph elements cannot be filled by the `record` command directly. The contents are always copied from elementary histograms or plots.

```

<Analysis: types>+≡

```



```

type :: graph_element_t
private
integer :: type = AN_UNDEFINED
type(histogram_t), pointer :: h => null ()
type(plot_t), pointer :: p => null ()
end type graph_element_t

```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine graph_element_final (el)
type(graph_element_t), intent(inout) :: el
select case (el%type)
case (AN_HISTOGRAM)
deallocate (el%h)
case (AN_PLOT)
call plot_final (el%p)
deallocate (el%p)
end select
el%type = AN_UNDEFINED
end subroutine graph_element_final

```

Return the number of entries in the graph element:

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

function graph_element_get_n_entries (el) result (n)
integer :: n
type(graph_element_t), intent(in) :: el
select case (el%type)
case (AN_HISTOGRAM); n = histogram_get_n_entries (el%h)
case (AN_PLOT);      n = plot_get_n_entries (el%p)
case default;        n = 0
end select
end function graph_element_get_n_entries

```

Return a pointer to the graph / drawing options.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

function graph_element_get_graph_options_ptr (el) result (ptr)
type(graph_options_t), pointer :: ptr
type(graph_element_t), intent(in) :: el
select case (el%type)
case (AN_HISTOGRAM); ptr => histogram_get_graph_options_ptr (el%h)
case (AN_PLOT);      ptr => plot_get_graph_options_ptr (el%p)
case default;        ptr => null ()
end select
end function graph_element_get_graph_options_ptr

function graph_element_get_drawing_options_ptr (el) result (ptr)
type(drawing_options_t), pointer :: ptr
type(graph_element_t), intent(in) :: el
select case (el%type)
case (AN_HISTOGRAM); ptr => histogram_get_drawing_options_ptr (el%h)
case (AN_PLOT);      ptr => plot_get_drawing_options_ptr (el%p)
case default;        ptr => null ()
end select

```



```
end function graph_element_get_drawing_options_ptr
```

Output, simple wrapper for the plot/histogram writer.

*(Analysis: procedures)*+≡

```
subroutine graph_element_write (el, unit)
  type(graph_element_t), intent(in) :: el
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  type(graph_options_t), pointer :: gro
  type(string_t) :: id
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  gro => graph_element_get_graph_options_ptr (el)
  id = graph_options_get_id (gro)
  write (u, "(A,A)" ' #', repeat ("-", 78)
  select case (el%type)
  case (AN_HISTOGRAM)
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "# Histogram: "
    write (u, "(1x,A)" char (id)
    call histogram_write (el%h, unit)
  case (AN_PLOT)
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "# Plot: "
    write (u, "(1x,A)" char (id)
    call plot_write (el%p, unit)
  end select
end subroutine graph_element_write
```

*(Analysis: procedures)*+≡

```
subroutine graph_element_write_gml_reader (el, filename, unit)
  type(graph_element_t), intent(in) :: el
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  select case (el%type)
  case (AN_HISTOGRAM); call histogram_write_gml_reader (el%h, filename, unit)
  case (AN_PLOT);      call plot_write_gml_reader (el%p, filename, unit)
  end select
end subroutine graph_element_write_gml_reader
```

## The graph type

The actual graph type contains its own `graph_options`, which override the individual settings. The `drawing_options` are set in the graph elements. This distinction motivates the separation of the two types.

*(Analysis: types)*+≡

```
type :: graph_t
  private
  type(graph_element_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: el
  type(graph_options_t) :: graph_options
end type graph_t
```



## Initializer/finalizer

The graph is created with a definite number of elements. The elements are filled one by one, optionally with modified drawing options.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine graph_init (g, id, n_elements, graph_options)
  type(graph_t), intent(out) :: g
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
  integer, intent(in) :: n_elements
  type(graph_options_t), intent(in), optional :: graph_options
  allocate (g%el (n_elements))
  if (present (graph_options)) then
    g%graph_options = graph_options
  else
    call graph_options_init (g%graph_options)
  end if
  call graph_options_set (g%graph_options, id = id)
end subroutine graph_init
```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine graph_insert_histogram (g, i, h, drawing_options)
  type(graph_t), intent(inout), target :: g
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  type(histogram_t), intent(in) :: h
  type(drawing_options_t), intent(in), optional :: drawing_options
  type(graph_options_t), pointer :: gro
  type(drawing_options_t), pointer :: dro
  type(string_t) :: id
  g%el(i)%type = AN_HISTOGRAM
  allocate (g%el(i)%h)
  call histogram_init_histogram (g%el(i)%h, h, drawing_options)
  gro => histogram_get_graph_options_ptr (g%el(i)%h)
  dro => histogram_get_drawing_options_ptr (g%el(i)%h)
  id = graph_options_get_id (gro)
  call drawing_options_set (dro, dataset = "dat." // id)
end subroutine graph_insert_histogram
```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine graph_insert_plot (g, i, p, drawing_options)
  type(graph_t), intent(inout) :: g
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  type(plot_t), intent(in) :: p
  type(drawing_options_t), intent(in), optional :: drawing_options
  type(graph_options_t), pointer :: gro
  type(drawing_options_t), pointer :: dro
  type(string_t) :: id
  g%el(i)%type = AN_PLOT
  allocate (g%el(i)%p)
  call plot_init_plot (g%el(i)%p, p, drawing_options)
  gro => plot_get_graph_options_ptr (g%el(i)%p)
  dro => plot_get_drawing_options_ptr (g%el(i)%p)
  id = graph_options_get_id (gro)
  call drawing_options_set (dro, dataset = "dat." // id)
```



```
end subroutine graph_insert_plot
```

Finalizer.

```
<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine graph_final (g)
  type(graph_t), intent(inout) :: g
  integer :: i
  do i = 1, size (g%el)
    call graph_element_final (g%el(i))
  end do
  deallocate (g%el)
end subroutine graph_final
```

## Access contents

The number of elements.

```
<Analysis: procedures>+≡
function graph_get_n_elements (graph) result (n)
  integer :: n
  type(graph_t), intent(in) :: graph
  n = size (graph%el)
end function graph_get_n_elements
```

Retrieve a pointer to the drawing options of an element, so they can be modified. (The `target` attribute is not actually needed because the components are pointers.)

```
<Analysis: procedures>+≡
function graph_get_drawing_options_ptr (g, i) result (ptr)
  type(drawing_options_t), pointer :: ptr
  type(graph_t), intent(in), target :: g
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  ptr => graph_element_get_drawing_options_ptr (g%el(i))
end function graph_get_drawing_options_ptr
```

## Output

The default output format just writes histogram and plot data.

```
<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine graph_write (graph, unit)
  type(graph_t), intent(in) :: graph
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: i
  do i = 1, size (graph%el)
    call graph_element_write (graph%el(i), unit)
  end do
end subroutine graph_write
```



The GAMELAN driver is not a simple wrapper, but it writes the plot/histogram contents embedded the complete graph. First, data are read in, global background commands next, then individual elements, then global foreground commands.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine graph_write_gml_driver (g, filename, unit)
  type(graph_t), intent(in) :: g
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename
  type(string_t) :: calc_cmd, bg_cmd, draw_cmd, err_cmd, symb_cmd, fg_cmd
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  type(drawing_options_t), pointer :: dro
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  call graph_options_write_tex_header (g%graph_options, unit)
  write (u, "(2x,A)") &
    char (graph_options_get_gml_setup (g%graph_options))
  write (u, "(2x,A)") &
    char (graph_options_get_gml_graphrange (g%graph_options))
  do i = 1, size (g%el)
    call graph_element_write_gml_reader (g%el(i), filename, unit)
    calc_cmd = drawing_options_get_calc_command &
      (graph_element_get_drawing_options_ptr (g%el(i)))
    if (calc_cmd /= "") write (u, "(2x,A)") char (calc_cmd)
  end do
  bg_cmd = graph_options_get_gml_bg_command (g%graph_options)
  if (bg_cmd /= "") write (u, "(2x,A)") char (bg_cmd)
  do i = 1, size (g%el)
    dro => graph_element_get_drawing_options_ptr (g%el(i))
    bg_cmd = drawing_options_get_gml_bg_command (dro)
    if (bg_cmd /= "") write (u, "(2x,A)") char (bg_cmd)
    draw_cmd = drawing_options_get_draw_command (dro)
    if (draw_cmd /= "") write (u, "(2x,A)") char (draw_cmd)
    err_cmd = drawing_options_get_err_command (dro)
    if (err_cmd /= "") write (u, "(2x,A)") char (err_cmd)
    symb_cmd = drawing_options_get_symb_command (dro)
    if (symb_cmd /= "") write (u, "(2x,A)") char (symb_cmd)
    fg_cmd = drawing_options_get_gml_fg_command (dro)
    if (fg_cmd /= "") write (u, "(2x,A)") char (fg_cmd)
  end do
  fg_cmd = graph_options_get_gml_fg_command (g%graph_options)
  if (fg_cmd /= "") write (u, "(2x,A)") char (fg_cmd)
  write (u, "(2x,A)") char (graph_options_get_gml_x_label (g%graph_options))
  write (u, "(2x,A)") char (graph_options_get_gml_y_label (g%graph_options))
  call graph_options_write_tex_footer (g%graph_options, unit)
end subroutine graph_write_gml_driver
```

Append header for generic data output in ifile format.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine graph_get_header (graph, header, comment)
  type(graph_t), intent(in) :: graph
  type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: header
  type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: comment
  type(string_t) :: c
```



```

    if (present (comment)) then
        c = comment
    else
        c = ""
    end if
    call ifile_append (header, c // "WHIZARD graph data")
    call graph_options_get_header (graph%graph_options, header, comment)
    call ifile_append (header, &
        c // "number of graph elements: " &
        // int2char (graph_get_n_elements (graph)))
end subroutine graph_get_header

```

### 12.5.9 Analysis objects

This data structure holds all observables, histograms and such that are currently active. We have one global store; individual items are identified by their ID strings.

(This should rather be coded by type extension.)

```

<Analysis: parameters>+≡
    integer, parameter :: AN_UNDEFINED = 0
    integer, parameter :: AN_OBSERVABLE = 1
    integer, parameter :: AN_HISTOGRAM = 2
    integer, parameter :: AN_PLOT = 3
    integer, parameter :: AN_GRAPH = 4

<Analysis: public>+≡
    public :: AN_UNDEFINED, AN_HISTOGRAM, AN_OBSERVABLE, AN_PLOT, AN_GRAPH

<Analysis: types>+≡
    type :: analysis_object_t
    private
        type(string_t) :: id
        integer :: type = AN_UNDEFINED
        type(observable_t), pointer :: obs => null ()
        type(histogram_t), pointer :: h => null ()
        type(plot_t), pointer :: p => null ()
        type(graph_t), pointer :: g => null ()
        type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: next => null ()
    end type analysis_object_t

```

#### Initializer/finalizer

Allocate with the correct type but do not fill initial values.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
    subroutine analysis_object_init (obj, id, type)
        type(analysis_object_t), intent(out) :: obj
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        integer, intent(in) :: type
        obj%id = id
        obj%type = type
        select case (obj%type)

```



```

        case (AN_OBSERVABLE); allocate (obj%obs)
        case (AN_HISTOGRAM);   allocate (obj%h)
        case (AN_PLOT);        allocate (obj%p)
        case (AN_GRAPH);       allocate (obj%g)
    end select
end subroutine analysis_object_init

```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine analysis_object_final (obj)
    type(analysis_object_t), intent(inout) :: obj
    select case (obj%type)
    case (AN_OBSERVABLE)
        deallocate (obj%obs)
    case (AN_HISTOGRAM)
        deallocate (obj%h)
    case (AN_PLOT)
        call plot_final (obj%p)
        deallocate (obj%p)
    case (AN_GRAPH)
        call graph_final (obj%g)
        deallocate (obj%g)
    end select
    obj%type = AN_UNDEFINED
end subroutine analysis_object_final

```

Clear the analysis object, i.e., reset it to its initial state. Not applicable to graphs, which are always combinations of other existing objects.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine analysis_object_clear (obj)
    type(analysis_object_t), intent(inout) :: obj
    select case (obj%type)
    case (AN_OBSERVABLE)
        call observable_clear (obj%obs)
    case (AN_HISTOGRAM)
        call histogram_clear (obj%h)
    case (AN_PLOT)
        call plot_clear (obj%p)
    end select
end subroutine analysis_object_clear

```

## Fill with data

Record data. The effect depends on the type of analysis object.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine analysis_object_record_data (obj, &
    x, y, yerr, xerr, weight, excess, success)
    type(analysis_object_t), intent(inout) :: obj
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: y, yerr, xerr, weight, excess
    logical, intent(out), optional :: success
    select case (obj%type)

```



```

case (AN_OBSERVABLE)
  if (present (weight)) then
    call observable_record_value_weighted (obj%obs, x, weight, success)
  else
    call observable_record_value_unweighted (obj%obs, x, success)
  end if
case (AN_HISTOGRAM)
  if (present (weight)) then
    call histogram_record_value_weighted (obj%h, x, weight, success)
  else
    call histogram_record_value_unweighted (obj%h, x, excess, success)
  end if
case (AN_PLOT)
  if (present (y)) then
    call plot_record_value (obj%p, x, y, yerr, xerr, success)
  else
    if (present (success)) success = .false.
  end if
case default
  if (present (success)) success = .false.
end select
end subroutine analysis_object_record_data

```

Explicitly set the pointer to the next object in the list.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_object_set_next_ptr (obj, next)
  type(analysis_object_t), intent(inout) :: obj
  type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: next
  obj%next => next
end subroutine analysis_object_set_next_ptr

```

## Access contents

Return a pointer to the next object in the list.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
function analysis_object_get_next_ptr (obj) result (next)
  type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: next
  type(analysis_object_t), intent(in) :: obj
  next => obj%next
end function analysis_object_get_next_ptr

```

Return data as appropriate for the object type.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
function analysis_object_get_n_elements (obj) result (n)
  integer :: n
  type(analysis_object_t), intent(in) :: obj
  select case (obj%type)
  case (AN_HISTOGRAM)
    n = 1
  case (AN_PLOT)
    n = 1

```



```

    case (AN_GRAPH)
        n = graph_get_n_elements (obj%g)
    case default
        n = 0
    end select
end function analysis_object_get_n_elements

function analysis_object_get_n_entries (obj, within_bounds) result (n)
    integer :: n
    type(analysis_object_t), intent(in) :: obj
    logical, intent(in), optional :: within_bounds
    logical :: wb
    select case (obj%type)
    case (AN_OBSERVABLE)
        n = observable_get_n_entries (obj%obs)
    case (AN_HISTOGRAM)
        wb = .false.; if (present (within_bounds)) wb = within_bounds
        if (wb) then
            n = histogram_get_n_entries_within_bounds (obj%h)
        else
            n = histogram_get_n_entries (obj%h)
        end if
    case (AN_PLOT)
        n = plot_get_n_entries (obj%p)
    case default
        n = 0
    end select
end function analysis_object_get_n_entries

function analysis_object_get_average (obj, within_bounds) result (avg)
    real(default) :: avg
    type(analysis_object_t), intent(in) :: obj
    logical, intent(in), optional :: within_bounds
    logical :: wb
    select case (obj%type)
    case (AN_OBSERVABLE)
        avg = observable_get_average (obj%obs)
    case (AN_HISTOGRAM)
        wb = .false.; if (present (within_bounds)) wb = within_bounds
        if (wb) then
            avg = histogram_get_average_within_bounds (obj%h)
        else
            avg = histogram_get_average (obj%h)
        end if
    case default
        avg = 0
    end select
end function analysis_object_get_average

function analysis_object_get_error (obj, within_bounds) result (err)
    real(default) :: err
    type(analysis_object_t), intent(in) :: obj
    logical, intent(in), optional :: within_bounds
    logical :: wb

```



```

select case (obj%type)
case (AN_OBSERVABLE)
    err = observable_get_error (obj%obs)
case (AN_HISTOGRAM)
    wb = .false.; if (present (within_bounds)) wb = within_bounds
    if (wb) then
        err = histogram_get_error_within_bounds (obj%h)
    else
        err = histogram_get_error (obj%h)
    end if
case default
    err = 0
end select
end function analysis_object_get_error

```

Return pointers to the actual contents:

*(Analysis: procedures)*+≡

```

function analysis_object_get_observable_ptr (obj) result (obs)
    type(observable_t), pointer :: obs
    type(analysis_object_t), intent(in) :: obj
    select case (obj%type)
    case (AN_OBSERVABLE); obs => obj%obs
    case default;         obs => null ()
    end select
end function analysis_object_get_observable_ptr

function analysis_object_get_histogram_ptr (obj) result (h)
    type(histogram_t), pointer :: h
    type(analysis_object_t), intent(in) :: obj
    select case (obj%type)
    case (AN_HISTOGRAM); h => obj%h
    case default;       h => null ()
    end select
end function analysis_object_get_histogram_ptr

function analysis_object_get_plot_ptr (obj) result (plot)
    type(plot_t), pointer :: plot
    type(analysis_object_t), intent(in) :: obj
    select case (obj%type)
    case (AN_PLOT); plot => obj%p
    case default;   plot => null ()
    end select
end function analysis_object_get_plot_ptr

function analysis_object_get_graph_ptr (obj) result (g)
    type(graph_t), pointer :: g
    type(analysis_object_t), intent(in) :: obj
    select case (obj%type)
    case (AN_GRAPH); g => obj%g
    case default;    g => null ()
    end select
end function analysis_object_get_graph_ptr

```



Return true if the object has a graphical representation:

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
function analysis_object_has_plot (obj) result (flag)
  logical :: flag
  type(analysis_object_t), intent(in) :: obj
  select case (obj%type)
    case (AN_HISTOGRAM); flag = .true.
    case (AN_PLOT);      flag = .true.
    case (AN_GRAPH);     flag = .true.
    case default;        flag = .false.
  end select
end function analysis_object_has_plot

```

## Output

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_object_write (obj, unit, verbose)
  type(analysis_object_t), intent(in) :: obj
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
  logical :: verb
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  verb = .false.; if (present (verbose)) verb = verbose
  write (u, "(A)") repeat ("#", 79)
  select case (obj%type)
    case (AN_OBSERVABLE)
      write (u, "(A)", advance="no")  "# Observable:"
    case (AN_HISTOGRAM)
      write (u, "(A)", advance="no")  "# Histogram: "
    case (AN_PLOT)
      write (u, "(A)", advance="no")  "# Plot: "
    case (AN_GRAPH)
      write (u, "(A)", advance="no")  "# Graph: "
    case default
      write (u, "(A)") "# [undefined analysis object]"
      return
  end select
  write (u, "(1x,A)") char (obj%id)
  select case (obj%type)
    case (AN_OBSERVABLE)
      call observable_write (obj%obs, unit)
    case (AN_HISTOGRAM)
      if (verb) then
        call graph_options_write (obj%h%graph_options, unit)
        write (u, *)
        call drawing_options_write (obj%h%drawing_options, unit)
        write (u, *)
      end if
      call histogram_write (obj%h, unit)
    case (AN_PLOT)
      if (verb) then
        call graph_options_write (obj%p%graph_options, unit)

```



```

        write (u, *)
        call drawing_options_write (obj%p%drawing_options, unit)
        write (u, *)
    end if
    call plot_write (obj%p, unit)
case (AN_GRAPH)
    call graph_write (obj%g, unit)
end select
end subroutine analysis_object_write

```

Write the object part of the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X driver file.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_object_write_driver (obj, filename, unit)
    type(analysis_object_t), intent(in) :: obj
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    select case (obj%type)
    case (AN_OBSERVABLE)
        call observable_write_driver (obj%obs, unit)
    case (AN_HISTOGRAM)
        call histogram_write_gml_driver (obj%h, filename, unit)
    case (AN_PLOT)
        call plot_write_gml_driver (obj%p, filename, unit)
    case (AN_GRAPH)
        call graph_write_gml_driver (obj%g, filename, unit)
    end select
end subroutine analysis_object_write_driver

```

Return a data header for external formats, in ifile form.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_object_get_header (obj, header, comment)
    type(analysis_object_t), intent(in) :: obj
    type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: header
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: comment
    select case (obj%type)
    case (AN_HISTOGRAM)
        call histogram_get_header (obj%h, header, comment)
    case (AN_PLOT)
        call plot_get_header (obj%p, header, comment)
    end select
end subroutine analysis_object_get_header

```

### 12.5.10 Analysis object iterator

Analysis objects are containers which have iterable data structures: histograms/bins and plots/points. If they are to be treated on a common basis, it is useful to have an iterator which hides the implementation details.

The iterator is used only for elementary analysis objects that contain plot data: histograms or plots. It is invalid for meta-objects (graphs) and non-graphical objects (observables).

```

<Analysis: public>+≡

```



```

public :: analysis_iterator_t
<Analysis: types>+≡
type :: analysis_iterator_t
private
integer :: type = AN_UNDEFINED
type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: object => null ()
integer :: index = 1
type(point_t), pointer :: point => null ()
end type

```

The initializer places the iterator at the beginning of the analysis object.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_iterator_init (iterator, object)
type(analysis_iterator_t), intent(out) :: iterator
type(analysis_object_t), intent(in), target :: object
iterator%object => object
if (associated (iterator%object)) then
    iterator%type = iterator%object%type
    select case (iterator%type)
    case (AN_PLOT)
        iterator%point => iterator%object%p%first
    end select
end if
end subroutine analysis_iterator_init

```

The iterator is valid as long as it points to an existing entry. An iterator for a data object without array data (observable) is always invalid.

```

<Analysis: public>+≡
public :: analysis_iterator_is_valid
<Analysis: procedures>+≡
function analysis_iterator_is_valid (iterator) result (valid)
logical :: valid
type(analysis_iterator_t), intent(in) :: iterator
if (associated (iterator%object)) then
    select case (iterator%type)
    case (AN_HISTOGRAM)
        valid = iterator%index <= histogram_get_n_bins (iterator%object%h)
    case (AN_PLOT)
        valid = associated (iterator%point)
    case default
        valid = .false.
    end select
else
    valid = .false.
end if
end function analysis_iterator_is_valid

```

Advance the iterator.

```

<Analysis: public>+≡
public :: analysis_iterator_advance

```



```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_iterator_advance (iterator)
  type(analysis_iterator_t), intent(inout) :: iterator
  if (associated (iterator%object)) then
    select case (iterator%type)
    case (AN_PLOT)
      iterator%point => iterator%point%next
    end select
    iterator%index = iterator%index + 1
  end if
end subroutine analysis_iterator_advance

```

Retrieve the object type:

```

<Analysis: public>+≡
public :: analysis_iterator_get_type

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
function analysis_iterator_get_type (iterator) result (type)
  integer :: type
  type(analysis_iterator_t), intent(in) :: iterator
  type = iterator%type
end function analysis_iterator_get_type

```

Use the iterator to retrieve data. We implement a common routine which takes the data descriptors as optional arguments. Data which do not occur in the selected type trigger to an error condition.

The iterator must point to a valid entry.

```

<Analysis: public>+≡
public :: analysis_iterator_get_data

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_iterator_get_data (iterator, &
  x, y, yerr, xerr, width, excess, index, n_total)
  type(analysis_iterator_t), intent(in) :: iterator
  real(default), intent(out), optional :: x, y, yerr, xerr, width, excess
  integer, intent(out), optional :: index, n_total
  select case (iterator%type)
  case (AN_HISTOGRAM)
    if (present (x)) &
      x = bin_get_midpoint (iterator%object%h%bin(iterator%index))
    if (present (y)) &
      y = bin_get_sum (iterator%object%h%bin(iterator%index))
    if (present (yerr)) &
      yerr = bin_get_error (iterator%object%h%bin(iterator%index))
    if (present (xerr)) &
      call invalid ("histogram", "xerr")
    if (present (width)) &
      width = bin_get_width (iterator%object%h%bin(iterator%index))
    if (present (excess)) &
      excess = bin_get_excess (iterator%object%h%bin(iterator%index))
    if (present (index)) &
      index = iterator%index
    if (present (n_total)) &
      n_total = histogram_get_n_bins (iterator%object%h)
  end select
end subroutine analysis_iterator_get_data

```



```

case (AN_PLOT)
  if (present (x)) &
    x = point_get_x (iterator%point)
  if (present (y)) &
    y = point_get_y (iterator%point)
  if (present (yerr)) &
    yerr = point_get_yerr (iterator%point)
  if (present (xerr)) &
    xerr = point_get_xerr (iterator%point)
  if (present (width)) &
    call invalid ("plot", "width")
  if (present (excess)) &
    call invalid ("plot", "excess")
  if (present (index)) &
    index = iterator%index
  if (present (n_total)) &
    n_total = plot_get_n_entries (iterator%object%p)
case default
  call msg_bug ("analysis_iterator_get_data: called " &
    // "for unsupported analysis object type")
end select
contains
  subroutine invalid (typestr, objstr)
    character(*), intent(in) :: typestr, objstr
    call msg_bug ("analysis_iterator_get_data: attempt to get '" &
      // objstr // "' for type '" // typestr // "'")
  end subroutine invalid
end subroutine analysis_iterator_get_data

```

### 12.5.11 Analysis store

This data structure holds all observables, histograms and such that are currently active. We have one global store; individual items are identified by their ID strings and types.

```

<Analysis: variables>≡
  type(analysis_store_t), save :: analysis_store

<Analysis: types>+≡
  type :: analysis_store_t
  private
    type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: first => null ()
    type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: last => null ()
  end type analysis_store_t

```

Delete the analysis store

```

<Analysis: public>+≡
  public :: analysis_final

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
  subroutine analysis_final ()
    type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: current

```



```

do while (associated (analysis_store%first))
  current => analysis_store%first
  analysis_store%first => current%next
  call analysis_object_final (current)
end do
analysis_store%last => null ()
end subroutine analysis_final

```

Append a new analysis object

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_store_append_object (id, type)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
  integer, intent(in) :: type
  type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
  allocate (obj)
  call analysis_object_init (obj, id, type)
  if (associated (analysis_store%last)) then
    analysis_store%last%next => obj
  else
    analysis_store%first => obj
  end if
  analysis_store%last => obj
end subroutine analysis_store_append_object

```

Return a pointer to the analysis object with given ID.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
function analysis_store_get_object_ptr (id) result (obj)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
  type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
  obj => analysis_store%first
  do while (associated (obj))
    if (obj%id == id) return
    obj => obj%next
  end do
end function analysis_store_get_object_ptr

```

Initialize an analysis object: either reset it if present, or append a new entry.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_store_init_object (id, type, obj)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
  integer, intent(in) :: type
  type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj, next
  obj => analysis_store_get_object_ptr (id)
  if (associated (obj)) then
    next => analysis_object_get_next_ptr (obj)
    call analysis_object_final (obj)
    call analysis_object_init (obj, id, type)
    call analysis_object_set_next_ptr (obj, next)
  else
    call analysis_store_append_object (id, type)
    obj => analysis_store%last
  end if
end subroutine

```



```
end subroutine analysis_store_init_object
```

Get the type of a analysis object

*<Analysis: public>+≡*

```
public :: analysis_store_get_object_type
```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```
function analysis_store_get_object_type (id) result (type)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
  integer :: type
  type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: object
  object => analysis_store_get_object_ptr (id)
  if (associated (object)) then
    type = object%type
  else
    type = AN_UNDEFINED
  end if
end function analysis_store_get_object_type
```

Return the number of objects in the store.

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```
function analysis_store_get_n_objects () result (n)
  integer :: n
  type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: current
  n = 0
  current => analysis_store%first
  do while (associated (current))
    n = n + 1
    current => current%next
  end do
end function analysis_store_get_n_objects
```

Allocate an array and fill it with all existing IDs.

*<Analysis: public>+≡*

```
public :: analysis_store_get_ids
```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine analysis_store_get_ids (id)
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: id
  type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: current
  integer :: i
  allocate (id (analysis_store_get_n_objects()))
  i = 0
  current => analysis_store%first
  do while (associated (current))
    i = i + 1
    id(i) = current%id
    current => current%next
  end do
end subroutine analysis_store_get_ids
```



## 12.5.12 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X driver file

Write a driver file for all objects in the store.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_store_write_driver_all (filename_data, unit)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename_data
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
  call analysis_store_write_driver_header (unit)
  obj => analysis_store%first
  do while (associated (obj))
    call analysis_object_write_driver (obj, filename_data, unit)
    obj => obj%next
  end do
  call analysis_store_write_driver_footer (unit)
end subroutine analysis_store_write_driver_all

```

Write a driver file for an array of objects.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_store_write_driver_obj (filename_data, id, unit)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename_data
  type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: id
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
  integer :: i
  call analysis_store_write_driver_header (unit)
  do i = 1, size (id)
    obj => analysis_store_get_object_ptr (id(i))
    if (associated (obj)) &
      call analysis_object_write_driver (obj, filename_data, unit)
  end do
  call analysis_store_write_driver_footer (unit)
end subroutine analysis_store_write_driver_obj

```

The beginning of the driver file.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_store_write_driver_header (unit)
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  write (u, '(A)') "\documentclass[12pt]{article}"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, '(A)') "\usepackage{gamelan}"
  write (u, '(A)') "\usepackage{amsmath}"
  write (u, '(A)') "\usepackage{ifpdf}"
  write (u, '(A)') "\ifpdf"
  write (u, '(A)') "  \DeclareGraphicsRule{*}{mps}{*}{"
  write (u, '(A)') "\else"
  write (u, '(A)') "  \DeclareGraphicsRule{*}{eps}{*}{"
  write (u, '(A)') "\fi"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, '(A)') "\begin{document}"
  write (u, '(A)') "\begin{gmlfile}"

```



```

write (u, *)
write (u, '(A)') "\begin{gmlcode}"
write (u, '(A)') " color col.default, col.excess;"
write (u, '(A)') " col.default = 0.9white;"
write (u, '(A)') " col.excess = red;"
write (u, '(A)') " boolean show_excess;"
!!! Future excess options for plots
! if (mcs(1)%plot_excess .and. mcs(1)%unweighted) then
!   write (u, '(A)') " show_excess = true;"
! else
write (u, '(A)') " show_excess = false;"
! end if
write (u, '(A)') "\end{gmlcode}"
write (u, *)
end subroutine analysis_store_write_driver_header

```

The end of the driver file.

```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_store_write_driver_footer (unit)
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
write(u, *)
write(u, '(A)') "\end{gmlfile}"
write(u, '(A)') "\end{document}"
end subroutine analysis_store_write_driver_footer

```

## 12.5.13 API

### Creating new objects

The specific versions below:

```

<Analysis: public>+≡
public :: analysis_init_observable

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_init_observable (id, obs_label, obs_unit, graph_options)
type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: obs_label, obs_unit
type(graph_options_t), intent(in), optional :: graph_options
type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
type(observable_t), pointer :: obs
call analysis_store_init_object (id, AN_OBSERVABLE, obj)
obs => analysis_object_get_observable_ptr (obj)
call observable_init (obs, obs_label, obs_unit, graph_options)
end subroutine analysis_init_observable

<Analysis: public>+≡
public :: analysis_init_histogram

<Analysis: interfaces>+≡
interface analysis_init_histogram
module procedure analysis_init_histogram_n_bins

```



```

    module procedure analysis_init_histogram_bin_width
end interface

```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine analysis_init_histogram_n_bins &
    (id, lower_bound, upper_bound, n_bins, normalize_bins, &
     obs_label, obs_unit, graph_options, drawing_options)
type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
real(default), intent(in) :: lower_bound, upper_bound
integer, intent(in) :: n_bins
logical, intent(in) :: normalize_bins
type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: obs_label, obs_unit
type(graph_options_t), intent(in), optional :: graph_options
type(drawing_options_t), intent(in), optional :: drawing_options
type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
type(histogram_t), pointer :: h
call analysis_store_init_object (id, AN_HISTOGRAM, obj)
h => analysis_object_get_histogram_ptr (obj)
call histogram_init (h, id, &
    lower_bound, upper_bound, n_bins, normalize_bins, &
    obs_label, obs_unit, graph_options, drawing_options)
end subroutine analysis_init_histogram_n_bins

```

```

subroutine analysis_init_histogram_bin_width &
    (id, lower_bound, upper_bound, bin_width, normalize_bins, &
     obs_label, obs_unit, graph_options, drawing_options)
type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
real(default), intent(in) :: lower_bound, upper_bound, bin_width
logical, intent(in) :: normalize_bins
type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: obs_label, obs_unit
type(graph_options_t), intent(in), optional :: graph_options
type(drawing_options_t), intent(in), optional :: drawing_options
type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
type(histogram_t), pointer :: h
call analysis_store_init_object (id, AN_HISTOGRAM, obj)
h => analysis_object_get_histogram_ptr (obj)
call histogram_init (h, id, &
    lower_bound, upper_bound, bin_width, normalize_bins, &
    obs_label, obs_unit, graph_options, drawing_options)
end subroutine analysis_init_histogram_bin_width

```

*<Analysis: public>+≡*

```

public :: analysis_init_plot

```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine analysis_init_plot (id, graph_options, drawing_options)
type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
type(graph_options_t), intent(in), optional :: graph_options
type(drawing_options_t), intent(in), optional :: drawing_options
type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
type(plot_t), pointer :: plot
call analysis_store_init_object (id, AN_PLOT, obj)
plot => analysis_object_get_plot_ptr (obj)
call plot_init (plot, id, graph_options, drawing_options)

```



```

end subroutine analysis_init_plot

<Analysis: public>+≡
public :: analysis_init_graph

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_init_graph (id, n_elements, graph_options)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
  integer, intent(in) :: n_elements
  type(graph_options_t), intent(in), optional :: graph_options
  type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
  type(graph_t), pointer :: graph
  call analysis_store_init_object (id, AN_GRAPH, obj)
  graph => analysis_object_get_graph_ptr (obj)
  call graph_init (graph, id, n_elements, graph_options)
end subroutine analysis_init_graph

```

## Recording data

This procedure resets an object or the whole store to its initial state.

```

<Analysis: public>+≡
public :: analysis_clear

<Analysis: interfaces>+≡
interface analysis_clear
  module procedure analysis_store_clear_obj
  module procedure analysis_store_clear_all
end interface

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_store_clear_obj (id)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
  type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
  obj => analysis_store_get_object_ptr (id)
  if (associated (obj)) then
    call analysis_object_clear (obj)
  end if
end subroutine analysis_store_clear_obj

subroutine analysis_store_clear_all ()
  type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
  obj => analysis_store%first
  do while (associated (obj))
    call analysis_object_clear (obj)
    obj => obj%next
  end do
end subroutine analysis_store_clear_all

```

There is one generic recording function whose behavior depends on the type of analysis object.

```

<Analysis: public>+≡
public :: analysis_record_data

```



*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine analysis_record_data (id, x, y, yerr, xerr, &
    weight, excess, success, exist)
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: y, yerr, xerr, weight, excess
    logical, intent(out), optional :: success, exist
    type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
    obj => analysis_store_get_object_ptr (id)
    if (associated (obj)) then
        call analysis_object_record_data (obj, x, y, yerr, xerr, &
            weight, excess, success)
        if (present (exist)) exist = .true.
    else
        if (present (success)) success = .false.
        if (present (exist)) exist = .false.
    end if
end subroutine analysis_record_data
```

## Build a graph

This routine sets up the array of graph elements by copying the graph elements given as input. The object must exist and already be initialized as a graph.

*<Analysis: public>+≡*

```
public :: analysis_fill_graph
```

*<Analysis: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine analysis_fill_graph (id, i, id_in, drawing_options)
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id_in
    type(drawing_options_t), intent(in), optional :: drawing_options
    type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
    type(graph_t), pointer :: g
    type(histogram_t), pointer :: h
    type(plot_t), pointer :: p
    obj => analysis_store_get_object_ptr (id)
    g => analysis_object_get_graph_ptr (obj)
    obj => analysis_store_get_object_ptr (id_in)
    if (associated (obj)) then
        select case (obj%type)
        case (AN_HISTOGRAM)
            h => analysis_object_get_histogram_ptr (obj)
            call graph_insert_histogram (g, i, h, drawing_options)
        case (AN_PLOT)
            p => analysis_object_get_plot_ptr (obj)
            call graph_insert_plot (g, i, p, drawing_options)
        case default
            call msg_error ("Graph '" // char (id) // "': Element '" &
                // char (id_in) // "' is neither histogram nor plot.")
        end select
    else
        call msg_error ("Graph '" // char (id) // "': Element '" &
```



```

        // char (id_in) // '' is undefined.")
    end if
end subroutine analysis_fill_graph

```

## Retrieve generic results

Check if a named object exists.

```

<Analysis: public>+≡
    public :: analysis_exists

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
    function analysis_exists (id) result (flag)
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        logical :: flag
        type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
        flag = .true.
        obj => analysis_store%first
        do while (associated (obj))
            if (obj%id == id) return
            obj => obj%next
        end do
        flag = .false.
    end function analysis_exists

```

The following functions should work for all kinds of analysis object:

```

<Analysis: public>+≡
    public :: analysis_get_n_elements
    public :: analysis_get_n_entries
    public :: analysis_get_average
    public :: analysis_get_error

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
    function analysis_get_n_elements (id) result (n)
        integer :: n
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
        obj => analysis_store_get_object_ptr (id)
        if (associated (obj)) then
            n = analysis_object_get_n_elements (obj)
        else
            n = 0
        end if
    end function analysis_get_n_elements

    function analysis_get_n_entries (id, within_bounds) result (n)
        integer :: n
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        logical, intent(in), optional :: within_bounds
        type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
        obj => analysis_store_get_object_ptr (id)
        if (associated (obj)) then
            n = analysis_object_get_n_entries (obj, within_bounds)
        else

```



```

        n = 0
    end if
end function analysis_get_n_entries

function analysis_get_average (id, within_bounds) result (avg)
    real(default) :: avg
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
    logical, intent(in), optional :: within_bounds
    obj => analysis_store_get_object_ptr (id)
    if (associated (obj)) then
        avg = analysis_object_get_average (obj, within_bounds)
    else
        avg = 0
    end if
end function analysis_get_average

function analysis_get_error (id, within_bounds) result (err)
    real(default) :: err
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
    logical, intent(in), optional :: within_bounds
    obj => analysis_store_get_object_ptr (id)
    if (associated (obj)) then
        err = analysis_object_get_error (obj, within_bounds)
    else
        err = 0
    end if
end function analysis_get_error

```

Return true if any analysis object is graphical

```

<Analysis: public>+≡
    public :: analysis_has_plots

<Analysis: interfaces>+≡
    interface analysis_has_plots
        module procedure analysis_has_plots_any
        module procedure analysis_has_plots_obj
    end interface

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
    function analysis_has_plots_any () result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
        flag = .false.
        obj => analysis_store%first
        do while (associated (obj))
            flag = analysis_object_has_plot (obj)
            if (flag) return
        end do
    end function analysis_has_plots_any

    function analysis_has_plots_obj (id) result (flag)
        logical :: flag

```



```

type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: id
type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
integer :: i
flag = .false.
do i = 1, size (id)
  obj => analysis_store_get_object_ptr (id(i))
  if (associated (obj)) then
    flag = analysis_object_has_plot (obj)
    if (flag) return
  end if
end do
end function analysis_has_plots_obj

```

## Iterators

Initialize an iterator for the given object. If the object does not exist or has wrong type, the iterator will be invalid.

```

<Analysis: public>+≡
public :: analysis_init_iterator

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_init_iterator (id, iterator)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
  type(analysis_iterator_t), intent(out) :: iterator
  type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
  obj => analysis_store_get_object_ptr (id)
  if (associated (obj)) call analysis_iterator_init (iterator, obj)
end subroutine analysis_init_iterator

```

## Output

```

<Analysis: public>+≡
public :: analysis_write

<Analysis: interfaces>+≡
interface analysis_write
  module procedure analysis_write_object
  module procedure analysis_write_all
end interface

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_write_object (id, unit, verbose)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
  type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
  obj => analysis_store_get_object_ptr (id)
  if (associated (obj)) then
    call analysis_object_write (obj, unit, verbose)
  else
    call msg_error ("Analysis object '" // char (id) // "' not found")
  end if
end if

```



```

end subroutine analysis_write_object

subroutine analysis_write_all (unit, verbose)
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
  type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: obj
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  obj => analysis_store%first
  do while (associated (obj))
    call analysis_object_write (obj, unit, verbose)
    obj => obj%next
  end do
end subroutine analysis_write_all

<Analysis: public>+≡
public :: analysis_write_driver

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_write_driver (filename_data, id, unit)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename_data
  type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: id
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  if (present (id)) then
    call analysis_store_write_driver_obj (filename_data, id, unit)
  else
    call analysis_store_write_driver_all (filename_data, unit)
  end if
end subroutine analysis_write_driver

<Analysis: public>+≡
public :: analysis_compile_tex

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_compile_tex (file, has_gmlcode, os_data)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: file
  logical, intent(in) :: has_gmlcode
  type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
  integer :: status
  if (os_data%event_analysis_ps) then
    call os_system_call ("make compile " // os_data%makeflags // " -f " // &
      char (file) // "_ana.makefile", status)
    if (status /= 0) then
      call msg_error ("Unable to compile analysis output file")
    end if
  else
    call msg_warning ("Skipping results display because " &
      // "latex/mpost/dvips is not available")
  end if
end subroutine analysis_compile_tex

```

Write header for generic data output to an ifile.

```

<Analysis: public>+≡
public :: analysis_get_header

```



```

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_get_header (id, header, comment)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
  type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: header
  type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: comment
  type(analysis_object_t), pointer :: object
  object => analysis_store_get_object_ptr (id)
  if (associated (object)) then
    call analysis_object_get_header (object, header, comment)
  end if
end subroutine analysis_get_header

```

Write a makefile in order to do the compile steps.

```

<Analysis: public>+≡
public :: analysis_write_makefile

<Analysis: procedures>+≡
subroutine analysis_write_makefile (filename, unit, has_gmlcode, os_data)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  logical, intent(in) :: has_gmlcode
  type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
  write (unit, "(3A)")  "# WHIZARD: Makefile for analysis '", &
    char (filename), "'"
  write (unit, "(A)")  "# Automatically generated file, do not edit"
  write (unit, "(A)")  ""
  write (unit, "(A)")  "# LaTeX setup"
  write (unit, "(A)")  "LATEX = " // char (os_data%latex)
  write (unit, "(A)")  "MPOST = " // char (os_data%mpost)
  write (unit, "(A)")  "GML = " // char (os_data%gml)
  write (unit, "(A)")  "DVIPS = " // char (os_data%dvips)
  write (unit, "(A)")  "PS2PDF = " // char (os_data%ps2pdf)
  write (unit, "(A)")  'TEX_FLAGS = "$$TEXINPUTS:' // &
    char(os_data%whizard_texpath) // ' "'
  write (unit, "(A)")  'MP_FLAGS = "$$MPINPUTS:' // &
    char(os_data%whizard_texpath) // ' "'
  write (unit, "(A)")  ""
  write (unit, "(5A)")  "TEX_SOURCES = ", char (filename), ".tex"
  if (os_data%event_analysis_pdf) then
    write (unit, "(5A)")  "TEX_OBJECTS = ", char (filename), ".pdf"
  else
    write (unit, "(5A)")  "TEX_OBJECTS = ", char (filename), ".ps"
  end if
  if (os_data%event_analysis_ps) then
    if (os_data%event_analysis_pdf) then
      write (unit, "(5A)")  char (filename), ".pdf: ", &
        char (filename), ".tex"
    else
      write (unit, "(5A)")  char (filename), ".ps: ", &
        char (filename), ".tex"
    end if
  end if
  write (unit, "(5A)")  TAB, "-TEXINPUTS=$(TEX_FLAGS) $(LATEX) " // &
    char (filename) // ".tex"
  if (has_gmlcode) then

```



```

        write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "$(GML) " // char (filename)
        write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "TEXINPUTS=$(TEX_FLAGS) $(LATEX) " // &
            char (filename) // ".tex"
    end if
    write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "$(DVIPS) -o " // char (filename) // ".ps " // &
        char (filename) // ".dvi"
    if (os_data%event_analysis_pdf) then
        write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "$(PS2PDF) " // char (filename) // ".ps"
    end if
end if
write (unit, "(A)")
write (unit, "(A)") "compile: $(TEX_OBJECTS)"
write (unit, "(A)") ".PHONY: compile"
write (unit, "(A)")
write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS = ", char (filename), ".aux"
write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (filename), ".log"
write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (filename), ".dvi"
write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (filename), ".out"
write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (filename), ".[1-9]"
write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (filename), ".[1-9][0-9]"
write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (filename), ".[1-9][0-9][0-9]"
write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (filename), ".t[1-9]"
write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (filename), ".t[1-9][0-9]"
write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (filename), ".t[1-9][0-9][0-9]"
write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (filename), ".ltp"
write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (filename), ".mp"
write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (filename), ".mpx"
write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (filename), ".dvi"
write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (filename), ".ps"
write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (filename), ".pdf"
write (unit, "(A)")
write (unit, "(A)") "# Generic cleanup targets"
write (unit, "(A)") "clean-objects:"
write (unit, "(A)") TAB // "rm -f $(CLEAN_OBJECTS)"
write (unit, "(A)") ""
write (unit, "(A)") "clean: clean-objects"
write (unit, "(A)") ".PHONY: clean"
end subroutine analysis_write_makefile

```

### 12.5.14 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

$\langle$ analysis\_ut.f90 $\rangle \equiv$

$\langle$ File header $\rangle$

```

module analysis_ut
    use unit_tests
    use analysis_uti

```

$\langle$ Standard module head $\rangle$

$\langle$ Analysis: public test $\rangle$



```

contains

  <Analysis: test driver>

end module analysis_ut

<analysis_util.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module analysis_util

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use format_defs, only: FMT_19

    use analysis

    <Standard module head>

    <Analysis: test declarations>

contains

  <Analysis: tests>

end module analysis_util
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<Analysis: public test>≡
  public :: analysis_test
<Analysis: test driver>≡
  subroutine analysis_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Analysis: execute tests>
  end subroutine analysis_test

<Analysis: execute tests>≡
  call test (analysis_1, "analysis_1", &
    "check elementary analysis building blocks", &
    u, results)
<Analysis: test declarations>≡
  public :: analysis_1
<Analysis: tests>≡
  subroutine analysis_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(string_t) :: id1, id2, id3, id4
    integer :: i
    id1 = "foo"
    id2 = "bar"
    id3 = "hist"
    id4 = "plot"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: Analysis"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test the analysis routines"
write (u, "(A)")

call analysis_init_observable (id1)
call analysis_init_observable (id2)
call analysis_init_histogram &
    (id3, 0.5_default, 5.5_default, 1._default, normalize_bins=.false.)
call analysis_init_plot (id4)
do i = 1, 3
    write (u, "(A,1x," // FMT_19 // ")") "data = ", real(i,default)
    call analysis_record_data (id1, real(i,default))
    call analysis_record_data (id2, real(i,default), &
        weight=real(i,default))
    call analysis_record_data (id3, real(i,default))
    call analysis_record_data (id4, real(i,default), real(i,default)**2)
end do
write (u, "(A,10(1x,I5))") "n_entries = ", &
    analysis_get_n_entries (id1), &
    analysis_get_n_entries (id2), &
    analysis_get_n_entries (id3), &
    analysis_get_n_entries (id3, within_bounds = .true.), &
    analysis_get_n_entries (id4), &
    analysis_get_n_entries (id4, within_bounds = .true.)
write (u, "(A,10(1x," // FMT_19 // ")") "average = ", &
    analysis_get_average (id1), &
    analysis_get_average (id2), &
    analysis_get_average (id3), &
    analysis_get_average (id3, within_bounds = .true.)
write (u, "(A,10(1x," // FMT_19 // ")") "error = ", &
    analysis_get_error (id1), &
    analysis_get_error (id2), &
    analysis_get_error (id3), &
    analysis_get_error (id3, within_bounds = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Clear analysis #2"
write (u, "(A)")

call analysis_clear (id2)
do i = 4, 6
    print *, "data = ", real(i,default)
    call analysis_record_data (id1, real(i,default))
    call analysis_record_data (id2, real(i,default), &
        weight=real(i,default))
    call analysis_record_data (id3, real(i,default))
    call analysis_record_data (id4, real(i,default), real(i,default)**2)
end do
write (u, "(A,10(1x,I5))") "n_entries = ", &
    analysis_get_n_entries (id1), &
    analysis_get_n_entries (id2), &
    analysis_get_n_entries (id3), &
    analysis_get_n_entries (id3, within_bounds = .true.), &

```



```

        analysis_get_n_entries (id4), &
        analysis_get_n_entries (id4, within_bounds = .true.)
write (u, "(A,10(1x," // FMT_19 // "))") "average  = ", &
        analysis_get_average (id1), &
        analysis_get_average (id2), &
        analysis_get_average (id3), &
        analysis_get_average (id3, within_bounds = .true.)
write (u, "(A,10(1x," // FMT_19 // "))") "error    = ", &
        analysis_get_error (id1), &
        analysis_get_error (id2), &
        analysis_get_error (id3), &
        analysis_get_error (id3, within_bounds = .true.)
write (u, "(A)")
call analysis_write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call analysis_clear ()
call analysis_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: analysis_1"
end subroutine analysis_1

```



## Chapter 13

# Matrix Element Handling

In this chapter, we support internal and external matrix elements: initialization, automatic generation where necessary, and numerical evaluation. We provide the interface for code generation and linking. Matrix-element code is organized in processes and process libraries.

**process\_constants** A record of static process properties, for easy transfer between various WHIZARD modules.

**prclib\_interfaces** This module deals with matrix-element code which is accessible via external libraries (Fortran libraries or generic C-compatible libraries) and must either be generated by the program or provided by the user explicitly.

The module defines and uses an abstract type `prc_writer_t` and two abstract extensions, one for a Fortran module and one for a C-compatible library. The implementation provides the specific methods for writing the appropriate parts in external matrix element code.

**prc\_core\_def** This module defines the abstract types `prc_core_def_t` and `prc_driver_t`. The implementation of the former provides the configuration for processes of a certain class, while the latter accesses the corresponding matrix element, in particular those generated by the appropriate `prc_writer_t` object.

**process\_libraries** This module combines the functionality of the previous module with the means for holding processes definitions (the internal counterpart of appropriate declarations in the user interface), for handling matrix elements which do not need external code, and for accessing the matrix elements by the procedures for matrix-element evaluation, integration and event generation.

**prclib\_stacks** Collect process libraries.

**test\_me** This module provides a test implementation for the abstract types in the `prc_core_def` module. The implementation is intended for self-tests of several later modules. The implementation is internal, i.e., no external code has is generated.



All data structures which are specific for a particular way of generating code or evaluating matrix element are kept abstract and thus generic. Later modules such as `prc_omega` provide implementations, in the form of type extensions for the various abstract types.



## 13.1 Process data block

We define a simple transparent type that contains universal constant process data. We will reference objects of this type for the phase-space setup, for interfacing with process libraries, for implementing matrix-element generation, and in the master process-handling module.

```
<process_constants.f90>≡  
  <File header>
```

```
  module process_constants
```

```
    <Use kinds>
```

```
    <Use strings>
```

```
    <Standard module head>
```

```
    <Process constants: public>
```

```
    <Process constants: types>
```

```
  contains
```

```
    <Process constants: procedures>
```

```
  end module process_constants
```

The data type is just a block of public objects, only elementary types, no type-bound procedures.

```
<Process constants: public>≡
```

```
  public :: process_constants_t
```

```
<Process constants: types>≡
```

```
  type :: process_constants_t
```

```
    type(string_t) :: id
```

```
    type(string_t) :: model_name
```

```
    character(32) :: md5sum = ""
```

```
    logical :: openmp_supported = .false.
```

```
    integer :: n_in = 0
```

```
    integer :: n_out = 0
```

```
    integer :: n_flv = 0
```

```
    integer :: n_hel = 0
```

```
    integer :: n_col = 0
```

```
    integer :: n_cin = 0
```

```
    integer :: n_cf = 0
```

```
    integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: flv_state
```

```
    integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: hel_state
```

```
    integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: col_state
```

```
    logical, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: ghost_flag
```

```
    complex(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: color_factors
```

```
    integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: cf_index
```

```
  contains
```

```
    <Process constants: prc const: TBP>
```

```
  end type process_constants_t
```



```

<Process constants: prc const: TBP>≡
    procedure :: get_flv_state => process_constants_get_flv_state

<Process constants: procedures>≡
    function process_constants_get_flv_state (prc_const) result (flv_state)
        class(process_constants_t), intent(in) :: prc_const
        integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: flv_state
        allocate (flv_state (size (prc_const%flv_state, 1), &
            size (prc_const%flv_state, 2)))
        flv_state = prc_const%flv_state
    end function process_constants_get_flv_state

<Process constants: prc const: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_hel_state => process_constants_get_hel_state

<Process constants: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_constants_get_hel_state (prc_const, hel_state)
        class(process_constants_t), intent(in) :: prc_const
        integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: hel_state
        allocate (hel_state (size (prc_const%hel_state, 1), &
            size (prc_const%hel_state, 2)))
        hel_state = prc_const%hel_state
    end subroutine process_constants_get_hel_state

<Process constants: prc const: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_col_state => process_constants_get_col_state

<Process constants: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_constants_get_col_state (prc_const, col_state)
        class(process_constants_t), intent(in) :: prc_const
        integer, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable :: col_state
        allocate (col_state (size (prc_const%col_state, 1), &
            size (prc_const%col_state, 2), size (prc_const%col_state, 3)))
        col_state = prc_const%col_state
    end subroutine process_constants_get_col_state

<Process constants: prc const: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_ghost_flag => process_constants_get_ghost_flag

<Process constants: procedures>+≡
    function process_constants_get_ghost_flag (prc_const) result(ghost_flag)
        class(process_constants_t), intent(in) :: prc_const
        logical, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: ghost_flag
        allocate (ghost_flag (size (prc_const%ghost_flag, 1), &
            size (prc_const%ghost_flag, 2)))
        ghost_flag = prc_const%ghost_flag
    end function process_constants_get_ghost_flag

<Process constants: prc const: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_color_factors => process_constants_get_color_factors

```



```

<Process constants: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_constants_get_color_factors (prc_const, col_facts)
    class(process_constants_t), intent(in) :: prc_const
    complex(default), intent(inout), dimension(:), allocatable :: col_facts
    allocate (col_facts (size (prc_const%color_factors)))
    col_facts = prc_const%color_factors
  end subroutine process_constants_get_color_factors

<Process constants: prc const: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_cf_index => process_constants_get_cf_index

<Process constants: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_constants_get_cf_index (prc_const, cf_index)
    class(process_constants_t), intent(in) :: prc_const
    integer, intent(inout), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: cf_index
    allocate (cf_index (size (prc_const%cf_index, 1), &
      size (prc_const%cf_index, 2)))
    cf_index = prc_const%cf_index
  end subroutine process_constants_get_cf_index

<Process constants: prc const: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_flv_state => process_constants_set_flv_state

<Process constants: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_constants_set_flv_state (prc_const, flv_state)
    class(process_constants_t), intent(inout) :: prc_const
    integer, intent(in), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: flv_state
    allocate (prc_const%flv_state (size (flv_state, 1), &
      size (flv_state, 2)))
    prc_const%flv_state = flv_state
  end subroutine process_constants_set_flv_state

<Process constants: prc const: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_col_state => process_constants_set_col_state

<Process constants: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_constants_set_col_state (prc_const, col_state)
    class(process_constants_t), intent(inout) :: prc_const
    integer, intent(in), dimension(:,:,:), allocatable :: col_state
    allocate (prc_const%col_state (size (col_state, 1), &
      size (col_state, 2), size (col_state, 3)))
    prc_const%col_state = col_state
  end subroutine process_constants_set_col_state

<Process constants: prc const: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_cf_index => process_constants_set_cf_index

<Process constants: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_constants_set_cf_index (prc_const, cf_index)
    class(process_constants_t), intent(inout) :: prc_const
    integer, dimension(:,:), intent(in), allocatable :: cf_index
    allocate (prc_const%cf_index (size (cf_index, 1), &
      size (cf_index, 2)))
    prc_const%cf_index = cf_index

```



```

end subroutine process_constants_set_cf_index

<Process constants: prc const: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_color_factors => process_constants_set_color_factors

<Process constants: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_constants_set_color_factors (prc_const, color_factors)
    class(process_constants_t), intent(inout) :: prc_const
    complex(default), dimension(:), intent(in), allocatable :: color_factors
    allocate (prc_const%color_factors (size (color_factors)))
    prc_const%color_factors = color_factors
  end subroutine process_constants_set_color_factors

<Process constants: prc const: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_ghost_flag => process_constants_set_ghost_flag

<Process constants: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_constants_set_ghost_flag (prc_const, ghost_flag)
    class(process_constants_t), intent(inout) :: prc_const
    logical, intent(in), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: ghost_flag
    allocate (prc_const%ghost_flag (size (ghost_flag, 1), &
      size (ghost_flag, 2)))
    prc_const%ghost_flag = ghost_flag
  end subroutine process_constants_set_ghost_flag

```

## 13.2 Process library interface

The module `prclib_interfaces` handles external matrix-element code.

### 13.2.1 Overview

The top-level data structure is the `prclib_driver_t` data type. The associated type-bound procedures deal with the generation of external code, compilation and linking, and accessing the active external library.

An object of type `prclib_driver_t` consists of the following parts:

1. Metadata that identify name and status of the library driver, etc.
2. An array of process records (`prclib_driver_record_t`), one for each external matrix element.
3. A record of type `dlaccess_t` which handles the operating-system part of linking a dynamically loadable library.
4. A collection of procedure pointers which have a counterpart in the external library interface. Given the unique identifier of a matrix element, the procedures retrieve generic matrix-element information such as the particle content and helicity combination tables. There is also a procedure which returns pointers to the more specific procedures that a matrix element provides, called *features*.



The process records of type `prclib_driver_record_t` handle the individual matrix elements. Each record identifies a process by name (`id`), names the physics model to be loaded for this process, lists the features that the associated matrix-element code provides, and holds a `writer` object which handles all operations that depend on the process type. The numbering of process records is identical to the numbering of matrix-element codes in the external library.

The writer object is of abstract type `prc_writer_t`. The module defines two basic, also abstract, extensions: `prc_writer_f_module_t` and `prc_writer_c_lib_t`. The first version is for matrix-element code that is available in form of Fortran modules. The writer contains type-bound procedures which create appropriate `use` directives and C-compatible wrapper functions for the given set of Fortran modules and their features. The second version is for matrix-element code that is available in form of a C-compatible library (this includes Fortran libraries with proper C bindings). The writer needs not write wrapper function, but explicit interface blocks for the matrix-element features.

Each matrix-element variant is encoded in an appropriate extension of `prc_writer_t`. For instance, 0' MEGA matrix elements provide an implementation `omega_writer_t` which extends `prc_writer_f_module_t`.

### 13.2.2 Workflow

We expect that the functionality provided by this module is called in the following order:

1. The caller initializes the `prclib_driver_t` object and fills the array of `prclib_record_t` entries with the appropriate process data and process-specific writer objects.
2. It calls the `generate_makefile` method to set up an appropriate makefile in the current directory. The makefile will handle source generation, compilation and linking both for the individual matrix elements (unless this has to be done manually) and for the common external driver code which interfaces those matrix element.
3. The `generate_driver_code` writes the common driver as source code to file.
4. The methods `make_source`, `make_compile`, and `make_link` individually perform the corresponding steps in building the library. Wherever possible, they simply use the generated makefile. By calling `make`, we make sure that we can avoid unnecessary recompilation. For the compilation and linking steps, the makefile will employ `libtool`.
5. The `load` method loads the library procedures into the corresponding procedure pointers, using the `dlopen` mechanism via the `dlaccess` subobject.

### 13.2.3 The module

```
<prclib_interfaces.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module prclib_interfaces
```



```

    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!

    use kinds
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use system_defs, only: TAB
    use string_utils, only: lower_case
    use diagnostics
    use os_interface

    <Standard module head>

    <Prclib interfaces: public>

    <Prclib interfaces: types>

    <Prclib interfaces: interfaces>

    contains

    <Prclib interfaces: procedures>

    end module prclib_interfaces

```

### 13.2.4 Writers

External matrix element code provides externally visible procedures, which we denote as *features*. The features consist of informational subroutines and functions which are mandatory (universal features) and matrix-element specific subroutines and functions (specific features). The driver interfaces the generic features directly, while it returns the specific features in form of `bind(C)` procedure pointers to the caller. For instance, function `n_in` is generic, while the matrix matrix-element value itself is specific.

To implement these tasks, the driver needs `use` directives for Fortran module procedures, interface blocks for other external stuff, wrapper code, and Makefile snippets.

#### Generic writer

In the `prc_writer_t` data type, we collect the procedures which implement the writing tasks. The type is abstract. The concrete implementations are defined by an extension which is specific for the process type.

The MD5 sum stored here should be the MD5 checksum of the current process component, which can be calculated once the process is configured completely. It can be used by implementations which work with external files, such as `O'MEGA`.

```

<Prclib interfaces: public>≡
    public :: prc_writer_t

<Prclib interfaces: types>≡
    type, abstract :: prc_writer_t

```



```

        character(32) :: md5sum = ""
contains
  <Prclib interfaces: prc writer: TBP>
end type prc_writer_t

```

In any case, it is useful to have a string representation of the writer type. This must be implemented by all extensions.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prc writer: TBP>≡
  procedure(get_const_string), nopass, deferred :: type_name

<Prclib interfaces: interfaces>≡
  abstract interface
    function get_const_string () result (string)
    import
    type(string_t) :: string
    end function get_const_string
  end interface

```

Return the name of a procedure that implements a given feature, as it is provided by the external matrix-element code. For a reasonable default, we take the feature name unchanged.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prc writer: TBP>+≡
  procedure, nopass :: get_procname => prc_writer_get_procname

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>≡
  function prc_writer_get_procname (feature) result (name)
    type(string_t) :: name
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature
    name = feature
  end function prc_writer_get_procname

```

Return the name of a procedure that implements a given feature with the bind(C) property, so it can be accessed via a C procedure pointer and handled by dlopen. We need this for all special features of a matrix element, since the interface has to return a C function pointer for it. For a default implementation, we prefix the external procedure name by the process ID.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prc writer: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_c_procname => prc_writer_get_c_procname

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  function prc_writer_get_c_procname (writer, id, feature) result (name)
    class(prc_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id, feature
    type(string_t) :: name
    name = id // "_" // feature
  end function prc_writer_get_c_procname

```

Common signature of code-writing procedures. The procedure may use the process ID, and the feature name. (Not necessarily all of them.)

```

<Prclib interfaces: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine write_code_file (writer, id)

```



```

import
class(prc_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
end subroutine write_code_file
end interface

abstract interface
subroutine write_code (writer, unit, id)
import
class(prc_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
integer, intent(in) :: unit
type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
end subroutine write_code
end interface

abstract interface
subroutine write_code_os (writer, unit, id, os_data, testflag)
import
class(prc_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
integer, intent(in) :: unit
type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
end subroutine write_code_os
end interface

abstract interface
subroutine write_feature_code (writer, unit, id, feature)
import
class(prc_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
integer, intent(in) :: unit
type(string_t), intent(in) :: id, feature
end subroutine write_feature_code
end interface

```

There must be a procedure which writes an interface block for a given feature. If the external matrix element is implemented as a Fortran module, this is required only for the specific features which are returned as procedure pointers.

*<Prclib interfaces: prc writer: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure(write_feature_code), deferred :: write_interface
```

There must also be a procedure which writes Makefile code which is specific for the current process, but not the feature.

*<Prclib interfaces: prc writer: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure(write_code_os), deferred :: write_makefile_code
```

This procedure writes code process-specific source-code file (which need not be Fortran). It may be a no-op, if the source code is generated by Make instead.

*<Prclib interfaces: prc writer: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure(write_code_file), deferred :: write_source_code
```



## Writer for Fortran-module matrix elements

If the matrix element is available as a Fortran module, we have specific requirements: (i) the features are imported via `use` directives, (ii) the specific features require `bind(C)` wrappers.

The type is still abstract, all methods must be implemented explicitly for a specific matrix-element variant.

```
<Prclib interfaces: public>+≡
    public :: prc_writer_f_module_t

<Prclib interfaces: types>+≡
    type, extends (prc_writer_t), abstract :: prc_writer_f_module_t
    contains
    <Prclib interfaces: prc writer f module: TBP>
    end type prc_writer_f_module_t
```

Return the name of the Fortran module. As a default implementation, we take the process ID unchanged.

```
<Prclib interfaces: prc writer f module: TBP>≡
    procedure, nopass :: get_module_name => prc_writer_get_module_name

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    function prc_writer_get_module_name (id) result (name)
        type(string_t) :: name
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        name = id
    end function prc_writer_get_module_name
```

Write a `use` directive that associates the driver reference with the procedure in the matrix element code. By default, we use the C name for this.

```
<Prclib interfaces: prc writer f module: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_use_line => prc_writer_write_use_line

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_writer_write_use_line (writer, unit, id, feature)
        class(prc_writer_f_module_t), intent(in) :: writer
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        type(string_t) :: id, feature
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use ", char (writer%get_module_name (id)), &
            ", only: ", char (writer%get_c_procname (id, feature)), &
            " => ", char (writer%get_procname (feature))
    end subroutine prc_writer_write_use_line
```

Write a wrapper routine for a feature. This also associates a C name the module procedure. The details depend on the writer variant.

```
<Prclib interfaces: prc writer f module: TBP>+≡
    procedure(prc_write_wrapper), deferred :: write_wrapper

<Prclib interfaces: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine prc_write_wrapper (writer, unit, id, feature)
            import
            class(prc_writer_f_module_t), intent(in) :: writer
            integer, intent(in) :: unit
```



```

        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id, feature
    end subroutine prc_write_wrapper
end interface

```

This is used for testing only: initialize the writer with a specific MD5 sum string.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prc writer: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_test => prc_writer_init_test

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_writer_init_test (writer)
        class(prc_writer_t), intent(out) :: writer
        writer%md5sum = "1234567890abcdef1234567890abcdef"
    end subroutine prc_writer_init_test

```

### Writer for C-library matrix elements

This applies if the matrix element is available as a C library or a Fortran library with bind(C) compatible interface. We can use the basic version.

The type is still abstract, all methods must be implemented explicitly for a specific matrix-element variant.

```

<Prclib interfaces: public>+≡
    public :: prc_writer_c_lib_t

<Prclib interfaces: types>+≡
    type, extends (prc_writer_t), abstract :: prc_writer_c_lib_t
    contains
    <Prclib interfaces: prc writer c lib: TBP>
    end type prc_writer_c_lib_t

```

### 13.2.5 Process records in the library driver

A process record holds the process (component) ID, the physics `model_name`, and the array of `features` that are implemented by the corresponding matrix element code.

The `writer` component holds procedures. The procedures write source code for the current record, either for the driver or for the Makefile.

```

<Prclib interfaces: types>+≡
    type :: prclib_driver_record_t
        type(string_t) :: id
        type(string_t) :: model_name
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: feature
        class(prc_writer_t), pointer :: writer => null ()
    contains
    <Prclib interfaces: prclib driver record: TBP>
    end type prclib_driver_record_t

```



Output routine. We indent the output, so it smoothly integrates into the output routine for the whole driver.

Note: the pointer `writer` is introduced as a workaround for a NAG compiler bug.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver record: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => prclib_driver_record_write
<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prclib_driver_record_write (object, unit)
    class(prclib_driver_record_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    integer :: j
    class(prc_writer_t), pointer :: writer
    write (unit, "(3x,A,2x,['A,'])") &
      char (object%id), char (object%model_name)
    if (allocated (object%feature)) then
      writer => object%writer
      write (unit, "(5x,A,A)", advance="no") &
        char (writer%type_name ()), ":"
      do j = 1, size (object%feature)
        write (unit, "(1x,A)", advance="no") &
          char (object%feature(j))
      end do
      write (unit, *)
    end if
  end subroutine prclib_driver_record_write

```

Get the C procedure name for a feature.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver record: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_c_procname => prclib_driver_record_get_c_procname
<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  function prclib_driver_record_get_c_procname (record, feature) result (name)
    type(string_t) :: name
    class(prclib_driver_record_t), intent(in) :: record
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature
    name = record%writer%get_c_procname (record%id, feature)
  end function prclib_driver_record_get_c_procname

```

Write a USE directive for a given feature. Applies only if the record corresponds to a Fortran module.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver record: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_use_line => prclib_driver_record_write_use_line
<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prclib_driver_record_write_use_line (record, unit, feature)
    class(prclib_driver_record_t), intent(in) :: record
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature
    select type (writer => record%writer)
      class is (prc_writer_f_module_t)
        call writer%write_use_line (unit, record%id, feature)
    end select
  end subroutine prclib_driver_record_write_use_line

```



The alternative: write an interface block for a given feature, unless the record corresponds to a Fortran module.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver record: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_interface => prclib_driver_record_write_interface

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prclib_driver_record_write_interface (record, unit, feature)
    class(prclib_driver_record_t), intent(in) :: record
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature
    select type (writer => record%writer)
    class is (prc_writer_f_module_t)
    class default
      call writer%write_interface (unit, record%id, feature)
    end select
  end subroutine prclib_driver_record_write_interface

```

Write all special feature interfaces for the current record. Do this for all process variants.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver record: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_interfaces => prclib_driver_record_write_interfaces

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prclib_driver_record_write_interfaces (record, unit)
    class(prclib_driver_record_t), intent(in) :: record
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, size (record%feature)
      call record%writer%write_interface (unit, record%id, record%feature(i))
    end do
  end subroutine prclib_driver_record_write_interfaces

```

Write the wrapper routines for this record, if it corresponds to a Fortran module.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver record: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_wrappers => prclib_driver_record_write_wrappers

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prclib_driver_record_write_wrappers (record, unit)
    class(prclib_driver_record_t), intent(in) :: record
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    integer :: i
    select type (writer => record%writer)
    class is (prc_writer_f_module_t)
      do i = 1, size (record%feature)
        call writer%write_wrapper (unit, record%id, record%feature(i))
      end do
    end select
  end subroutine prclib_driver_record_write_wrappers

```

Write the Makefile code for this record.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver record: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_makefile_code => prclib_driver_record_write_makefile_code

```



```

(Prclib interfaces: procedures)+≡
  subroutine prclib_driver_record_write_makefile_code &
    (record, unit, os_data, testflag)
    class(prclib_driver_record_t), intent(in) :: record
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    call record%writer%write_makefile_code (unit, record%id, os_data, testflag)
  end subroutine prclib_driver_record_write_makefile_code

```

Write source-code files for this record. (Does nothing if the source code is handled by Makefile rules.)

```

(Prclib interfaces: prclib driver record: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: write_source_code => prclib_driver_record_write_source_code

(Prclib interfaces: procedures)+≡
  subroutine prclib_driver_record_write_source_code (record)
    class(prclib_driver_record_t), intent(in) :: record
    call record%writer%write_source_code (record%id)
  end subroutine prclib_driver_record_write_source_code

```

### 13.2.6 The process library driver object

A `prclib_driver_t` object provides the interface to external matrix element code. The code is provided by an external library which is either statically or dynamically linked.

The dynamic and static versions of the library are two different implementations of the abstract base type.

The `basename` identifies the library, both by file names and by Fortran variable names.

The `loaded` flag becomes true once all procedure pointers to the matrix element have been assigned.

For a dynamical external library, the communication proceeds via a `dlaccess` object.

`n_processes` is the number of external process code components that are referenced by this library. The code is addressed by index (`i_lib` in the process library entry above). This number should be equal to the number returned by `get_n_prc`.

For each external process, there is a separate `record` which holds the data that are needed for the driver parts which are specific for a given process component. The actual pointers for the loaded library will be assigned elsewhere.

The remainder is a collection of procedure pointers, which can be assigned once all external code has been compiled and linked. The procedure pointers all take a process component code index as an argument. Most return information about the process component that should match the process definition. The `get_fptr` procedures return a function pointer, which is the actual means to compute matrix elements or retrieve associated data.

Finally, the `unload_hook` and `reload_hook` pointers allow for the insertion of additional code when a library is loaded.

```

(Prclib interfaces: public)+≡

```



```

public :: prclib_driver_t
<Prclib interfaces: types>+≡
type, abstract :: prclib_driver_t
  type(string_t) :: basename
  character(32) :: md5sum = ""
  logical :: loaded = .false.
  type(string_t) :: libname
  type(string_t) :: modellibs_ldflags
  integer :: n_processes = 0
  type(prclib_driver_record_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: record
  procedure(prc_get_n_processes), nopass, pointer :: &
    get_n_processes => null ()
  procedure(prc_get_stringptr), nopass, pointer :: &
    get_process_id_ptr => null ()
  procedure(prc_get_stringptr), nopass, pointer :: &
    get_model_name_ptr => null ()
  procedure(prc_get_stringptr), nopass, pointer :: &
    get_md5sum_ptr => null ()
  procedure(prc_get_log), nopass, pointer :: &
    get_omp_status => null ()
  procedure(prc_get_int), nopass, pointer :: get_n_in => null ()
  procedure(prc_get_int), nopass, pointer :: get_n_out => null ()
  procedure(prc_get_int), nopass, pointer :: get_n_flv => null ()
  procedure(prc_get_int), nopass, pointer :: get_n_hel => null ()
  procedure(prc_get_int), nopass, pointer :: get_n_col => null ()
  procedure(prc_get_int), nopass, pointer :: get_n_cin => null ()
  procedure(prc_get_int), nopass, pointer :: get_n_cf => null ()
  procedure(prc_set_int_tab1), nopass, pointer :: &
    set_flv_state_ptr => null ()
  procedure(prc_set_int_tab1), nopass, pointer :: &
    set_hel_state_ptr => null ()
  procedure(prc_set_col_state), nopass, pointer :: &
    set_col_state_ptr => null ()
  procedure(prc_set_color_factors), nopass, pointer :: &
    set_color_factors_ptr => null ()
  procedure(prc_get_fptr), nopass, pointer :: get_fptr => null ()
contains
  <Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>
end type prclib_driver_t

```

This is the dynamic version. It contains a `dlaccess` object for communicating with the OS.

```

<Prclib interfaces: public>+≡
public :: prclib_driver_dynamic_t
<Prclib interfaces: types>+≡
type, extends (prclib_driver_t) :: prclib_driver_dynamic_t
  type(dlaccess_t) :: dlaccess
contains
  <Prclib interfaces: prclib driver dynamic: TBP>
end type prclib_driver_dynamic_t

```



Print just the metadata. Procedure pointers cannot be printed.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => prclib_driver_write

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prclib_driver_write (object, unit, libpath)
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: libpath
    logical :: write_lib
    integer :: i
    write_lib = .true.
    if (present (libpath)) write_lib = libpath
    write (unit, "(1x,A,A)") &
      "External matrix-element code library: ", char (object%basename)
    select type (object)
    type is (prclib_driver_dynamic_t)
      write (unit, "(3x,A,L1)") "static      = F"
    class default
      write (unit, "(3x,A,L1)") "static      = T"
    end select
    write (unit, "(3x,A,L1)") "loaded      = ", object%loaded
    write (unit, "(3x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum    = ', object%md5sum, '"
    if (write_lib) then
      write (unit, "(3x,A,A,A)") "Mdl flags = ', &
        char (object%modellibs_ldflags), '"
    end if
    select type (object)
    type is (prclib_driver_dynamic_t)
      write (unit, *)
      call object%dlaccess%write (unit)
    end select
    write (unit, *)
    if (allocated (object%record)) then
      write (unit, "(1x,A)") "Matrix-element code entries:"
      do i = 1, object%n_processes
        call object%record(i)%write (unit)
      end do
    else
      write (unit, "(1x,A)") "Matrix-element code entries: [undefined]"
    end if
  end subroutine prclib_driver_write

```

Allocate a library as either static or dynamic. For static libraries, the procedure defers control to an external procedure which knows about the available static libraries. By default, this procedure is empty, but when we build a stand-alone executable, we replace the dummy by an actual dispatcher for the available static libraries. If the static dispatcher was not successful, we allocate a dynamic library.

The default version of `dispatch_prclib_static` resides in the `prebuilt` section of the `WHIZARD` tree, in a separate library. It does nothing, but can be replaced by a different procedure that allocates a static library driver if requested by name.



Note: `intent(out)` for the `driver` argument segfaults with gfortran 4.7.

```

<Prclib interfaces: public>+≡
    public :: dispatch_prclib_driver

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine dispatch_prclib_driver &
        (driver, basename, modellibs_ldflags)
        class(prclib_driver_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: driver
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
        type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: modellibs_ldflags
        procedure(dispatch_prclib_driver) :: dispatch_prclib_static
        if (allocated (driver)) deallocate (driver)
        call dispatch_prclib_static (driver, basename)
        if (.not. allocated (driver)) then
            allocate (prclib_driver_dynamic_t :: driver)
        end if
        driver%basename = basename
        driver%modellibs_ldflags = modellibs_ldflags
    end subroutine dispatch_prclib_driver

```

Initialize the ID array and set `n_processes` accordingly.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => prclib_driver_init

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prclib_driver_init (driver, n_processes)
        class(prclib_driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver
        integer, intent(in) :: n_processes
        driver%n_processes = n_processes
        allocate (driver%record (n_processes))
    end subroutine prclib_driver_init

```

Set the MD5 sum. This is separate because the MD5 sum may be known only after initialization.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_md5sum => prclib_driver_set_md5sum

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prclib_driver_set_md5sum (driver, md5sum)
        class(prclib_driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver
        character(32), intent(in) :: md5sum
        driver%md5sum = md5sum
    end subroutine prclib_driver_set_md5sum

```

Set the process record for a specific library entry. If the index is zero, we do nothing.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_record => prclib_driver_set_record

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prclib_driver_set_record (driver, i, &
        id, model_name, features, writer)
        class(prclib_driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: i
type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
type(string_t), intent(in) :: model_name
type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: features
class(prc_writer_t), intent(in), pointer :: writer
if (i > 0) then
  associate (record => driver%record(i))
    record%id = id
    record%model_name = model_name
    allocate (record%feature (size (features)))
    record%feature = features
    record%writer => writer
  end associate
end if
end subroutine prclib_driver_set_record

```

Write all USE directives for a given feature, scanning the array of processes. Only Fortran-module processes count. Then, write interface blocks for the remaining processes.

The implicit none statement must go in-between.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_interfaces => prclib_driver_write_interfaces

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prclib_driver_write_interfaces (driver, unit, feature)
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, driver%n_processes
      call driver%record(i)%write_use_line (unit, feature)
    end do
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "implicit none"
    do i = 1, driver%n_processes
      call driver%record(i)%write_interface (unit, feature)
    end do
  end subroutine prclib_driver_write_interfaces

```

### 13.2.7 Write makefile

The makefile contains constant parts, parts that depend on the library name, and parts that depend on the specific processes and their types.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate_makefile => prclib_driver_generate_makefile

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prclib_driver_generate_makefile (driver, unit, os_data, testflag)
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    integer :: i

```



```

write (unit, "(A)")  "# WHIZARD: Makefile for process library '" &
// char (driver%basename) // '"
write (unit, "(A)")  "# Automatically generated file, do not edit"
write (unit, "(A)")  ""
write (unit, "(A)")  "# Integrity check (don't modify the following line!)"
write (unit, "(A)")  "MD5SUM = '" // driver%md5sum // '"
write (unit, "(A)")  ""
write (unit, "(A)")  "# Library name"
write (unit, "(A)")  "BASE = " // char (driver%basename)
write (unit, "(A)")  ""
write (unit, "(A)")  "# Compiler"
write (unit, "(A)")  "FC = " // char (os_data%fc)
write (unit, "(A)")  "CC = " // char (os_data%cc)
write (unit, "(A)")  ""
write (unit, "(A)")  "# Included libraries"
write (unit, "(A)")  "FCINCL = " // char (os_data%whizard_includes)
write (unit, "(A)")  ""
write (unit, "(A)")  "# Compiler flags"
write (unit, "(A)")  "FCFLAGS = " // char (os_data%fcflags)
write (unit, "(A)")  "FCFLAGS_PIC = " // char (os_data%fcflags_pic)
write (unit, "(A)")  "CFLAGS = " // char (os_data%cflags)
write (unit, "(A)")  "CFLAGS_PIC = " // char (os_data%cflags_pic)
write (unit, "(A)")  "LDLFLAGS = " // char (os_data%whizard_ldflags) &
// " " // char (os_data%ldflags) // " " // &
char (driver%modellibs_ldflags)
write (unit, "(A)")  ""
write (unit, "(A)")  "# LaTeX setup"
write (unit, "(A)")  "LATEX = " // char (os_data%latex)
write (unit, "(A)")  "MPOST = " // char (os_data%mpost)
write (unit, "(A)")  "DVIPS = " // char (os_data%dvips)
write (unit, "(A)")  "PS2PDF = " // char (os_data%ps2pdf)
write (unit, "(A)")  'TEX_FLAGS = "$$TEXINPUTS:' // &
char(os_data%whizard_texpath) // '""
write (unit, "(A)")  'MP_FLAGS = "$$MPINPUTS:' // &
char(os_data%whizard_texpath) // '""
write (unit, "(A)")  ""
write (unit, "(A)")  "# Libtool"
write (unit, "(A)")  "LIBTOOL = " // char (os_data%whizard_libtool)
write (unit, "(A)")  "FCOMPILE = $(LIBTOOL) --tag=FC --mode=compile"
write (unit, "(A)")  "CCOMPILE = $(LIBTOOL) --tag=CC --mode=compile"
write (unit, "(A)")  "LINK = $(LIBTOOL) --tag=FC --mode=link"
write (unit, "(A)")  ""
write (unit, "(A)")  "# Compile commands (default)"
write (unit, "(A)")  "LTF_COMPILE = $(FCOMPILE) $(FC) -c &
&$(FCINCL) $(FCFLAGS) $(FCFLAGS_PIC)"
write (unit, "(A)")  "LTCC_COMPILE = $(CCOMPILE) $(CC) -c &
&$(CFLAGS) $(CFLAGS_PIC)"
write (unit, "(A)")  ""
write (unit, "(A)")  "# Default target"
write (unit, "(A)")  "all: link diags"
write (unit, "(A)")  ""
write (unit, "(A)")  "# Matrix-element code files"
do i = 1, size (driver%record)
call driver%record(i)%write_makefile_code (unit, os_data, testflag)

```



```

end do
write (unit, "(A)") ""
write (unit, "(A)") "# Library driver"
write (unit, "(A)") "$ (BASE).lo: $ (BASE).f90 $(OBJECTS)"
write (unit, "(A)") TAB // "$(LTF_COMPILE) $<"
write (unit, "(A)") ""
write (unit, "(A)") "# Library"
write (unit, "(A)") "$ (BASE).la: $ (BASE).lo $(OBJECTS)"
write (unit, "(A)") TAB // "$(LINK) $(FC) -module -rpath /dev/null &
    &$ (FCFLAGS) $(LD_FLAGS) -o $(BASE).la $"
write (unit, "(A)") ""
write (unit, "(A)") "# Main targets"
write (unit, "(A)") "link: compile $(BASE).la"
write (unit, "(A)") "compile: source $(OBJECTS) $(TEX_OBJECTS) $(BASE).lo"
write (unit, "(A)") "compile_tex: $(TEX_OBJECTS)"
write (unit, "(A)") "source: $(SOURCES) $(BASE).f90 $(TEX_SOURCES)"
write (unit, "(A)") ".PHONY: link diags compile compile_tex source"
write (unit, "(A)") ""
write (unit, "(A)") "# Specific cleanup targets"
do i = 1, size (driver%record)
    write (unit, "(A)") "clean-" // char (driver%record(i)%id) // ":"
    write (unit, "(A)") ".PHONY: clean-" // char (driver%record(i)%id)
end do
write (unit, "(A)") ""
write (unit, "(A)") "# Generic cleanup targets"
write (unit, "(A)") "clean-library:"
write (unit, "(A)") TAB // "rm -f $(BASE).la"
write (unit, "(A)") "clean-objects:"
write (unit, "(A)") TAB // "rm -f $(BASE).lo $(BASE)_driver.mod &
    &$ (CLEAN_OBJECTS)"
write (unit, "(A)") "clean-source:"
write (unit, "(A)") TAB // "rm -f $(CLEAN_SOURCES)"
write (unit, "(A)") "clean-driver:"
write (unit, "(A)") TAB // "rm -f $(BASE).f90"
write (unit, "(A)") "clean-makefile:"
write (unit, "(A)") TAB // "rm -f $(BASE).makefile"
write (unit, "(A)") ".PHONY: clean-library clean-objects &
    &clean-source clean-driver clean-makefile"
write (unit, "(A)") ""
write (unit, "(A)") "clean: clean-library clean-objects clean-source"
write (unit, "(A)") "distclean: clean clean-driver clean-makefile"
write (unit, "(A)") ".PHONY: clean distclean"
end subroutine prclib_driver_generate_makefile

```

### 13.2.8 Write driver file

This procedure writes the process library driver source code to the specified output unit. The individual routines for writing source-code procedures are given below.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
procedure :: generate_driver_code => prclib_driver_generate_code

```



```

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
subroutine prclib_driver_generate_code (driver, unit)
  class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  type(string_t) :: prefix
  integer :: i

  prefix = driver%basename // "_"

  write (unit, "(A)") "! WHIZARD matrix-element code interface"
  write (unit, "(A)") "!"
  write (unit, "(A)") "! Automatically generated file, do not edit"
  call driver%write_module (unit, prefix)
  call driver%write_lib_md5sum_fun (unit, prefix)
  call driver%write_get_n_processes_fun (unit, prefix)
  call driver%write_get_process_id_fun (unit, prefix)
  call driver%write_get_model_name_fun (unit, prefix)
  call driver%write_get_md5sum_fun (unit, prefix)
  call driver%write_string_to_array_fun (unit, prefix)
  call driver%write_get_openmp_status_fun (unit, prefix)
  call driver%write_get_int_fun (unit, prefix, var_str ("n_in"))
  call driver%write_get_int_fun (unit, prefix, var_str ("n_out"))
  call driver%write_get_int_fun (unit, prefix, var_str ("n_flv"))
  call driver%write_get_int_fun (unit, prefix, var_str ("n_hel"))
  call driver%write_get_int_fun (unit, prefix, var_str ("n_col"))
  call driver%write_get_int_fun (unit, prefix, var_str ("n_cin"))
  call driver%write_get_int_fun (unit, prefix, var_str ("n_cf"))
  call driver%write_set_int_sub (unit, prefix, var_str ("flv_state"))
  call driver%write_set_int_sub (unit, prefix, var_str ("hel_state"))
  call driver%write_set_col_state_sub (unit, prefix)
  call driver%write_set_color_factors_sub (unit, prefix)
  call driver%write_get_fptr_sub (unit, prefix)
  do i = 1, driver%n_processes
    call driver%record(i)%write_wrappers (unit)
  end do
end subroutine prclib_driver_generate_code

```

The driver module is used and required *only* if we intend to link the library statically. Then, it provides the (static) driver type as a concrete implementation of the abstract library driver. This type contains the internal dispatcher for assigning the library procedures to their appropriate procedure pointers. In the dynamical case, the assignment is done via the base-type dispatcher which invokes the DL mechanism.

However, compiling this together with the rest in any case should not do any harm.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure, nopass :: write_module => prclib_driver_write_module

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
subroutine prclib_driver_write_module (unit, prefix)
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: prefix
  write (unit, "(A)") ""

```



```

write (unit, "(A)")  "! Module: define library driver as an extension &
    &of the abstract driver type."
write (unit, "(A)")  "! This is used _only_ by the library dispatcher &
    &of a static executable."
write (unit, "(A)")  "! For a dynamical library, the stand-alone proce&
    &dures are linked via libdl."
write (unit, "(A)")  ""
write (unit, "(A)")  "module " &
    // char (prefix) // "driver"
write (unit, "(A)")  " use iso_c_binding"
write (unit, "(A)")  " use iso_varying_string, string_t => varying_string"
write (unit, "(A)")  " use diagnostics"
write (unit, "(A)")  " use prclib_interfaces"
write (unit, "(A)")  ""
write (unit, "(A)")  " implicit none"
write (unit, "(A)")  ""
write (unit, "(A)")  " type, extends (prclib_driver_t) :: " &
    // char (prefix) // "driver_t"
write (unit, "(A)")  " contains"
write (unit, "(A)")  " procedure :: get_c_funptr => " &
    // char (prefix) // "driver_get_c_funptr"
write (unit, "(A)")  " end type " &
    // char (prefix) // "driver_t"
write (unit, "(A)")  ""
write (unit, "(A)")  "contains"
write (unit, "(A)")  ""
write (unit, "(A)")  " function " &
    // char (prefix) // "driver_get_c_funptr (driver, feature) result &
    &(c_fpnr)"
write (unit, "(A)")  " class(" &
    // char (prefix) // "driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver"
write (unit, "(A)")  " type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature"
write (unit, "(A)")  " type(c_funptr) :: c_fpnr"
call write_decl ("get_n_processes", "get_n_processes")
call write_decl ("get_stringptr", "get_process_id_ptr")
call write_decl ("get_stringptr", "get_model_name_ptr")
call write_decl ("get_stringptr", "get_md5sum_ptr")
call write_decl ("get_log", "get_openmp_status")
call write_decl ("get_int", "get_n_in")
call write_decl ("get_int", "get_n_out")
call write_decl ("get_int", "get_n_flv")
call write_decl ("get_int", "get_n_hel")
call write_decl ("get_int", "get_n_col")
call write_decl ("get_int", "get_n_cin")
call write_decl ("get_int", "get_n_cf")
call write_decl ("set_int_tab1", "set_flv_state_ptr")
call write_decl ("set_int_tab1", "set_hel_state_ptr")
call write_decl ("set_col_state", "set_col_state_ptr")
call write_decl ("set_color_factors", "set_color_factors_ptr")
call write_decl ("get_fpnr", "get_fpnr")
write (unit, "(A)")  " select case (char (feature))"
call write_case ("get_n_processes")
call write_case ("get_process_id_ptr")
call write_case ("get_model_name_ptr")

```



```

call write_case ("get_md5sum_ptr")
call write_case ("get_openmp_status")
call write_case ("get_n_in")
call write_case ("get_n_out")
call write_case ("get_n_flv")
call write_case ("get_n_hel")
call write_case ("get_n_col")
call write_case ("get_n_cin")
call write_case ("get_n_cf")
call write_case ("set_flv_state_ptr")
call write_case ("set_hel_state_ptr")
call write_case ("set_col_state_ptr")
call write_case ("set_color_factors_ptr")
call write_case ("get_fptr")
write (unit, "(A)") "      case default"
write (unit, "(A)") "      call msg_bug ('prclib2 driver setup: unknown &
      &function name')"
write (unit, "(A)") "      end select"
write (unit, "(A)") "      end function " &
      // char (prefix) // "driver_get_c_funptr"
write (unit, "(A)") ""
write (unit, "(A)") "end module " &
      // char (prefix) // "driver"
write (unit, "(A)") ""
write (unit, "(A)") "! Stand-alone external procedures: used for both &
      &static and dynamic linkage"
contains
subroutine write_decl (template, feature)
  character(*), intent(in) :: template, feature
  write (unit, "(A)") "      procedure(prc_" // template // ") &"
  write (unit, "(A)") "      :: " &
      // char (prefix) // feature
end subroutine write_decl
subroutine write_case (feature)
  character(*), intent(in) :: feature
  write (unit, "(A)") "      case ('" // feature // "')"
  write (unit, "(A)") "      c_fptr = c_funloc (" &
      // char (prefix) // feature // ")"
end subroutine write_case
end subroutine prclib_driver_write_module

```

This function provides the overall library MD5sum. The function is for internal use (therefore not bind(C)), the external interface is via the `get_md5sum_ptr` procedure with index 0.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_lib_md5sum_fun => prclib_driver_write_lib_md5sum_fun

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prclib_driver_write_lib_md5sum_fun (driver, unit, prefix)
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: prefix
    write (unit, "(A)") ""
    write (unit, "(A)") "! The MD5 sum of the library"
  end subroutine

```



```

write (unit, "(A)") "function " // char (prefix) &
// "md5sum () result (md5sum)"
write (unit, "(A)") " implicit none"
write (unit, "(A)") " character(32) :: md5sum"
write (unit, "(A)") " md5sum = ' " // driver%md5sum // "' "
write (unit, "(A)") "end function " // char (prefix) // "md5sum"
end subroutine prclib_driver_write_lib_md5sum_fun

```

### 13.2.9 Interface bodies for informational functions

These interfaces implement the communication between WHIZARD (the main program) and the process-library driver. The procedures are all BIND(C), so they can safely be exposed by the library and handled by the `dlopen` mechanism, which apparently understands only C calling conventions.

In the sections below, for each procedure, we provide both the interface itself and a procedure that writes the corresponding procedure as source code to the process library driver.

#### Process count

Return the number of processes contained in the library.

```

<Prclib interfaces: public>+≡
public :: prc_get_n_processes

<Prclib interfaces: interfaces>+≡
abstract interface
function prc_get_n_processes () result (n) bind(C)
import
integer(c_int) :: n
end function prc_get_n_processes
end interface

```

Here is the code.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
procedure :: write_get_n_processes_fun

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
subroutine write_get_n_processes_fun (driver, unit, prefix)
class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
integer, intent(in) :: unit
type(string_t), intent(in) :: prefix
write (unit, "(A)") ""
write (unit, "(A)") "! Return the number of processes in this library"
write (unit, "(A)") "function " // char (prefix) &
// "get_n_processes () result (n) bind(C)"
write (unit, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"
write (unit, "(A)") " implicit none"
write (unit, "(A)") " integer(c_int) :: n"
write (unit, "(A,I0)") " n = ", driver%n_processes
write (unit, "(A)") "end function " // char (prefix) &
// "get_n_processes"
end subroutine write_get_n_processes_fun

```



## Informational string functions

These functions return constant information about the matrix-element code.

The following procedures have to return strings. With the BIND(C) constraint, we choose to return the C pointer to a string, and its length, so the procedures implement this interface. They are actually subroutines.

```
(Prclib interfaces: public)+≡
    public :: prc_get_stringptr

(Prclib interfaces: interfaces)+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine prc_get_stringptr (i, cptr, len) bind(C)
            import
            integer(c_int), intent(in) :: i
            type(c_ptr), intent(out) :: cptr
            integer(c_int), intent(out) :: len
        end subroutine prc_get_stringptr
    end interface
```

To hide this complication, we introduce a subroutine that converts the returned C pointer to a `string_t` object. As a side effect, we deallocate the original after conversion – otherwise, we might have a memory leak.

For the conversion, we first pointer-convert the C pointer to a Fortran character array pointer, length 1 and size `len`. Using argument association and an internal subroutine, we convert this to a character array with length `len` and size 1. Using ordinary assignment, we finally convert this to `string_t`.

The function takes the pointer-returning function as an argument. The index `i` identifies the process in the library.

```
(Prclib interfaces: procedures)+≡
    subroutine get_string_via_cptr (string, i, get_stringptr)
        type(string_t), intent(out) :: string
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        procedure(prc_get_stringptr) :: get_stringptr
        type(c_ptr) :: cptr
        integer(c_int) :: pid, len
        character(kind=c_char), dimension(:), pointer :: c_array
        pid = i
        call get_stringptr (pid, cptr, len)
        if (c_associated (cptr)) then
            call c_f_pointer (cptr, c_array, shape = [len])
            call set_string (c_array)
            call get_stringptr (0_c_int, cptr, len)
        else
            string = ""
        end if
    contains
        subroutine set_string (buffer)
            character(len, kind=c_char), dimension(1), intent(in) :: buffer
            string = buffer(1)
        end subroutine set_string
    end subroutine get_string_via_cptr
```



Since the module procedures return Fortran strings, we have to convert them. This is the necessary auxiliary routine. The routine is not BIND(C), it is not accessed from outside.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure, nopass :: write_string_to_array_fun

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine write_string_to_array_fun (unit, prefix)
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: prefix
    write (unit, "(A)") ""
    write (unit, "(A)") "! Auxiliary: convert character string &
      &to array pointer"
    write (unit, "(A)") "subroutine " // char (prefix) &
      // "string_to_array (string, a)"
    write (unit, "(A)") "  use iso_c_binding"
    write (unit, "(A)") "  implicit none"
    write (unit, "(A)") "  character(*), intent(in) :: string"
    write (unit, "(A)") "  character(kind=c_char), dimension(:), &
      &allocatable, intent(out) :: a"
    write (unit, "(A)") "  integer :: i"
    write (unit, "(A)") "  allocate (a (len (string)))"
    write (unit, "(A)") "  do i = 1, size (a)"
    write (unit, "(A)") "    a(i) = string(i:i)"
    write (unit, "(A)") "  end do"
    write (unit, "(A)") "end subroutine " // char (prefix) &
      // "string_to_array"
  end subroutine write_string_to_array_fun

```

The above routine is called by other functions. It is not in a module, so they need its interface explicitly.

```

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine write_string_to_array_interface (unit, prefix)
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: prefix
    write (unit, "(2x,A)") "interface"
    write (unit, "(2x,A)") "  subroutine " // char (prefix) &
      // "string_to_array (string, a)"
    write (unit, "(2x,A)") "    use iso_c_binding"
    write (unit, "(2x,A)") "    implicit none"
    write (unit, "(2x,A)") "    character(*), intent(in) :: string"
    write (unit, "(2x,A)") "    character(kind=c_char), dimension(:), &
      &allocatable, intent(out) :: a"
    write (unit, "(2x,A)") "  end subroutine " // char (prefix) &
      // "string_to_array"
    write (unit, "(2x,A)") "end interface"
  end subroutine write_string_to_array_interface

```

Here are the info functions which return strings, implementing the interface `prc_get_stringptr`.

Return the process ID for each process.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_get_process_id_fun

```



*<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine write_get_process_id_fun (driver, unit, prefix)
  class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: prefix
  integer :: i
  write (unit, "(A)") ""
  write (unit, "(A)") "! Return the process ID of process #i &
    &(as a C pointer to a character array)"
  write (unit, "(A)") "subroutine " // char (prefix) &
    // "get_process_id_ptr (i, cptr, len) bind(C)"
  write (unit, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"
  write (unit, "(A)") " implicit none"
  write (unit, "(A)") " integer(c_int), intent(in) :: i"
  write (unit, "(A)") " type(c_ptr), intent(out) :: cptr"
  write (unit, "(A)") " integer(c_int), intent(out) :: len"
  write (unit, "(A)") " character(kind=c_char), dimension(:), &
    &allocatable, target, save :: a"
  call write_string_to_array_interface (unit, prefix)
  write (unit, "(A)") " select case (i)"
  write (unit, "(A)") " case (0); if (allocated (a)) deallocate (a)"
  do i = 1, driver%n_processes
    write (unit, "(A,I0,9A)") " case (" , i, ")"; " , &
      "call " , char (prefix), "string_to_array ('", &
      char (driver%record(i)%id), "'", a)"
  end do
  write (unit, "(A)") " end select"
  write (unit, "(A)") " if (allocated (a)) then"
  write (unit, "(A)") "   cptr = c_loc (a)"
  write (unit, "(A)") "   len = size (a)"
  write (unit, "(A)") " else"
  write (unit, "(A)") "   cptr = c_null_ptr"
  write (unit, "(A)") "   len = 0"
  write (unit, "(A)") " end if"
  write (unit, "(A)") "end subroutine " // char (prefix) &
    // "get_process_id_ptr"
end subroutine write_get_process_id_fun

```

Return the model name, given explicitly.

*<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: write_get_model_name_fun

```

*<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine write_get_model_name_fun (driver, unit, prefix)
  class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: prefix
  integer :: i
  write (unit, "(A)") ""
  write (unit, "(A)") "! Return the model name for process #i &
    &(as a C pointer to a character array)"
  write (unit, "(A)") "subroutine " // char (prefix) &
    // "get_model_name_ptr (i, cptr, len) bind(C)"
  write (unit, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"

```



```

write (unit, "(A)") " implicit none"
write (unit, "(A)") " integer(c_int), intent(in) :: i"
write (unit, "(A)") " type(c_ptr), intent(out) :: cptr"
write (unit, "(A)") " integer(c_int), intent(out) :: len"
write (unit, "(A)") " character(kind=c_char), dimension(:), &
&allocatable, target, save :: a"
call write_string_to_array_interface (unit, prefix)
write (unit, "(A)") " select case (i)"
write (unit, "(A)") " case (0); if (allocated (a)) deallocate (a)"
do i = 1, driver%n_processes
  write (unit, "(A,I0,9A)") " case (" , i, ")"; " , &
  "call " , char (prefix), "string_to_array ('" , &
  char (driver%record(i)%model_name), &
  "' , a)"
end do
write (unit, "(A)") " end select"
write (unit, "(A)") " if (allocated (a)) then"
write (unit, "(A)") "   cptr = c_loc (a)"
write (unit, "(A)") "   len = size (a)"
write (unit, "(A)") " else"
write (unit, "(A)") "   cptr = c_null_ptr"
write (unit, "(A)") "   len = 0"
write (unit, "(A)") " end if"
write (unit, "(A)") "end subroutine " // char (prefix) &
// "get_model_name_ptr"
end subroutine write_get_model_name_fun

```

Call the MD5 sum function for the process. The function calls the corresponding function of the matrix-element code, and it returns the C address of a character array with length 32.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_get_md5sum_fun

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine write_get_md5sum_fun (driver, unit, prefix)
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: prefix
    integer :: i
    write (unit, "(A)") ""
    write (unit, "(A)") " ! Return the MD5 sum for the process configuration &
      &(as a C pointer to a character array)"
    write (unit, "(A)") "subroutine " // char (prefix) &
      // "get_md5sum_ptr (i, cptr, len) bind(C)"
    write (unit, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"
    call driver%write_interfaces (unit, var_str ("md5sum"))
    write (unit, "(A)") " interface"
    write (unit, "(A)") "   function " // char (prefix) &
      // "md5sum () result (md5sum)"
    write (unit, "(A)") "     character(32) :: md5sum"
    write (unit, "(A)") "   end function " // char (prefix) // "md5sum"
    write (unit, "(A)") " end interface"
    write (unit, "(A)") " integer(c_int), intent(in) :: i"
    write (unit, "(A)") " type(c_ptr), intent(out) :: cptr"

```



```

write (unit, "(A)") " integer(c_int), intent(out) :: len"
write (unit, "(A)") " character(kind=c_char), dimension(32), &
    &target, save :: md5sum"
write (unit, "(A)") " select case (i)"
write (unit, "(A)") " case (0)"
write (unit, "(A)") " call copy (" // char (prefix) // "md5sum ())"
write (unit, "(A)") " cptr = c_loc (md5sum)"
do i = 1, driver%n_processes
    write (unit, "(A,I0,A)") " case (" , i, ")"
    call driver%record(i)%write_md5sum_call (unit)
end do
write (unit, "(A)") " case default"
write (unit, "(A)") " cptr = c_null_ptr"
write (unit, "(A)") " end select"
write (unit, "(A)") " len = 32"
write (unit, "(A)") "contains"
write (unit, "(A)") " subroutine copy (md5sum_tmp)"
write (unit, "(A)") " character, dimension(32), intent(in) :: &
    &md5sum_tmp"
write (unit, "(A)") " md5sum = md5sum_tmp"
write (unit, "(A)") " end subroutine copy"
write (unit, "(A)") "end subroutine " // char (prefix) &
    // "get_md5sum_ptr"
end subroutine write_get_md5sum_fun

```

The actual call depends on the type of matrix element.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver record: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_md5sum_call => prclib_driver_record_write_md5sum_call

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prclib_driver_record_write_md5sum_call (record, unit)
        class(prclib_driver_record_t), intent(in) :: record
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        call record%writer%write_md5sum_call (unit, record%id)
    end subroutine prclib_driver_record_write_md5sum_call

```

The interface goes into the writer base type:

```

<Prclib interfaces: prc writer: TBP>+≡
    procedure(write_code), deferred :: write_md5sum_call

In the Fortran module case, we take a detour. The string returned by the
Fortran function is copied into a fixed-size array. The copy routine is an internal
subroutine of get_md5sum_ptr. We return the C address of the target array.

<Prclib interfaces: prc writer f module: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_md5sum_call => prc_writer_f_module_write_md5sum_call

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_writer_f_module_write_md5sum_call (writer, unit, id)
        class(prc_writer_f_module_t), intent(in) :: writer
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "call copy (" , &
            char (writer%get_c_procname (id, var_str ("md5sum"))), " ()"
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "cptr = c_loc (md5sum)"

```



```
end subroutine prc_writer_f_module_write_md5sum_call
```

In the C library case, the library function returns a C pointer, which we can just copy.

```
<Prclib interfaces: prc writer c lib: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write_md5sum_call => prc_writer_c_lib_write_md5sum_call

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_writer_c_lib_write_md5sum_call (writer, unit, id)
    class(prc_writer_c_lib_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    write (unit, "(5x,9A)") &
      "cptr = ", &
      char (writer%get_c_procname (id, var_str ("get_md5sum"))), " ()"
  end subroutine prc_writer_c_lib_write_md5sum_call
```

### Actual references to the info functions

The string-valued info functions return C character arrays. For the API of the library driver, we provide convenience functions which (re)convert those arrays into `string_t` objects.

```
<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_process_id => prclib_driver_get_process_id
  procedure :: get_model_name => prclib_driver_get_model_name
  procedure :: get_md5sum => prclib_driver_get_md5sum

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  function prclib_driver_get_process_id (driver, i) result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    call get_string_via_cptr (string, i, driver%get_process_id_ptr)
  end function prclib_driver_get_process_id

  function prclib_driver_get_model_name (driver, i) result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    call get_string_via_cptr (string, i, driver%get_model_name_ptr)
  end function prclib_driver_get_model_name

  function prclib_driver_get_md5sum (driver, i) result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    call get_string_via_cptr (string, i, driver%get_md5sum_ptr)
  end function prclib_driver_get_md5sum
```



## Informational logical functions

When returning a logical value, we use the C boolean type, which may differ from Fortran.

```
<Prclib interfaces: public>+≡
    public :: prc_get_log

<Prclib interfaces: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        function prc_get_log (pid) result (l) bind(C)
            import
            integer(c_int), intent(in) :: pid
            logical(c_bool) :: l
        end function prc_get_log
    end interface
```

Return a logical flag which tells whether OpenMP is supported for a specific process code.

```
<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_get_openmp_status_fun

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine write_get_openmp_status_fun (driver, unit, prefix)
        class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: prefix
        integer :: i
        write (unit, "(A)") ""
        write (unit, "(A)") "! Return the OpenMP support status"
        write (unit, "(A)") "function " // char (prefix) &
            // "get_openmp_status (i) result (openmp_status) bind(C)"
        write (unit, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"
        call driver%write_interfaces (unit, var_str ("openmp_supported"))
        write (unit, "(A)") " integer(c_int), intent(in) :: i"
        write (unit, "(A)") " logical(c_bool) :: openmp_status"
        write (unit, "(A)") " select case (i)"
        do i = 1, driver%n_processes
            write (unit, "(A,I0,9A)") " case (" , i, "); ", &
                "openmp_status = ", &
                char (driver%record(i)%get_c_procname &
                    (var_str ("openmp_supported"))), " ()"
        end do
        write (unit, "(A)") " end select"
        write (unit, "(A)") "end function " // char (prefix) &
            // "get_openmp_status"
    end subroutine write_get_openmp_status_fun
```

## Informational integer functions

Various process metadata are integer values. We can use a single interface for all of them.

```
<Prclib interfaces: public>+≡
    public :: prc_get_int
```



```

<Prclib interfaces: interfaces>+≡
abstract interface
  function prc_get_int (pid) result (n) bind(C)
  import
    integer(c_int), intent(in) :: pid
    integer(c_int) :: n
  end function prc_get_int
end interface

```

This function returns any data of type integer, for each process.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
procedure :: write_get_int_fun

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
subroutine write_get_int_fun (driver, unit, prefix, feature)
  class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: prefix
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature
  integer :: i
  write (unit, "(A)") ""
  write (unit, "(9A)") "! Return the value of ", char (feature)
  write (unit, "(9A)") "function ", char (prefix), &
    "get_", char (feature), " (pid)", &
    " result (", char (feature), ") bind(C)"
  write (unit, "(9A)") " use iso_c_binding"
  call driver%write_interfaces (unit, feature)
  write (unit, "(9A)") " integer(c_int), intent(in) :: pid"
  write (unit, "(9A)") " integer(c_int) :: ", char (feature)
  write (unit, "(9A)") " select case (pid)"
  do i = 1, driver%n_processes
    write (unit, "(2x,A,I0,9A)") "case (", i, "); ", &
      char (feature), " = ", &
      char (driver%record(i)%get_c_procname (feature)), &
      " ()"
  end do
  write (unit, "(9A)") " end select"
  write (unit, "(9A)") "end function ", char (prefix), &
    "get_", char (feature)
end subroutine write_get_int_fun

```

Write a case line that assigns the value of the external function to the current return value.

```

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
subroutine write_case_int_fun (record, unit, i, feature)
  class(prclib_driver_record_t), intent(in) :: record
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature
  write (unit, "(5x,A,I0,9A)") "case (", i, "); ", &
    char (feature), " = ", char (record%get_c_procname (feature))
end subroutine write_case_int_fun

```



## Flavor and helicity tables

Transferring tables is more complicated. First, a two-dimensional array.

```
<Prclib interfaces: public>+≡
    public :: prc_set_int_tab1

<Prclib interfaces: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine prc_set_int_tab1 (pid, tab, shape) bind(C)
            import
                integer(c_int), intent(in) :: pid
                integer(c_int), dimension(*), intent(out) :: tab
                integer(c_int), dimension(2), intent(in) :: shape
            end subroutine prc_set_int_tab1
        end interface
```

This subroutine returns a table of integers.

```
<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_set_int_sub

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine write_set_int_sub (driver, unit, prefix, feature)
        class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: prefix
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature
        integer :: i
        write (unit, "(A)") ""
        write (unit, "(9A)") "! Set table: ", char (feature)
        write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", char (prefix), &
            "set_", char (feature), "_ptr (pid, ", char (feature), &
            ", shape) bind(C)"
        write (unit, "(9A)") " use iso_c_binding"
        call driver%write_interfaces (unit, feature)
        write (unit, "(9A)") " integer(c_int), intent(in) :: pid"
        write (unit, "(9A)") " integer(c_int), dimension(*), intent(out) :: ", &
            char (feature)
        write (unit, "(9A)") " integer(c_int), dimension(2), intent(in) :: shape"
        write (unit, "(9A)") " integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: ", &
            char (feature), "_tmp"
        write (unit, "(9A)") " integer :: i, j"
        write (unit, "(9A)") " select case (pid)"
        do i = 1, driver%n_processes
            write (unit, "(2x,A,IO,A)") "case (", i, ")"
            call driver%record(i)%write_int_sub_call (unit, feature)
        end do
        write (unit, "(9A)") " end select"
        write (unit, "(9A)") "end subroutine ", char (prefix), &
            "set_", char (feature), "_ptr"
    end subroutine write_set_int_sub
```

The actual call depends on the type of matrix element.

```
<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver record: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_int_sub_call => prclib_driver_record_write_int_sub_call
```



```

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
subroutine prclib_driver_record_write_int_sub_call (record, unit, feature)
  class(prclib_driver_record_t), intent(in) :: record
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature
  call record%writer%write_int_sub_call (unit, record%id, feature)
end subroutine prclib_driver_record_write_int_sub_call

```

The interface goes into the writer base type:

```

<Prclib interfaces: prc writer: TBP>+≡
  procedure(write_feature_code), deferred :: write_int_sub_call

```

In the Fortran module case, we need an extra copy in the (academical) situation where default integer and `c_int` differ. Otherwise, we just associate a Fortran array with the C pointer and let the matrix-element subroutine fill the array.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prc writer f module: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_int_sub_call => prc_writer_f_module_write_int_sub_call

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
subroutine prc_writer_f_module_write_int_sub_call (writer, unit, id, feature)
  class(prc_writer_f_module_t), intent(in) :: writer
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id, feature
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "allocate (", char (feature), "_tmp ", &
    "(shape(1), shape(2)))"
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "call ", &
    char (writer%get_c_procname (id, feature)), &
    " (", char (feature), "_tmp)"
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "forall (i=1:shape(1), j=1:shape(2)) "
  write (unit, "(8x,9A)") char (feature), "(i + shape(1)*(j-1)) = ", &
    char (feature), "_tmp", "(i,j)"
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end forall"
end subroutine prc_writer_f_module_write_int_sub_call

```

In the C library case, we just transfer the C pointer to the library function.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prc writer c lib: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_int_sub_call => prc_writer_c_lib_write_int_sub_call

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
subroutine prc_writer_c_lib_write_int_sub_call (writer, unit, id, feature)
  class(prc_writer_c_lib_t), intent(in) :: writer
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id, feature
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "call ", &
    char (writer%get_c_procname (id, feature)), " (", char (feature), ")"
end subroutine prc_writer_c_lib_write_int_sub_call

```

## Color state table

The color-state specification needs a table of integers (one array per color flow) and a corresponding array of color-ghost flags.

```

<Prclib interfaces: public>+≡
  public :: prc_set_col_state

```



```

<Prclib interfaces: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine prc_set_col_state (pid, col_state, ghost_flag, shape) bind(C)
    import
      integer(c_int), intent(in) :: pid
      integer(c_int), dimension(*), intent(out) :: col_state
      logical(c_bool), dimension(*), intent(out) :: ghost_flag
      integer(c_int), dimension(3), intent(in) :: shape
    end subroutine prc_set_col_state
  end interface

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_set_col_state_sub

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine write_set_col_state_sub (driver, unit, prefix)
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: prefix
    integer :: i
    type(string_t) :: feature
    feature = "col_state"
    write (unit, "(A)") ""
    write (unit, "(9A)") "! Set tables: col_state, ghost_flag"
    write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", char (prefix), &
      "set_col_state_ptr (pid, col_state, ghost_flag, shape) bind(C)"
    write (unit, "(9A)") " use iso_c_binding"
    call driver%write_interfaces (unit, feature)
    write (unit, "(9A)") " integer(c_int), intent(in) :: pid"
    write (unit, "(9A)") &
      " integer(c_int), dimension(*), intent(out) :: col_state"
    write (unit, "(9A)") &
      " logical(c_bool), dimension(*), intent(out) :: ghost_flag"
    write (unit, "(9A)") &
      " integer(c_int), dimension(3), intent(in) :: shape"
    write (unit, "(9A)") &
      " integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: col_state_tmp"
    write (unit, "(9A)") &
      " logical, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: ghost_flag_tmp"
    write (unit, "(9A)") " integer :: i, j, k"
    write (unit, "(A)") " select case (pid)"
    do i = 1, driver%n_processes
      write (unit, "(A,I0,A)") " case (" , i, ")"
      call driver%record(i)%write_col_state_call (unit)
    end do
    write (unit, "(A)") " end select"
    write (unit, "(9A)") "end subroutine ", char (prefix), &
      "set_col_state_ptr"
  end subroutine write_set_col_state_sub

```

The actual call depends on the type of matrix element.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver record: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_col_state_call => prclib_driver_record_write_col_state_call

```



```

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
subroutine prclib_driver_record_write_col_state_call (record, unit)
  class(prclib_driver_record_t), intent(in) :: record
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  call record%writer%write_col_state_call (unit, record%id)
end subroutine prclib_driver_record_write_col_state_call

```

The interface goes into the writer base type:

```

<Prclib interfaces: prc writer: TBP>+≡
procedure (write_code), deferred :: write_col_state_call

```

In the Fortran module case, we need an extra copy in the (academical) situation where default integer and `c_int` differ. Otherwise, we just associate a Fortran array with the C pointer and let the matrix-element subroutine fill the array.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prc writer f module: TBP>+≡
procedure :: write_col_state_call => prc_writer_f_module_write_col_state_call

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
subroutine prc_writer_f_module_write_col_state_call (writer, unit, id)
  class(prc_writer_f_module_t), intent(in) :: writer
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
  write (unit, "(9A)") " allocate (col_state_tmp ", &
    "(shape(1), shape(2), shape(3)))"
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "allocate (ghost_flag_tmp ", &
    "(shape(2), shape(3)))"
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "call ", &
    char (writer%get_c_procname (id, var_str ("col_state"))), &
    " (col_state_tmp, ghost_flag_tmp)"
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "forall (i = 1:shape(2), j = 1:shape(3))"
  write (unit, "(8x,9A)") "forall (k = 1:shape(1))"
  write (unit, "(11x,9A)") &
    "col_state(k + shape(1) * (i + shape(2)*(j-1) - 1)) ", &
    "= col_state_tmp(k,i,j)"
  write (unit, "(8x,9A)") "end forall"
  write (unit, "(8x,9A)") &
    "ghost_flag(i + shape(2)*(j-1)) = ghost_flag_tmp(i,j)"
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end forall"
end subroutine prc_writer_f_module_write_col_state_call

```

In the C library case, we just transfer the C pointer to the library function.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prc writer c lib: TBP>+≡
procedure :: write_col_state_call => prc_writer_c_lib_write_col_state_call

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
subroutine prc_writer_c_lib_write_col_state_call (writer, unit, id)
  class(prc_writer_c_lib_t), intent(in) :: writer
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "call ", &
    char (writer%get_c_procname (id, var_str ("col_state"))), &
    " (col_state, ghost_flag)"
end subroutine prc_writer_c_lib_write_col_state_call

```



## Color factors

For the color-factor information, we return two integer arrays and a complex array.

```

<Prclib interfaces: public>+≡
    public :: prc_set_color_factors

<Prclib interfaces: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine prc_set_color_factors &
            (pid, cf_index1, cf_index2, color_factors, shape) bind(C)
        import
        integer(c_int), intent(in) :: pid
        integer(c_int), dimension(*), intent(out) :: cf_index1, cf_index2
        complex(c_default_complex), dimension(*), intent(out) :: color_factors
        integer(c_int), dimension(1), intent(in) :: shape
    end subroutine prc_set_color_factors
end interface

```

This subroutine returns the color-flavor factor table.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_set_color_factors_sub

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine write_set_color_factors_sub (driver, unit, prefix)
        class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: prefix
        integer :: i
        type(string_t) :: feature
        feature = "color_factors"
        write (unit, "(A)") ""
        write (unit, "(A)") "! Set tables: color factors"
        write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", char (prefix), &
            "set_color_factors_ptr (pid, cf_index1, cf_index2, color_factors, ", &
            "shape) bind(C)"
        write (unit, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"
        write (unit, "(A)") " use kinds"
        write (unit, "(A)") " use omega_color"
        call driver%write_interfaces (unit, feature)
        write (unit, "(A)") " integer(c_int), intent(in) :: pid"
        write (unit, "(A)") " integer(c_int), dimension(1), intent(in) :: shape"
        write (unit, "(A)") " integer(c_int), dimension(*), intent(out) :: &
            &cf_index1, cf_index2"
        write (unit, "(A)") " complex(c_default_complex), dimension(*), &
            &intent(out) :: color_factors"
        write (unit, "(A)") " type(omega_color_factor), dimension(:), &
            &allocatable :: cf"
        write (unit, "(A)") " select case (pid)"
        do i = 1, driver%n_processes
            write (unit, "(2x,A,I0,A)") "case (", i, ")"
            call driver%record(i)%write_color_factors_call (unit)
        end do
        write (unit, "(A)") " end select"
        write (unit, "(A)") "end subroutine " // char (prefix) &

```



```

        // "set_color_factors_ptr"
    end subroutine write_set_color_factors_sub

```

The actual call depends on the type of matrix element.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib_driver_record: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_color_factors_call => prclib_driver_record_write_color_factors_call

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prclib_driver_record_write_color_factors_call (record, unit)
        class(prclib_driver_record_t), intent(in) :: record
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        call record%writer%write_color_factors_call (unit, record%id)
    end subroutine prclib_driver_record_write_color_factors_call

```

The interface goes into the writer base type:

```

<Prclib interfaces: prc_writer: TBP>+≡
    procedure(write_code), deferred :: write_color_factors_call

```

In the Fortran module case, the matrix-element procedure fills an array of `omega_color_factor` elements. We distribute this array among two integer arrays and one complex-valued array, for which we have the C pointers.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prc_writer_f_module: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_color_factors_call => prc_writer_f_module_write_color_factors_call

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_writer_f_module_write_color_factors_call (writer, unit, id)
        class(prc_writer_f_module_t), intent(in) :: writer
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        write (unit, "(5x,A)") "allocate (cf (shape(1)))"
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "call ", &
            char (writer%get_c_procname (id, var_str ("color_factors"))), " (cf)"
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "cf_index1(1:shape(1)) = cf%i1"
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "cf_index2(1:shape(1)) = cf%i2"
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "color_factors(1:shape(1)) = cf%factor"
    end subroutine prc_writer_f_module_write_color_factors_call

```

In the C library case, we just transfer the C pointers to the library function. There are three arrays.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prc_writer_c_lib: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_color_factors_call => &
        prc_writer_c_lib_write_color_factors_call

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_writer_c_lib_write_color_factors_call (writer, unit, id)
        class(prc_writer_c_lib_t), intent(in) :: writer
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "call ", &
            char (writer%get_c_procname (id, var_str ("color_factors"))), &
            " (cf_index1, cf_index2, color_factors)"
    end subroutine prc_writer_c_lib_write_color_factors_call

```



### 13.2.10 Interfaces for C-library matrix element

If the matrix element code is not provided as a Fortran module but as a C or `bind(C)` Fortran library, we need explicit interfaces for the library functions. They are not identical to the Fortran module versions. They transfer pointers directly.

The implementation is part of the `prc_writer_c_lib` type, which serves as base type for all C-library writers. It writes specific interfaces depending on the feature.

We bind this as the method `write_standard_interface` instead of `write_interface`, because we have to override the latter. Otherwise we could not call the method because the writer type is abstract.

```
<Prclib interfaces: prc_writer_c_lib: TBP>+=  
  procedure :: write_standard_interface => prc_writer_c_lib_write_interface  
  
<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+=  
  subroutine prc_writer_c_lib_write_interface (writer, unit, id, feature)  
    class(prc_writer_c_lib_t), intent(in) :: writer  
    integer, intent(in) :: unit  
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id, feature  
    select case (char (feature))  
    case ("md5sum")  
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "interface"  
      write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "function ", &  
        char (writer%get_c_procname (id, var_str ("get_md5sum"))), &  
        " () result (c_ptr) bind(C)"  
      write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"  
      write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "implicit none"  
      write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "type(c_ptr) :: c_ptr"  
      write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end function ", &  
        char (writer%get_c_procname (id, var_str ("get_md5sum")))  
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "end interface"  
    case ("openmp_supported")  
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "interface"  
      write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "function ", &  
        char (writer%get_c_procname (id, feature)), &  
        " () result (status) bind(C)"  
      write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"  
      write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "implicit none"  
      write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "logical(c_bool) :: status"  
      write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end function ", &  
        char (writer%get_c_procname (id, feature))  
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "end interface"  
    case ("n_in", "n_out", "n_flv", "n_hel", "n_col", "n_cin", "n_cf")  
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "interface"  
      write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "function ", &  
        char (writer%get_c_procname (id, feature)), &  
        " () result (n) bind(C)"  
      write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"  
      write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "implicit none"  
      write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "integer(c_int) :: n"  
      write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end function ", &  
        char (writer%get_c_procname (id, feature))  
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "end interface"
```



```

case ("flv_state", "hel_state")
  write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "interface"
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", &
    char (writer%get_c_procname (id, feature)), &
    " (", char (feature), ") bind(C)"
  write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
  write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "implicit none"
  write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "integer(c_int), dimension(*), intent(out) ", &
    ":: ", char (feature)
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", &
    char (writer%get_c_procname (id, feature))
  write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "end interface"
case ("col_state")
  write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "interface"
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", &
    char (writer%get_c_procname (id, feature)), &
    " (col_state, ghost_flag) bind(C)"
  write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
  write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "implicit none"
  write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "integer(c_int), dimension(*), intent(out) ", &
    ":: col_state"
  write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "logical(c_bool), dimension(*), intent(out) ", &
    ":: ghost_flag"
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", &
    char (writer%get_c_procname (id, feature))
  write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "end interface"
case ("color_factors")
  write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "interface"
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", &
    char (writer%get_c_procname (id, feature)), &
    " (cf_index1, cf_index2, color_factors) bind(C)"
  write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
  write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "implicit none"
  write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "integer(c_int), dimension(*), &
    &intent(out) :: cf_index1"
  write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "integer(c_int), dimension(*), &
    &intent(out) :: cf_index2"
  write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "complex(c_default_complex), dimension(*), &
    &intent(out) :: color_factors"
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", &
    char (writer%get_c_procname (id, feature))
  write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "end interface"
end select
end subroutine prc_writer_c_lib_write_interface

```

### 13.2.11 Retrieving the tables

In the previous section we had the writer routines for procedures that return tables, actually C pointers to tables. Here, we write convenience routines that unpack them and move the contents to suitable Fortran arrays.

The flavor and helicity tables are two-dimensional integer arrays. We use intermediate storage for correctly transforming C to Fortran data types.



```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_flv_state => prclib_driver_set_flv_state
  procedure :: set_hel_state => prclib_driver_set_hel_state

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prclib_driver_set_flv_state (driver, i, flv_state)
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable, intent(out) :: flv_state
    integer :: n_tot, n_flv
    integer(c_int) :: pid
    integer(c_int), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: c_flv_state
    pid = i
    n_tot = driver%get_n_in (pid) + driver%get_n_out (pid)
    n_flv = driver%get_n_flv (pid)
    allocate (flv_state (n_tot, n_flv))
    allocate (c_flv_state (n_tot, n_flv))
    call driver%set_flv_state_ptr &
      (pid, c_flv_state, int ([n_tot, n_flv], kind=c_int))
    flv_state = c_flv_state
  end subroutine prclib_driver_set_flv_state

  subroutine prclib_driver_set_hel_state (driver, i, hel_state)
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable, intent(out) :: hel_state
    integer :: n_tot, n_hel
    integer(c_int) :: pid
    integer(c_int), dimension(:,:), allocatable, target :: c_hel_state
    pid = i
    n_tot = driver%get_n_in (pid) + driver%get_n_out (pid)
    n_hel = driver%get_n_hel (pid)
    allocate (hel_state (n_tot, n_hel))
    allocate (c_hel_state (n_tot, n_hel))
    call driver%set_hel_state_ptr &
      (pid, c_hel_state, int ([n_tot, n_hel], kind=c_int))
    hel_state = c_hel_state
  end subroutine prclib_driver_set_hel_state

```

The color-flow table is three-dimensional, otherwise similar. We simultaneously set the ghost-flag table, which consists of logical entries.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_col_state => prclib_driver_set_col_state

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prclib_driver_set_col_state (driver, i, col_state, ghost_flag)
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    integer, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable, intent(out) :: col_state
    logical, dimension(:,:), allocatable, intent(out) :: ghost_flag
    integer :: n_cin, n_tot, n_col
    integer(c_int) :: pid
    integer(c_int), dimension(:,:,:), allocatable :: c_col_state
    logical(c_bool), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: c_ghost_flag
    pid = i

```



```

n_cin = driver%get_n_cin (pid)
n_tot = driver%get_n_in (pid) + driver%get_n_out (pid)
n_col = driver%get_n_col (pid)
allocate (col_state (n_cin, n_tot, n_col))
allocate (c_col_state (n_cin, n_tot, n_col))
allocate (ghost_flag (n_tot, n_col))
allocate (c_ghost_flag (n_tot, n_col))
call driver%set_col_state_ptr (pid, &
    c_col_state, c_ghost_flag, int ([n_cin, n_tot, n_col], kind=c_int))
col_state = c_col_state
ghost_flag = c_ghost_flag
end subroutine prclib_driver_set_col_state

```

The color-factor table is a sparse matrix: a two-column array of indices and one array which contains the corresponding factors.

*(Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: set_color_factors => prclib_driver_set_color_factors

```

*(Prclib interfaces: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine prclib_driver_set_color_factors (driver, i, color_factors, cf_index)
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    complex(default), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: color_factors
    integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable, intent(out) :: cf_index
    integer :: n_cf
    integer(c_int) :: pid
    complex(c_default_complex), dimension(:), allocatable, target :: c_color_factors
    integer(c_int), dimension(:), allocatable, target :: c_cf_index1
    integer(c_int), dimension(:), allocatable, target :: c_cf_index2
    pid = i
    n_cf = driver%get_n_cf (pid)
    allocate (color_factors (n_cf))
    allocate (c_color_factors (n_cf))
    allocate (c_cf_index1 (n_cf))
    allocate (c_cf_index2 (n_cf))
    call driver%set_color_factors_ptr (pid, &
        c_cf_index1, c_cf_index2, &
        c_color_factors, int ([n_cf], kind=c_int))
    color_factors = c_color_factors
    allocate (cf_index (2, n_cf))
    cf_index(1,:) = c_cf_index1
    cf_index(2,:) = c_cf_index2
end subroutine prclib_driver_set_color_factors

```

### 13.2.12 Returning a procedure pointer

The functions that directly access the matrix element, event by event, are assigned to a process-specific driver object as procedure pointers. For the `dlopen` interface, we use C function pointers. This subroutine returns such a pointer:

*(Prclib interfaces: public)+≡*

```

public :: prc_get_fptr

```



```

<Prclib interfaces: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine prc_get_fptr (pid, fid, fptr) bind(C)
      import
        integer(c_int), intent(in) :: pid
        integer(c_int), intent(in) :: fid
        type(c_funptr), intent(out) :: fptr
    end subroutine prc_get_fptr
  end interface

```

This procedure writes the source code for the procedure pointer returning subroutine.

All C functions that are provided by the matrix element code of a specific process are handled here. The selection consists of a double layered **select case** construct.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_get_fptr_sub

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine write_get_fptr_sub (driver, unit, prefix)
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: prefix
    integer :: i, j
    write (unit, "(A)") ""
    write (unit, "(A)") "! Return C pointer to a procedure:"
    write (unit, "(A)") "! pid = process index; fid = function index"
    write (unit, "(4A)") "subroutine ", char (prefix), "get_fptr ", &
      "(pid, fid, fptr) bind(C)"
    write (unit, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"
    write (unit, "(A)") " use kinds"
    write (unit, "(A)") " implicit none"
    write (unit, "(A)") " integer(c_int), intent(in) :: pid"
    write (unit, "(A)") " integer(c_int), intent(in) :: fid"
    write (unit, "(A)") " type(c_funptr), intent(out) :: fptr"
    do i = 1, driver%n_processes
      call driver%record(i)%write_interfaces (unit)
    end do
    write (unit, "(A)") " select case (pid)"
    do i = 1, driver%n_processes
      write (unit, "(2x,A,IO,A)") "case (", i, ")"
      write (unit, "(5x,A)") "select case (fid)"
      associate (record => driver%record(i))
        do j = 1, size (record%feature)
          write (unit, "(5x,A,IO,9A)") "case (", j, "); ", &
            "fptr = c_funloc (", &
            char (record%get_c_procname (record%feature(j))), &
            ")"
        end do
      end associate
      write (unit, "(5x,A)") "end select"
    end do
    write (unit, "(A)") " end select"
    write (unit, "(3A)") "end subroutine ", char (prefix), "get_fptr"
  end subroutine write_get_fptr_sub

```



```
end subroutine write_get_fptr_sub
```

The procedures for which we want to return a pointer (the 'features' of the matrix element code) are actually Fortran module procedures. If we want to have a C signature, we must write wrapper functions for all of them. The procedures, their signatures, and the appropriate writer routines are specific for the process type.

To keep this generic, we do not provide the writer routines here, but just the interface for a writer routine. The actual routines are stored in the process record.

The `prefix` indicates the library, the `id` indicates the process, and `procname` is the bare name of the procedure to be written.

```
<Prclib interfaces: public>+≡
public :: write_driver_code

<Prclib interfaces: interfaces>+≡
abstract interface
  subroutine write_driver_code (unit, prefix, id, procname)
    import
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: prefix
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: procname
  end subroutine write_driver_code
end interface
```

### 13.2.13 Hooks

Interface for additional library unload / reload hooks (currently unused!)

```
<Prclib interfaces: public>+≡
public :: prclib_unload_hook
public :: prclib_reload_hook

<Prclib interfaces: interfaces>+≡
abstract interface
  subroutine prclib_unload_hook (libname)
    import
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: libname
  end subroutine prclib_unload_hook

  subroutine prclib_reload_hook (libname)
    import
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: libname
  end subroutine prclib_reload_hook
end interface
```

### 13.2.14 Make source, compile, link

Since we should have written a Makefile, these tasks amount to simple `make` calls. Note that the Makefile targets depend on each other, so calling `link` executes also the `source` and `compile` steps, when necessary.



The first routine writes source-code files for the individual processes. First it calls the writer routines directly for each process, then it calls `make source`. The `make` command may either post-process the files, or it may do the complete work, e.g., calling an external program that generates the files.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: make_source => prclib_driver_make_source

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prclib_driver_make_source (driver, os_data)
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, driver%n_processes
      call driver%record(i)%write_source_code ()
    end do
    call os_system_call ("make source " // os_data%makeflags &
      // " -f " // driver%basename // ".makefile")
  end subroutine prclib_driver_make_source

```

Compile matrix element source code and the driver source code.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: make_compile => prclib_driver_make_compile

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prclib_driver_make_compile (driver, os_data)
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    call os_system_call ("make compile " // os_data%makeflags &
      // " -f " // driver%basename // ".makefile")
  end subroutine prclib_driver_make_compile

```

Combine all matrix-element code together with the driver in a process library on disk.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: make_link => prclib_driver_make_link

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prclib_driver_make_link (driver, os_data)
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    call os_system_call ("make link " // os_data%makeflags &
      // " -f " // driver%basename // ".makefile")
  end subroutine prclib_driver_make_link

```

### 13.2.15 Clean up generated files

The task of cleaning any generated files should also be deferred to Makefile targets. Apart from removing everything, removing specific files may be useful for partial rebuilds. (Note that removing the makefile itself can only be done once, for obvious reasons.)

If there is no makefile, do nothing.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡

```



```

procedure :: clean_library => prclib_driver_clean_library
procedure :: clean_objects => prclib_driver_clean_objects
procedure :: clean_source => prclib_driver_clean_source
procedure :: clean_driver => prclib_driver_clean_driver
procedure :: clean_makefile => prclib_driver_clean_makefile
procedure :: clean => prclib_driver_clean
procedure :: distclean => prclib_driver_distclean

(Prclib interfaces: procedures)+≡
subroutine prclib_driver_clean_library (driver, os_data)
  class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
  type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
  if (driver%makefile_exists ()) then
    call os_system_call ("make clean-library " // os_data%makeflags &
      // " -f " // driver%basename // ".makefile")
  end if
end subroutine prclib_driver_clean_library

subroutine prclib_driver_clean_objects (driver, os_data)
  class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
  type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
  if (driver%makefile_exists ()) then
    call os_system_call ("make clean-objects " // os_data%makeflags &
      // " -f " // driver%basename // ".makefile")
  end if
end subroutine prclib_driver_clean_objects

subroutine prclib_driver_clean_source (driver, os_data)
  class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
  type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
  if (driver%makefile_exists ()) then
    call os_system_call ("make clean-source " // os_data%makeflags &
      // " -f " // driver%basename // ".makefile")
  end if
end subroutine prclib_driver_clean_source

subroutine prclib_driver_clean_driver (driver, os_data)
  class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
  type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
  if (driver%makefile_exists ()) then
    call os_system_call ("make clean-driver " // os_data%makeflags &
      // " -f " // driver%basename // ".makefile")
  end if
end subroutine prclib_driver_clean_driver

subroutine prclib_driver_clean_makefile (driver, os_data)
  class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
  type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
  if (driver%makefile_exists ()) then
    call os_system_call ("make clean-makefile " // os_data%makeflags &
      // " -f " // driver%basename // ".makefile")
  end if
end subroutine prclib_driver_clean_makefile

subroutine prclib_driver_clean (driver, os_data)

```



```

class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
if (driver%makefile_exists ()) then
    call os_system_call ("make clean " // os_data%makeflags &
        // " -f " // driver%basename // ".makefile")
end if
end subroutine prclib_driver_clean

subroutine prclib_driver_distclean (driver, os_data)
class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
if (driver%makefile_exists ()) then
    call os_system_call ("make distclean " // os_data%makeflags &
        // " -f " // driver%basename // ".makefile")
end if
end subroutine prclib_driver_distclean

```

This Make target should remove all files that apply to a specific process. We execute this when we want to force remaking source code. Note that source targets need not have prerequisites, so just calling `make_source` would not do anything if the files exist.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: clean_proc => prclib_driver_clean_proc

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prclib_driver_clean_proc (driver, i, os_data)
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    type(string_t) :: id
    if (driver%makefile_exists ()) then
        id = driver%record(i)%id
        call os_system_call ("make clean-" // driver%record(i)%id // " " &
            // os_data%makeflags &
            // " -f " // driver%basename // ".makefile")
    end if
end subroutine prclib_driver_clean_proc

```

### 13.2.16 Further Tools

Check for the appropriate makefile.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: makefile_exists => prclib_driver_makefile_exists

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    function prclib_driver_makefile_exists (driver) result (flag)
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
    logical :: flag
    inquire (file = char (driver%basename) // ".makefile", exist = flag)
end function prclib_driver_makefile_exists

```



### 13.2.17 Load the library

Once the library has been linked, we can dlopen it and assign all procedure pointers to their proper places in the library driver object. The loaded flag is set only if all required pointers have become assigned.

```
<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: load => prclib_driver_load

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prclib_driver_load (driver, os_data, noerror)
        class(prclib_driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        logical, intent(in), optional :: noerror
        type(c_funptr) :: c_fptr
        logical :: ignore

        ignore = .false.; if (present (noerror)) ignore = noerror

        driver%libname = os_get_dlname (driver%basename, os_data, noerror, noerror)
        if (driver%libname == "") return
        select type (driver)
        type is (prclib_driver_dynamic_t)
            if (.not. dlaccess_is_open (driver%dlaccess)) then
                call dlaccess_init &
                    (driver%dlaccess, var_str (.), driver%libname, os_data)
                if (.not. ignore) call driver%check_dlerror ()
            end if
            driver%loaded = dlaccess_is_open (driver%dlaccess)
        class default
            driver%loaded = .true.
        end select
        if (.not. driver%loaded) return

        c_fptr = driver%get_c_funptr (var_str ("get_n_processes"))
        call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, driver%get_n_processes)
        driver%loaded = driver%loaded .and. associated (driver%get_n_processes)

        c_fptr = driver%get_c_funptr (var_str ("get_process_id_ptr"))
        call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, driver%get_process_id_ptr)
        driver%loaded = driver%loaded .and. associated (driver%get_process_id_ptr)

        c_fptr = driver%get_c_funptr (var_str ("get_model_name_ptr"))
        call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, driver%get_model_name_ptr)
        driver%loaded = driver%loaded .and. associated (driver%get_model_name_ptr)

        c_fptr = driver%get_c_funptr (var_str ("get_md5sum_ptr"))
        call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, driver%get_md5sum_ptr)
        driver%loaded = driver%loaded .and. associated (driver%get_md5sum_ptr)

        c_fptr = driver%get_c_funptr (var_str ("get_omp_status"))
        call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, driver%get_omp_status)
        driver%loaded = driver%loaded .and. associated (driver%get_omp_status)

        c_fptr = driver%get_c_funptr (var_str ("get_n_in"))
        call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, driver%get_n_in)
```



```

driver%loaded = driver%loaded .and. associated (driver%get_n_in)

c_fptr = driver%get_c_funptr (var_str ("get_n_out"))
call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, driver%get_n_out)
driver%loaded = driver%loaded .and. associated (driver%get_n_out)

c_fptr = driver%get_c_funptr (var_str ("get_n_flv"))
call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, driver%get_n_flv)
driver%loaded = driver%loaded .and. associated (driver%get_n_flv)

c_fptr = driver%get_c_funptr (var_str ("get_n_hel"))
call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, driver%get_n_hel)
driver%loaded = driver%loaded .and. associated (driver%get_n_hel)

c_fptr = driver%get_c_funptr (var_str ("get_n_col"))
call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, driver%get_n_col)
driver%loaded = driver%loaded .and. associated (driver%get_n_col)

c_fptr = driver%get_c_funptr (var_str ("get_n_cin"))
call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, driver%get_n_cin)
driver%loaded = driver%loaded .and. associated (driver%get_n_cin)

c_fptr = driver%get_c_funptr (var_str ("get_n_cf"))
call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, driver%get_n_cf)
driver%loaded = driver%loaded .and. associated (driver%get_n_cf)

c_fptr = driver%get_c_funptr (var_str ("set_flv_state_ptr"))
call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, driver%set_flv_state_ptr)
driver%loaded = driver%loaded .and. associated (driver%set_flv_state_ptr)

c_fptr = driver%get_c_funptr (var_str ("set_hel_state_ptr"))
call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, driver%set_hel_state_ptr)
driver%loaded = driver%loaded .and. associated (driver%set_hel_state_ptr)

c_fptr = driver%get_c_funptr (var_str ("set_col_state_ptr"))
call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, driver%set_col_state_ptr)
driver%loaded = driver%loaded .and. associated (driver%set_col_state_ptr)

c_fptr = driver%get_c_funptr (var_str ("set_color_factors_ptr"))
call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, driver%set_color_factors_ptr)
driver%loaded = driver%loaded .and. associated (driver%set_color_factors_ptr)

c_fptr = driver%get_c_funptr (var_str ("get_fptr"))
call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, driver%get_fptr)
driver%loaded = driver%loaded .and. associated (driver%get_fptr)

end subroutine prclib_driver_load

```

Unload. To be sure, nullify the procedure pointers.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: unload => prclib_driver_unload

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prclib_driver_unload (driver)

```



```

class(prclib_driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver
select type (driver)
type is (prclib_driver_dynamic_t)
  if (dlaccess_is_open (driver%dlaccess)) then
    call dlaccess_final (driver%dlaccess)
    call driver%check_dlerror ()
  end if
end select
driver%loaded = .false.
nullify (driver%get_n_processes)
nullify (driver%get_process_id_ptr)
nullify (driver%get_model_name_ptr)
nullify (driver%get_md5sum_ptr)
nullify (driver%get_openmp_status)
nullify (driver%get_n_in)
nullify (driver%get_n_out)
nullify (driver%get_n_flv)
nullify (driver%get_n_hel)
nullify (driver%get_n_col)
nullify (driver%get_n_cin)
nullify (driver%get_n_cf)
nullify (driver%set_flv_state_ptr)
nullify (driver%set_hel_state_ptr)
nullify (driver%set_col_state_ptr)
nullify (driver%set_color_factors_ptr)
nullify (driver%get_fptr)
end subroutine prclib_driver_unload

```

This subroutine checks the dlerror content and issues a fatal error if it finds an error there.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver dynamic: TBP>≡
  procedure :: check_dlerror => prclib_driver_check_dlerror

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prclib_driver_check_dlerror (driver)
    class(prclib_driver_dynamic_t), intent(in) :: driver
    if (dlaccess_has_error (driver%dlaccess)) then
      call msg_fatal (char (dlaccess_get_error (driver%dlaccess)))
    end if
  end subroutine prclib_driver_check_dlerror

```

Get the handle (C function pointer) for a given “feature” of the matrix element code, so it can be assigned to the appropriate procedure pointer slot. In the static case, this is a trivial pointer assignment, hard-coded into the driver type implementation.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure (prclib_driver_get_c_funptr), deferred :: get_c_funptr

<Prclib interfaces: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    function prclib_driver_get_c_funptr (driver, feature) result (c_fptr)
      import
      class(prclib_driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver

```



```

        type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature
        type(c_funptr) :: c_fptr
    end function prclib_driver_get_c_funptr
end interface

```

In the dynamic-library case, we call the DL interface to retrieve the C pointer to a named procedure.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver dynamic: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_c_funptr => prclib_driver_dynamic_get_c_funptr

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    function prclib_driver_dynamic_get_c_funptr (driver, feature) result (c_fptr)
        class(prclib_driver_dynamic_t), intent(inout) :: driver
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature
        type(c_funptr) :: c_fptr
        type(string_t) :: prefix, full_name
        prefix = lower_case (driver%basename) // "_"
        full_name = prefix // feature
        c_fptr = dlaccess_get_c_funptr (driver%dlaccess, full_name)
        call driver%check_dlerror ()
    end function prclib_driver_dynamic_get_c_funptr

```

### 13.2.18 MD5 sums

Recall the MD5 sum written in the Makefile

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_md5sum_makefile => prclib_driver_get_md5sum_makefile

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    function prclib_driver_get_md5sum_makefile (driver) result (md5sum)
        class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
        character(32) :: md5sum
        type(string_t) :: filename
        character(80) :: buffer
        logical :: exist
        integer :: u, iostat
        md5sum = ""
        filename = driver%basename // ".makefile"
        inquire (file = char (filename), exist = exist)
        if (exist) then
            u = free_unit ()
            open (u, file = char (filename), action = "read", status = "old")
            iostat = 0
            do
                read (u, "(A)", iostat = iostat) buffer
                if (iostat /= 0) exit
                buffer = adjustl (buffer)
                select case (buffer(1:9))
                case ("MD5SUM = ")
                    read (buffer(11:), "(A32)") md5sum
                    exit
                end select
            end do
        end if
    end function prclib_driver_get_md5sum_makefile

```



```

        close (u)
    end if
end function prclib_driver_get_md5sum_makefile

```

Recall the MD5 sum written in the driver source code.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_md5sum_driver => prclib_driver_get_md5sum_driver

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    function prclib_driver_get_md5sum_driver (driver) result (md5sum)
        class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
        character(32) :: md5sum
        type(string_t) :: filename
        character(80) :: buffer
        logical :: exist
        integer :: u, iostat
        md5sum = ""
        filename = driver%basename // ".f90"
        inquire (file = char (filename), exist = exist)
        if (exist) then
            u = free_unit ()
            open (u, file = char (filename), action = "read", status = "old")
            iostat = 0
            do
                read (u, "(A)", iostat = iostat) buffer
                if (iostat /= 0) exit
                buffer = adjustl (buffer)
                select case (buffer(1:9))
                case ("md5sum = ")
                    read (buffer(11:), "(A32)") md5sum
                    exit
                end select
            end do
            close (u)
        end if
    end function prclib_driver_get_md5sum_driver

```

Recall the MD5 sum written in the matrix element source code.

```

<Prclib interfaces: prclib driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_md5sum_source => prclib_driver_get_md5sum_source

<Prclib interfaces: procedures>+≡
    function prclib_driver_get_md5sum_source (driver, i) result (md5sum)
        class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        character(32) :: md5sum
        type(string_t) :: filename
        character(80) :: buffer
        logical :: exist
        integer :: u, iostat
        md5sum = ""

        filename = driver%record(i)%id // ".f90"
        inquire (file = char (filename), exist = exist)

```



```

if (exist) then
  u = free_unit ()
  open (u, file = char (filename), action = "read", status = "old")
  iostat = 0
  do
    read (u, "(A)", iostat = iostat)  buffer
    if (iostat /= 0)  exit
    buffer = adjustl (buffer)
    select case (buffer(1:9))
    case ("md5sum = ")
      read (buffer(11:), "(A32)")  md5sum
      exit
    end select
  end do
  close (u)
end if
end function prclib_driver_get_md5sum_source

```

### 13.2.19 Unit Test

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<prclib_interfaces_ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module prclib_interfaces_ut
    use kinds
    use system_dependencies, only: CC_IS_GNU, CC_HAS_QUADMATH
    use unit_tests
    use prclib_interfaces_util

    <Standard module head>

    <Prclib interfaces: public test>

    <Prclib interfaces: public test auxiliary>

    contains

    <Prclib interfaces: test driver>

  end module prclib_interfaces_ut

<prclib_interfaces_util.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module prclib_interfaces_util

    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!

    use kinds
    use system_dependencies, only: CC_HAS_QUADMATH, DEFAULT_FC_PRECISION
    <Use strings>
    use io_units

```



```

    use system_defs, only: TAB
    use os_interface

    use prclib_interfaces

    <Standard module head>

    <Prclib interfaces: public test auxiliary>

    <Prclib interfaces: test declarations>

    <Prclib interfaces: test types>

    contains

    <Prclib interfaces: tests>

    <Prclib interfaces: test auxiliary>

    end module prclib_interfaces_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
    <Prclib interfaces: public test>≡
        public :: prclib_interfaces_test
    <Prclib interfaces: test driver>≡
        subroutine prclib_interfaces_test (u, results)
            integer, intent(in) :: u
            type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
        <Prclib interfaces: execute tests>
        end subroutine prclib_interfaces_test

```

## Empty process list

Test 1: Create a driver object and display its contents. One of the feature lists references a writer procedure; this is just a dummy that does nothing useful.

```

    <Prclib interfaces: execute tests>≡
        call test (prclib_interfaces_1, "prclib_interfaces_1", &
            "create driver object", &
            u, results)

    <Prclib interfaces: test declarations>≡
        public :: prclib_interfaces_1

    <Prclib interfaces: tests>≡
        subroutine prclib_interfaces_1 (u)
            integer, intent(in) :: u
            class(prclib_driver_t), allocatable :: driver
            character(32), parameter :: md5sum = "prclib_interfaces_1_md5sum"
            class(prc_writer_t), pointer :: test_writer_1

            write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: prclib_interfaces_1"
            write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: display the driver object contents"

```



```

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Create a prclib driver object"
write (u, "(A)")

call dispatch_prclib_driver (driver, var_str ("prclib"), var_str (""))
call driver%init (3)
call driver%set_md5sum (md5sum)

allocate (test_writer_1_t :: test_writer_1)

call driver%set_record (1, var_str ("test1"), var_str ("test_model"), &
    [var_str ("init")], test_writer_1)

call driver%set_record (2, var_str ("test2"), var_str ("foo_model"), &
    [var_str ("another_proc")], test_writer_1)

call driver%set_record (3, var_str ("test3"), var_str ("test_model"), &
    [var_str ("init"), var_str ("some_proc")], test_writer_1)

call driver%write (u)

deallocate (test_writer_1)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: prclib_interfaces_1"
end subroutine prclib_interfaces_1

```

The writer: the procedures write just comment lines. We can fix an instance of this as a parameter (since it has no mutable content) and just reference the fixed parameter.

NOTE: temporarily made public.

```

<Prclib interfaces: test types>≡
type, extends (prc_writer_t) :: test_writer_1_t
contains
    procedure, nopass :: type_name => test_writer_1_type_name
    procedure :: write_makefile_code => test_writer_1_mk
    procedure :: write_source_code => test_writer_1_src
    procedure :: write_interface => test_writer_1_if
    procedure :: write_md5sum_call => test_writer_1_md5sum
    procedure :: write_int_sub_call => test_writer_1_int_sub
    procedure :: write_col_state_call => test_writer_1_col_state
    procedure :: write_color_factors_call => test_writer_1_col_factors
end type test_writer_1_t

<Prclib interfaces: test auxiliary>≡
function test_writer_1_type_name () result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    string = "test_1"
end function test_writer_1_type_name

subroutine test_writer_1_mk (writer, unit, id, os_data, testflag)
    class(test_writer_1_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit

```



```

    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    write (unit, "(5A)")  "# Makefile code for process ", char (id), &
        " goes here."
end subroutine test_writer_1_mk

subroutine test_writer_1_src (writer, id)
    class(test_writer_1_t), intent(in) :: writer
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
end subroutine test_writer_1_src

subroutine test_writer_1_if (writer, unit, id, feature)
    class(test_writer_1_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id, feature
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)")  "! Interface code for ", &
        char (id), "_", char (writer%get_procname (feature)), &
        " goes here."
end subroutine test_writer_1_if

subroutine test_writer_1_md5sum (writer, unit, id)
    class(test_writer_1_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    write (unit, "(5x,9A)")  "! MD5sum call for ", char (id), " goes here."
end subroutine test_writer_1_md5sum

subroutine test_writer_1_int_sub (writer, unit, id, feature)
    class(test_writer_1_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id, feature
    write (unit, "(5x,9A)")  "! ", char (feature), " call for ", &
        char (id), " goes here."
end subroutine test_writer_1_int_sub

subroutine test_writer_1_col_state (writer, unit, id)
    class(test_writer_1_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    write (unit, "(5x,9A)")  "! col_state call for ", &
        char (id), " goes here."
end subroutine test_writer_1_col_state

subroutine test_writer_1_col_factors (writer, unit, id)
    class(test_writer_1_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    write (unit, "(5x,9A)")  "! color_factors call for ", &
        char (id), " goes here."
end subroutine test_writer_1_col_factors

```



## Process library driver file

Test 2: Write the driver file for a test case with two processes. The first process needs no wrapper (C library), the second one needs wrappers (Fortran module library).

```
<Prclib interfaces: execute tests>+≡
    call test (prclib_interfaces_2, "prclib_interfaces_2", &
               "write driver file", &
               u, results)

<Prclib interfaces: test declarations>+≡
    public :: prclib_interfaces_2

<Prclib interfaces: tests>+≡
    subroutine prclib_interfaces_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(prclib_driver_t), allocatable :: driver
        character(32), parameter :: md5sum = "prclib_interfaces_2_md5sum"
        class(prc_writer_t), pointer :: test_writer_1, test_writer_2

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: prclib_interfaces_2"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: check the generated driver source code"
        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Create a prclib driver object (2 processes)"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call dispatch_prclib_driver (driver, var_str ("prclib2"), var_str (""))
        call driver%init (2)
        call driver%set_md5sum (md5sum)

        allocate (test_writer_1_t :: test_writer_1)
        allocate (test_writer_2_t :: test_writer_2)

        call driver%set_record (1, var_str ("test1"), var_str ("Test_model"), &
                                [var_str ("proc1")], test_writer_1)

        call driver%set_record (2, var_str ("test2"), var_str ("Test_model"), &
                                [var_str ("proc1"), var_str ("proc2")], test_writer_2)

        call driver%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Write the driver file"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* File contents:"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call driver%generate_driver_code (u)

        deallocate (test_writer_1)
        deallocate (test_writer_2)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: prclib_interfaces_2"
    end subroutine prclib_interfaces_2
```



A writer with wrapper code: the procedures again write just comment lines. Since all procedures are NOPASS, we can reuse two of the TBP.

```

(Prclib interfaces: test types)+≡
  type, extends (prc_writer_f_module_t) :: test_writer_2_t
  contains
    procedure, nopass :: type_name => test_writer_2_type_name
    procedure :: write_makefile_code => test_writer_2_mk
    procedure :: write_source_code => test_writer_2_src
    procedure :: write_interface => test_writer_2_if
    procedure :: write_wrapper => test_writer_2_wr
  end type test_writer_2_t

(Prclib interfaces: test auxiliary)+≡
  function test_writer_2_type_name () result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    string = "test_2"
  end function test_writer_2_type_name

  subroutine test_writer_2_mk (writer, unit, id, os_data, testflag)
    class(test_writer_2_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    write (unit, "(5A)")  "# Makefile code for process ", char (id), &
      " goes here."
  end subroutine test_writer_2_mk

  subroutine test_writer_2_src (writer, id)
    class(test_writer_2_t), intent(in) :: writer
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
  end subroutine test_writer_2_src

  subroutine test_writer_2_if (writer, unit, id, feature)
    class(test_writer_2_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id, feature
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)")  "! Interface code for ", &
      char (writer%get_module_name (id)), "_", &
      char (writer%get_procname (feature)), " goes here."
  end subroutine test_writer_2_if

  subroutine test_writer_2_wr (writer, unit, id, feature)
    class(test_writer_2_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id, feature
    write (unit, *)
    write (unit, "(9A)")  "! Wrapper code for ", &
      char (writer%get_c_procname (id, feature)), " goes here."
  end subroutine test_writer_2_wr

```



## Process library makefile

Test 3: Write the makefile for compiling and linking the process library (processes and driver code). There are two processes, one with one method, one with two methods.

To have predictable output, we reset the system-dependent initial components of `os_data` to known values.

```
<Prclib interfaces: execute tests>+≡
    call test (prclib_interfaces_3, "prclib_interfaces_3", &
               "write makefile", &
               u, results)

<Prclib interfaces: test declarations>+≡
    public :: prclib_interfaces_3

<Prclib interfaces: tests>+≡
    subroutine prclib_interfaces_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(prclib_driver_t), allocatable :: driver
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        character(32), parameter :: md5sum = "prclib_interfaces_3_md5sum"
        class(prc_writer_t), pointer :: test_writer_1, test_writer_2

        call os_data_init (os_data)
        os_data%fc = "fortran-compiler"
        os_data%whizard_includes = "-I module-dir"
        os_data%fcflags = "-C=all"
        os_data%fcflags_pic = "-PIC"
        os_data%cc = "c-compiler"
        os_data%cflags = "-I include-dir"
        os_data%cflags_pic = "-PIC"
        os_data%whizard_ldflags = ""
        os_data%ldflags = ""
        os_data%whizard_libtool = "my-libtool"
        os_data%latex = "latex -halt-on-error"
        os_data%mpost = "mpost --math=scaled -halt-on-error"
        os_data%dvips = "dvips"
        os_data%ps2pdf = "ps2pdf14"
        os_data%whizard_texpath = ""

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: prclib_interfaces_3"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: check the generated Makefile"
        write (u, *)
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Create a prclib driver object (2 processes)"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call dispatch_prclib_driver (driver, var_str ("prclib3"), var_str (""))
        call driver%init (2)
        call driver%set_md5sum (md5sum)

        allocate (test_writer_1_t :: test_writer_1)
        allocate (test_writer_2_t :: test_writer_2)

        call driver%set_record (1, var_str ("test1"), var_str ("Test_model"), &
                               [var_str ("proc1")], test_writer_1)
```



```

call driver%set_record (2, var_str ("test2"), var_str ("Test_model"), &
    [var_str ("proc1"), var_str ("proc2")], test_writer_2)

call driver%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write Makefile"
write (u, "(A)")  "* File contents:"
write (u, "(A)")

call driver%generate_makefile (u, os_data)

deallocate (test_writer_1)
deallocate (test_writer_2)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: prclib_interfaces_3"
end subroutine prclib_interfaces_3

```

## Compile test with Fortran module

Test 4: Write driver and makefile and try to compile and link the library driver.

There is a single test process with a single feature. The process code is provided as a Fortran module, therefore we need a wrapper for the featured procedure.

```

<Prclib interfaces: execute tests>+≡
    call test (prclib_interfaces_4, "prclib_interfaces_4", &
        "compile and link (Fortran module)", &
        u, results)

<Prclib interfaces: test declarations>+≡
    public :: prclib_interfaces_4

<Prclib interfaces: tests>+≡
    subroutine prclib_interfaces_4 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(prclib_driver_t), allocatable :: driver
        class(prc_writer_t), pointer :: test_writer_4
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        integer :: u_file

        integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: flv_state
        integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: hel_state
        integer, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable :: col_state
        logical, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: ghost_flag
        integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: cf_index
        complex(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: color_factors
        character(32), parameter :: md5sum = "prclib_interfaces_4_md5sum"
        character(32) :: md5sum_file

        type(c_funptr) :: proc1_ptr
        interface

```



```

        subroutine proc1_t (n) bind(C)
            import
            integer(c_int), intent(out) :: n
        end subroutine proc1_t
end interface
procedure(proc1_t), pointer :: proc1
integer(c_int) :: n

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: prclib_interfaces_4"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: compile, link, and load process library"
write (u, "(A)")  "*           with (fake) matrix-element code &
                    &as a Fortran module"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Create a prclib driver object (1 process)"
write (u, "(A)")

call os_data_init (os_data)

allocate (test_writer_4_t :: test_writer_4)
call test_writer_4%init_test ()

call dispatch_prclib_driver (driver, var_str ("prclib4"), var_str (""))
call driver%init (1)
call driver%set_md5sum (md5sum)

call driver%set_record (1, var_str ("test4"), var_str ("Test_model"), &
    [var_str ("proc1")], test_writer_4)

call driver%write (u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write Makefile"
u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file="prclib4.makefile", status="replace", action="write")
call driver%generate_makefile (u_file, os_data)
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recall MD5 sum from Makefile"
write (u, "(A)")

md5sum_file = driver%get_md5sum_makefile ()
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)")  "MD5 sum = '", md5sum_file, "'"

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write driver source code"

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file="prclib4.f90", status="replace", action="write")
call driver%generate_driver_code (u_file)
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recall MD5 sum from driver source"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

md5sum_file = driver%get_md5sum_driver ()
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum = ', md5sum_file, "'"

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write matrix-element source code"
call driver%make_source (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recall MD5 sum from matrix-element source"
write (u, "(A)")

md5sum_file = driver%get_md5sum_source (1)
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum = ', md5sum_file, "'"

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile source code"
call driver%make_compile (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Link library"
call driver%make_link (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Load library"
call driver%load (os_data)

write (u, *)
call driver%write (u)
write (u, *)

if (driver%loaded) then
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Call library functions:"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_processes = ", driver%get_n_processes ()
  write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "process_id = ', &
    char (driver%get_process_id (1)), "'"
  write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "model_name = ', &
    char (driver%get_model_name (1)), "'"
  write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "md5sum (lib) = ', &
    char (driver%get_md5sum (0)), "'"
  write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "md5sum (proc) = ', &
    char (driver%get_md5sum (1)), "'"
  write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "openmp_status = ", driver%get_openmp_status (1)
  write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_in = ", driver%get_n_in (1)
  write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_out = ", driver%get_n_out (1)
  write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_flv = ", driver%get_n_flv (1)
  write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_hel = ", driver%get_n_hel (1)
  write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_col = ", driver%get_n_col (1)
  write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_cin = ", driver%get_n_cin (1)
  write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_cf = ", driver%get_n_cf (1)

  call driver%set_flv_state (1, flv_state)
  write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "flv_state =", flv_state

```



```

call driver%set_hel_state (1, hel_state)
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "hel_state =", hel_state

call driver%set_col_state (1, col_state, ghost_flag)
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "col_state =", col_state
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,L1))") "ghost_flag =", ghost_flag

call driver%set_color_factors (1, color_factors, cf_index)
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,F5.3))") "color_factors =", color_factors
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "cf_index =", cf_index

call driver%get_fptr (1, 1, proc1_ptr)
call c_f_procpointer (proc1_ptr, proc1)
if (associated (proc1)) then
  write (u, *)
  call proc1 (n)
  write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "proc1(1) = ", n
end if

end if

deallocate (test_writer_4)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: prclib_interfaces_4"
end subroutine prclib_interfaces_4

```

This version of test-code writer actually writes an interface and wrapper code.  
The wrapped function is a no-parameter function with integer result.

The stored MD5 sum may be modified.

We will reuse this later, therefore public.

```

<Prclib interfaces: public test auxiliary>≡
public :: test_writer_4_t

<Prclib interfaces: test types>+≡
type, extends (prc_writer_f_module_t) :: test_writer_4_t
contains
  procedure, nopass :: type_name => test_writer_4_type_name
  procedure, nopass :: get_module_name => &
    test_writer_4_get_module_name
  procedure :: write_makefile_code => test_writer_4_mk
  procedure :: write_source_code => test_writer_4_src
  procedure :: write_interface => test_writer_4_if
  procedure :: write_wrapper => test_writer_4_wr
end type test_writer_4_t

<Prclib interfaces: test auxiliary>+≡
function test_writer_4_type_name () result (string)
  type(string_t) :: string
  string = "test_4"
end function test_writer_4_type_name

function test_writer_4_get_module_name (id) result (name)

```



```

    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    type(string_t) :: name
    name = "tpr_" // id
end function test_writer_4_get_module_name

subroutine test_writer_4_mk (writer, unit, id, os_data, testflag)
    class(test_writer_4_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    write (unit, "(5A)") "SOURCES += ", char (id), ".f90"
    write (unit, "(5A)") "OBJECTS += ", char (id), ".lo"
    write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_SOURCES += ", char (id), ".f90"
    write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += tpr_", char (id), ".mod"
    write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), ".lo"
    write (unit, "(5A)") char (id), ".lo: ", char (id), ".f90"
    write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "$(LTF_COMPILE) $<"
end subroutine test_writer_4_mk

subroutine test_writer_4_src (writer, id)
    class(test_writer_4_t), intent(in) :: writer
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    call write_test_module_file (id, var_str ("proc1"), writer%md5sum)
end subroutine test_writer_4_src

subroutine test_writer_4_if (writer, unit, id, feature)
    class(test_writer_4_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id, feature
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "interface"
    write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", &
        char (writer%get_c_procname (id, feature)), &
        " (n) bind(C)"
    write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
    write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "implicit none"
    write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "integer(c_int), intent(out) :: n"
    write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", &
        char (writer%get_c_procname (id, feature))
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "end interface"
end subroutine test_writer_4_if

subroutine test_writer_4_wr (writer, unit, id, feature)
    class(test_writer_4_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id, feature
    write (unit, *)
    write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", &
        char (writer%get_c_procname (id, feature)), &
        " (n) bind(C)"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use iso_c_binding"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use tpr_", char (id), ", only: ", &
        char (writer%get_c_procname (feature))
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "implicit none"

```



```

write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "integer(c_int), intent(out) :: n"
write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "call ", char (feature), " (n)"
write (unit, "(9A)") "end subroutine ", &
char (writer%get_c_procname (id, feature))
end subroutine test_writer_4_wr

```

We need a test module file (actually, one for each process in the test above) that allows us to check compilation and linking. The test module implements a colorless  $1 \rightarrow 2$  process, and it implements one additional function (feature), the name given as an argument.

*(Prclib interfaces: test auxiliary)*+≡

```

subroutine write_test_module_file (basename, feature, md5sum)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature
  character(32), intent(in) :: md5sum
  integer :: u
  u = free_unit ()
  open (u, file = char (basename) // ".f90", &
        status = "replace", action = "write")
  write (u, "(A)") "!(Pseudo) matrix element code file &
    &for WHIZARD self-test"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)") "module tpr_" // char (basename)
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "use kinds"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "use omega_color, OCF => omega_color_factor"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "implicit none"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "private"
  write (u, *)
  call write_test_me_code_1 (u)
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "public :: " // char (feature)
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)") "contains"
  write (u, *)
  call write_test_me_code_2 (u, md5sum)
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "subroutine " // char (feature) // " (n)"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "  integer, intent(out) :: n"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "  n = 42"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "end subroutine " // char (feature)
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)") "end module tpr_" // char (basename)
  close (u)
end subroutine write_test_module_file

```

The following two subroutines provide building blocks for a matrix-element source code file, useful only for testing the workflow. The first routine writes the header part, the other routine the implementation of the procedures listed in the header.

*(Prclib interfaces: test auxiliary)*+≡



```

subroutine write_test_me_code_1 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "public :: md5sum"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "public :: openmp_supported"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "public :: n_in"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "public :: n_out"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "public :: n_flv"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "public :: n_hel"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "public :: n_cin"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "public :: n_col"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "public :: n_cf"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "public :: flv_state"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "public :: hel_state"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "public :: col_state"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "public :: color_factors"
end subroutine write_test_me_code_1

subroutine write_test_me_code_2 (u, md5sum)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  character(32), intent(in) :: md5sum
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "pure function md5sum ()"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "  character(len=32) :: md5sum"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "  md5sum = ' " // md5sum // "' "
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "end function md5sum"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "pure function openmp_supported () result (status)"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "  logical :: status"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "  status = .false."
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "end function openmp_supported"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "pure function n_in () result (n)"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "  integer :: n"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "  n = 1"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "end function n_in"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "pure function n_out () result (n)"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "  integer :: n"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "  n = 2"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "end function n_out"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "pure function n_flv () result (n)"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "  integer :: n"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "  n = 1"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "end function n_flv"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "pure function n_hel () result (n)"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "  integer :: n"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "  n = 1"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "end function n_hel"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "pure function n_cin () result (n)"
  write (u, "(2x,A)") "  integer :: n"

```



```

write (u, "(2x,A)") "  n = 2"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "end function n_cin"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(2x,A)") "pure function n_col () result (n)"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "  integer :: n"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "  n = 1"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "end function n_col"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(2x,A)") "pure function n_cf () result (n)"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "  integer :: n"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "  n = 1"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "end function n_cf"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(2x,A)") "pure subroutine flv_state (a)"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "  integer, dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: a"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "  a = reshape ([1,2,3], [3,1])"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "end subroutine flv_state"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(2x,A)") "pure subroutine hel_state (a)"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "  integer, dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: a"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "  a = reshape ([0,0,0], [3,1])"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "end subroutine hel_state"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(2x,A)") "pure subroutine col_state (a, g)"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "  integer, dimension(:,:,:), intent(out) :: a"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "  logical, dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: g"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "  a = reshape ([0,0, 0,0, 0,0], [2,3,1])"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "  g = reshape ([.false., .false., .false.], [3,1])"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "end subroutine col_state"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(2x,A)") "pure subroutine color_factors (cf)"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "  type(OCF), dimension(:), intent(out) :: cf"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "  cf = [ OCF(1,1,+1._default) ]"
write (u, "(2x,A)") "end subroutine color_factors"
end subroutine write_test_me_code_2

```

## Compile test with Fortran bind(C) library

Test 5: Write driver and makefile and try to compile and link the library driver.

There is a single test process with a single feature. The process code is provided as a Fortran library of independent procedures. These procedures are bind(C).

```

<Prclib interfaces: execute tests>+≡
  call test (prclib_interfaces_5, "prclib_interfaces_5", &
    "compile and link (Fortran library)", &
    u, results)

<Prclib interfaces: test declarations>+≡
  public :: prclib_interfaces_5

<Prclib interfaces: tests>+≡
  subroutine prclib_interfaces_5 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u

```



```

class(prclib_driver_t), allocatable :: driver
class(prc_writer_t), pointer :: test_writer_5
type(os_data_t) :: os_data
integer :: u_file

integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: flv_state
integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: hel_state
integer, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable :: col_state
logical, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: ghost_flag
integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: cf_index
complex(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: color_factors
character(32), parameter :: md5sum = "prclib_interfaces_5_md5sum"

type(c_funptr) :: proc1_ptr
interface
    subroutine proc1_t (n) bind(C)
        import
        integer(c_int), intent(out) :: n
    end subroutine proc1_t
end interface
procedure(proc1_t), pointer :: proc1
integer(c_int) :: n

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: prclib_interfaces_5"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: compile, link, and load process library"
write (u, "(A)")  "*           with (fake) matrix-element code &
                &as a Fortran bind(C) library"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Create a prclib driver object (1 process)"
write (u, "(A)")

call os_data_init (os_data)
allocate (test_writer_5_t :: test_writer_5)

call dispatch_prclib_driver (driver, var_str ("prclib5"), var_str (""))
call driver%init (1)
call driver%set_md5sum (md5sum)

call driver%set_record (1, var_str ("test5"), var_str ("Test_model"), &
    [var_str ("proc1")], test_writer_5)

call driver%write (u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write makefile"
u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file="prclib5.makefile", status="replace", action="write")
call driver%generate_makefile (u_file, os_data)
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write driver source code"
u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file="prclib5.f90", status="replace", action="write")
call driver%generate_driver_code (u_file)

```



```

close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write matrix-element source code"
call driver%make_source (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile source code"
call driver%make_compile (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Link library"
call driver%make_link (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Load library"
call driver%load (os_data)

write (u, *)
call driver%write (u)
write (u, *)

if (driver%loaded) then
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Call library functions:"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_processes   = ", driver%get_n_processes ()
  write (u, "(1x,A,A)")  "process_id    = ", &
    char (driver%get_process_id (1))
  write (u, "(1x,A,A)")  "model_name    = ", &
    char (driver%get_model_name (1))
  write (u, "(1x,A,A)")  "md5sum        = ", &
    char (driver%get_md5sum (1))
  write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "openmp_status = ", driver%get_openmp_status (1)
  write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_in      = ", driver%get_n_in (1)
  write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_out     = ", driver%get_n_out (1)
  write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_flv     = ", driver%get_n_flv (1)
  write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_hel     = ", driver%get_n_hel (1)
  write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_col     = ", driver%get_n_col (1)
  write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_cin     = ", driver%get_n_cin (1)
  write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_cf      = ", driver%get_n_cf (1)

  call driver%set_flv_state (1, flv_state)
  write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))")  "flv_state =", flv_state

  call driver%set_hel_state (1, hel_state)
  write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))")  "hel_state =", hel_state

  call driver%set_col_state (1, col_state, ghost_flag)
  write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))")  "col_state =", col_state
  write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,L1))")  "ghost_flag =", ghost_flag

  call driver%set_color_factors (1, color_factors, cf_index)
  write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,F5.3))")  "color_factors =", color_factors
  write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))")  "cf_index =", cf_index

  call driver%get_fptr (1, 1, proc1_ptr)
  call c_f_procpointer (proc1_ptr, proc1)
  if (associated (proc1)) then

```



```

        write (u, *)
        call proc1 (n)
        write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "proc1(1) = ", n
    end if

end if

deallocate (test_writer_5)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: prclib_interfaces_5"
end subroutine prclib_interfaces_5

```

This version of test-code writer writes interfaces for all standard features plus one specific feature. The interfaces are all bind(C), so no wrapper is needed.

*<Prclib interfaces: test types>+≡*

```

type, extends (prc_writer_c_lib_t) :: test_writer_5_t
contains
    procedure, nopass :: type_name => test_writer_5_type_name
    procedure :: write_makefile_code => test_writer_5_mk
    procedure :: write_source_code => test_writer_5_src
    procedure :: write_interface => test_writer_5_if
end type test_writer_5_t

```

The

*<Prclib interfaces: test auxiliary>+≡*

```

function test_writer_5_type_name () result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    string = "test_5"
end function test_writer_5_type_name

subroutine test_writer_5_mk (writer, unit, id, os_data, testflag)
    class(test_writer_5_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    write (unit, "(5A)") "SOURCES += ", char (id), ".f90"
    write (unit, "(5A)") "OBJECTS += ", char (id), ".lo"
    write (unit, "(5A)") char (id), ".lo: ", char (id), ".f90"
    write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "$(LTF_COMPILE) $<"
end subroutine test_writer_5_mk

subroutine test_writer_5_src (writer, id)
    class(test_writer_5_t), intent(in) :: writer
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    call write_test_f_lib_file (id, var_str ("proc1"))
end subroutine test_writer_5_src

subroutine test_writer_5_if (writer, unit, id, feature)
    class(test_writer_5_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id, feature

```



```

select case (char (feature))
case ("proc1")
  write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "interface"
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", &
    char (writer%get_c_procname (id, feature)), &
    " (n) bind(C)"
  write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
  write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "implicit none"
  write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "integer(c_int), intent(out) :: n"
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", &
    char (writer%get_c_procname (id, feature))
  write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "end interface"
case default
  call writer%write_standard_interface (unit, id, feature)
end select
end subroutine test_writer_5_if

```

We need a test module file (actually, one for each process in the test above) that allows us to check compilation and linking. The test module implements a colorless  $1 \rightarrow 2$  process, and it implements one additional function (feature), the name given as an argument.

```

<Prclib interfaces: test auxiliary>+≡
subroutine write_test_f_lib_file (basename, feature)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature
  integer :: u
  u = free_unit ()
  open (u, file = char (basename) // ".f90", &
    status = "replace", action = "write")
  write (u, "(A)") " ! (Pseudo) matrix element code file &
    &for WHIZARD self-test"
  call write_test_me_code_3 (u, char (basename))
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)") "subroutine " // char (basename) // "_" &
    // char (feature) // " (n) bind(C)"
  write (u, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"
  write (u, "(A)") " implicit none"
  write (u, "(A)") " integer(c_int), intent(out) :: n"
  write (u, "(A)") " n = 42"
  write (u, "(A)") "end subroutine " // char (basename) // "_" &
    // char (feature)
  close (u)
end subroutine write_test_f_lib_file

```

The following matrix-element source code is identical to the previous one, but modified such as to provide independent procedures without a module envelope.

```

<Prclib interfaces: test auxiliary>+≡
subroutine write_test_me_code_3 (u, id)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  character(*), intent(in) :: id
  write (u, "(A)") "function " // id // "_get_md5sum () &
    &result (cptr) bind(C)"
  write (u, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"

```



```

write (u, "(A)") " implicit none"
write (u, "(A)") " type(c_ptr) :: cptr"
write (u, "(A)") " character(c_char), dimension(32), &
    &target, save :: md5sum"
write (u, "(A)") " md5sum = copy (c_char_&
    &'1234567890abcdef1234567890abcdef')"
write (u, "(A)") " cptr = c_loc (md5sum)"
write (u, "(A)") "contains"
write (u, "(A)") " function copy (md5sum)"
write (u, "(A)") " character(c_char), dimension(32) :: copy"
write (u, "(A)") " character(c_char), dimension(32), intent(in) :: &
    &md5sum"
write (u, "(A)") " copy = md5sum"
write (u, "(A)") " end function copy"
write (u, "(A)") "end function " // id // "_get_md5sum"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "function " // id // "_openmp_supported () &
    &result (status) bind(C)"
write (u, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"
write (u, "(A)") " implicit none"
write (u, "(A)") " logical(c_bool) :: status"
write (u, "(A)") " status = .false."
write (u, "(A)") "end function " // id // "_openmp_supported"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "function " // id // "_n_in () result (n) bind(C)"
write (u, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"
write (u, "(A)") " implicit none"
write (u, "(A)") " integer(c_int) :: n"
write (u, "(A)") " n = 1"
write (u, "(A)") "end function " // id // "_n_in"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "function " // id // "_n_out () result (n) bind(C)"
write (u, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"
write (u, "(A)") " implicit none"
write (u, "(A)") " integer(c_int) :: n"
write (u, "(A)") " n = 2"
write (u, "(A)") "end function " // id // "_n_out"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "function " // id // "_n_flv () result (n) bind(C)"
write (u, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"
write (u, "(A)") " implicit none"
write (u, "(A)") " integer(c_int) :: n"
write (u, "(A)") " n = 1"
write (u, "(A)") "end function " // id // "_n_flv"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "function " // id // "_n_hel () result (n) bind(C)"
write (u, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"
write (u, "(A)") " implicit none"
write (u, "(A)") " integer(c_int) :: n"
write (u, "(A)") " n = 1"
write (u, "(A)") "end function " // id // "_n_hel"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "function " // id // "_n_cin () result (n) bind(C)"
write (u, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"

```



```

write (u, "(A)") " implicit none"
write (u, "(A)") " integer(c_int) :: n"
write (u, "(A)") " n = 2"
write (u, "(A)") "end function " // id // "_n_cin"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "function " // id // "_n_col () result (n) bind(C)"
write (u, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"
write (u, "(A)") " implicit none"
write (u, "(A)") " integer(c_int) :: n"
write (u, "(A)") " n = 1"
write (u, "(A)") "end function " // id // "_n_col"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "function " // id // "_n_cf () result (n) bind(C)"
write (u, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"
write (u, "(A)") " implicit none"
write (u, "(A)") " integer(c_int) :: n"
write (u, "(A)") " n = 1"
write (u, "(A)") "end function " // id // "_n_cf"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "subroutine " // id // "_flv_state (flv_state) bind(C)"
write (u, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"
write (u, "(A)") " implicit none"
write (u, "(A)") " integer(c_int), dimension(*), intent(out) :: flv_state"
write (u, "(A)") " flv_state(1:3) = [1,2,3]"
write (u, "(A)") "end subroutine " // id // "_flv_state"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "subroutine " // id // "_hel_state (hel_state) bind(C)"
write (u, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"
write (u, "(A)") " implicit none"
write (u, "(A)") " integer(c_int), dimension(*), intent(out) :: hel_state"
write (u, "(A)") " hel_state(1:3) = [0,0,0]"
write (u, "(A)") "end subroutine " // id // "_hel_state"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "subroutine " // id // "_col_state &
&(col_state, ghost_flag) bind(C)"
write (u, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"
write (u, "(A)") " implicit none"
write (u, "(A)") " integer(c_int), dimension(*), intent(out) &
&:: col_state"
write (u, "(A)") " logical(c_bool), dimension(*), intent(out) &
&:: ghost_flag"
write (u, "(A)") " col_state(1:6) = [0,0, 0,0, 0,0]"
write (u, "(A)") " ghost_flag(1:3) = [.false., .false., .false.]"
write (u, "(A)") "end subroutine " // id // "_col_state"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "subroutine " // id // "_color_factors &
&(cf_index1, cf_index2, color_factors) bind(C)"
write (u, "(A)") " use iso_c_binding"
write (u, "(A)") " use kinds"
write (u, "(A)") " implicit none"
write (u, "(A)") " integer(c_int), dimension(*), intent(out) :: cf_index1"
write (u, "(A)") " integer(c_int), dimension(*), intent(out) :: cf_index2"
write (u, "(A)") " complex(c_default_complex), dimension(*), &
&intent(out) :: color_factors"

```



```

write (u, "(A)") " cf_index1(1:1) = [1]"
write (u, "(A)") " cf_index2(1:1) = [1]"
write (u, "(A)") " color_factors(1:1) = [1]"
write (u, "(A)") "end subroutine " // id // "_color_factors"
end subroutine write_test_me_code_3

```

## Compile test with genuine C library

Test 6: Write driver and makefile and try to compile and link the library driver.

There is a single test process with a single feature. The process code is provided as a C library of independent procedures. These procedures should match the Fortran bind(C) interface.

```

<Prclib interfaces: execute tests>+≡
  if (default == double .or. (CC_IS_GNU .and. CC_HAS_QUADMATH)) then
    call test (prclib_interfaces_6, "prclib_interfaces_6", &
      "compile and link (C library)", &
      u, results)
  end if

<Prclib interfaces: test declarations>+≡
  public :: prclib_interfaces_6

<Prclib interfaces: tests>+≡
  subroutine prclib_interfaces_6 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(prclib_driver_t), allocatable :: driver
    class(prc_writer_t), pointer :: test_writer_6
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    integer :: u_file

    integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: flv_state
    integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: hel_state
    integer, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable :: col_state
    logical, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: ghost_flag
    integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: cf_index
    complex(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: color_factors
    character(32), parameter :: md5sum = "prclib_interfaces_6_md5sum"

    type(c_funptr) :: proc1_ptr
    interface
      subroutine proc1_t (n) bind(C)
        import
        integer(c_int), intent(out) :: n
      end subroutine proc1_t
    end interface
    procedure(proc1_t), pointer :: proc1
    integer(c_int) :: n

    write (u, "(A)") "* Test output: prclib_interfaces_6"
    write (u, "(A)") "* Purpose: compile, link, and load process library"
    write (u, "(A)") "* with (fake) matrix-element code &
      &as a C library"
    write (u, *)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Create a prclib driver object (1 process)"
write (u, "(A)")

call os_data_init (os_data)
allocate (test_writer_6_t :: test_writer_6)

call dispatch_prclib_driver (driver, var_str ("prclib6"), var_str (""))
call driver%init (1)
call driver%set_md5sum (md5sum)

call driver%set_record (1, var_str ("test6"), var_str ("Test_model"), &
    [var_str ("proc1")], test_writer_6)

call driver%write (u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write makefile"
u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file="prclib6.makefile", status="replace", action="write")
call driver%generate_makefile (u_file, os_data)
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write driver source code"
u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file="prclib6.f90", status="replace", action="write")
call driver%generate_driver_code (u_file)
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write matrix-element source code"
call driver%make_source (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile source code"
call driver%make_compile (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Link library"
call driver%make_link (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Load library"
call driver%load (os_data)

write (u, *)
call driver%write (u)
write (u, *)

if (driver%loaded) then
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Call library functions:"
    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_processes   = ", driver%get_n_processes ()
    write (u, "(1x,A,A)")  "process_id    = ", &
        char (driver%get_process_id (1))
    write (u, "(1x,A,A)")  "model_name    = ", &
        char (driver%get_model_name (1))
    write (u, "(1x,A,A)")  "md5sum        = ", &
        char (driver%get_md5sum (1))

```



```

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "openmp_status = ", driver%get_openmp_status (1)
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_in = ", driver%get_n_in (1)
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_out = ", driver%get_n_out (1)
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_flv = ", driver%get_n_flv (1)
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_hel = ", driver%get_n_hel (1)
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_col = ", driver%get_n_col (1)
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_cin = ", driver%get_n_cin (1)
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_cf = ", driver%get_n_cf (1)

call driver%set_flv_state (1, flv_state)
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "flv_state =", flv_state

call driver%set_hel_state (1, hel_state)
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "hel_state =", hel_state

call driver%set_col_state (1, col_state, ghost_flag)
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "col_state =", col_state
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,L1))") "ghost_flag =", ghost_flag

call driver%set_color_factors (1, color_factors, cf_index)
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,F5.3))") "color_factors =", color_factors
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "cf_index =", cf_index

call driver%get_fptr (1, 1, proc1_ptr)
call c_f_procpointer (proc1_ptr, proc1)
if (associated (proc1)) then
  write (u, *)
  call proc1 (n)
  write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "proc1(1) = ", n
end if

end if

deallocate (test_writer_6)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: prclib_interfaces_6"
end subroutine prclib_interfaces_6

```

This version of test-code writer writes interfaces for all standard features plus one specific feature. The interfaces are all `bind(C)`, so no wrapper is needed.

The driver part is identical to the Fortran case, so we simply extend the previous `test_writer_5` type. We only have to override the Makefile writer.

```

<Prclib interfaces: test types>+≡
type, extends (test_writer_5_t) :: test_writer_6_t
contains
  procedure, nopass :: type_name => test_writer_6_type_name
  procedure :: write_makefile_code => test_writer_6_mk
  procedure :: write_source_code => test_writer_6_src
end type test_writer_6_t

```

```

<Prclib interfaces: test auxiliary>+≡
function test_writer_6_type_name () result (string)

```



```

    type(string_t) :: string
    string = "test_6"
end function test_writer_6_type_name

subroutine test_writer_6_mk (writer, unit, id, os_data, testflag)
    class(test_writer_6_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    write (unit, "(5A)") "SOURCES += ", char (id), ".c"
    write (unit, "(5A)") "OBJECTS += ", char (id), ".lo"
    write (unit, "(5A)") char (id), ".lo: ", char (id), ".c"
    write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "$(LTCCOMPILE) $<"
end subroutine test_writer_6_mk

subroutine test_writer_6_src (writer, id)
    class(test_writer_6_t), intent(in) :: writer
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    call write_test_c_lib_file (id, var_str ("proc1"))
end subroutine test_writer_6_src

```

We need a test module file (actually, one for each process in the test above) that allows us to check compilation and linking. The test module implements a colorless  $1 \rightarrow 2$  process, and it implements one additional function (feature), the name given as an argument.

*(Prclib interfaces: test auxiliary)+≡*

```

subroutine write_test_c_lib_file (basename, feature)
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature
    integer :: u
    u = free_unit ()
    open (u, file = char (basename) // ".c", &
        status = "replace", action = "write")
    write (u, "(A)") "/* (Pseudo) matrix element code file &
        &for WHIZARD self-test */"
    write (u, "(A)") "#include <stdbool.h>"
    if (CC_HAS_QUADMATH) then
        write (u, "(A)") "#include <quadmath.h>"
    end if
    write (u, *)
    call write_test_me_code_4 (u, char (basename))
    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)") "void " // char (basename) // "_" &
        // char (feature) // "(int* n) {"
    write (u, "(A)") "    *n = 42;"
    write (u, "(A)") "}"
    close (u)
end subroutine write_test_c_lib_file

```

The following matrix-element source code is equivalent to the code in the previous example, but coded in C.

*(Prclib interfaces: test auxiliary)+≡*



```

subroutine write_test_me_code_4 (u, id)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  character(*), intent(in) :: id
  write (u, "(A)") "char* " // id // "_get_md5sum() {"
  write (u, "(A)") "  return ""1234567890abcdef1234567890abcdef"";"
  write (u, "(A)") "}"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)") "bool " // id // "_openmp_supported() {"
  write (u, "(A)") "  return false;"
  write (u, "(A)") "}"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)") "int " // id // "_n_in() {"
  write (u, "(A)") "  return 1;"
  write (u, "(A)") "}"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)") "int " // id // "_n_out() {"
  write (u, "(A)") "  return 2;"
  write (u, "(A)") "}"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)") "int " // id // "_n_flv() {"
  write (u, "(A)") "  return 1;"
  write (u, "(A)") "}"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)") "int " // id // "_n_hel() {"
  write (u, "(A)") "  return 1;"
  write (u, "(A)") "}"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)") "int " // id // "_n_cin() {"
  write (u, "(A)") "  return 2;"
  write (u, "(A)") "}"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)") "int " // id // "_n_col() {"
  write (u, "(A)") "  return 1;"
  write (u, "(A)") "}"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)") "int " // id // "_n_cf() {"
  write (u, "(A)") "  return 1;"
  write (u, "(A)") "}"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)") "void " // id // "_flv_state( int (*a)[] ) {"
  write (u, "(A)") "  static int flv_state[1][3] = { { 1, 2, 3 } };"
  write (u, "(A)") "  int j;"
  write (u, "(A)") "  for (j = 0; j < 3; j++) { (*a)[j] &
    &= flv_state[0][j]; }"
  write (u, "(A)") "}"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)") "void " // id // "_hel_state( int (*a)[] ) {"
  write (u, "(A)") "  static int hel_state[1][3] = { { 0, 0, 0 } };"
  write (u, "(A)") "  int j;"
  write (u, "(A)") "  for (j = 0; j < 3; j++) { (*a)[j] &
    &= hel_state[0][j]; }"
  write (u, "(A)") "}"
  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)") "void " // id // "_col_state&

```



```

        &( int (*a)[], bool (*g)[] ) {"
write (u, "(A)") "  static int col_state[1][3][2] = &
        &{ { {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0} } };"
write (u, "(A)") "  static bool ghost_flag[1][3] = &
        &{ { false, false, false } };"
write (u, "(A)") "  int j,k;"
write (u, "(A)") "  for (j = 0; j < 3; j++) {"
write (u, "(A)") "    for (k = 0; k < 2; k++) {"
write (u, "(A)") "      (*a)[j*2+k] = col_state[0][j][k];"
write (u, "(A)") "    }"
write (u, "(A)") "  } (*g)[j] = ghost_flag[0][j];"
write (u, "(A)") "}"
write (u, "(A)") "}"
write (u, *)
select case (DEFAULT_FC_PRECISION)
case ("quadruple")
  write (u, "(A)") "void " // id // "_color_factors&
    &( int (*cf_index1)[], int (*cf_index2)[], &
    &__complex128 (*color_factors)[] ) {"
case ("extended")
  write (u, "(A)") "void " // id // "_color_factors&
    &( int (*cf_index1)[], int (*cf_index2)[], &
    &long double _Complex (*color_factors)[] ) {"
case default
  write (u, "(A)") "void " // id // "_color_factors&
    &( int (*cf_index1)[], int (*cf_index2)[], &
    &double _Complex (*color_factors)[] ) {"
end select
write (u, "(A)") "  (*color_factors)[0] = 1;"
write (u, "(A)") "  (*cf_index1)[0] = 1;"
write (u, "(A)") "  (*cf_index2)[0] = 1;"
write (u, "(A)") "}"
end subroutine write_test_me_code_4

```

## Test cleanup targets

Test 7: Repeat test 4 (create, compile, link Fortran module and driver) and properly clean up all generated files.

```

<Prclib interfaces: execute tests>+≡
  call test (prclib_interfaces_7, "prclib_interfaces_7", &
    "cleanup", &
    u, results)

<Prclib interfaces: test declarations>+≡
  public :: prclib_interfaces_7

<Prclib interfaces: tests>+≡
  subroutine prclib_interfaces_7 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(prclib_driver_t), allocatable :: driver
    class(prc_writer_t), pointer :: test_writer_4
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    integer :: u_file
    character(32), parameter :: md5sum = "1234567890abcdef1234567890abcdef"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: prclib_interfaces_7"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: compile and link process library"
write (u, "(A)")  "*           with (fake) matrix-element code &
           &as a Fortran module"
write (u, "(A)")  "*           then clean up generated files"
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Create a prclib driver object (1 process)"

allocate (test_writer_4_t :: test_writer_4)

call os_data_init (os_data)
call dispatch_prclib_driver (driver, var_str ("prclib7"), var_str (""))
call driver%init (1)
call driver%set_md5sum (md5sum)
call driver%set_record (1, var_str ("test7"), var_str ("Test_model"), &
    [var_str ("proc1")], test_writer_4)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write makefile"
u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file="prclib7.makefile", status="replace", action="write")
call driver%generate_makefile (u_file, os_data)
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write driver source code"
u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file="prclib7.f90", status="replace", action="write")
call driver%generate_driver_code (u_file)
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write matrix-element source code"
call driver%make_source (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile source code"
call driver%make_compile (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Link library"
call driver%make_link (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* File check"
write (u, *)
call check_file (u, "test7.f90")
call check_file (u, "tpr_test7.mod")
call check_file (u, "test7.lo")
call check_file (u, "prclib7.makefile")
call check_file (u, "prclib7.f90")
call check_file (u, "prclib7.lo")
call check_file (u, "prclib7.la")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Delete library"
write (u, *)
call driver%clean_library (os_data)

```



```

call check_file (u, "prclib7.la")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Delete object code"
write (u, *)
call driver%clean_objects (os_data)
call check_file (u, "test7.lo")
call check_file (u, "tpr_test7.mod")
call check_file (u, "prclib7.lo")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Delete source code"
write (u, *)
call driver%clean_source (os_data)
call check_file (u, "test7.f90")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Delete driver source code"
write (u, *)
call driver%clean_driver (os_data)
call check_file (u, "prclib7.f90")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Delete makefile"
write (u, *)
call driver%clean_makefile (os_data)
call check_file (u, "prclib7.makefile")

deallocate (test_writer_4)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: prclib_interfaces_7"
end subroutine prclib_interfaces_7

```

Auxiliary routine: check and report existence of a file

*(Prclib interfaces: test auxiliary)*+≡

```

subroutine check_file (u, file)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  character(*), intent(in) :: file
  logical :: exist
  inquire (file=file, exist=exist)
  write (u, "(2x,A,A,L1)") file, " = ", exist
end subroutine check_file

```

### 13.3 Abstract process core configuration

In this module, we define abstract data types that handle the method-specific part of defining a process (including all of its options) and accessing an external matrix element.

There are no unit tests, these are deferred to the `process_libraries` module below.



```

⟨prc_core_def.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

  module prc_core_def

    ⟨Use strings⟩
    use io_units
    use diagnostics

    use process_constants
    use prclib_interfaces

    ⟨Standard module head⟩

    ⟨Prc core def: public⟩

    ⟨Prc core def: types⟩

    ⟨Prc core def: interfaces⟩

    contains

    ⟨Prc core def: procedures⟩

  end module prc_core_def

```

### 13.3.1 Process core definition type

For storing configuration data that depend on the specific process variant, we introduce a polymorphic type. At this point, we just declare an abstract base type. This allows us to defer the implementation to later modules.

There should be no components that need explicit finalization, otherwise we would have to call a finalizer from the `process_component_def_t` wrapper.

```

⟨Prc core def: public⟩≡
  public :: prc_core_def_t

⟨Prc core def: types⟩≡
  type, abstract :: prc_core_def_t
    class(prc_writer_t), allocatable :: writer
    contains
    ⟨Prc core def: process core def: TBP⟩
  end type prc_core_def_t

```

Interfaces for the deferred methods.

This returns a string. No passed argument; the string is constant and depends just on the type.

```

⟨Prc core def: process core def: TBP⟩≡
  procedure (prc_core_def_get_string), nopass, deferred :: type_string

⟨Prc core def: interfaces⟩≡
  abstract interface
    function prc_core_def_get_string () result (string)
      import

```



```

        type(string_t) :: string
    end function prc_core_def_get_string
end interface

```

The `write` method should display the content completely.

```

<Prc core def: process core def: TBP>+≡
    procedure (prc_core_def_write), deferred :: write

<Prc core def: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine prc_core_def_write (object, unit)
            import
            class(prc_core_def_t), intent(in) :: object
            integer, intent(in) :: unit
        end subroutine prc_core_def_write
    end interface

```

The `read` method should fill the content completely.

```

<Prc core def: process core def: TBP>+≡
    procedure (prc_core_def_read), deferred :: read

<Prc core def: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine prc_core_def_read (object, unit)
            import
            class(prc_core_def_t), intent(out) :: object
            integer, intent(in) :: unit
        end subroutine prc_core_def_read
    end interface

```

This communicates a MD5 checksum to the writer inside the `core_def` object, if there is any. Usually, this checksum is not yet known at the time when the writer is initialized.

```

<Prc core def: process core def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_md5sum => prc_core_def_set_md5sum

<Prc core def: procedures>≡
    subroutine prc_core_def_set_md5sum (core_def, md5sum)
        class(prc_core_def_t), intent(inout) :: core_def
        character(32) :: md5sum
        if (allocated (core_def%writer)) core_def%writer%md5sum = md5sum
    end subroutine prc_core_def_set_md5sum

```

Allocate an appropriate driver object which corresponds to the chosen process core definition.

For internal matrix element (i.e., those which do not need external code), the driver should have access to all matrix element information from the beginning. In short, it is the matrix-element code.

For external matrix elements, the driver will get access to the external matrix element code.

```

<Prc core def: process core def: TBP>+≡
    procedure(prc_core_def_allocate_driver), deferred :: allocate_driver

```



```

<Prc core def: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine prc_core_def_allocate_driver (object, driver, basename)
      import
      class(prc_core_def_t), intent(in) :: object
      class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(out), allocatable :: driver
      type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
    end subroutine prc_core_def_allocate_driver
  end interface

```

This flag tells whether the particular variant needs external code. We implement a default function which returns false. The flag depends only on the type, therefore we implement it as `nopass`.

```

<Prc core def: process core def: TBP>+≡
  procedure, nopass :: needs_code => prc_core_def_needs_code

<Prc core def: procedures>+≡
  function prc_core_def_needs_code () result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    flag = .false.
  end function prc_core_def_needs_code

```

This subroutine allocates an array which holds the name of all features that this process core implements. This feature applies to matrix element code that is not coded as a Fortran module but communicates via independent library functions, which follow the C calling conventions. The addresses of those functions are returned as C function pointers, which can be converted into Fortran procedure pointers. The conversion is done in code specific for the process variant; here we just retrieve the C function pointer.

The array returned here serves the purpose of writing specific driver code. The driver interfaces only those C functions which are supported for the given process core.

If the process core does not require external code, this array is meaningless.

```

<Prc core def: process core def: TBP>+≡
  procedure(prc_core_def_get_features), nopass, deferred &
    :: get_features

<Prc core def: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine prc_core_def_get_features (features)
      import
      type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: features
    end subroutine prc_core_def_get_features
  end interface

```

Assign pointers to the process-specific procedures to the driver, if the process is external.

```

<Prc core def: process core def: TBP>+≡
  procedure(prc_core_def_connect), deferred :: connect

```



```

<Prc core def: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine prc_core_def_connect (def, lib_driver, i, proc_driver)
      import
      class(prc_core_def_t), intent(in) :: def
      class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: lib_driver
      integer, intent(in) :: i
      class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(inout) :: proc_driver
    end subroutine prc_core_def_connect
  end interface

```

### 13.3.2 Process core template

We must be able to automatically allocate a process core definition object with the appropriate type, given only the type name.

To this end, we introduce a `prc_template_t` type which is simply a wrapper for an empty `prc_core_def_t` object. Choosing one of the templates from an array, we can allocate the target object.

```

<Prc core def: public>+≡
  public :: prc_template_t

<Prc core def: types>+≡
  type :: prc_template_t
    class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: core_def
  end type prc_template_t

```

The allocation routine. We use the `source` option of the `allocate` statement. The `mold` option would probably more appropriate, but is a F2008 feature.

```

<Prc core def: public>+≡
  public :: allocate_core_def

<Prc core def: procedures>+≡
  subroutine allocate_core_def (template, name, core_def)
    type(prc_template_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: template
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: core_def
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, size (template)
      if (template(i)%core_def%type_string () == name) then
        allocate (core_def, source = template(i)%core_def)
        return
      end if
    end do
  end subroutine allocate_core_def

```

### 13.3.3 Process driver

For each process component, we implement a driver object which holds the calls to the matrix element and various auxiliary routines as procedure pointers. Any actual calculation will use this object to communicate with the process.



Depending on the type of process (as described by a corresponding `prc_core_def` object), the procedure pointers may refer to external or internal code, and there may be additional procedures for certain types. The base type defined here is abstract.

```

<Prc core def: public>+≡
    public :: prc_core_driver_t

<Prc core def: types>+≡
    type, abstract :: prc_core_driver_t
    contains
    <Prc core def: process driver: TBP>
end type prc_core_driver_t

```

This returns the process type. No reference to contents.

```

<Prc core def: process driver: TBP>≡
    procedure(prc_core_driver_type_name), nopass, deferred :: type_name

<Prc core def: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        function prc_core_driver_type_name () result (type)
            import
            type(string_t) :: type
        end function prc_core_driver_type_name
    end interface

```

### 13.3.4 Process driver for intrinsic process

This is an abstract extension for the driver type. It has one additional method, namely a subroutine that fills the record of constant process data. For an external process, this task is performed by the external library driver instead.

```

<Prc core def: public>+≡
    public :: process_driver_internal_t

<Prc core def: types>+≡
    type, extends (prc_core_driver_t), abstract :: process_driver_internal_t
    contains
    <Prc core def: process driver internal: TBP>
end type process_driver_internal_t

<Prc core def: process driver internal: TBP>≡
    procedure(process_driver_fill_constants), deferred :: fill_constants

<Prc core def: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine process_driver_fill_constants (driver, data)
            import
            class(process_driver_internal_t), intent(in) :: driver
            type(process_constants_t), intent(out) :: data
        end subroutine process_driver_fill_constants
    end interface

```



### 13.3.5 Process driver for user-defined processes

This is another abstract extension of the driver type. It links user-defined matrix element methods like BLHA, which also allow the direct calculation of squared matrix elements.

```

<Prc core def: public>+≡
    public :: prc_user_defined_base_driver_t
<Prc core def: types>+≡
    type, abstract, extends (prc_core_driver_t) :: prc_user_defined_base_driver_t
    end type prc_user_defined_base_driver_t

```

## 13.4 Process library access

Processes (the code and data that are necessary for evaluating matrix elements of a particular process or process component) are organized in process libraries. In full form, process libraries contain generated and dynamically compiled and linked code, so they are actual libraries on the OS level. Alternatively, there may be simple processes that can be generated without referring to external libraries, and external libraries that are just linked in.

This module interfaces the OS to create, build, and use process libraries.

We work with two related data structures. There is the list of process configurations that stores the user input and data derived from it. A given process configuration list is scanned for creating a process library, which consists of both data and code. The creation step involves calling external programs and incorporating external code.

For the subsequent integration and event generation steps, we read the process library. We also support partial (re)creation of the process library. To this end, we should be able to reconstruct the configuration data records from the process library.

```

<process_libraries.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module process_libraries

    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!

    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use diagnostics
    use md5
    use physics_defs, only: BORN, NLO_REAL, NLO_VIRTUAL, NLO_PDF
    use physics_defs, only: NLO_SUBTRACTION, GKS, NLO_THRESHOLD_RESUMMATION
    use os_interface
    use model_data
    use particle_specifiers
    use process_constants
    use prclib_interfaces
    use prc_core_def

    <Standard module head>

```



```

    <Process libraries: public>

    <Process libraries: parameters>

    <Process libraries: types>

contains

    <Process libraries: procedures>

end module process_libraries

```

### 13.4.1 Auxiliary stuff

Here is a small subroutine that strips the left-hand side and the equals sign off an equation.

```

<Process libraries: public>≡
    public :: strip_equation_lhs

<Process libraries: procedures>≡
    subroutine strip_equation_lhs (buffer)
        character(*), intent(inout) :: buffer
        type(string_t) :: string, prefix
        string = buffer
        call split (string, prefix, "=")
        buffer = string
    end subroutine strip_equation_lhs

```

### 13.4.2 Process definition objects

We collect process configuration data in a derived type, `process_def_t`. A process can be a collection of several components which are treated as a single entity for the purpose of observables and event generation. Multiple process components may initially be defined by the user. The system may add additional components, e.g., subtraction terms. The common data type is `process_component_def_t`. Within each component, there are several universal data items, and a part which depend on the particular process variant. The latter is covered by an abstract type `prc_core_def_t` and its extensions.

#### Wrapper for components

We define a wrapper type for the configuration of individual components.

The string `basename` is used for building file, module, and function names for the current process component. Initially, it will be built from the corresponding process basename by appending an alphanumeric suffix.

The logical `initial` tells whether this is a user-defined (true) or system-generated (false) configuration.

The numbers `n_in`, `n_out`, and `n_tot` denote the incoming, outgoing and total number of particles (partons) participating in the process component, re-



spectively. These are the nominal particles, as input by the user (recombination may change the particle content, for the output events).

The string arrays `prt_in` and `prt_out` hold the particle specifications as provided by the user. For a system-generated process component, they remain deallocated.

The `method` string is used to determine the type of process matrix element and how it is obtained.

The `description` string collects the information about particle content and method in a single human-readable string.

The pointer object `core_def` is allocated according to the actual process variant, which depends on the method. The subobject holds any additional configuration data that is relevant for the process component.

We assume that no finalizer is needed.

```

(Process libraries: public)+≡
    public :: process_component_def_t

(Process libraries: types)≡
    type :: process_component_def_t
        private
        type(string_t) :: basename
        logical :: initial = .false.
        integer :: n_in = 0
        integer :: n_out = 0
        integer :: n_tot = 0
        type(prt_spec_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in
        type(prt_spec_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_out
        type(string_t) :: method
        type(string_t) :: description
        class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: core_def
        character(32) :: md5sum = ""
        integer :: nlo_type = BORN
        integer, dimension(N_ASSOCIATED_COMPONENTS) :: associated_components = 0
        logical :: active_nlo_component
        integer :: fixed_emitter = -1
    contains
        (Process libraries: process component def: TBP)
    end type process_component_def_t

```

Display the complete content.

```

(Process libraries: process component def: TBP)≡
    procedure :: write => process_component_def_write

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
    subroutine process_component_def_write (object, unit)
        class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "Component ID          = ", char (object%basename)
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Initial component    = ", object%initial
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0,1x,I0,1x,I0)") "N (in, out, tot)      = ", &
            object%n_in, object%n_out, object%n_tot
        write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "Particle content    = "
    end subroutine process_component_def_write

```



```

if (allocated (object%prt_in)) then
  call prt_spec_write (object%prt_in, u, advance="no")
else
  write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "[undefined]"
end if
write (u, "(A)", advance="no") " => "
if (allocated (object%prt_out)) then
  call prt_spec_write (object%prt_out, u, advance="no")
else
  write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "[undefined]"
end if
write (u, "(A)")
if (object%method /= "") then
  write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "Method          = ", &
    char (object%method)
else
  write (u, "(3x,A)") "Method          = [undefined]"
end if
if (allocated (object%core_def)) then
  write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "Process variant = ", &
    char (object%core_def%type_string ())
  call object%core_def%write (u)
else
  write (u, "(3x,A)") "Process variant = [undefined]"
end if
write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (def)      = '", object%md5sum, "'"
end subroutine process_component_def_write

```

Read the process component definition. Allocate the process variant definition with appropriate type, matching the type name on file with the provided templates.

*(Process libraries: process component def: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: read => process_component_def_read
```

*(Process libraries: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine process_component_def_read (component, unit, core_def_templates)
  class(process_component_def_t), intent(out) :: component
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  type(prc_template_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: core_def_templates
  character(80) :: buffer
  type(string_t) :: var_buffer, prefix, in_state, out_state
  type(string_t) :: variant_type

  read (unit, "(A)") buffer
  call strip_equation_lhs (buffer)
  component%basename = trim (adjustl (buffer))

  read (unit, "(A)") buffer
  call strip_equation_lhs (buffer)
  read (buffer, *) component%initial

  read (unit, "(A)") buffer
  call strip_equation_lhs (buffer)
  read (buffer, *) component%n_in, component%n_out, component%n_tot

```



```

call get (unit, var_buffer)
call split (var_buffer, prefix, "=") ! keeps 'in => out'
call split (var_buffer, prefix, "=") ! actually: separator is '=>'

in_state = prefix
if (component%n_in > 0) then
  call prt_spec_read (component%prt_in, in_state)
end if

out_state = extract (var_buffer, 2)
if (component%n_out > 0) then
  call prt_spec_read (component%prt_out, out_state)
end if

read (unit, "(A)") buffer
call strip_equation_lhs (buffer)
component%method = trim (adjustl (buffer))
if (component%method == "[undefined]") &
  component%method = ""

read (unit, "(A)") buffer
call strip_equation_lhs (buffer)
variant_type = trim (adjustl (buffer))
call allocate_core_def &
  (core_def_templates, variant_type, component%core_def)
if (allocated (component%core_def)) then
  call component%core_def%read (unit)
end if

read (unit, "(A)") buffer
call strip_equation_lhs (buffer)
read (buffer(3:34), "(A32)") component%md5sum

end subroutine process_component_def_read

```

Short account.

```

<Process libraries: process component def: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: show => process_component_def_show

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_component_def_show (object, unit)
    class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(6x,A)", advance="no") char (object%basename)
    if (.not. object%initial) &
      write (u, "('*')", advance="no")
    write (u, "(:',1x)", advance="no")
    if (allocated (object%prt_in)) then
      call prt_spec_write (object%prt_in, u, advance="no")
    else
      write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "[undefined]"
    end if
  end subroutine

```



```

end if
write (u, "(A)", advance="no") " => "
if (allocated (object%prt_out)) then
  call prt_spec_write (object%prt_out, u, advance="no")
else
  write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "[undefined]"
end if
if (object%method /= "") then
  write (u, "(2x,['',A,']')") char (object%method)
else
  write (u, *)
end if
end subroutine process_component_def_show

```

Compute the MD5 sum of a process component. We reset the stored MD5 sum to the empty string (so a previous value is not included in the calculation), the write a temporary file and calculate the MD5 sum of that file.

This implies that all data that are displayed by the `write` method become part of the MD5 sum calculation.

The `model` is not part of the object, but must be included in the MD5 sum. Otherwise, modifying the model and nothing else would not trigger remaking the process-component source. Note that the model parameters may change later and therefore are not incorporated.

After the MD5 sum of the component has been computed, we communicate it to the `writer` subobject of the specific `core_def` component. Although these types are abstract, the MD5-related features are valid for the abstract types.

*(Process libraries: process component def: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: compute_md5sum => process_component_def_compute_md5sum

```

*(Process libraries: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine process_component_def_compute_md5sum (component, model)
  class(process_component_def_t), intent(inout) :: component
  class(model_data_t), intent(in), optional, target :: model
  integer :: u
  component%md5sum = ""
  u = free_unit ()
  open (u, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")
  if (present (model)) write (u, "(A32)") model%get_md5sum ()
  call component%write (u)
  rewind (u)
  component%md5sum = md5sum (u)
  close (u)
  if (allocated (component%core_def)) then
    call component%core_def%set_md5sum (component%md5sum)
  end if
end subroutine process_component_def_compute_md5sum

```

Allocate the process driver (with a suitable type) for a process component. For internal processes, we may set all data already at this stage.

*(Process libraries: process component def: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: allocate_driver => process_component_def_allocate_driver

```



```

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_component_def_allocate_driver (component, driver)
    class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: component
    class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(out), allocatable :: driver
    if (allocated (component%core_def)) then
      call component%core_def%allocate_driver (driver, component%basename)
    end if
  end subroutine process_component_def_allocate_driver

```

Tell whether the process core needs external code.

```

<Process libraries: process component def: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: needs_code => process_component_def_needs_code

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
  function process_component_def_needs_code (component) result (flag)
    class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: component
    logical :: flag
    flag = component%core_def%needs_code ()
  end function process_component_def_needs_code

```

If there is external code, the `core_def` subobject should provide a writer object.

This method returns a pointer to the writer.

```

<Process libraries: process component def: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_writer_ptr => process_component_def_get_writer_ptr

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
  function process_component_def_get_writer_ptr (component) result (writer)
    class(process_component_def_t), intent(in), target :: component
    class(prc_writer_t), pointer :: writer
    writer => component%core_def%writer
  end function process_component_def_get_writer_ptr

```

Return an array which holds the names of all C functions that this process component implements.

```

<Process libraries: process component def: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_features => process_component_def_get_features

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
  function process_component_def_get_features (component) result (features)
    class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: component
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: features
    call component%core_def%get_features (features)
  end function process_component_def_get_features

```

Assign procedure pointers in the driver component (external processes). For internal processes, this is meaningless.

```

<Process libraries: process component def: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: connect => process_component_def_connect

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_component_def_connect &
    (component, lib_driver, i, proc_driver)
    class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: component

```



```

class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: lib_driver
integer, intent(in) :: i
class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(inout) :: proc_driver
select type (proc_driver)
class is (process_driver_internal_t)
! nothing to do
class default
call component%core_def%connect (lib_driver, i, proc_driver)
end select
end subroutine process_component_def_connect

```

Return a pointer to the process core definition, which is of abstract type.

```

(Process libraries: process component def: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_core_def_ptr => process_component_get_core_def_ptr

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
  function process_component_get_core_def_ptr (component) result (ptr)
    class(process_component_def_t), intent(in), target :: component
    class(prc_core_def_t), pointer :: ptr
    ptr => component%core_def
  end function process_component_get_core_def_ptr

```

Return nominal particle counts, as input by the user.

```

(Process libraries: process component def: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_n_in  => process_component_def_get_n_in
  procedure :: get_n_out => process_component_def_get_n_out
  procedure :: get_n_tot => process_component_def_get_n_tot

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
  function process_component_def_get_n_in (component) result (n_in)
    class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: component
    integer :: n_in
    n_in = component%n_in
  end function process_component_def_get_n_in

  function process_component_def_get_n_out (component) result (n_out)
    class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: component
    integer :: n_out
    n_out = component%n_out
  end function process_component_def_get_n_out

  function process_component_def_get_n_tot (component) result (n_tot)
    class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: component
    integer :: n_tot
    n_tot = component%n_tot
  end function process_component_def_get_n_tot

```

Allocate and return string arrays for the incoming and outgoing particles.

```

(Process libraries: process component def: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_prt_in => process_component_def_get_prt_in
  procedure :: get_prt_out => process_component_def_get_prt_out

```



*<Process libraries: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine process_component_def_get_prt_in (component, prt)
  class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: component
  type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable :: prt
  integer :: i
  allocate (prt (component%n_in))
  do i = 1, component%n_in
    prt(i) = component%prt_in(i)%to_string ()
  end do
end subroutine process_component_def_get_prt_in

subroutine process_component_def_get_prt_out (component, prt)
  class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: component
  type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable :: prt
  integer :: i
  allocate (prt (component%n_out))
  do i = 1, component%n_out
    prt(i) = component%prt_out(i)%to_string ()
  end do
end subroutine process_component_def_get_prt_out

```

Return the combination of incoming particles as a PDG code

*<Process libraries: process component def: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: get_pdg_in => process_component_def_get_pdg_in

```

*<Process libraries: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine process_component_def_get_pdg_in (component, model, pdg)
  class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: component
  class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
  integer, intent(out), dimension(:) :: pdg
  integer :: i
  do i = 1, size (pdg)
    pdg(i) = model%get_pdg (component%prt_in(i)%to_string ())
  end do
end subroutine process_component_def_get_pdg_in

```

Return the MD5 sum.

*<Process libraries: process component def: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: get_md5sum => process_component_def_get_md5sum

```

*<Process libraries: procedures>+≡*

```

function process_component_def_get_md5sum (component) result (md5sum)
  class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: component
  character(32) :: md5sum
  md5sum = component%md5sum
end function process_component_def_get_md5sum

```

Get NLO data

*<Process libraries: process component def: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: get_nlo_type => process_component_def_get_nlo_type
procedure :: get_associated_born &
=> process_component_def_get_associated_born
procedure :: get_associated_real_fin &

```



```

=> process_component_def_get_associated_real_fin
procedure :: get_associated_real_sing &
=> process_component_def_get_associated_real_sing
procedure :: get_association_list &
=> process_component_def_get_association_list
procedure :: is_active_nlo_component &
=> process_component_def_is_active_nlo_component
procedure :: get_associated_real => process_component_def_get_associated_real

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
function process_component_def_get_nlo_type (component) result (nlo_type)
class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: component
integer :: nlo_type
nlo_type = component%nlo_type
end function process_component_def_get_nlo_type

function process_component_def_get_associated_born (component) result (i_born)
class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: component
integer :: i_born
i_born = component%associated_components(ASSOCIATED_BORN)
end function process_component_def_get_associated_born

function process_component_def_get_associated_real_fin (component) result (i_rfin)
class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: component
integer :: i_rfin
i_rfin = component%associated_components(ASSOCIATED_REAL_FIN)
end function process_component_def_get_associated_real_fin

function process_component_def_get_associated_real_sing (component) result (i_rsing)
class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: component
integer :: i_rsing
i_rsing = component%associated_components(ASSOCIATED_REAL_SING)
end function process_component_def_get_associated_real_sing

elemental function process_component_def_is_active_nlo_component (component) result (active)
class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: component
logical :: active
active = component%active_nlo_component
end function process_component_def_is_active_nlo_component

function process_component_def_get_association_list (component, i_skip_in) result (list)
class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: component
integer, intent(in), optional :: i_skip_in
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: list
integer :: i, j, n, i_skip
logical :: valid
i_skip = 0; if (present (i_skip_in)) i_skip = i_skip_in

n = count (component%associated_components /= 0) - 1
if (i_skip > 0) n = n-1
allocate (list (n))

j = 1
do i = 1, N_ASSOCIATED_COMPONENTS

```



```

        valid = component%associated_components(i) /= 0 &
               .and. i /= ASSOCIATED_SUB .and. i /= i_skip
        if (valid) then
            list(j) = component%associated_components(i)
            j = j+1
        end if
    end do
end function process_component_def_get_association_list

function process_component_def_get_associated_real (component) result (i_real)
    class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: component
    integer :: i_real
    i_real = component%associated_components(ASSOCIATED_REAL)
end function process_component_def_get_associated_real

```

*<Process libraries: process component def: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: get_fixed_emitter => process_component_def_get_fixed_emitter

```

*<Process libraries: procedures>+≡*

```

    function process_component_def_get_fixed_emitter (component) result (emitter)
        integer :: emitter
        class(process_component_def_t), intent(in) :: component
        emitter = component%fixed_emitter
    end function process_component_def_get_fixed_emitter

```

## Process definition

The process component definitions are collected in a common process definition object.

The `id` is the ID string that the user has provided for identifying this process. It must be a string that is allowed as part of a Fortran variable name, since it may be used for generating code.

The number `n_in` is 1 or 2 for a decay or scattering process, respectively. This must be identical to `n_in` for all components.

The initial and extra component definitions (see above) are allocated as the `initial` and `extra` arrays, respectively. The latter are determined from the former.

The `md5sum` is used to verify the integrity of the configuration.

*<Process libraries: public>+≡*

```

    public :: process_def_t

```

*<Process libraries: types>+≡*

```

    type :: process_def_t
    private
    type(string_t) :: id
    integer :: num_id = 0
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
    type(string_t) :: model_name
    integer :: n_in = 0
    integer :: n_initial = 0
    integer :: n_extra = 0
    type(process_component_def_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: initial

```



```

        type(process_component_def_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: extra
        character(32) :: md5sum = ""
        logical :: nlo_process = .false.
contains
  <Process libraries: process def: TBP>
end type process_def_t

```

Write the process definition including components:

```

<Process libraries: process def: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => process_def_write

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_def_write (object, unit)
    class(process_def_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    integer :: i
    write (unit, "(1x,A,A,A)") "ID = '", char (object%id), "'"
    if (object%num_id /= 0) &
      write (unit, "(1x,A,I0)") "ID(num) = ", object%num_id
    select case (object%n_in)
    case (1); write (unit, "(1x,A)") "Decay"
    case (2); write (unit, "(1x,A)") "Scattering"
    case default
      write (unit, "(1x,A)") "[Undefined process]"
    end select
    return
  end subroutine process_def_write
  if (object%model_name /= "") then
    write (unit, "(1x,A,A)") "Model = ", char (object%model_name)
  else
    write (unit, "(1x,A)") "Model = [undefined]"
  end if
  write (unit, "(1x,A,I0)") "Initially defined component(s) = ", &
    object%n_initial
  write (unit, "(1x,A,I0)") "Extra generated component(s) = ", &
    object%n_extra
  write (unit, "(1x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum = '", object%md5sum, "'"
  if (allocated (object%initial)) then
    do i = 1, size (object%initial)
      write (unit, "(1x,A,I0)") "Component #", i
      call object%initial(i)%write (unit)
    end do
  end if
  if (allocated (object%extra)) then
    do i = 1, size (object%extra)
      write (unit, "(1x,A,I0)") "Component #", object%n_initial + i
      call object%extra(i)%write (unit)
    end do
  end if
end subroutine process_def_write

```

Read the process definition including components.

```

<Process libraries: process def: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: read => process_def_read

```



*(Process libraries: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine process_def_read (object, unit, core_def_templates)
  class(process_def_t), intent(out) :: object
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  type(prc_template_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: core_def_templates
  integer :: i, i1, i2
  character(80) :: buffer, ref
  read (unit, "(A)") buffer
  call strip_equation_lhs (buffer)
  i1 = scan (buffer, "'")
  i2 = scan (buffer, "'", back=.true.)
  if (i2 > i1) then
    object%id = buffer(i1+1:i2-1)
  else
    object%id = ""
  end if

  read (unit, "(A)") buffer
  select case (buffer(2:11))
  case ("Decay      "); object%n_in = 1
  case ("Scattering"); object%n_in = 2
  case default
    return
  end select

  read (unit, "(A)") buffer
  call strip_equation_lhs (buffer)
  object%model_name = trim (adjustl (buffer))
  if (object%model_name == "[undefined]") object%model_name = ""

  read (unit, "(A)") buffer
  call strip_equation_lhs (buffer)
  read (buffer, *) object%n_initial

  read (unit, "(A)") buffer
  call strip_equation_lhs (buffer)
  read (buffer, *) object%n_extra

  read (unit, "(A)") buffer
  call strip_equation_lhs (buffer)
  read (buffer(3:34), "(A32)") object%md5sum

  if (object%n_initial > 0) then
    allocate (object%initial (object%n_initial))
    do i = 1, object%n_initial
      read (unit, "(A)") buffer
      write (ref, "(1x,A,I0)") "Component #", i
      if (buffer /= ref) return ! Wrong component header
      call object%initial(i)%read (unit, core_def_templates)
    end do
  end if

end subroutine process_def_read

```



Short account.

```

(Process libraries: process def: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: show => process_def_show

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_def_show (object, unit)
    class(process_def_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    integer :: i
    write (unit, "(4x,A)", advance="no") char (object%id)
    if (object%num_id /= 0) &
      write (unit, "(1x,'(,I0,')')", advance="no") object%num_id
    if (object%model_name /= "") &
      write (unit, "(1x,['A,']')") char (object%model_name)
    if (allocated (object%initial)) then
      do i = 1, size (object%initial)
        call object%initial(i)%show (unit)
      end do
    end if
    if (allocated (object%extra)) then
      do i = 1, size (object%extra)
        call object%extra(i)%show (unit)
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine process_def_show

```

Initialize an entry (initialize the process definition inside). We allocate the 'initial' set of components. Extra components remain unallocated.

The model should be present as a pointer. This allows us to retrieve the model's MD5 sum. However, for various tests it is sufficient to have the name.

We create the basenames for the process components by appending a suffix which we increment for each component.

```

(Process libraries: process def: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: init => process_def_init

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_def_init (def, id, &
    model, model_name, n_in, n_components, num_id, nlo_process)
    class(process_def_t), intent(out) :: def
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: id
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), optional, target :: model
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: model_name
    integer, intent(in), optional :: n_in
    integer, intent(in), optional :: n_components
    integer, intent(in), optional :: num_id
    logical, intent(in), optional :: nlo_process
    character(16) :: suffix
    integer :: i
    if (present (id)) then
      def%id = id
    else
      def%id = ""
    end if
    if (present (num_id)) then

```



```

        def%num_id = num_id
    end if
    if (present (model)) then
        def%model => model
        def%model_name = model%get_name ()
    else
        def%model => null ()
        if (present (model_name)) then
            def%model_name = model_name
        else
            def%model_name = ""
        end if
    end if
    if (present (n_in)) def%n_in = n_in
    if (present (n_components)) then
        def%n_initial = n_components
        allocate (def%initial (n_components))
    end if
    if (present (nlo_process)) def%nlo_process = nlo_process
    def%initial%initial = .true.
    def%initial%method = ""
    do i = 1, def%n_initial
        write (suffix, "(A,I0)") "_i", i
        def%initial(i)%basename = def%id // trim (suffix)
    end do
    def%initial%description = ""
end subroutine process_def_init

```

Explicitly set the model name (for unit test).

```

<Process libraries: process def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_model_name => process_def_set_model_name

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_def_set_model_name (def, model_name)
        class(process_def_t), intent(inout) :: def
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: model_name
        def%model_name = model_name
    end subroutine process_def_set_model_name

```

Initialize an initial component. The particle content must be specified. The process core block is not (yet) allocated.

We assume that the particle arrays match the `n_in` and `n_out` values in size. The model is referred to by name; it is identified as an existing model later. The index `i` must refer to an existing element of the component array.

Data specific for the process core of a component are imported as the `core_def` argument. We should allocate an object of class `prc_core_def_t` with the appropriate specific type, fill it, and transfer it to the process component definition here. The allocation is moved, so the original allocated object is returned empty.

```

<Process libraries: process def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: import_component => process_def_import_component

```



*(Process libraries: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine process_def_import_component (def, &
    i, n_out, prt_in, prt_out, method, variant, &
    nlo_type, active)
class(process_def_t), intent(inout) :: def
integer, intent(in) :: i
integer, intent(in), optional :: n_out
type(prt_spec_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: prt_in
type(prt_spec_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: prt_out
type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: method
integer, intent(in), optional :: nlo_type
logical, intent(in), optional :: active
type(string_t) :: nlo_type_string
class(prc_core_def_t), &
    intent(inout), allocatable, optional :: variant
integer :: p
associate (comp => def%initial(i))
    if (present (n_out)) then
        comp%n_in = def%n_in
        comp%n_out = n_out
        comp%n_tot = def%n_in + n_out
    end if
    if (present (prt_in)) then
        allocate (comp%prt_in (size (prt_in)))
        comp%prt_in = prt_in
    end if
    if (present (prt_out)) then
        allocate (comp%prt_out (size (prt_out)))
        comp%prt_out = prt_out
    end if
    if (present (method)) comp%method = method
    if (present (variant)) then
        call move_alloc (variant, comp%core_def)
    end if
    if (present (nlo_type)) then
        comp%nlo_type = nlo_type
    end if
    if (present (active)) then
        comp%active_nlo_component = active
    else
        comp%active_nlo_component = .true.
    end if
    if (allocated (comp%prt_in) .and. allocated (comp%prt_out)) then
        associate (d => comp%description)
            d = ""
            do p = 1, size (prt_in)
                if (p > 1) d = d // ", "
                d = d // comp%prt_in(p)%to_string ()
            end do
            d = d // " => "
            do p = 1, size (prt_out)
                if (p > 1) d = d // ", "
                d = d // comp%prt_out(p)%to_string ()
            end do
        end associate
    end if
end associate
end subroutine

```



```

        if (comp%method /= "") then
            if (def%nlo_process .and. .not. comp%active_nlo_component) then
                d = d // " [inactive]"
            else
                d = d // " [" // comp%method // "]"
            end if
        end if
        nlo_type_string = get_nlo_type_string (comp%nlo_type)
        if (nlo_type_string /= "Born") then
            d = d // ", [" // nlo_type_string // "]"
        end if
    end associate
end if
end associate
contains
function get_nlo_type_string (nlo_type) result (nlo_type_string)
    integer, intent(in) :: nlo_type
    type(string_t) :: nlo_type_string
    select case (nlo_type)
    case (BORN)
        nlo_type_string = 'Born'
    case (NLO_REAL)
        nlo_type_string = 'Real'
    case (NLO_VIRTUAL)
        nlo_type_string = 'Virtual'
    case (NLO_PDF)
        nlo_type_string = 'PDF'
    case (NLO_SUBTRACTION)
        nlo_type_string = 'Subtraction'
    case (GKS)
        nlo_type_string = 'GKS'
    case (NLO_THRESHOLD_RESUMMATION)
        nlo_type_string = 'NLL-Resummation'
    case default
        call msg_fatal ("No component specifier for this NLO type")
    end select
end function get_nlo_type_string
end subroutine process_def_import_component

```

*<Process libraries: process def: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: get_n_components => process_def_get_n_components
```

*<Process libraries: procedures>+≡*

```

function process_def_get_n_components (def) result (n)
    class(process_def_t), intent(in) :: def
    integer :: n
    n = size (def%initial)
end function process_def_get_n_components

```

*<Process libraries: process def: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: set_fixed_emitter => process_def_set_fixed_emitter
```

*<Process libraries: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine process_def_set_fixed_emitter (def, i, emitter)
```



```

class(process_def_t), intent(inout) :: def
integer, intent(in) :: i, emitter
def%initial(i)%fixed_emitter = emitter
end subroutine process_def_set_fixed_emitter

```

*(Process libraries: process def: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: set_associated_components => &
    process_def_set_associated_components

```

*(Procedures: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine process_def_set_associated_components (def, i, &
    i_born, i_real, i_virt, i_sub, &
    i_pdf, i_rsing, i_rfin)
class(process_def_t), intent(inout) :: def
integer, intent(in) :: i
integer, intent(in) :: i_born, i_real
integer, intent(in) :: i_virt, i_sub
integer, intent(in), optional :: i_pdf, i_rsing, i_rfin
associate (comp => def%initial(i)%associated_components)
    comp(ASSOCIATED_BORN) = i_born
    comp(ASSOCIATED_REAL) = i_real
    comp(ASSOCIATED_VIRT) = i_virt
    comp(ASSOCIATED_SUB) = i_sub
    if (present (i_pdf)) &
        comp(ASSOCIATED_PDF) = i_pdf
    if (present (i_rsing)) &
        comp(ASSOCIATED_REAL_SING) = i_rsing
    if (present (i_rfin)) &
        comp(ASSOCIATED_REAL_FIN) = i_rfin
end associate
end subroutine process_def_set_associated_components

```

Compute the MD5 sum for this process definition. We compute the MD5 sums for all components individually, than concatenate a string of those and compute the MD5 sum of this string. We also include the model name. All other data part of the component definitions.

*(Process libraries: process def: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: compute_md5sum => process_def_compute_md5sum

```

*(Procedures: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine process_def_compute_md5sum (def, model)
class(process_def_t), intent(inout) :: def
class(model_data_t), intent(in), optional, target :: model
integer :: i
type(string_t) :: buffer
buffer = def%model_name
do i = 1, def%n_initial
    call def%initial(i)%compute_md5sum (model)
    buffer = buffer // def%initial(i)%md5sum
end do
do i = 1, def%n_extra
    call def%extra(i)%compute_md5sum (model)
    buffer = buffer // def%initial(i)%md5sum
end do

```



```

    def%md5sum = md5sum (char (buffer))
end subroutine process_def_compute_md5sum

```

Return the MD5 sum of the process or of a process component.

```

<Process libraries: process def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_md5sum => process_def_get_md5sum

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
    function process_def_get_md5sum (def, i_component) result (md5sum)
        class(process_def_t), intent(in) :: def
        integer, intent(in), optional :: i_component
        character(32) :: md5sum
        if (present (i_component)) then
            md5sum = def%initial(i_component)%md5sum
        else
            md5sum = def%md5sum
        end if
    end function process_def_get_md5sum

```

Return a pointer to the definition of a particular component (for test purposes).

```

<Process libraries: process def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_core_def_ptr => process_def_get_core_def_ptr

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
    function process_def_get_core_def_ptr (def, i_component) result (ptr)
        class(process_def_t), intent(in), target :: def
        integer, intent(in) :: i_component
        class(prc_core_def_t), pointer :: ptr
        ptr => def%initial(i_component)%get_core_def_ptr ()
    end function process_def_get_core_def_ptr

```

This query tells whether a specific process component relies on external code. This includes all traditional WHIZARD matrix elements which rely on O'MEGA for code generation. Other process components (trivial decays, subtraction terms) do not require external code.

NOTE: Implemented only for initial component.

The query is passed to the process component.

```

<Process libraries: process def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: needs_code => process_def_needs_code

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
    function process_def_needs_code (def, i_component) result (flag)
        class(process_def_t), intent(in) :: def
        integer, intent(in) :: i_component
        logical :: flag
        flag = def%initial(i_component)%needs_code ()
    end function process_def_needs_code

```

Return the first entry for the incoming particle(s), PDG code, of this process.

```

<Process libraries: process def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_pdg_in_1 => process_def_get_pdg_in_1

```



```

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_def_get_pdg_in_1 (def, pdg)
    class(process_def_t), intent(in), target :: def
    integer, dimension(:), intent(out) :: pdg
    call def%initial(1)%get_pdg_in (def%model, pdg)
  end subroutine process_def_get_pdg_in_1

```

## Process definition list

A list of process definitions is the starting point for creating a process library. The list is built when reading the user input. When reading an existing process library, the list is used for cross-checking and updating the configuration.

We need a type for the list entry. The simplest way is to extend the process definition type, so all methods apply to the process definition directly.

```

<Process libraries: public>+≡
  public :: process_def_entry_t

<Process libraries: types>+≡
  type, extends (process_def_t) :: process_def_entry_t
  private
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: next => null ()
  end type process_def_entry_t

```

This is the type for the list itself.

```

<Process libraries: public>+≡
  public :: process_def_list_t

<Process libraries: types>+≡
  type :: process_def_list_t
  private
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: first => null ()
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: last => null ()
  contains
    <Process libraries: process def list: TBP>
  end type process_def_list_t

```

The deallocates the list iteratively. We assume that the list entries do not need finalization themselves.

```

<Process libraries: process def list: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => process_def_list_final

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_def_list_final (list)
    class(process_def_list_t), intent(inout) :: list
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: current
    nullify (list%last)
    do while (associated (list%first))
      current => list%first
      list%first => current%next
      deallocate (current)
    end do
  end subroutine process_def_list_final

```



Write the complete list.

```

<Process libraries: process def list: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => process_def_list_write

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_def_list_write (object, unit, libpath)
    class(process_def_list_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: libpath
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry
    integer :: i, u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    if (associated (object%first)) then
      i = 1
      entry => object%first
      do while (associated (entry))
        write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A)") "Process #", i, ":"
        call entry%write (u)
        i = i + 1
        entry => entry%next
        if (associated (entry)) write (u, *)
      end do
    else
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "Process definition list: [empty]"
    end if
  end subroutine process_def_list_write

```

Short account.

```

<Process libraries: process def list: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: show => process_def_list_show

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_def_list_show (object, unit)
    class(process_def_list_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    if (associated (object%first)) then
      write (u, "(2x,A)") "Processes:"
      entry => object%first
      do while (associated (entry))
        call entry%show (u)
        entry => entry%next
      end do
    else
      write (u, "(2x,A)") "Processes: [empty]"
    end if
  end subroutine process_def_list_show

```

Read the complete list. We need an array of templates for the component sub-objects of abstract `prc_core_t` type, to allocate them with the correct specific type.



NOTE: Error handling is missing. Reading will just be aborted on error, or an I/O error occurs.

```

(Process libraries: process def list: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: read => process_def_list_read

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_def_list_read (object, unit, core_def_templates)
    class(process_def_list_t), intent(out) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(prc_template_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: core_def_templates
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry
    character(80) :: buffer, ref
    integer :: i
    read (unit, "(A)") buffer
    write (ref, "(1x,A)") "Process definition list: [empty]"
    if (buffer == ref) return ! OK: empty library
    backspace (unit)
    READ_ENTRIES: do i = 1, huge (0)
      if (i > 1) read (unit, *, end=1)
      read (unit, "(A)") buffer

      write (ref, "(1x,A,I0,A)") "Process #", i, ":"
      if (buffer /= ref) return ! Wrong process header: done.
      allocate (entry)
      call entry%read (unit, core_def_templates)
      call object%append (entry)
    end do READ_ENTRIES
1   continue ! EOF: done
  end subroutine process_def_list_read

```

Append an entry to the list. The entry should be allocated as a pointer, and the pointer allocation is transferred. The original pointer is returned null.

```

(Process libraries: process def list: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: append => process_def_list_append

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_def_list_append (list, entry)
    class(process_def_list_t), intent(inout) :: list
    type(process_def_entry_t), intent(inout), pointer :: entry
    if (list%contains (entry%id)) then
      call msg_fatal ("Recording process: '" // char (entry%id) &
        // "' has already been defined")
    end if
    if (associated (list%first)) then
      list%last%next => entry
    else
      list%first => entry
    end if
    list%last => entry
    entry => null ()
  end subroutine process_def_list_append

```



## Probe the process definition list

Return the number of processes supported by the library.

```
(Process libraries: process def list: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_n_processes => process_def_list_get_n_processes

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
  function process_def_list_get_n_processes (list) result (n)
    integer :: n
    class(process_def_list_t), intent(in) :: list
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: current
    n = 0
    current => list%first
    do while (associated (current))
      n = n + 1
      current => current%next
    end do
  end function process_def_list_get_n_processes
```

Allocate an array with the process IDs supported by the library.

```
(Process libraries: process def list: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_process_id_list => process_def_list_get_process_id_list

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_def_list_get_process_id_list (list, id)
    class(process_def_list_t), intent(in) :: list
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: id
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: current
    integer :: i
    allocate (id (list%get_n_processes ()))
    i = 0
    current => list%first
    do while (associated (current))
      i = i + 1
      id(i) = current%id
      current => current%next
    end do
  end subroutine process_def_list_get_process_id_list
```

Return true if a given process is in the library.

```
(Process libraries: process def list: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: contains => process_def_list_contains

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
  function process_def_list_contains (list, id) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    class(process_def_list_t), intent(in) :: list
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: current
    current => list%first
    do while (associated (current))
      if (id == current%id) then
        flag = .true.; return
      end if
    end do
  end function process_def_list_contains
```



```

        current => current%next
    end do
    flag = .false.
end function process_def_list_contains

```

Return the index of the entry that corresponds to a given process.

```

<Process libraries: process def list: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_entry_index => process_def_list_get_entry_index

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
    function process_def_list_get_entry_index (list, id) result (n)
        integer :: n
        class(process_def_list_t), intent(in) :: list
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: current
        n = 0
        current => list%first
        do while (associated (current))
            n = n + 1
            if (id == current%id) then
                return
            end if
            current => current%next
        end do
        n = 0
    end function process_def_list_get_entry_index

```

Return the numerical ID for a process.

```

<Process libraries: process def list: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_num_id => process_def_list_get_num_id

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
    function process_def_list_get_num_id (list, id) result (num_id)
        integer :: num_id
        class(process_def_list_t), intent(in) :: list
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: current
        current => list%first
        do while (associated (current))
            if (id == current%id) then
                num_id = current%num_id
                return
            end if
            current => current%next
        end do
        num_id = 0
    end function process_def_list_get_num_id

```

Return the model name for a given process in the library.

```

<Process libraries: process def list: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_model_name => process_def_list_get_model_name

```



```

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
function process_def_list_get_model_name (list, id) result (model_name)
  type(string_t) :: model_name
  class(process_def_list_t), intent(in) :: list
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
  type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: current
  current => list%first
  do while (associated (current))
    if (id == current%id) then
      model_name = current%model_name
      return
    end if
    current => current%next
  end do
  model_name = ""
end function process_def_list_get_model_name

```

Return the number of incoming particles of a given process in the library. This tells us whether the process is a decay or a scattering.

```

<Process libraries: process def list: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_n_in => process_def_list_get_n_in

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
function process_def_list_get_n_in (list, id) result (n)
  integer :: n
  class(process_def_list_t), intent(in) :: list
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
  type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: current
  current => list%first
  do while (associated (current))
    if (id == current%id) then
      n = current%n_in
      return
    end if
    current => current%next
  end do
end function process_def_list_get_n_in

```

Return the incoming particle pdg codesnumber of incoming particles of a given process in the library. If there is a PDG array, return only the first code for each beam. This serves as a quick way for (re)constructing beam properties.

```

<Process libraries: process def list: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_pdg_in_1 => process_def_list_get_pdg_in_1

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
subroutine process_def_list_get_pdg_in_1 (list, id, pdg)
  class(process_def_list_t), intent(in) :: list
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
  integer, dimension(:), intent(out) :: pdg
  type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: current
  current => list%first
  do while (associated (current))
    if (id == current%id) then
      call current%get_pdg_in_1 (pdg)
    end if
    current => current%next
  end do
end subroutine process_def_list_get_pdg_in_1

```



```

        return
    end if
    current => current%next
end do
end subroutine process_def_list_get_pdg_in_1

```

Return the number of components of a given process in the library.

```

<Process libraries: process def list: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_n_components => process_def_list_get_n_components

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
    function process_def_list_get_n_components (list, id) result (n)
        integer :: n
        class(process_def_list_t), intent(in) :: list
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: current
        current => list%first
        do while (associated (current))
            if (id == current%id) then
                n = current%n_initial + current%n_extra
                return
            end if
            current => current%next
        end do
    end function process_def_list_get_n_components

```

Return a pointer to a specific process component definition.

```

<Process libraries: process def list: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_component_def_ptr => process_def_list_get_component_def_ptr

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
    function process_def_list_get_component_def_ptr (list, id, i) result (ptr)
        class(process_def_list_t), intent(in) :: list
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        type(process_component_def_t), pointer :: ptr
        type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: current
        ptr => null ()
        current => list%first
        do while (associated (current))
            if (id == current%id) then
                if (i <= current%n_initial) then
                    ptr => current%initial(i)
                else if (i <= current%n_initial + current%n_extra) then
                    ptr => current%extra(i-current%n_initial)
                end if
                return
            end if
            current => current%next
        end do
    end function process_def_list_get_component_def_ptr

```



Return the list of component IDs of a given process in the library.

```

(Process libraries: process def list: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_component_list => process_def_list_get_component_list

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_def_list_get_component_list (list, id, cid)
    class(process_def_list_t), intent(in) :: list
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: cid
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: current
    integer :: i, n
    current => list%first
    do while (associated (current))
      if (id == current%id) then
        allocate (cid (current%n_initial + current%n_extra))
        do i = 1, current%n_initial
          cid(i) = current%initial(i)%basename
        end do
        n = current%n_initial
        do i = 1, current%n_extra
          cid(n + i) = current%extra(i)%basename
        end do
        return
      end if
      current => current%next
    end do
  end subroutine process_def_list_get_component_list

```

Return the list of component description strings for a given process in the library.

```

(Process libraries: process def list: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_component_description_list => &
    process_def_list_get_component_description_list

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_def_list_get_component_description_list &
    (list, id, description)
    class(process_def_list_t), intent(in) :: list
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: description
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: current
    integer :: i, n
    current => list%first
    do while (associated (current))
      if (id == current%id) then
        allocate (description (current%n_initial + current%n_extra))
        do i = 1, current%n_initial
          description(i) = current%initial(i)%description
        end do
        n = current%n_initial
        do i = 1, current%n_extra
          description(n + i) = current%extra(i)%description
        end do
        return
      end if
    end do
  end subroutine process_def_list_get_component_description_list

```



```

        current => current%next
    end do
end subroutine process_def_list_get_component_description_list

```

Return whether the entry corresponds to an NLO-process

```

<Process libraries: process def list: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_nlo_process => process_def_list_get_nlo_process

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
    function process_def_list_get_nlo_process (list, id) result (nlo)
        class(process_def_list_t), intent(in) :: list
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        logical :: nlo
        type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: current
        current => list%first
        do while (associated (current))
            if (id == current%id) then
                nlo = current%nlo_process
                return
            end if
            current => current%next
        end do
    end function process_def_list_get_nlo_process

```

### 13.4.3 Process library

The process library object is the interface between the process definition data, as provided by the user, generated or linked process code on file, and the process run data that reference the process code.

#### Process library entry

For each process component that is part of the library, there is a separate library entry (`process_library_entry_t`). The library entry connects a process definition with the specific code (if any) in the compiled driver library.

The `status` indicates how far the process has been processed by the system (definition, code generation, compilation, linking). A process with status `STAT_LOADED` is accessible for computing matrix elements.

The `def` pointer identifies the corresponding process definition. The process component within that definition is identified by the `i_component` index.

The `i_external` index refers to the compiled library driver. If it is zero, there is no associated matrix-element code.

The `driver` component holds the pointers to the matrix-element specific functions, in particular the matrix element function itself.

```

<Process libraries: types>+≡
    type :: process_library_entry_t
    private
    integer :: status = STAT_UNKNOWN
    type(process_def_t), pointer :: def => null ()
    integer :: i_component = 0
    integer :: i_external = 0

```



```

class(prc_core_driver_t), allocatable :: driver
contains
  <Process libraries: process library entry: TBP>
end type process_library_entry_t

```

Here are the available status codes. An entry starts with UNKNOWN status. Once the association with a valid process definition is established, the status becomes CONFIGURED. If matrix element source code is to be generated by the system or provided from elsewhere, CODE.GENERATED indicates that this is done. The COMPILED status is next, it also applies to processes which are accessed as pre-compiled binaries. Finally, the library is linked and process pointers are set; this is marked as LOADED.

For a process library, the initial status is OPEN, since process definitions may be added. After configuration, the process content is fixed and the status becomes CONFIGURED. The further states are as above, always referring to the lowest status among the process entries.

```

<Process libraries: parameters>≡
integer, parameter, public :: STAT_UNKNOWN = 0
integer, parameter, public :: STAT_OPEN = 1
integer, parameter, public :: STAT_CONFIGURED = 2
integer, parameter, public :: STAT_SOURCE = 3
integer, parameter, public :: STAT_COMPILED = 4
integer, parameter, public :: STAT_LINKED = 5
integer, parameter, public :: STAT_ACTIVE = 6

integer, parameter, public :: ASSOCIATED_BORN = 1
integer, parameter, public :: ASSOCIATED_REAL = 2
integer, parameter, public :: ASSOCIATED_VIRT = 3
integer, parameter, public :: ASSOCIATED_SUB = 4
integer, parameter, public :: ASSOCIATED_PDF = 5
integer, parameter, public :: ASSOCIATED_REAL_SING = 6
integer, parameter, public :: ASSOCIATED_REAL_FIN = 7
integer, parameter, public :: N_ASSOCIATED_COMPONENTS = 7

```

These are the associated code letters, for output:

```

<Process libraries: parameters>+≡
character, dimension(0:6), parameter :: STATUS_LETTER = &
  ["?", "o", "f", "s", "c", "l", "a"]

```

This produces a condensed account of the library entry. The status is indicated by a letter in brackets, then the ID and component index of the associated process definition, finally the library index, if available.

```

<Process libraries: process library entry: TBP>≡
procedure :: to_string => process_library_entry_to_string

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
function process_library_entry_to_string (object) result (string)
  type(string_t) :: string
  class(process_library_entry_t), intent(in) :: object
  character(32) :: buffer
  string = "[" // STATUS_LETTER(object%status) // "]"
  select case (object%status)

```



```

case (STAT_UNKNOWN)
case default
  if (associated (object%def)) then
    write (buffer, "(IO)") object%i_component
    string = string // " " // object%def%id // "." // trim (buffer)
  end if
  if (object%i_external /= 0) then
    write (buffer, "(IO)") object%i_external
    string = string // " = ext:" // trim (buffer)
  else
    string = string // " = int"
  end if
  if (allocated (object%driver)) then
    string = string // " (" // object%driver%type_name () // ")"
  end if
end select
end function process_library_entry_to_string

```

Initialize with data. Used for the unit tests.

```

<Process libraries: process library entry: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => process_library_entry_init

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_library_entry_init (object, &
    status, def, i_component, i_external, driver_template)
    class(process_library_entry_t), intent(out) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: status
    type(process_def_t), target, intent(in) :: def
    integer, intent(in) :: i_component
    integer, intent(in) :: i_external
    class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(inout), allocatable, optional &
      :: driver_template
    object%status = status
    object%def => def
    object%i_component = i_component
    object%i_external = i_external
    if (present (driver_template)) then
      call move_alloc (driver_template, object%driver)
    end if
  end subroutine process_library_entry_init

```

Assign pointers for all process-specific features. We have to combine the method from the `core_def` specification, the assigned pointers within the library driver, the index within that driver, and the process driver which should receive the links.

```

<Process libraries: process library entry: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: connect => process_library_entry_connect

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_library_entry_connect (entry, lib_driver, i)
    class(process_library_entry_t), intent(inout) :: entry
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: lib_driver
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    call entry%def%initial(entry%i_component)%connect &

```



```

        (lib_driver, i, entry%driver)
    end subroutine process_library_entry_connect

```

## The process library object

The `process_library_t` type is an extension of the `process_def_list_t` type. Thus, it automatically contains the process definition list.

The `basename` identifies the library generically.

The `external` flag is true if any process within the library needs external code, so the library must correspond to an actual code library (statically or dynamically linked).

The `entry` array contains all process components that can be handled by this library. Each entry refers to the process (component) definition and to the associated external matrix element code, if there is any.

The `driver` object is needed only if `external` is true. This object handles all interactions with external matrix-element code.

The `md5sum` summarizes the complete `process_def_list_t` base object. It can be used to check if the library configuration has changed.

```

<Process libraries: public>+≡
    public :: process_library_t

<Process libraries: types>+≡
    type, extends (process_def_list_t) :: process_library_t
        private
        type(string_t) :: basename
        integer :: n_entries = 0
        logical :: external = .false.
        integer :: status = STAT_UNKNOWN
        logical :: static = .false.
        logical :: driver_exists = .false.
        logical :: makefile_exists = .false.
        type(process_library_entry_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: entry
        class(prclib_driver_t), allocatable :: driver
        character(32) :: md5sum = ""
        contains
        <Process libraries: process library: TBP>
    end type process_library_t

```

For the output, we write first the metadata and the DL access record, then the library entries in short form, and finally the process definition list which is the base object.

Don't write the MD5 sum since this is used to generate it.

```

<Process libraries: process library: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => process_library_write

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_library_write (object, unit, libpath)
        class(process_library_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: libpath
        integer :: i, u
    end subroutine process_library_write

```



```

u = given_output_unit (unit)
write (u, "(1x,A,A)") "Process library: ", char (object%basename)
write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "external      = ", object%external
write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "makefile exists = ", object%makefile_exists
write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "driver exists  = ", object%driver_exists
write (u, "(3x,A,A1)") "code status   = ", &
    STATUS_LETTER (object%status)
write (u, *)
if (allocated (object%entry)) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "Process library entries:"
    write (u, "(1x,I0)") object%n_entries
    do i = 1, size (object%entry)
        write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A,A)") "Entry #", i, ": ", &
            char (object%entry(i)%to_string ())
    end do
    write (u, *)
end if
if (object%external) then
    call object%driver%write (u, libpath)
    write (u, *)
end if
call object%process_def_list_t%write (u)
end subroutine process_library_write

```

Condensed version for screen output.

*(Process libraries: process library: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: show => process_library_show
```

*(Process libraries: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine process_library_show (object, unit)
    class(process_library_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(A,A)") "Process library: ", char (object%basename)
    write (u, "(2x,A,L1)") "external      = ", object%external
    if (object%static) then
        write (u, "(2x,A,L1)") "static          = ", .true.
    else
        write (u, "(2x,A,L1)") "makefile exists = ", object%makefile_exists
        write (u, "(2x,A,L1)") "driver exists  = ", object%driver_exists
    end if
    write (u, "(2x,A,A1)", advance="no") "code status   = "
    select case (object%status)
    case (STAT_UNKNOWN); write (u, "(A)") "[unknown]"
    case (STAT_OPEN);   write (u, "(A)") "open"
    case (STAT_CONFIGURED); write (u, "(A)") "configured"
    case (STAT_SOURCE);  write (u, "(A)") "source code exists"
    case (STAT_COMPILED); write (u, "(A)") "compiled"
    case (STAT_LINKED);  write (u, "(A)") "linked"
    case (STAT_ACTIVE);  write (u, "(A)") "active"
    end select
    call object%process_def_list_t%show (u)
end subroutine process_library_show

```



The initializer defines just the basename. We may now add process definitions to the library.

```

<Process libraries: process library: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => process_library_init

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_library_init (lib, basename)
        class(process_library_t), intent(out) :: lib
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
        lib%basename = basename
        lib%status = STAT_OPEN
        call msg_message ("Process library '" // char (basename) &
            // "' : initialized")
    end subroutine process_library_init

```

This alternative initializer declares the library as static. We should now add process definitions to the library, but all external process code exists already. We need the driver object, and we should check the defined processes against the stored ones.

```

<Process libraries: process library: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_static => process_library_init_static

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_library_init_static (lib, basename)
        class(process_library_t), intent(out) :: lib
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
        lib%basename = basename
        lib%status = STAT_OPEN
        lib%static = .true.
        call msg_message ("Static process library '" // char (basename) &
            // "' : initialized")
    end subroutine process_library_init_static

```

The `configure` procedure scans the allocated entries in the process definition list. The configuration proceeds in three passes.

In the first pass, we scan the process definition list and count the number of process components and the number of components which need external code. This is used to allocate the `entry` array.

In the second pass, we initialize the `entry` elements which connect process definitions, process driver objects, and external code.

In the third pass, we initialize the library driver object, allocating an entry for each external matrix element.

NOTE: Currently we handle only `initial` process components; `extra` components are ignored.

```

<Process libraries: process library: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: configure => process_library_configure

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_library_configure (lib, os_data)
        class(process_library_t), intent(inout) :: lib
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data

```



```

type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: def_entry
integer :: n_entries, n_external, i_entry, i_external
type(string_t) :: model_name
integer :: i_component

n_entries = 0
n_external = 0
if (allocated (lib%entry)) deallocate (lib%entry)

def_entry => lib%first
do while (associated (def_entry))
  do i_component = 1, def_entry%n_initial
    n_entries = n_entries + 1
    if (def_entry%initial(i_component)%needs_code ()) then
      n_external = n_external + 1
      lib%external = .true.
    end if
  end do
  def_entry => def_entry%next
end do

call lib%allocate_entries (n_entries)

i_entry = 0
i_external = 0
def_entry => lib%first
do while (associated (def_entry))
  do i_component = 1, def_entry%n_initial
    i_entry = i_entry + 1
    associate (lib_entry => lib%entry(i_entry))
      lib_entry%status = STAT_CONFIGURED
      lib_entry%def => def_entry%process_def_t
      lib_entry%i_component = i_component
      if (def_entry%initial(i_component)%needs_code ()) then
        i_external = i_external + 1
        lib_entry%i_external = i_external
      end if
      call def_entry%initial(i_component)%allocate_driver &
        (lib_entry%driver)
    end associate
  end do
  def_entry => def_entry%next
end do

call dispatch_prclib_driver (lib%driver, &
  lib%basename, lib%get_modellibs_ldflags (os_data))
call lib%driver%init (n_external)
do i_entry = 1, n_entries
  associate (lib_entry => lib%entry(i_entry))
    i_component = lib_entry%i_component
    model_name = lib_entry%def%model_name
    associate (def => lib_entry%def%initial(i_component))
      if (def%needs_code ()) then
        call lib%driver%set_record (lib_entry%i_external, &

```



```

        def%basename, &
        model_name, &
        def%get_features (), def%get_writer_ptr ())
    end if
    end associate
end do

if (lib%static) then
    if (lib%n_entries /= 0) lib%entry%status = STAT_LINKED
    lib%status = STAT_LINKED
else if (lib%external) then
    where (lib%entry%i_external == 0) lib%entry%status = STAT_LINKED
    lib%status = STAT_CONFIGURED
    lib%makefile_exists = .false.
    lib%driver_exists = .false.
else
    if (lib%n_entries /= 0) lib%entry%status = STAT_LINKED
    lib%status = STAT_LINKED
end if
end subroutine process_library_configure

```

Basic setup: allocate the entry array.

```

(Process libraries: process library: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: allocate_entries => process_library_allocate_entries

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
    subroutine process_library_allocate_entries (lib, n_entries)
    class(process_library_t), intent(inout) :: lib
    integer, intent(in) :: n_entries
    lib%n_entries = n_entries
    allocate (lib%entry (n_entries))
    end subroutine process_library_allocate_entries

```

Initialize an entry with data (used by unit tests).

```

(Process libraries: process library: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: init_entry => process_library_init_entry

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
    subroutine process_library_init_entry (lib, i, &
        status, def, i_component, i_external, driver_template)
    class(process_library_t), intent(inout) :: lib
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    integer, intent(in) :: status
    type(process_def_t), target, intent(in) :: def
    integer, intent(in) :: i_component
    integer, intent(in) :: i_external
    class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(inout), allocatable, optional &
        :: driver_template
    call lib%entry(i)%init (status, def, i_component, i_external, &
        driver_template)
    end subroutine process_library_init_entry

```



Compute the MD5 sum. We concatenate the individual MD5 sums of all processes (which, in turn, are derived from the MD5 sums of their components) and compute the MD5 sum of that.

This should be executed *after* configuration, where the driver was initialized, since otherwise the MD5 sum stored in the driver would be overwritten.

```

(Process libraries: process library: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: compute_md5sum => process_library_compute_md5sum

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_library_compute_md5sum (lib, model)
    class(process_library_t), intent(inout) :: lib
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), optional, target :: model
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: def_entry
    type(string_t) :: buffer
    buffer = lib%basename
    def_entry => lib%first
    do while (associated (def_entry))
      call def_entry%compute_md5sum (model)
      buffer = buffer // def_entry%md5sum
      def_entry => def_entry%next
    end do
    lib%md5sum = md5sum (char (buffer))
    call lib%driver%set_md5sum (lib%md5sum)
  end subroutine process_library_compute_md5sum

```

Write an appropriate makefile, if there are external processes. Unless `force` is in effect, first check if there is already a makefile with the correct MD5 sum. If yes, do nothing.

```

(Process libraries: process library: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: write_makefile => process_library_write_makefile

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_library_write_makefile (lib, os_data, force, testflag)
    class(process_library_t), intent(inout) :: lib
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    logical, intent(in) :: force
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    character(32) :: md5sum_file
    logical :: generate
    integer :: unit
    if (lib%external .and. .not. lib%static) then
      generate = .true.
      if (.not. force) then
        md5sum_file = lib%driver%get_md5sum_makefile ()
        if (lib%md5sum == md5sum_file) then
          call msg_message ("Process library '" // char (lib%basename) &
            // "': keeping makefile")
          generate = .false.
        end if
      end if
      if (generate) then
        call msg_message ("Process library '" // char (lib%basename) &
          // "': writing makefile")
        unit = free_unit ()
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine process_library_write_makefile

```



```

        open (unit, file = char (lib%driver%basename // ".makefile"), &
              status="replace", action="write")
        call lib%driver%generate_makefile (unit, os_data, testflag)
        close (unit)
    end if
    lib%makefile_exists = .true.
end if
end subroutine process_library_write_makefile

```

Write the driver source code for the library to file, if there are external processes.

*(Process libraries: process library: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: write_driver => process_library_write_driver

```

*(Process libraries: procedures)+≡*

```

    subroutine process_library_write_driver (lib, force)
        class(process_library_t), intent(inout) :: lib
        logical, intent(in) :: force
        character(32) :: md5sum_file
        logical :: generate
        integer :: unit
        if (lib%external .and. .not. lib%static) then
            generate = .true.
            if (.not. force) then
                md5sum_file = lib%driver%get_md5sum_driver ()
                if (lib%md5sum == md5sum_file) then
                    call msg_message ("Process library '" // char (lib%basename) &
                                     // "': keeping driver")
                    generate = .false.
                end if
            end if
            if (generate) then
                call msg_message ("Process library '" // char (lib%basename) &
                                 // "': writing driver")
                unit = free_unit ()
                open (unit, file = char (lib%driver%basename // ".f90"), &
                     status="replace", action="write")
                call lib%driver%generate_driver_code (unit)
                close (unit)
            end if
            lib%driver_exists = .true.
        end if
    end subroutine process_library_write_driver

```

Update the compilation status of an external library.

Strictly speaking, this is not necessary for a one-time run, since the individual library methods will update the status themselves. However, it allows us to identify compilation steps that we can skip because the file exists or is already loaded, for the whole library or for particular entries.

Independently, the building process is controlled by a makefile. Thus, previous files are reused if they are not modified by the current compilation.

1. If it is not already loaded, attempt to load the library. If successful, check the overall MD5 sum. If it matches, just keep it loaded and mark as



ACTIVE. If not, check the MD5 sum for all linked process components. Where it matches, mark the entry as COMPILED. Then, unload the library and mark as CONFIGURED.

Thus, we can identify compiled files for all matrix elements which are accessible via the previous compiled library, even if it is no longer up to date.

2. If the library is now in CONFIGURED state, look for valid source files. Each entry that is just in CONFIGURED state will advance to SOURCE if the MD5 sum matches. Finally, advance the whole library to SOURCE if all entries are at least in this condition.

```

(Process libraries: process library: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: update_status => process_library_update_status

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_library_update_status (lib, os_data)
    class(process_library_t), intent(inout) :: lib
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    character(32) :: md5sum_file
    integer :: i, i_external, i_component
    if (lib%external) then
      select case (lib%status)
      case (STAT_CONFIGURED:STAT_LINKED)
        call lib%driver%load (os_data, noerror=.true.)
      end select
    if (lib%driver%loaded) then
      md5sum_file = lib%driver%get_md5sum (0)
      if (lib%md5sum == md5sum_file) then
        call lib%load_entries ()
        lib%entry%status = STAT_ACTIVE
        lib%status = STAT_ACTIVE
        call msg_message ("Process library '" // char (lib%basename) &
          // "': active")
      else
        do i = 1, lib%n_entries
          associate (entry => lib%entry(i))
            i_external = entry%i_external
            i_component = entry%i_component
            if (i_external /= 0) then
              md5sum_file = lib%driver%get_md5sum (i_external)
              if (entry%def%get_md5sum (i_component) == md5sum_file) then
                entry%status = STAT_COMPILED
              else
                entry%status = STAT_CONFIGURED
              end if
            end if
          end associate
        end do
        call lib%driver%unload ()
        lib%status = STAT_CONFIGURED
      end if
    end if
  select case (lib%status)

```



```

case (STAT_CONFIGURED)
do i = 1, lib%n_entries
associate (entry => lib%entry(i))
i_external = entry%i_external
i_component = entry%i_component
if (i_external /= 0) then
select case (entry%status)
case (STAT_CONFIGURED)
md5sum_file = lib%driver%get_md5sum_source (i_external)
if (entry%def%get_md5sum (i_component) == md5sum_file) then
entry%status = STAT_SOURCE
end if
end select
end if
end associate
end do
if (all (lib%entry%status >= STAT_SOURCE)) then
md5sum_file = lib%driver%get_md5sum_driver ()
if (lib%md5sum == md5sum_file) then
lib%status = STAT_SOURCE
end if
end if
end select
end if
end subroutine process_library_update_status

```

This procedure triggers code generation for all processes where this is possible.

We generate code only for external processes of status `STAT_CONFIGURED`, which then advance to `STAT_SOURCE`. If, for a particular process, the status is already advanced, we do not remove previous files, so `make` will consider them as up to date if they exist. Otherwise, we remove those files to force a fresh `make`.

Finally, if any source code has been generated, we need a driver file.

*(Process libraries: process library: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: make_source => process_library_make_source

```

*(Process libraries: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine process_library_make_source (lib, os_data, keep_old_source)
class(process_library_t), intent(inout) :: lib
type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_old_source
logical :: keep_old
integer :: i, i_external
keep_old = .false.
if (present (keep_old_source)) keep_old = keep_old_source
if (lib%external .and. .not. lib%static) then
select case (lib%status)
case (STAT_CONFIGURED)
if (keep_old) then
call msg_message ("Process library '" // char (lib%basename) &
// "': keeping source code")
else
call msg_message ("Process library '" // char (lib%basename) &

```



```

        // "': creating source code")
    do i = 1, size (lib%entry)
        associate (entry => lib%entry(i))
            i_external = entry%i_external
            if (i_external /= 0 &
                .and. lib%entry(i)%status == STAT_CONFIGURED) then
                call lib%driver%clean_proc (i_external, os_data)
            end if
        end associate
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    end do
    call lib%driver%make_source (os_data)
end if
lib%status = STAT_SOURCE
where (lib%entry%i_external /= 0 &
    .and. lib%entry%status == STAT_CONFIGURED)
    lib%entry%status = STAT_SOURCE
end where
lib%status = STAT_SOURCE
end select
end if
end subroutine process_library_make_source

```

Compile the generated code and update the status codes. Try to make the sources first, just in case. This includes compiling possible L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Feynman diagram files.

*(Process libraries: process library: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: make_compile => process_library_make_compile

```

*(Process libraries: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine process_library_make_compile (lib, os_data, keep_old_source)
    class(process_library_t), intent(inout) :: lib
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_old_source
    if (lib%external .and. .not. lib%static) then
        select case (lib%status)
        case (STAT_CONFIGURED)
            call lib%make_source (os_data, keep_old_source)
        end select
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        select case (lib%status)
        case (STAT_SOURCE)
            call msg_message ("Process library '" // char (lib%basename) &
                // "': compiling sources")
            call lib%driver%make_compile (os_data)
            where (lib%entry%i_external /= 0 &
                .and. lib%entry%status == STAT_SOURCE)
                lib%entry%status = STAT_COMPILED
            end where
            lib%status = STAT_COMPILED
        end select
    end if
end subroutine process_library_make_compile

```



Link the process library. Try to compile first, just in case.

```

(Process libraries: process library: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: make_link => process_library_make_link

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
    subroutine process_library_make_link (lib, os_data, keep_old_source)
        class(process_library_t), intent(inout) :: lib
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_old_source
        if (lib%external .and. .not. lib%static) then
            select case (lib%status)
            case (STAT_CONFIGURED:STAT_SOURCE)
                call lib%make_compile (os_data, keep_old_source)
            end select
            if (signal_is_pending ()) return
            select case (lib%status)
            case (STAT_COMPILED)
                call msg_message ("Process library '" // char (lib%basename) &
                    // "': linking")
                call lib%driver%make_link (os_data)
                lib%entry%status = STAT_LINKED
                lib%status = STAT_LINKED
            end select
        end if
    end subroutine process_library_make_link

```

Load the process library, i.e., assign pointers to the library functions.

```

(Process libraries: process library: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: load => process_library_load

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
    subroutine process_library_load (lib, os_data, keep_old_source)
        class(process_library_t), intent(inout) :: lib
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_old_source
        select case (lib%status)
        case (STAT_CONFIGURED:STAT_COMPILED)
            call lib%make_link (os_data, keep_old_source)
        end select
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        select case (lib%status)
        case (STAT_LINKED)
            if (lib%external) then
                call msg_message ("Process library '" // char (lib%basename) &
                    // "': loading")
                call lib%driver%load (os_data)
                call lib%load_entries ()
            end if
            lib%entry%status = STAT_ACTIVE
            lib%status = STAT_ACTIVE
        end select
    end subroutine process_library_load

```



This is the actual loading part for the process methods.

```

(Process libraries: process library: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: load_entries => process_library_load_entries

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
    subroutine process_library_load_entries (lib)
        class(process_library_t), intent(inout) :: lib
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, size (lib%entry)
            associate (entry => lib%entry(i))
                if (entry%i_external /= 0) then
                    call entry%connect (lib%driver, entry%i_external)
                end if
            end associate
        end do
    end subroutine process_library_load_entries

```

Unload the library, if possible. This reverts the status to “linked”.

```

(Process libraries: process library: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: unload => process_library_unload

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
    subroutine process_library_unload (lib)
        class(process_library_t), intent(inout) :: lib
        select case (lib%status)
            case (STAT_ACTIVE)
                if (lib%external) then
                    call msg_message ("Process library '" // char (lib%basename) &
                                     // "': unloading")
                    call lib%driver%unload ()
                end if
                lib%entry%status = STAT_LINKED
                lib%status = STAT_LINKED
            end select
        end subroutine process_library_unload

```

Unload, clean all generated files and revert the library status. If `distclean` is set, also remove the makefile and the driver source.

```

(Process libraries: process library: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: clean => process_library_clean

(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
    subroutine process_library_clean (lib, os_data, distclean)
        class(process_library_t), intent(inout) :: lib
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        logical, intent(in) :: distclean
        call lib%unload ()
        if (lib%external .and. .not. lib%static) then
            call msg_message ("Process library '" // char (lib%basename) &
                             // "': removing old files")
        end if
        if (distclean) then
            call lib%driver%distclean (os_data)
        else
            call lib%driver%clean (os_data)
        end if
    end subroutine process_library_clean

```



```

        end if
    end if
    where (lib%entry%i_external /= 0)
        lib%entry%status = STAT_CONFIGURED
    elsewhere
        lib%entry%status = STAT_LINKED
    end where
    if (lib%external) then
        lib%status = STAT_CONFIGURED
    else
        lib%status = STAT_LINKED
    end if
end subroutine process_library_clean

```

Unload and clean the compiled library and all generated object files, so force a recompilation.

```

<XXX Process libraries: process library: TBP>≡
    procedure :: clean_objects => process_library_clean_objects

<XXX Process libraries: procedures>≡
    subroutine process_library_clean_objects (lib, os_data)
        class(process_library_t), intent(inout) :: lib
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        call lib%unload ()
        if (lib%external .and. .not. lib%static) then
            call msg_message ("Process library '" // char (lib%basename) &
                // "' : removing compiled objects")
            call lib%driver%clean_library (os_data)
            call lib%driver%clean_objects (os_data)
        end if
        where (lib%entry%i_external /= 0)
            lib%entry%status = STAT_CONFIGURED
        elsewhere
            lib%entry%status = STAT_LINKED
        end where
        if (lib%external) then
            lib%status = STAT_CONFIGURED
        else
            lib%status = STAT_LINKED
        end if
    end subroutine process_library_clean_objects

```

Unload and revert the library status to INITIAL. This allows for appending new processes. No files are deleted.

```

<Process libraries: process library: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: open => process_library_open

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_library_open (lib)
        class(process_library_t), intent(inout) :: lib
        select case (lib%status)
        case (STAT_OPEN)
        case default
            call lib%unload ()

```



```

        if (.not. lib%static) then
            lib%entry%status = STAT_OPEN
            lib%status = STAT_OPEN
            call msg_message ("Process library '" // char (lib%basename) &
                             // "': open")
        else
            call msg_error ("Static process library '" // char (lib%basename) &
                             // "': processes can't be appended")
        end if
    end select
end subroutine process_library_open

```

### 13.4.4 Use the library

Return the base name of the library

```

<Process libraries: process library: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_name => process_library_get_name

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
    function process_library_get_name (lib) result (name)
        class(process_library_t), intent(in) :: lib
        type(string_t) :: name
        name = lib%basename
    end function process_library_get_name

```

Once activated, we view the process library object as an interface for accessing the matrix elements.

```

<Process libraries: process library: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_active => process_library_is_active

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
    function process_library_is_active (lib) result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        class(process_library_t), intent(in) :: lib
        flag = lib%status == STAT_ACTIVE
    end function process_library_is_active

```

Return the current status code of the library. If an index is provided, return the status of that entry.

```

<Process libraries: process library: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_status => process_library_get_status

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
    function process_library_get_status (lib, i) result (status)
        class(process_library_t), intent(in) :: lib
        integer, intent(in), optional :: i
        integer :: status
        if (present (i)) then
            status = lib%entry(i)%status
        else
            status = lib%status
        end if
    end function

```



```
end function process_library_get_status
```

Manually set the current status code of the library. If the optional flag is set, set also the entry status codes. This is used for unit tests.

```
<Process libraries: process library: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_status => process_library_set_status

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_library_set_status (lib, status, entries)
    class(process_library_t), intent(inout) :: lib
    integer, intent(in) :: status
    logical, intent(in), optional :: entries
    lib%status = status
    if (present (entries)) then
      if (entries) lib%entry%status = status
    end if
  end subroutine process_library_set_status
```

Return the load status of the associated driver.

```
<Process libraries: process library: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_loaded => process_library_is_loaded

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
  function process_library_is_loaded (lib) result (flag)
    class(process_library_t), intent(in) :: lib
    logical :: flag
    flag = lib%driver%loaded
  end function process_library_is_loaded
```

Retrieve constants using the process library driver. We assume that the process code has been loaded, if external.

```
<Process libraries: process library entry: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: fill_constants => process_library_entry_fill_constants

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_library_entry_fill_constants (entry, driver, data)
    class(process_library_entry_t), intent(in) :: entry
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: driver
    type(process_constants_t), intent(out) :: data
    integer :: i
    if (entry%i_external /= 0) then
      i = entry%i_external
      data%id = driver%get_process_id (i)
      data%model_name = driver%get_model_name (i)
      data%md5sum = driver%get_md5sum (i)
      data%openmp_supported = driver%get_openmp_status (i)
      data%n_in = driver%get_n_in (i)
      data%n_out = driver%get_n_out (i)
      data%n_flv = driver%get_n_flv (i)
      data%n_hel = driver%get_n_hel (i)
      data%n_col = driver%get_n_col (i)
      data%n_cin = driver%get_n_cin (i)
      data%n_cf = driver%get_n_cf (i)
    end if
  end subroutine process_library_entry_fill_constants
```



```

        call driver%set_flv_state (i, data%flv_state)
        call driver%set_hel_state (i, data%hel_state)
        call driver%set_col_state (i, data%col_state, data%ghost_flag)
        call driver%set_color_factors (i, data%color_factors, data%cf_index)
    else
        select type (proc_driver => entry%driver)
        class is (process_driver_internal_t)
            call proc_driver%fill_constants (data)
        end select
    end if
end subroutine process_library_entry_fill_constants

```

Retrieve the constants and a connected driver for a process, identified by a process ID and a subprocess index. We scan the process entries until we have found a match.

```

<Process libraries: process library: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: connect_process => process_library_connect_process

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_library_connect_process &
        (lib, id, i_component, data, proc_driver)
        class(process_library_t), intent(in) :: lib
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        integer, intent(in) :: i_component
        type(process_constants_t), intent(out) :: data
        class(prc_core_driver_t), allocatable, intent(out) :: proc_driver
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, size (lib%entry)
            associate (entry => lib%entry(i))
                if (entry%def%id == id .and. entry%i_component == i_component) then
                    call entry%fill_constants (lib%driver, data)
                    allocate (proc_driver, source=entry%driver)
                    return
                end if
            end associate
        end do
        call msg_fatal ("Process library '" // char (lib%basename) &
            // "': process '" // char (id) // "' not found")
    end subroutine process_library_connect_process

```

Shortcut for use in unit tests: fetch the MD5sum from a specific library entry and inject it into the writer of a specific record.

```

<Process libraries: process library: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: test_transfer_md5sum => process_library_test_transfer_md5sum

<Process libraries: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_library_test_transfer_md5sum (lib, r, e, c)
        class(process_library_t), intent(inout) :: lib
        integer, intent(in) :: r, e, c
        associate (writer => lib%driver%record(r)%writer)
            writer%md5sum = lib%entry(e)%def%get_md5sum (c)
        end associate
    end subroutine process_library_test_transfer_md5sum

```



### 13.4.5 Collect model-specific libraries

This returns appropriate linker flags for the model parameter libraries that are used by the generated matrix element. At the end, the main libwhizard is appended (again), because functions from that may be required.

Extra models in the local user space need to be treated individually.

```

(Process libraries: process library: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_modellibs_ldflags => process_library_get_modellibs_ldflags
(Process libraries: procedures)+≡
  function process_library_get_modellibs_ldflags (prc_lib, os_data) result (flags)
    class(process_library_t), intent(in) :: prc_lib
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    type(string_t) :: flags
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: models
    type(string_t) :: modelname, modellib, modellib_full
    logical :: exist
    integer :: i, j, mi
    flags = " -lomega"
    if ((.not. os_data%use_testfiles) .and. &
        os_dir_exist (os_data%whizard_models_libpath_local)) &
        flags = flags // " -L" // os_data%whizard_models_libpath_local
    flags = flags // " -L" // os_data%whizard_models_libpath
    allocate (models(prc_lib%n_entries + 1))
    models = ""
    mi = 1
    if (allocated (prc_lib%entry)) then
      SCAN: do i = 1, prc_lib%n_entries
        if (associated (prc_lib%entry(i)%def)) then
          if (prc_lib%entry(i)%def%model_name /= "") then
            modelname = prc_lib%entry(i)%def%model_name
          else
            cycle SCAN
          end if
        else
          cycle SCAN
        end if
      end do
      models(mi) = modelname
      mi = mi + 1
      if (os_data%use_libtool) then
        modellib = "libparameters_" // modelname // ".la"
      else
        modellib = "libparameters_" // modelname // ".a"
      end if
      exist = .false.
      if (.not. os_data%use_testfiles) then
        modellib_full = os_data%whizard_models_libpath_local &
          // "/" // modellib
        inquire (file=char (modellib_full), exist=exist)
      end if
      if (.not. exist) then
        modellib_full = os_data%whizard_models_libpath &

```



```

        // "/" // modellib
        inquire (file=char (modellib_full), exist=exist)
    end if
    if (exist) flags = flags // " -lparameters_" // modelname
end do SCAN
end if
deallocate (models)
flags = flags // " -lwhizard"
end function process_library_get_modellibs_ldflags

```

*(Process libraries: process library: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: get_static_modelname => process_library_get_static_modelname

```

*(Process libraries: procedures)+≡*

```

function process_library_get_static_modelname (prc_lib, os_data) result (name)
    class(process_library_t), intent(in) :: prc_lib
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    type(string_t) :: name
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: models
    type(string_t) :: modelname, modellib, modellib_full
    logical :: exist
    integer :: i, j, mi
    name = ""
    allocate (models(prc_lib%n_entries + 1))
    models = ""
    mi = 1
    if (allocated (prc_lib%entry)) then
        SCAN: do i = 1, prc_lib%n_entries
            if (associated (prc_lib%entry(i)%def)) then
                if (prc_lib%entry(i)%def%model_name /= "") then
                    modelname = prc_lib%entry(i)%def%model_name
                else
                    cycle SCAN
                end if
            else
                cycle SCAN
            end if
        end do
        models(mi) = modelname
        mi = mi + 1
        modellib = "libparameters_" // modelname // ".a"
        exist = .false.
        if (.not. os_data%use_testfiles) then
            modellib_full = os_data%whizard_models_libpath_local &
                // "/" // modellib
            inquire (file=char (modellib_full), exist=exist)
        end if
        if (.not. exist) then
            modellib_full = os_data%whizard_models_libpath &
                // "/" // modellib
            inquire (file=char (modellib_full), exist=exist)
        end if
    end if
end function

```



```

        if (exist) name = name // " " // modellib_full
    end do SCAN
end if
deallocate (models)
end function process_library_get_static_modelname

```

### 13.4.6 Unit Test

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

`<process_libraries_ut.f90>`≡  
*<File header>*

```

module process_libraries_ut
    use unit_tests
    use process_libraries_uti

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<Process libraries: public test>*

contains

*<Process libraries: test driver>*

```

end module process_libraries_ut

```

`<process_libraries_uti.f90>`≡  
*<File header>*

```

module process_libraries_uti

    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!

<Use strings>
    use io_units
    use os_interface
    use particle_specifiers, only: new_prt_spec
    use process_constants
    use prclib_interfaces
    use prc_core_def

```

```

    use process_libraries

```

```

    use prclib_interfaces_ut, only: test_writer_4_t

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<Process libraries: test declarations>*

*<Process libraries: test types>*

contains



*⟨Process libraries: tests⟩*

*⟨Process libraries: test auxiliary⟩*

```
end module process_libraries_util
```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

*⟨Process libraries: public test⟩*≡

```
public :: process_libraries_test
```

*⟨Process libraries: test driver⟩*≡

```
subroutine process_libraries_test (u, results)
```

```
integer, intent(in) :: u
```

```
type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
```

*⟨Process libraries: execute tests⟩*

```
end subroutine process_libraries_test
```

## Empty process list

Test 1: Write an empty process list.

*⟨Process libraries: execute tests⟩*≡

```
call test (process_libraries_1, "process_libraries_1", &  
  "empty process list", &  
  u, results)
```

*⟨Process libraries: test declarations⟩*≡

```
public :: process_libraries_1
```

*⟨Process libraries: tests⟩*≡

```
subroutine process_libraries_1 (u)
```

```
integer, intent(in) :: u
```

```
type(process_def_list_t) :: process_def_list
```

```
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: process_libraries_1"
```

```
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: Display an empty process definition list"
```

```
write (u, "(A)")
```

```
call process_def_list%write (u)
```

```
write (u, "(A)")
```

```
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: process_libraries_1"
```

```
end subroutine process_libraries_1
```

## Process definition list

Test 2: Process definition list with processes and components. Construct the list, write to file, read it in again, and display. Finalize and delete the list after use.

We define a trivial 'test' type for the process variant. The test type contains just one (meaningless) data item, which is an integer.

*⟨Process libraries: test types⟩*≡

```
type, extends (prc_core_def_t) :: prcdef_2_t
```



```

        integer :: data = 0
        logical :: file = .false.
contains
  <Process libraries: prcdef 2: TBP>
end type prcdef_2_t

```

The process variant is named 'test'.

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 2: TBP>≡
  procedure, nopass :: type_string => prcdef_2_type_string
<Process libraries: test auxiliary>≡
  function prcdef_2_type_string () result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    string = "test"
  end function prcdef_2_type_string

```

Write the contents (the integer value).

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 2: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => prcdef_2_write
<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine prcdef_2_write (object, unit)
    class(prcdef_2_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    write (unit, "(3x,A,I0)") "Test data          = ", object%data
  end subroutine prcdef_2_write

```

Recover the integer value.

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 2: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: read => prcdef_2_read
<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine prcdef_2_read (object, unit)
    class(prcdef_2_t), intent(out) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    character(80) :: buffer
    read (unit, "(A)") buffer
    call strip_equation_lhs (buffer)
    read (buffer, *) object%data
  end subroutine prcdef_2_read

```

No external procedures.

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 2: TBP>+≡
  procedure, nopass :: get_features => prcdef_2_get_features
<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine prcdef_2_get_features (features)
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: features
    allocate (features (0))
  end subroutine prcdef_2_get_features

```

No code generated.

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 2: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate_code => prcdef_2_generate_code

```



```

<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine prcdef_2_generate_code (object, &
    basename, model_name, prt_in, prt_out)
    class(prcdef_2_t), intent(in) :: object
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: model_name
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_in
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_out
  end subroutine prcdef_2_generate_code

```

Allocate the driver with the appropriate type.

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 2: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: allocate_driver => prcdef_2_allocate_driver

<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine prcdef_2_allocate_driver (object, driver, basename)
    class(prcdef_2_t), intent(in) :: object
    class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(out), allocatable :: driver
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
    allocate (prctest_2_t :: driver)
  end subroutine prcdef_2_allocate_driver

```

Nothing to connect.

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 2: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: connect => prcdef_2_connect

<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine prcdef_2_connect (def, lib_driver, i, proc_driver)
    class(prcdef_2_t), intent(in) :: def
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: lib_driver
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(inout) :: proc_driver
  end subroutine prcdef_2_connect

```

The associated driver type.

```

<Process libraries: test types>+≡
  type, extends (process_driver_internal_t) :: prctest_2_t
  contains
    <Process libraries: prctest 2: TBP>
  end type prctest_2_t

```

Return the type name.

```

<Process libraries: prctest 2: TBP>≡
  procedure, nopass :: type_name => prctest_2_type_name

<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
  function prctest_2_type_name () result (type)
    type(string_t) :: type
    type = "test"
  end function prctest_2_type_name

```



This should fill constant process data. We do not check those here, however, therefore nothing done.

```

(Process libraries: prctest 2: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: fill_constants => prctest_2_fill_constants

(Process libraries: test auxiliary)+≡
  subroutine prctest_2_fill_constants (driver, data)
    class(prctest_2_t), intent(in) :: driver
    type(process_constants_t), intent(out) :: data
  end subroutine prctest_2_fill_constants

```

Here is the actual test.

For reading, we need a list of templates, i.e., an array containing allocated objects for all available process variants. This is the purpose of `process_core_templates`. Here, we have only a single template for the 'test' variant.

```

(Process libraries: execute tests)+≡
  call test (process_libraries_2, "process_libraries_2", &
    "process definition list", &
    u, results)

(Process libraries: test declarations)+≡
  public :: process_libraries_2

(Process libraries: tests)+≡
  subroutine process_libraries_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(prc_template_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: process_core_templates
    type(process_def_list_t) :: process_def_list
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry => null ()
    class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: test_def
    integer :: scratch_unit

    write (u, "(A)")  "*" Test output: process_libraries_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*" Purpose: Construct a process definition list,"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*"           write it to file and reread it"
    write (u, "(A)")  ""
    write (u, "(A)")  "*" Construct a process definition list"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*"   First process definition: empty"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*"   Second process definition: two components"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*"       First component: empty"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*"       Second component: test data"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*"   Third process definition:"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*"       Embedded decays and polarization"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (process_core_templates (1))
    allocate (prcdef_2_t :: process_core_templates(1)%core_def)

    allocate (entry)
    call entry%init (var_str ("first"), n_in = 0, n_components = 0)
    call entry%compute_md5sum ()
    call process_def_list%append (entry)

    allocate (entry)
    call entry%init (var_str ("second"), model_name = var_str ("Test"), &

```



```

        n_in = 1, n_components = 2)
allocate (prcdef_2_t :: test_def)
select type (test_def)
type is (prcdef_2_t); test_def%data = 42
end select
call entry%import_component (2, n_out = 2, &
    prt_in = new_prt_spec ([var_str ("a")]), &
    prt_out = new_prt_spec ([var_str ("b"), var_str ("c")]), &
    method = var_str ("test"), &
    variant = test_def)
call entry%compute_md5sum ()
call process_def_list%append (entry)

allocate (entry)
call entry%init (var_str ("third"), model_name = var_str ("Test"), &
    n_in = 2, n_components = 1)
allocate (prcdef_2_t :: test_def)
call entry%import_component (1, n_out = 3, &
    prt_in = &
        new_prt_spec ([var_str ("a"), var_str ("b")]), &
    prt_out = &
        [new_prt_spec (var_str ("c")), &
        new_prt_spec (var_str ("d"), .true.), &
        new_prt_spec (var_str ("e"), [var_str ("e_decay")])], &
    method = var_str ("test"), &
    variant = test_def)
call entry%compute_md5sum ()
call process_def_list%append (entry)
call process_def_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)") ""
write (u, "(A)") "* Write the process definition list to (scratch) file"

scratch_unit = free_unit ()
open (unit = scratch_unit, status="scratch", action = "readwrite")
call process_def_list%write (scratch_unit)
call process_def_list%final ()

write (u, "(A)") "* Reread it"
write (u, "(A)") ""

rewind (scratch_unit)
call process_def_list%read (scratch_unit, process_core_templates)
close (scratch_unit)

call process_def_list%write (u)
call process_def_list%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: process_libraries_2"
end subroutine process_libraries_2

```



## Process library object

Test 3: Process library object with several process definitions and library entries. Just construct the object, modify some initial content, and write the result. The modifications are mostly applied directly, so we do not test anything but the contents and the output routine.

```
(Process libraries: execute tests)+≡
    call test (process_libraries_3, "process_libraries_3", &
        "recover process definition list from file", &
        u, results)

(Process libraries: test declarations)+≡
    public :: process_libraries_3

(Process libraries: tests)+≡
    subroutine process_libraries_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(process_library_t) :: lib
        type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry
        class(prc_core_driver_t), allocatable :: driver_template

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: process_libraries_3"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: Construct a process library object &
            &with entries"
        write (u, "(A)")  ""
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Construct and display a process library object"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   with 5 entries"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   associated with 3 matrix element codes"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   corresponding to 3 process definitions"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   with 2, 1, 1 components, respectively"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call lib%init (var_str ("testlib"))

        call lib%set_status (STAT_ACTIVE)
        call lib%allocate_entries (5)

        allocate (entry)
        call entry%init (var_str ("test_a"), n_in = 2, n_components = 2)
        allocate (prctest_2_t :: driver_template)
        call lib%init_entry (3, STAT_SOURCE, entry%process_def_t, 2, 2, &
            driver_template)
        call lib%init_entry (4, STAT_COMPILED, entry%process_def_t, 1, 0)
        call lib%append (entry)

        allocate (entry)
        call entry%init (var_str ("test_b"), n_in = 2, n_components = 1)
        call lib%init_entry (2, STAT_CONFIGURED, entry%process_def_t, 1, 1)
        call lib%append (entry)

        allocate (entry)
        call entry%init (var_str ("test_c"), n_in = 2, n_components = 1)
        allocate (prctest_2_t :: driver_template)
        call lib%init_entry (5, STAT_LINKED, entry%process_def_t, 1, 3, &
            driver_template)
```



```

call lib%append (entry)

call lib%write (u)
call lib%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: process_libraries_3"
end subroutine process_libraries_3

```

### Process library for test matrix element (no file)

Test 4: We proceed through the library generation and loading phases with a test matrix element type that needs no code written on file.

```

<Process libraries: execute tests>+≡
call test (process_libraries_4, "process_libraries_4", &
  "build and load internal process library", &
  u, results)

<Process libraries: test declarations>+≡
public :: process_libraries_4

<Process libraries: tests>+≡
subroutine process_libraries_4 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(process_library_t) :: lib
  type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry
  class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: core_def
  type(os_data_t) :: os_data

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: process_libraries_4"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: build a process library with an &
    &internal (pseudo) matrix element"
  write (u, "(A)")  "*          No Makefile or code should be generated"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process library with one entry &
    &(no external code)"
  write (u, "(A)")
  call os_data_init (os_data)
  call lib%init (var_str ("proclibs4"))

  allocate (prcdef_2_t :: core_def)

  allocate (entry)
  call entry%init (var_str ("proclibs4_a"), n_in = 1, n_components = 1)
  call entry%import_component (1, n_out = 2, variant = core_def)
  call lib%append (entry)

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Configure library"
  write (u, "(A)")
  call lib%configure (os_data)

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute MD5 sum"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
call lib%compute_md5sum ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write makefile (no-op)"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%write_makefile (os_data, force = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write driver source code (no-op)"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%write_driver (force = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write process source code (no-op)"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%make_source (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile (no-op)"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%make_compile (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Link (no-op)"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%make_link (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Load (no-op)"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%load (os_data)

call lib%write (u)
call lib%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: process_libraries_4"
end subroutine process_libraries_4

```

## Build workflow for test matrix element

Test 5: We write source code for a dummy process.

We define another trivial type for the process variant. The test type contains just no variable data, but produces code on file.

```

<Process libraries: test types>+≡
  type, extends (prc_core_def_t) :: prcdef_5_t
  contains
  <Process libraries: prcdef 5: TBP>
end type prcdef_5_t

```

The process variant is named `test_file`.

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 5: TBP>≡
  procedure, nopass :: type_string => prcdef_5_type_string

<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
  function prcdef_5_type_string () result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string

```



```

        string = "test_file"
    end function prcdef_5_type_string

```

We reuse the writer `test_writer_4` from the previous module.

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 5: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => prcdef_5_init
<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
    subroutine prcdef_5_init (object)
        class(prcdef_5_t), intent(out) :: object
        allocate (test_writer_4_t :: object%writer)
    end subroutine prcdef_5_init

```

Nothing to write.

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 5: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => prcdef_5_write
<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
    subroutine prcdef_5_write (object, unit)
        class(prcdef_5_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
    end subroutine prcdef_5_write

```

Nothing to read.

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 5: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read => prcdef_5_read
<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
    subroutine prcdef_5_read (object, unit)
        class(prcdef_5_t), intent(out) :: object
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
    end subroutine prcdef_5_read

```

Allocate the driver with the appropriate type.

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 5: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: allocate_driver => prcdef_5_allocate_driver
<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
    subroutine prcdef_5_allocate_driver (object, driver, basename)
        class(prcdef_5_t), intent(in) :: object
        class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(out), allocatable :: driver
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
        allocate (prctest_5_t :: driver)
    end subroutine prcdef_5_allocate_driver

```

This time we need code:

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 5: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: needs_code => prcdef_5_needs_code
<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
    function prcdef_5_needs_code () result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        flag = .true.
    end function prcdef_5_needs_code

```



For the test case, we implement a single feature `proc1`.

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 5: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: get_features => prcdef_5_get_features

<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
    subroutine prcdef_5_get_features (features)
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: features
        allocate (features (1))
        features = [ var_str ("proc1") ]
    end subroutine prcdef_5_get_features

```

Nothing to connect.

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 5: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: connect => prcdef_5_connect

<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
    subroutine prcdef_5_connect (def, lib_driver, i, proc_driver)
        class(prcdef_5_t), intent(in) :: def
        class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: lib_driver
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(inout) :: proc_driver
    end subroutine prcdef_5_connect

```

The driver type.

```

<Process libraries: test types>+≡
    type, extends (prc_core_driver_t) :: prctest_5_t
    contains
    <Process libraries: prctest 5: TBP>
    end type prctest_5_t

```

Return the type name.

```

<Process libraries: prctest 5: TBP>≡
    procedure, nopass :: type_name => prctest_5_type_name

<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
    function prctest_5_type_name () result (type)
        type(string_t) :: type
        type = "test_file"
    end function prctest_5_type_name

```

Here is the actual test:

```

<Process libraries: execute tests>+≡
    call test (process_libraries_5, "process_libraries_5", &
        "build external process library", &
        u, results)

<Process libraries: test declarations>+≡
    public :: process_libraries_5

<Process libraries: tests>+≡
    subroutine process_libraries_5 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(process_library_t) :: lib
        type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry

```



```

class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: core_def
type(os_data_t) :: os_data

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: process_libraries_5"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: build a process library with an &
                  &external (pseudo) matrix element"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process library with one entry"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%init (var_str ("proclibs5"))
call os_data_init (os_data)

allocate (prcdef_5_t :: core_def)
select type (core_def)
type is (prcdef_5_t)
    call core_def%init ()
end select

allocate (entry)
call entry%init (var_str ("proclibs5_a"), &
               model_name = var_str ("Test_Model"), &
               n_in = 1, n_components = 1)
call entry%import_component (1, n_out = 2, &
                             prt_in = new_prt_spec ([var_str ("a")]), &
                             prt_out = new_prt_spec ([var_str ("b"), var_str ("c")]), &
                             method = var_str ("test"), &
                             variant = core_def)
call lib%append (entry)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Configure library"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%configure (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute MD5 sum"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%compute_md5sum ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write makefile"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%write_makefile (os_data, force = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write driver source code"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%write_driver (force = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write process source code"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%make_source (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%make_compile (os_data)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Link"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%make_link (os_data)

call lib%write (u, libpath = .false.)

call lib%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: process_libraries_5"
end subroutine process_libraries_5

```

### Build and load library with test matrix element

Test 6: We write source code for a dummy process.

This process variant is identical to the previous case, but it supports a driver for the test procedure 'proc1'.

```

<Process libraries: test types>+≡
  type, extends (prc_core_def_t) :: prcdef_6_t
  contains
  <Process libraries: prcdef 6: TBP>
end type prcdef_6_t

```

The process variant is named `test_file`.

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 6: TBP>≡
  procedure, nopass :: type_string => prcdef_6_type_string

<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
  function prcdef_6_type_string () result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    string = "test_file"
  end function prcdef_6_type_string

```

We reuse the writer `test_writer_4` from the previous module.

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 6: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => prcdef_6_init

<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine prcdef_6_init (object)
    class(prcdef_6_t), intent(out) :: object
    allocate (test_writer_4_t :: object%writer)
    call object%writer%init_test ()
  end subroutine prcdef_6_init

```

Nothing to write.

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 6: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => prcdef_6_write

```



```

<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine prcdef_6_write (object, unit)
    class(prcdef_6_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
  end subroutine prcdef_6_write

```

Nothing to read.

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 6: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: read => prcdef_6_read

<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine prcdef_6_read (object, unit)
    class(prcdef_6_t), intent(out) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
  end subroutine prcdef_6_read

```

Allocate the driver with the appropriate type.

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 6: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: allocate_driver => prcdef_6_allocate_driver

<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine prcdef_6_allocate_driver (object, driver, basename)
    class(prcdef_6_t), intent(in) :: object
    class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(out), allocatable :: driver
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
    allocate (prctest_6_t :: driver)
  end subroutine prcdef_6_allocate_driver

```

This time we need code:

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 6: TBP>+≡
  procedure, nopass :: needs_code => prcdef_6_needs_code

<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
  function prcdef_6_needs_code () result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    flag = .true.
  end function prcdef_6_needs_code

```

For the test case, we implement a single feature proc1.

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 6: TBP>+≡
  procedure, nopass :: get_features => prcdef_6_get_features

<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine prcdef_6_get_features (features)
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: features
    allocate (features (1))
    features = [ var_str ("proc1") ]
  end subroutine prcdef_6_get_features

```



The interface of the only specific feature.

```

<Process libraries: test types>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine proc1_t (n) bind(C)
      import
      integer(c_int), intent(out) :: n
    end subroutine proc1_t
  end interface

```

Connect the feature proc1 with the process driver.

```

<Process libraries: prcdef 6: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: connect => prcdef_6_connect

<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine prcdef_6_connect (def, lib_driver, i, proc_driver)
    class(prcdef_6_t), intent(in) :: def
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: lib_driver
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(inout) :: proc_driver
    integer(c_int) :: pid, fid
    type(c_funptr) :: fptr
    select type (proc_driver)
    type is (prctest_6_t)
      pid = i
      fid = 1
      call lib_driver%get_fptr (pid, fid, fptr)
      call c_f_procpointer (fptr, proc_driver%proc1)
    end select
  end subroutine prcdef_6_connect

```

The driver type.

```

<Process libraries: test types>+≡
  type, extends (prc_core_driver_t) :: prctest_6_t
    procedure(proc1_t), nopass, pointer :: proc1 => null ()
    contains
    <Process libraries: prctest 6: TBP>
  end type prctest_6_t

```

Return the type name.

```

<Process libraries: prctest 6: TBP>≡
  procedure, nopass :: type_name => prctest_6_type_name

<Process libraries: test auxiliary>+≡
  function prctest_6_type_name () result (type)
    type(string_t) :: type
    type = "test_file"
  end function prctest_6_type_name

```

Here is the actual test:

```

<Process libraries: execute tests>+≡
  call test (process_libraries_6, "process_libraries_6", &
    "build and load external process library", &
    u, results)

```



```

<Process libraries: test declarations>+≡
    public :: process_libraries_6

<Process libraries: tests>+≡
    subroutine process_libraries_6 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(process_library_t) :: lib
        type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry
        class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: core_def
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: name_list
        type(process_constants_t) :: data
        class(prc_core_driver_t), allocatable :: proc_driver
        integer :: i
        integer(c_int) :: n

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: process_libraries_6"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: build and load a process library"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*           with an external (pseudo) matrix element"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*           Check single-call linking"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process library with one entry"
        write (u, "(A)")
        call lib%init (var_str ("proclibs6"))
        call os_data_init (os_data)

        allocate (prcdef_6_t :: core_def)
        select type (core_def)
        type is (prcdef_6_t)
            call core_def%init ()
        end select

        allocate (entry)
        call entry%init (var_str ("proclibs6_a"), &
            model_name = var_str ("Test_model"), &
            n_in = 1, n_components = 1)
        call entry%import_component (1, n_out = 2, &
            prt_in = new_prt_spec ([var_str ("a")]), &
            prt_out = new_prt_spec ([var_str ("b"), var_str ("c")]), &
            method = var_str ("test"), &
            variant = core_def)
        call lib%append (entry)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Configure library"
        write (u, "(A)")
        call lib%configure (os_data)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Write makefile"
        write (u, "(A)")
        call lib%write_makefile (os_data, force = .true.)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Write driver source code"
        write (u, "(A)")
        call lib%write_driver (force = .true.)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write process source code, compile, link, load"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%load (os_data)

call lib%write (u, libpath = .false.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Probe library API:"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)")  "name                = '", &
    char (lib%get_name ()), "' "
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "is active                = ", &
    lib%is_active ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_processes                = ", &
    lib%get_n_processes ()
write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no")  "processes                ="
call lib%get_process_id_list (name_list)
do i = 1, size (name_list)
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no")  char (name_list(i))
end do
write (u, *)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "proclibs6_a is process        = ", &
    lib%contains (var_str ("proclibs6_a"))
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "proclibs6_a has index        = ", &
    lib%get_entry_index (var_str ("proclibs6_a"))
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "foobar is process            = ", &
    lib%contains (var_str ("foobar"))
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "foobar has index            = ", &
    lib%get_entry_index (var_str ("foobar"))
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_in(proclibs6_a)            = ", &
    lib%get_n_in (var_str ("proclibs6_a"))
write (u, "(1x,A,A)")  "model_name(proclibs6_a)    = ", &
    char (lib%get_model_name (var_str ("proclibs6_a")))
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_components(proclibs6_a) = ", &
    lib%get_n_components (var_str ("proclibs6_a"))
write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no")  "components(proclibs6_a) ="
call lib%get_component_list (var_str ("proclibs6_a"), name_list)
do i = 1, size (name_list)
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no")  char (name_list(i))
end do
write (u, *)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Constants of proclibs6_a.i1:"
write (u, "(A)")

call lib%connect_process (var_str ("proclibs6_a"), 1, data, proc_driver)

write (u, "(1x,A,A)")  "component ID        = ", char (data%id)
write (u, "(1x,A,A)")  "model name          = ", char (data%model_name)
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)")  "md5sum              = '", data%md5sum, "'"
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "openmp supported = ", data%openmp_supported

```



```

write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_in = ", data%n_in
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_out = ", data%n_out
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_flv = ", data%n_flv
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_hel = ", data%n_hel
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_col = ", data%n_col
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_cin = ", data%n_cin
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_cf = ", data%n_cf
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "flv state =", data%flv_state
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "hel state =", data%hel_state
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "col state =", data%col_state
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,L1))") "ghost flag =", data%ghost_flag
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,F5.3))") "color factors =", data%color_factors
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "cf index =", data%cf_index

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Call feature of proclibs6_a:"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (proc_driver)
type is (prctest_6_t)
  call proc_driver%proc1 (n)
  write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "proc1 = ", n
end select

call lib%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: process_libraries_6"
end subroutine process_libraries_6

```

## MD5 sums

Check MD5 sum calculation.

```

<Process libraries: execute tests>+≡
  call test (process_libraries_7, "process_libraries_7", &
    "process definition list", &
    u, results)

<Process libraries: test declarations>+≡
  public :: process_libraries_7

<Process libraries: tests>+≡
  subroutine process_libraries_7 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(prc_template_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: process_core_templates
    type(process_def_entry_t), target :: entry
    class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: test_def
    class(prc_core_def_t), pointer :: def

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: process_libraries_7"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: Construct a process definition list &
      &and check MD5 sums"
    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Construct a process definition list"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "*"   Process: two components"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (process_core_templates (1))
allocate (prcdef_2_t :: process_core_templates(1)%core_def)

call entry%init (var_str ("first"), model_name = var_str ("Test"), &
    n_in = 1, n_components = 2)
allocate (prcdef_2_t :: test_def)
select type (test_def)
type is (prcdef_2_t); test_def%data = 31
end select
call entry%import_component (1, n_out = 3, &
    prt_in  = new_prt_spec ([var_str ("a")]), &
    prt_out = new_prt_spec ([var_str ("b"), var_str ("c"), &
        var_str ("e")]), &
    method  = var_str ("test"), &
    variant = test_def)
allocate (prcdef_2_t :: test_def)
select type (test_def)
type is (prcdef_2_t); test_def%data = 42
end select
call entry%import_component (2, n_out = 2, &
    prt_in  = new_prt_spec ([var_str ("a")]), &
    prt_out = new_prt_spec ([var_str ("b"), var_str ("c")]), &
    method  = var_str ("test"), &
    variant = test_def)
call entry%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*" Compute MD5 sums"
write (u, "(A)")

call entry%compute_md5sum ()
call entry%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*" Recalculate MD5 sums (should be identical)"
write (u, "(A)")

call entry%compute_md5sum ()
call entry%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*" Modify a component and recalculate MD5 sums"
write (u, "(A)")

def => entry%get_core_def_ptr (2)
select type (def)
type is (prcdef_2_t)
    def%data = 54
end select
call entry%compute_md5sum ()
call entry%write (u)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Modify the model and recalculate MD5 sums"
write (u, "(A)")

call entry%set_model_name (var_str ("foo"))
call entry%compute_md5sum ()
call entry%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: process_libraries_7"
end subroutine process_libraries_7

```

Here is the actual test:

```

<Process libraries: execute tests>+≡
  call test (process_libraries_8, "process_libraries_8", &
    "library status checks", &
    u, results)

<Process libraries: test declarations>+≡
  public :: process_libraries_8

<Process libraries: tests>+≡
  subroutine process_libraries_8 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(process_library_t) :: lib
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry
    class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: core_def
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: process_libraries_8"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: build and load a process library"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*           with an external (pseudo) matrix element"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*           Check status updates"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process library with one entry"
    write (u, "(A)")
    call lib%init (var_str ("proclibs8"))
    call os_data_init (os_data)

    allocate (prcdef_6_t :: core_def)
    select type (core_def)
    type is (prcdef_6_t)
      call core_def%init ()
    end select

    allocate (entry)
    call entry%init (var_str ("proclibs8_a"), &
      model_name = var_str ("Test_model"), &
      n_in = 1, n_components = 1)
    call entry%import_component (1, n_out = 2, &
      prt_in = new_prt_spec ([var_str ("a")]), &
      prt_out = new_prt_spec ([var_str ("b"), var_str ("c")]), &
      method = var_str ("test"), &

```



```

        variant = core_def)
call lib%append (entry)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Configure library"
write (u, "(A)")

call lib%configure (os_data)
call lib%compute_md5sum ()

call lib%test_transfer_md5sum (1, 1, 1)

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "library loaded = ", lib%is_loaded ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "lib status   = ", lib%get_status ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "proc1 status = ", lib%get_status (1)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write makefile"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%write_makefile (os_data, force = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Update status"
write (u, "(A)")

call lib%update_status (os_data)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "library loaded = ", lib%is_loaded ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "lib status   = ", lib%get_status ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "proc1 status = ", lib%get_status (1)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write driver source code"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%write_driver (force = .false.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write process source code"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%make_source (os_data)

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "library loaded = ", lib%is_loaded ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "lib status   = ", lib%get_status ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "proc1 status = ", lib%get_status (1)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile and load"
write (u, "(A)")

call lib%load (os_data)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "library loaded = ", lib%is_loaded ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "lib status   = ", lib%get_status ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "proc1 status = ", lib%get_status (1)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Append process and reconfigure"
write (u, "(A)")

```



```

allocate (prcdef_6_t :: core_def)
select type (core_def)
type is (prcdef_6_t)
    call core_def%init ()
end select

allocate (entry)
call entry%init (var_str ("proclibs8_b"), &
    model_name = var_str ("Test_model"), &
    n_in = 1, n_components = 1)
call entry%import_component (1, n_out = 2, &
    prt_in = new_prt_spec ([var_str ("a")]), &
    prt_out = new_prt_spec ([var_str ("b"), var_str ("d")]), &
    method = var_str ("test"), &
    variant = core_def)
call lib%append (entry)

call lib%configure (os_data)
call lib%compute_md5sum ()
call lib%test_transfer_md5sum (2, 2, 1)
call lib%write_makefile (os_data, force = .false.)
call lib%write_driver (force = .false.)

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)" "library loaded = ", lib%is_loaded ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)" "lib status = ", lib%get_status ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)" "proc1 status = ", lib%get_status (1)
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)" "proc2 status = ", lib%get_status (2)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)"  "* Update status"
write (u, "(A)")

call lib%update_status (os_data)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)" "library loaded = ", lib%is_loaded ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)" "lib status = ", lib%get_status ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)" "proc1 status = ", lib%get_status (1)
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)" "proc2 status = ", lib%get_status (2)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)"  "* Write source code"
write (u, "(A)")

call lib%make_source (os_data)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)" "library loaded = ", lib%is_loaded ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)" "lib status = ", lib%get_status ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)" "proc1 status = ", lib%get_status (1)
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)" "proc2 status = ", lib%get_status (2)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)"  "* Reset status"
write (u, "(A)")

call lib%set_status (STAT_CONFIGURED, entries=.true.)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)" "library loaded = ", lib%is_loaded ()

```



```

write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "lib status   = ", lib%get_status ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "proc1 status = ", lib%get_status (1)
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "proc2 status = ", lib%get_status (2)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Update status"
write (u, "(A)")

call lib%update_status (os_data)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "library loaded = ", lib%is_loaded ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "lib status   = ", lib%get_status ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "proc1 status = ", lib%get_status (1)
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "proc2 status = ", lib%get_status (2)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Partial cleanup"
write (u, "(A)")

call lib%clean (os_data, distclean = .false.)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "library loaded = ", lib%is_loaded ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "lib status   = ", lib%get_status ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "proc1 status = ", lib%get_status (1)
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "proc2 status = ", lib%get_status (2)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Update status"
write (u, "(A)")

call lib%update_status (os_data)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "library loaded = ", lib%is_loaded ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "lib status   = ", lib%get_status ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "proc1 status = ", lib%get_status (1)
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "proc2 status = ", lib%get_status (2)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Complete cleanup"

call lib%clean (os_data, distclean = .true.)
call lib%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: process_libraries_8"
end subroutine process_libraries_8

```

## 13.5 Process Library Stacks

For storing and handling multiple libraries, we define process library stacks. These are ordinary stacks where new entries are pushed onto the top.

```

⟨prclib_stacks.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

```



```

module prclib_stacks

  <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use format_utils, only: write_separator
    use process_libraries

  <Standard module head>

  <Prclib stacks: public>

  <Prclib stacks: types>

  contains

  <Prclib stacks: procedures>

end module prclib_stacks

```

### 13.5.1 The stack entry type

A stack entry is a process library object, augmented by a pointer to the next entry. We do not need specific methods, all relevant methods are inherited.

On higher level, process libraries should be prepared as process entry objects.

```

<Prclib stacks: public>≡
  public :: prclib_entry_t

<Prclib stacks: types>≡
  type, extends (process_library_t) :: prclib_entry_t
    type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: next => null ()
  end type prclib_entry_t

```

### 13.5.2 The prclib stack type

For easy conversion and lookup it is useful to store the filling number in the object. The content is stored as a linked list.

```

<Prclib stacks: public>+≡
  public :: prclib_stack_t

<Prclib stacks: types>+≡
  type :: prclib_stack_t
    integer :: n = 0
    type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: first => null ()
  contains
    <Prclib stacks: prclib stack: TBP>
  end type prclib_stack_t

```

Finalizer. Iteratively deallocate the stack entries. The resulting empty stack can be immediately recycled, if necessary.

```

<Prclib stacks: prclib stack: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => prclib_stack_final

```



```

<Prclib stacks: procedures>+=
  subroutine prclib_stack_final (object)
    class(prclib_stack_t), intent(inout) :: object
    type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib
    do while (associated (object%first))
      lib => object%first
      object%first => lib%next
      call lib%final ()
      deallocate (lib)
    end do
    object%n = 0
  end subroutine prclib_stack_final

```

Output. The entries on the stack will be ordered LIFO, i.e., backwards.

```

<Prclib stacks: prclib stack: TBP>+=
  procedure :: write => prclib_stack_write

<Prclib stacks: procedures>+=
  subroutine prclib_stack_write (object, unit, libpath)
    class(prclib_stack_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: libpath
    type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    call write_separator (u, 2)
    select case (object%n)
    case (0)
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "Process library stack: [empty]"
    case default
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "Process library stack:"
      lib => object%first
      do while (associated (lib))
        call write_separator (u)
        call lib%write (u, libpath)
        lib => lib%next
      end do
    end select
    call write_separator (u, 2)
  end subroutine prclib_stack_write

```

### 13.5.3 Operating on Stacks

We take a library entry pointer and push it onto the stack. The previous pointer is nullified. Subsequently, the library entry is ‘owned’ by the stack and will be finalized when the stack is deleted.

```

<Prclib stacks: prclib stack: TBP>+=
  procedure :: push => prclib_stack_push

<Prclib stacks: procedures>+=
  subroutine prclib_stack_push (stack, lib)
    class(prclib_stack_t), intent(inout) :: stack

```



```

    type(prclib_entry_t), intent(inout), pointer :: lib
    lib%next => stack%first
    stack%first => lib
    lib => null ()
    stack%n = stack%n + 1
end subroutine prclib_stack_push

```

### 13.5.4 Accessing Contents

Return a pointer to the topmost stack element. The result type is just the bare `process_library_t`. There is no `target` attribute required since the stack elements are allocated via pointers.

```

<Prclib stacks: prclib stack: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_first_ptr => prclib_stack_get_first_ptr

<Prclib stacks: procedures>+≡
    function prclib_stack_get_first_ptr (stack) result (ptr)
        class(prclib_stack_t), intent(in) :: stack
        type(process_library_t), pointer :: ptr
        if (associated (stack%first)) then
            ptr => stack%first%process_library_t
        else
            ptr => null ()
        end if
    end function prclib_stack_get_first_ptr

```

Return a complete list of the libraries (names) in the stack. The list is in the order in which the elements got pushed onto the stack, so the 'first' entry is listed last.

```

<Prclib stacks: prclib stack: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_names => prclib_stack_get_names

<Prclib stacks: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prclib_stack_get_names (stack, libname)
        class(prclib_stack_t), intent(in) :: stack
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: libname
        type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib
        integer :: i
        allocate (libname (stack%n))
        i = stack%n
        lib => stack%first
        do while (associated (lib))
            libname(i) = lib%get_name ()
            i = i - 1
            lib => lib%next
        end do
    end subroutine prclib_stack_get_names

```

Return a pointer to the library with given name.

```

<Prclib stacks: prclib stack: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_library_ptr => prclib_stack_get_library_ptr

```



```

<Prclib stacks: procedures>+≡
  function prclib_stack_get_library_ptr (stack, libname) result (ptr)
    class(prclib_stack_t), intent(in) :: stack
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: libname
    type(process_library_t), pointer :: ptr
    type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: current
    current => stack%first
    do while (associated (current))
      if (current%get_name () == libname) then
        ptr => current%process_library_t
        return
      end if
      current => current%next
    end do
    ptr => null ()
  end function prclib_stack_get_library_ptr

```

### 13.5.5 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<prclib_stacks_ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module prclib_stacks_ut
    use unit_tests
    use prclib_stacks_util

    <Standard module head>

    <Prclib stacks: public test>

    contains

    <Prclib stacks: test driver>

  end module prclib_stacks_ut

<prclib_stacks_util.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module prclib_stacks_util

    <Use strings>

    use prclib_stacks

    <Standard module head>

    <Prclib stacks: test declarations>

    contains

    <Prclib stacks: tests>

```



```

    end module prclib_stacks_util
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<Prclib_stacks: public test>≡
    public :: prclib_stacks_test
<Prclib_stacks: test driver>≡
    subroutine prclib_stacks_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Prclib_stacks: execute tests>
    end subroutine prclib_stacks_test

```

### Write an empty process library stack

The most trivial test is to write an uninitialized process library stack.

```

<Prclib_stacks: execute tests>≡
    call test (prclib_stacks_1, "prclib_stacks_1", &
        "write an empty process library stack", &
        u, results)
<Prclib_stacks: test declarations>≡
    public :: prclib_stacks_1
<Prclib_stacks: tests>≡
    subroutine prclib_stacks_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(prclib_stack_t) :: stack

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: prclib_stacks_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: display an empty process library stack"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call stack%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: prclib_stacks_1"

    end subroutine prclib_stacks_1

```

### Fill a process library stack

Fill a process library stack with two (identical) processes.

```

<Prclib_stacks: execute tests>+≡
    call test (prclib_stacks_2, "prclib_stacks_2", &
        "fill a process library stack", &
        u, results)
<Prclib_stacks: test declarations>+≡
    public :: prclib_stacks_2

```



```

<Prclib stacks: tests>+≡
subroutine prclib_stacks_2 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(prclib_stack_t) :: stack
  type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: prclib_stacks_2"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: fill a process library stack"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize two (empty) libraries &
    &and push them on the stack"
  write (u, "(A)")

  allocate (lib)
  call lib%init (var_str ("lib1"))
  call stack%push (lib)

  allocate (lib)
  call lib%init (var_str ("lib2"))
  call stack%push (lib)

  call stack%write (u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

  call stack%final ()

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: prclib_stacks_2"

end subroutine prclib_stacks_2

```

## 13.6 Trivial matrix element for tests

For the purpose of testing the workflow, we implement here two matrix elements with the simplest possible structure.

This matrix element generator can only generate a single scattering process and a single decay process. The scattering process is a quartic interaction of a massless, neutral and colorless scalar  $s$  with unit coupling results in a trivial  $2 \rightarrow 2$  scattering process. The matrix element is implemented internally, so we do not need the machinery of external process libraries. The decay process is a decay of  $s$  into a pair of colored fermions  $f$ .

```

<prc_test.f90>≡
<File header>

module prc_test

  use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!

```



```

<Use kinds>
<Use strings>
  use os_interface
  use process_constants
  use prclib_interfaces
  use prc_core_def
  use particle_specifiers, only: new_prt_spec
  use process_libraries

<Standard module head>

<Test ME: public>

<Test ME: types>

contains

<Test ME: procedures>

end module prc_test

```

### 13.6.1 Process definition

For the process definition we implement an extension of the `prc_core_def_t` abstract type.

```

<Test ME: public>≡
  public :: prc_test_def_t

<Test ME: types>≡
  type, extends (prc_core_def_t) :: prc_test_def_t
    type(string_t) :: model_name
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_out
  contains
    <Test ME: test me def: TBP>
  end type prc_test_def_t

<Test ME: test me def: TBP>≡
  procedure, nopass :: type_string => prc_test_def_type_string

<Test ME: procedures>≡
  function prc_test_def_type_string () result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    string = "test_me"
  end function prc_test_def_type_string

```

There is no 'feature' here since there is no external code.

```

<Test ME: test me def: TBP>+≡
  procedure, nopass :: get_features => prc_test_def_get_features

<Test ME: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_test_def_get_features (features)
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: features
    allocate (features (0))

```



```
end subroutine prc_test_def_get_features
```

Initialization: set some data (not really useful).

```
<Test ME: test me def: TBP>+≡
```

```
procedure :: init => prc_test_def_init
```

```
<Test ME: procedures>+≡
```

```
subroutine prc_test_def_init (object, model_name, prt_in, prt_out)
  class(prc_test_def_t), intent(out) :: object
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: model_name
  type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_in
  type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_out
  object%model_name = model_name
  allocate (object%prt_in (size (prt_in)))
  object%prt_in = prt_in
  allocate (object%prt_out (size (prt_out)))
  object%prt_out = prt_out
end subroutine prc_test_def_init
```

Write/read process- and method-specific data. (No-op)

```
<Test ME: test me def: TBP>+≡
```

```
procedure :: write => prc_test_def_write
```

```
<Test ME: procedures>+≡
```

```
subroutine prc_test_def_write (object, unit)
  class(prc_test_def_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
end subroutine prc_test_def_write
```

```
<Test ME: test me def: TBP>+≡
```

```
procedure :: read => prc_test_def_read
```

```
<Test ME: procedures>+≡
```

```
subroutine prc_test_def_read (object, unit)
  class(prc_test_def_t), intent(out) :: object
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
end subroutine prc_test_def_read
```

Allocate the driver for test ME matrix elements. We get the actual component ID (basename), and we can transfer all process-specific data from the process definition.

```
<Test ME: test me def: TBP>+≡
```

```
procedure :: allocate_driver => prc_test_def_allocate_driver
```

```
<Test ME: procedures>+≡
```

```
subroutine prc_test_def_allocate_driver (object, driver, basename)
  class(prc_test_def_t), intent(in) :: object
  class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(out), allocatable :: driver
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
  allocate (prc_test_t :: driver)
  select type (driver)
  type is (prc_test_t)
    driver%id = basename
```



```

        driver%model_name = object%model_name
        select case (size (object%prt_in))
        case (1); driver%scattering = .false.
        case (2); driver%scattering = .true.
        end select
    end select
end subroutine prc_test_def_allocate_driver

```

Nothing to connect. This subroutine will not be called.

```

<Test ME: test me def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: connect => prc_test_def_connect

<Test ME: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_test_def_connect (def, lib_driver, i, proc_driver)
        class(prc_test_def_t), intent(in) :: def
        class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: lib_driver
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(inout) :: proc_driver
    end subroutine prc_test_def_connect

```

### 13.6.2 Driver

```

<Test ME: public>+≡
    public :: prc_test_t

<Test ME: types>+≡
    type, extends (process_driver_internal_t) :: prc_test_t
        type(string_t) :: id
        type(string_t) :: model_name
        logical :: scattering = .true.
    contains
        <Test ME: test me driver: TBP>
    end type prc_test_t

```

In contrast to generic matrix-element implementations, we can hard-wire the amplitude method as a type-bound procedure.

```

<Test ME: test me driver: TBP>≡
    procedure, nopass :: get_amplitude => prc_test_get_amplitude

<Test ME: procedures>+≡
    function prc_test_get_amplitude (p) result (amp)
        complex(default) :: amp
        real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: p
        amp = 1
    end function prc_test_get_amplitude

```

The reported type is the same as for the `prc_test_def_t` type.

```

<Test ME: test me driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: type_name => prc_test_type_name

```



```

<Test ME: procedures>+≡
function prc_test_type_name () result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    string = "test_me"
end function prc_test_type_name

```

Fill process constants.

```

<Test ME: test me driver: TBP>+≡
procedure :: fill_constants => prc_test_fill_constants

<Test ME: procedures>+≡
subroutine prc_test_fill_constants (driver, data)
    class(prc_test_t), intent(in) :: driver
    type(process_constants_t), intent(out) :: data
    data%id = driver%id
    data%model_name = driver%model_name
    if (driver%scattering) then
        data%n_in = 2
        data%n_out = 2
        data%n_flv = 1
        data%n_hel = 1
        data%n_col = 1
        data%n_cin = 2
        data%n_cf = 1
        allocate (data%flv_state (4, 1))
        data%flv_state = 25
        allocate (data%hel_state (4, 1))
        data%hel_state = 0
        allocate (data%col_state (2, 4, 1))
        data%col_state = 0
        allocate (data%ghost_flag (4, 1))
        data%ghost_flag = .false.
        allocate (data%color_factors (1))
        data%color_factors = 1
        allocate (data%cf_index (2, 1))
        data%cf_index = 1
    else
        data%n_in = 1
        data%n_out = 2
        data%n_flv = 1
        data%n_hel = 2
        data%n_col = 1
        data%n_cin = 2
        data%n_cf = 1
        allocate (data%flv_state (3, 1))
        data%flv_state(:,1) = [25, 6, -6]
        allocate (data%hel_state (3, 2))
        data%hel_state(:,1) = [0, 1, -1]
        data%hel_state(:,2) = [0, -1, 1]
        allocate (data%col_state (2, 3, 1))
        data%col_state = reshape ([0,0, 1,0, 0,-1], [2,3,1])
        allocate (data%ghost_flag (3, 1))
        data%ghost_flag = .false.
        allocate (data%color_factors (1))
    end if
end subroutine prc_test_fill_constants

```



```

        data%color_factors = 3
        allocate (data%cf_index (2, 1))
        data%cf_index = 1
    end if
end subroutine prc_test_fill_constants

```

### 13.6.3 Shortcut

Since this module is there for testing purposes, we set up a subroutine that does all the work at once: create a library with the two processes (scattering and decay), configure and load, and set up the driver.

```

<Test ME: public>+≡
    public :: prc_test_create_library
<Test ME: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_test_create_library &
        (libname, lib, scattering, decay, procname1, procname2)
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: libname
        type(process_library_t), intent(out) :: lib
        logical, intent(in), optional :: scattering, decay
        type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: procname1, procname2
        type(string_t) :: model_name, procname
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in, prt_out
        class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: def
        type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        logical :: sca, dec
        sca = .true.;   if (present (scattering)) sca = scattering
        dec = .false.;  if (present (decay))      dec = decay

        call os_data_init (os_data)
        call lib%init (libname)
        model_name = "Test"

        if (sca) then
            if (present (procname1)) then
                procname = procname1
            else
                procname = libname
            end if
            allocate (prt_in (2), prt_out (2))
            prt_in  = [var_str ("s"), var_str ("s")]
            prt_out = [var_str ("s"), var_str ("s")]
            allocate (prc_test_def_t :: def)
            select type (def)
            type is (prc_test_def_t)
                call def%init (model_name, prt_in, prt_out)
            end select
            allocate (entry)
            call entry%init (procname, model_name = model_name, &
                n_in = 2, n_components = 1)
            call entry%import_component (1, n_out = size (prt_out), &
                prt_in  = new_prt_spec (prt_in), &

```



```

        prt_out = new_prt_spec (prt_out), &
        method = var_str ("test_me"), &
        variant = def)
    call lib%append (entry)
end if

if (dec) then
    if (present (procname2)) then
        procname = procname2
    else
        procname = libname
    end if
    if (allocated (prt_in)) deallocate (prt_in, prt_out)
    allocate (prt_in (1), prt_out (2))
    prt_in = [var_str ("s")]
    prt_out = [var_str ("f"), var_str ("fbar")]
    allocate (prc_test_def_t :: def)
    select type (def)
    type is (prc_test_def_t)
        call def%init (model_name, prt_in, prt_out)
    end select
    allocate (entry)
    call entry%init (procname, model_name = model_name, &
        n_in = 1, n_components = 1)
    call entry%import_component (1, n_out = size (prt_out), &
        prt_in = new_prt_spec (prt_in), &
        prt_out = new_prt_spec (prt_out), &
        method = var_str ("test_decay"), &
        variant = def)
    call lib%append (entry)
end if

call lib%configure (os_data)
call lib%load (os_data)
end subroutine prc_test_create_library

```

### 13.6.4 Unit Test

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

`<prc_test.ut.f90>`≡

*<File header>*

```

module prc_test_ut
    use unit_tests
    use prc_test_uti

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<Test ME: public test>*

contains



```

    <Test ME: test driver>

    end module prc_test_ut
    <prc_test.uti.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module prc_test_uti

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
        use os_interface
        use particle_specifiers, only: new_prt_spec
        use process_constants
        use prc_core_def
        use process_libraries

        use prc_test

    <Standard module head>

    <Test ME: test declarations>

    contains

    <Test ME: tests>

    end module prc_test_uti
    API: driver for the unit tests below.
    <Test ME: public test>≡
        public :: prc_test_test
    <Test ME: test driver>≡
        subroutine prc_test_test (u, results)
            integer, intent(in) :: u
            type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
            <Test ME: execute tests>
        end subroutine prc_test_test

```

### Generate and load the scattering process

The process is  $ss \rightarrow ss$ , where  $s$  is a trivial scalar particle, for vanishing mass and unit coupling. We initialize the process, build the library, and compute the particular matrix element for momenta of unit energy and right-angle scattering. (The scattering is independent of angle.) The matrix element is equal to unity.

```

    <Test ME: execute tests>≡
        call test (prc_test_1, "prc_test_1", &
            "build and load trivial process", &
            u, results)
    <Test ME: test declarations>≡
        public :: prc_test_1

```



*<Test ME: tests>*≡

```

subroutine prc_test_1 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(os_data_t) :: os_data
  type(process_library_t) :: lib
  class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: def
  type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry
  type(string_t) :: model_name
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in, prt_out
  type(process_constants_t) :: data
  class(prc_core_driver_t), allocatable :: driver
  real(default), dimension(0:3,4) :: p
  integer :: i

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: prc_test_1"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: create a trivial process"
  write (u, "(A)")  "*           build a library and &
    &access the matrix element"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process library with one entry"
  write (u, "(A)")
  call os_data_init (os_data)
  call lib%init (var_str ("prc_test1"))

  model_name = "Test"
  allocate (prt_in (2), prt_out (2))
  prt_in  = [var_str ("s"), var_str ("s")]
  prt_out = [var_str ("s"), var_str ("s")]

  allocate (prc_test_def_t :: def)
  select type (def)
  type is (prc_test_def_t)
    call def%init (model_name, prt_in, prt_out)
  end select
  allocate (entry)
  call entry%init (var_str ("prc_test1_a"), model_name = model_name, &
    n_in = 2, n_components = 1)
  call entry%import_component (1, n_out = size (prt_out), &
    prt_in  = new_prt_spec (prt_in), &
    prt_out = new_prt_spec (prt_out), &
    method  = var_str ("test_me"), &
    variant = def)
  call lib%append (entry)

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Configure library"
  write (u, "(A)")
  call lib%configure (os_data)

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Load library"
  write (u, "(A)")
  call lib%load (os_data)

  call lib%write (u)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Probe library API:"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "is active          = ", &
                        lib%is_active ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_processes        = ", &
                        lib%get_n_processes ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Constants of prc_test1_a_i1:"
write (u, "(A)")

call lib%connect_process (var_str ("prc_test1_a"), 1, data, driver)

write (u, "(1x,A,A)")  "component ID      = ", char (data%id)
write (u, "(1x,A,A)")  "model name        = ", char (data%model_name)
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)")  "md5sum           = '", data%md5sum, "'"
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "openmp supported = ", data%openmp_supported
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_in = ", data%n_in
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_out = ", data%n_out
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_flv = ", data%n_flv
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_hel = ", data%n_hel
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_col = ", data%n_col
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_cin = ", data%n_cin
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_cf = ", data%n_cf
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))")  "flv state =", data%flv_state
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I2))")  "hel state =", data%hel_state(:,1)
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))")  "col state =", data%col_state
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,L1))")  "ghost flag =", data%ghost_flag
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,F5.3))")  "color factors =", data%color_factors
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))")  "cf index =", data%cf_index

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics:"
write (u, "(A)")

p = reshape ([ &
             1.0_default, 0.0_default, 0.0_default, 1.0_default, &
             1.0_default, 0.0_default, 0.0_default,-1.0_default, &
             1.0_default, 1.0_default, 0.0_default, 0.0_default, &
             1.0_default,-1.0_default, 0.0_default, 0.0_default &
             ], [4,4])
do i = 1, 4
    write (u, "(2x,A,I0,A,4(1x,F7.4))")  "p", i, " =", p(:,i)
end do

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute matrix element:"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (driver)
type is (prc_test_t)

```



```

        write (u, "(1x,A,1x,E11.4)") "|amp| =", abs (driver%get_amplitude (p))
    end select

    call lib%final ()

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: prc_test_1"

end subroutine prc_test_1

```

## Shortcut

This is identical to the previous test, but we create the library be a single command. This is handy for other modules which use the test process.

```

<Test ME: execute tests>+≡
    call test (prc_test_2, "prc_test_2", &
        "build and load trivial process using shortcut", &
        u, results)

<Test ME: test declarations>+≡
    public :: prc_test_2

<Test ME: tests>+≡
    subroutine prc_test_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(process_library_t) :: lib
        class(prc_core_driver_t), allocatable :: driver
        type(process_constants_t) :: data
        real(default), dimension(0:3,4) :: p

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: prc_test_2"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: create a trivial process"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* build a library and &
            &access the matrix element"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and load a process library with one entry"

        call prc_test_create_library (var_str ("prc_test2"), lib)
        call lib%connect_process (var_str ("prc_test2"), 1, data, driver)

        p = reshape ([ &
            1.0_default, 0.0_default, 0.0_default, 1.0_default, &
            1.0_default, 0.0_default, 0.0_default,-1.0_default, &
            1.0_default, 1.0_default, 0.0_default, 0.0_default, &
            1.0_default,-1.0_default, 0.0_default, 0.0_default &
            ], [4,4])

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute matrix element:"
        write (u, "(A)")

        select type (driver)

```



```

type is (prc_test_t)
  write (u, "(1x,A,1x,E11.4)") "|amp| =", abs (driver%get_amplitude (p))
end select

call lib%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: prc_test_2"

end subroutine prc_test_2

```

### Generate and load the decay process

The process is  $s \rightarrow f\bar{f}$ , where  $s$  is a trivial scalar particle and  $f$  is a colored fermion. We initialize the process, build the library, and compute the particular matrix element for a fixed momentum configuration. (The decay is independent of angle.) The matrix element is equal to unity.

```

<Test ME: execute tests>+≡
  call test (prc_test_3, "prc_test_3", &
    "build and load trivial decay", &
    u, results)

<Test ME: test declarations>+≡
  public :: prc_test_3

<Test ME: tests>+≡
  subroutine prc_test_3 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(process_library_t) :: lib
    class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: def
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry
    type(string_t) :: model_name
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in, prt_out
    type(process_constants_t) :: data
    class(prc_core_driver_t), allocatable :: driver
    real(default), dimension(0:3,3) :: p
    integer :: i

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: prc_test_3"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: create a trivial decay process"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* build a library and &
      &access the matrix element"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process library with one entry"
    write (u, "(A)")
    call os_data_init (os_data)
    call lib%init (var_str ("prc_test3"))

    model_name = "Test"
    allocate (prt_in (1), prt_out (2))
    prt_in = [var_str ("s")]

```



```

prt_out = [var_str ("f"), var_str ("F")]

allocate (prc_test_def_t :: def)
select type (def)
type is (prc_test_def_t)
    call def%init (model_name, prt_in, prt_out)
end select
allocate (entry)
call entry%init (var_str ("prc_test3_a"), model_name = model_name, &
    n_in = 1, n_components = 1)
call entry%import_component (1, n_out = size (prt_out), &
    prt_in = new_prt_spec (prt_in), &
    prt_out = new_prt_spec (prt_out), &
    method = var_str ("test_me"), &
    variant = def)
call lib%append (entry)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Configure library"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%configure (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Load library"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%load (os_data)

call lib%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Probe library API:"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "is active" = ", &
    lib%is_active ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_processes" = ", &
    lib%get_n_processes ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Constants of prc_test3_a_i1:"
write (u, "(A)")

call lib%connect_process (var_str ("prc_test3_a"), 1, data, driver)

write (u, "(1x,A,A)")  "component ID" = ", char (data%id)
write (u, "(1x,A,A)")  "model name" = ", char (data%model_name)
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)")  "md5sum" = "'", data%md5sum, "'"
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "openmp supported = ", data%openmp_supported
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_in = ", data%n_in
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_out = ", data%n_out
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_flv = ", data%n_flv
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_hel = ", data%n_hel
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_col = ", data%n_col
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_cin = ", data%n_cin
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_cf = ", data%n_cf
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))")  "flv state =", data%flv_state

```



```

write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I2))") "hel state =", data%hel_state(:,1)
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I2))") "hel state =", data%hel_state(:,2)
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "col state =", data%col_state
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,L1))") "ghost flag =", data%ghost_flag
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,F5.3))") "color factors =", data%color_factors
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "cf index =", data%cf_index

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics:"
write (u, "(A)")

p = reshape ([ &
    125._default, 0.0_default, 0.0_default, 0.0_default, &
    62.5_default, 0.0_default, 0.0_default, 62.5_default, &
    62.5_default, 0.0_default, 0.0_default,-62.5_default &
    ], [4,3])
do i = 1, 3
    write (u, "(2x,A,I0,A,4(1x,F8.4))") "p", i, " =", p(:,i)
end do

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute matrix element:"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (driver)
type is (prc_test_t)
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x,E11.4)") "|amp| =", abs (driver%get_amplitude (p))
end select

call lib%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: prc_test_3"

end subroutine prc_test_3

```

## Shortcut

This is identical to the previous test, but we create the library be a single command. This is handy for other modules which use the test process.

```

<Test ME: execute tests>+≡
    call test (prc_test_4, "prc_test_4", &
        "build and load trivial decay using shortcut", &
        u, results)

<Test ME: test declarations>+≡
    public :: prc_test_4

<Test ME: tests>+≡
    subroutine prc_test_4 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(process_library_t) :: lib
        class(prc_core_driver_t), allocatable :: driver

```



```

type(process_constants_t) :: data
real(default), dimension(0:3,3) :: p

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: prc_test_4"
write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: create a trivial decay process"
write (u, "(A)")  "*           build a library and &
                    &access the matrix element"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and load a process library with one entry"

call prc_test_create_library (var_str ("prc_test4"), lib, &
                             scattering=.false., decay=.true.)
call lib%connect_process (var_str ("prc_test4"), 1, data, driver)

p = reshape ([ &
              125._default, 0.0_default, 0.0_default, 0.0_default, &
              62.5_default, 0.0_default, 0.0_default, 62.5_default, &
              62.5_default, 0.0_default, 0.0_default, -62.5_default &
              ], [4,3])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute matrix element:"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (driver)
type is (prc_test_t)
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x,E11.4)") "|amp| =", abs (driver%get_amplitude (p))
end select

call lib%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: prc_test_4"

end subroutine prc_test_4

```



## Chapter 14

# Particles

This chapter collects modules that implement particle objects, for use in event records.

While within interactions, all correlations are manifest, a particle array is derived by selecting a particular quantum number set. This involves tracing over all other particles, as far as polarization is concerned. Thus, a particle has definite flavor, color, and a single-particle density matrix for polarization.

**polarizations** The polarization object is based on a `state_matrix_t` object. It describes the spin density matrix of a particle.

**particles** Particle objects and particle lists, as the base of event records.



## 14.1 Polarization

Particle polarization is determined by a particular quantum state which has just helicity information. For defining polarizations, we adopt the phase convention for a spin-1/2 particle that

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) \quad (14.1)$$

with the polarization axis  $\vec{\alpha}$ . Using this, we define

1. Trivial polarization:  $\vec{\alpha} = 0$ . [This is unpolarized, but distinct from the particular undefined polarization matrix which has the same meaning.]
2. Circular polarization:  $\vec{\alpha}$  points in  $\pm z$  direction.
3. Transversal polarization:  $\vec{\alpha}$  points orthogonal to the  $z$  direction, with a phase  $\phi$  that is 0 for the  $x$  axis, and  $\pi/2 = 90^\circ$  for the  $y$  axis. For antiparticles, the phase switches sign, corresponding to complex conjugation.
4. Axis polarization, where we explicitly give  $\vec{\alpha}$ .

For higher spin, we retain this definition, but apply it to the two components with maximum and minimum weight. For massless particles, this is sufficient. For massive particles, we add the possibilities:

5. Longitudinal polarization: Only the 0-component is set. This is possible only for bosons.
6. Diagonal polarization: Explicitly specify all components in the helicity basis.

Obviously, this does not exhaust the possible density matrices for higher spin, but it should cover all practical applications.

`<polarizations.f90>`≡  
*<File header>*

`module polarizations`

*<Use kinds>*

```

use constants, only: imago
use io_units
use format_defs, only: FMT_19
use diagnostics
use physics_defs, only: SCALAR
use flavors
use helicities
use quantum_numbers
use state_matrices
```

*<Standard module head>*

*<Polarizations: public>*

*<Polarizations: types>*

*<Polarizations: interfaces>*



```
contains

<Polarizations: procedures>

end module polarizations
```

### 14.1.1 The polarization type

This is not an extension, but rather a restriction of the quantum state. Flavor and color are ignored, there is just a one-particle helicity density matrix.

```
<Polarizations: public>≡
    public :: polarization_t

<Polarizations: types>≡
    type :: polarization_t
        logical :: polarized = .false.
        integer :: spin_type = 0
        integer :: multiplicity = 0
        type(state_matrix_t) :: state
    end type polarization_t
```

### 14.1.2 Basic initializer and finalizer

We need the particle flavor for determining the allowed helicity values. The density matrix is not set, but prepared to be filled later. This is private.

```
<Polarizations: procedures>≡
    subroutine polarization_init (pol, flv)
        type(polarization_t), intent(out) :: pol
        type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
        pol%spin_type = flv%get_spin_type ()
        pol%multiplicity = flv%get_multiplicity ()
        call pol%state%init (store_values = .true.)
    end subroutine polarization_init
```

The finalizer has to be public. The quantum state contains memory allocated to pointers.

```
<Polarizations: public>+≡
    public :: polarization_final

<Polarizations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine polarization_final (pol)
        type(polarization_t), intent(inout) :: pol
        call pol%state%final ()
    end subroutine polarization_final
```

### 14.1.3 I/O

```
<Polarizations: public>+≡
    public :: polarization_write
```



```

<Polarizations: procedures>+≡
subroutine polarization_write (pol, unit)
  type(polarization_t), intent(in) :: pol
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  write (u, "(1x,A,I1,A,I1,A)") &
    "Polarization: [spin_type = ", pol%spin_type, &
    ", mult = ", pol%multiplicity, "]"
  call pol%state%write (unit=unit)
end subroutine polarization_write

```

Defined assignment: deep copy

```

<Polarizations: public>+≡
public :: assignment(=)

<Polarizations: interfaces>≡
interface assignment(=)
  module procedure polarization_assign
end interface

```

```

<Polarizations: procedures>+≡
subroutine polarization_assign (pol_out, pol_in)
  type(polarization_t), intent(out) :: pol_out
  type(polarization_t), intent(in) :: pol_in
  pol_out%polarized = pol_in%polarized
  pol_out%spin_type = pol_in%spin_type
  pol_out%multiplicity = pol_in%multiplicity
  pol_out%state = pol_in%state
end subroutine polarization_assign

```

Binary I/O.

```

<Polarizations: public>+≡
public :: polarization_write_raw
public :: polarization_read_raw

<Polarizations: procedures>+≡
subroutine polarization_write_raw (pol, u)
  type(polarization_t), intent(in) :: pol
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  write (u) pol%polarized
  write (u) pol%spin_type
  write (u) pol%multiplicity
  call pol%state%write_raw (u)
end subroutine polarization_write_raw

subroutine polarization_read_raw (pol, u, iostat)
  type(polarization_t), intent(out) :: pol
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  integer, intent(out), optional :: iostat
  read (u, iostat=iostat) pol%polarized
  read (u, iostat=iostat) pol%spin_type
  read (u, iostat=iostat) pol%multiplicity

```



```

        call pol%state%read_raw (u, iostat=iostat)
    end subroutine polarization_read_raw

```

#### 14.1.4 Accessing contents

Return true if the particle is polarized. This is the case if the first (and only) entry in the quantum state has undefined helicity.

```

<Polarizations: public>+≡
    public :: polarization_is_polarized

<Polarizations: procedures>+≡
    elemental function polarization_is_polarized (pol) result (polarized)
        logical :: polarized
        type(polarization_t), intent(in) :: pol
        polarized = pol%polarized
    end function polarization_is_polarized

```

Return true if the polarization is diagonal, i.e., all entries in the density matrix are diagonal.

```

<Polarizations: public>+≡
    public :: polarization_is_diagonal

<Polarizations: interfaces>+≡
    interface polarization_is_diagonal
        module procedure polarization_is_diagonal0
        module procedure polarization_is_diagonal1
    end interface

<Polarizations: procedures>+≡
    function polarization_is_diagonal0 (pol) result (diagonal)
        logical :: diagonal
        type(polarization_t), intent(in) :: pol
        type(state_iterator_t) :: it
        type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
        diagonal = .true.
        allocate (qn (pol%state%get_depth ()))
        call it%init (pol%state)
        do while (it%is_valid ())
            qn = it%get_quantum_numbers ()
            diagonal = all (qn%are_diagonal ())
            if (.not. diagonal) exit
            call it%advance ()
        end do
    end function polarization_is_diagonal0

    function polarization_is_diagonal1 (pol) result (diagonal)
        type(polarization_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: pol
        logical, dimension(size(pol)) :: diagonal
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, size (pol)
            diagonal(i) = polarization_is_diagonal0 (pol(i))
        end do
    end function polarization_is_diagonal1

```



```
end function polarization_is_diagonal1
```

### 14.1.5 Initialization from state matrix

Here, the state matrix is already known (but not necessarily normalized). The result will be either unpolarized, or a normalized spin density matrix.

```
<Polarizations: public>+≡
  public :: polarization_init_state_matrix

<Polarizations: procedures>+≡
  subroutine polarization_init_state_matrix (pol, state)
    type(polarization_t), intent(out) :: pol
    type(state_matrix_t), intent(in), target :: state
    type(state_iterator_t) :: it
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    type(helicity_t) :: hel
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(1) :: qn
    complex(default) :: value, t
    call it%init (state)
    flv = it%get_flavor (1)
    hel = it%get_helicity (1)
    if (hel%is_defined ()) then
      call polarization_init (pol, flv)
      pol%polarized = .true.
      t = 0
      do while (it%is_valid ())
        hel = it%get_helicity (1)
        call qn(1)%init (hel)
        value = it%get_matrix_element ()
        call pol%state%add_state (qn, value=value)
        if (hel%is_diagonal ()) t = t + value
        call it%advance ()
      end do
      call pol%state%freeze ()
      if (t /= 0) call pol%state%renormalize (1._default / t)
    else
      call polarization_init_unpolarized (pol, flv)
    end if
  end subroutine polarization_init_state_matrix
```

### 14.1.6 Specific initializers

Unpolarized particle, no helicity labels in the density matrix. The value is specified as  $1/N$ , where  $N$  is the multiplicity.

Exception: for left-handed or right-handed particles (neutrinos), polarization is always circular with fraction unity.

```
<Polarizations: public>+≡
  public :: polarization_init_unpolarized
```



```

(Polarizations: procedures)+≡
subroutine polarization_init_unpolarized (pol, flv)
  type(polarization_t), intent(inout) :: pol
  type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(1) :: qn
  complex(default) :: value
  if (flv%is_left_handed ()) then
    call polarization_init_circular (pol, flv, -1._default)
  else if (flv%is_right_handed ()) then
    call polarization_init_circular (pol, flv, 1._default)
  else
    call polarization_init (pol, flv)
    value = 1._default / flv%get_multiplicity ()
    call pol%state%add_state (qn)
    call pol%state%freeze ()
    call pol%state%set_matrix_element (value)
  end if
end subroutine polarization_init_unpolarized

```

Unpolarized particle, but explicit density matrix with helicity states allocated according to given flavor. Note that fermions have even spin type, bosons odd. The spin density matrix entries are scaled by `fraction`. This is used for initializing other polarizations:

$$\rho(f) = \frac{|f|}{N} \mathbf{1}.$$

```

(Polarizations: public)+≡
public :: polarization_init_trivial

(Polarizations: procedures)+≡
subroutine polarization_init_trivial (pol, flv, fraction)
  type(polarization_t), intent(out) :: pol
  type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: fraction
  type(helicity_t) :: hel
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(1) :: qn
  integer :: h, hmax
  logical :: fermion
  complex(default) :: value
  call polarization_init (pol, flv)
  pol%polarized = .true.
  if (present (fraction)) then
    value = fraction / pol%multiplicity
  else
    value = 1._default / pol%multiplicity
  end if
  fermion = mod (pol%spin_type, 2) == 0
  hmax = pol%spin_type / 2
  select case (pol%multiplicity)
  case (1)
    if (flv%is_left_handed ()) then
      call hel%init (-hmax)
    else if (flv%is_right_handed ()) then
      call hel%init (hmax)
    else

```



```

        call hel%init (0)
    end if
    call qn(1)%init (hel)
    call pol%state%add_state (qn)
case (2)
    do h = -hmax, hmax, 2*hmax
        call hel%init (h)
        call qn(1)%init (hel)
        call pol%state%add_state (qn)
    end do
case default
    do h = -hmax, hmax
        if (fermion .and. h == 0) cycle
        call hel%init (h)
        call qn(1)%init (hel)
        call pol%state%add_state (qn)
    end do
end select
call pol%state%freeze ()
call pol%state%set_matrix_element (value)
end subroutine polarization_init_trivial

```

The following three modes are useful mainly for spin-1/2 particle and massless particles of any nonzero spin. Only the highest-weight components are filled.

Circular polarization: The density matrix of the two highest-weight states is

$$\rho(f) = \frac{1 - |f|}{2} \mathbf{1} + |f| \times \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, & f > 0; \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, & f < 0, \end{cases}$$

If the polarization fraction  $|f|$  is unity, we need only one entry in the density matrix.

*<Polarizations: public>+≡*

```
public :: polarization_init_circular
```

*<Polarizations: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine polarization_init_circular (pol, flv, fraction)
    type(polarization_t), intent(out) :: pol
    type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    real(default), intent(in) :: fraction
    type(helicity_t), dimension(2) :: hel
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(1) :: qn
    complex(default) :: value
    integer :: hmax
    call polarization_init (pol, flv)
    pol%polarized = .true.
    hmax = pol%spin_type / 2
    call hel(1)%init ( hmax)
    call hel(2)%init (-hmax)
    if (abs (fraction) /= 1) then
        value = (1 + fraction) / 2
        call qn(1)%init (hel(1))
    end if
end subroutine polarization_init_circular

```



```

        call pol%state%add_state (qn, value=value)
        value = (1 - fraction) / 2
        call qn(1)%init (hel(2))
        call pol%state%add_state (qn, value=value)
    else
        value = abs (fraction)
        if (fraction > 0) then
            call qn(1)%init (hel(1))
        else
            call qn(1)%init (hel(2))
        end if
        call pol%state%add_state (qn, value=value)
    end if
    call pol%state%freeze ()
end subroutine polarization_init_circular

```

Transversal polarization is analogous to circular, but we get a density matrix

$$\rho(f, \phi) = \frac{1 - |f|}{2} \mathbf{1} + \frac{|f|}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & e^{-i\phi} \\ e^{i\phi} & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The phase is  $\phi = 0$  for the  $x$ -axis,  $\phi = 90^\circ$  for the  $y$  axis as polarization vector. For an antiparticle, the phase switches sign, and for  $f < 0$ , the off-diagonal elements switch sign.

```

<Polarizations: public>+≡
    public :: polarization_init_transversal

<Polarizations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine polarization_init_transversal (pol, flv, phi, fraction)
        type(polarization_t), intent(inout) :: pol
        type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
        real(default), intent(in) :: phi, fraction
        call polarization_init_axis &
            (pol, flv, fraction * [ cos (phi), sin (phi), 0._default])
    end subroutine polarization_init_transversal

```

For axis polarization, we again set only the entries with maximum weight.

$$\rho(f, \phi) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \alpha_3 & \alpha_1 - i\alpha_2 \\ \alpha_1 + i\alpha_2 & 1 - \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

For an antiparticle,  $\alpha_2$  switches sign (complex conjugate).

```

<Polarizations: public>+≡
    public :: polarization_init_axis

<Polarizations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine polarization_init_axis (pol, flv, alpha)
        type(polarization_t), intent(out) :: pol
        type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
        real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: alpha
        type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(1) :: qn
        type(helicity_t), dimension(2,2) :: hel
        complex(default), dimension(2,2) :: value
        integer :: hmax

```



```

call polarization_init (pol, flv)
pol%polarized = .true.
hmax = pol%spin_type / 2
call hel(1,1)%init ( hmax, hmax)
call hel(1,2)%init ( hmax,-hmax)
call hel(2,1)%init (-hmax, hmax)
call hel(2,2)%init (-hmax,-hmax)
value(1,1) = (1 + alpha(3)) / 2
value(2,2) = (1 - alpha(3)) / 2
if (flv%is_antiparticle ()) then
    value(1,2) = (alpha(1) + imago * alpha(2)) / 2
else
    value(1,2) = (alpha(1) - imago * alpha(2)) / 2
end if
value(2,1) = conjg (value(1,2))
if (value(1,1) /= 0) then
    call qn(1)%init (hel(1,1))
    call pol%state%add_state (qn, value=value(1,1))
end if
if (value(2,2) /= 0) then
    call qn(1)%init (hel(2,2))
    call pol%state%add_state (qn, value=value(2,2))
end if
if (value(1,2) /= 0) then
    call qn(1)%init (hel(1,2))
    call pol%state%add_state (qn, value=value(1,2))
    call qn(1)%init (hel(2,1))
    call pol%state%add_state (qn, value=value(2,1))
end if
call pol%state%freeze ()
end subroutine polarization_init_axis

```

This version specifies the polarization axis in terms of  $r$  (polarization degree) and  $\theta, \phi$  (polar and azimuthal angles).

If one of the angles is a nonzero multiple of  $\pi$ , roundoff errors typically will result in tiny contributions to unwanted components. Therefore, include a catch for small numbers.

```

<Polarizations: public>+≡
    public :: polarization_init_angles

<Polarizations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine polarization_init_angles (pol, flv, r, theta, phi)
        type(polarization_t), intent(out) :: pol
        type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
        real(default), intent(in) :: r, theta, phi
        real(default), dimension(3) :: alpha
        real(default), parameter :: eps = 10 * epsilon (1._default)
        alpha(1) = r * sin (theta) * cos (phi)
        alpha(2) = r * sin (theta) * sin (phi)
        alpha(3) = r * cos (theta)
        where (abs (alpha) < eps) alpha = 0
        call polarization_init_axis (pol, flv, alpha)
    end subroutine polarization_init_angles

```



Longitudinal polarization is defined only for massive bosons. Only the zero component is filled. Otherwise, unpolarized.

```

(Polarizations: public)+≡
    public :: polarization_init_longitudinal

(Polarizations: procedures)+≡
    subroutine polarization_init_longitudinal (pol, flv, fraction)
        type(polarization_t), intent(out) :: pol
        type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
        real(default), intent(in) :: fraction
        integer :: spin_type, multiplicity
        type(helicity_t) :: hel
        type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(1) :: qn
        complex(default) :: value
        integer :: n_values
        value = abs (fraction)
        spin_type = flv%get_spin_type ()
        multiplicity = flv%get_multiplicity ()
        if (mod (spin_type, 2) == 1 .and. multiplicity > 2) then
            if (fraction /= 1) then
                call polarization_init_trivial (pol, flv, 1 - fraction)
                n_values = pol%state%get_n_matrix_elements ()
                call pol%state%add_to_matrix_element (n_values/2 + 1, value)
            else
                call polarization_init (pol, flv)
                pol%polarized = .true.
                call hel%init (0)
                call qn(1)%init (hel)
                call pol%state%add_state (qn)
                call pol%state%freeze ()
                call pol%state%set_matrix_element (value)
            end if
        else
            call polarization_init_unpolarized (pol, flv)
        end if
    end subroutine polarization_init_longitudinal

```

This is diagonal polarization: we specify all components explicitly. We use only the positive components. The sum is normalized to unity. We assume that the length of  $\alpha$  is equal to the particle multiplicity.

```

(Polarizations: public)+≡
    public :: polarization_init_diagonal

(Polarizations: procedures)+≡
    subroutine polarization_init_diagonal (pol, flv, alpha)
        type(polarization_t), intent(inout) :: pol
        type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: alpha
        type(helicity_t) :: hel
        type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(1) :: qn
        logical, dimension(size(alpha)) :: mask
        real(default) :: norm
        complex(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: value
        logical :: fermion

```



```

integer :: h, hmax, i
mask = alpha > 0
norm = sum (alpha, mask); if (norm == 0) norm = 1
allocate (value (count (mask)))
value = pack (alpha / norm, mask)
call polarization_init (pol, flv)
pol%polarized = .true.
fermion = mod (pol%spin_type, 2) == 0
hmax = pol%spin_type / 2
i = 0
select case (pol%multiplicity)
case (1)
  if (flv%is_left_handed ()) then
    call hel%init (-hmax)
  else if (flv%is_right_handed ()) then
    call hel%init ( hmax)
  else
    call hel%init (0)
  end if
  call qn(1)%init (hel)
  call pol%state%add_state (qn)
case (2)
  do h = -hmax, hmax, 2*hmax
    i = i + 1
    if (mask(i)) then
      call hel%init (h)
      call qn(1)%init (hel)
      call pol%state%add_state (qn)
    end if
  end do
case default
  do h = -hmax, hmax
    if (fermion .and. h == 0) cycle
    i = i + 1
    if (mask(i)) then
      call hel%init (h)
      call qn(1)%init (hel)
      call pol%state%add_state (qn)
    end if
  end do
end select
call pol%state%freeze ()
call pol%state%set_matrix_element (value)
end subroutine polarization_init_diagonal

```

Generic polarization: we generate all possible density matrix entries, but the values are left zero.

```

<Polarizations: public>+≡
  public :: polarization_init_generic

<Polarizations: procedures>+≡
  subroutine polarization_init_generic (pol, flv)
    type(polarization_t), intent(out) :: pol
    type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv

```



```

type(helicity_t) :: hel
type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(1) :: qn
logical :: fermion
integer :: hmax, h1, h2
call polarization_init (pol, flv)
pol%polarized = .true.
fermion = mod (pol%spin_type, 2) == 0
hmax = pol%spin_type / 2
select case (pol%multiplicity)
case (1)
  if (flv%is_left_handed ()) then
    call hel%init (-hmax)
  else if (flv%is_right_handed ()) then
    call hel%init ( hmax)
  else
    call hel%init (0)
  end if
  call qn(1)%init (hel)
  call pol%state%add_state (qn)
case (2)
  do h1 = -hmax, hmax, 2*hmax
    do h2 = -hmax, hmax, 2*hmax
      call hel%init (h1, h2)
      call qn(1)%init (hel)
      call pol%state%add_state (qn)
    end do
  end do
case default
  do h1 = -hmax, hmax
    if (fermion .and. h1 == 0) cycle
    do h2 = -hmax, hmax
      if (fermion .and. h2 == 0) cycle
      call hel%init (h1, h2)
      call qn(1)%init (hel)
      call pol%state%add_state (qn)
    end do
  end do
end select
call pol%state%freeze ()
end subroutine polarization_init_generic

```

### 14.1.7 Operations

Combine polarization states by computing the outer product of the state matrices.

*<Polarizations: public>+≡*

```
public :: combine_polarization_states
```

*<Polarizations: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine combine_polarization_states (pol, state)
  type(polarization_t), dimension(:), intent(in), target :: pol
  type(state_matrix_t), intent(out) :: state
  call outer_multiply (pol%state, state)

```



```
end subroutine combine_polarization_states
```

Transform a polarization density matrix into a polarization vector. This is possible without information loss only for spin-1/2 and for massless particles. To get a unique answer in all cases, we consider only the components with highest weight. Obviously, this loses the longitudinal component of a massive vector, for instance.

This is the inverse operation of `polarization_init_axis` above, where the polarization fraction is set to unity.

```
<Polarizations: public>+≡
  public :: polarization_get_axis

<Polarizations: procedures>+≡
  function polarization_get_axis (pol) result (alpha)
    real(default), dimension(3) :: alpha
    type(polarization_t), intent(in), target :: pol
    type(state_iterator_t) :: it
    complex(default), dimension(2,2) :: value
    type(helicity_t), dimension(2,2) :: hel
    type(helicity_t), dimension(1) :: hel1
    integer :: hmax, i, j
    if (pol%polarized) then
      hmax = pol%spin_type / 2
      call hel(1,1)%init ( hmax, hmax)
      call hel(1,2)%init ( hmax,-hmax)
      call hel(2,1)%init (-hmax, hmax)
      call hel(2,2)%init (-hmax,-hmax)
      value = 0
      call it%init (pol%state)
      do while (it%is_valid ())
        hel1 = it%get_helicity ()
        SCAN_HEL: do i = 1, 2
          do j = 1, 2
            if (hel1(1) == hel(i,j)) then
              value(i,j) = it%get_matrix_element ()
              exit SCAN_HEL
            end if
          end do
        end do SCAN_HEL
        call it%advance ()
      end do
      alpha(1) = real(value(1,2) + value(2,1))
      alpha(2) = - aimag(value(1,2) - value(2,1))
      alpha(3) = real(value(1,1) - value(2,2))
    else
      alpha = 0
    end if
  end function polarization_get_axis
```

This function returns polarization degree and polar and azimuthal angles  $(\theta, \phi)$  of the polarization axis.

```
<Polarizations: public>+≡
  public :: polarization_to_angles
```



```

<Polarizations: procedures>+≡
subroutine polarization_to_angles (pol, r, theta, phi)
  type(polarization_t), intent(in) :: pol
  real(default), intent(out) :: r, theta, phi
  real(default), dimension(3) :: alpha
  real(default) :: r12
  if (pol%polarized) then
    alpha = polarization_get_axis (pol)
    r = sqrt (sum (alpha**2))
    if (any (alpha /= 0)) then
      r12 = sqrt (alpha(1)**2 + alpha(2)**2)
      theta = atan2 (r12, alpha(3))
      if (any (alpha(1:2) /= 0)) then
        phi = atan2 (alpha(2), alpha(1))
      else
        phi = 0
      end if
    else
      theta = 0
    end if
  else
    r = 0
    theta = 0
    phi = 0
  end if
end subroutine polarization_to_angles

```

### 14.1.8 Sparse Matrix

We introduce a simpler implementation of a sparse matrix that should represent polarization. It consists of an integer array that represents the index values, and a complex array that represents the nonvanishing entries. The number of nonvanishing entries must be known for initialization, but the entries are filled one at a time.

This should eventually replace the more baroque polarization definition above, but in the first stage we introduce it just as an intermediage storage container.

Here is a base type without the special properties of a spin-density matrix.

```

<Polarizations: public>+≡
public :: smatrix_t

<Polarizations: types>+≡
type :: smatrix_t
  private
  integer :: dim = 0
  integer :: n_entry = 0
  integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: index
  complex(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: value
contains
  <Polarizations: smatrix: TBP>
end type smatrix_t

```



Output.

```

(Polarizations: smatrix: TBP)≡
  procedure :: write => smatrix_write

(Polarizations: procedures)+≡
  subroutine smatrix_write (object, unit, indent)
    class(smatrix_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u, i, ind
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    ind = 0; if (present (indent)) ind = indent
    if (allocated (object%value)) then
      if (size (object%value) > 0) then
        do i = 1, object%n_entry
          write (u, "(1x,A,'@(')", advance="no") repeat (" ", ind)
          write (u, "(SP,9999(I2.1,':',1x))", advance="no") &
            object%index(:,i)
          write (u, "('((', " // FMT_19 // ",','," // FMT_19 // &
            ",'))')") object%value(i)
        end do
      else
        write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") repeat (" ", ind)
        write (u, "(A)") "[empty matrix]"
      end if
    else
      write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") repeat (" ", ind)
      write (u, "(A)") "[undefined matrix]"
    end if
  end subroutine smatrix_write

```

Initialization: allocate arrays to the correct size. We specify both the dimension of the matrix (if different from two, this is rather a generic tensor) and the number of nonvanishing entries.

```

(Polarizations: smatrix: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: init => smatrix_init

(Polarizations: procedures)+≡
  subroutine smatrix_init (smatrix, dim, n_entry)
    class(smatrix_t), intent(out) :: smatrix
    integer, intent(in) :: dim
    integer, intent(in) :: n_entry
    smatrix%dim = dim
    smatrix%n_entry = n_entry
    allocate (smatrix%index (dim, n_entry))
    allocate (smatrix%value (n_entry))
  end subroutine smatrix_init

```

Fill: one entry at a time.

```

(Polarizations: smatrix: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: set_entry => smatrix_set_entry

(Polarizations: procedures)+≡
  subroutine smatrix_set_entry (smatrix, i, index, value)
    class(smatrix_t), intent(inout) :: smatrix

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: i
integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: index
complex(default), intent(in) :: value
smatrix%index(:,i) = index
smatrix%value(i) = value
end subroutine smatrix_set_entry

```

```

<Polarizations: smatrix: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: exists => smatrix_exists

<Polarizations: procedures>+≡
  elemental function smatrix_exists (smatrix) result (exist)
    logical :: exist
    class(smatrix_t), intent(in) :: smatrix
    exist = .not. all (smatrix%value == 0)
  end function smatrix_exists

```

### 14.1.9 Polarization Matrix

As an extension of the more generic `smatrix` type, we implement a proper spin-density matrix. After the matrix has been filled, we can fix spin type and multiplicity for a particle, check the matrix for consistency, and normalize it if necessary.

```

<Polarizations: public>+≡
  public :: pmatrix_t

<Polarizations: types>+≡
  type, extends (smatrix_t) :: pmatrix_t
    private
    integer :: spin_type = 0
    integer :: multiplicity = 0
    logical :: massive = .true.
    integer :: chirality = 0
    real(default) :: degree = 1
    logical :: pure = .false.
  contains
    <Polarizations: pmatrix: TBP>
  end type pmatrix_t

```

Output, including extra data. (The `indent` argument is ignored.)

```

<Polarizations: pmatrix: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => pmatrix_write

<Polarizations: procedures>+≡
  subroutine pmatrix_write (object, unit, indent)
    class(pmatrix_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Polarization: spin density matrix"
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "spin type      = ", object%spin_type
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "multiplicity = ", object%multiplicity

```



```

write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "massive      = ", object%massive
write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "chirality   = ", object%chirality
write (u, "(3x,A,F10.7)") "pol.degree = ", object%degree
write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "pure state  = ", object%pure
call object%smatrix_t%write (u, 1)
end subroutine pmatrix_write

```

This assignment is trivial, but must be coded explicitly.

```

<Polarizations: pmatrix: TBP>+≡
generic :: assignment(=) => pmatrix_assign_from_smatrix
procedure, private :: pmatrix_assign_from_smatrix

<Polarizations: procedures>+≡
subroutine pmatrix_assign_from_smatrix (pmatrix, smatrix)
class(pmatrix_t), intent(out) :: pmatrix
type(smatrix_t), intent(in) :: smatrix
pmatrix%smatrix_t = smatrix
end subroutine pmatrix_assign_from_smatrix

```

Declare spin, multiplicity, and polarization degree. Check whether all entries fit, and whether this is a valid matrix.

The required properties are:

1. all entries apply to the given spin and mass type
2. the diagonal is real
3. only the upper of corresponding off-diagonal elements is specified, i.e., the row index is less than the column index
4. the trace is nonnegative and equal to the polarization degree (the remainder, proportional to the unit matrix, is understood to be present)
5. the trace of the matrix square is positive and less or equal to the trace of the matrix itself, which is the polarization degree. (If it is equal, we are dealing with a pure state).

```

<Polarizations: pmatrix: TBP>+≡
procedure :: normalize => pmatrix_normalize

<Polarizations: procedures>+≡
subroutine pmatrix_normalize (pmatrix, flv, degree, tolerance)
class(pmatrix_t), intent(inout) :: pmatrix
type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
real(default), intent(in), optional :: degree
real(default), intent(in), optional :: tolerance
integer :: i, hmax
logical :: fermion, ok
real(default) :: trace, trace_sq
real(default) :: tol
tol = 0; if (present (tolerance)) tol = tolerance
pmatrix%spin_type = flv%get_spin_type ()
pmatrix%massive = flv%get_mass () /= 0
if (.not. pmatrix%massive) then
  if (flv%is_left_handed ()) then

```



```

        pmatrix%chirality = -1
    else if (flv%is_right_handed ()) then
        pmatrix%chirality = +1
    end if
end if
if (pmatrix%spin_type == SCALAR) then
    pmatrix%multiplicity = 1
else if (pmatrix%massive) then
    pmatrix%multiplicity = pmatrix%spin_type
else if (pmatrix%chirality == 0) then
    pmatrix%multiplicity = 2
else
    pmatrix%multiplicity = 1
end if
if (present (degree)) then
    if (degree < 0 .or. degree > 1) &
        call msg_error ("polarization degree must be between 0 and 1")
    pmatrix%degree = degree
end if
if (size (pmatrix%index, 1) /= 2) call error ("wrong array rank")
fermion = mod (pmatrix%spin_type, 2) == 0
hmax = pmatrix%spin_type / 2
if (pmatrix%n_entry > 0) then
    if (fermion) then
        if (pmatrix%massive) then
            ok = all (pmatrix%index /= 0) &
                .and. all (abs (pmatrix%index) <= hmax)
        else if (pmatrix%chirality == -1) then
            ok = all (pmatrix%index == -hmax)
        else if (pmatrix%chirality == +1) then
            ok = all (pmatrix%index == +hmax)
        else
            ok = all (abs (pmatrix%index) == hmax)
        end if
    else
        if (pmatrix%massive) then
            ok = all (abs (pmatrix%index) <= hmax)
        else
            ok = all (abs (pmatrix%index) == hmax)
        end if
    end if
    if (.not. ok) call error ("illegal index value")
else
    pmatrix%degree = 0
    pmatrix%pure = pmatrix%multiplicity == 1
    return
end if
trace = 0
do i = 1, pmatrix%n_entry
    associate (index => pmatrix%index(:,i), value => pmatrix%value(i))
        if (index(1) == index(2)) then
            if (abs (aimag (value)) > tol) call error ("diagonal must be real")
            value = real (value, kind=default)
            trace = trace + value
        end if
    end associate
end do

```



```

        else if (any (pmatrx%index(1,:) == index(2) &
            .and.    pmatrx%index(2,:) == index(1))) then
            call error ("redundant off-diagonal entry")
        else if (index(2) < index (1)) then
            index = index([2,1])
            value = conjg (value)
        end if
    end associate
end do
if (abs (trace) <= tol) call error ("trace must not vanish")
trace = real (trace, kind=default)
pmatrx%value = pmatrx%value / trace * pmatrx%degree
trace_sq = (1 - pmatrx%degree ** 2) / pmatrx%multiplicity
do i = 1, pmatrx%n_entry
    associate (index => pmatrx%index(:,i), value => pmatrx%value(i))
        if (index(1) == index(2)) then
            trace_sq = trace_sq + abs (value) ** 2
        else
            trace_sq = trace_sq + 2 * abs (value) ** 2
        end if
    end associate
end do
if (pmatrx%multiplicity == 1) then
    pmatrx%pure = .true.
else if (abs (trace_sq - 1) <= tol) then
    pmatrx%pure = .true.
else if (trace_sq - 1 > tol .or. trace_sq < -tol) then
    print *, "Trace of matrix square = ", trace_sq
    call error ("not permissible as density matrix")
end if
contains
subroutine error (msg)
    character(*), intent(in) :: msg
    call pmatrx%write ()
    call msg_fatal ("Spin density matrix: " // msg)
end subroutine error
end subroutine pmatrx_normalize

```

A polarized matrix is defined as one with a positive polarization degree, even if the actual matrix is trivial.

```

<Polarizations: pmatrx: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_polarized => pmatrx_is_polarized
<Polarizations: procedures>+≡
    elemental function pmatrx_is_polarized (pmatrx) result (flag)
        class(pmatrx_t), intent(in) :: pmatrx
        logical :: flag
        flag = pmatrx%degree > 0
    end function pmatrx_is_polarized

```

Check if there are only diagonal entries.

```

<Polarizations: pmatrx: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_diagonal => pmatrx_is_diagonal

```



```

(Polarizations: procedures)+≡
elemental function pmatrix_is_diagonal (pmatrix) result (flag)
  class(pmatrix_t), intent(in) :: pmatrix
  logical :: flag
  flag = all (pmatrix%index(1,:) == pmatrix%index(2,:))
end function pmatrix_is_diagonal

```

#### 14.1.10 Data Translation

Create a `polarization_t` object from the contents of a normalized `pmatrix_t` object.

Note for off diagonal entries: the convention for the arguments of `helicity_init` is (h2,h1), so the helicity of the conjugate state is inserted first.

```

(Polarizations: public)+≡
  public :: polarization_init_pmatrix

(Polarizations: procedures)+≡
subroutine polarization_init_pmatrix (pol, pmatrix)
  type(polarization_t), intent(out) :: pol
  type(pmatrix_t), intent(in) :: pmatrix
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(1) :: qn
  type(helicity_t) :: hel
  integer :: i, h, h1, h2, hmin, hmax, dh
  logical :: fermion
  complex(default) :: value
  pol%polarized = .true.
  pol%spin_type = pmatrix%spin_type
  pol%multiplicity = pmatrix%multiplicity
  call pol%state%init (store_values = .true.)
  fermion = mod (pol%spin_type, 2) == 0
  h = pol%spin_type / 2
  select case (pmatrix%chirality)
  case (-1)
    hmin = -h
    hmax = -h
  case (0)
    hmin = -h
    hmax = h
  case (1)
    hmin = h
    hmax = h
  end select
  if (pol%multiplicity == 1) then
    dh = 1
  else if (pol%multiplicity == 2) then
    dh = hmax - hmin
  else
    dh = 1
  end if
  if (pmatrix%degree < 1) then
    value = (1 - pmatrix%degree) / pol%multiplicity
    do h = hmin, hmax, dh
      if (h == 0 .and. fermion) cycle
    end do
  end if
end subroutine polarization_init_pmatrix

```



```

        call hel%init (h)
        call qn(1)%init (hel)
        call pol%state%add_state (qn, value = value)
    end do
end if
do i = 1, pmatrix%n_entry
    associate (index => pmatrix%index(:,i), value => pmatrix%value(i))
        h1 = index(1)
        h2 = index(2)
        if (h1 == h2) then
            call hel%init (h1)
            call qn(1)%init (hel)
            call pol%state%add_state (qn, value = value, &
                sum_values = .true.)
        else
            call hel%init (h2, h1)
            call qn(1)%init (hel)
            call pol%state%add_state (qn, value = value)
            call hel%init (h1, h2)
            call qn(1)%init (hel)
            call pol%state%add_state (qn, value = conjg (value))
        end if
    end associate
end do
call pol%state%freeze ()
end subroutine polarization_init_pmatrix

```

### 14.1.11 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<polarizations_ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module polarizations_ut
    use unit_tests
    use polarizations_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <Polarizations: public test>

    contains

    <Polarizations: test driver>

  end module polarizations_ut
<polarizations_uti.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module polarizations_uti

    <Use kinds>

```



```

    use format_defs, only: FMT_12
    use flavors
    use model_data

    use polarizations

    <Standard module head>

    <Polarizations: test declarations>

contains

    <Polarizations: tests>

end module polarizations_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<Polarizations: public test>≡
    public :: polarizations_test
<Polarizations: test driver>≡
    subroutine polarizations_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Polarizations: execute tests>
    end subroutine polarizations_test

```

## Polarization type

Checking the setup for polarization.

```

<Polarizations: execute tests>≡
    call test (polarization_1, "polarization_1", &
        "check polarization setup", &
        u, results)
<Polarizations: test declarations>≡
    public :: polarization_1
<Polarizations: tests>≡
    subroutine polarization_1 (u)
        use os_interface
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(polarization_t) :: pol
        type(flavor_t) :: flv
        real(default), dimension(3) :: alpha
        real(default) :: r, theta, phi

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: polarization_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test polarization setup"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Reading model file"
    end subroutine polarization_1

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

call model%init_sm_test ()

write (u, "(A)") "* Unpolarized fermion"
write (u, "(A)")

call flv%init (1, model)
call polarization_init_unpolarized (pol, flv)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
write (u, "(A,L1)") "    diagonal =", polarization_is_diagonal (pol)
call polarization_final (pol)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Unpolarized fermion"
write (u, "(A)")

call polarization_init_circular (pol, flv, 0._default)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
call polarization_final (pol)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Transversally polarized fermion, phi=0"
write (u, "(A)")

call polarization_init_transversal (pol, flv, 0._default, 1._default)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
write (u, "(A,L1)") "    diagonal =", polarization_is_diagonal (pol)
call polarization_final (pol)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Transversally polarized fermion, phi=0.9, frac=0.8"
write (u, "(A)")

call polarization_init_transversal (pol, flv, 0.9_default, 0.8_default)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
write (u, "(A,L1)") "    diagonal =", polarization_is_diagonal (pol)
call polarization_final (pol)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* All polarization directions of a fermion"
write (u, "(A)")

call polarization_init_generic (pol, flv)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
call polarization_final (pol)
call flv%init (21, model)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Circularly polarized gluon, frac=0.3"
write (u, "(A)")

call polarization_init_circular (pol, flv, 0.3_default)
call polarization_write (pol, u)

```



```

call polarization_final (pol)
call flv%init (23, model)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Circularly polarized massive vector, frac=-0.7"
write (u, "(A)")

call polarization_init_circular (pol, flv, -0.7_default)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
call polarization_final (pol)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Circularly polarized massive vector"
write (u, "(A)")

call polarization_init_circular (pol, flv, 1._default)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
call polarization_final (pol)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Longitudinally polarized massive vector, frac=0.4"
write (u, "(A)")

call polarization_init_longitudinal (pol, flv, 0.4_default)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
call polarization_final (pol)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Longitudinally polarized massive vector"
write (u, "(A)")

call polarization_init_longitudinal (pol, flv, 1._default)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
call polarization_final (pol)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Diagonally polarized massive vector"
write (u, "(A)")

call polarization_init_diagonal &
    (pol, flv, [0._default, 1._default, 2._default])
call polarization_write (pol, u)
call polarization_final (pol)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* All polarization directions of a massive vector"
write (u, "(A)")

call polarization_init_generic (pol, flv)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
call polarization_final (pol)
call flv%init (21, model)

write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Axis polarization (0.2, 0.4, 0.6)"
write (u, "(A)")

alpha = [0.2_default, 0.4_default, 0.6_default]
call polarization_init_axis (pol, flv, alpha)
call polarization_write (pol, u)

write (u, "(A)")  "   Recovered axis:"
alpha = polarization_get_axis (pol)
write (u, "(A)")  "   Angle polarization (0.5, 0.6, -1)"
r = 0.5_default
theta = 0.6_default
phi = -1._default
call polarization_init_angles (pol, flv, r, theta, phi)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
write (u, "(A)")  "   Recovered parameters (r, theta, phi):"
call polarization_to_angles (pol, r, theta, phi)
write (u, "(A,3(1x," // FMT_12 // "))")  "   ", r, theta, phi
call polarization_final (pol)

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: polarization_1"

end subroutine polarization_1

```

## Sparse-Matrix type

Use a sparse density matrix universally as the input for setting up polarization.

```

<Polarizations: execute tests>+≡
  call test (polarization_2, "polarization_2", &
    "matrix polarization setup", &
    u, results)

<Polarizations: test declarations>+≡
  public :: polarization_2

<Polarizations: tests>+≡
  subroutine polarization_2 (u)
    use os_interface
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    type(polarization_t) :: pol
    real(default), dimension(3) :: alpha
    type(pmatrix_t) :: pmatrix
    real(default), parameter :: tolerance = 1e-8_default

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: polarization_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: matrix polarization setup"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Reading model file"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

call model%init_sm_test ()

write (u, "(A)") "* Unpolarized fermion"
write (u, "(A)")

call flv%init (1, model)
call pmatrix%init (2, 0)
call pmatrix%normalize (flv, 0._default, tolerance)
call pmatrix%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "polarized = ", pmatrix%is_polarized ()
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "diagonal = ", pmatrix%is_diagonal ()
write (u, *)

call polarization_init_pmatrix (pol, pmatrix)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
call polarization_final (pol)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Transversally polarized fermion, phi=0"
write (u, "(A)")

call pmatrix%init (2, 3)
call pmatrix%set_entry (1, [-1,-1], (1._default, 0._default))
call pmatrix%set_entry (2, [+1,+1], (1._default, 0._default))
call pmatrix%set_entry (3, [-1,+1], (1._default, 0._default))
call pmatrix%normalize (flv, 1._default, tolerance)
call pmatrix%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "polarized = ", pmatrix%is_polarized ()
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "diagonal = ", pmatrix%is_diagonal ()
write (u, *)

call polarization_init_pmatrix (pol, pmatrix)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
call polarization_final (pol)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Transversally polarized fermion, phi=0.9, frac=0.8"
write (u, "(A)")

call pmatrix%init (2, 3)
call pmatrix%set_entry (1, [-1,-1], (1._default, 0._default))
call pmatrix%set_entry (2, [+1,+1], (1._default, 0._default))
call pmatrix%set_entry (3, [-1,+1], exp ((0._default, -0.9_default)))
call pmatrix%normalize (flv, 0.8_default, tolerance)
call pmatrix%write (u)
write (u, *)

call polarization_init_pmatrix (pol, pmatrix)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
call polarization_final (pol)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Left-handed massive fermion, frac=1"
write (u, "(A)")

call flv%init (11, model)
call pmatrix%init (2, 1)
call pmatrix%set_entry (1, [-1,-1], (1._default, 0._default))
call pmatrix%normalize (flv, 1._default, tolerance)
call pmatrix%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "polarized = ", pmatrix%is_polarized ()
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "diagonal = ", pmatrix%is_diagonal ()
write (u, *)

call polarization_init_pmatrix (pol, pmatrix)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
call polarization_final (pol)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Left-handed massive fermion, frac=0.8"
write (u, "(A)")

call flv%init (11, model)
call pmatrix%init (2, 1)
call pmatrix%set_entry (1, [-1,-1], (1._default, 0._default))
call pmatrix%normalize (flv, 0.8_default, tolerance)
call pmatrix%write (u)
write (u, *)

call polarization_init_pmatrix (pol, pmatrix)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
call polarization_final (pol)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Left-handed massless fermion"
write (u, "(A)")

call flv%init (12, model)
call pmatrix%init (2, 0)
call pmatrix%normalize (flv, 1._default, tolerance)
call pmatrix%write (u)
write (u, *)

call polarization_init_pmatrix (pol, pmatrix)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
call polarization_final (pol)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Right-handed massless fermion, frac=0.5"
write (u, "(A)")

call flv%init (-12, model)
call pmatrix%init (2, 1)

```



```

call pmatrix%set_entry (1, [1,1], (1._default, 0._default))
call pmatrix%normalize (flv, 0.5_default, tolerance)
call pmatrix%write (u)
write (u, *)

call polarization_init_pmatrix (pol, pmatrix)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
call polarization_final (pol)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Circularly polarized gluon, frac=0.3"
write (u, "(A)")

call flv%init (21, model)
call pmatrix%init (2, 1)
call pmatrix%set_entry (1, [1,1], (1._default, 0._default))
call pmatrix%normalize (flv, 0.3_default, tolerance)
call pmatrix%write (u)
write (u, *)

call polarization_init_pmatrix (pol, pmatrix)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
call polarization_final (pol)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Circularly polarized massive vector, frac=0.7"
write (u, "(A)")

call flv%init (23, model)
call pmatrix%init (2, 1)
call pmatrix%set_entry (1, [1,1], (1._default, 0._default))
call pmatrix%normalize (flv, 0.7_default, tolerance)
call pmatrix%write (u)
write (u, *)

call polarization_init_pmatrix (pol, pmatrix)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
call polarization_final (pol)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Circularly polarized massive vector"
write (u, "(A)")

call flv%init (23, model)
call pmatrix%init (2, 1)
call pmatrix%set_entry (1, [1,1], (1._default, 0._default))
call pmatrix%normalize (flv, 1._default, tolerance)
call pmatrix%write (u)
write (u, *)

call polarization_init_pmatrix (pol, pmatrix)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
call polarization_final (pol)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Longitudinally polarized massive vector, frac=0.4"
write (u, "(A)")

call flv%init (23, model)
call pmatrix%init (2, 1)
call pmatrix%set_entry (1, [0,0], (1._default, 0._default))
call pmatrix%normalize (flv, 0.4_default, tolerance)
call pmatrix%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "polarized = ", pmatrix%is_polarized ()
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "diagonal = ", pmatrix%is_diagonal ()
write (u, *)

call polarization_init_pmatrix (pol, pmatrix)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
call polarization_final (pol)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Longitudinally polarized massive vector"
write (u, "(A)")

call flv%init (23, model)
call pmatrix%init (2, 1)
call pmatrix%set_entry (1, [0,0], (1._default, 0._default))
call pmatrix%normalize (flv, 1._default, tolerance)
call pmatrix%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "polarized = ", pmatrix%is_polarized ()
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "diagonal = ", pmatrix%is_diagonal ()
write (u, *)

call polarization_init_pmatrix (pol, pmatrix)
call polarization_write (pol, u)
call polarization_final (pol)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Axis polarization (0.2, 0.4, 0.6)"
write (u, "(A)")

call flv%init (11, model)
alpha = [0.2_default, 0.4_default, 0.6_default]
alpha = alpha / sqrt (sum (alpha**2))
call pmatrix%init (2, 3)
call pmatrix%set_entry (1, [-1,-1], cmplx (1 - alpha(3), kind=default))
call pmatrix%set_entry (2, [1,-1], &
    cmplx (alpha(1), -alpha(2), kind=default))
call pmatrix%set_entry (3, [1,1], cmplx (1 + alpha(3), kind=default))
call pmatrix%normalize (flv, 1._default, tolerance)
call pmatrix%write (u)
write (u, *)

call polarization_init_pmatrix (pol, pmatrix)
call polarization_write (pol, u)

```



```

call polarization_final (pol)

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "** Test output end: polarization_2"

end subroutine polarization_2

```

## 14.2 Particles

This module defines the `particle_t` object type, and the methods and operations that deal with it.

`<particles.f90>`≡  
*<File header>*

`module particles`

*<Use kinds with double>*

*<Use strings>*

```

use io_units
use format_utils, only: write_compressed_integer_array, write_separator
use format_utils, only: pac_fmt
use format_defs, only: FMT_16, FMT_19
use unit_tests, only: nearly_equal
use diagnostics
use lorentz
use model_data
use flavors
use colors
use helicities
use quantum_numbers
use state_matrices
use interactions
use subevents
use polarizations
use pdg_arrays, only: is_quark, is_gluon

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<Particles: public>*

*<Particles: parameters>*

*<Particles: types>*

*<Particles: interfaces>*

`contains`

*<Particles: procedures>*



```
end module particles
```

### 14.2.1 The particle type

#### Particle status codes

The overall status codes (incoming/outgoing etc.) are inherited from the module `subevents`.

Polarization status:

```
<Particles: parameters>≡
  integer, parameter, public :: PRT_UNPOLARIZED = 0
  integer, parameter, public :: PRT_DEFINITE_HELICITY = 1
  integer, parameter, public :: PRT_GENERIC_POLARIZATION = 2
```

#### Definition

The quantum numbers are flavor (from which invariant particle properties can be derived), color, and polarization. The particle may be unpolarized. In this case, `hel` and `pol` are unspecified. If it has a definite helicity, the `hel` component is defined. If it has a generic polarization, the `pol` component is defined. For each particle we store the four-momentum and the invariant mass squared, i.e., the squared norm of the four-momentum. There is also an optional list of parent and child particles, for bookkeeping in physical events. The vertex is an optional component that consists of a Lorentz 4-vector, denoting the position and time of the vertex (displaced vertex/time).

```
<Particles: public>≡
  public :: particle_t

<Particles: types>≡
  type :: particle_t
    !private
    integer :: status = PRT_UNDEFINED
    integer :: polarization = PRT_UNPOLARIZED
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    type(color_t) :: col
    type(helicity_t) :: hel
    type(polarization_t) :: pol
    type(vector4_t) :: p = vector4_null
    real(default) :: p2 = 0
    type(vector4_t), allocatable :: vertex
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: parent
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: child
  contains
    <Particles: particle: TBP>
  end type particle_t
```

Copy a particle. (Deep copy) This excludes the parent-child relations.

```
<Particles: particle: TBP>≡
  generic :: init => init_particle
  procedure :: init_particle => particle_init_particle
```



```

(Particles: procedures)≡
subroutine particle_init_particle (prt_out, prt_in)
  class(particle_t), intent(out) :: prt_out
  type(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt_in
  prt_out%status = prt_in%status
  prt_out%polarization = prt_in%polarization
  prt_out%flv = prt_in%flv
  prt_out%col = prt_in%col
  prt_out%hel = prt_in%hel
  prt_out%pol = prt_in%pol
  prt_out%p = prt_in%p
  prt_out%p2 = prt_in%p2
  if (allocated (prt_in%vertex)) &
    allocate (prt_out%vertex, source=prt_in%vertex)
end subroutine particle_init_particle

```

Initialize a particle using external information.

```

(Particles: particle: TBP)+≡
generic :: init => init_external
procedure :: init_external => particle_init_external

(Particles: procedures)+≡
subroutine particle_init_external &
  (particle, status, pdg, model, col, anti_col, mom)
  class(particle_t), intent(out) :: particle
  integer, intent(in) :: status, pdg, col, anti_col
  class(model_data_t), pointer, intent(in) :: model
  type(vector4_t) :: mom
  type(flavor_t) :: flavor
  type(color_t) :: color
  call flavor%init (pdg, model)
  call particle%set_flavor (flavor)
  call color%init_col_acl (col, anti_col)
  call particle%set_color (color)
  call particle%set_status (status)
  call particle%set_momentum (mom)
end subroutine particle_init_external

```

Initialize a particle using a single-particle state matrix which determines flavor, color, and polarization. The state matrix must have unique flavor and color. The factorization mode determines whether the particle is unpolarized, has definite helicity, or generic polarization. This mode is translated into the polarization status.

```

(Particles: particle: TBP)+≡
generic :: init => init_state
procedure :: init_state => particle_init_state

(Particles: procedures)+≡
subroutine particle_init_state (prt, state, status, mode)
  class(particle_t), intent(out) :: prt
  type(state_matrix_t), intent(in) :: state
  integer, intent(in) :: status, mode
  type(state_iterator_t) :: it

```



```

prt%status = status
call it%init (state)
prt%flv = it%get_flavor (1)
if (prt%flv%is_radiated ()) prt%status = PRT_BEAM_REMNANT
prt%col = it%get_color (1)
select case (mode)
case (FM_SELECT_HELICITY)
    prt%hel = it%get_helicity (1)
    if (prt%hel%is_defined ()) then
        prt%polarization = PRT_DEFINITE_HELICITY
    end if
case (FM_FACTOR_HELICITY)
    call polarization_init_state_matrix (prt%pol, state)
    prt%polarization = PRT_GENERIC_POLARIZATION
end select
end subroutine particle_init_state

```

Finalizer. The polarization component has pointers allocated.

```

⟨Particles: particle: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: final => particle_final

⟨Particles: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine particle_final (prt)
        class(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
        call polarization_final (prt%pol)
        if (allocated (prt%vertex)) deallocate (prt%vertex)
    end subroutine particle_final

```

## I/O

```

⟨Particles: particle: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: write => particle_write

⟨Particles: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine particle_write (prt, unit, testflag, compressed)
        class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag, compressed
        logical :: comp, pacified
        integer :: u
        real(default) :: pp2
        character(len=7) :: fmt
        character(len=20) :: buffer
        comp = .false.; if (present (compressed)) comp = compressed
        pacified = .false.; if (present (testflag)) pacified = testflag
        call pac_fmt (fmt, FMT_19, FMT_16, testflag)
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        pp2 = prt%p2
        if (pacified) call pacify (pp2, tolerance = 1E-10_default)
        select case (prt%status)
        case (PRT_UNDEFINED); write (u, "(1x, A)", advance="no") "[-]"
        case (PRT_BEAM); write (u, "(1x, A)", advance="no") "[b]"
        case (PRT_INCOMING); write (u, "(1x, A)", advance="no") "[i]"

```



```

case (PRT_OUTGOING);      write (u, "(1x, A)", advance="no") "[o]"
case (PRT_VIRTUAL);      write (u, "(1x, A)", advance="no") "[v]"
case (PRT_RESONANT);     write (u, "(1x, A)", advance="no") "[r]"
case (PRT_BEAM_REMNANT); write (u, "(1x, A)", advance="no") "[x]"
end select
write (u, "(1x)", advance="no")
if (comp) then
  write (u, "(A7,1X)", advance="no") char (prt%flv%get_name ())
  write (u, "(2(I4,1X))", advance="no") &
    prt%col%get_col (), prt%col%get_acl ()
  call write_compressed_integer_array (buffer, prt%parent)
  write (u, "(A,1X)", advance="no") buffer
  call write_compressed_integer_array (buffer, prt%child)
  write (u, "(A,1X)", advance="no") buffer
  call prt%p%write(u, testflag = testflag, compressed = comp)
  write (u, "(F12.3)") pp2
else
  call prt%flv%write (unit)
  if (prt%col%is_nonzero ()) then
    call color_write (prt%col, unit)
  end if
  select case (prt%polarization)
  case (PRT_DEFINITE_HELICITY)
    call prt%hel%write (unit)
    write (u, *)
  case (PRT_GENERIC_POLARIZATION)
    write (u, *)
    call polarization_write (prt%pol, unit)
  case default
    write (u, *)
  end select
  call prt%p%write (unit, testflag = testflag)
  write (u, "(1x,A,1x," // fmt // ")") "T = ", pp2
  if (allocated (prt%parent)) then
    if (size (prt%parent) /= 0) then
      write (u, "(1x,A,40(1x,I0))") "Parents: ", prt%parent
    end if
  end if
  if (allocated (prt%child)) then
    if (size (prt%child) /= 0) then
      write (u, "(1x,A,40(1x,I0))") "Children:", prt%child
    end if
  end if
  if (allocated (prt%vertex)) then
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x," // fmt // ")") "Vtx t = ", prt%vertex%p(0)
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x," // fmt // ")") "Vtx x = ", prt%vertex%p(1)
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x," // fmt // ")") "Vtx y = ", prt%vertex%p(2)
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x," // fmt // ")") "Vtx z = ", prt%vertex%p(3)
  end if
end if
end subroutine particle_write

```

Binary I/O:



```

<Particles: particle: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_raw => particle_write_raw
  procedure :: read_raw => particle_read_raw

<Particles: procedures>+≡
  subroutine particle_write_raw (prt, u)
    class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    write (u) prt%status, prt%polarization
    call prt%flv%write_raw (u)
    call prt%col%write_raw (u)
    select case (prt%polarization)
    case (PRT_DEFINITE_HELICITY)
      call prt%hel%write_raw (u)
    case (PRT_GENERIC_POLARIZATION)
      call polarization_write_raw (prt%pol, u)
    end select
    call vector4_write_raw (prt%p, u)
    write (u) prt%p2
    write (u) allocated (prt%parent)
    if (allocated (prt%parent)) then
      write (u) size (prt%parent)
      write (u) prt%parent
    end if
    write (u) allocated (prt%child)
    if (allocated (prt%child)) then
      write (u) size (prt%child)
      write (u) prt%child
    end if
    write (u) allocated (prt%vertex)
    if (allocated (prt%vertex)) then
      call vector4_write_raw (prt%vertex, u)
    end if
  end subroutine particle_write_raw

  subroutine particle_read_raw (prt, u, iostat)
    class(particle_t), intent(out) :: prt
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    integer, intent(out) :: iostat
    logical :: allocated_parent, allocated_child, allocated_vertex
    integer :: size_parent, size_child
    read (u, iostat=iostat) prt%status, prt%polarization
    call prt%flv%read_raw (u, iostat=iostat)
    call prt%col%read_raw (u, iostat=iostat)
    select case (prt%polarization)
    case (PRT_DEFINITE_HELICITY)
      call prt%hel%read_raw (u, iostat=iostat)
    case (PRT_GENERIC_POLARIZATION)
      call polarization_read_raw (prt%pol, u, iostat=iostat)
    end select
    call vector4_read_raw (prt%p, u, iostat=iostat)
    read (u, iostat=iostat) prt%p2
    read (u, iostat=iostat) allocated_parent
    if (allocated_parent) then
      read (u, iostat=iostat) size_parent

```



```

        allocate (prt%parent (size_parent))
        read (u, iostat=iostat) prt%parent
    end if
    read (u, iostat=iostat) allocated_child
    if (allocated_child) then
        read (u, iostat=iostat) size_child
        allocate (prt%child (size_child))
        read (u, iostat=iostat) prt%child
    end if
    read (u, iostat=iostat) allocated_vertex
    if (allocated_vertex) then
        allocate (prt%vertex)
        read (u, iostat=iostat) prt%vertex%p
    end if
end subroutine particle_read_raw

```

### Setting contents

Reset the status code. Where applicable, set  $p^2$  assuming that the particle is on-shell.

```

⟨Particles: particle: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: reset_status => particle_reset_status

⟨Particles: procedures⟩+≡
    elemental subroutine particle_reset_status (prt, status)
        class(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
        integer, intent(in) :: status
        prt%status = status
        select case (status)
        case (PRT_BEAM, PRT_INCOMING, PRT_OUTGOING)
            prt%p2 = prt%flv%get_mass () ** 2
        end select
    end subroutine particle_reset_status

```

The color can be given explicitly.

```

⟨Particles: particle: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: set_color => particle_set_color

⟨Particles: procedures⟩+≡
    elemental subroutine particle_set_color (prt, col)
        class(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
        type(color_t), intent(in) :: col
        prt%col = col
    end subroutine particle_set_color

```

The flavor can be given explicitly.

```

⟨Particles: particle: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: set_flavor => particle_set_flavor

⟨Particles: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine particle_set_flavor (prt, flv)
        class(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt

```



```

        type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
        prt%flv = flv
    end subroutine particle_set_flavor

```

As can the helicity.

```

<Particles: particle: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_helicity => particle_set_helicity

<Particles: procedures>+≡
    subroutine particle_set_helicity (prt, hel)
        class(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
        type(helicity_t), intent(in) :: hel
        prt%hel = hel
    end subroutine particle_set_helicity

```

And the polarization.

```

<Particles: particle: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_pol => particle_set_pol

<Particles: procedures>+≡
    subroutine particle_set_pol (prt, pol)
        class(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
        type(polarization_t), intent(in) :: pol
        prt%pol = pol
    end subroutine particle_set_pol

```

Manually set the model for the particle flavor. This is required, e.g., if the particle has been read from file.

```

<Particles: particle: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_model => particle_set_model

<Particles: procedures>+≡
    subroutine particle_set_model (prt, model)
        class(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        call prt%flv%set_model (model)
    end subroutine particle_set_model

```

The momentum is set independent of the quantum numbers.

```

<Particles: particle: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_momentum => particle_set_momentum

<Particles: procedures>+≡
    elemental subroutine particle_set_momentum (prt, p, p2, on_shell)
        class(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
        real(default), intent(in), optional :: p2
        logical, intent(in), optional :: on_shell
        prt%p = p
        if (present (on_shell)) then
            if (on_shell) then
                if (prt%flv%is_associated ()) then
                    prt%p2 = prt%flv%get_mass () ** 2

```



```

        return
    end if
end if
end if
if (present (p2)) then
    prt%p2 = p2
else
    prt%p2 = p ** 2
end if
end subroutine particle_set_momentum

```

Set resonance information. This should be done after momentum assignment, because we need to know whether the particle is spacelike or timelike. The resonance flag is defined only for virtual particles.

```

<Particle: particle: TBP>≡
    procedure :: set_resonance_flag => particle_set_resonance_flag

<Particles: procedures>+≡
    elemental subroutine particle_set_resonance_flag (prt, resonant)
        class(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
        logical, intent(in) :: resonant
        select case (prt%status)
        case (PRT_VIRTUAL)
            if (resonant) prt%status = PRT_RESONANT
        end select
    end subroutine particle_set_resonance_flag

```

Set children and parents information.

```

<Particles: particle: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_children => particle_set_children
    procedure :: set_parents => particle_set_parents

<Particles: procedures>+≡
    subroutine particle_set_children (prt, idx)
        class(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
        integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: idx
        if (allocated (prt%child)) deallocate (prt%child)
        allocate (prt%child (count (idx /= 0)))
        prt%child = pack (idx, idx /= 0)
    end subroutine particle_set_children

    subroutine particle_set_parents (prt, idx)
        class(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
        integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: idx
        if (allocated (prt%parent)) deallocate (prt%parent)
        allocate (prt%parent (count (idx /= 0)))
        prt%parent = pack (idx, idx /= 0)
    end subroutine particle_set_parents

```

```

<Particles: particle: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: add_child => particle_add_child

```



*(Particles: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine particle_add_child (prt, new_child)
  class(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
  integer, intent(in) :: new_child
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: idx
  integer :: n, i
  n = prt%get_n_children()
  if (n == 0) then
    call prt%set_children ([new_child])
  else
    do i = 1, n
      if (prt%child(i) == new_child) then
        return
      end if
    end do
    allocate (idx (1:n+1))
    idx(1:n) = prt%get_children ()
    idx(n+1) = new_child
    call prt%set_children (idx)
  end if
end subroutine particle_add_child

```

*(Particles: particle: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: add_children => particle_add_children

```

*(Particles: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine particle_add_children (prt, new_child)
  class(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: new_child
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: idx
  integer :: n
  n = prt%get_n_children()
  if (n == 0) then
    call prt%set_children (new_child)
  else
    allocate (idx (1:n+size(new_child)))
    idx(1:n) = prt%get_children ()
    idx(n+1:n+size(new_child)) = new_child
    call prt%set_children (idx)
  end if
end subroutine particle_add_children

```

*(Particles: particle: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: set_status => particle_set_status

```

*(Particles: procedures)*+≡

```

elemental subroutine particle_set_status (prt, status)
  class(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
  integer, intent(in) :: status
  prt%status = status
end subroutine particle_set_status

```

*(Particles: particle: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: set_polarization => particle_set_polarization

```



```

<Particles: procedures>+≡
  subroutine particle_set_polarization (prt, polarization)
    class(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
    integer, intent(in) :: polarization
    prt%polarization = polarization
  end subroutine particle_set_polarization

<Particles: particle: TBP>+≡
  generic :: set_vertex => set_vertex_from_vector3, set_vertex_from_xyz, &
    set_vertex_from_vector4, set_vertex_from_xyzt
  procedure :: set_vertex_from_vector4 => particle_set_vertex_from_vector4
  procedure :: set_vertex_from_vector3 => particle_set_vertex_from_vector3
  procedure :: set_vertex_from_xyzt => particle_set_vertex_from_xyzt
  procedure :: set_vertex_from_xyz => particle_set_vertex_from_xyz

<Particles: procedures>+≡
  subroutine particle_set_vertex_from_vector4 (prt, vertex)
    class(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: vertex
    if (allocated (prt%vertex)) deallocate (prt%vertex)
    allocate (prt%vertex, source=vertex)
  end subroutine particle_set_vertex_from_vector4

  subroutine particle_set_vertex_from_vector3 (prt, vertex)
    class(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: vertex
    type(vector4_t) :: vtx
    vtx = vector4_moving (0._default, vertex)
    if (allocated (prt%vertex)) deallocate (prt%vertex)
    allocate (prt%vertex, source=vtx)
  end subroutine particle_set_vertex_from_vector3

  subroutine particle_set_vertex_from_xyzt (prt, vx, vy, vz, t)
    class(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
    real(default), intent(in) :: vx, vy, vz, t
    type(vector4_t) :: vertex
    if (allocated (prt%vertex)) deallocate (prt%vertex)
    vertex = vector4_moving (t, vector3_moving ([vx, vy, vz]))
    allocate (prt%vertex, source=vertex)
  end subroutine particle_set_vertex_from_xyzt

  subroutine particle_set_vertex_from_xyz (prt, vx, vy, vz)
    class(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
    real(default), intent(in) :: vx, vy, vz
    type(vector4_t) :: vertex
    if (allocated (prt%vertex)) deallocate (prt%vertex)
    vertex = vector4_moving (0._default, vector3_moving ([vx, vy, vz]))
    allocate (prt%vertex, source=vertex)
  end subroutine particle_set_vertex_from_xyz

```

## Accessing contents

The status code.



```

(Particles: particle: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_status => particle_get_status

(Particles: procedures)+≡
  elemental function particle_get_status (prt) result (status)
    integer :: status
    class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
    status = prt%status
  end function particle_get_status

```

Return true if the status is either INCOMING, OUTGOING or RESONANT. BEAM is kept, if keep\_beams is set true.

```

(Particles: particle: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: is_real => particle_is_real

(Particles: procedures)+≡
  elemental function particle_is_real (prt, keep_beams) result (flag)
    logical :: flag, kb
    class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
    logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_beams
    kb = .false.
    if (present (keep_beams)) kb = keep_beams
    select case (prt%status)
    case (PRT_INCOMING, PRT_OUTGOING, PRT_RESONANT)
      flag = .true.
    case (PRT_BEAM)
      flag = kb
    case default
      flag = .false.
    end select
  end function particle_is_real

```

```

(Particles: particle: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: is_colored => particle_is_colored

(Particles: procedures)+≡
  elemental function particle_is_colored (particle) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    class(particle_t), intent(in) :: particle
    flag = particle%col%is_nonzero ()
  end function particle_is_colored

```

[90,100] hopefully catches all of them and not too many.

```

(Particles: particle: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: is_hadronic_beam_remnant => particle_is_hadronic_beam_remnant

(Particles: procedures)+≡
  elemental function particle_is_hadronic_beam_remnant (particle) result (flag)
    class(particle_t), intent(in) :: particle
    logical :: flag
    integer :: pdg
    pdg = particle%flv%get_pdg ()
    flag = particle%status == PRT_BEAM_REMNANT .and. &
      abs(pdg) >= 90 .and. abs(pdg) <= 100
  end function particle_is_hadronic_beam_remnant

```



```
end function particle_is_hadronic_beam_remnant
```

*<Particles: particle: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: is_beam_remnant => particle_is_beam_remnant
```

*<Particles: procedures>+≡*

```
elemental function particle_is_beam_remnant (particle) result (flag)
  class(particle_t), intent(in) :: particle
  logical :: flag
  flag = particle%status == PRT_BEAM_REMNANT
end function particle_is_beam_remnant
```

Polarization status.

*<Particles: particle: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: get_polarization_status => particle_get_polarization_status
```

*<Particles: procedures>+≡*

```
elemental function particle_get_polarization_status (prt) result (status)
  integer :: status
  class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
  status = prt%polarization
end function particle_get_polarization_status
```

Return the PDG code from the flavor component directly.

*<Particles: particle: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: get_pdg => particle_get_pdg
```

*<Particles: procedures>+≡*

```
elemental function particle_get_pdg (prt) result (pdg)
  integer :: pdg
  class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
  pdg = prt%flv%get_pdg ()
end function particle_get_pdg
```

Return the color and anticolor quantum numbers.

*<Particles: particle: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: get_color => particle_get_color
```

*<Particles: procedures>+≡*

```
pure function particle_get_color (prt) result (col)
  integer, dimension(2) :: col
  class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
  col(1) = prt%col%get_col ()
  col(2) = prt%col%get_acl ()
end function particle_get_color
```

Return the polarization density matrix (as a shallow copy).

*<Particles: particle: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: get_polarization => particle_get_polarization
```



```

<Particles: procedures>+≡
function particle_get_polarization (prt) result (pol)
  class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
  class(polarization_t), allocatable :: pol
  pol = prt%pol
end function particle_get_polarization

```

Return the flavor, color and helicity.

```

<Particles: particle: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_flv => particle_get_flv
procedure :: get_col => particle_get_col
procedure :: get_hel => particle_get_hel

<Particles: procedures>+≡
function particle_get_flv (prt) result (flv)
  class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
  type(flavor_t) :: flv
  flv = prt%flv
end function particle_get_flv

function particle_get_col (prt) result (col)
  class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
  type(color_t) :: col
  col = prt%col
end function particle_get_col

function particle_get_hel (prt) result (hel)
  class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
  type(helicity_t) :: hel
  hel = prt%hel
end function particle_get_hel

```

Return the helicity (if defined and diagonal).

```

<Particles: particle: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_helicity => particle_get_helicity

<Particles: procedures>+≡
elemental function particle_get_helicity (prt) result (hel)
  integer :: hel
  integer, dimension(2) :: hel_arr
  class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
  hel = 0
  if (prt%hel%is_defined () .and. prt%hel%is_diagonal ()) then
    hel_arr = prt%hel%to_pair ()
    hel = hel_arr (1)
  end if
end function particle_get_helicity

```

Return the number of children/parents

```

<Particles: particle: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_n_parents => particle_get_n_parents
procedure :: get_n_children => particle_get_n_children

```



```

(Particles: procedures)+≡
  elemental function particle_get_n_parents (prt) result (n)
    integer :: n
    class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
    if (allocated (prt%parent)) then
      n = size (prt%parent)
    else
      n = 0
    end if
  end function particle_get_n_parents

  elemental function particle_get_n_children (prt) result (n)
    integer :: n
    class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
    if (allocated (prt%child)) then
      n = size (prt%child)
    else
      n = 0
    end if
  end function particle_get_n_children

```

Return the array of parents/children.

```

(Particles: particle: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_parents => particle_get_parents
  procedure :: get_children => particle_get_children

```

```

(Particles: procedures)+≡
  function particle_get_parents (prt) result (parent)
    class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: parent
    if (allocated (prt%parent)) then
      allocate (parent (size (prt%parent)))
      parent = prt%parent
    else
      allocate (parent (0))
    end if
  end function particle_get_parents

  function particle_get_children (prt) result (child)
    class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: child
    if (allocated (prt%child)) then
      allocate (child (size (prt%child)))
      child = prt%child
    else
      allocate (child (0))
    end if
  end function particle_get_children

```

```

(Particles: particle: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: has_children => particle_has_children

```

```

(Particles: procedures)+≡
  elemental function particle_has_children (prt) result (has_children)

```



```

logical :: has_children
class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
has_children = .false.
if (allocated (prt%child)) then
    has_children = size (prt%child) > 0
end if
end function particle_has_children

```

```

⟨Particles: particle: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: has_parents => particle_has_parents
⟨Particles: procedures⟩+≡
    elemental function particle_has_parents (prt) result (has_parents)
        logical :: has_parents
        class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
        has_parents = .false.
        if (allocated (prt%parent)) then
            has_parents = size (prt%parent) > 0
        end if
    end function particle_has_parents

```

Return momentum and momentum squared.

```

⟨Particles: particle: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: get_momentum => particle_get_momentum
    procedure :: get_p2 => particle_get_p2
⟨Particles: procedures⟩+≡
    elemental function particle_get_momentum (prt) result (p)
        type(vector4_t) :: p
        class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
        p = prt%p
    end function particle_get_momentum

    elemental function particle_get_p2 (prt) result (p2)
        real(default) :: p2
        class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
        p2 = prt%p2
    end function particle_get_p2

```

Return the particle vertex, if allocated.

```

⟨Particles: particle: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: get_vertex => particle_get_vertex
⟨Particles: procedures⟩+≡
    elemental function particle_get_vertex (prt) result (vtx)
        type(vector4_t) :: vtx
        class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
        if (allocated (prt%vertex)) then
            vtx = prt%vertex
        else
            vtx = vector4_null
        end if
    end function particle_get_vertex

```



```

⟨Particles: particle: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: momentum_to_pythia6 => particle_momentum_to_pythia6

⟨Particles: procedures⟩+≡
    pure function particle_momentum_to_pythia6 (prt) result (p)
        real(double), dimension(1:5) :: p
        class(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
        p = prt%p%to_pythia6 (sqrt (prt%p2))
    end function particle_momentum_to_pythia6

```

### 14.2.2 Particle sets

A particle set is what is usually called an event: an array of particles. The individual particle entries carry momentum, quantum numbers, polarization, and optionally connections. There is (also optionally) a correlated state-density matrix that maintains spin correlations that are lost in the individual particle entries.

```

⟨Particles: public⟩+≡
    public :: particle_set_t

⟨Particles: types⟩+≡
    type :: particle_set_t
        integer :: n_beam = 0
        integer :: n_in  = 0
        integer :: n_vir = 0
        integer :: n_out = 0
        integer :: n_tot = 0
        type(particle_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt
        type(state_matrix_t) :: correlated_state
    contains
        ⟨Particles: particle set: TBP⟩
    end type particle_set_t

```

A particle set can be initialized from an interaction or from a HepMC event record.

```

⟨Particles: particle set: TBP⟩≡
    generic :: init => init_interaction
    procedure :: init_interaction => particle_set_init_interaction

```

When a particle set is initialized from a given interaction, we have to determine the branch within the original state matrix that fixes the particle quantum numbers. This is done with the appropriate probabilities, based on a random number `x`. The `mode` determines whether the individual particles become unpolarized, or take a definite (diagonal) helicity, or acquire single-particle polarization matrices. The flag `keep_correlations` tells whether the spin-correlation matrix is to be calculated and stored in addition to the particles. The flag `keep_virtual` tells whether virtual particles should be dropped. Note that if virtual particles are dropped, the spin-correlation matrix makes no sense, and parent-child relations are not set.

For a correct disentangling of color and flavor (in the presence of helicity), we consider two interactions. `int` has no color information, and is used to select a flavor state. Consequently, we trace over helicities here. `int_flows` contains



color-flow and potentially helicity information, but is useful only after the flavor combination has been chosen. So this interaction is used to select helicity and color, but restricted to the selected flavor combination.

`int` and `int_flows` may be identical if there is only a single (or no) color flow. If there is just a single flavor combination, `x(1)` can be set to zero.

The current algorithm of evaluator convolution requires that the beam particles are assumed outgoing (in the beam interaction) and become virtual in all derived interactions. In the particle set they should be re-identified as incoming. The optional integer `n_incoming` can be used to perform this correction.

The flag `is_valid` is false if factorization of the state is not possible, in particular if the squared matrix element is zero.

*(Particles: procedures)*+≡

```
subroutine particle_set_init_interaction &
  (particle_set, is_valid, int, int_flows, mode, x, &
   keep_correlations, keep_virtual, n_incoming)
class(particle_set_t), intent(out) :: particle_set
logical, intent(out) :: is_valid
type(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int, int_flows
integer, intent(in) :: mode
real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: x
logical, intent(in) :: keep_correlations, keep_virtual
integer, intent(in), optional :: n_incoming
type(state_matrix_t), dimension(:), allocatable, target :: flavor_state
type(state_matrix_t), dimension(:), allocatable, target :: single_state
integer :: n_in, n_vir, n_out, n_tot
type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: qn
logical :: ok
integer :: i, j
if (present (n_incoming)) then
  n_in = n_incoming
  n_vir = int%get_n_vir () - n_incoming
else
  n_in = int%get_n_in ()
  n_vir = int%get_n_vir ()
end if
n_out = int%get_n_out ()
n_tot = int%get_n_tot ()
particle_set%n_in = n_in
particle_set%n_out = n_out
if (keep_virtual) then
  particle_set%n_vir = n_vir
  particle_set%n_tot = n_tot
else
  particle_set%n_vir = 0
  particle_set%n_tot = n_in + n_out
end if
call int%factorize &
  (FM_IGNORE_HELICITY, x(1), is_valid, flavor_state)
allocate (qn (n_tot,1))
do i = 1, n_tot
  qn(i,:) = flavor_state(i)%get_quantum_numbers (1)
end do
if (keep_correlations .and. keep_virtual) then
```



```

        call int_flows%factorize (mode, x(2), ok, &
            single_state, particle_set%correlated_state, qn(:,1))
    else
        call int_flows%factorize (mode, x(2), ok, &
            single_state, qn_in=qn(:,1))
    end if
    is_valid = is_valid .and. ok
    allocate (particle_set%prt (particle_set%n_tot))
    j = 1
    do i = 1, n_tot
        if (i <= n_in) then
            call particle_set%prt(j)%init (single_state(i), PRT_INCOMING, mode)
            call particle_set%prt(j)%set_momentum (int%get_momentum (i))
        else if (i <= n_in + n_vir) then
            if (.not. keep_virtual) cycle
            call particle_set%prt(j)%init &
                (single_state(i), PRT_VIRTUAL, mode)
            call particle_set%prt(j)%set_momentum (int%get_momentum (i))
        else
            call particle_set%prt(j)%init (single_state(i), PRT_OUTGOING, mode)
            call particle_set%prt(j)%set_momentum &
                (int%get_momentum (i), on_shell = .true.)
        end if
        if (keep_virtual) then
            call particle_set%prt(j)%set_children &
                (interaction_get_children (int, i))
            call particle_set%prt(j)%set_parents &
                (interaction_get_parents (int, i))
        end if
        j = j + 1
    end do
    if (keep_virtual) then
        call particle_set_resonance_flag &
            (particle_set%prt, int%get_resonance_flags ())
    end if
    do i = 1, size(flavor_state)
        call flavor_state(i)%final ()
    end do
    do i = 1, size(single_state)
        call single_state(i)%final ()
    end do
end subroutine particle_set_init_interaction

```

Manually set the model for the stored particles.

*(Particles: particle set: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: set_model => particle_set_set_model

```

*(Particles: procedures)+≡*

```

    subroutine particle_set_set_model (particle_set, model)
    class(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, particle_set%n_tot
        call particle_set%prt(i)%set_model (model)
    end do

```



```

end do
call particle_set%correlated_state%set_model (model)
end subroutine particle_set_set_model

```

Pointer components are hidden inside the particle polarization, and in the correlated state matrix.

*(Particles: particle set: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: final => particle_set_final

```

*(Particles: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine particle_set_final (particle_set)
class(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
integer :: i
if (allocated (particle_set%prt)) then
do i = 1, size(particle_set%prt)
call particle_set%prt(i)%final ()
end do
deallocate (particle_set%prt)
end if
call particle_set%correlated_state%final ()
end subroutine particle_set_final

```

*(Particles: particle set: TBP)*+≡

```

generic :: get_momenta => get_momenta_all
generic :: get_momenta => get_momenta_indices
procedure :: get_momenta_all => particle_set_get_momenta_all
procedure :: get_momenta_indices => particle_set_get_momenta_indices

```

*(Particles: procedures)*+≡

```

function particle_set_get_momenta_all (particle_set) result (p)
class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p
allocate (p (size (particle_set%prt)))
p = particle_set%prt%p
end function particle_set_get_momenta_all

```

*(Particles: procedures)*+≡

```

function particle_set_get_momenta_indices (particle_set, indices) result (p)
type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p
class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
integer, intent(in), dimension(:), allocatable :: indices
integer :: i
allocate (p (size (indices)))
do i = 1, size (indices)
p(i) = particle_set%prt(indices(i))%p
end do
end function particle_set_get_momenta_indices

```

*(Particles: particle set: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: set_momenta => particle_set_set_momenta

```



*<Particles: procedures>+≡*

```

pure subroutine particle_set_set_momenta (particle_set, p)
  class(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
  type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
  if (.not. allocated (particle_set%prt)) then
    allocate (particle_set%prt (size (p)))
  end if
  particle_set%prt%p = p
end subroutine particle_set_set_momenta

```

*<Particles: particle set: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: parent_add_child => particle_set_parent_add_child

```

*<Particles: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine particle_set_parent_add_child (particle_set, parent, child)
  class(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
  integer, intent(in) :: parent, child
  call particle_set%prt(child)%set_parents ([parent])
  call particle_set%prt(parent)%add_child (child)
end subroutine particle_set_parent_add_child

```

Given the `particle_set` before radiation, the new momenta `p_radiated`, the emitter and the `flv_radiated` as well as the model and a random number `r_color` for choosing a color, we update the `particle_set`.

*<Particles: particle set: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: build_radiation => particle_set_build_radiation

```

*<Particles: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine particle_set_build_radiation (particle_set, p_radiated, &
  emitter, flv_radiated, model, r_color)
  class(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
  type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_radiated
  integer, intent(in) :: emitter
  integer, intent(in), dimension(:) :: flv_radiated
  class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
  real(default), intent(in) :: r_color
  type(particle_set_t) :: new_particle_set
  type(particle_t) :: new_particle
  integer :: i
  integer :: pdg_index_emitter, pdg_index_radiation
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: parents, children
  type(flavor_t) :: new_flv
  logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: status_mask
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: &
    i_in1, i_beam1, i_remnant1, i_virt1, i_out1
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: &
    i_in2, i_beam2, i_remnant2, i_virt2, i_out2
  integer :: n_in1, n_beam1, n_remnant1, n_virt1, n_out1
  integer :: n_in2, n_beam2, n_remnant2, n_virt2, n_out2
  integer :: n, n_tot
  integer :: i_emitter

  n = particle_set%get_n_tot ()
  allocate (status_mask (n))

```



```

!!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
do i = 1, n
    status_mask(i) = particle_set%prt(i)%get_status () == PRT_INCOMING
end do
!!! status_mask = particle_set%prt%get_status () == PRT_INCOMING
n_in1 = count (status_mask)
allocate (i_in1 (n_in1))
i_in1 = particle_set%get_indices (status_mask)
do i = 1, n
    status_mask(i) = particle_set%prt(i)%get_status () == PRT_BEAM
end do
n_beam1 = count (status_mask)
allocate (i_beam1 (n_beam1))
i_beam1 = particle_set%get_indices (status_mask)
do i = 1, n
    status_mask(i) = particle_set%prt(i)%get_status () == PRT_BEAM_REMNANT
end do
n_remnant1 = count (status_mask)
allocate (i_remnant1 (n_remnant1))
i_remnant1 = particle_set%get_indices (status_mask)
do i = 1, n
    status_mask(i) = particle_set%prt(i)%get_status () == PRT_VIRTUAL
end do
n_virt1 = count (status_mask)
allocate (i_virt1 (n_virt1))
i_virt1 = particle_set%get_indices (status_mask)
do i = 1, n
    status_mask(i) = particle_set%prt(i)%get_status () == PRT_OUTGOING
end do
n_out1 = count (status_mask)
allocate (i_out1 (n_out1))
i_out1 = particle_set%get_indices (status_mask)

n_in2 = n_in1; n_beam2 = n_beam1; n_remnant2 = n_remnant1
n_virt2 = n_virt1 + n_out1
n_out2 = n_out1 + 1
n_tot = n_in2 + n_beam2 + n_remnant2 + n_virt2 + n_out2

allocate (i_in2 (n_in2), i_beam2 (n_beam2), i_remnant2 (n_remnant2))
i_in2 = i_in1; i_beam2 = i_beam1; i_remnant2 = i_remnant1

allocate (i_virt2 (n_virt2))
i_virt2(1:n_virt1) = i_virt1
i_virt2(n_virt1+1:n_virt2) = i_out1

allocate (i_out2 (n_out2))
i_out2(1:n_out1) = i_out1(1:n_out1) + n_out1
i_out2(n_out2) = n_tot

new_particle_set%n_beam = n_beam2
new_particle_set%n_in = n_in2
new_particle_set%n_vir = n_virt2
new_particle_set%n_out = n_out2
new_particle_set%n_tot = n_tot

```



```

new_particle_set%correlated_state = particle_set%correlated_state
allocate (new_particle_set%prt (n_tot))
new_particle_set%prt(i_beam2) = particle_set%prt(i_beam1)
new_particle_set%prt(i_remnant2) = particle_set%prt(i_remnant1)
new_particle_set%prt(i_virt2(1:n_virt1)) = particle_set%prt(i_virt1)

do i = n_virt1 + 1, n_virt2
    new_particle_set%prt(i_virt2(i)) = particle_set%prt(i_out1(i-n_virt1))
    call new_particle_set%prt(i_virt2(i))%reset_status (PRT_VIRTUAL)
end do

do i = 1, n_in2
    new_particle_set%prt(i_in2(i)) = particle_set%prt(i_in1(i))
    new_particle_set%prt(i_in2(i))%p = p_radiated (i)
end do

do i = 1, n_out2-1
    new_particle_set%prt(i_out2(i)) = particle_set%prt(i_out1(i))
    new_particle_set%prt(i_out2(i))%p = p_radiated(i + n_in2)
    call new_particle_set%prt(i_out2(i))%reset_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
end do

call new_particle%reset_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
call new_particle%set_momentum (p_radiated (n_in2 + n_out2))

!!! Helicity and polarization handling is missing at this point
!!! Also, no helicities or polarizations yet
pdg_index_emitter = flv_radiated (emitter)
pdg_index_radiation = flv_radiated (n_in2 + n_out2)
call new_flv%init (pdg_index_radiation, model)
i_emitter = emitter + n_virt2 + n_remnant2 + n_beam2

call reassign_colors (new_particle, new_particle_set%prt(i_emitter), &
    pdg_index_radiation, pdg_index_emitter, r_color)

call new_particle%set_flavor (new_flv)
new_particle_set%prt(n_tot) = new_particle

allocate (children (n_out2))
children = i_out2
do i = n_in2 + n_beam2 + n_remnant2 + n_virt1 + 1, n_in2 + n_beam2 + n_remnant2 + n_virt2
    call new_particle_set%prt(i)%set_children (children)
end do

!!! Set proper parents for outgoing particles
allocate (parents (n_out1))
parents = i_out1
do i = n_in2 + n_beam2 + n_remnant2 + n_virt2 + 1, n_tot
    call new_particle_set%prt(i)%set_parents (parents)
end do
!!! Overwrite old particle set
select type (particle_set)
type is (particle_set_t)
    particle_set = new_particle_set

```



```

        end select
contains

    <build radiation: set color offset>
    subroutine reassign_colors (prt_radiated, prt_emitter, i_rad, i_em, r_col)
        type(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt_radiated, prt_emitter
        integer, intent(in) :: i_rad, i_em
        real(default), intent(in) :: r_col
        type(color_t) :: col_rad, col_em
        if (is_quark (abs (i_em)) .and. is_gluon (i_rad)) then
            call reassign_colors_qg (prt_emitter, col_rad, col_em)
        else if (is_gluon (i_em) .and. is_gluon (i_rad)) then
            call reassign_colors_gg (prt_emitter, r_col, col_rad, col_em)
        else if (is_gluon (i_em) .and. is_quark (abs (i_rad))) then
            call reassign_colors_qq (prt_emitter, i_em, col_rad, col_em)
        else
            call msg_fatal ("Invalid splitting")
        end if
        call prt_emitter%set_color (col_em)
        call prt_radiated%set_color (col_rad)
    end subroutine reassign_colors

    subroutine reassign_colors_qg (prt_emitter, col_rad, col_em)
        type(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt_emitter
        type(color_t), intent(out) :: col_rad, col_em
        integer, dimension(2) :: color_rad, color_em
        integer :: i1, i2
        integer :: new_color_index
        logical :: is_anti_quark

        color_em = prt_emitter%get_color ()
        i1 = 1; i2 = 2
        is_anti_quark = color_em(2) /= 0
        if (is_anti_quark) then
            i1 = 2; i2 = 1
        end if
        new_color_index = color_em(i1)+1
        color_rad(i1) = color_em(i1)
        color_rad(i2) = new_color_index
        color_em(i1) = new_color_index
        call col_em%init_col_acl (color_em(1), color_em(2))
        call col_rad%init_col_acl (color_rad(1), color_rad(2))
    end subroutine reassign_colors_qg

    subroutine reassign_colors_gg (prt_emitter, random, col_rad, col_em)
        !!! NOT TESTED YET
        type(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt_emitter
        real(default), intent(in) :: random
        type(color_t), intent(out) :: col_rad, col_em
        integer, dimension(2) :: color_rad, color_em
        integer :: i1, i2
        integer :: new_color_index

        color_em = prt_emitter%get_color ()

```



```

new_color_index = maxval (abs (color_em))
i1 = 1; i2 = 2
if (random < 0.5) then
    i1 = 2; i2 = 1
end if
color_rad(i1) = new_color_index
color_rad(i2) = color_em(i2)
color_em(i2) = new_color_index
call col_em%init_col_acl (color_em(1), color_em(2))
call col_rad%init_col_acl (color_rad(1), color_rad(2))
end subroutine reassign_colors_gg

subroutine reassign_colors_qq (prt_emitter, pdg_emitter, col_rad, col_em)
    !!! NOT TESTED YET
    type(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt_emitter
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg_emitter
    type(color_t), intent(out) :: col_rad, col_em
    integer, dimension(2) :: color_rad, color_em
    integer :: i1, i2
    logical :: is_anti_quark

    color_em = prt_emitter%get_color ()
    i1 = 1; i2 = 2
    is_anti_quark = pdg_emitter < 0
    if (is_anti_quark) then
        i1 = 2; i1 = 1
    end if
    color_em(i2) = 0
    color_rad(i1) = 0
    color_rad(i2) = color_em(i1)
    call col_em%init_col_acl (color_em(1), color_em(2))
    call col_rad%init_col_acl (color_rad(1), color_rad(2))
end subroutine reassign_colors_qq
end subroutine particle_set_build_radiation

```

Increments the color indices of all particles by their maximal value to distinguish them from the record-keeping Born particles in the LHE-output if the virtual entries are kept.

*(build radiation: set color offset)*≡

```

subroutine set_color_offset (particle_set)
    type(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
    integer, dimension(2) :: color
    integer :: i, i_color_max
    type(color_t) :: new_color

    i_color_max = 0
    do i = 1, size (particle_set%prt)
        associate (prt => particle_set%prt(i))
            if (prt%get_status () <= PRT_INCOMING) cycle
            color = prt%get_color ()
            i_color_max = maxval([i_color_max, color(1), color(2)])
        end associate
    end do
end do

```



```

do i = 1, size (particle_set%prt)
  associate (prt => particle_set%prt(i))
    if (prt%get_status () /= PRT_OUTGOING) cycle
    color = prt%get_color ()
    where (color /= 0) color = color + i_color_max
    call new_color%init_col_acl (color(1), color(2))
    call prt%set_color (new_color)
  end associate
end do
end subroutine set_color_offset

```

Output (default format)

*<Particles: particle set: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: write => particle_set_write

```

*<Particles: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine particle_set_write &
  (particle_set, unit, testflag, summary, compressed)
  class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag, summary, compressed
  logical :: summ, comp
  type(vector4_t) :: sum_vec
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  summ = .false.; if (present (summary)) summ = summary
  comp = .false.; if (present (compressed)) comp = compressed
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "Particle set:"
  call write_separator (u)
  if (comp) write (u, &
    "((A4,1X),(A6,1X),(A7,1X),2(A4,1X),2(A20,1X),5(A12,1X))" &
    "Nr", "Status", "Flavor", "Col", "ACol", "Parents", "Children", &
    "P(0)", "P(1)", "P(2)", "P(3)", "P^2"
  if (particle_set%n_tot /= 0) then
    do i = 1, particle_set%n_tot
      if (comp) then
        write (u, "(I4,1X,2X)", advance="no") i
      else
        write (u, "(1x,A,1x,I0)", advance="no") "Particle", i
      end if
      call particle_set%prt(i)%write (u, testflag = testflag, &
        compressed = comp)
    end do
    if (particle_set%correlated_state%is_defined ()) then
      call write_separator (u)
      write (u, *) "Correlated state density matrix:"
      call particle_set%correlated_state%write (u)
    end if
    if (summ) then
      call write_separator (u)
      write (u, "(A)", advance="no") &
        "Sum of incoming momenta: p(0:3) =      "
    end if
  end if
end subroutine particle_set_write

```



```

sum_vec = sum (particle_set%prt%p, &
               mask=particle_set%prt%get_status () == PRT_INCOMING)
call pacify (sum_vec, tolerance = 1E-3_default)
call sum_vec%write (u, compressed=.true.)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)", advance="no") &
      "Sum of beam remnant momenta: p(0:3) = "
sum_vec = sum (particle_set%prt%p, &
               mask=particle_set%prt%get_status () == PRT_BEAM_REMNANT)
call pacify (sum_vec, tolerance = 1E-3_default)
call sum_vec%write (u, compressed=.true.)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)", advance="no") &
      "Sum of outgoing momenta: p(0:3) =      "
sum_vec = sum (particle_set%prt%p, &
               mask=particle_set%prt%get_status () == PRT_OUTGOING)
call pacify (sum_vec, tolerance = 1E-3_default)
call sum_vec%write (u, compressed=.true.)
write (u, "(A)") ""
end if
else
  write (u, "(3x,A)") "[empty]"
end if
end subroutine particle_set_write

```

### 14.2.3 I/O formats

Here, we define input/output of particle sets in various formats. This is the right place since particle sets contain most of the event information.

All write/read routines take as first argument the object, as second argument the I/O unit which in this case is a mandatory argument. Then follow further event data.

#### Internal binary format

This format is supposed to contain the complete information, so the particle data set can be fully reconstructed. The exception is the model part of the particle flavors; this is unassigned for the flavor values read from file.

```

<Particles: particle set: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_raw => particle_set_write_raw
  procedure :: read_raw => particle_set_read_raw

<Particles: procedures>+≡
  subroutine particle_set_write_raw (particle_set, u)
    class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    integer :: i
    write (u) &
      particle_set%n_beam, particle_set%n_in, &
      particle_set%n_vir, particle_set%n_out
    write (u) particle_set%n_tot
    do i = 1, particle_set%n_tot

```



```

        call particle_set%prt(i)%write_raw (u)
    end do
    call particle_set%correlated_state%write_raw (u)
end subroutine particle_set_write_raw

subroutine particle_set_read_raw (particle_set, u, iostat)
    class(particle_set_t), intent(out) :: particle_set
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    integer, intent(out) :: iostat
    integer :: i
    read (u, iostat=iostat) &
        particle_set%n_beam, particle_set%n_in, &
        particle_set%n_vir, particle_set%n_out
    read (u, iostat=iostat) particle_set%n_tot
    allocate (particle_set%prt (particle_set%n_tot))
    do i = 1, size (particle_set%prt)
        call particle_set%prt(i)%read_raw (u, iostat=iostat)
    end do
    call particle_set%correlated_state%read_raw (u, iostat=iostat)
end subroutine particle_set_read_raw

```

## Get contents

Find parents/children of a particular particle recursively; the search terminates if a parent/child has status BEAM, INCOMING, OUTGOING or RESONANT.

*(Particles: particle set: TBP)*+≡

```

    procedure :: get_real_parents => particle_set_get_real_parents
    procedure :: get_real_children => particle_set_get_real_children

```

*(Particles: procedures)*+≡

```

function particle_set_get_real_parents (pset, i, keep_beams) result (parent)
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: parent
    class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: pset
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_beams
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: is_real
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: is_parent, is_real_parent
    logical :: kb
    integer :: j, k
    kb = .false.
    if (present (keep_beams)) kb = keep_beams
    allocate (is_real (pset%n_tot))
    !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
    do j = 1, pset%n_tot
        is_real(j) = pset%prt(j)%is_real (kb)
    end do
    !!! is_real = pset%prt%is_real (kb)
    allocate (is_parent (pset%n_tot), is_real_parent (pset%n_tot))
    is_real_parent = .false.
    is_parent = .false.
    is_parent(pset%prt(i)%get_parents()) = .true.
    do while (any (is_parent))
        where (is_real .and. is_parent)

```



```

        is_real_parent = .true.
        is_parent = .false.
    end where
    mark_next_parent: do j = size (is_parent), 1, -1
        if (is_parent(j)) then
            is_parent(pset%prt(j)%get_parents()) = .true.
            is_parent(j) = .false.
            exit mark_next_parent
        end if
    end do mark_next_parent
end do
allocate (parent (count (is_real_parent)))
j = 0
do k = 1, size (is_parent)
    if (is_real_parent(k)) then
        j = j + 1
        parent(j) = k
    end if
end do
end function particle_set_get_real_parents

function particle_set_get_real_children (pset, i, keep_beams) result (child)
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: child
    class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: pset
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: is_real
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: is_child, is_real_child
    logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_beams
    integer :: j, k
    logical :: kb
    kb = .false.
    if (present (keep_beams)) kb = keep_beams
    allocate (is_real (pset%n_tot))
    !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
    do j = 1, pset%n_tot
        is_real(j) = pset%prt(j)%is_real (kb)
    end do
    is_real = pset%prt%is_real (kb)
    allocate (is_child (pset%n_tot), is_real_child (pset%n_tot))
    is_real_child = .false.
    is_child = .false.
    is_child(pset%prt(i)%get_children()) = .true.
    do while (any (is_child))
        where (is_real .and. is_child)
            is_real_child = .true.
            is_child = .false.
        end where
        mark_next_child: do j = 1, size (is_child)
            if (is_child(j)) then
                is_child(pset%prt(j)%get_children()) = .true.
                is_child(j) = .false.
                exit mark_next_child
            end if
        end do mark_next_child
    end do
end function particle_set_get_real_children

```



```

end do
allocate (child (count (is_real_child)))
j = 0
do k = 1, size (is_child)
  if (is_real_child(k)) then
    j = j + 1
    child(j) = k
  end if
end do
end function particle_set_get_real_children

```

Get the `n_tot`, `n_in`, and `n_out` values out of the particle set.

*(Particles: particle set: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: get_n_beam => particle_set_get_n_beam
procedure :: get_n_in  => particle_set_get_n_in
procedure :: get_n_vir => particle_set_get_n_vir
procedure :: get_n_out => particle_set_get_n_out
procedure :: get_n_tot => particle_set_get_n_tot
procedure :: get_n_remnants => particle_set_get_n_remnants

```

*(Particles: procedures)+≡*

```

function particle_set_get_n_beam (pset) result (n_beam)
  class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: pset
  integer :: n_beam
  n_beam = pset%n_beam
end function particle_set_get_n_beam

```

```

function particle_set_get_n_in (pset) result (n_in)
  class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: pset
  integer :: n_in
  n_in = pset%n_in
end function particle_set_get_n_in

```

```

function particle_set_get_n_vir (pset) result (n_vir)
  class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: pset
  integer :: n_vir
  n_vir = pset%n_vir
end function particle_set_get_n_vir

```

```

function particle_set_get_n_out (pset) result (n_out)
  class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: pset
  integer :: n_out
  n_out = pset%n_out
end function particle_set_get_n_out

```

```

function particle_set_get_n_tot (pset) result (n_tot)
  class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: pset
  integer :: n_tot
  n_tot = pset%n_tot
end function particle_set_get_n_tot

```

```

function particle_set_get_n_remnants (pset) result (n_rad)
  class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: pset
  integer :: n_rad

```



```

    n_rad = count (pset%prt%get_status () == PRT_BEAM_REMNANT)
end function particle_set_get_n_remnants

```

Return a pointer to the particle corresponding to the number

```

⟨Particles: particle set: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: get_particle => particle_set_get_particle

⟨Particles: procedures⟩+≡
    function particle_set_get_particle (pset, index) result (particle)
        class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: pset
        integer, intent(in) :: index
        type(particle_t) :: particle
        particle = pset%prt(index)
    end function particle_set_get_particle

```

```

⟨Particles: particle set: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: get_indices => particle_set_get_indices

⟨Particles: procedures⟩+≡
    pure function particle_set_get_indices (pset, mask) result (finals)
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: finals
        class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: pset
        logical, dimension(:), intent(in) :: mask
        integer, dimension(size(mask)) :: indices
        integer :: i
        allocate (finals (count (mask)))
        indices = [(i, i=1, pset%n_tot)]
        finals = pack (indices, mask)
    end function particle_set_get_indices

```

## Tools

Build a new particles array without hadronic remnants but with `n_extra` additional spots. We also update the mother-daughter relations assuming the ordering `b, i, r, x, o`.

```

⟨Particles: particle set: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: without_hadronic_remnants => &
        particle_set_without_hadronic_remnants

⟨Particles: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine particle_set_without_hadronic_remnants &
        (particle_set, particles, n_particles, n_extra)
        class(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
        type(particle_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: particles
        integer, intent(out) :: n_particles
        integer, intent(in) :: n_extra
        logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: no_hadronic_remnants, &
            no_hadronic_children
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: children, new_children
        integer :: i, j, k, first_remnant
        first_remnant = particle_set%n_tot
        do i = 1, particle_set%n_tot

```



```

        if (particle_set%prt(i)%is_hadronic_beam_remnant ()) then
            first_remnant = i
            exit
        end if
    end do
    n_particles = count (.not. particle_set%prt%is_hadronic_beam_remnant ())
    allocate (no_hadronic_remnants (particle_set%n_tot))
    !!! !!! !!! Workaround for intel 16.0 standard-semantics bug
    !!! no_hadronic_remnants = .not. particle_set%prt%is_hadronic_beam_remnant ()
    do i = 1, particle_set%n_tot
        no_hadronic_remnants(i) = .not. particle_set%prt(i)%is_hadronic_beam_remnant ()
    end do
    allocate (particles (n_particles + n_extra))
    k = 1
    do i = 1, particle_set%n_tot
        if (no_hadronic_remnants(i)) then
            particles(k) = particle_set%prt(i)
            k = k + 1
        end if
    end do
    if (n_particles /= particle_set%n_tot) then
        do i = 1, n_particles
            select case (particles(i)%get_status ())
            case (PRT_BEAM)
                if (allocated (children)) deallocate (children)
                allocate (children (particles(i)%get_n_children ()))
                children = particles(i)%get_children ()
                if (allocated (no_hadronic_children)) &
                    deallocate (no_hadronic_children)
                allocate (no_hadronic_children (particles(i)%get_n_children ()))
                no_hadronic_children = .not. &
                    particle_set%prt(children)%is_hadronic_beam_remnant ()
                if (allocated (new_children)) deallocate (new_children)
                allocate (new_children (count (no_hadronic_children)))
                new_children = pack (children, no_hadronic_children)
                call particles(i)%set_children (new_children)
            case (PRT_INCOMING, PRT_RESONANT)
                <update children after remnant>
            case (PRT_OUTGOING, PRT_BEAM_REMNANT)
            case default
            end select
        end do
    end if
end subroutine particle_set_without_hadronic_remnants

```

```

<update children after remnant>≡
    if (allocated (children)) deallocate (children)
    allocate (children (particles(i)%get_n_children ()))
    children = particles(i)%get_children ()
    do j = 1, size (children)
        if (children(j) > first_remnant) then
            children(j) = children (j) - &
                (particle_set%n_tot - n_particles)
        end if
    end do

```



```

end do
call particles(i)%set_children (children)

```

Build a new particles array without remnants but with `n_extra` additional spots.  
We also update the mother-daughter relations assuming the ordering `b, i, r, x, o`.

```

⟨Particles: particle set: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: without_remnants => particle_set_without_remnants
⟨Particles: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine particle_set_without_remnants &
    (particle_set, particles, n_particles, n_extra)
    class(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
    type(particle_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: particles
    integer, intent(in) :: n_extra
    integer, intent(out) :: n_particles
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: no_remnants, no_children
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: children, new_children
    integer :: i,j, k, first_remnant
    first_remnant = particle_set%n_tot
    do i = 1, particle_set%n_tot
      if (particle_set%prt(i)%is_beam_remnant ()) then
        first_remnant = i
        exit
      end if
    end do
    allocate (no_remnants (particle_set%n_tot))
    no_remnants = .not. (particle_set%prt%is_beam_remnant ())
    n_particles = count (no_remnants)
    allocate (particles (n_particles + n_extra))
    k = 1
    do i = 1, particle_set%n_tot
      if (no_remnants(i)) then
        particles(k) = particle_set%prt(i)
        k = k + 1
      end if
    end do
    if (n_particles /= particle_set%n_tot) then
      do i = 1, n_particles
        select case (particles(i)%get_status ())
        case (PRT_BEAM)
          if (allocated (children)) deallocate (children)
          allocate (children (particles(i)%get_n_children ()))
          children = particles(i)%get_children ()
          if (allocated (no_children)) deallocate (no_children)
          allocate (no_children (particles(i)%get_n_children ()))
          no_children = .not. (particle_set%prt(children)%is_beam_remnant ())
          if (allocated (new_children)) deallocate (new_children)
          allocate (new_children (count (no_children)))
          new_children = pack (children, no_children)
          call particles(i)%set_children (new_children)
        case (PRT_INCOMING, PRT_RESONANT)
          ⟨update children after remnant⟩
        case (PRT_OUTGOING, PRT_BEAM_REMNANT)
        case default

```



```

        end select
    end do
end if
end subroutine particle_set_without_remnants

```

*(Particles: particle set: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: find_particle => particle_set_find_particle

```

*(Particles: procedures)+≡*

```

    pure function particle_set_find_particle &
        (particle_set, pdg, momentum, abs_smallness, rel_smallness) result (idx)
        integer :: idx
        class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
        integer, intent(in) :: pdg
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: momentum
        real(default), intent(in), optional :: abs_smallness, rel_smallness
        integer :: i
        idx = 0
        do i = 1, size (particle_set%prt)
            if (particle_set%prt(i)%flv%get_pdg () == pdg) then
                if (all (nearly_equal (particle_set%prt(i)%p%p, momentum%p, &
                    abs_smallness, rel_smallness))) then
                    idx = i
                    return
                end if
            end if
        end do
    end function particle_set_find_particle

```

*(Particles: particle set: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: reverse_find_particle => particle_set_reverse_find_particle

```

*(Particles: procedures)+≡*

```

    pure function particle_set_reverse_find_particle &
        (particle_set, pdg, momentum, abs_smallness, rel_smallness) result (idx)
        integer :: idx
        class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
        integer, intent(in) :: pdg
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: momentum
        real(default), intent(in), optional :: abs_smallness, rel_smallness
        integer :: i
        idx = 0
        do i = size (particle_set%prt), 1, -1
            if (particle_set%prt(i)%flv%get_pdg () == pdg) then
                if (all (nearly_equal (particle_set%prt(i)%p%p, momentum%p, &
                    abs_smallness, rel_smallness))) then
                    idx = i
                    return
                end if
            end if
        end do
    end function particle_set_reverse_find_particle

```



This connects broken links of the form something  $\rightarrow i \rightarrow$  none or  $j$  and none  $\rightarrow j \rightarrow$  something or none where the particles  $i$  and  $j$  are *identical*. It also works if  $i \rightarrow j$ , directly, and thus removes duplicates. We are removing  $j$  and connect the possible daughters to  $i$ .

```

(Particles: particle set: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: remove_duplicates => particle_set_remove_duplicates

(Particles: procedures)+≡
  subroutine particle_set_remove_duplicates (particle_set, smallness)
    class(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
    real(default), intent(in) :: smallness
    integer :: n_removals
    integer, dimension(particle_set%n_tot) :: to_remove
    type(particle_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: particles
    type(vector4_t) :: p_i
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: map
    to_remove = 0
    call find_duplicates ()
    n_removals = count (to_remove > 0)
    if (n_removals > 0) then
      call strip_duplicates (particles)
      call particle_set%replace (particles)
    end if

contains

(Particles: remove duplicates: procedures)

end subroutine particle_set_remove_duplicates

```

This doesn't catch all cases. Missing are splittings of the type  $i \rightarrow$  something and  $j$ .

```

(Particles: remove duplicates: procedures)≡
  subroutine find_duplicates ()
    integer :: pdg_i, child_i, i, j
    OUTER: do i = 1, particle_set%n_tot
      if (particle_set%prt(i)%status == PRT_OUTGOING .or. &
        particle_set%prt(i)%status == PRT_VIRTUAL .or. &
        particle_set%prt(i)%status == PRT_RESONANT) then
        if (allocated (particle_set%prt(i)%child)) then
          if (size (particle_set%prt(i)%child) > 1) cycle OUTER
          if (size (particle_set%prt(i)%child) == 1) then
            child_i = particle_set%prt(i)%child(1)
          else
            child_i = 0
          end if
        end if
      else
        child_i = 0
      end if
      pdg_i = particle_set%prt(i)%flv%get_pdg ()
      p_i = particle_set%prt(i)%p
      do j = i + 1, particle_set%n_tot
        if (pdg_i == particle_set%prt(j)%flv%get_pdg ()) then
          if (all (nearly_equal (particle_set%prt(j)%p, p_i%p, &

```



```

        abs_smallness = smallness, &
        rel_smallness = 1E4_default * smallness))) then
    if (child_i == 0 .or. j == child_i) then
        to_remove(j) = i
        call msg_debug2 (D_PARTICLES, &
            "Particles: Will remove duplicate of i", i)
        call msg_debug2 (D_PARTICLES, &
            "Particles: j", j)
    end if
    cycle OUTER
end if
end if
end do
end if
end do OUTER
end subroutine find_duplicates

```

*(Particles: remove duplicates: procedures)*+≡

```

recursive function get_alive_index (try) result (alive)
    integer :: alive
    integer :: try
    if (map(try) > 0) then
        alive = map(try)
    else
        alive = get_alive_index (to_remove(try))
    end if
end function get_alive_index

```

*(Particles: remove duplicates: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine strip_duplicates (particles)
    type(particle_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: particles
    integer :: kept, removed, i, j
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: old_children
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: parent_set
    call msg_debug (D_PARTICLES, "Particles: Removing duplicates")
    call msg_debug (D_PARTICLES, "Particles: n_removals", n_removals)
    if (debug2_active (D_PARTICLES)) then
        call msg_debug2 (D_PARTICLES, "Particles: Given set before removing:")
        call particle_set%write (summary=.true., compressed=.true.)
    end if
    allocate (particles (particle_set%n_tot - n_removals))
    allocate (map (particle_set%n_tot))
    allocate (parent_set (particle_set%n_tot))
    parent_set = .false.
    map = 0
    j = 0
    do i = 1, particle_set%n_tot
        if (to_remove(i) == 0) then
            j = j + 1
            map(i) = j
            call particles(j)%init (particle_set%prt(i))
        end if
    end do
end subroutine strip_duplicates

```



```

do i = 1, particle_set%n_tot
  if (map(i) /= 0) then
    if (.not. parent_set(map(i))) then
      call particles(map(i))%set_parents &
        (map (particle_set%prt(i)%get_parents ()))
    end if
    call particles(map(i))%set_children &
      (map (particle_set%prt(i)%get_children ()))
  else
    removed = i
    kept = to_remove(i)
    if (particle_set%prt(removed)%has_children ()) then
      old_children = particle_set%prt(removed)%get_children ()
      do j = 1, size (old_children)
        if (map(old_children(j)) > 0) then
          call particles(map(old_children(j)))%set_parents &
            ([get_alive_index (kept)])
          parent_set(map(old_children(j))) = .true.
          call particles(get_alive_index (kept))%add_child &
            (map(old_children(j)))
        end if
      end do
      particles(get_alive_index (kept))%status = PRT_RESONANT
    else
      particles(get_alive_index (kept))%status = PRT_OUTGOING
    end if
  end if
end do
end subroutine strip_duplicates

```

Given a subevent, reset status codes. If the new status is beam, incoming, or outgoing, we also make sure that the stored  $p^2$  value is equal to the on-shell mass squared.

*(Particles: particle set: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: reset_status => particle_set_reset_status

```

*(Particles: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine particle_set_reset_status (particle_set, index, status)
  class(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: index
  integer, intent(in) :: status
  integer :: i
  if (allocated (particle_set%prt)) then
    do i = 1, size (index)
      call particle_set%prt(index(i))%reset_status (status)
    end do
  end if
  particle_set%n_beam = &
    count (particle_set%prt%get_status () == PRT_BEAM)
  particle_set%n_in = &
    count (particle_set%prt%get_status () == PRT_INCOMING)
  particle_set%n_out = &
    count (particle_set%prt%get_status () == PRT_OUTGOING)
  particle_set%n_vir = particle_set%n_tot &

```



```

- particle_set%n_beam - particle_set%n_in - particle_set%n_out
end subroutine particle_set_reset_status

```

Reduce a particle set to the essential entries. The entries kept are those with status INCOMING, OUTGOING or RESONANT. BEAM is kept if keep\_beams is true. Other entries are skipped. The correlated state matrix, if any, is also ignored.

*(Particles: particle set: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: reduce => particle_set_reduce

```

*(Particles: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine particle_set_reduce (pset_in, pset_out, keep_beams)
  class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: pset_in
  type(particle_set_t), intent(out) :: pset_out
  logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_beams
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: status, map
  integer :: i, j
  logical :: kb
  kb = .false.; if (present (keep_beams)) kb = keep_beams
  allocate (status (pset_in%n_tot))
  !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
  do i = 1, pset_in%n_tot
    status(i) = pset_in%prt(i)%get_status ()
  end do
  !!! status = pset_in%prt%get_status ()
  if (kb) pset_out%n_beam = count (status == PRT_BEAM)
  pset_out%n_in = count (status == PRT_INCOMING)
  pset_out%n_vir = count (status == PRT_RESONANT)
  pset_out%n_out = count (status == PRT_OUTGOING)
  pset_out%n_tot = &
    pset_out%n_beam + pset_out%n_in + pset_out%n_vir + pset_out%n_out
  allocate (pset_out%prt (pset_out%n_tot))
  allocate (map (pset_in%n_tot))
  map = 0
  j = 0
  if (kb) call copy_particles (PRT_BEAM)
  call copy_particles (PRT_INCOMING)
  call copy_particles (PRT_RESONANT)
  call copy_particles (PRT_OUTGOING)
  do i = 1, pset_in%n_tot
    if (map(i) == 0) cycle
    !!! !!! triggers nagfor bug!
    !!! call particle_set_parents (pset_out%prt(map(i)), &
    !!! map (particle_set_get_real_parents (pset_in, i)))
    !!! call particle_set_children (pset_out%prt(map(i)), &
    !!! map (particle_set_get_real_children (pset_in, i)))
    !!! !!! workaround:
    call pset_out%prt(map(i))%set_parents &
      (pset_in%get_real_parents (i, kb))
    call pset_out%prt(map(i))%set_parents &
      (map (pset_out%prt(map(i))%parent))
    call pset_out%prt(map(i))%set_children &
      (pset_in%get_real_children (i, kb))
    call pset_out%prt(map(i))%set_children &
      (map (pset_out%prt(map(i))%child))
  end do

```



```

        end do
contains
    subroutine copy_particles (stat)
        integer, intent(in) :: stat
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, pset_in%n_tot
            if (status(i) == stat) then
                j = j + 1
                map(i) = j
                call particle_init_particle (pset_out%prt(j), pset_in%prt(i))
            end if
        end do
    end subroutine copy_particles
end subroutine particle_set_reduce

```

Remove the beam particles and beam remnants from the particle set if the keep beams flag is false. If keep beams is not given, the beam particles and the beam remnants are removed. The correlated state matrix, if any, is also ignored.

*(Particles: particle set: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: filter_particles => particle_set_filter_particles

```

*(Particles: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine particle_set_filter_particles &
    (pset_in, pset_out, keep_beams, real_parents, keep_virtualls)
    class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: pset_in
    type(particle_set_t), intent(out) :: pset_out
    logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_beams, real_parents, keep_virtualls
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: status, map
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: filter
    integer :: i, j
    logical :: kb, rp, kv
    kb = .false.; if (present (keep_beams)) kb = keep_beams
    rp = .false.; if (present (real_parents)) rp = real_parents
    kv = .true.; if (present (keep_virtualls)) kv = keep_virtualls
    call msg_debug (D_PARTICLES, "filter_particles")
    if (debug2_active (D_PARTICLES)) then
        print *, 'keep_beams = ', kb
        print *, 'real_parents = ', rp
        print *, 'keep_virtualls = ', kv
        print *, '>>> pset_in : '
        call pset_in%write(compressed=.true.)
    end if
    call count_and_allocate()
    map = 0
    j = 0
    filter = .false.
    if (.not. kb) filter = status == PRT_BEAM .or. status == PRT_BEAM_REMNANT
    if (.not. kv) filter = filter .or. status == PRT_VIRTUAL
    call copy_particles ()
    do i = 1, pset_in%n_tot
        if (map(i) == 0) cycle
        if (rp) then
            call pset_out%prt(map(i))%set_parents &
                (map (pset_in%get_real_parents (i, kb)))

```



```

        call pset_out%prt(map(i))%set_children &
            (map (pset_in%get_real_children (i, kb)))
    else
        call pset_out%prt(map(i))%set_parents &
            (map (pset_in%prt(i)%get_parents ()))
        call pset_out%prt(map(i))%set_children &
            (map (pset_in%prt(i)%get_children ()))
    end if
end do
if (debug2_active (D_PARTICLES)) then
    print *, '>>> pset_out : '
    call pset_out%write(compressed=.true.)
end if
contains
    <filter particles: procedures>
end subroutine particle_set_filter_particles

```

```

<filter particles: procedures>≡
    subroutine copy_particles ()
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, pset_in%n_tot
            if (.not. filter(i)) then
                j = j + 1
                map(i) = j
                call particle_init_particle (pset_out%prt(j), pset_in%prt(i))
            end if
        end do
    end subroutine copy_particles

```

```

<filter particles: procedures>+≡
    subroutine count_and_allocate
        allocate (status (pset_in%n_tot))
        !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort standard-semantics bug
        do i = 1, pset_in%n_tot
            status(i) = particle_get_status (pset_in%prt(i))
        end do
        !!! status = particle_get_status (pset_in%prt)
        if (kb) pset_out%n_beam = count (status == PRT_BEAM)
        pset_out%n_in = count (status == PRT_INCOMING)
        if (kb .and. kv) then
            pset_out%n_vir = count (status == PRT_VIRTUAL) + &
                count (status == PRT_RESONANT) + &
                count (status == PRT_BEAM_REMNANT)
        else if (kb .and. .not. kv) then
            pset_out%n_vir = count (status == PRT_RESONANT) + &
                count (status == PRT_BEAM_REMNANT)
        else if (.not. kb .and. kv) then
            pset_out%n_vir = count (status == PRT_VIRTUAL) + &
                count (status == PRT_RESONANT)
        else
            pset_out%n_vir = count (status == PRT_RESONANT)
        end if
        pset_out%n_out = count (status == PRT_OUTGOING)
    end subroutine count_and_allocate

```



```

pset_out%n_tot = &
    pset_out%n_beam + pset_out%n_in + pset_out%n_vir + pset_out%n_out
allocate (pset_out%prt (pset_out%n_tot))
allocate (map (pset_in%n_tot))
allocate (filter (pset_in%n_tot))
end subroutine count_and_allocate

```

Transform a particle set into HEPEVT-compatible form. In this form, for each particle, the parents and the children are contiguous in the particle array. Usually, this requires to clone some particles.

We do not know in advance how many particles the canonical form will have. To be on the safe side, allocate four times the original size.

```

⟨Particles: particle set: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: to_hepevt_form => particle_set_to_hepevt_form
⟨Particles: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine particle_set_to_hepevt_form (pset_in, pset_out)
        class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: pset_in
        type(particle_set_t), intent(out) :: pset_out
        type :: particle_entry_t
            integer :: src = 0
            integer :: status = 0
            integer :: orig = 0
            integer :: copy = 0
        end type particle_entry_t
        type(particle_entry_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: map1, map2
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: parent, child
        integer :: n_tot, n_parents, n_children, i, j, c, n

        n_tot = pset_in%n_tot
        allocate (prt (4 * n_tot))
        allocate (map1(4 * n_tot))
        allocate (map2(4 * n_tot))
        map1 = 0
        map2 = 0
        allocate (child (n_tot))
        allocate (parent (n_tot))
        n = 0
        do i = 1, n_tot
            if (pset_in%prt(i)%get_n_parents () == 0) then
                call append (i)
            end if
        end do
        do i = 1, n_tot
            n_children = pset_in%prt(i)%get_n_children ()
            if (n_children > 0) then
                child(1:n_children) = pset_in%prt(i)%get_children ()
                c = child(1)
                if (map1(c) == 0) then
                    n_parents = pset_in%prt(c)%get_n_parents ()
                    if (n_parents > 1) then
                        parent(1:n_parents) = pset_in%prt(c)%get_parents ()
                        if (i == parent(1) .and. &

```



```

        any( [(map1(i)+j-1, j=1,n_parents)] /= &
            map1(parent(1:n_parents)))) then
        do j = 1, n_parents
            call append (parent(j))
        end do
    end if
    else if (map1(i) == 0) then
        call append (i)
    end if
    do j = 1, n_children
        call append (child(j))
    end do
    end if
    else if (map1(i) == 0) then
        call append (i)
    end if
end do
do i = n, 1, -1
    if (prt(i)%status /= PRT_OUTGOING) then
        do j = 1, i-1
            if (prt(j)%status == PRT_OUTGOING) then
                call append(prt(j)%src)
            end if
        end do
    end if
    exit
end if
end do
pset_out%n_beam = count (prt(1:n)%status == PRT_BEAM)
pset_out%n_in    = count (prt(1:n)%status == PRT_INCOMING)
pset_out%n_vir   = count (prt(1:n)%status == PRT_RESONANT)
pset_out%n_out   = count (prt(1:n)%status == PRT_OUTGOING)
pset_out%n_tot = n
allocate (pset_out%prt (n))
do i = 1, n
    call particle_init_particle (pset_out%prt(i), pset_in%prt(prt(i)%src))
    call pset_out%prt(i)%reset_status (prt(i)%status)
    if (prt(i)%orig == 0) then
        call pset_out%prt(i)%set_parents &
            (map2 (pset_in%prt(prt(i)%src)%get_parents ()))
    else
        call pset_out%prt(i)%set_parents ([ prt(i)%orig ])
    end if
    if (prt(i)%copy == 0) then
        call pset_out%prt(i)%set_children &
            (map1 (pset_in%prt(prt(i)%src)%get_children ()))
    else
        call pset_out%prt(i)%set_children ([ prt(i)%copy ])
    end if
end do
contains
subroutine append (i)
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    n = n + 1
    if (n > size (prt)) &

```



```

        call msg_bug ("Particle set transform to HEPEVT: insufficient space")
    prt(n)%src = i
    prt(n)%status = pset_in%prt(i)%get_status ()
    if (map1(i) == 0) then
        map1(i) = n
    else
        prt(map2(i))%status = PRT_VIRTUAL
        prt(map2(i))%copy = n
        prt(n)%orig = map2(i)
    end if
    map2(i) = n
end subroutine append
end subroutine particle_set_to_hepevt_form

```

This procedure aims at reconstructing the momenta of an interaction, given a particle set. Since the particle orderings

*(Particles: particle set: TBP)*+≡

```

    procedure :: fill_interaction => particle_set_fill_interaction

```

*(Particles: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine particle_set_fill_interaction &
    (pset, int, n_in, recover_beams, check_match, state_flv)
class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: pset
type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
integer, intent(in) :: n_in
logical, intent(in), optional :: recover_beams, check_match
type(state_flv_content_t), intent(in), optional :: state_flv
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: map, pdg
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_in, i_out, p_in, p_out
logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_set
integer :: n_out, i, p
logical :: r_beams, check
r_beams = .false.; if (present (recover_beams)) r_beams = recover_beams
check = .true.; if (present (check_match)) check = check_match
if (check) then
    call find_hard_process_in_int (i_in, i_out)
    call find_hard_process_in_pset (p_in, p_out)
    n_out = size (i_out)
    if (size (i_in) /= n_in) call err_int_n_in
    if (size (p_in) /= n_in) call err_pset_n_in
    if (size (p_out) /= n_out) call err_pset_n_out
    call extract_hard_process_from_pset (pdg)
    call determine_map_for_hard_process (map, state_flv)
    if (.not. r_beams) then
        select case (n_in)
        case (1)
            call recover_parents (p_in(1), map)
        case (2)
            do i = 1, 2
                call recover_parents (p_in(i), map)
            end do
            do p = 1, 2
                call recover_radiation (p, map)
            end do
        end select
    end if
end if
end subroutine particle_set_fill_interaction

```



```

        end select
    end if
else
    allocate (map (int%get_n_tot ()))
    map = [(i, i = 1, size (map))]
    r_beams = .false.
end if
allocate (i_set (int%get_n_tot ()), source = .false.)
do p = 1, size (map)
    if (map(p) /= 0) then
        i_set(map(p)) = .true.
        call int%set_momentum &
            (pset%prt(p)%get_momentum (), map(p))
    end if
end do
if (r_beams) then
    do i = 1, n_in
        call reconstruct_beam_and_radiation (i, i_set)
    end do
end if
if (any (.not. i_set)) call err_map
contains
subroutine find_hard_process_in_pset (p_in, p_out)
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: p_in, p_out
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: p_status, p_idx
    integer :: n_in_p, n_out_p
    integer :: i
    allocate (p_status (pset%n_tot), p_idx (pset%n_tot))
    !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
    !!! p_status = pset%prt%get_status ()
    do i = 1, pset%n_tot
        p_status(i) = pset%prt(i)%get_status ()
    end do
    p_idx = [(i, i = 1, pset%n_tot)]
    n_in_p = count (p_status == PRT_INCOMING)
    allocate (p_in (n_in_p))
    p_in = pack (p_idx, p_status == PRT_INCOMING)
    if (size (p_in) == 0) call err_pset_hard
    i = p_in(1)
    n_out_p = particle_get_n_children (pset%prt(i))
    allocate (p_out (n_out_p))
    p_out = particle_get_children (pset%prt(i))
end subroutine find_hard_process_in_pset
subroutine find_hard_process_in_int (i_in, i_out)
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: i_in, i_out
    integer :: n_in_i
    integer :: i
    i = int%get_n_tot ()
    n_in_i = interaction_get_n_parents (int, i)
    if (n_in_i /= n_in) call err_int_n_in
    allocate (i_in (n_in_i))
    i_in = interaction_get_parents (int, i)
    i = i_in(1)
    n_out = interaction_get_n_children (int, i)

```



```

        allocate (i_out (n_out))
        i_out = interaction_get_children (int, i)
    end subroutine find_hard_process_in_int
    subroutine extract_hard_process_from_pset (pdg)
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: pdg
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg_p
        logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: mask_p
        integer :: i
        allocate (pdg_p (pset%n_tot))
        !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
        !!! pdg_p = pset%prt%get_pdg ()
        do i = 1, pset%n_tot
            pdg_p(i) = pset%prt(i)%get_pdg ()
        end do
        allocate (mask_p (pset%n_tot), source = .false.)
        mask_p (p_in) = .true.
        mask_p (p_out) = .true.
        allocate (pdg (n_in + n_out))
        pdg = pack (pdg_p, mask_p)
    end subroutine extract_hard_process_from_pset
    subroutine determine_map_for_hard_process (map, state_flv)
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: map
        type(state_flv_content_t), intent(in), optional :: state_flv
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg_i, map_i
        integer :: n_tot
        logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: mask_i, mask_p
        logical :: success
        n_tot = int%get_n_tot ()
        if (present (state_flv)) then
            allocate (mask_i (n_tot), source = .false.)
            mask_i (i_in) = .true.
            mask_i (i_out) = .true.
            allocate (pdg_i (n_tot), map_i (n_tot))
            pdg_i = unpack (pdg, mask_i, 0)
            call state_flv%match (pdg_i, success, map_i)
            allocate (mask_p (pset%n_tot), source = .false.)
            mask_p (p_in) = .true.
            mask_p (p_out) = .true.
            allocate (map (size (mask_p)), &
                source = unpack (pack (map_i, mask_i), mask_p, 0))
            if (.not. success) call err_mismatch
        else
            allocate (map (n_tot), source = 0)
            map(p_in) = i_in
            map(p_out) = i_out
        end if
    end subroutine determine_map_for_hard_process
    recursive subroutine recover_parents (p, map)
        integer, intent(in) :: p
        integer, dimension(:), intent(inout) :: map
        integer :: i, n, n_p, q, k
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_parents, p_parents
        integer, dimension(1) :: pp
        i = map(p)

```



```

n = interaction_get_n_parents (int, i)
q = p
n_p = particle_get_n_parents (pset%prt(q))
do while (n_p == 1)
  pp = particle_get_parents (pset%prt(q))
  if (pset%prt(pp(1))%get_n_children () > 1) exit
  q = pp(1)
  n_p = pset%prt(q)%get_n_parents ()
end do
if (n_p /= n) call err_map
allocate (i_parents (n), p_parents (n))
i_parents = interaction_get_parents (int, i)
p_parents = pset%prt(q)%get_parents ()
do k = 1, n
  q = p_parents(k)
  if (map(q) == 0) then
    map(q) = i_parents(k)
    call recover_parents (q, map)
  end if
end do
end subroutine recover_parents
recursive subroutine recover_radiation (p, map)
  integer, intent(in) :: p
  integer, dimension(:), intent(inout) :: map
  integer :: i, n, n_p, q, k
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_children, p_children
  if (particle_get_status (pset%prt(p)) == PRT_INCOMING) return
  i = map(p)
  n = interaction_get_n_children (int, i)
  n_p = pset%prt(p)%get_n_children ()
  if (n_p /= n) call err_map
  allocate (i_children (n), p_children (n))
  i_children = interaction_get_children (int, i)
  p_children = pset%prt(p)%get_children ()
  do k = 1, n
    q = p_children(k)
    if (map(q) == 0) then
      i = i_children(k)
      if (interaction_get_n_children (int, i) == 0) then
        map(q) = i
      else
        select case (n)
        case (2)
          select case (k)
          case (1); map(q) = i_children(2)
          case (2); map(q) = i_children(1)
          end select
        case (4)
          select case (k)
          case (1); map(q) = i_children(3)
          case (2); map(q) = i_children(4)
          case (3); map(q) = i_children(1)
          case (4); map(q) = i_children(2)
          end select
        end if
      end if
    end if
  end do
end subroutine recover_radiation

```



```

        case default
            call err_radiation
        end select
    end if
else
    call recover_radiation (q, map)
end if
end do
end subroutine recover_radiation
subroutine reconstruct_beam_and_radiation (k, i_set)
    integer, intent(in) :: k
    logical, dimension(:), intent(inout) :: i_set
    integer :: k_src, k_in, k_rad
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: int_src
    integer, dimension(2) :: i_child
    call int%find_source (k, int_src, k_src)
    call int%set_momentum (int_src%get_momentum (k_src), k)
    i_set(k) = .true.
    if (n_in == 2) then
        i_child = interaction_get_children (int, k)
        if (interaction_get_n_children (int, i_child(1)) > 0) then
            k_in = i_child(1); k_rad = i_child(2)
        else
            k_in = i_child(2); k_rad = i_child(1)
        end if
        if (.not. i_set(k_in)) call err_beams
        call int%set_momentum &
            (int%get_momentum (k) - int%get_momentum (k_in), k_rad)
        i_set(k_rad) = .true.
    end if
end subroutine reconstruct_beam_and_radiation
subroutine err_pset_hard
    call msg_fatal ("Reading particle set: no particles marked as incoming")
end subroutine err_pset_hard
subroutine err_int_n_in
    integer :: n
    if (allocated (i_in)) then
        n = size (i_in)
    else
        n = 0
    end if
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,I0,A,I0)") &
        "Filling hard process from particle set: expect ", n_in, &
        " incoming particle(s), found ", n
    call msg_bug
end subroutine err_int_n_in
subroutine err_pset_n_in
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,I0,A,I0)") &
        "Reading hard-process particle set: should contain ", n_in, &
        " incoming particle(s), found ", size (p_in)
    call msg_fatal
end subroutine err_pset_n_in
subroutine err_pset_n_out
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,I0,A,I0)") &

```



```

        "Reading hard-process particle set: should contain ", n_out, &
        " outgoing particle(s), found ", size (p_out)
    call msg_fatal
end subroutine err_pset_n_out
subroutine err_mismatch
    call pset%write ()
    call state_flv%write ()
    call msg_fatal ("Reading particle set: Flavor combination " &
        // "does not match requested process")
end subroutine err_mismatch
subroutine err_map
    call pset%write ()
    call int%basic_write ()
    call msg_fatal ("Reading hard-process particle set: " &
        // "Incomplete mapping from particle set to interaction")
end subroutine err_map
subroutine err_beams
    call pset%write ()
    call int%basic_write ()
    call msg_fatal ("Reading particle set: Beam structure " &
        // "does not match requested process")
end subroutine err_beams
subroutine err_radiation
    call int%basic_write ()
    call msg_bug ("Reading particle set: Interaction " &
        // "contains inconsistent radiation pattern.")
end subroutine err_radiation
end subroutine particle_set_fill_interaction

```

This procedure reconstructs an array of vertex indices from the parent-child information in the particle entries, according to the HepMC scheme. For each particle, we determine which vertex it comes from and which vertex it goes to. We return the two arrays and the maximum vertex index.

For each particle in the list, we first check its parents. If for any parent the vertex where it goes to is already known, this vertex index is assigned as the current 'from' vertex. Otherwise, a new index is created, assigned as the current 'from' vertex, and as the 'to' vertex for all parents.

Then, the analogous procedure is done for the children.

Furthermore, we assign to each vertex the vertex position from the parent(s). We check that these vertex positions coincide, and if not return a null vector.

```

<Particles: particle set: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: assign_vertices => particle_set_assign_vertices

<Particles: procedures>+≡
    subroutine particle_set_assign_vertices &
        (particle_set, v_from, v_to, n_vertices)
        class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
        integer, dimension(:), intent(out) :: v_from, v_to
        integer, intent(out) :: n_vertices
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: parent, child
        integer :: n_parents, n_children, vf, vt
        integer :: i, j, v
        v_from = 0

```



```

v_to = 0
vf = 0
vt = 0
do i = 1, particle_set%n_tot
  n_parents = particle_set%prt(i)%get_n_parents ()
  if (n_parents /= 0) then
    allocate (parent (n_parents))
    parent = particle_set%prt(i)%get_parents ()
    SCAN_PARENTS: do j = 1, size (parent)
      v = v_to(parent(j))
      if (v /= 0) then
        v_from(i) = v; exit SCAN_PARENTS
      end if
    end do SCAN_PARENTS
    if (v_from(i) == 0) then
      vf = vf + 1; v_from(i) = vf
      v_to(parent) = vf
    end if
    deallocate (parent)
  end if
  n_children = particle_set%prt(i)%get_n_children ()
  if (n_children /= 0) then
    allocate (child (n_children))
    child = particle_set%prt(i)%get_children ()
    SCAN_CHILDREN: do j = 1, size (child)
      v = v_from(child(j))
      if (v /= 0) then
        v_to(i) = v; exit SCAN_CHILDREN
      end if
    end do SCAN_CHILDREN
    if (v_to(i) == 0) then
      vt = vt + 1; v_to(i) = vt
      v_from(child) = vt
    end if
    deallocate (child)
  end if
end do
n_vertices = max (vf, vt)
end subroutine particle_set_assign_vertices

```

#### 14.2.4 Expression interface

This converts a `particle_set` object as defined here to a more concise `subevt` object that can be used as the event root of an expression. In particular, the latter lacks virtual particles, spin correlations and parent-child relations.

We keep beam particles, incoming partons, and outgoing partons. Furthermore, we keep radiated particles (a.k.a. beam remnants) if they have no children in the current particle set, and mark them as outgoing particles.

```

⟨Particles: particle set: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: to_subevt => particle_set_to_subevt
⟨Particles: procedures⟩+≡

```



```

subroutine particle_set_to_subevt (particle_set, subevt)
  class(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
  type(subevt_t), intent(out) :: subevt
  integer :: n_tot, n_beam, n_in, n_out, n_rad
  integer :: i, k, n_active
  integer, dimension(2) :: hel
  logical :: keep
  n_tot = particle_set_get_n_tot      (particle_set)
  n_beam = particle_set_get_n_beam    (particle_set)
  n_in   = particle_set_get_n_in      (particle_set)
  n_out  = particle_set_get_n_out     (particle_set)
  n_rad  = particle_set_get_n_remnants (particle_set)
  call subevt_init (subevt, n_beam + n_rad + n_in + n_out)
  k = 0
  do i = 1, n_tot
    associate (prt => particle_set%prt(i))
      keep = .false.
      select case (particle_get_status (prt))
        case (PRT_BEAM)
          k = k + 1
          call subevt_set_beam (subevt, k, &
            particle_get_pdg (prt), &
            particle_get_momentum (prt), &
            particle_get_p2 (prt))
          keep = .true.
        case (PRT_INCOMING)
          k = k + 1
          call subevt_set_incoming (subevt, k, &
            particle_get_pdg (prt), &
            particle_get_momentum (prt), &
            particle_get_p2 (prt))
          keep = .true.
        case (PRT_OUTGOING)
          k = k + 1
          call subevt_set_outgoing (subevt, k, &
            particle_get_pdg (prt), &
            particle_get_momentum (prt), &
            particle_get_p2 (prt))
          keep = .true.
        case (PRT_BEAM_REMNANT)
          if (particle_get_n_children (prt) == 0) then
            k = k + 1
            call subevt_set_outgoing (subevt, k, &
              particle_get_pdg (prt), &
              particle_get_momentum (prt), &
              particle_get_p2 (prt))
            keep = .true.
          end if
      end select
    end if
    if (keep) then
      if (prt%polarization == PRT_DEFINITE_HELICITY) then
        if (prt%hel%is_diagonal ()) then
          hel = prt%hel%to_pair ()
          call subevt_polarize (subevt, k, hel(1))
        end if
      end if
    end if
  end do
end subroutine

```



```

        end if
    end if
end if
end associate
n_active = k
end do
call subevt_reset (subevt, n_active)
end subroutine particle_set_to_subevt

```

This replaces the `particle\_set\%prt` array with a given array of particles

```

<Particles: particle set: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: replace => particle_set_replace

<Particles: procedures>+≡
    subroutine particle_set_replace (particle_set, newprt)
        class(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
        type(particle_t), intent(in), dimension(:), allocatable :: newprt
        if (allocated (particle_set%prt)) deallocate (particle_set%prt)
        allocate (particle_set%prt(size (newprt)))
        particle_set%prt = newprt
        particle_set%n_tot = size (newprt)
        particle_set%n_beam = count (particle_get_status (newprt) == PRT_BEAM)
        particle_set%n_in = count (particle_get_status (newprt) == PRT_INCOMING)
        particle_set%n_out = count (particle_get_status (newprt) == PRT_OUTGOING)
        particle_set%n_vir = particle_set%n_tot &
            - particle_set%n_beam - particle_set%n_in - particle_set%n_out
    end subroutine particle_set_replace

```

Eliminate numerical noise

```

<Particles: public>+≡
    public :: pacify

<Particles: interfaces>≡
    interface pacify
        module procedure pacify_particle
        module procedure pacify_particle_set
    end interface pacify

<Particles: procedures>+≡
    subroutine pacify_particle (prt)
        class(particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
        real(default) :: e
        e = epsilon (1._default) * energy (prt%p)
        call pacify (prt%p, 10 * e)
        call pacify (prt%p2, 1e4 * e)
    end subroutine pacify_particle

    subroutine pacify_particle_set (pset)
        class(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: pset
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, pset%n_tot
            call pacify (pset%prt(i))
        end do

```



```
end subroutine pacify_particle_set
```

### 14.2.5 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```
(particles.ut.f90)≡
  <File header>
```

```
module particles_ut
  use unit_tests
  use particles_uti
```

```
  <Standard module head>
```

```
  <Particles: public test>
```

```
contains
```

```
  <Particles: test driver>
```

```
end module particles_ut
```

```
(particles.uti.f90)≡
  <File header>
```

```
module particles_uti
```

```
  <Use kinds>
```

```
    use io_units
    use unit_tests, only: assert_equal
    use constants, only: one, tiny_07
    use lorentz
    use flavors
    use colors
    use helicities
    use quantum_numbers
    use state_matrices
    use interactions
    use evaluators
    use model_data
    use subevents
```

```
    use particles
```

```
  <Standard module head>
```

```
  <Particles: test declarations>
```

```
contains
```

```
  <Particles: tests>
```

```
  <Particles: test auxiliary>
```



```
end module particles_uti
```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

*⟨Particles: public test⟩*≡

```
public :: particles_test
```

*⟨Particles: test driver⟩*≡

```
subroutine particles_test (u, results)
```

```
integer, intent(in) :: u
```

```
type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
```

*⟨Particles: execute tests⟩*

```
end subroutine particles_test
```

Check the basic setup of the `particle_set_t` type: Set up a chain of production and decay and factorize the result into particles. The process is  $d\bar{d} \rightarrow Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ .

*⟨Particles: execute tests⟩*≡

```
call test (particles_1, "particles_1", &
  "check particle_set routines", &
  u, results)
```

*⟨Particles: test declarations⟩*≡

```
public :: particles_1
```

*⟨Particles: tests⟩*≡

```
subroutine particles_1 (u)
```

```
use os_interface
```

```
integer, intent(in) :: u
```

```
type(model_data_t), target :: model
```

```
type(flavor_t), dimension(3) :: flv
```

```
type(color_t), dimension(3) :: col
```

```
type(helicity_t), dimension(3) :: hel
```

```
type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(3) :: qn
```

```
type(vector4_t), dimension(3) :: p
```

```
type(interaction_t), target :: int1, int2
```

```
type(quantum_numbers_mask_t) :: qn_mask_conn
```

```
type(evaluator_t), target :: eval
```

```
type(interaction_t) :: int
```

```
type(particle_set_t) :: particle_set1, particle_set2
```

```
type(particle_set_t) :: particle_set3, particle_set4
```

```
type(subevt_t) :: subevt
```

```
logical :: ok
```

```
integer :: unit, iostat
```

```
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: Particles"
```

```
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test particle_set routines"
```

```
write (u, "(A)")
```

```
write (u, "(A)")  "* Reading model file"
```

```
call model%init_sm_test ()
```

```
write (u, "(A)")
```

```
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initializing production process"
```



```

call int1%basic_init (2, 0, 1, set_relations=.true.)
call flv%init ([1, -1, 23], model)
call col%init_col_acl ([0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0])
call hel(3)%init (1, 1)
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int1%add_state (qn, value=(0.25_default, 0._default))
call hel(3)%init (1,-1)
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int1%add_state (qn, value=(0._default, 0.25_default))
call hel(3)%init (-1, 1)
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int1%add_state (qn, value=(0._default,-0.25_default))
call hel(3)%init (-1,-1)
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int1%add_state (qn, value=(0.25_default, 0._default))
call hel(3)%init (0, 0)
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int1%add_state (qn, value=(0.5_default, 0._default))
call int1%freeze ()
p(1) = vector4_moving (45._default, 45._default, 3)
p(2) = vector4_moving (45._default,-45._default, 3)
p(3) = p(1) + p(2)
call int1%set_momenta (p)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "** Setup decay process"

call int2%basic_init (1, 0, 2, set_relations=.true.)
call flv%init ([23, 1, -1], model)
call col%init_col_acl ([0, 501, 0], [0, 0, 501])
call hel%init ([1, 1, 1], [1, 1, 1])
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int2%add_state (qn, value=(1._default, 0._default))
call hel%init ([1, 1, 1], [-1,-1,-1])
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int2%add_state (qn, value=(0._default, 0.1_default))
call hel%init ([-1,-1,-1], [1, 1, 1])
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int2%add_state (qn, value=(0._default,-0.1_default))
call hel%init ([-1,-1,-1], [-1,-1,-1])
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int2%add_state (qn, value=(1._default, 0._default))
call hel%init ([0, 1,-1], [0, 1,-1])
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int2%add_state (qn, value=(4._default, 0._default))
call hel%init ([0,-1, 1], [0, 1,-1])
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int2%add_state (qn, value=(2._default, 0._default))
call hel%init ([0, 1,-1], [0,-1, 1])
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int2%add_state (qn, value=(2._default, 0._default))
call hel%init ([0,-1, 1], [0,-1, 1])
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int2%add_state (qn, value=(4._default, 0._default))

```



```

call flv%init ([23, 2, -2], model)
call hel%init ([0, 1,-1], [0, 1,-1])
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int2%add_state (qn, value=(0.5_default, 0._default))
call hel%init ([0,-1, 1], [0,-1, 1])
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int2%add_state (qn, value=(0.5_default, 0._default))
call int2%freeze ()
p(2) = vector4_moving (45._default, 45._default, 2)
p(3) = vector4_moving (45._default,-45._default, 2)
call int2%set_momenta (p)
call int2%set_source_link (1, int1, 3)
call int1%basic_write (u)
call int2%basic_write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Concatenate production and decay"

call eval%init_product (int1, int2, qn_mask_conn, &
    connections_are_resonant=.true.)
call eval%receive_momenta ()
call eval%evaluate ()
call eval%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Factorize as subevent (complete, polarized)"
write (u, "(A)")

int = eval%interaction_t
call particle_set1%init &
    (ok, int, int, FM_FACTOR_HELICITY, &
    [0.2_default, 0.2_default], .false., .true.)
call particle_set1%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Factorize as subevent (in/out only, selected helicity)"
write (u, "(A)")

int = eval%interaction_t
call particle_set2%init &
    (ok, int, int, FM_SELECT_HELICITY, &
    [0.9_default, 0.9_default], .false., .false.)
call particle_set2%write (u)
call particle_set2%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Factorize as subevent (complete, selected helicity)"
write (u, "(A)")

int = eval%interaction_t
call particle_set2%init &
    (ok, int, int, FM_SELECT_HELICITY, &
    [0.7_default, 0.7_default], .false., .true.)
call particle_set2%write (u)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") &
      "* Factorize (complete, polarized, correlated); write and read again"
write (u, "(A)")

int = eval%interaction_t
call particle_set3%init &
      (ok, int, int, FM_FACTOR_HELICITY, &
       [0.7_default, 0.7_default], .true., .true.)
call particle_set3%write (u)

unit = free_unit ()
open (unit, action="readwrite", form="unformatted", status="scratch")
call particle_set3%write_raw (unit)
rewind (unit)
call particle_set4%read_raw (unit, iostat=iostat)
call particle_set4%set_model (model)
close (unit)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Result from reading"
write (u, "(A)")

call particle_set4%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Transform to a subevt object"
write (u, "(A)")

call particle_set4%to_subevt (subevt)
call subevt_write (subevt, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call particle_set1%final ()
call particle_set2%final ()
call particle_set3%final ()
call particle_set4%final ()
call eval%final ()
call int1%final ()
call int2%final ()

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: particles_1"

end subroutine particles_1

```

Reconstruct a hard interaction from a particle set.

*(Particles: execute tests)+≡*



```

call test (particles_2, "particles_2", &
          "reconstruct hard interaction", &
          u, results)
<Particles: test declarations>+≡
public :: particles_2
<Particles: tests>+≡
subroutine particles_2 (u)

  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(interaction_t) :: int
  type(state_flv_content_t) :: state_flv
  type(particle_set_t) :: pset
  type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
  integer :: i, j

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: Particles"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: reconstruct simple interaction"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up a 2 -> 3 interaction"
  write (u, "(A)")  "    + incoming partons marked as virtual"
  write (u, "(A)")  "    + no quantum numbers"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call reset_interaction_counter ()
  call int%basic_init (0, 2, 3)
  do i = 1, 2
    do j = 3, 5
      call int%relate (i, j)
    end do
  end do

  allocate (qn (5))
  call int%add_state (qn)
  call int%freeze ()

  call int%basic_write (u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Manually set up a flavor-content record"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call state_flv%init (1, &
                      mask = [.false., .false., .true., .true., .true.])
  call state_flv%set_entry (1, &
                          pdg = [11, 12, 3, 4, 5], &
                          map = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5])

  call state_flv%write (u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Manually create a matching particle set"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

pset%n_beam = 0
pset%n_in   = 2
pset%n_vir  = 0
pset%n_out  = 3
pset%n_tot  = 5
allocate (pset%prt (pset%n_tot))
do i = 1, 2
    call pset%prt(i)%reset_status (PRT_INCOMING)
    call pset%prt(i)%set_children ([3,4,5])
end do
do i = 3, 5
    call pset%prt(i)%reset_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
    call pset%prt(i)%set_parents ([1,2])
end do
call pset%prt(1)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (1._default))
call pset%prt(2)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (2._default))
call pset%prt(3)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (5._default))
call pset%prt(4)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (4._default))
call pset%prt(5)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (3._default))

allocate (flv (5))
call flv%init ([11,12,5,4,3])
do i = 1, 5
    call pset%prt(i)%set_flavor (flv(i))
end do

call pset%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*   Fill interaction from particle set"
write (u, "(A)")

call pset%fill_interaction (int, 2, state_flv=state_flv)
call int%basic_write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call int%final ()
call pset%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: particles_2"

end subroutine particles_2

```

Reconstruct an interaction with beam structure, e.g., a hadronic interaction, from a particle set.

*(Particles: execute tests)+≡*

```

call test (particles_3, "particles_3", &
    "reconstruct interaction with beam structure", &

```



```

        u, results)
<Particles: test declarations>+≡
    public :: particles_3
<Particles: tests>+≡
    subroutine particles_3 (u)

        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(interaction_t) :: int
        type(state_flv_content_t) :: state_flv
        type(particle_set_t) :: pset
        type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
        integer :: i, j

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: Particles"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: reconstruct simple interaction"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up a 2 -> 2 -> 3 interaction with radiation"
        write (u, "(A)")  "    + no quantum numbers"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call reset_interaction_counter ()
        call int%basic_init (0, 6, 3)
        call int%relate (1, 3)
        call int%relate (1, 4)
        call int%relate (2, 5)
        call int%relate (2, 6)
        do i = 4, 6, 2
            do j = 7, 9
                call int%relate (i, j)
            end do
        end do

        allocate (qn (9))
        call int%add_state (qn)
        call int%freeze ()

        call int%basic_write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Manually set up a flavor-content record"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call state_flv%init (1, &
            mask = [.false., .false., .false., .false., .false., .false., &
                .true., .true., .true.])
        call state_flv%set_entry (1, &
            pdg = [2011, 2012, 91, 11, 92, 12, 3, 4, 5], &
            map = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])

        call state_flv%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Manually create a matching particle set"
write (u, "(A)")

call create_test_particle_set_1 (pset)

call pset%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*   Fill interaction from particle set"
write (u, "(A)")

call pset%fill_interaction (int, 2, state_flv=state_flv)
call int%basic_write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call int%final ()
call pset%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: particles_3"

end subroutine particles_3

```

*(Particles: test auxiliary)*≡

```

subroutine create_test_particle_set_1 (pset)
  type(particle_set_t), intent(out) :: pset
  type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
  integer :: i
  pset%n_beam = 2
  pset%n_in   = 2
  pset%n_vir  = 2
  pset%n_out  = 3
  pset%n_tot  = 9

  allocate (pset%prt (pset%n_tot))
  call pset%prt(1)%reset_status (PRT_BEAM)
  call pset%prt(2)%reset_status (PRT_BEAM)
  call pset%prt(3)%reset_status (PRT_INCOMING)
  call pset%prt(4)%reset_status (PRT_INCOMING)
  call pset%prt(5)%reset_status (PRT_BEAM_REMNANT)
  call pset%prt(6)%reset_status (PRT_BEAM_REMNANT)
  call pset%prt(7)%reset_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
  call pset%prt(8)%reset_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
  call pset%prt(9)%reset_status (PRT_OUTGOING)

  call pset%prt(1)%set_children ([3,5])
  call pset%prt(2)%set_children ([4,6])
  call pset%prt(3)%set_children ([7,8,9])
  call pset%prt(4)%set_children ([7,8,9])

  call pset%prt(3)%set_parents ([1])
  call pset%prt(4)%set_parents ([2])

```



```

call pset%prt(5)%set_parents ([1])
call pset%prt(6)%set_parents ([2])
call pset%prt(7)%set_parents ([3,4])
call pset%prt(8)%set_parents ([3,4])
call pset%prt(9)%set_parents ([3,4])

call pset%prt(1)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (1._default))
call pset%prt(2)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (2._default))
call pset%prt(3)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (4._default))
call pset%prt(4)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (6._default))
call pset%prt(5)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (3._default))
call pset%prt(6)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (5._default))
call pset%prt(7)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (7._default))
call pset%prt(8)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (8._default))
call pset%prt(9)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (9._default))

allocate (flv (9))
call flv%init ([2011, 2012, 11, 12, 91, 92, 3, 4, 5])
do i = 1, 9
  call pset%prt(i)%set_flavor (flv(i))
end do
end subroutine create_test_particle_set_1

```

Reconstruct an interaction with beam structure, e.g., a hadronic interaction, from a particle set that is missing the beam information.

```

<Particles: execute tests>+≡
  call test (particles_4, "particles_4", &
    "reconstruct interaction with missing beams", &
    u, results)

<Particles: test declarations>+≡
  public :: particles_4

<Particles: tests>+≡
  subroutine particles_4 (u)

    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(interaction_t) :: int
    type(interaction_t), target :: int_beams
    type(state_flv_content_t) :: state_flv
    type(particle_set_t) :: pset
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
    integer :: i, j

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: Particles"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: reconstruct beams"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call reset_interaction_counter ()

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up an interaction that contains beams only"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call int_beams%basic_init (0, 0, 2)

```



```

call int_beams%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (1._default), 1)
call int_beams%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (2._default), 2)
allocate (qn (2))
call int_beams%add_state (qn)
call int_beams%freeze ()

call int_beams%basic_write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up a 2 -> 2 -> 3 interaction with radiation"
write (u, "(A)")  "    + no quantum numbers"
write (u, "(A)")

call int%basic_init (0, 6, 3)
call int%relate (1, 3)
call int%relate (1, 4)
call int%relate (2, 5)
call int%relate (2, 6)
do i = 4, 6, 2
  do j = 7, 9
    call int%relate (i, j)
  end do
end do
do i = 1, 2
  call int%set_source_link (i, int_beams, i)
end do

deallocate (qn)
allocate (qn (9))
call int%add_state (qn)
call int%freeze ()

call int%basic_write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Manually set up a flavor-content record"
write (u, "(A)")

call state_flv%init (1, &
  mask = [.false., .false., .false., .false., .false., .false., &
    .true., .true., .true.])
call state_flv%set_entry (1, &
  pdg = [2011, 2012, 91, 11, 92, 12, 3, 4, 5], &
  map = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])

call state_flv%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Manually create a matching particle set"
write (u, "(A)")

pset%n_beam = 0
pset%n_in   = 2
pset%n_vir  = 0

```



```

pset%n_out = 3
pset%n_tot = 5

allocate (pset%prt (pset%n_tot))
call pset%prt(1)%reset_status (PRT_INCOMING)
call pset%prt(2)%reset_status (PRT_INCOMING)
call pset%prt(3)%reset_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
call pset%prt(4)%reset_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
call pset%prt(5)%reset_status (PRT_OUTGOING)

call pset%prt(1)%set_children ([3,4,5])
call pset%prt(2)%set_children ([3,4,5])

call pset%prt(3)%set_parents ([1,2])
call pset%prt(4)%set_parents ([1,2])
call pset%prt(5)%set_parents ([1,2])

call pset%prt(1)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (6._default))
call pset%prt(2)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (6._default))
call pset%prt(3)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (3._default))
call pset%prt(4)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (4._default))
call pset%prt(5)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (5._default))

allocate (flv (5))
call flv%init ([11, 12, 3, 4, 5])
do i = 1, 5
    call pset%prt(i)%set_flavor (flv(i))
end do

call pset%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*   Fill interaction from particle set"
write (u, "(A)")

call pset%fill_interaction (int, 2, state_flv=state_flv, &
    recover_beams = .true.)
call int%basic_write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call int%final ()
call pset%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: particles_4"

end subroutine particles_4

```

Reconstruct an interaction with beam structure and cloned particles (radiated particles repeated in the event record, to maintain some canonical ordering).

*(Particles: execute tests)+≡*



```

call test (particles_5, "particles_5", &
  "reconstruct interaction with beams and duplicate entries", &
  u, results)
<Particles: test declarations>+≡
public :: particles_5
<Particles: tests>+≡
subroutine particles_5 (u)

  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(interaction_t) :: int
  type(state_flv_content_t) :: state_flv
  type(particle_set_t) :: pset
  type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
  integer :: i, j

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: Particles"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: reconstruct event with duplicate entries"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up a 2 -> 2 -> 3 interaction with radiation"
  write (u, "(A)")  "    + no quantum numbers"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call reset_interaction_counter ()
  call int%basic_init (0, 6, 3)
  call int%relate (1, 3)
  call int%relate (1, 4)
  call int%relate (2, 5)
  call int%relate (2, 6)
  do i = 4, 6, 2
    do j = 7, 9
      call int%relate (i, j)
    end do
  end do

  allocate (qn (9))
  call int%add_state (qn)
  call int%freeze ()

  call int%basic_write (u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Manually set up a flavor-content record"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call state_flv%init (1, &
    mask = [.false., .false., .false., .false., .false., .false., &
      .true., .true., .true.])
  call state_flv%set_entry (1, &
    pdg = [2011, 2012, 91, 11, 92, 12, 3, 4, 5], &
    map = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])

```



```

call state_flg%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Manually create a matching particle set"
write (u, "(A)")

pset%n_beam = 2
pset%n_in   = 2
pset%n_vir  = 4
pset%n_out  = 5
pset%n_tot  = 13

allocate (pset%prt (pset%n_tot))
call pset%prt(1)%reset_status (PRT_BEAM)
call pset%prt(2)%reset_status (PRT_BEAM)
call pset%prt(3)%reset_status (PRT_VIRTUAL)
call pset%prt(4)%reset_status (PRT_VIRTUAL)
call pset%prt(5)%reset_status (PRT_VIRTUAL)
call pset%prt(6)%reset_status (PRT_VIRTUAL)
call pset%prt(7)%reset_status (PRT_INCOMING)
call pset%prt(8)%reset_status (PRT_INCOMING)
call pset%prt( 9)%reset_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
call pset%prt(10)%reset_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
call pset%prt(11)%reset_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
call pset%prt(12)%reset_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
call pset%prt(13)%reset_status (PRT_OUTGOING)

call pset%prt(1)%set_children ([3,4])
call pset%prt(2)%set_children ([5,6])
call pset%prt(3)%set_children ([ 7])
call pset%prt(4)%set_children ([ 9])
call pset%prt(5)%set_children ([ 8])
call pset%prt(6)%set_children ([10])
call pset%prt(7)%set_children ([11,12,13])
call pset%prt(8)%set_children ([11,12,13])

call pset%prt(3)%set_parents ([1])
call pset%prt(4)%set_parents ([1])
call pset%prt(5)%set_parents ([2])
call pset%prt(6)%set_parents ([2])
call pset%prt( 7)%set_parents ([3])
call pset%prt( 8)%set_parents ([5])
call pset%prt( 9)%set_parents ([4])
call pset%prt(10)%set_parents ([6])
call pset%prt(11)%set_parents ([7,8])
call pset%prt(12)%set_parents ([7,8])
call pset%prt(13)%set_parents ([7,8])

call pset%prt(1)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (1._default))
call pset%prt(2)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (2._default))
call pset%prt(3)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (4._default))
call pset%prt(4)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (3._default))
call pset%prt(5)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (6._default))
call pset%prt(6)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (5._default))

```



```

call pset%prt(7)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (4._default))
call pset%prt(8)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (6._default))
call pset%prt( 9)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (3._default))
call pset%prt(10)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (5._default))
call pset%prt(11)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (7._default))
call pset%prt(12)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (8._default))
call pset%prt(13)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (9._default))

allocate (flv (13))
call flv%init ([2011, 2012, 11, 91, 12, 92, 11, 12, 91, 92, 3, 4, 5])
do i = 1, 13
  call pset%prt(i)%set_flavor (flv(i))
end do

call pset%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*   Fill interaction from particle set"
write (u, "(A)")

call pset%fill_interaction (int, 2, state_flv=state_flv)
call int%basic_write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call int%final ()
call pset%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: particles_5"

end subroutine particles_5

```

Reconstruct an interaction with pair spectrum, e.g., beamstrahlung from a particle set.

```

<Particles: execute tests>+≡
  call test (particles_6, "particles_6", &
    "reconstruct interaction with pair spectrum", &
    u, results)

<Particles: test declarations>+≡
  public :: particles_6

<Particles: tests>+≡
  subroutine particles_6 (u)

    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(interaction_t) :: int
    type(state_flv_content_t) :: state_flv
    type(particle_set_t) :: pset
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
    integer :: i, j

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: Particles"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: reconstruct interaction with pair spectrum"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up a 2 -> 2 -> 3 interaction with radiation"
write (u, "(A)")  "    + no quantum numbers"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter ()
call int%basic_init (0, 6, 3)
do i = 1, 2
  do j = 3, 6
    call int%relate (i, j)
  end do
end do
do i = 5, 6
  do j = 7, 9
    call int%relate (i, j)
  end do
end do

allocate (qn (9))
call int%add_state (qn)
call int%freeze ()

call int%basic_write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Manually set up a flavor-content record"
write (u, "(A)")

call state_flv%init (1, &
  mask = [.false., .false., .false., .false., .false., .false., &
    .true., .true., .true.])
call state_flv%set_entry (1, &
  pdg = [1011, 1012, 21, 22, 11, 12, 3, 4, 5], &
  map = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])

call state_flv%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Manually create a matching particle set"
write (u, "(A)")

pset%n_beam = 2
pset%n_in   = 2
pset%n_vir  = 2
pset%n_out  = 3
pset%n_tot  = 9

allocate (pset%prt (pset%n_tot))
call pset%prt(1)%reset_status (PRT_BEAM)
call pset%prt(2)%reset_status (PRT_BEAM)
call pset%prt(3)%reset_status (PRT_INCOMING)

```



```

call pset%prt(4)%reset_status (PRT_INCOMING)
call pset%prt(5)%reset_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
call pset%prt(6)%reset_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
call pset%prt(7)%reset_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
call pset%prt(8)%reset_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
call pset%prt(9)%reset_status (PRT_OUTGOING)

call pset%prt(1)%set_children ([3,4,5,6])
call pset%prt(2)%set_children ([3,4,5,6])
call pset%prt(3)%set_children ([7,8,9])
call pset%prt(4)%set_children ([7,8,9])

call pset%prt(3)%set_parents ([1,2])
call pset%prt(4)%set_parents ([1,2])
call pset%prt(5)%set_parents ([1,2])
call pset%prt(6)%set_parents ([1,2])
call pset%prt(7)%set_parents ([3,4])
call pset%prt(8)%set_parents ([3,4])
call pset%prt(9)%set_parents ([3,4])

call pset%prt(1)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (1._default))
call pset%prt(2)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (2._default))
call pset%prt(3)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (5._default))
call pset%prt(4)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (6._default))
call pset%prt(5)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (3._default))
call pset%prt(6)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (4._default))
call pset%prt(7)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (7._default))
call pset%prt(8)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (8._default))
call pset%prt(9)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (9._default))

allocate (flv (9))
call flv%init ([1011, 1012, 11, 12, 21, 22, 3, 4, 5])
do i = 1, 9
    call pset%prt(i)%set_flavor (flv(i))
end do

call pset%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*"   Fill interaction from particle set"
write (u, "(A)")

call pset%fill_interaction (int, 2, state_flv=state_flv)
call int%basic_write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*" Cleanup"

call int%final ()
call pset%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*" Test output end: particles_6"

```



```
end subroutine particles_6
```

Reconstruct a hard decay interaction from a shuffled particle set.

```

<Particles: execute tests>+≡
  call test (particles_7, "particles_7", &
    "reconstruct decay interaction with reordering", &
    u, results)

<Particles: test declarations>+≡
  public :: particles_7

<Particles: tests>+≡
  subroutine particles_7 (u)

    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(interaction_t) :: int
    type(state_flv_content_t) :: state_flv
    type(particle_set_t) :: pset
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
    integer :: i, j

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: Particles"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: reconstruct decay interaction with reordering"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up a 1 -> 3 interaction"
    write (u, "(A)")  "      + no quantum numbers"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call reset_interaction_counter ()
    call int%basic_init (0, 1, 3)
    do j = 2, 4
      call int%relate (1, j)
    end do

    allocate (qn (4))
    call int%add_state (qn)
    call int%freeze ()

    call int%basic_write (u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Manually set up a flavor-content record"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* assumed interaction: 6 12 5 -11"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call state_flv%init (1, &
      mask = [.false., .true., .true., .true.])
    call state_flv%set_entry (1, &
      pdg = [6, 5, -11, 12], &
      map = [1, 4, 2, 3])

    call state_flv%write (u)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Manually create a matching particle set"
write (u, "(A)")

pset%n_beam = 0
pset%n_in   = 1
pset%n_vir  = 0
pset%n_out  = 3
pset%n_tot  = 4
allocate (pset%prt (pset%n_tot))
do i = 1, 1
    call pset%prt(i)%reset_status (PRT_INCOMING)
    call pset%prt(i)%set_children ([2,3,4])
end do
do i = 2, 4
    call pset%prt(i)%reset_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
    call pset%prt(i)%set_parents ([1])
end do
call pset%prt(1)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (1._default))
call pset%prt(2)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (3._default))
call pset%prt(3)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (2._default))
call pset%prt(4)%set_momentum (vector4_at_rest (4._default))

allocate (flv (5))
call flv%init ([6,5,12,-11])
do i = 1, 4
    call pset%prt(i)%set_flavor (flv(i))
end do

call pset%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Fill interaction from particle set"
write (u, "(A)")

call pset%fill_interaction (int, 1, state_flv=state_flv)
call int%basic_write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call int%final ()
call pset%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: particles_7"

end subroutine particles_7

```

```

<Particles: execute tests>+≡
    call test (particles_8, "particles_8", &
        "Test functions on particle sets", u, results)
<Particles: test declarations>+≡

```



```

public :: particles_8
<Particles: tests>+≡
subroutine particles_8 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(particle_set_t) :: particle_set
  type(particle_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: particles
  integer, allocatable, dimension(:) :: children, parents
  integer :: n_particles, i
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: particles_8"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: Test functions on particle sets"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call create_test_particle_set_1 (particle_set)
  call particle_set%write (u)
  call assert_equal (u, particle_set%n_tot, 9)
  call assert_equal (u, particle_set%n_beam, 2)
  allocate (children (particle_set%prt(3)%get_n_children ()))
  children = particle_set%prt(3)%get_children()
  call assert_equal (u, particle_set%prt(children(1))%get_pdg (), 3)
  call assert_equal (u, size (particle_set%prt(1)%get_children ()), 2)
  call assert_equal (u, size (particle_set%prt(2)%get_children ()), 2)

  call particle_set%without_hadronic_remnants &
    (particles, n_particles, 3)
  call particle_set%replace (particles)
  write (u, "(A)")
  call particle_set%write (u)

  call assert_equal (u, n_particles, 7)
  call assert_equal (u, size(particles), 10)
  call assert_equal (u, particle_set%n_tot, 10)
  call assert_equal (u, particle_set%n_beam, 2)
  do i = 3, 4
    if (allocated (children)) deallocate (children)
    allocate (children (particle_set%prt(i)%get_n_children ()))
    children = particle_set%prt(i)%get_children()
    call assert_equal (u, particle_set%prt(children(1))%get_pdg (), 3)
    call assert_equal (u, particle_set%prt(children(2))%get_pdg (), 4)
    call assert_equal (u, particle_set%prt(children(3))%get_pdg (), 5)
  end do
  do i = 5, 7
    if (allocated (parents)) deallocate (parents)
    allocate (parents (particle_set%prt(i)%get_n_parents ()))
    parents = particle_set%prt(i)%get_parents()
    call assert_equal (u, particle_set%prt(parents(1))%get_pdg (), 11)
    call assert_equal (u, particle_set%prt(parents(2))%get_pdg (), 12)
  end do
  call assert_equal (u, size (particle_set%prt(1)%get_children ()), &
    1, "get children of 1")
  call assert_equal (u, size (particle_set%prt(2)%get_children ()), &
    1, "get children of 2")

  call assert_equal(u, particle_set%find_particle &
    (particle_set%prt(1)%get_pdg (), particle_set%prt(1)%p), &

```



```

1, "find 1st particle")
call assert_equal(u, particle_set%find_particle &
  (particle_set%prt(2)%get_pdg (), particle_set%prt(2)%p * &
    (one + tiny_07), rel_smallness=1.0E-6_default), &
  2, "find 2nd particle fuzzy")

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: particles_8"
end subroutine particles_8

```



# Chapter 15

## Beams

These modules implement beam configuration and beam structure, the latter in abstract terms.

**beam\_structures** The `beam_structure_t` type is a messenger type that communicates the user settings to the `WHIZARD` core.

**beams** Beam configuration.

**sf\_aux** Tools for handling structure functions and splitting

**sf\_mappings** Mapping functions, useful for structure function implementation

**sf\_base** The abstract structure-function interaction and structure-function chain types.

These are the implementation modules, the concrete counterparts of **sf\_base**:

**sf\_isr** ISR structure function (photon radiation inclusive and resummed in collinear and IR regions).

**sf\_epa** Effective Photon Approximation.

**sf\_ewa** Effective  $W$  (and  $Z$ ) approximation.

**sf\_escan** Energy spectrum that emulates a uniform energy scan.

**sf\_gaussian** Gaussian beam spread

**sf\_beam\_events** Beam-event generator that reads its input from an external file.

**sf\_circe1** CIRCE1 beam spectra for electrons and photons.

**sf\_circe2** CIRCE2 beam spectra for electrons and photons.

**hoppet\_interface** Support for  $b$ -quark matching, addon to PDF modules.

**sf\_pdf\_builtin** Direct support for selected hadron PDFs.

**sf\_lhapdf** LHAPDF library support.



## 15.1 Beam structure

This module stores the beam structure definition as it is declared in the SIN-DARIN script. The structure definition is not analyzed, just recorded for later use.

We do not capture any numerical parameters, just names of particles and structure functions.

```
<beam_structures.f90>≡  
<File header>  
  
module beam_structures  
  
  <Use kinds>  
  <Use strings>  
  use io_units  
  use format_defs, only: FMT_19  
  use diagnostics  
  use lorentz  
  use polarizations  
  
  <Standard module head>  
  
  <Beam structures: public>  
  
  <Beam structures: types>  
  
  <Beam structures: interfaces>  
  
  contains  
  
  <Beam structures: procedures>  
  
end module beam_structures
```

### 15.1.1 Beam structure elements

An entry in a beam-structure record consists of a string that denotes a type of structure function.

```
<Beam structures: types>≡  
  type :: beam_structure_entry_t  
    logical :: is_valid = .false.  
    type(string_t) :: name  
  contains  
    <Beam structures: beam structure entry: TBP>  
  end type beam_structure_entry_t
```

Output.

```
<Beam structures: beam structure entry: TBP>≡  
  procedure :: to_string => beam_structure_entry_to_string  
  
<Beam structures: procedures>≡  
  function beam_structure_entry_to_string (object) result (string)  
    class (beam_structure_entry_t), intent(in) :: object
```



```

type(string_t) :: string
if (object%is_valid) then
    string = object%name
else
    string = "none"
end if
end function beam_structure_entry_to_string

```

A record in the beam-structure sequence denotes either a structure-function entry, a pair of such entries, or a pair spectrum.

```

⟨Beam structures: types⟩+≡
    type :: beam_structure_record_t
        type(beam_structure_entry_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: entry
    end type beam_structure_record_t

```

### 15.1.2 Beam structure type

The beam-structure object contains the beam particle(s) as simple strings. The sequence of records indicates the structure functions by name. No numerical parameters are stored.

```

⟨Beam structures: public⟩≡
    public :: beam_structure_t

⟨Beam structures: types⟩+≡
    type :: beam_structure_t
        private
        integer :: n_beam = 0
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt
        type(beam_structure_record_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: record
        type(smatrix_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: smatrix
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: pol_f
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: p
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: theta
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: phi
    contains
        ⟨Beam structures: beam structure: TBP⟩
    end type beam_structure_t

```

The finalizer deletes all contents explicitly, so we can continue with an empty beam record. (It is not needed for deallocation.) We have distinct finalizers for the independent parts of the beam structure.

```

⟨Beam structures: beam structure: TBP⟩≡
    procedure :: final_sf => beam_structure_final_sf

⟨Beam structures: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine beam_structure_final_sf (object)
        class(beam_structure_t), intent(inout) :: object
        if (allocated (object%prt)) deallocate (object%prt)
        if (allocated (object%record)) deallocate (object%record)
        object%n_beam = 0
    end subroutine beam_structure_final_sf

```



Output. The actual information fits in a single line, therefore we can provide a `to_string` method. The `show` method also lists the current values of relevant global variables.

```

(Beam structures: beam structure: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: write => beam_structure_write
  procedure :: to_string => beam_structure_to_string

(Beam structures: procedures)+≡
  subroutine beam_structure_write (object, unit)
    class(bean_structure_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A,A)") "Beam structure: ", char (object%to_string ())
    if (allocated (object%smatrix)) then
      do i = 1, size (object%smatrix)
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0,A)") "polarization (beam ", i, "):"
        call object%smatrix(i)%write (u, indent=2)
      end do
    end if
    if (allocated (object%pol_f)) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,F10.7,:',',F10.7)") "polarization degree =", &
        object%pol_f
    end if
    if (allocated (object%p)) then
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ",:',','," // FMT_19 // &
        ")") "momentum =", object%p
    end if
    if (allocated (object%theta)) then
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ",:',','," // FMT_19 // &
        ")") "angle th =", object%theta
    end if
    if (allocated (object%phi)) then
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ",:',','," // FMT_19 // &
        ")") "angle ph =", object%phi
    end if
  end subroutine beam_structure_write

  function beam_structure_to_string (object, sf_only) result (string)
    class(bean_structure_t), intent(in) :: object
    logical, intent(in), optional :: sf_only
    type(string_t) :: string
    integer :: i, j
    logical :: with_beams
    with_beams = .true.; if (present (sf_only)) with_beams = .not. sf_only
    select case (object%n_beam)
    case (1)
      if (with_beams) then
        string = object%prt(1)
      else
        string = ""
      end if
    case (2)
      if (with_beams) then

```



```

        string = object%prt(1) // ", " // object%prt(2)
    else
        string = ""
    end if
    if (allocated (object%record)) then
        if (size (object%record) > 0) then
            if (with_beams) string = string // " => "
            do i = 1, size (object%record)
                if (i > 1) string = string // " => "
                do j = 1, size (object%record(i)%entry)
                    if (j > 1) string = string // ", "
                    string = string // object%record(i)%entry(j)%to_string ()
                end do
            end do
        end if
    end if
    case default
        string = "[any particles]"
    end select
end function beam_structure_to_string

```

Initializer: dimension the beam structure record. Each array element denotes the number of entries for a record within the beam-structure sequence. The number of entries is either one or two, while the number of records is unlimited.

```

<Beam structures: beam structure: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_sf => beam_structure_init_sf

<Beam structures: procedures>+≡
    subroutine beam_structure_init_sf (beam_structure, prt, dim_array)
        class(beam_structure_t), intent(inout) :: beam_structure
        type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt
        integer, dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: dim_array
        integer :: i
        call beam_structure%final_sf ()
        beam_structure%n_beam = size (prt)
        allocate (beam_structure%prt (size (prt)))
        beam_structure%prt = prt
        if (present (dim_array)) then
            allocate (beam_structure%record (size (dim_array)))
            do i = 1, size (dim_array)
                allocate (beam_structure%record(i)%entry (dim_array(i)))
            end do
        else
            allocate (beam_structure%record (0))
        end if
    end subroutine beam_structure_init_sf

```

Set an entry, specified by record number and entry number.

```

<Beam structures: beam structure: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_sf => beam_structure_set_sf

<Beam structures: procedures>+≡
    subroutine beam_structure_set_sf (beam_structure, i, j, name)
        class(beam_structure_t), intent(inout) :: beam_structure

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: i, j
type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
associate (entry => beam_structure%record(i)%entry(j))
    entry%name = name
    entry%is_valid = .true.
end associate
end subroutine beam_structure_set_sf

```

Expand the beam-structure object. (i) For a pair spectrum, keep the entry. (ii) For a single-particle structure function written as a single entry, replace this by a record with two entries. (ii) For a record with two nontrivial entries, separate this into two records with one trivial entry each.

To achieve this, we need a function that tells us whether an entry is a spectrum or a structure function. It returns 0 for a trivial entry, 1 for a single-particle structure function, and 2 for a two-particle spectrum.

*(Beam structures: interfaces)*≡

```

abstract interface
    function strfun_mode_fun (name) result (n)
        import
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        integer :: n
    end function strfun_mode_fun
end interface

```

Algorithm: (1) Mark entries as invalid where necessary. (2) Count the number of entries that we will need. (3) Expand and copy entries to a new record array. (4) Replace the old array by the new one.

*(Beam structures: beam structure: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: expand => beam_structure_expand

```

*(Beam structures: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine beam_structure_expand (beam_structure, strfun_mode)
    class(beam_structure_t), intent(inout) :: beam_structure
    procedure(strfun_mode_fun) :: strfun_mode
    type(beam_structure_record_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: new
    integer :: n_record, i, j
    if (.not. allocated (beam_structure%record)) return
    do i = 1, size (beam_structure%record)
        associate (entry => beam_structure%record(i)%entry)
            do j = 1, size (entry)
                select case (strfun_mode (entry(j)%name))
                    case (0); entry(j)%is_valid = .false.
                end select
            end do
        end associate
    end do
    n_record = 0
    do i = 1, size (beam_structure%record)
        associate (entry => beam_structure%record(i)%entry)
            select case (size (entry))
                case (1)
                    if (entry(1)%is_valid) then
                        select case (strfun_mode (entry(1)%name))

```



```

        case (1); n_record = n_record + 2
        case (2); n_record = n_record + 1
    end select
end if
case (2)
do j = 1, 2
    if (entry(j)%is_valid) then
        select case (strfun_mode (entry(j)%name))
            case (1); n_record = n_record + 1
            case (2)
                call beam_structure%write ()
                call msg_fatal ("Pair spectrum used as &
                    &single-particle structure function")
            end select
        end if
    end do
end select
end associate
end do
allocate (new (n_record))
n_record = 0
do i = 1, size (beam_structure%record)
    associate (entry => beam_structure%record(i)%entry)
        select case (size (entry))
            case (1)
                if (entry(1)%is_valid) then
                    select case (strfun_mode (entry(1)%name))
                        case (1)
                            n_record = n_record + 1
                            allocate (new(n_record)%entry (2))
                            new(n_record)%entry(1) = entry(1)
                            n_record = n_record + 1
                            allocate (new(n_record)%entry (2))
                            new(n_record)%entry(2) = entry(1)
                        case (2)
                            n_record = n_record + 1
                            allocate (new(n_record)%entry (1))
                            new(n_record)%entry(1) = entry(1)
                        end select
                    end if
                end if
            case (2)
                do j = 1, 2
                    if (entry(j)%is_valid) then
                        n_record = n_record + 1
                        allocate (new(n_record)%entry (2))
                        new(n_record)%entry(j) = entry(j)
                    end if
                end do
            end select
        end associate
    end do
    call move_alloc (from = new, to = beam_structure%record)
end subroutine beam_structure_expand

```



### 15.1.3 Polarization

To record polarization, we provide an allocatable array of `smatrix` objects, sparse matrices. The polarization structure is independent of the structure-function setup, they are combined only when an actual beam object is constructed.

```

<Beam structures: beam structure: TBP>+=
  procedure :: final_pol => beam_structure_final_pol
  procedure :: init_pol => beam_structure_init_pol

<Beam structures: procedures>+=
  subroutine beam_structure_final_pol (beam_structure)
    class(beam_structure_t), intent(inout) :: beam_structure
    if (allocated (beam_structure%smatrix)) deallocate (beam_structure%smatrix)
    if (allocated (beam_structure%pol_f)) deallocate (beam_structure%pol_f)
  end subroutine beam_structure_final_pol

  subroutine beam_structure_init_pol (beam_structure, n)
    class(beam_structure_t), intent(inout) :: beam_structure
    integer, intent(in) :: n
    if (allocated (beam_structure%smatrix)) deallocate (beam_structure%smatrix)
    allocate (beam_structure%smatrix (n))
    if (.not. allocated (beam_structure%pol_f)) &
      allocate (beam_structure%pol_f (n), source = 1._default)
  end subroutine beam_structure_init_pol

```

Check if polarized beams are used.

```

<Beam structures: beam structure: TBP>+=
  procedure :: has_polarized_beams => beam_structure_has_polarized_beams

<Beam structures: procedures>+=
  elemental function beam_structure_has_polarized_beams (beam_structure) result (pol)
    logical :: pol
    class(beam_structure_t), intent(in) :: beam_structure
    if (allocated (beam_structure%pol_f)) then
      pol = any (beam_structure%pol_f /= 0)
    else
      pol = .false.
    end if
  end function beam_structure_has_polarized_beams

```

Directly copy the spin density matrices.

```

<Beam structures: beam structure: TBP>+=
  procedure :: set_smatrix => beam_structure_set_smatrix

<Beam structures: procedures>+=
  subroutine beam_structure_set_smatrix (beam_structure, i, smatrix)
    class(beam_structure_t), intent(inout) :: beam_structure
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(smatrix_t), intent(in) :: smatrix
    beam_structure%smatrix(i) = smatrix
  end subroutine beam_structure_set_smatrix

```



Initialize one of the spin density matrices manually.

```

<Beam structures: beam structure: TBP>+=
  procedure :: init_smatrix => beam_structure_init_smatrix

<Beam structures: procedures>+=
  subroutine beam_structure_init_smatrix (beam_structure, i, n_entry)
    class(beam_structure_t), intent(inout) :: beam_structure
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    integer, intent(in) :: n_entry
    call beam_structure%smatrix(i)%init (2, n_entry)
  end subroutine beam_structure_init_smatrix

```

Set a polarization entry.

```

<Beam structures: beam structure: TBP>+=
  procedure :: set_sentry => beam_structure_set_sentry

<Beam structures: procedures>+=
  subroutine beam_structure_set_sentry &
    (beam_structure, i, i_entry, index, value)
    class(beam_structure_t), intent(inout) :: beam_structure
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    integer, intent(in) :: i_entry
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: index
    complex(default), intent(in) :: value
    call beam_structure%smatrix(i)%set_entry (i_entry, index, value)
  end subroutine beam_structure_set_sentry

```

Set the array of polarization fractions.

```

<Beam structures: beam structure: TBP>+=
  procedure :: set_pol_f => beam_structure_set_pol_f

<Beam structures: procedures>+=
  subroutine beam_structure_set_pol_f (beam_structure, f)
    class(beam_structure_t), intent(inout) :: beam_structure
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: f
    if (allocated (beam_structure%pol_f)) deallocate (beam_structure%pol_f)
    allocate (beam_structure%pol_f (size (f)), source = f)
  end subroutine beam_structure_set_pol_f

```

#### 15.1.4 Beam momenta

By default, beam momenta are deduced from the `sqrts` value or from the mass of the decaying particle, assuming a c.m. setup. Here we set them explicitly.

```

<Beam structures: beam structure: TBP>+=
  procedure :: final_mom => beam_structure_final_mom

<Beam structures: procedures>+=
  subroutine beam_structure_final_mom (beam_structure)
    class(beam_structure_t), intent(inout) :: beam_structure
    if (allocated (beam_structure%p)) deallocate (beam_structure%p)
    if (allocated (beam_structure%theta)) deallocate (beam_structure%theta)
    if (allocated (beam_structure%phi)) deallocate (beam_structure%phi)
  end subroutine beam_structure_final_mom

```



```

<Beam structures: beam structure: TBP>+=
  procedure :: set_momentum => beam_structure_set_momentum
  procedure :: set_theta => beam_structure_set_theta
  procedure :: set_phi => beam_structure_set_phi

<Beam structures: procedures>+=
  subroutine beam_structure_set_momentum (beam_structure, p)
    class(beam_structure_t), intent(inout) :: beam_structure
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    if (allocated (beam_structure%p)) deallocate (beam_structure%p)
    allocate (beam_structure%p (size (p)), source = p)
  end subroutine beam_structure_set_momentum

  subroutine beam_structure_set_theta (beam_structure, theta)
    class(beam_structure_t), intent(inout) :: beam_structure
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: theta
    if (allocated (beam_structure%theta)) deallocate (beam_structure%theta)
    allocate (beam_structure%theta (size (theta)), source = theta)
  end subroutine beam_structure_set_theta

  subroutine beam_structure_set_phi (beam_structure, phi)
    class(beam_structure_t), intent(inout) :: beam_structure
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: phi
    if (allocated (beam_structure%phi)) deallocate (beam_structure%phi)
    allocate (beam_structure%phi (size (phi)), source = phi)
  end subroutine beam_structure_set_phi

```

### 15.1.5 Get contents

Look at the incoming particles. We may also have the case that beam particles are not specified, but polarization.

```

<Beam structures: beam structure: TBP>+=
  procedure :: is_set => beam_structure_is_set
  procedure :: get_n_beam => beam_structure_get_n_beam
  procedure :: get_prt => beam_structure_get_prt

<Beam structures: procedures>+=
  function beam_structure_is_set (beam_structure) result (flag)
    class(beam_structure_t), intent(in) :: beam_structure
    logical :: flag
    flag = beam_structure%n_beam > 0 .or. beam_structure%asymmetric ()
  end function beam_structure_is_set

  function beam_structure_get_n_beam (beam_structure) result (n)
    class(beam_structure_t), intent(in) :: beam_structure
    integer :: n
    n = beam_structure%n_beam
  end function beam_structure_get_n_beam

  function beam_structure_get_prt (beam_structure) result (prt)
    class(beam_structure_t), intent(in) :: beam_structure
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt
    allocate (prt (size (beam_structure%prt)))

```



```

    prt = beam_structure%prt
end function beam_structure_get_prt

```

Return the number of records.

```

(Beam structures: beam structure: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: get_n_record => beam_structure_get_n_record

(Beam structures: procedures)+≡
    function beam_structure_get_n_record (beam_structure) result (n)
        class(beam_structure_t), intent(in) :: beam_structure
        integer :: n
        if (allocated (beam_structure%record)) then
            n = size (beam_structure%record)
        else
            n = 0
        end if
    end function beam_structure_get_n_record

```

Return an array consisting of the beam indices affected by the valid entries within a record. After expansion, there should be exactly one valid entry per record.

```

(Beam structures: beam structure: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: get_i_entry => beam_structure_get_i_entry

(Beam structures: procedures)+≡
    function beam_structure_get_i_entry (beam_structure, i) result (i_entry)
        class(beam_structure_t), intent(in) :: beam_structure
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_entry
        associate (record => beam_structure%record(i))
            select case (size (record%entry))
            case (1)
                if (record%entry(1)%is_valid) then
                    allocate (i_entry (2), source = [1, 2])
                else
                    allocate (i_entry (0))
                end if
            case (2)
                if (all (record%entry%is_valid)) then
                    allocate (i_entry (2), source = [1, 2])
                else if (record%entry(1)%is_valid) then
                    allocate (i_entry (1), source = [1])
                else if (record%entry(2)%is_valid) then
                    allocate (i_entry (1), source = [2])
                else
                    allocate (i_entry (0))
                end if
            end select
        end associate
    end function beam_structure_get_i_entry

```

Return the name of the first valid entry within a record. After expansion, there should be exactly one valid entry per record.

```

(Beam structures: beam structure: TBP)+≡

```



```

    procedure :: get_name => beam_structure_get_name
  <Beam structures: procedures>+≡
    function beam_structure_get_name (beam_structure, i) result (name)
      class(beam_structure_t), intent(in) :: beam_structure
      integer, intent(in) :: i
      type(string_t) :: name
      associate (record => beam_structure%record(i))
        if (record%entry(1)%is_valid) then
          name = record%entry(1)%name
        else if (size (record%entry) == 2) then
          name = record%entry(2)%name
        end if
      end associate
    end function beam_structure_get_name

```

Return true if the beam structure contains a particular structure function identifier (such as lhpdf, isr, etc.)

```

  <Beam structures: beam structure: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: contains => beam_structure_contains
  <Beam structures: procedures>+≡
    function beam_structure_contains (beam_structure, name) result (flag)
      class(beam_structure_t), intent(in) :: beam_structure
      character(*), intent(in) :: name
      logical :: flag
      integer :: i, j
      flag = .false.
      if (allocated (beam_structure%record)) then
        do i = 1, size (beam_structure%record)
          do j = 1, size (beam_structure%record(i)%entry)
            flag = beam_structure%record(i)%entry(j)%name == name
            if (flag) return
          end do
        end do
      end if
    end function beam_structure_contains

```

Return polarization data.

```

  <Beam structures: beam structure: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: polarized => beam_structure_polarized
    procedure :: get_smatrix => beam_structure_get_smatrix
    procedure :: get_pol_f => beam_structure_get_pol_f
    procedure :: asymmetric => beam_structure_asymmetric
  <Beam structures: procedures>+≡
    function beam_structure_polarized (beam_structure) result (flag)
      class(beam_structure_t), intent(in) :: beam_structure
      logical :: flag
      flag = allocated (beam_structure%smatrix)
    end function beam_structure_polarized

    function beam_structure_get_smatrix (beam_structure) result (smatrix)
      class(beam_structure_t), intent(in) :: beam_structure

```



```

    type(smatrix_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: smatrix
    allocate (smatrix (size (beam_structure%smatrix)), &
             source = beam_structure%smatrix)
end function beam_structure_get_smatrix

function beam_structure_get_pol_f (beam_structure) result (pol_f)
    class(beam_structure_t), intent(in) :: beam_structure
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: pol_f
    allocate (pol_f (size (beam_structure%pol_f)), &
             source = beam_structure%pol_f)
end function beam_structure_get_pol_f

function beam_structure_asymmetric (beam_structure) result (flag)
    class(beam_structure_t), intent(in) :: beam_structure
    logical :: flag
    flag = allocated (beam_structure%p) &
        .or. allocated (beam_structure%theta) &
        .or. allocated (beam_structure%phi)
end function beam_structure_asymmetric

```

Return the beam momenta (the space part, i.e., three-momenta). This is meaningful only if momenta and, optionally, angles have been set.

*(Beam structures: beam structure: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: get_momenta => beam_structure_get_momenta

```

*(Beam structures: procedures)+≡*

```

function beam_structure_get_momenta (beam_structure) result (p)
    class(beam_structure_t), intent(in) :: beam_structure
    type(vector3_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: theta, phi
    integer :: n, i
    if (allocated (beam_structure%p)) then
        n = size (beam_structure%p)
        if (allocated (beam_structure%theta)) then
            if (size (beam_structure%theta) == n) then
                allocate (theta (n), source = beam_structure%theta)
            else
                call msg_fatal ("Beam structure: mismatch in momentum vs. &
                                &angle theta specification")
            end if
        else
            allocate (theta (n), source = 0._default)
        end if
        if (allocated (beam_structure%phi)) then
            if (size (beam_structure%phi) == n) then
                allocate (phi (n), source = beam_structure%phi)
            else
                call msg_fatal ("Beam structure: mismatch in momentum vs. &
                                &angle phi specification")
            end if
        else
            allocate (phi (n), source = 0._default)
        end if
        allocate (p (n))
    end if

```



```

do i = 1, n
  p(i) = beam_structure%p(i) * vector3_moving ([ &
    sin (theta(i)) * cos (phi(i)), &
    sin (theta(i)) * sin (phi(i)), &
    cos (theta(i))] )
end do
if (n == 2) p(2) = - p(2)
else
  call msg_fatal ("Beam structure: angle theta/phi specified but &
    &momentum/a p undefined")
end if
end function beam_structure_get_momenta

```

Check for a complete beam structure. The `applies` flag tells if the beam structure should actually be used for a process with the given `n_in` number of incoming particles.

It is set if the beam structure matches the process as either decay or scattering. It is unset if beam structure references a scattering setup but the process is a decay. It is also unset if the beam structure itself is empty.

If the beam structure cannot be used, terminate with fatal error.

```

<Beam structures: beam structure: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: check_against_n_in => beam_structure_check_against_n_in

<Beam structures: procedures>+≡
  subroutine beam_structure_check_against_n_in (beam_structure, n_in, applies)
    class(beam_structure_t), intent(in) :: beam_structure
    integer, intent(in) :: n_in
    logical, intent(out) :: applies
    if (beam_structure%is_set ()) then
      if (n_in == beam_structure%get_n_beam ()) then
        applies = .true.
      else if (beam_structure%get_n_beam () == 0) then
        call msg_fatal &
          ("Asymmetric beams: missing beam particle specification")
        applies = .false.
      else
        call msg_fatal &
          ("Mismatch of process and beam setup (scattering/decay)")
        applies = .false.
      end if
    else
      applies = .false.
    end if
  end subroutine beam_structure_check_against_n_in

```

### 15.1.6 Unit Tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<beam_structures_ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

```



```

module beam_structures_ut
  use unit_tests
  use beam_structures_util

  <Standard module head>

  <Beam structures: public test>

  contains

  <Beam structures: test driver>

end module beam_structures_ut
<beam_structures_util.f90>≡
<File header>

module beam_structures_util

  <Use kinds>
  <Use strings>

  use beam_structures

  <Standard module head>

  <Beam structures: test declarations>

  contains

  <Beam structures: tests>

  <Beam structures: test auxiliary>

end module beam_structures_util
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<Beam structures: public test>≡
  public :: beam_structures_test
<Beam structures: test driver>≡
  subroutine beam_structures_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Beam structures: execute tests>
  end subroutine beam_structures_test

```

## Empty structure

```

<Beam structures: execute tests>≡
  call test (beam_structures_1, "beam_structures_1", &
    "empty beam structure record", &
    u, results)

```



```

<Beam structures: test declarations>≡
    public :: beam_structures_1

<Beam structures: tests>≡
    subroutine beam_structures_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(beam_structure_t) :: beam_structure

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: beam_structures_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: display empty beam structure record"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call beam_structure%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: beam_structures_1"

    end subroutine beam_structures_1

```

## Nontrivial configurations

```

<Beam structures: execute tests>+≡
    call test (beam_structures_2, "beam_structures_2", &
        "beam structure records", &
        u, results)

<Beam structures: test declarations>+≡
    public :: beam_structures_2

<Beam structures: tests>+≡
    subroutine beam_structures_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(beam_structure_t) :: beam_structure
        integer, dimension(0) :: empty_array
        type(string_t) :: s

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: beam_structures_2"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: setup beam structure records"
        write (u, "(A)")

        s = "s"

        call beam_structure%init_sf ([s], empty_array)
        call beam_structure%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")

        call beam_structure%init_sf ([s, s], [1])
        call beam_structure%set_sf (1, 1, var_str ("a"))
        call beam_structure%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")

        call beam_structure%init_sf ([s, s], [2])
        call beam_structure%set_sf (1, 1, var_str ("a"))

```



```

call beam_structure%set_sf (1, 2, var_str ("b"))
call beam_structure%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")

call beam_structure%init_sf ([s, s], [2, 1])
call beam_structure%set_sf (1, 1, var_str ("a"))
call beam_structure%set_sf (1, 2, var_str ("b"))
call beam_structure%set_sf (2, 1, var_str ("c"))
call beam_structure%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: beam_structures_2"

end subroutine beam_structures_2

```

## Expansion

Provide a function that tells, for the dummy structure function names used here, whether they are considered a two-particle spectrum or a single-particle structure function:

```

<Beam structures: test auxiliary>≡
function test_strfun_mode (name) result (n)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  integer :: n
  select case (char (name))
    case ("a"); n = 2
    case ("b"); n = 1
    case default; n = 0
  end select
end function test_strfun_mode

<Beam structures: execute tests>+≡
call test (beam_structures_3, "beam_structures_3", &
  "beam structure expansion", &
  u, results)

<Beam structures: test declarations>+≡
public :: beam_structures_3

<Beam structures: tests>+≡
subroutine beam_structures_3 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(beam_structure_t) :: beam_structure
  type(string_t) :: s

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: beam_structures_3"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: expand beam structure records"
  write (u, "(A)")

  s = "s"

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Pair spectrum (keep as-is)"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

call beam_structure%init_sf ([s, s], [1])
call beam_structure%set_sf (1, 1, var_str ("a"))
call beam_structure%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")

call beam_structure%expand (test_strfun_mode)
call beam_structure%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Structure function pair (expand)"
write (u, "(A)")

call beam_structure%init_sf ([s, s], [2])
call beam_structure%set_sf (1, 1, var_str ("b"))
call beam_structure%set_sf (1, 2, var_str ("b"))
call beam_structure%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")

call beam_structure%expand (test_strfun_mode)
call beam_structure%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Structure function (separate and expand)"
write (u, "(A)")

call beam_structure%init_sf ([s, s], [1])
call beam_structure%set_sf (1, 1, var_str ("b"))
call beam_structure%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")

call beam_structure%expand (test_strfun_mode)
call beam_structure%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Combination"
write (u, "(A)")

call beam_structure%init_sf ([s, s], [1, 1])
call beam_structure%set_sf (1, 1, var_str ("a"))
call beam_structure%set_sf (2, 1, var_str ("b"))
call beam_structure%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")

call beam_structure%expand (test_strfun_mode)
call beam_structure%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: beam_structures_3"

```



```
end subroutine beam_structures_3
```

## Public methods

Check the methods that can be called to get the beam-structure contents.

```
<Beam structures: execute tests>+≡
  call test (beam_structures_4, "beam_structures_4", &
    "beam structure contents", &
    u, results)

<Beam structures: test declarations>+≡
  public :: beam_structures_4

<Beam structures: tests>+≡
  subroutine beam_structures_4 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(beam_structure_t) :: beam_structure
    type(string_t) :: s
    type(string_t), dimension(2) :: prt
    integer :: i

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: beam_structures_4"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: check the API"
    write (u, "(A)")

    s = "s"

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Structure-function combination"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call beam_structure%init_sf ([s, s], [1, 2, 2])
    call beam_structure%set_sf (1, 1, var_str ("a"))
    call beam_structure%set_sf (2, 1, var_str ("b"))
    call beam_structure%set_sf (3, 2, var_str ("c"))
    call beam_structure%write (u)

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_beam = ", beam_structure%get_n_beam ()
    prt = beam_structure%get_prt ()
    write (u, "(1x,A,2(1x,A))")  "prt =", char (prt(1)), char (prt(2))

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_record = ", beam_structure%get_n_record ()

    do i = 1, 3
      write (u, "(A)")
      write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A,A)")  "name(", i, ") = ", &
        char (beam_structure%get_name (i))
      write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A,2(1x,I0))")  "i_entry(", i, ") =", &
        beam_structure%get_i_entry (i)
    end do

    write (u, "(A)")
```



```

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: beam_structures_4"

    end subroutine beam_structures_4

```

## Polarization

The polarization properties are independent from the structure-function setup.

```

<Beam structures: execute tests>+≡
    call test (beam_structures_5, "beam_structures_5", &
        "polarization", &
        u, results)

<Beam structures: test declarations>+≡
    public :: beam_structures_5

<Beam structures: tests>+≡
    subroutine beam_structures_5 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(beam_structure_t) :: beam_structure
        integer, dimension(0) :: empty_array
        type(string_t) :: s

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: beam_structures_5"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: setup polarization in beam structure records"
        write (u, "(A)")

        s = "s"

        call beam_structure%init_sf ([s], empty_array)
        call beam_structure%init_pol (1)
        call beam_structure%init_smatrix (1, 1)
        call beam_structure%set_sentry (1, 1, [0,0], (1._default, 0._default))
        call beam_structure%set_pol_f ([0.5_default])
        call beam_structure%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        call beam_structure%final_sf ()
        call beam_structure%final_pol ()

        call beam_structure%init_sf ([s, s], [1])
        call beam_structure%set_sf (1, 1, var_str ("a"))
        call beam_structure%init_pol (2)
        call beam_structure%init_smatrix (1, 2)
        call beam_structure%set_sentry (1, 1, [-1,1], (0.5_default,-0.5_default))
        call beam_structure%set_sentry (1, 2, [ 1,1], (1._default, 0._default))
        call beam_structure%init_smatrix (2, 0)
        call beam_structure%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: beam_structures_5"

    end subroutine beam_structures_5

```



## Momenta

The momenta are independent from the structure-function setup.

```
<Beam structures: execute tests>+≡
    call test (beam_structures_6, "beam_structures_6", &
              "momenta", &
              u, results)

<Beam structures: test declarations>+≡
    public :: beam_structures_6

<Beam structures: tests>+≡
    subroutine beam_structures_6 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(beam_structure_t) :: beam_structure
        integer, dimension(0) :: empty_array
        type(string_t) :: s

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: beam_structures_6"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: setup momenta in beam structure records"
        write (u, "(A)")

        s = "s"

        call beam_structure%init_sf ([s], empty_array)
        call beam_structure%set_momentum ([500._default])
        call beam_structure%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        call beam_structure%final_sf ()
        call beam_structure%final_mom ()

        call beam_structure%init_sf ([s, s], [1])
        call beam_structure%set_momentum ([500._default, 700._default])
        call beam_structure%set_theta ([0._default, 0.1_default])
        call beam_structure%set_phi ([0._default, 1.51_default])
        call beam_structure%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: beam_structures_6"

    end subroutine beam_structures_6
```

## 15.2 Beams for collisions and decays

```
<beams.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module beams

        <Use kinds>
        <Use strings>
```



```

use io_units
use format_defs, only: FMT_19
use unit_tests, only: nearly_equal
use diagnostics
use md5
use lorentz
use model_data
use flavors
use quantum_numbers
use state_matrices
use interactions
use polarizations
use beam_structures

⟨Standard module head⟩

⟨Beams: public⟩

⟨Beams: types⟩

⟨Beams: interfaces⟩

contains

⟨Beams: procedures⟩

end module beams

```

### 15.2.1 Beam data

The beam data type contains beam data for one or two beams, depending on whether we are dealing with beam collisions or particle decay. In addition, it holds the c.m. energy `sqrts`, the Lorentz transformation `L` that transforms the c.m. system into the lab system, and the pair of c.m. momenta.

```

⟨Beams: public⟩≡
    public :: beam_data_t

⟨Beams: types⟩≡
    type :: beam_data_t
        logical :: initialized = .false.
        integer :: n = 0
        type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: mass
        type(pmatrix_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pmatrix
        logical :: lab_is_cm_frame = .true.
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_cm
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p
        type(lorentz_transformation_t), allocatable :: L_cm_to_lab
        real(default) :: sqrts = 0
        character(32) :: md5sum = ""
    contains
        ⟨Beams: beam data: TBP⟩
    end type beam_data_t

```



Generic initializer. This is called by the specific initializers below. Initialize either for decay or for collision.

*<Beams: procedures>*≡

```
subroutine beam_data_init (beam_data, n)
  type(beam_data_t), intent(out) :: beam_data
  integer, intent(in) :: n
  beam_data%n = n
  allocate (beam_data%flv (n))
  allocate (beam_data%mass (n))
  allocate (beam_data%pmatrix (n))
  allocate (beam_data%p_cm (n))
  allocate (beam_data%p (n))
  beam_data%initialized = .true.
end subroutine beam_data_init
```

Finalizer: needed for the polarization components of the beams.

*<Beams: beam data: TBP>*≡

```
procedure :: final => beam_data_final
```

*<Beams: procedures>*+≡

```
subroutine beam_data_final (beam_data)
  class(beam_data_t), intent(inout) :: beam_data
  beam_data%initialized = .false.
end subroutine beam_data_final
```

The verbose (default) version is for debugging. The short version is for screen output in the UI.

*<Beams: beam data: TBP>*+≡

```
procedure :: write => beam_data_write
```

*<Beams: procedures>*+≡

```
subroutine beam_data_write (beam_data, unit, verbose, write_md5sum)
  class(beam_data_t), intent(in) :: beam_data
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose, write_md5sum
  integer :: prt_name_len
  logical :: verb, write_md5
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  verb = .false.; if (present (verbose)) verb = verbose
  write_md5 = verb; if (present (write_md5sum)) write_md5 = write_md5sum
  if (.not. beam_data%initialized) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Beam data: [undefined]"
    return
  end if
  prt_name_len = maxval (len (beam_data%flv%get_name ()))
  select case (beam_data%n)
  case (1)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Beam data (decay):"
    if (verb) then
      call write_prt (1)
      call beam_data%pmatrix(1)%write (u)
      write (u, *) "R.f. momentum:"
```



```

        call vector4_write (beam_data%p_cm(1), u)
        write (u, *) "Lab momentum:"
        call vector4_write (beam_data%p(1), u)
    else
        call write_prt (1)
    end if
case (2)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Beam data (collision):"
    if (verb) then
        call write_prt (1)
        call beam_data%pmatrix(1)%write (u)
        call write_prt (2)
        call beam_data%pmatrix(2)%write (u)
        call write_sqrts
        write (u, *) "C.m. momenta:"
        call vector4_write (beam_data%p_cm(1), u)
        call vector4_write (beam_data%p_cm(2), u)
        write (u, *) "Lab momenta:"
        call vector4_write (beam_data%p(1), u)
        call vector4_write (beam_data%p(2), u)
    else
        call write_prt (1)
        call write_prt (2)
        call write_sqrts
    end if
end select
if (allocated (beam_data%L_cm_to_lab)) then
    if (verb) then
        call lorentz_transformation_write (beam_data%L_cm_to_lab, u)
    else
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Beam structure: lab and c.m. frame differ"
    end if
end if
if (write_md5) then
    write (u, *) "MD5 sum: ", beam_data%md5sum
end if
contains
subroutine write_sqrts
    character(80) :: sqrts_str
    write (sqrts_str, "(" // FMT_19 // ")") beam_data%sqrts
    write (u, "(3x,A)") "sqrts = " // trim (adjustl (sqrts_str)) // " GeV"
end subroutine write_sqrts
subroutine write_prt (i)
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    character(80) :: name_str, mass_str
    write (name_str, "(A)") char (beam_data%flv(i)%get_name ())
    write (mass_str, "(ES13.7)") beam_data%mass(i)
    write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") &
        name_str(:prt_name_len) // " (mass = " &
        // trim (adjustl (mass_str)) // " GeV)"
    if (beam_data%pmatrix(i)%is_polarized ()) then
        write (u, "(2x,A)") "polarized"
    else
        write (u, *)

```



```

        end if
    end subroutine write_prt
end subroutine beam_data_write

```

Return initialization status:

```

<Beams: beam data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: are_valid => beam_data_are_valid

<Beams: procedures>+≡
    function beam_data_are_valid (beam_data) result (flag)
        class(beam_data_t), intent(in) :: beam_data
        logical :: flag
        flag = beam_data%initialized
    end function beam_data_are_valid

```

Check whether beam data agree with the current values of relevant parameters.

```

<Beams: beam data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: check_scattering => beam_data_check_scattering

<Beams: procedures>+≡
    subroutine beam_data_check_scattering (beam_data, sqrts)
        class(beam_data_t), intent(in) :: beam_data
        real(default), intent(in), optional :: sqrts
        if (beam_data_are_valid (beam_data)) then
            if (present (sqrts)) then
                if (.not. nearly_equal (sqrts, beam_data%sqrts)) then
                    call msg_error ("Current setting of sqrts is inconsistent " &
                                   // "with beam setup (ignored).")
                end if
            end if
        else
            call msg_bug ("Beam setup: invalid beam data")
        end if
    end subroutine beam_data_check_scattering

```

Return the number of beams (1 for decays, 2 for collisions).

```

<Beams: beam data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_n_in => beam_data_get_n_in

<Beams: procedures>+≡
    function beam_data_get_n_in (beam_data) result (n_in)
        class(beam_data_t), intent(in) :: beam_data
        integer :: n_in
        n_in = beam_data%n
    end function beam_data_get_n_in

```

Return the beam flavor

```

<Beams: beam data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_flavor => beam_data_get_flavor

```



```

(Beams: procedures)+≡
function beam_data_get_flavor (beam_data) result (flv)
  class(beam_data_t), intent(in) :: beam_data
  type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
  allocate (flv (beam_data%n))
  flv = beam_data%flv
end function beam_data_get_flavor

```

Return the beam energies

```

(Beams: beam data: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_energy => beam_data_get_energy

(Beams: procedures)+≡
function beam_data_get_energy (beam_data) result (e)
  class(beam_data_t), intent(in) :: beam_data
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: e
  !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
  integer :: i
  allocate (e (beam_data%n))
  if (beam_data%initialized) then
    do i = 1, beam_data%n
      e(i) = energy (beam_data%p(i))
    end do
    !!! e = energy (beam_data%p)
  else
    e = 0
  end if
end function beam_data_get_energy

```

Return the c.m. energy.

```

(Beams: beam data: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_sqrts => beam_data_get_sqrts

(Beams: procedures)+≡
function beam_data_get_sqrts (beam_data) result (sqrts)
  class(beam_data_t), intent(in) :: beam_data
  real(default) :: sqrts
  sqrts = beam_data%sqrts
end function beam_data_get_sqrts

```

Return true if the lab and c.m. frame are specified as identical.

```

(Beams: beam data: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: cm_frame => beam_data_cm_frame

(Beams: procedures)+≡
function beam_data_cm_frame (beam_data) result (flag)
  class(beam_data_t), intent(in) :: beam_data
  logical :: flag
  flag = beam_data%lab_is_cm_frame
end function beam_data_cm_frame

```

```

(Beams: beam data: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_helicity_state_matrix => beam_data_get_helicity_state_matrix

```



```

(Beams: procedures)+≡
function beam_data_get_helicity_state_matrix (beam_data) result (state_hel)
    type(state_matrix_t) :: state_hel
    class(beam_data_t), intent(in) :: beam_data
    type(polarization_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pol
    integer :: i
    allocate (pol (beam_data%n))
    do i = 1, beam_data%n
        call polarization_init_pmatrix (pol(i), beam_data%pmatrix(i))
    end do
    call combine_polarization_states (pol, state_hel)
    do i = 1, beam_data%n
        call polarization_final (pol(i))
    end do
end function beam_data_get_helicity_state_matrix

```

```

(Beams: beam data: TBP)+≡
procedure :: is_initialized => beam_data_is_initialized

```

```

(Beams: procedures)+≡
function beam_data_is_initialized (beam_data) result (initialized)
    logical :: initialized
    class(beam_data_t), intent(in) :: beam_data
    initialized = any (beam_data%pmatrix%exists ())
end function beam_data_is_initialized

```

Return a MD5 checksum for beam data. If no checksum is present (because beams have not been initialized), compute the checksum of the sqrts value.

```

(Beams: beam data: TBP)+≡
procedure :: get_md5sum => beam_data_get_md5sum

(Beams: procedures)+≡
function beam_data_get_md5sum (beam_data, sqrts) result (md5sum_beams)
    class(beam_data_t), intent(in) :: beam_data
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    character(32) :: md5sum_beams
    character(80) :: buffer
    if (beam_data%md5sum /= "") then
        md5sum_beams = beam_data%md5sum
    else
        write (buffer, *) sqrts
        md5sum_beams = md5sum (buffer)
    end if
end function beam_data_get_md5sum

```

## 15.2.2 Initializers: beam structure

Initialize the beam data object from a beam structure object, given energy and model.

```

(Beams: beam data: TBP)+≡
procedure :: init_structure => beam_data_init_structure

```



```

(Beams: procedures)+≡
subroutine beam_data_init_structure &
    (beam_data, structure, sqrts, model, decay_rest_frame)
    class(beam_data_t), intent(out) :: beam_data
    type(beam_structure_t), intent(in) :: structure
    integer :: n_beam
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    logical, intent(in), optional :: decay_rest_frame
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
    n_beam = structure%get_n_beam ()
    allocate (flv (n_beam))
    call flv%init (structure%get_prt (), model)
    if (structure%asymmetric ()) then
        if (structure%polarized ()) then
            call beam_data%init_momenta (structure%get_momenta (), flv, &
                structure%get_smatrix (), structure%get_pol_f ())
        else
            call beam_data%init_momenta (structure%get_momenta (), flv)
        end if
    else
        select case (n_beam)
        case (1)
            if (structure%polarized ()) then
                call beam_data%init_decay (flv, &
                    structure%get_smatrix (), structure%get_pol_f (), &
                    rest_frame = decay_rest_frame)
            else
                call beam_data%init_decay (flv, &
                    rest_frame = decay_rest_frame)
            end if
        case (2)
            if (structure%polarized ()) then
                call beam_data%init_sqrts (sqrts, flv, &
                    structure%get_smatrix (), structure%get_pol_f ())
            else
                call beam_data%init_sqrts (sqrts, flv)
            end if
        case default
            call msg_bug ("Beam data: invalid beam structure object")
        end select
    end if
end subroutine beam_data_init_structure

```

### 15.2.3 Initializers: collisions

This is the simplest one: just the two flavors, c.m. energy, polarization. Color is inferred from flavor. Beam momenta and c.m. momenta coincide.

```

(Beams: beam data: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: init_sqrts => beam_data_init_sqrts
(Beams: procedures)+≡
    subroutine beam_data_init_sqrts (beam_data, sqrts, flv, smatrix, pol_f)

```



```

class(beam_data_t), intent(out) :: beam_data
real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
type(flavor_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: flv
type(smatrix_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: smatrix
real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: pol_f
real(default), dimension(size(flv)) :: E, p
call beam_data_init (beam_data, size (flv))
beam_data%sqrts = sqrts
beam_data%lab_is_cm_frame = .true.
select case (beam_data%n)
case (1)
  E = sqrts; p = 0
  beam_data%p_cm = vector4_moving (E, p, 3)
  beam_data%p = beam_data%p_cm
case (2)
  beam_data%p_cm = colliding_momenta (sqrts, flv%get_mass ())
  beam_data%p = colliding_momenta (sqrts, flv%get_mass ())
end select
call beam_data_finish_initialization (beam_data, flv, smatrix, pol_f)
end subroutine beam_data_init_sqrts

```

This version sets beam momenta directly, assuming that they are asymmetric, i.e., lab frame and c.m. frame do not coincide. Polarization info is deferred to a common initializer.

The Lorentz transformation that we compute here is not actually used in the calculation; instead, it will be recomputed for each event in the subroutine `phs_set_incoming_momenta`. We compute it here for the nominal beam setup nevertheless, so we can print it and, in particular, include it in the MD5 sum.

*<Beams: beam data: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: init_momenta => beam_data_init_momenta

```

*<Beams: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine beam_data_init_momenta (beam_data, p3, flv, smatrix, pol_f)
class(beam_data_t), intent(out) :: beam_data
type(vector3_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p3
type(flavor_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: flv
type(smatrix_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: smatrix
real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: pol_f
type(vector4_t) :: p0
type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p, p_cm_rot
real(default), dimension(size(p3)) :: e
real(default), dimension(size(flv)) :: m
type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: L_boost, L_rot
!!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
integer :: i
call beam_data_init (beam_data, size (flv))
m = flv%get_mass ()
e = sqrt (p3 ** 2 + m ** 2)
allocate (p (beam_data%n))
!!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
!!! p = vector4_moving (e, p3)
do i = 1, beam_data%n
  p(i) = vector4_moving (e(i), p3(i))

```



```

end do
p0 = sum (p)
beam_data%p = p
beam_data%lab_is_cm_frame = .false.
beam_data%sqrts = p0 ** 1
L_boost = boost (p0, beam_data%sqrts)
allocate (p_cm_rot (beam_data%n))
p_cm_rot = inverse (L_boost) * p
allocate (beam_data%L_cm_to_lab)
select case (beam_data%n)
case (1)
    beam_data%L_cm_to_lab = L_boost
    beam_data%p_cm = vector4_at_rest (beam_data%sqrts)
case (2)
    L_rot = rotation_to_2nd (3, space_part (p_cm_rot(1)))
    beam_data%L_cm_to_lab = L_boost * L_rot
    beam_data%p_cm = &
        colliding_momenta (beam_data%sqrts, flv%get_mass ())
end select
call beam_data_finish_initialization (beam_data, flv, smatrix, pol_f)
end subroutine beam_data_init_momenta

```

Final steps: If requested, rotate the beams in the lab frame, and set the beam-data components.

*(Beams: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine beam_data_finish_initialization (beam_data, flv, smatrix, pol_f)
    type(beam_data_t), intent(inout) :: beam_data
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: flv
    type(smatrix_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: smatrix
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: pol_f
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, beam_data%n
        beam_data%flv(i) = flv(i)
        beam_data%mass(i) = flv(i)%get_mass ()
        if (present (smatrix)) then
            if (size (smatrix) /= beam_data%n) &
                call msg_fatal ("Beam data: &
                    &polarization density array has wrong dimension")
            beam_data%pmatrix(i) = smatrix(i)
            if (present (pol_f)) then
                if (size (pol_f) /= size (smatrix)) &
                    call msg_fatal ("Beam data: &
                        &polarization fraction array has wrong dimension")
                call beam_data%pmatrix(i)%normalize (flv(i), pol_f(i))
            else
                call beam_data%pmatrix(i)%normalize (flv(i), 1._default)
            end if
        else
            call beam_data%pmatrix(i)%init (2, 0)
            call beam_data%pmatrix(i)%normalize (flv(i), 0._default)
        end if
    end do
    call beam_data%compute_md5sum ()
end subroutine beam_data_finish_initialization

```



```
end subroutine beam_data_finish_initialization
```

The MD5 sum is stored within the beam-data record, so it can be checked for integrity in subsequent runs.

```
<Beams: beam data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_md5sum => beam_data_compute_md5sum

<Beams: procedures>+≡
  subroutine beam_data_compute_md5sum (beam_data)
    class(beam_data_t), intent(inout) :: beam_data
    integer :: unit
    unit = free_unit ()
    open (unit = unit, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")
    call beam_data%write (unit, write_md5sum = .false., &
      verbose = .true.)
    rewind (unit)
    beam_data%md5sum = md5sum (unit)
    close (unit)
  end subroutine beam_data_compute_md5sum
```

#### 15.2.4 Initializers: decays

This is the simplest one: decay in rest frame. We need just flavor and polarization. Color is inferred from flavor. Beam momentum and c.m. momentum coincide.

```
<Beams: beam data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_decay => beam_data_init_decay

<Beams: procedures>+≡
  subroutine beam_data_init_decay (beam_data, flv, smatrix, pol_f, rest_frame)
    class(beam_data_t), intent(out) :: beam_data
    type(flavor_t), dimension(1), intent(in) :: flv
    type(smatrix_t), dimension(1), intent(in), optional :: smatrix
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: pol_f
    logical, intent(in), optional :: rest_frame
    real(default), dimension(1) :: m
    m = flv%get_mass ()
    if (present (smatrix)) then
      call beam_data%init_sqrts (m(1), flv, smatrix, pol_f)
    else
      call beam_data%init_sqrts (m(1), flv, smatrix, pol_f)
    end if
    if (present (rest_frame)) beam_data%lab_is_cm_frame = rest_frame
  end subroutine beam_data_init_decay
```

#### 15.2.5 Sanity check

After the beams have been set, the initial-particle masses may have been modified. This can be checked here.

```
<Beams: beam data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: masses_are_consistent => beam_data_masses_are_consistent
```



```

(Beams: procedures)+≡
function beam_data_masses_are_consistent (beam_data) result (flag)
  logical :: flag
  class(beam_data_t), intent(in) :: beam_data
  flag = all (nearly_equal (beam_data%mass, beam_data%flv%get_mass ()))
end function beam_data_masses_are_consistent

```

### 15.2.6 The beams type

Beam objects are interaction objects that contain the actual beam data including polarization and density matrix. For collisions, the beam object actually contains two beams.

```

(Beams: public)+≡
public :: beam_t

(Beams: types)+≡
type :: beam_t
private
  type(interaction_t) :: int
end type beam_t

```

The constructor contains code that converts beam data into the (entangled) particle-pair quantum state. First, we set the number of particles and polarization mask. (The polarization mask is handed over to all later interactions, so if helicity is diagonal or absent, this fact is used when constructing the hard-interaction events.) Then, we construct the entangled state that combines helicity, flavor and color of the two particles (where flavor and color are unique, while several helicity states are possible). Then, we transfer this state together with the associated values from the spin density matrix into the `interaction_t` object.

```

(Beams: public)+≡
public :: beam_init

(Beams: procedures)+≡
subroutine beam_init (beam, beam_data)
  type(beam_t), intent(out) :: beam
  type(beam_data_t), intent(in), target :: beam_data
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(beam_data%n) :: mask
  type(state_matrix_t), target :: state_hel, state_fc, state_tmp
  type(state_iterator_t) :: it_hel, it_tmp
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
  !type(polarization_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pol
  integer :: i
  real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: pol_matrix
  mask = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., &
    .not. beam_data%pmatrix%is_polarized (), &
    mask_hd = beam_data%pmatrix%is_diagonal ())
  call beam%int%basic_init &
    (0, 0, beam_data%n, mask=mask, store_values=.true.)
  state_hel = beam_data%get_helicity_state_matrix ()
  allocate (qn (beam_data%n))
  call qn%init (beam_data%flv, color_from_flavor (beam_data%flv, 1))

```



```

call state_fc%init ()
call state_fc%add_state (qn)
call merge_state_matrices (state_hel, state_fc, state_tmp)
call it_hel%init (state_hel)
call it_tmp%init (state_tmp)
do while (it_hel%is_valid ())
    call beam%int%add_state (it_tmp%get_quantum_numbers (), &
        value=it_hel%get_matrix_element ())
    call it_hel%advance ()
    call it_tmp%advance ()
end do
call beam%int%freeze ()
call beam%int%set_momenta (beam_data%p, outgoing = .true.)
call state_hel%final ()
call state_fc%final ()
call state_tmp%final ()
end subroutine beam_init

```

Finalizer:

```

(Beams: public)+≡
    public :: beam_final

(Beams: procedures)+≡
    subroutine beam_final (beam)
        type(beam_t), intent(inout) :: beam
        call beam%int%final ()
    end subroutine beam_final

```

I/O:

```

(Beams: public)+≡
    public :: beam_write

(Beams: procedures)+≡
    subroutine beam_write (beam, unit, verbose, show_momentum_sum, show_mass)
        type(beam_t), intent(in) :: beam
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose, show_momentum_sum, show_mass
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        select case (beam%int%get_n_out ())
            case (1); write (u, *) "Decaying particle:"
            case (2); write (u, *) "Colliding beams:"
        end select
        call beam%int%basic_write &
            (unit, verbose = verbose, show_momentum_sum = &
                show_momentum_sum, show_mass = show_mass)
    end subroutine beam_write

```

Defined assignment: deep copy

```

(Beams: public)+≡
    public :: assignment(=)

```



```

<Beams: interfaces>+=
  interface assignment(=)
    module procedure beam_assign
  end interface

<Beams: procedures>+=
  subroutine beam_assign (beam_out, beam_in)
    type(beam_t), intent(out) :: beam_out
    type(beam_t), intent(in) :: beam_in
    beam_out%int = beam_in%int
  end subroutine beam_assign

```

### 15.2.7 Inherited procedures

```

<Beams: public>+=
  public :: interaction_set_source_link

<Beams: interfaces>+=
  interface interaction_set_source_link
    module procedure interaction_set_source_link_beam
  end interface

<Beams: procedures>+=
  subroutine interaction_set_source_link_beam (int, i, beam1, i1)
    type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
    type(beam_t), intent(in), target :: beam1
    integer, intent(in) :: i, i1
    call int%set_source_link (i, beam1%int, i1)
  end subroutine interaction_set_source_link_beam

```

### 15.2.8 Accessing contents

Return the interaction component – as a pointer, to avoid any copying.

```

<Beams: public>+=
  public :: beam_get_int_ptr

<Beams: procedures>+=
  function beam_get_int_ptr (beam) result (int)
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: int
    type(beam_t), intent(in), target :: beam
    int => beam%int
  end function beam_get_int_ptr

```

Set beam momenta directly. (Used for cascade decays.)

```

<Beams: public>+=
  public :: beam_set_momenta

<Beams: procedures>+=
  subroutine beam_set_momenta (beam, p)
    type(beam_t), intent(inout) :: beam
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    call beam%int%set_momenta (p)
  end subroutine beam_set_momenta

```



```
end subroutine beam_set_momenta
```

### 15.2.9 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```
(beams_ut.f90)≡
  <File header>
```

```
module beams_ut
  use unit_tests
  use beams_uti
```

```
  <Standard module head>
```

```
  <Beams: public test>
```

```
contains
```

```
  <Beams: test driver>
```

```
end module beams_ut
```

```
(beams_uti.f90)≡
  <File header>
```

```
module beams_uti
```

```
  <Use kinds>
```

```
  use lorentz
  use flavors
  use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
  use polarizations, only: smatrix_t
  use model_data
  use beam_structures
```

```
  use beams
```

```
  <Standard module head>
```

```
  <Beams: test declarations>
```

```
contains
```

```
  <Beams: tests>
```

```
end module beams_uti
```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

```
<Beams: public test>≡
  public :: beams_test
```

```
<Beams: test driver>≡
  subroutine beams_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
```



```

        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Beams: execute tests>
end subroutine beams_test

```

Test the basic beam setup.

```

<Beams: execute tests>≡
    call test (beam_1, "beam_1", &
        "check basic beam setup", &
        u, results)
<Beams: test declarations>≡
    public :: beam_1
<Beams: tests>≡
    subroutine beam_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(beam_data_t), target :: beam_data
        type(beam_t) :: beam
        real(default) :: sqrts
        type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv
        type(smatrix_t), dimension(2) :: smatrix
        real(default), dimension(2) :: pol_f
        type(model_data_t), target :: model

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: beam_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: test basic beam setup"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Reading model file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call reset_interaction_counter ()

        call model%init_sm_test ()

        write (u, "(A)")  "* 1: Scattering process"
        write (u, "(A)")

        sqrts = 500
        call flv%init ([1,-1], model)

        call smatrix(1)%init (2, 1)
        call smatrix(1)%set_entry (1, [1,1], (1._default, 0._default))
        pol_f(1) = 0.5_default

        !!! 2.1 version:
        ! call polarization_init_circular (pol(1), flv(1), 0.5_default)

        call smatrix(2)%init (2, 3)
        call smatrix(2)%set_entry (1, [1,1], (1._default, 0._default))
        call smatrix(2)%set_entry (2, [-1,-1], (1._default, 0._default))
        call smatrix(2)%set_entry (3, [-1,1], (1._default, 0._default))
        pol_f(2) = 1._default

        !!! 2.1 version:

```



```

! call polarization_init_transversal (pol(2), flv(2), 0._default, 1._default)
call beam_data%init_sqrts (sqrts, flv, smatrix, pol_f)
call beam_data%write (u)
write (u, "(A)")
call beam_init (beam, beam_data)
call beam_write (beam, u)
call beam_final (beam)
call beam_data%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* 2: Decay"
write (u, "(A)")
call flv(1)%init (23, model)
call smatrix(1)%init (2, 1)
call smatrix(1)%set_entry (1, [0,0], (1._default, 0._default))
pol_f(1) = 0.4_default

!!! 2.1 version:
! call polarization_init_longitudinal (pol(1), flv(1), 0.4_default)
call beam_data%init_decay (flv(1:1), smatrix(1:1), pol_f(1:1))
call beam_data%write (u)
write (u, "(A)")
call beam_init (beam, beam_data)
call beam_write (beam, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call beam_final (beam)
call beam_data%final ()

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: beam_1"

end subroutine beam_1

```

Test advanced beam setup.

```

<Beams: execute tests>+≡
  call test (beam_2, "beam_2", &
    "beam initialization", &
    u, results)
<Beams: test declarations>+≡
  public :: beam_2
<Beams: tests>+≡
  subroutine beam_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(beam_data_t), target :: beam_data
    type(beam_t) :: beam
    real(default) :: sqrts
    type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv
    integer, dimension(0) :: no_records

```



```

type(beam_structure_t) :: beam_structure
type(model_data_t), target :: model

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: beam_2"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: transfer beam polarization using &
&beam structure"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Reading model file"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter ()

call model%init_sm_test ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* 1: Scattering process"
write (u, "(A)")

sqrt_s = 500
call flv%init ([1,-1], model)
call beam_structure%init_sf (flv%get_name (), no_records)

call beam_structure%init_pol (2)

call beam_structure%init_smatrix (1, 1)
call beam_structure%set_sentry (1, 1, [1,1], (1._default, 0._default))

call beam_structure%init_smatrix (2, 3)
call beam_structure%set_sentry (2, 1, [1,1], (1._default, 0._default))
call beam_structure%set_sentry (2, 2, [-1,-1], (1._default, 0._default))
call beam_structure%set_sentry (2, 3, [-1,1], (1._default, 0._default))

call beam_structure%set_pol_f ([0.5_default, 1._default])
call beam_structure%write (u)
write (u, *)

call beam_data%init_structure (beam_structure, sqrt_s, model)
call beam_data%write (u)
write (u, *)

call beam_init (beam, beam_data)
call beam_write (beam, u)

call beam_final (beam)
call beam_data%final ()
call beam_structure%final_pol ()
call beam_structure%final_sf ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* 2: Decay"
write (u, "(A)")

call flv(1)%init (23, model)
call beam_structure%init_sf ([flv(1)%get_name ()], no_records)

```



```

call beam_structure%init_pol (1)

call beam_structure%init_smatrix (1, 1)
call beam_structure%set_sentry (1, 1, [0,0], (1._default, 0._default))
call beam_structure%set_pol_f ([0.4_default])
call beam_structure%write (u)
write (u, *)

call beam_data%init_structure (beam_structure, sqrts, model)
call beam_data%write (u)
write (u, "(A)")
call beam_init (beam, beam_data)
call beam_write (beam, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call beam_final (beam)
call beam_data%final ()

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: beam_2"

end subroutine beam_2

```

Test advanced beam setup, completely arbitrary momenta.

```

<Beams: execute tests>+≡
  call test (beam_3, "beam_3", &
    "generic beam momenta", &
    u, results)

<Beams: test declarations>+≡
  public :: beam_3

<Beams: tests>+≡
  subroutine beam_3 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(beam_data_t), target :: beam_data
    type(beam_t) :: beam
    type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv
    integer, dimension(0) :: no_records
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(beam_structure_t) :: beam_structure
    type(vector3_t), dimension(2) :: p3
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: p

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: beam_3"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: set up beams with generic momenta"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Reading model file"
    write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call reset_interaction_counter ()

call model%init_sm_test ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* 1: Scattering process"
write (u, "(A)")

call flv%init ([2212,2212], model)

p3(1) = vector3_moving ([5._default, 0._default, 10._default])
p3(2) = -vector3_moving ([1._default, 1._default, -10._default])

call beam_structure%init_sf (flv%get_name (), no_records)
call beam_structure%set_momentum (p3 ** 1)
call beam_structure%set_theta (polar_angle (p3))
call beam_structure%set_phi (azimuthal_angle (p3))
call beam_structure%write (u)
write (u, *)

call beam_data%init_structure (beam_structure, 0._default, model)
call pacify (beam_data%l_cm_to_lab, 1e-20_default)
call beam_data%compute_md5sum ()
call beam_data%write (u, verbose = .true.)
write (u, *)

write (u, "(1x,A)")  "Beam momenta reconstructed from LT:"
p = beam_data%L_cm_to_lab * beam_data%p_cm
call pacify (p, 1e-12_default)
call vector4_write (p(1), u)
call vector4_write (p(2), u)
write (u, "(A)")

call beam_init (beam, beam_data)
call beam_write (beam, u)

call beam_final (beam)
call beam_data%final ()
call beam_structure%final_sf ()
call beam_structure%final_mom ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* 2: Decay"
write (u, "(A)")

call flv(1)%init (23, model)
p3(1) = vector3_moving ([10._default, 5._default, 50._default])

call beam_structure%init_sf ([flv(1)%get_name ()], no_records)
call beam_structure%set_momentum ([p3(1) ** 1])
call beam_structure%set_theta ([polar_angle (p3(1))])
call beam_structure%set_phi ([azimuthal_angle (p3(1))])
call beam_structure%write (u)
write (u, *)

```



```

call beam_data%init_structure (beam_structure, 0._default, model)
call beam_data%write (u, verbose = .true.)
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A)") "Beam momentum reconstructed from LT:"
p(1) = beam_data%L_cm_to_lab * beam_data%p_cm(1)
call pacify (p(1), 1e-12_default)
call vector4_write (p(1), u)
write (u, "(A)")

call beam_init (beam, beam_data)
call beam_write (beam, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call beam_final (beam)
call beam_data%final ()
call beam_structure%final_sf ()
call beam_structure%final_mom ()

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: beam_3"

end subroutine beam_3

```

## 15.3 Tools

This module contains auxiliary procedures that can be accessed by the structure function code.

```

⟨sf_aux.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

module sf_aux

  ⟨Use kinds⟩
  use io_units
  use constants, only: twopi
  use unit_tests, only: vanishes

  use lorentz

  ⟨Standard module head⟩

  ⟨SF aux: public⟩

  ⟨SF aux: parameters⟩

```



```

⟨SF aux: types⟩

contains

⟨SF aux: procedures⟩

end module sf_aux

```

### 15.3.1 Momentum splitting

Let us consider first an incoming parton with momentum  $k$  and invariant mass squared  $s = k^2$  that splits into two partons with momenta  $q, p$  and invariant masses  $t = q^2$  and  $u = p^2$ . (This is an abuse of the Mandelstam notation.  $t$  is actually the momentum transfer, assuming that  $p$  is radiated and  $q$  initiates the hard process.) The energy is split among the partons such that if  $E = k^0$ , we have  $q^0 = xE$  and  $p^0 = \bar{x}E$ , where  $\bar{x} \equiv 1 - x$ .

We define the angle  $\theta$  as the polar angle of  $p$  w.r.t. the momentum axis of the incoming momentum  $k$ . Ignoring azimuthal angle, we can write the four-momenta in the basis  $(E, p_T, p_L)$  as

$$k = \begin{pmatrix} E \\ 0 \\ p \end{pmatrix}, \quad p = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{x}E \\ \bar{x}\bar{p} \sin \theta \\ \bar{x}\bar{p} \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad q = \begin{pmatrix} xE \\ -\bar{x}\bar{p} \sin \theta \\ p - \bar{x}\bar{p} \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad (15.1)$$

where the first two mass-shell conditions are

$$p^2 = E^2 - s, \quad \bar{p}^2 = E^2 - \frac{u}{\bar{x}^2}. \quad (15.2)$$

The second condition implies that, for positive  $u$ ,  $\bar{x}^2 > u/E^2$ , or equivalently

$$x < 1 - \sqrt{u}/E. \quad (15.3)$$

We are interested in the third mass-shell conditions:  $s$  and  $u$  are fixed, so we need  $t$  as a function of  $\cos \theta$ :

$$t = -2\bar{x} (E^2 - p\bar{p} \cos \theta) + s + u. \quad (15.4)$$

Solving for  $\cos \theta$ , we get

$$\cos \theta = \frac{2\bar{x}E^2 + t - s - u}{2\bar{x}p\bar{p}}. \quad (15.5)$$

We can compute  $\sin \theta$  numerically as  $\sin^2 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta$ , but it is important to reexpress this in view of numerical stability. To this end, we first determine the bounds for  $t$ . The cosine must be between  $-1$  and  $1$ , so the bounds are

$$t_0 = -2\bar{x} (E^2 + p\bar{p}) + s + u, \quad (15.6)$$

$$t_1 = -2\bar{x} (E^2 - p\bar{p}) + s + u. \quad (15.7)$$

Computing  $\sin^2 \theta$  from  $\cos \theta$  above, we observe that the numerator is a quadratic polynomial in  $t$  which has the zeros  $t_0$  and  $t_1$ , while the common denominator is given by  $(2\bar{x}p\bar{p})^2$ . Hence, we can write

$$\sin^2 \theta = -\frac{(t - t_0)(t - t_1)}{(2\bar{x}p\bar{p})^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \cos \theta = \frac{(t - t_0) + (t - t_1)}{4\bar{x}p\bar{p}}, \quad (15.8)$$



which is free of large cancellations near  $t = t_0$  or  $t = t_1$ .

If all is massless, i.e.,  $s = u = 0$ , this simplifies to

$$t_0 = -4\bar{x}E^2, \quad t_1 = 0, \quad (15.9)$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = -\frac{t}{\bar{x}E^2} \left( 1 + \frac{t}{4\bar{x}E^2} \right), \quad \cos \theta = 1 + \frac{t}{2\bar{x}E^2}. \quad (15.10)$$

Here is the implementation. First, we define a container for the kinematical integration limits and some further data.

Note: contents are public only for easy access in unit test.

```

<SF aux: public>≡
  public :: splitting_data_t
<SF aux: types>≡
  type :: splitting_data_t
  !
    private
      logical :: collinear = .false.
      real(default) :: x0 = 0
      real(default) :: x1
      real(default) :: t0
      real(default) :: t1
      real(default) :: phi0 = 0
      real(default) :: phi1 = twopi
      real(default) :: E, p, s, u, m2
      real(default) :: x, xb, pb
      real(default) :: t = 0
      real(default) :: phi = 0
    contains
      <SF aux: splitting data: TBP>
  end type splitting_data_t

```

I/O for debugging:

```

<SF aux: splitting data: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => splitting_data_write
<SF aux: procedures>≡
  subroutine splitting_data_write (d, unit)
    class(splitting_data_t), intent(in) :: d
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u, "(A)") "Splitting data:"
    write (u, "(2x,A,L1)") "collinear = ", d%collinear
1  format (2x,A,1x,ES15.8)
    write (u, 1) "x0  =", d%x0
    write (u, 1) "x   =", d%x
    write (u, 1) "xb  =", d%xb
    write (u, 1) "x1  =", d%x1
    write (u, 1) "t0  =", d%t0
    write (u, 1) "t   =", d%t
    write (u, 1) "t1  =", d%t1
    write (u, 1) "phi0 =", d%phi0
    write (u, 1) "phi  =", d%phi
    write (u, 1) "phi1 =", d%phi1

```



```

write (u, 1) "E      =", d%E
write (u, 1) "p      =", d%p
write (u, 1) "pb     =", d%pb
write (u, 1) "s      =", d%s
write (u, 1) "u      =", d%u
write (u, 1) "m2     =", d%m2
end subroutine splitting_data_write

```

### 15.3.2 Constant data

This is the initializer for the data. The input consists of the incoming momentum, its invariant mass squared, and the invariant mass squared of the radiated particle.  $m2$  is the *physical* mass squared of the outgoing particle. The  $t$  bounds depend on the chosen  $x$  value and cannot be determined yet.

```

<SF aux: splitting data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => splitting_data_init

<SF aux: procedures>+≡
  subroutine splitting_data_init (d, k, mk2, mr2, mo2, collinear)
    class(splitting_data_t), intent(out) :: d
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: k
    real(default), intent(in) :: mk2, mr2, mo2
    logical, intent(in), optional :: collinear
    if (present (collinear)) d%collinear = collinear
    d%E = energy (k)
    d%x1 = 1 - sqrt (max (mr2, 0._default)) / d%E
    d%p = sqrt (d%E**2 - mk2)
    d%s = mk2
    d%u = mr2
    d%m2 = mo2
  end subroutine splitting_data_init

```

Retrieve the  $x$  bounds, if needed for  $x$  sampling. Generating an  $x$  value is done by the caller, since this is the part that depends on the nature of the structure function.

```

<SF aux: splitting data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_x_bounds => splitting_get_x_bounds

<SF aux: procedures>+≡
  function splitting_get_x_bounds (d) result (x)
    class(splitting_data_t), intent(in) :: d
    real(default), dimension(2) :: x
    x = [ d%x0, d%x1 ]
  end function splitting_get_x_bounds

```

Now set the momentum fraction and compute  $t_0$  and  $t_1$ .

[The calculation of  $t_1$  is subject to numerical problems. The exact formula is ( $s = m_i^2$ ,  $u = m_r^2$ )

$$t_1 = -2\bar{x}E^2 + m_i^2 + m_r^2 + 2\bar{x}\sqrt{E^2 - m_i^2}\sqrt{E^2 - m_r^2/\bar{x}^2}. \quad (15.11)$$



The structure-function paradigm is useful only if  $E \gg m_i, m_r$ . In a Taylor expansion for large  $E$ , the leading term cancels. The expansion of the square roots (to subleading order) yields

$$t_1 = xm_i^2 - \frac{x}{\bar{x}}m_r^2. \quad (15.12)$$

There are two cases of interest:  $m_i = m_o$  and  $m_r = 0$ ,

$$t_1 = xm_o^2 \quad (15.13)$$

and  $m_i = m_r$  and  $m_o = 0$ ,

$$t_1 = -\frac{x^2}{\bar{x}}m_i^2. \quad (15.14)$$

In both cases,  $t_1 \leq m_o^2$ .]

That said, it turns out that taking the  $t_1$  evaluation at face value leads to less problems than the approximation. We express the angles in terms of  $t - t_0$  and  $t - t_1$ . Numerical noise in  $t_1$  can then be tolerated.

```

(SF aux: splitting data: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: set_t_bounds => splitting_set_t_bounds

(SF aux: procedures)+≡
  elemental subroutine splitting_set_t_bounds (d, x, xb)
    class(splitting_data_t), intent(inout) :: d
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: x, xb
    real(default) :: tp, tm
    if (present (x)) d%x = x
    if (present (xb)) d%xb = xb
    if (.not. vanishes (d%xb)) then
      d%pb = sqrt (max (d%E**2 - d%u / d%xb**2, 0._default))
    else
      d%pb = 0
    end if
    tp = -2 * d%xb * d%E**2 + d%s + d%u
    tm = -2 * d%xb * d%p * d%pb
    d%t0 = tp + tm
    d%t1 = tp - tm
    d%t = d%t1
  end subroutine splitting_set_t_bounds

```

### 15.3.3 Sampling recoil

Compute a value for the momentum transfer  $t$ , using a random number  $r$ . We assume a logarithmic distribution for  $t - m^2$ , corresponding to the propagator  $1/(t - m^2)$  with the physical mass  $m$  for the outgoing particle. Optionally, we can narrow the kinematical bounds.

If all three masses in the splitting vanish, the upper limit for  $t$  is zero. In that case, the  $t$  value is set to zero and the splitting will be collinear.

```

(SF aux: splitting data: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: sample_t => splitting_sample_t

```



```

<SF aux: procedures>+≡
subroutine splitting_sample_t (d, r, t0, t1)
  class(splitting_data_t), intent(inout) :: d
  real(default), intent(in) :: r
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: t0, t1
  real(default) :: tt0, tt1, tt0m, tt1m
  if (d%collinear) then
    d%t = d%t1
  else
    tt0 = d%t0; if (present (t0)) tt0 = max (t0, tt0)
    tt1 = d%t1; if (present (t1)) tt1 = min (t1, tt1)
    tt0m = tt0 - d%m2
    tt1m = tt1 - d%m2
    if (tt0m < 0 .and. tt1m < 0 .and. abs(tt0m) > &
        epsilon(tt0m) .and. abs(tt1m) > epsilon(tt0m)) then
      d%t = d%m2 + tt0m * exp (r * log (tt1m / tt0m))
    else
      d%t = tt1
    end if
  end if
end subroutine splitting_sample_t

```

The inverse operation: Given  $t$ , we recover the value of  $r$  that would have produced this value.

```

<SF aux: splitting data: TBP>+≡
procedure :: inverse_t => splitting_inverse_t

<SF aux: procedures>+≡
subroutine splitting_inverse_t (d, r, t0, t1)
  class(splitting_data_t), intent(in) :: d
  real(default), intent(out) :: r
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: t0, t1
  real(default) :: tt0, tt1, tt0m, tt1m
  if (d%collinear) then
    r = 0
  else
    tt0 = d%t0; if (present (t0)) tt0 = max (t0, tt0)
    tt1 = d%t1; if (present (t1)) tt1 = min (t1, tt1)
    tt0m = tt0 - d%m2
    tt1m = tt1 - d%m2
    if (tt0m < 0 .and. tt1m < 0) then
      r = log ((d%t - d%m2) / tt0m) / log (tt1m / tt0m)
    else
      r = 0
    end if
  end if
end subroutine splitting_inverse_t

```

This is trivial, but provided for convenience:

```

<SF aux: splitting data: TBP>+≡
procedure :: sample_phi => splitting_sample_phi

<SF aux: procedures>+≡
subroutine splitting_sample_phi (d, r)

```



```

class(splitting_data_t), intent(inout) :: d
real(default), intent(in) :: r
if (d%collinear) then
  d%phi = 0
else
  d%phi = (1-r) * d%phi0 + r * d%phi1
end if
end subroutine splitting_sample_phi

```

Inverse:

```

<SF aux: splitting data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: inverse_phi => splitting_inverse_phi

<SF aux: procedures>+≡
  subroutine splitting_inverse_phi (d, r)
    class(splitting_data_t), intent(in) :: d
    real(default), intent(out) :: r
    if (d%collinear) then
      r = 0
    else
      r = (d%phi - d%phi0) / (d%phi1 - d%phi0)
    end if
  end subroutine splitting_inverse_phi

```

### 15.3.4 Splitting

In this function, we actually perform the splitting. The incoming momentum  $k$  is split into (if no recoil)  $q_1 = (1 - x)k$  and  $q_2 = xk$ .

Apart from the splitting data, we need the incoming momentum  $k$ , the momentum transfer  $t$ , and the azimuthal angle  $\phi$ . The momentum fraction  $x$  is already known here.

Alternatively, we can split without recoil. The azimuthal angle is irrelevant, and the momentum transfer is always equal to the upper limit  $t_1$ , so the polar angle is zero. Obviously, if there are nonzero masses it is not possible to keep both energy-momentum conservation and at the same time all particles on shell. We choose for dropping the on-shell condition here.

```

<SF aux: splitting data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: split_momentum => splitting_split_momentum

<SF aux: procedures>+≡
  function splitting_split_momentum (d, k) result (q)
    class(splitting_data_t), intent(in) :: d
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: q
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: k
    real(default) :: st2, ct2, st, ct, cp, sp
    type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: rot
    real(default) :: tt0, tt1, den
    type(vector3_t) :: kk, q1, q2
    if (d%collinear) then
      if (vanishes(d%s) .and. vanishes(d%u)) then
        q(1) = d%xb * k
        q(2) = d%x * k

```



```

else
  kk = space_part (k)
  q1 = d%xb * (d%pb / d%p) * kk
  q2 = kk - q1
  q(1) = vector4_moving (d%xb * d%E, q1)
  q(2) = vector4_moving (d%x * d%E, q2)
end if
else
  den = 2 * d%xb * d%p * d%pb
  tt0 = max (d%t - d%t0, 0._default)
  tt1 = min (d%t - d%t1, 0._default)
  if (den**2 <= epsilon(den)) then
    st2 = 1
  else
    st2 = - (tt0 * tt1) / den ** 2
  end if
  if (st2 > 1) then
    st2 = 1
  end if
  ct2 = 1 - st2
  st = sqrt (max (st2, 0._default))
  ct = sqrt (max (ct2, 0._default))
  sp = sin (d%phi)
  cp = cos (d%phi)
  rot = rotation_to_2nd (3, space_part (k))
  q1 = vector3_moving (d%xb * d%pb * [st * cp, st * sp, ct])
  q2 = vector3_moving (d%p, 3) - q1
  q(1) = rot * vector4_moving (d%xb * d%E, q1)
  q(2) = rot * vector4_moving (d%x * d%E, q2)
end if
end function splitting_split_momentum

```

Momenta generated by splitting will in general be off-shell. They are on-shell only if they are collinear and massless. This subroutine puts them on shell by brute force, violating either momentum or energy conservation. The direction of three-momentum is always retained.

If the energy is below mass shell, we return a zero momentum.

```

<SF aux: parameters>≡
  integer, parameter, public :: KEEP_ENERGY = 0, KEEP_MOMENTUM = 1

<SF aux: public>+≡
  public :: on_shell

<SF aux: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine on_shell (p, m2, keep)
    type(vector4_t), intent(inout) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: m2
    integer, intent(in) :: keep
    real(default) :: E, E2, pn
    select case (keep)
    case (KEEP_ENERGY)
      E = energy (p)
      E2 = E ** 2
      if (E2 >= m2) then

```



```

        pn = sqrt (E2 - m2)
        p = vector4_moving (E, pn * direction (space_part (p)))
    else
        p = vector4_null
    end if
case (KEEP_MOMENTUM)
    E = sqrt (space_part (p) ** 2 + m2)
    p = vector4_moving (E, space_part (p))
end select
end subroutine on_shell

```

### 15.3.5 Recovering the splitting

This is the inverse problem. We have on-shell momenta and want to deduce the splitting parameters  $x$ ,  $t$ , and  $\phi$ .

```

<SF aux: splitting data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: recover => splitting_recover

<SF aux: procedures>+≡
    subroutine splitting_recover (d, k, q, keep)
        class(splitting_data_t), intent(inout) :: d
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: k, q
        integer, intent(in) :: keep
        type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: rot
        type(vector4_t) :: q0, k0
        real(default) :: p1, p2, p3, pt2, pp2, p1
        real(default) :: aux, den, norm
        real(default) :: st2, ct2, ct
        rot = inverse (rotation_to_2nd (3, space_part (k)))
        q0 = rot * q
        p1 = vector4_get_component (q0, 1)
        p2 = vector4_get_component (q0, 2)
        p3 = vector4_get_component (q0, 3)
        pt2 = p1 ** 2 + p2 ** 2
        pp2 = p1 ** 2 + p2 ** 2 + p3 ** 2
        p1 = abs (p3)
        k0 = vector4_moving (d%E, d%p, 3)
        select case (keep)
        case (KEEP_ENERGY)
            d%x = energy (q0) / d%E
            d%xb = 1 - d%x
            call d%set_t_bounds ()
            if (.not. d%collinear) then
                aux = (d%xb * d%pb) ** 2 * pp2 - d%p ** 2 * pt2
                den = d%p ** 2 - (d%xb * d%pb) ** 2
                if (aux >= 0 .and. den > 0) then
                    norm = (d%p * p1 + sqrt (aux)) / den
                else
                    norm = 1
                end if
            end if
        case (KEEP_MOMENTUM)
            d%xb = sqrt (space_part (k0 - q0) ** 2 + d%u) / d%E

```



```

    d%x = 1 - d%xb
    call d%set_t_bounds ( )
    norm = 1
end select
if (d%collinear) then
    d%t = d%t1
    d%phi = 0
else
    if ((d%xb * d%pb * norm)**2 < epsilon(d%xb)) then
        st2 = 1
    else
        st2 = pt2 / (d%xb * d%pb * norm ) ** 2
    end if
    if (st2 > 1) then
        st2 = 1
    end if
    ct2 = 1 - st2
    ct = sqrt (max (ct2, 0._default))
    if (.not. vanishes (1 + ct)) then
        d%t = d%t1 - 2 * d%xb * d%p * d%pb * st2 / (1 + ct)
    else
        d%t = d%t0
    end if
    if (.not. vanishes (p1) .or. .not. vanishes (p2)) then
        d%phi = atan2 (-p2, -p1)
    else
        d%phi = 0
    end if
end if
end subroutine splitting_recover

```

### 15.3.6 Extract data

```

<SF aux: splitting data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_x => splitting_get_x

<SF aux: procedures>+≡
    function splitting_get_x (sd) result (x)
        class(splitting_data_t), intent(in) :: sd
        real(default) :: x
        x = sd%x
    end function splitting_get_x

```

### 15.3.7 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<sf_aux_ut.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module sf_aux_ut
        use unit_tests

```



```

    use sf_aux_ut

    <Standard module head>

    <SF aux: public test>

contains

    <SF aux: test driver>

end module sf_aux_ut
<sf_aux_uti.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module sf_aux_uti

    <Use kinds>
        use lorentz

        use sf_aux

    <Standard module head>

    <SF aux: test declarations>

contains

    <SF aux: tests>

end module sf_aux_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<SF aux: public test>≡
    public :: sf_aux_test
<SF aux: test driver>≡
    subroutine sf_aux_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <SF aux: execute tests>
    end subroutine sf_aux_test

```

### Momentum splitting: massless radiation

Compute momentum splitting for generic kinematics. It turns out that for  $x = 0.5$ , where  $t - m^2$  is the geometric mean between its upper and lower bounds (this can be directly seen from the logarithmic distribution in the function `sample_t` for  $r \equiv x = 1 - x = 0.5$ ), we arrive at an exact number  $t = -0.15$  for the given input values.

```

<SF aux: execute tests>≡
    call test (sf_aux_1, "sf_aux_1", &
        "massless radiation", &
        u, results)

```



```

<SF aux: test declarations>≡
    public :: sf_aux_1

<SF aux: tests>≡
    subroutine sf_aux_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(splitting_data_t) :: sd
        type(vector4_t) :: k
        type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: q, q0
        real(default) :: E, mk, mp, mq
        real(default) :: x, r1, r2, r1o, r2o
        real(default) :: k2, q0_2, q1_2, q2_2

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_aux_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: compute momentum splitting"
        write (u, "(A)")  "                               (massless radiated particle)"
        write (u, "(A)")

        E = 1
        mk = 0.3_default
        mp = 0
        mq = mk

        k = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - mk**2), 3)
        k2 = k ** 2;  call pacify (k2, 1e-10_default)

        x = 0.6_default
        r1 = 0.5_default
        r2 = 0.125_default

        write (u, "(A)")  "* (1) Non-collinear setup"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call sd%init (k, mk**2, mp**2, mq**2)
        call sd%set_t_bounds (x, 1 - x)
        call sd%sample_t (r1)
        call sd%sample_phi (r2)

        call sd%write (u)

        q = sd%split_momentum (k)
        q1_2 = q(1) ** 2;  call pacify (q1_2, 1e-10_default)
        q2_2 = q(2) ** 2;  call pacify (q2_2, 1e-10_default)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "Incoming momentum k ="
        call vector4_write (k, u)
        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "Outgoing momentum sum p + q ="
        call vector4_write (sum (q), u)
        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "Radiated momentum p ="
        call vector4_write (q(1), u)
        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "Outgoing momentum q ="

```



```

call vector4_write (q(2), u)
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: s"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%s, k2

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: t"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%t, q2_2

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: u"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%u, q1_2

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%x, energy (q(2)) / energy (k)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: 1-x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%xb, energy (q(1)) / energy (k)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Project on-shell (keep energy)"

q0 = q
call on_shell (q0, [mp**2, mq**2], KEEP_ENERGY)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Incoming momentum k ="
call vector4_write (k, u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum sum p + q ="
call vector4_write (sum (q0), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Radiated momentum p ="
call vector4_write (q0(1), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum q ="
call vector4_write (q0(2), u)
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: mo^2"
q0_2 = q0(2) ** 2; call pacify (q0_2, 1e-10_default)
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%m2, q0_2
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "* Recover parameters from outgoing momentum"
write (u, "(A)")

call sd%init (k, mk**2, mp**2, mq**2)
call sd%recover (k, q0(2), KEEP_ENERGY)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") x, sd%x
write (u, "(A)") "Compare: t"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") q2_2, sd%t

```



```

call sd%inverse_t (r1o)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: r1"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") r1, r1o

call sd%inverse_phi (r2o)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: r2"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") r2, r2o

write (u, "(A)")
call sd%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Project on-shell (keep momentum)"

q0 = q
call on_shell (q0, [mp**2, mq**2], KEEP_MOMENTUM)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Incoming momentum k ="
call vector4_write (k, u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum sum p + q ="
call vector4_write (sum (q0), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Radiated momentum p ="
call vector4_write (q0(1), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum q ="
call vector4_write (q0(2), u)
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: mo^2"
q0_2 = q0(2) ** 2; call pacify (q0_2, 1e-10_default)
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%m2, q0_2
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "* Recover parameters from outgoing momentum"
write (u, "(A)")

call sd%init (k, mk**2, mp**2, mq**2)
call sd%recover (k, q0(2), KEEP_MOMENTUM)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") x, sd%x
write (u, "(A)") "Compare: t"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") q2_2, sd%t

call sd%inverse_t (r1o)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: r1"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") r1, r1o

```



```

call sd%inverse_phi (r2o)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: r2"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") r2, r2o

write (u, "(A)")
call sd%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* (2) Collinear setup"
write (u, "(A)")

call sd%init (k, mk**2, mp**2, mq**2, collinear = .true.)
call sd%set_t_bounds (x, 1 - x)

call sd%write (u)

q = sd%split_momentum (k)
q1_2 = q(1) ** 2; call pacify (q1_2, 1e-10_default)
q2_2 = q(2) ** 2; call pacify (q2_2, 1e-10_default)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Incoming momentum k ="
call vector4_write (k, u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum sum p + q ="
call vector4_write (sum (q), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Radiated momentum p ="
call vector4_write (q(1), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum q ="
call vector4_write (q(2), u)
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: s"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%s, k2

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: t"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%t, q2_2

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: u"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%u, q1_2

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%x, energy (q(2)) / energy (k)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: 1-x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%xb, energy (q(1)) / energy (k)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Project on-shell (keep energy)"

```



```

q0 = q
call on_shell (q0, [mp**2, mq**2], KEEP_ENERGY)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Incoming momentum k ="
call vector4_write (k, u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum sum p + q ="
call vector4_write (sum (q0), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Radiated momentum p ="
call vector4_write (q0(1), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum q ="
call vector4_write (q0(2), u)
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: mo^2"
q0_2 = q0(2) ** 2; call pacify (q0_2, 1e-10_default)
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%m2, q0_2
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "* Recover parameters from outgoing momentum"
write (u, "(A)")

call sd%init (k, mk**2, mp**2, mq**2)
call sd%recover (k, q0(2), KEEP_ENERGY)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") x, sd%x
write (u, "(A)") "Compare: t"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") q2_2, sd%t

write (u, "(A)")
call sd%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Project on-shell (keep momentum)"

q0 = q
call on_shell (q0, [mp**2, mq**2], KEEP_MOMENTUM)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Incoming momentum k ="
call vector4_write (k, u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum sum p + q ="
call vector4_write (sum (q0), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Radiated momentum p ="
call vector4_write (q0(1), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum q ="
call vector4_write (q0(2), u)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: mo^2"
q0_2 = q0(2) ** 2; call pacify (q0_2, 1e-10_default)
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%m2, q0_2
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "* Recover parameters from outgoing momentum"
write (u, "(A)")

call sd%init (k, mk**2, mp**2, mq**2)
call sd%recover (k, q0(2), KEEP_MOMENTUM)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") x, sd%x
write (u, "(A)") "Compare: t"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") q2_2, sd%t

write (u, "(A)")
call sd%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: sf_aux_1"

end subroutine sf_aux_1

```

### Momentum splitting: massless parton

Compute momentum splitting for generic kinematics. It turns out that for  $x = 0.5$ , where  $t - m^2$  is the geometric mean between its upper and lower bounds, we arrive at an exact number  $t = -0.36$  for the given input values.

```

<SF aux: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_aux_2, "sf_aux_2", &
    "massless parton", &
    u, results)

<SF aux: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_aux_2

<SF aux: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_aux_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(splitting_data_t) :: sd
    type(vector4_t) :: k
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: q, q0
    real(default) :: E, mk, mp, mq
    real(default) :: x, r1, r2, r1o, r2o
    real(default) :: k2, q02_2, q1_2, q2_2

    write (u, "(A)") "* Test output: sf_aux_2"
    write (u, "(A)") "* Purpose: compute momentum splitting"
    write (u, "(A)") " (massless outgoing particle)"
    write (u, "(A)")

```



```

E = 1
mk = 0.3_default
mp = mk
mq = 0

k = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - mk**2), 3)
k2 = k ** 2; call pacify (k2, 1e-10_default)

x = 0.6_default
r1 = 0.5_default
r2 = 0.125_default

write (u, "(A)")  "* (1) Non-collinear setup"
write (u, "(A)")

call sd%init (k, mk**2, mp**2, mq**2)
call sd%set_t_bounds (x, 1 - x)
call sd%sample_t (r1)
call sd%sample_phi (r2)

call sd%write (u)

q = sd%split_momentum (k)
q1_2 = q(1) ** 2; call pacify (q1_2, 1e-10_default)
q2_2 = q(2) ** 2; call pacify (q2_2, 1e-10_default)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "Incoming momentum k ="
call vector4_write (k, u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "Outgoing momentum sum p + q ="
call vector4_write (sum (q), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "Radiated momentum p ="
call vector4_write (q(1), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "Outgoing momentum q ="
call vector4_write (q(2), u)
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "Compare: s"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))")  sd%s, k2

write (u, "(A)")  "Compare: t"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))")  sd%t, q2_2

write (u, "(A)")  "Compare: u"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))")  sd%u, q1_2

write (u, "(A)")  "Compare: x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))")  sd%x, energy (q(2)) / energy (k)

write (u, "(A)")  "Compare: 1-x"

```



```

write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%xb, energy (q(1)) / energy (k)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Project on-shell (keep energy)"

q0 = q
call on_shell (q0, [mp**2, mq**2], KEEP_ENERGY)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "Incoming momentum k ="
call vector4_write (k, u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "Outgoing momentum sum p + q ="
call vector4_write (sum (q0), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "Radiated momentum p ="
call vector4_write (q0(1), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "Outgoing momentum q ="
call vector4_write (q0(2), u)
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "Compare: mo^2"
q02_2 = q0(2) ** 2; call pacify (q02_2, 1e-10_default)
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%m2, q02_2
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover parameters from outgoing momentum"
write (u, "(A)")

call sd%init (k, mk**2, mp**2, mq**2)
call sd%set_t_bounds (x, 1 - x)
call sd%recover (k, q0(2), KEEP_ENERGY)

write (u, "(A)")  "Compare: x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") x, sd%x
write (u, "(A)")  "Compare: t"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") q2_2, sd%t

call sd%inverse_t (r1o)

write (u, "(A)")  "Compare: r1"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") r1, r1o

call sd%inverse_phi (r2o)

write (u, "(A)")  "Compare: r2"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") r2, r2o

write (u, "(A)")
call sd%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Project on-shell (keep momentum)"

q0 = q
call on_shell (q0, [mp**2, mq**2], KEEP_MOMENTUM)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "Incoming momentum k ="
call vector4_write (k, u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "Outgoing momentum sum p + q ="
call vector4_write (sum (q0), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "Radiated momentum p ="
call vector4_write (q0(1), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "Outgoing momentum q ="
call vector4_write (q0(2), u)
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "Compare: mo^2"
q02_2 = q0(2) ** 2; call pacify (q02_2, 1e-10_default)
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))")  sd%m2, q02_2
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover parameters from outgoing momentum"
write (u, "(A)")

call sd%init (k, mk**2, mp**2, mq**2)
call sd%set_t_bounds (x, 1 - x)
call sd%recover (k, q0(2), KEEP_MOMENTUM)

write (u, "(A)")  "Compare: x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))")  x, sd%x
write (u, "(A)")  "Compare: t"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))")  q2_2, sd%t

call sd%inverse_t (r1o)

write (u, "(A)")  "Compare: r1"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))")  r1, r1o

call sd%inverse_phi (r2o)

write (u, "(A)")  "Compare: r2"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))")  r2, r2o

write (u, "(A)")
call sd%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* (2) Collinear setup"
write (u, "(A)")

call sd%init (k, mk**2, mp**2, mq**2, collinear = .true.)

```



```

call sd%set_t_bounds (x, 1 - x)

call sd%write (u)

q = sd%split_momentum (k)
q1_2 = q(1) ** 2; call pacify (q1_2, 1e-10_default)
q2_2 = q(2) ** 2; call pacify (q2_2, 1e-10_default)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Incoming momentum k ="
call vector4_write (k, u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum sum p + q ="
call vector4_write (sum (q), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Radiated momentum p ="
call vector4_write (q(1), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum q ="
call vector4_write (q(2), u)
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: s"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%s, k2

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: t"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%t, q2_2

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: u"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%u, q1_2

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%x, energy (q(2)) / energy (k)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: 1-x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%xb, energy (q(1)) / energy (k)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Project on-shell (keep energy)"

q0 = q
call on_shell (q0, [mp**2, mq**2], KEEP_ENERGY)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Incoming momentum k ="
call vector4_write (k, u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum sum p + q ="
call vector4_write (sum (q0), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Radiated momentum p ="
call vector4_write (q0(1), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum q ="

```



```

call vector4_write (q0(2), u)
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: mo^2"
q02_2 = q0(2) ** 2; call pacify (q02_2, 1e-10_default)
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%m2, q02_2
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "* Recover parameters from outgoing momentum"
write (u, "(A)")

call sd%init (k, mk**2, mp**2, mq**2)
call sd%set_t_bounds (x, 1 - x)
call sd%recover (k, q0(2), KEEP_ENERGY)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") x, sd%x
write (u, "(A)") "Compare: t"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") q2_2, sd%t

write (u, "(A)")
call sd%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Project on-shell (keep momentum)"

q0 = q
call on_shell (q0, [mp**2, mq**2], KEEP_MOMENTUM)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Incoming momentum k ="
call vector4_write (k, u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum sum p + q ="
call vector4_write (sum (q0), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Radiated momentum p ="
call vector4_write (q0(1), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum q ="
call vector4_write (q0(2), u)
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: mo^2"
q02_2 = q0(2) ** 2; call pacify (q02_2, 1e-10_default)
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%m2, q02_2
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "* Recover parameters from outgoing momentum"
write (u, "(A)")

call sd%init (k, mk**2, mp**2, mq**2)
call sd%set_t_bounds (x, 1 - x)
call sd%recover (k, q0(2), KEEP_MOMENTUM)

```



```

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") x, sd%x
write (u, "(A)") "Compare: t"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") q2_2, sd%t

write (u, "(A)")
call sd%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: sf_aux_2"

end subroutine sf_aux_2

```

### Momentum splitting: all massless

Compute momentum splitting for massless kinematics. In the non-collinear case, we need a lower cutoff for  $|t|$ , otherwise a logarithmic distribution is not possible.

```

<SF aux: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_aux_3, "sf_aux_3", &
    "massless parton", &
    u, results)

<SF aux: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_aux_3

<SF aux: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_aux_3 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(splitting_data_t) :: sd
    type(vector4_t) :: k
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: q, q0
    real(default) :: E, mk, mp, mq, qmin, qmax
    real(default) :: x, r1, r2, r1o, r2o
    real(default) :: k2, q02_2, q1_2, q2_2

    write (u, "(A)") "* Test output: sf_aux_3"
    write (u, "(A)") "* Purpose: compute momentum splitting"
    write (u, "(A)") " (all massless, q cuts)"
    write (u, "(A)")

    E = 1
    mk = 0
    mp = 0
    mq = 0
    qmin = 1e-2_default
    qmax = 1e0_default

    k = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - mk**2), 3)
    k2 = k ** 2; call pacify (k2, 1e-10_default)

    x = 0.6_default

```



```

r1 = 0.5_default
r2 = 0.125_default

write (u, "(A)")  "* (1) Non-collinear setup"
write (u, "(A)")

call sd%init (k, mk**2, mp**2, mq**2)
call sd%set_t_bounds (x, 1 - x)
call sd%sample_t (r1, t1 = - qmin ** 2, t0 = - qmax **2)
call sd%sample_phi (r2)

call sd%write (u)

q = sd%split_momentum (k)
q1_2 = q(1) ** 2;  call pacify (q1_2, 1e-10_default)
q2_2 = q(2) ** 2;  call pacify (q2_2, 1e-10_default)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "Incoming momentum k ="
call vector4_write (k, u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "Outgoing momentum sum p + q ="
call vector4_write (sum (q), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "Radiated momentum p ="
call vector4_write (q(1), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "Outgoing momentum q ="
call vector4_write (q(2), u)
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "Compare: s"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))")  sd%s, k2

write (u, "(A)")  "Compare: t"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))")  sd%t, q2_2

write (u, "(A)")  "Compare: u"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))")  sd%u, q1_2

write (u, "(A)")  "Compare: x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))")  sd%x, energy (q(2)) / energy (k)

write (u, "(A)")  "Compare: 1-x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))")  sd%xb, energy (q(1)) / energy (k)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Project on-shell (keep energy)"

q0 = q
call on_shell (q0, [mp**2, mq**2], KEEP_ENERGY)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "Incoming momentum k ="

```



```

call vector4_write (k, u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum sum p + q ="
call vector4_write (sum (q0), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Radiated momentum p ="
call vector4_write (q0(1), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum q ="
call vector4_write (q0(2), u)
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: mo^2"
q02_2 = q0(2) ** 2; call pacify (q02_2, 1e-10_default)
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%m2, q02_2
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "* Recover parameters from outgoing momentum"
write (u, "(A)")

call sd%init (k, mk**2, mp**2, mq**2)
call sd%set_t_bounds (x, 1 - x)
call sd%recover (k, q0(2), KEEP_ENERGY)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") x, sd%x
write (u, "(A)") "Compare: t"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") q2_2, sd%t

call sd%inverse_t (r1o, t1 = - qmin ** 2, t0 = - qmax **2)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: r1"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") r1, r1o

call sd%inverse_phi (r2o)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: r2"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") r2, r2o

write (u, "(A)")
call sd%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Project on-shell (keep momentum)"

q0 = q
call on_shell (q0, [mp**2, mq**2], KEEP_MOMENTUM)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Incoming momentum k ="
call vector4_write (k, u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum sum p + q ="

```



```

call vector4_write (sum (q0), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Radiated momentum p ="
call vector4_write (q0(1), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum q ="
call vector4_write (q0(2), u)
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: mo^2"
q02_2 = q0(2) ** 2; call pacify (q02_2, 1e-10_default)
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%m2, q02_2
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "* Recover parameters from outgoing momentum"
write (u, "(A)")

call sd%init (k, mk**2, mp**2, mq**2)
call sd%set_t_bounds (x, 1 - x)
call sd%recover (k, q0(2), KEEP_MOMENTUM)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") x, sd%x
write (u, "(A)") "Compare: t"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") q2_2, sd%t

call sd%inverse_t (r1o, t1 = - qmin ** 2, t0 = - qmax **2)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: r1"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") r1, r1o

call sd%inverse_phi (r2o)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: r2"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") r2, r2o

write (u, "(A)")
call sd%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* (2) Collinear setup"
write (u, "(A)")

call sd%init (k, mk**2, mp**2, mq**2, collinear = .true.)
call sd%set_t_bounds (x, 1 - x)

call sd%write (u)

q = sd%split_momentum (k)
q1_2 = q(1) ** 2; call pacify (q1_2, 1e-10_default)
q2_2 = q(2) ** 2; call pacify (q2_2, 1e-10_default)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Incoming momentum k ="

```



```

call vector4_write (k, u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum sum p + q ="
call vector4_write (sum (q), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Radiated momentum p ="
call vector4_write (q(1), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum q ="
call vector4_write (q(2), u)
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: s"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%s, k2

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: t"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%t, q2_2

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: u"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%u, q1_2

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%x, energy (q(2)) / energy (k)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: 1-x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%xb, energy (q(1)) / energy (k)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Project on-shell (keep energy)"

q0 = q
call on_shell (q0, [mp**2, mq**2], KEEP_ENERGY)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Incoming momentum k ="
call vector4_write (k, u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum sum p + q ="
call vector4_write (sum (q0), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Radiated momentum p ="
call vector4_write (q0(1), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum q ="
call vector4_write (q0(2), u)
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: mo^2"
q02_2 = q0(2) ** 2; call pacify (q02_2, 1e-10_default)
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%m2, q02_2
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "* Recover parameters from outgoing momentum"
write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call sd%init (k, mk**2, mp**2, mq**2)
call sd%set_t_bounds (x, 1 - x)
call sd%recover (k, q0(2), KEEP_ENERGY)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") x, sd%x
write (u, "(A)") "Compare: t"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") q2_2, sd%t

write (u, "(A)")
call sd%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Project on-shell (keep momentum)"

q0 = q
call on_shell (q0, [mp**2, mq**2], KEEP_MOMENTUM)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Incoming momentum k ="
call vector4_write (k, u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum sum p + q ="
call vector4_write (sum (q0), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Radiated momentum p ="
call vector4_write (q0(1), u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "Outgoing momentum q ="
call vector4_write (q0(2), u)
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: mo^2"
q02_2 = q0(2) ** 2; call pacify (q02_2, 1e-10_default)
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") sd%m2, q02_2
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "* Recover parameters from outgoing momentum"
write (u, "(A)")

call sd%init (k, mk**2, mp**2, mq**2)
call sd%set_t_bounds (x, 1 - x)
call sd%recover (k, q0(2), KEEP_MOMENTUM)

write (u, "(A)") "Compare: x"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") x, sd%x
write (u, "(A)") "Compare: t"
write (u, "(2(1x,F11.8))") q2_2, sd%t

write (u, "(A)")
call sd%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")

```



```

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_aux_3"

    end subroutine sf_aux_3

```

## 15.4 Mappings for structure functions

In this module, we provide a wrapper for useful mappings of the unit (hyper-)square that we can apply to a set of structure functions.

In some cases it is useful, or even mandatory, to map the MC input parameters nontrivially onto a set of structure functions for the two beams. In all cases considered here, instead of  $x_1, x_2, \dots$  as parameters for the beams, we generate one parameter that is equal, or related to, the product  $x_1 x_2 \dots$  (so it directly corresponds to  $\sqrt{s}$ ). The other parameters describe the distribution of energy (loss) between beams and radiations.

```

⟨sf_mappings.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

  module sf_mappings

    ⟨Use kinds⟩
    use kinds, only: double
    use io_units
    use constants, only: pi, zero, one
    use unit_tests, only: vanishes
    use diagnostics

    ⟨Standard module head⟩

    ⟨SF mappings: public⟩

    ⟨SF mappings: parameters⟩

    ⟨SF mappings: types⟩

    ⟨SF mappings: interfaces⟩

    contains

    ⟨SF mappings: procedures⟩

  end module sf_mappings

```

### 15.4.1 Base type

First, we define an abstract base type for the mapping. In all cases we need to store the indices of the parameters on which the mapping applies. Additional parameters can be stored in the extensions of this type.

```

⟨SF mappings: public⟩≡
  public :: sf_mapping_t

```



```

<SF mappings: types>≡
  type, abstract :: sf_mapping_t
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i
    contains
    <SF mappings: sf mapping: TBP>
  end type sf_mapping_t

```

The output routine is deferred:

```

<SF mappings: sf mapping: TBP>≡
  procedure (sf_mapping_write), deferred :: write
<SF mappings: interfaces>≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine sf_mapping_write (object, unit)
      import
      class(sf_mapping_t), intent(in) :: object
      integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    end subroutine sf_mapping_write
  end interface

```

Initializer for the base type. The array of parameter indices is allocated but initialized to zero.

```

<SF mappings: sf mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: base_init => sf_mapping_base_init
<SF mappings: procedures>≡
  subroutine sf_mapping_base_init (mapping, n_par)
    class(sf_mapping_t), intent(out) :: mapping
    integer, intent(in) :: n_par
    allocate (mapping%i (n_par))
    mapping%i = 0
  end subroutine sf_mapping_base_init

```

Set an index value.

```

<SF mappings: sf mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_index => sf_mapping_set_index
<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_mapping_set_index (mapping, j, i)
    class(sf_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
    integer, intent(in) :: j, i
    mapping%i(j) = i
  end subroutine sf_mapping_set_index

```

Return the dimensionality, i.e., the number of parameters.

```

<SF mappings: sf mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_dim => sf_mapping_get_n_dim
<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  function sf_mapping_get_n_dim (mapping) result (n)
    class(sf_mapping_t), intent(in) :: mapping
    integer :: n
    n = size (mapping%i)
  end function sf_mapping_get_n_dim

```



Computation: the values **p** are the input parameters, the values **r** are the output parameters. The values **rb** are defined as  $\bar{r} = 1 - r$ , but provided explicitly. They allow us to avoid numerical problems near  $r = 1$ .

The extra parameter **x\_free** indicates that the total energy has already been renormalized by this factor. We have to take such a factor into account in a resonance or on-shell mapping.

The Jacobian is **f**. We modify only the two parameters indicated by the indices **i**.

```

<SF mappings: sf mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure (sf_mapping_compute), deferred :: compute

<SF mappings: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine sf_mapping_compute (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
      import
      class(sf_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
      real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r, rb
      real(default), intent(out) :: f
      real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p, pb
      real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
    end subroutine sf_mapping_compute
  end interface

```

The inverse mapping. Use **r** and/or **rb** to reconstruct **p** and also compute **f**.

```

<SF mappings: sf mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure (sf_mapping_inverse), deferred :: inverse

<SF mappings: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine sf_mapping_inverse (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
      import
      class(sf_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
      real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r, rb
      real(default), intent(out) :: f
      real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: p, pb
      real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
    end subroutine sf_mapping_inverse
  end interface

```

## 15.4.2 Methods for self-tests

This is a shorthand for: inject parameters, compute the mapping, display results, compute the inverse, display again. We provide an output format for the parameters and, optionally, a different output format for the Jacobians.

```

<SF mappings: sf mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: check => sf_mapping_check

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_mapping_check (mapping, u, p_in, pb_in, fmt_p, fmt_f)
    class(sf_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p_in, pb_in

```



```

character(*), intent(in) :: fmt_p
character(*), intent(in), optional :: fmt_f
real(default), dimension(size(p_in)) :: p, pb, r, rb
real(default) :: f, tolerance
tolerance = 1.5E-17
p = p_in
pb= pb_in
call mapping%compute (r, rb, f, p, pb)
call pacify (p, tolerance)
call pacify (pb, tolerance)
call pacify (r, tolerance)
call pacify (rb, tolerance)
write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x," // fmt_p // "))" ) "p =", p
write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x," // fmt_p // "))" ) "pb=", pb
write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x," // fmt_p // "))" ) "r =", r
write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x," // fmt_p // "))" ) "rb=", rb
if (present (fmt_f)) then
  write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x," // fmt_f // "))" ) "f =", f
else
  write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x," // fmt_p // "))" ) "f =", f
end if
write (u, *)
call mapping%inverse (r, rb, f, p, pb)
call pacify (p, tolerance)
call pacify (pb, tolerance)
call pacify (r, tolerance)
call pacify (rb, tolerance)
write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x," // fmt_p // "))" ) "p =", p
write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x," // fmt_p // "))" ) "pb=", pb
write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x," // fmt_p // "))" ) "r =", r
write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x," // fmt_p // "))" ) "rb=", rb
if (present (fmt_f)) then
  write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x," // fmt_f // "))" ) "f =", f
else
  write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x," // fmt_p // "))" ) "f =", f
end if
write (u, *)
write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x," // fmt_p // "))" ) "*r=", product (r)
end subroutine sf_mapping_check

```

This is a consistency check for the self-tests: the integral over the unit square should be unity. We estimate this by a simple binning and adding up the values; this should be sufficient for a self-test.

The argument is the requested number of sampling points. We take the square root for binning in both dimensions, so the precise number might be different.

```

<SF mappings: sf mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: integral => sf_mapping_integral

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
function sf_mapping_integral (mapping, n_calls) result (integral)
  class(sf_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
  integer, intent(in) :: n_calls
  real(default) :: integral

```



```

integer :: n_dim, n_bin, k
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: p, pb, r, rb
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: ii
real(default) :: dx, f, s

n_dim = mapping%get_n_dim ()
allocate (p (n_dim))
allocate (pb(n_dim))
allocate (r (n_dim))
allocate (rb(n_dim))
allocate (ii(n_dim))
n_bin = nint (real (n_calls, default) ** (1._default / n_dim))
dx = 1._default / n_bin
s = 0
ii = 1

SAMPLE: do
  do k = 1, n_dim
    p(k) = ii(k) * dx - dx/2
    pb(k) = (n_bin - ii(k)) * dx + dx/2
  end do
  call mapping%compute (r, rb, f, p, pb)
  s = s + f
INCR: do k = 1, n_dim
  ii(k) = ii(k) + 1
  if (ii(k) <= n_bin) then
    exit INCR
  else if (k < n_dim) then
    ii(k) = 1
  else
    exit SAMPLE
  end if
end do INCR
end do SAMPLE

integral = s / real (n_bin, default) ** n_dim

end function sf_mapping_integral

```

### 15.4.3 Implementation: standard mapping

This maps the unit square  $(r_1, r_2)$  such that  $p_1$  is the product  $r_1 r_2$ , while  $p_2$  is related to the ratio.

```

<SF mappings: public>+≡
  public :: sf_s_mapping_t

<SF mappings: types>+≡
  type, extends (sf_mapping_t) :: sf_s_mapping_t
    logical :: power_set = .false.
    real(default) :: power = 1
  contains
    <SF mappings: sf standard mapping: TBP>
  end type sf_s_mapping_t

```



Output.

```

<SF mappings: sf standard mapping: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => sf_s_mapping_write

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_s_mapping_write (object, unit)
    class(sf_s_mapping_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "map"
    if (any (object%i /= 0)) then
      write (u, "('(',IO,',',IO,')')", advance="no") object%i
    end if
    write (u, "(A,F7.5,A)" ": standard (" , object%power, ")")
  end subroutine sf_s_mapping_write

```

Initialize: index pair and power parameter.

```

<SF mappings: sf standard mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => sf_s_mapping_init

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_s_mapping_init (mapping, power)
    class(sf_s_mapping_t), intent(out) :: mapping
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: power
    call mapping%base_init (2)
    if (present (power)) then
      mapping%power_set = .true.
      mapping%power = power
    end if
  end subroutine sf_s_mapping_init

```

Apply mapping.

```

<SF mappings: sf standard mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute => sf_s_mapping_compute

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_s_mapping_compute (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
    class(sf_s_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r, rb
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p, pb
    real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
    real(default), dimension(2) :: r2
    integer :: j
    if (mapping%power_set) then
      call map_unit_square (r2, f, p(mapping%i), mapping%power)
    else
      call map_unit_square (r2, f, p(mapping%i))
    end if
    r = p
    rb= pb
    do j = 1, 2

```



```

        r(mapping%i(j)) = r2(j)
        rb(mapping%i(j)) = 1 - r2(j)
    end do
end subroutine sf_s_mapping_compute

```

Apply inverse.

```

<SF mappings: sf standard mapping: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: inverse => sf_s_mapping_inverse

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sf_s_mapping_inverse (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
        class(sf_s_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r, rb
        real(default), intent(out) :: f
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: p, pb
        real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
        real(default), dimension(2) :: p2
        integer :: j
        if (mapping%power_set) then
            call map_unit_square_inverse (r(mapping%i), f, p2, mapping%power)
        else
            call map_unit_square_inverse (r(mapping%i), f, p2)
        end if
        p = r
        pb = rb
        do j = 1, 2
            p(mapping%i(j)) = p2(j)
            pb(mapping%i(j)) = 1 - p2(j)
        end do
    end subroutine sf_s_mapping_inverse

```

#### 15.4.4 Implementation: resonance pair mapping

This maps the unit square  $(r_1, r_2)$  such that  $p_1$  is the product  $r_1 r_2$ , while  $p_2$  is related to the ratio, then it maps  $p_1$  to itself according to a Breit-Wigner shape, i.e., a flat prior distribution in  $p_1$  results in a Breit-Wigner distribution. Mass and width of the BW are rescaled by the energy, thus dimensionless fractions.

```

<SF mappings: public>+≡
    public :: sf_res_mapping_t

<SF mappings: types>+≡
    type, extends (sf_mapping_t) :: sf_res_mapping_t
        real(default) :: m = 0
        real(default) :: w = 0
    contains
        <SF mappings: sf resonance mapping: TBP>
    end type sf_res_mapping_t

```

Output.

```

<SF mappings: sf resonance mapping: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => sf_res_mapping_write

```



```

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
subroutine sf_res_mapping_write (object, unit)
  class(sf_res_mapping_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "map"
  if (any (object%i /= 0)) then
    write (u, "('(',I0,',',I0,')')", advance="no") object%i
  end if
  write (u, "(A,F7.5,', ',F7.5,A)" ": resonance (" , object%m, object%w, ")")
end subroutine sf_res_mapping_write

```

Initialize: index pair and dimensionless mass and width parameters.

```

<SF mappings: sf resonance mapping: TBP>+≡
procedure :: init => sf_res_mapping_init

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
subroutine sf_res_mapping_init (mapping, m, w)
  class(sf_res_mapping_t), intent(out) :: mapping
  real(default), intent(in) :: m, w
  call mapping%base_init (2)
  mapping%m = m
  mapping%w = w
end subroutine sf_res_mapping_init

```

Apply mapping.

```

<SF mappings: sf resonance mapping: TBP>+≡
procedure :: compute => sf_res_mapping_compute

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
subroutine sf_res_mapping_compute (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
  class(sf_res_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r, rb
  real(default), intent(out) :: f
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p, pb
  real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
  real(default), dimension(2) :: r2, p2
  real(default) :: fbw, f2, p1m
  integer :: j
  p2 = p(mapping%i)
  call map_breit_wigner &
    (p1m, fbw, p2(1), mapping%m, mapping%w, x_free)
  call map_unit_square (r2, f2, [p1m, p2(2)])
  f = fbw * f2
  r = p
  rb = pb
  do j = 1, 2
    r (mapping%i(j)) = r2(j)
    rb(mapping%i(j)) = 1 - r2(j)
  end do
end subroutine sf_res_mapping_compute

```



Apply inverse.

```

<SF mappings: sf resonance mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: inverse => sf_res_mapping_inverse

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_res_mapping_inverse (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
    class(sf_res_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r, rb
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: p, pb
    real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
    real(default), dimension(2) :: p2
    real(default) :: fbw, f2, p1m
    call map_unit_square_inverse (r(mapping%i), f2, p2)
    call map_breit_wigner_inverse &
      (p2(1), fbw, p1m, mapping%m, mapping%w, x_free)
    p = r
    pb = rb
    p (mapping%i(1)) = p1m
    pb(mapping%i(1)) = 1 - p1m
    p (mapping%i(2)) = p2(2)
    pb(mapping%i(2)) = 1 - p2(2)
    f = fbw * f2
  end subroutine sf_res_mapping_inverse

```

### 15.4.5 Implementation: on-shell mapping

This is a degenerate version of the unit-square mapping where the product  $r_1 r_2$  is constant. This product is given by the rescaled squared mass. We introduce an artificial first parameter  $p_1$  to keep the counting, but nothing depends on it. The second parameter is the same  $p_2$  as for the standard unit-square mapping for  $\alpha = 1$ , it parameterizes the ratio of  $r_1$  and  $r_2$ .

```

<SF mappings: public>+≡
  public :: sf_os_mapping_t

<SF mappings: types>+≡
  type, extends (sf_mapping_t) :: sf_os_mapping_t
    real(default) :: m = 0
    real(default) :: lm2 = 0
  contains
    <SF mappings: sf on-shell mapping: TBP>
  end type sf_os_mapping_t

```

Output.

```

<SF mappings: sf on-shell mapping: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => sf_os_mapping_write

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_os_mapping_write (object, unit)
    class(sf_os_mapping_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)

```



```

write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "map"
if (any (object%i /= 0)) then
  write (u, "('(',I0,',',I0,')')", advance="no") object%i
end if
write (u, "(A,F7.5,A)" ": on-shell (" , object%m, ")")
end subroutine sf_os_mapping_write

```

Initialize: index pair and dimensionless mass parameter.

```

<SF mappings: sf on-shell mapping: TBP>+≡
procedure :: init => sf_os_mapping_init

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
subroutine sf_os_mapping_init (mapping, m)
  class(sf_os_mapping_t), intent(out) :: mapping
  real(default), intent(in) :: m
  call mapping%base_init (2)
  mapping%m = m
  mapping%lm2 = abs (2 * log (mapping%m))
end subroutine sf_os_mapping_init

```

Apply mapping. The `x_free` parameter rescales the total energy, which must be accounted for in the enclosed mapping.

```

<SF mappings: sf on-shell mapping: TBP>+≡
procedure :: compute => sf_os_mapping_compute

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
subroutine sf_os_mapping_compute (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
  class(sf_os_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r, rb
  real(default), intent(out) :: f
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p, pb
  real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
  real(default), dimension(2) :: r2, p2
  integer :: j
  p2 = p(mapping%i)
  call map_on_shell (r2, f, p2, mapping%lm2, x_free)
  r = p
  rb = pb
  do j = 1, 2
    r (mapping%i(j)) = r2(j)
    rb(mapping%i(j)) = 1 - r2(j)
  end do
end subroutine sf_os_mapping_compute

```

Apply inverse. The irrelevant parameter  $p_1$  is always set zero.

```

<SF mappings: sf on-shell mapping: TBP>+≡
procedure :: inverse => sf_os_mapping_inverse

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
subroutine sf_os_mapping_inverse (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
  class(sf_os_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r, rb
  real(default), intent(out) :: f

```



```

real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: p, pb
real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
real(default), dimension(2) :: p2, r2
r2 = r(mapping%i)
call map_on_shell_inverse (r2, f, p2, mapping%lm2, x_free)
p = r
pb= rb
p (mapping%i(1)) = p2(1)
pb(mapping%i(1)) = 1 - p2(1)
p (mapping%i(2)) = p2(2)
pb(mapping%i(2)) = 1 - p2(2)
end subroutine sf_os_mapping_inverse

```

#### 15.4.6 Implementation: endpoint mapping

This maps the unit square  $(r_1, r_2)$  such that  $p_1$  is the product  $r_1 r_2$ , while  $p_2$  is related to the ratio. Furthermore, we enhance the region at  $r_1 = 1$  and  $r_2 = 1$ , which translates into  $p_1 = 1$  and  $p_2 = 0, 1$ . The enhancement is such that any power-like singularity is caught. This is useful for beamstrahlung spectra.

In addition, we allow for a delta-function singularity in  $r_1$  and/or  $r_2$ . The singularity is smeared to an interval of width  $\epsilon$ . If nonzero, we distinguish the kinematical momentum fractions  $r_i$  from effective values  $x_i$ , which should go into the structure-function evaluation. A bin of width  $\epsilon$  in  $r$  is mapped to  $x = 1$  exactly, while the interval  $(0, 1 - \epsilon)$  is mapped to  $(0, 1)$  in  $x$ . The Jacobian reflects this distinction, and the logical `in_peak` allows for an unambiguous distinction.

The delta-peak fraction is used only for the integration self-test.

```

<SF mappings: public>+≡
public :: sf_ep_mapping_t

<SF mappings: types>+≡
type, extends (sf_mapping_t) :: sf_ep_mapping_t
real(default) :: a = 1
contains
<SF mappings: sf endpoint mapping: TBP>
end type sf_ep_mapping_t

```

Output.

```

<SF mappings: sf endpoint mapping: TBP>≡
procedure :: write => sf_ep_mapping_write

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
subroutine sf_ep_mapping_write (object, unit)
class(sf_ep_mapping_t), intent(in) :: object
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (unit)
write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "map"
if (any (object%i /= 0)) then
write (u, "('(',I0,',',I0,')')", advance="no") object%i
end if
write (u, "(A,ES12.5,A)") ": endpoint (a =", object%a, ")"
end subroutine sf_ep_mapping_write

```



Initialize: no extra parameters.

```

<SF mappings: sf endpoint mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => sf_ep_mapping_init

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_ep_mapping_init (mapping, a)
    class(sf_ep_mapping_t), intent(out) :: mapping
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: a
    call mapping%base_init (2)
    if (present (a)) mapping%a = a
  end subroutine sf_ep_mapping_init

```

Apply mapping.

```

<SF mappings: sf endpoint mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute => sf_ep_mapping_compute

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_ep_mapping_compute (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
    class(sf_ep_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r, rb
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p, pb
    real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
    real(default), dimension(2) :: px, r2
    real(default) :: f1, f2
    integer :: j
    call map_endpoint_1 (px(1), f1, p(mapping%i(1)), mapping%a)
    call map_endpoint_01 (px(2), f2, p(mapping%i(2)), mapping%a)
    call map_unit_square (r2, f, px)
    f = f * f1 * f2
    r = p
    rb= pb
    do j = 1, 2
      r (mapping%i(j)) = r2(j)
      rb(mapping%i(j)) = 1 - r2(j)
    end do
  end subroutine sf_ep_mapping_compute

```

Apply inverse.

```

<SF mappings: sf endpoint mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: inverse => sf_ep_mapping_inverse

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_ep_mapping_inverse (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
    class(sf_ep_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r, rb
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: p, pb
    real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
    real(default), dimension(2) :: r2, px, p2
    real(default) :: f1, f2
    integer :: j
    do j = 1, 2

```



```

        r2(j) = r(mapping%i(j))
    end do
    call map_unit_square_inverse (r2, f, px)
    call map_endpoint_inverse_1 (px(1), f1, p2(1), mapping%a)
    call map_endpoint_inverse_01 (px(2), f2, p2(2), mapping%a)
    f = f * f1 * f2
    p = r
    pb= rb
    do j = 1, 2
        p (mapping%i(j)) = p2(j)
        pb(mapping%i(j)) = 1 - p2(j)
    end do
end subroutine sf_ep_mapping_inverse

```

### 15.4.7 Implementation: endpoint mapping with resonance

Like the endpoint mapping for  $p_2$ , but replace the endpoint mapping by a Breit-Wigner mapping for  $p_1$ . This covers resonance production in the presence of beamstrahlung.

If the flag `resonance` is unset, we skip the resonance mapping, so the parameter  $p_1$  remains equal to  $r_1 r_2$ , as in the standard s-channel mapping.

```

<SF mappings: public>+≡
    public :: sf_epr_mapping_t

<SF mappings: types>+≡
    type, extends (sf_mapping_t) :: sf_epr_mapping_t
        real(default) :: a = 1
        real(default) :: m = 0
        real(default) :: w = 0
        logical :: resonance = .true.
    contains
    <SF mappings: sf endpoint/res mapping: TBP>
    end type sf_epr_mapping_t

```

Output.

```

<SF mappings: sf endpoint/res mapping: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => sf_epr_mapping_write

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sf_epr_mapping_write (object, unit)
        class(sf_epr_mapping_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "map"
        if (any (object%i /= 0)) then
            write (u, "('(',I0,',',',I0,')')", advance="no") object%i
        end if
        if (object%resonance) then
            write (u, "(A,F7.5,A,F7.5,',',',F7.5,A)") ": ep/res (a = ", object%a, &
                " | ", object%m, object%w, ") "
        else

```



```

        write (u, "(A,F7.5,A)" ) ": ep/nores (a = ", object%a, ") "
    end if
end subroutine sf_epr_mapping_write

```

Initialize: if mass and width are not given, we initialize a non-resonant version of the mapping.

```

<SF mappings: sf endpoint/res mapping: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => sf_epr_mapping_init

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sf_epr_mapping_init (mapping, a, m, w)
        class(sf_epr_mapping_t), intent(out) :: mapping
        real(default), intent(in) :: a
        real(default), intent(in), optional :: m, w
        call mapping%base_init (2)
        mapping%a = a
        if (present (m) .and. present (w)) then
            mapping%m = m
            mapping%w = w
        else
            mapping%resonance = .false.
        end if
    end subroutine sf_epr_mapping_init

```

Apply mapping.

```

<SF mappings: sf endpoint/res mapping: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: compute => sf_epr_mapping_compute

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sf_epr_mapping_compute (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
        class(sf_epr_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r, rb
        real(default), intent(out) :: f
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p, pb
        real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
        real(default), dimension(2) :: px, r2
        real(default) :: f1, f2
        integer :: j
        if (mapping%resonance) then
            call map_breit_wigner &
                (px(1), f1, p(mapping%i(1)), mapping%m, mapping%w, x_free)
        else
            px(1) = p(mapping%i(1))
            f1 = 1
        end if
        call map_endpoint_01 (px(2), f2, p(mapping%i(2)), mapping%a)
        call map_unit_square (r2, f, px)
        f = f * f1 * f2
        r = p
        rb= pb
        do j = 1, 2
            r (mapping%i(j)) = r2(j)
            rb(mapping%i(j)) = 1 - r2(j)
        end do
    end subroutine sf_epr_mapping_compute

```



```
end subroutine sf_epr_mapping_compute
```

Apply inverse.

```
<SF mappings: sf endpoint/res mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: inverse => sf_epr_mapping_inverse

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_epr_mapping_inverse (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
    class(sf_epr_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r, rb
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: p, pb
    real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
    real(default), dimension(2) :: px, p2
    real(default) :: f1, f2
    integer :: j
    call map_unit_square_inverse (r(mapping%i), f, px)
    if (mapping%resonance) then
      call map_breit_wigner_inverse &
        (px(1), f1, p2(1), mapping%m, mapping%w, x_free)
    else
      p2(1) = px(1)
      f1 = 1
    end if
    call map_endpoint_inverse_01 (px(2), f2, p2(2), mapping%a)
    f = f * f1 * f2
    p = r
    pb = rb
    do j = 1, 2
      p (mapping%i(j)) = p2(j)
      pb(mapping%i(j)) = 1 - p2(j)
    end do
  end subroutine sf_epr_mapping_inverse
```

#### 15.4.8 Implementation: endpoint mapping for on-shell particle

Analogous to the resonance mapping, but the  $p_1$  input is ignored altogether. This covers on-shell particle production in the presence of beamstrahlung.

```
<SF mappings: public>+≡
  public :: sf_epo_mapping_t

<SF mappings: types>+≡
  type, extends (sf_mapping_t) :: sf_epo_mapping_t
    real(default) :: a = 1
    real(default) :: m = 0
    real(default) :: lm2 = 0
  contains
    <SF mappings: sf endpoint/os mapping: TBP>
  end type sf_epo_mapping_t
```



Output.

```
<SF mappings: sf endpoint/os mapping: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => sf_epo_mapping_write

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_epo_mapping_write (object, unit)
    class(sf_epo_mapping_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "map"
    if (any (object%i /= 0)) then
      write (u, "('(',IO,',',IO,')')", advance="no") object%i
    end if
    write (u, "(A,F7.5,A,F7.5,A)") ": ep/on-shell (a = ", object%a, &
      " | ", object%m, ") "
  end subroutine sf_epo_mapping_write
```

Initialize: no extra parameters.

```
<SF mappings: sf endpoint/os mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => sf_epo_mapping_init

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_epo_mapping_init (mapping, a, m)
    class(sf_epo_mapping_t), intent(out) :: mapping
    real(default), intent(in) :: a, m
    call mapping%base_init (2)
    mapping%a = a
    mapping%m = m
    mapping%lm2 = abs (2 * log (mapping%m))
  end subroutine sf_epo_mapping_init
```

Apply mapping.

```
<SF mappings: sf endpoint/os mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute => sf_epo_mapping_compute

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_epo_mapping_compute (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
    class(sf_epo_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r, rb
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p, pb
    real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
    real(default), dimension(2) :: px, r2
    real(default) :: f2
    integer :: j
    px(1) = 0
    call map_endpoint_01 (px(2), f2, p(mapping%i(2)), mapping%a)
    call map_on_shell (r2, f, px, mapping%lm2)
    f = f * f2
    r = p
    rb = pb
    do j = 1, 2
      r (mapping%i(j)) = r2(j)
    end do
```



```

        rb(mapping%i(j)) = 1 - r2(j)
    end do
end subroutine sf_epo_mapping_compute

```

Apply inverse.

```

<SF mappings: sf endpoint/os mapping: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: inverse => sf_epo_mapping_inverse

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sf_epo_mapping_inverse (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
        class(sf_epo_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r, rb
        real(default), intent(out) :: f
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: p, pb
        real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
        real(default), dimension(2) :: px, p2
        real(default) :: f2
        integer :: j
        call map_on_shell_inverse (r(mapping%i), f, px, mapping%lm2)
        p2(1) = 0
        call map_endpoint_inverse_01 (px(2), f2, p2(2), mapping%a)
        f = f * f2
        p = r
        pb = rb
        do j = 1, 2
            p (mapping%i(j)) = p2(j)
            pb(mapping%i(j)) = 1 - p2(j)
        end do
    end subroutine sf_epo_mapping_inverse

```

#### 15.4.9 Implementation: ISR endpoint mapping

Similar to the endpoint mapping above: This maps the unit square  $(r_1, r_2)$  such that  $p_1$  is the product  $r_1 r_2$ , while  $p_2$  is related to the ratio. Furthermore, we enhance the region at  $r_1 = 1$  and  $r_2 = 1$ , which translates into  $p_1 = 1$  and  $p_2 = 0, 1$ .

The enhancement is such that ISR singularity  $(1 - x)^{-1+\epsilon}$  is flattened. This would be easy in one dimension, but becomes nontrivial in two dimensions.

```

<SF mappings: public>+≡
    public :: sf_ip_mapping_t

<SF mappings: types>+≡
    type, extends (sf_mapping_t) :: sf_ip_mapping_t
        real(default) :: eps = 0
        contains
        <SF mappings: sf power mapping: TBP>
    end type sf_ip_mapping_t

```

Output.

```

<SF mappings: sf power mapping: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => sf_ip_mapping_write

```



```

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
subroutine sf_ip_mapping_write (object, unit)
  class(sf_ip_mapping_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "map"
  if (any (object%i /= 0)) then
    write (u, "('(',I0,',',I0,')')", advance="no") object%i
  end if
  write (u, "(A,ES12.5,A)") ": isr (eps =", object%eps, ")"
end subroutine sf_ip_mapping_write

```

Initialize: no extra parameters.

```

<SF mappings: sf power mapping: TBP>+≡
procedure :: init => sf_ip_mapping_init

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
subroutine sf_ip_mapping_init (mapping, eps)
  class(sf_ip_mapping_t), intent(out) :: mapping
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: eps
  call mapping%base_init (2)
  if (present (eps)) mapping%eps = eps
  if (mapping%eps <= 0) &
    call msg_fatal ("ISR mapping: regulator epsilon must not be zero")
end subroutine sf_ip_mapping_init

```

Apply mapping.

```

<SF mappings: sf power mapping: TBP>+≡
procedure :: compute => sf_ip_mapping_compute

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
subroutine sf_ip_mapping_compute (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
  class(sf_ip_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r, rb
  real(default), intent(out) :: f
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p, pb
  real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
  real(default), dimension(2) :: px, pxb, r2, r2b
  real(default) :: f1, f2, xb, y, yb
  integer :: j
  call map_power_1 (xb, f1, pb(mapping%i(1)), 2 * mapping%eps)
  call map_power_01 (y, yb, f2, pb(mapping%i(2)), mapping%eps)
  px(1) = 1 - xb
  pxb(1) = xb
  px(2) = y
  pxb(2) = yb
  call map_unit_square_prec (r2, r2b, f, px, pxb)
  f = f * f1 * f2
  r = p
  rb = pb
  do j = 1, 2
    r (mapping%i(j)) = r2 (j)
    rb(mapping%i(j)) = r2b(j)
  end do

```



```

        end do
    end subroutine sf_ip_mapping_compute

```

Apply inverse.

```

<SF mappings: sf power mapping: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: inverse => sf_ip_mapping_inverse

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sf_ip_mapping_inverse (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
        class(sf_ip_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r, rb
        real(default), intent(out) :: f
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: p, pb
        real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
        real(default), dimension(2) :: r2, r2b, px, pxb, p2, p2b
        real(default) :: f1, f2, xb, y, yb
        integer :: j
        do j = 1, 2
            r2(j) = r(mapping%i(j))
            r2b(j) = rb(mapping%i(j))
        end do
        call map_unit_square_inverse_prec (r2, r2b, f, px, pxb)
        xb = pxb(1)
        if (px(1) > 0) then
            y = px(2)
            yb = pxb(2)
        else
            y = 0.5_default
            yb = 0.5_default
        end if
        call map_power_inverse_1 (xb, f1, p2b(1), 2 * mapping%eps)
        call map_power_inverse_01 (y, yb, f2, p2b(2), mapping%eps)
        p2 = 1 - p2b
        f = f * f1 * f2
        p = r
        pb = rb
        do j = 1, 2
            p(mapping%i(j)) = p2(j)
            pb(mapping%i(j)) = p2b(j)
        end do
    end subroutine sf_ip_mapping_inverse

```

#### 15.4.10 Implementation: ISR endpoint mapping, resonant

Similar to the endpoint mapping above: This maps the unit square  $(r_1, r_2)$  such that  $p_1$  is the product  $r_1 r_2$ , while  $p_2$  is related to the ratio. Furthermore, we enhance the region at  $r_1 = 1$  and  $r_2 = 1$ , which translates into  $p_1 = 1$  and  $p_2 = 0, 1$ .

The enhancement is such that ISR singularity  $(1 - x)^{-1+\epsilon}$  is flattened. This would be easy in one dimension, but becomes nontrivial in two dimensions.

The resonance can be turned off by the flag **resonance**.

```

<SF mappings: public>+≡

```



```

public :: sf_ipr_mapping_t
<SF mappings: types>+=
type, extends (sf_mapping_t) :: sf_ipr_mapping_t
  real(default) :: eps = 0
  real(default) :: m = 0
  real(default) :: w = 0
  logical :: resonance = .true.
contains
  <SF mappings: sf power/res mapping: TBP>
end type sf_ipr_mapping_t

```

Output.

```

<SF mappings: sf power/res mapping: TBP>=
procedure :: write => sf_ipr_mapping_write

<SF mappings: procedures>+=
subroutine sf_ipr_mapping_write (object, unit)
  class(sf_ipr_mapping_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "map"
  if (any (object%i /= 0)) then
    write (u, "('(',I0,',',I0,')')", advance="no") object%i
  end if
  if (object%resonance) then
    write (u, "(A,F7.5,A,F7.5,', ',F7.5,A)") ": isr/res (eps = ", &
      object%eps, " | ", object%m, object%w, ")
  else
    write (u, "(A,F7.5,A)") ": isr/res (eps = ", object%eps, ")
  end if
end subroutine sf_ipr_mapping_write

```

Initialize:

```

<SF mappings: sf power/res mapping: TBP>+=
procedure :: init => sf_ipr_mapping_init

<SF mappings: procedures>+=
subroutine sf_ipr_mapping_init (mapping, eps, m, w)
  class(sf_ipr_mapping_t), intent(out) :: mapping
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: eps, m, w
  call mapping%base_init (2)
  if (present (eps)) mapping%eps = eps
  if (mapping%eps <= 0) &
    call msg_fatal ("ISR mapping: regulator epsilon must not be zero")
  if (present (m) .and. present (w)) then
    mapping%m = m
    mapping%w = w
  else
    mapping%resonance = .false.
  end if
end subroutine sf_ipr_mapping_init

```



Apply mapping.

```

<SF mappings: sf power/res mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute => sf_ipr_mapping_compute

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_ipr_mapping_compute (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
    class(sf_ipr_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r, rb
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p, pb
    real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
    real(default), dimension(2) :: px, pxb, r2, r2b
    real(default) :: f1, f2, y, yb
    integer :: j
    if (mapping%resonance) then
      call map_breit_wigner &
        (px(1), f1, p(mapping%i(1)), mapping%m, mapping%w, x_free)
    else
      px(1) = p(mapping%i(1))
      f1 = 1
    end if
    call map_power_01 (y, yb, f2, pb(mapping%i(2)), mapping%eps)
    pxb(1) = 1 - px(1)
    px(2) = y
    pxb(2) = yb
    call map_unit_square_prec (r2, r2b, f, px, pxb)
    f = f * f1 * f2
    r = p
    rb = pb
    do j = 1, 2
      r (mapping%i(j)) = r2 (j)
      rb(mapping%i(j)) = r2b(j)
    end do
  end subroutine sf_ipr_mapping_compute

```

Apply inverse.

```

<SF mappings: sf power/res mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: inverse => sf_ipr_mapping_inverse

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_ipr_mapping_inverse (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
    class(sf_ipr_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r, rb
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: p, pb
    real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
    real(default), dimension(2) :: r2, r2b, px, pxb, p2, p2b
    real(default) :: f1, f2, y, yb
    integer :: j
    do j = 1, 2
      r2 (j) = r (mapping%i(j))
      r2b(j) = rb(mapping%i(j))
    end do
    call map_unit_square_inverse_prec (r2, r2b, f, px, pxb)

```



```

if (px(1) > 0) then
  y = px(2)
  yb = pxb(2)
else
  y = 0.5_default
  yb = 0.5_default
end if
if (mapping%resonance) then
  call map_breit_wigner_inverse &
    (px(1), f1, p2(1), mapping%m, mapping%w, x_free)
else
  p2(1) = px(1)
  f1 = 1
end if
call map_power_inverse_01 (y, yb, f2, p2b(2), mapping%eps)
p2b(1) = 1 - p2(1)
p2 (2) = 1 - p2b(2)
f = f * f1 * f2
p = r
pb= rb
do j = 1, 2
  p (mapping%i(j)) = p2(j)
  pb(mapping%i(j)) = p2b(j)
end do
end subroutine sf_ipr_mapping_inverse

```

#### 15.4.11 Implementation: ISR on-shell mapping

Similar to the endpoint mapping above: This maps the unit square  $(r_1, r_2)$  such that  $p_1$  is ignored while the product  $r_1 r_2$  is constant.  $p_2$  is related to the ratio. Furthermore, we enhance the region at  $r_1 = 1$  and  $r_2 = 1$ , which translates into  $p_1 = 1$  and  $p_2 = 0, 1$ .

The enhancement is such that ISR singularity  $(1 - x)^{-1+\epsilon}$  is flattened. This would be easy in one dimension, but becomes nontrivial in two dimensions.

```

<SF mappings: public>+≡
  public :: sf_ipo_mapping_t

<SF mappings: types>+≡
  type, extends (sf_mapping_t) :: sf_ipo_mapping_t
    real(default) :: eps = 0
    real(default) :: m = 0
  contains
    <SF mappings: sf power/os mapping: TBP>
  end type sf_ipo_mapping_t

```

Output.

```

<SF mappings: sf power/os mapping: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => sf_ipo_mapping_write

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_ipo_mapping_write (object, unit)
    class(sf_ipo_mapping_t), intent(in) :: object

```



```

integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (unit)
write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "map"
if (any (object%i /= 0)) then
    write (u, "('(',IO,',',IO,')')", advance="no") object%i
end if
write (u, "(A,F7.5,A,F7.5,A)" " : isr/os (eps = ", object%eps, &
" | ", object%m, ")")
end subroutine sf_ipo_mapping_write

```

Initialize: no extra parameters.

*(SF mappings: sf power/os mapping: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: init => sf_ipo_mapping_init

```

*(SF mappings: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine sf_ipo_mapping_init (mapping, eps, m)
class(sf_ipo_mapping_t), intent(out) :: mapping
real(default), intent(in), optional :: eps, m
call mapping%base_init (2)
if (present (eps)) mapping%eps = eps
if (mapping%eps <= 0) &
    call msg_fatal ("ISR mapping: regulator epsilon must not be zero")
mapping%m = m
end subroutine sf_ipo_mapping_init

```

Apply mapping.

*(SF mappings: sf power/os mapping: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: compute => sf_ipo_mapping_compute

```

*(SF mappings: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine sf_ipo_mapping_compute (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
class(sf_ipo_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r, rb
real(default), intent(out) :: f
real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p, pb
real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
real(default), dimension(2) :: px, pxb, r2, r2b
real(default) :: f1, f2, y, yb
integer :: j
call map_power_01 (y, yb, f2, pb(mapping%i(2)), mapping%eps)
px(1) = mapping%m ** 2
if (present (x_free)) px(1) = px(1) / x_free
pxb(1) = 1 - px(1)
px(2) = y
pxb(2) = yb
call map_unit_square_prec (r2, r2b, f1, px, pxb)
f = f1 * f2
r = p
rb= pb
do j = 1, 2
    r (mapping%i(j)) = r2 (j)
    rb(mapping%i(j)) = r2b(j)
end do

```



```
end subroutine sf_ipo_mapping_compute
```

Apply inverse.

```

<SF mappings: sf power/os mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: inverse => sf_ipo_mapping_inverse

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_ipo_mapping_inverse (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
    class(sf_ipo_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r, rb
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: p, pb
    real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
    real(default), dimension(2) :: r2, r2b, px, pxb, p2, p2b
    real(default) :: f1, f2, y, yb
    integer :: j
    do j = 1, 2
      r2(j) = r(mapping%i(j))
      r2b(j) = rb(mapping%i(j))
    end do
    call map_unit_square_inverse_prec (r2, r2b, f1, px, pxb)
    y = px(2)
    yb = pxb(2)
    call map_power_inverse_01 (y, yb, f2, p2b(2), mapping%eps)
    p2(1) = 0
    p2b(1) = 1
    p2(2) = 1 - p2b(2)
    f = f1 * f2
    p = r
    pb = rb
    do j = 1, 2
      p(mapping%i(j)) = p2(j)
      pb(mapping%i(j)) = p2b(j)
    end do
  end subroutine sf_ipo_mapping_inverse

```

#### 15.4.12 Implementation: Endpoint + ISR power mapping

This is a combination of endpoint (i.e., beamstrahlung) and ISR power mapping. The first two parameters apply to the beamstrahlung spectrum, the last two to the ISR function for the first and second beam, respectively.

```

<SF mappings: public>+≡
  public :: sf_ei_mapping_t

<SF mappings: types>+≡
  type, extends (sf_mapping_t) :: sf_ei_mapping_t
    type(sf_ep_mapping_t) :: ep
    type(sf_ip_mapping_t) :: ip
  contains
    <SF mappings: sf ep-ip mapping: TBP>
  end type sf_ei_mapping_t

```



Output.

```

<SF mappings: sf ep-ip mapping: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => sf_ei_mapping_write

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_ei_mapping_write (object, unit)
    class(sf_ei_mapping_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "map"
    if (any (object%i /= 0)) then
      write (u, "('(',IO,3(' ',IO),')')", advance="no") object%i
    end if
    write (u, "(A,ES12.5,A,ES12.5,A)") ": ep/isr (a =", object%ep%a, &
      ", eps =", object%ip%eps, ")"
  end subroutine sf_ei_mapping_write

```

Initialize: no extra parameters.

```

<SF mappings: sf ep-ip mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => sf_ei_mapping_init

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_ei_mapping_init (mapping, a, eps)
    class(sf_ei_mapping_t), intent(out) :: mapping
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: a, eps
    call mapping%base_init (4)
    call mapping%ep%init (a)
    call mapping%ip%init (eps)
  end subroutine sf_ei_mapping_init

```

Set an index value. We should communicate the appropriate indices to the enclosed sub-mappings, therefore override the method.

```

<SF mappings: sf ep-ip mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_index => sf_ei_mapping_set_index

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_ei_mapping_set_index (mapping, j, i)
    class(sf_ei_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
    integer, intent(in) :: j, i
    mapping%i(j) = i
    select case (j)
    case (1:2); call mapping%ep%set_index (j, i)
    case (3:4); call mapping%ip%set_index (j-2, i)
    end select
  end subroutine sf_ei_mapping_set_index

```

Apply mapping. Now, the beamstrahlung and ISR mappings are independent of each other. The parameter subsets that are actually used should not overlap. The Jacobians are multiplied.

```

<SF mappings: sf ep-ip mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute => sf_ei_mapping_compute

```



```

⟨SF mappings: procedures⟩+=
  subroutine sf_ei_mapping_compute (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
    class(sf_ei_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r, rb
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p, pb
    real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
    real(default), dimension(size(p)) :: q, qb
    real(default) :: f1, f2
    call mapping%ep%compute (q, qb, f1, p, pb, x_free)
    call mapping%ip%compute (r, rb, f2, q, qb, x_free)
    f = f1 * f2
  end subroutine sf_ei_mapping_compute

```

Apply inverse.

```

⟨SF mappings: sf ep-ip mapping: TBP⟩+=
  procedure :: inverse => sf_ei_mapping_inverse

⟨SF mappings: procedures⟩+=
  subroutine sf_ei_mapping_inverse (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
    class(sf_ei_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r, rb
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: p, pb
    real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
    real(default), dimension(size(p)) :: q, qb
    real(default) :: f1, f2
    call mapping%ip%inverse (r, rb, f2, q, qb, x_free)
    call mapping%ep%inverse (q, qb, f1, p, pb, x_free)
    f = f1 * f2
  end subroutine sf_ei_mapping_inverse

```

### 15.4.13 Implementation: Endpoint + ISR + resonance

This is a combination of endpoint (i.e., beamstrahlung) and ISR power mapping, adapted for an s-channel resonance. The first two internal parameters apply to the beamstrahlung spectrum, the last two to the ISR function for the first and second beam, respectively. The first and third parameters are the result of an overall resonance mapping, so on the outside, the first parameter is the total momentum fraction, the third one describes the distribution between beamstrahlung and ISR.

```

⟨SF mappings: public⟩+=
  public :: sf_eir_mapping_t

⟨SF mappings: types⟩+=
  type, extends (sf_mapping_t) :: sf_eir_mapping_t
    type(sf_res_mapping_t) :: res
    type(sf_epr_mapping_t) :: ep
    type(sf_ipr_mapping_t) :: ip
  contains
    ⟨SF mappings: sf ep-ip-res mapping: TBP⟩
  end type sf_eir_mapping_t

```



Output.

```

<SF mappings: sf ep-ip-res mapping: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => sf_eir_mapping_write

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_eir_mapping_write (object, unit)
    class(sf_eir_mapping_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "map"
    if (any (object%i /= 0)) then
      write (u, "('(',IO,3(' ',IO),'')'", advance="no") object%i
    end if
    write (u, "(A,F7.5,A,F7.5,A,F7.5,' ',',F7.5,A)" &
      ": ep/isr/res (a =", object%ep%a, &
      ", eps =", object%ip%eps, " | ", object%res%m, object%res%w, ")")
  end subroutine sf_eir_mapping_write

```

Initialize: no extra parameters.

```

<SF mappings: sf ep-ip-res mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => sf_eir_mapping_init

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_eir_mapping_init (mapping, a, eps, m, w)
    class(sf_eir_mapping_t), intent(out) :: mapping
    real(default), intent(in) :: a, eps, m, w
    call mapping%base_init (4)
    call mapping%res%init (m, w)
    call mapping%ep%init (a)
    call mapping%ip%init (eps)
  end subroutine sf_eir_mapping_init

```

Set an index value. We should communicate the appropriate indices to the enclosed sub-mappings, therefore override the method.

```

<SF mappings: sf ep-ip-res mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_index => sf_eir_mapping_set_index

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_eir_mapping_set_index (mapping, j, i)
    class(sf_eir_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
    integer, intent(in) :: j, i
    mapping%i(j) = i
    select case (j)
      case (1); call mapping%res%set_index (1, i)
      case (3); call mapping%res%set_index (2, i)
    end select
    select case (j)
      case (1:2); call mapping%ep%set_index (j, i)
      case (3:4); call mapping%ip%set_index (j-2, i)
    end select
  end subroutine sf_eir_mapping_set_index

```



Apply mapping. Now, the beamstrahlung and ISR mappings are independent of each other. The parameter subsets that are actually used should not overlap. The Jacobians are multiplied.

```

<SF mappings: sf ep-ip-res mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute => sf_eir_mapping_compute

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_eir_mapping_compute (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
    class(sf_eir_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r, rb
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p, pb
    real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
    real(default), dimension(size(p)) :: px, pxb, q, qb
    real(default) :: f0, f1, f2
    call mapping%res%compute (px, pxb, f0, p, pb, x_free)
    call mapping%ep%compute (q, qb, f1, px, pxb, x_free)
    call mapping%ip%compute (r, rb, f2, q, qb, x_free)
    f = f0 * f1 * f2
  end subroutine sf_eir_mapping_compute

```

Apply inverse.

```

<SF mappings: sf ep-ip-res mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: inverse => sf_eir_mapping_inverse

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_eir_mapping_inverse (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
    class(sf_eir_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r, rb
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: p, pb
    real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
    real(default), dimension(size(p)) :: px, pxb, q, qb
    real(default) :: f0, f1, f2
    call mapping%ip%inverse (r, rb, f2, q, qb, x_free)
    call mapping%ep%inverse (q, qb, f1, px, pxb, x_free)
    call mapping%res%inverse (px, pxb, f0, p, pb, x_free)
    f = f0 * f1 * f2
  end subroutine sf_eir_mapping_inverse

```

#### 15.4.14 Implementation: Endpoint + ISR power mapping, on-shell

This is a combination of endpoint (i.e., beamstrahlung) and ISR power mapping. The first two parameters apply to the beamstrahlung spectrum, the last two to the ISR function for the first and second beam, respectively. On top of that, we map the first and third parameter such that the product is constant. From the outside, the first parameter is irrelevant while the third parameter describes the distribution of energy (loss) among beamstrahlung and ISR.

```

<SF mappings: public>+≡
  public :: sf_eio_mapping_t

```



```

<SF mappings: types>+≡
  type, extends (sf_mapping_t) :: sf_eio_mapping_t
    type(sf_os_mapping_t) :: os
    type(sf_epr_mapping_t) :: ep
    type(sf_ipr_mapping_t) :: ip
  contains
    <SF mappings: sf ep-ip-os mapping: TBP>
  end type sf_eio_mapping_t

```

Output.

```

<SF mappings: sf ep-ip-os mapping: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => sf_eio_mapping_write

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_eio_mapping_write (object, unit)
    class(sf_eio_mapping_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "map"
    if (any (object%i /= 0)) then
      write (u, "('(',I0,3(' ',I0),')')", advance="no") object%i
    end if
    write (u, "(A,F7.5,A,F7.5,A,F7.5,A)") ": ep/isr/os (a =", object%ep%a, &
      ", eps =", object%ip%eps, " | ", object%os%m, ")"
  end subroutine sf_eio_mapping_write

```

Initialize: no extra parameters.

```

<SF mappings: sf ep-ip-os mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => sf_eio_mapping_init

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_eio_mapping_init (mapping, a, eps, m)
    class(sf_eio_mapping_t), intent(out) :: mapping
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: a, eps, m
    call mapping%base_init (4)
    call mapping%os%init (m)
    call mapping%ep%init (a)
    call mapping%ip%init (eps)
  end subroutine sf_eio_mapping_init

```

Set an index value. We should communicate the appropriate indices to the enclosed sub-mappings, therefore override the method.

```

<SF mappings: sf ep-ip-os mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_index => sf_eio_mapping_set_index

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_eio_mapping_set_index (mapping, j, i)
    class(sf_eio_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
    integer, intent(in) :: j, i
    mapping%i(j) = i
    select case (j)
      case (1); call mapping%os%set_index (1, i)

```



```

      case (3); call mapping%os%set_index (2, i)
    end select
    select case (j)
      case (1:2); call mapping%ep%set_index (j, i)
      case (3:4); call mapping%ip%set_index (j-2, i)
    end select
  end subroutine sf_eio_mapping_set_index

```

Apply mapping. Now, the beamstrahlung and ISR mappings are independent of each other. The parameter subsets that are actually used should not overlap. The Jacobians are multiplied.

```

<SF mappings: sf ep-ip-os mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute => sf_eio_mapping_compute

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_eio_mapping_compute (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
    class(sf_eio_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r, rb
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p, pb
    real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
    real(default), dimension(size(p)) :: px, pxb, q, qb
    real(default) :: f0, f1, f2
    call mapping%os%compute (px, pxb, f0, p, pb, x_free)
    call mapping%ep%compute (q, qb, f1, px, pxb, x_free)
    call mapping%ip%compute (r, rb, f2, q, qb, x_free)
    f = f0 * f1 * f2
  end subroutine sf_eio_mapping_compute

```

Apply inverse.

```

<SF mappings: sf ep-ip-os mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: inverse => sf_eio_mapping_inverse

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_eio_mapping_inverse (mapping, r, rb, f, p, pb, x_free)
    class(sf_eio_mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r, rb
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: p, pb
    real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
    real(default), dimension(size(p)) :: px, pxb, q, qb
    real(default) :: f0, f1, f2
    call mapping%ip%inverse (r, rb, f2, q, qb, x_free)
    call mapping%ep%inverse (q, qb, f1, px, pxb, x_free)
    call mapping%os%inverse (px, pxb, f0, p, pb, x_free)
    f = f0 * f1 * f2
  end subroutine sf_eio_mapping_inverse

```



## 15.4.15 Basic formulas

### Standard mapping of the unit square

This mapping of the unit square is appropriate in particular for structure functions which are concentrated at the lower end. Instead of a rectangular grid, one set of grid lines corresponds to constant parton c.m. energy. The other set is chosen such that the jacobian is only mildly singular ( $\ln x$  which is zero at  $x = 1$ ), corresponding to an initial concentration of sampling points at the maximum energy. If **power** is greater than one (the default), points are also concentrated at the lower end.

The formula is (**power**= $\alpha$ ):

$$r_1 = (p_1^{p_2})^\alpha \quad (15.15)$$

$$r_2 = (p_1^{1-p_2})^\alpha \quad (15.16)$$

$$f = \alpha^2 p_1^{\alpha-1} |\log p_1| \quad (15.17)$$

and for the default case  $\alpha = 1$ :

$$r_1 = p_1^{p_2} \quad (15.18)$$

$$r_2 = p_1^{1-p_2} \quad (15.19)$$

$$f = |\log p_1| \quad (15.20)$$

*(SF mappings: procedures)* +≡

```
subroutine map_unit_square (r, factor, p, power)
  real(default), dimension(2), intent(out) :: r
  real(default), intent(out) :: factor
  real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: p
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: power
  real(default) :: xx, yy
  factor = 1
  xx = p(1)
  yy = p(2)
  if (present(power)) then
    if (p(1) > 0 .and. power > 1) then
      xx = p(1)**power
      factor = factor * power * xx / p(1)
    end if
  end if
  if (.not. vanishes (xx)) then
    r(1) = xx ** yy
    r(2) = xx / r(1)
    factor = factor * abs (log (xx))
  else
    r = 0
  end if
end subroutine map_unit_square
```

This is the inverse mapping.

*(SF mappings: procedures)* +≡

```
subroutine map_unit_square_inverse (r, factor, p, power)
  real(kind=default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: r
```



```

real(kind=default), intent(out) :: factor
real(kind=default), dimension(2), intent(out) :: p
real(kind=default), intent(in), optional :: power
real(kind=default) :: lg, xx, yy
factor = 1
xx = r(1) * r(2)
if (.not. vanishes (xx)) then
  lg = log (xx)
  if (.not. vanishes (lg)) then
    yy = log (r(1)) / lg
  else
    yy = 0
  end if
  p(2) = yy
  factor = factor * abs (lg)
  if (present(power)) then
    p(1) = xx**(1._default/power)
    factor = factor * power * xx / p(1)
  else
    p(1) = xx
  end if
else
  p = 0
end if
end subroutine map_unit_square_inverse

```

### Precise mapping of the unit square

A more precise version (with unit power parameter). This version should be numerically stable near  $x = 1$  and  $y = 0, 1$ . The formulas are again

$$r_1 = p_1^{p_2}, \quad r_2 = p_1^{\bar{p}_2}, \quad f = -\log p_1 \quad (15.21)$$

but we compute both  $r_i$  and  $\bar{r}_i$  simultaneously and make direct use of both  $p_i$  and  $\bar{p}_i$  as appropriate.

*(SF mappings: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine map_unit_square_prec (r, rb, factor, p, pb)
  real(default), dimension(2), intent(out) :: r
  real(default), dimension(2), intent(out) :: rb
  real(default), intent(out) :: factor
  real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: p
  real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: pb
  if (p(1) > 0.5_default) then
    call compute_prec_xy_1 (r(1), rb(1), p(1), pb(1), p (2))
    call compute_prec_xy_1 (r(2), rb(2), p(1), pb(1), pb(2))
    factor = - log_prec (p(1), pb(1))
  else if (.not. vanishes (p(1))) then
    call compute_prec_xy_0 (r(1), rb(1), p(1), pb(1), p (2))
    call compute_prec_xy_0 (r(2), rb(2), p(1), pb(1), pb(2))
    factor = - log_prec (p(1), pb(1))
  else
    r = 0
    rb = 1
  end if
end subroutine map_unit_square_prec

```



```

        factor = 0
    end if
end subroutine map_unit_square_prec

```

This is the inverse mapping.

*(SF mappings: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine map_unit_square_inverse_prec (r, rb, factor, p, pb)
    real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: r
    real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: rb
    real(default), intent(out) :: factor
    real(default), dimension(2), intent(out) :: p
    real(default), dimension(2), intent(out) :: pb
    call inverse_prec_x (r, rb, p(1), pb(1))
    if (all (r > 0)) then
        if (rb(1) < rb(2)) then
            call inverse_prec_y (r, rb, p(2), pb(2))
        else
            call inverse_prec_y ([r(2),r(1)], [rb(2),rb(1)], pb(2), p(2))
        end if
        factor = - log_prec (p(1), pb(1))
    else
        p(1) = 0
        pb(1) = 1
        p(2) = 0.5_default
        pb(2) = 0.5_default
        factor = 0
    end if
end subroutine map_unit_square_inverse_prec

```

This is an auxiliary function: evaluate the expression  $\bar{z} = 1 - x^y$  in a numerically stable way. Instabilities occur for  $y = 0$  and  $x = 1$ . The idea is to replace the bracket by the first terms of its Taylor expansion around  $x = 1$  (read  $\bar{x} \equiv 1 - x$ )

$$1 - x^y = y\bar{x} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2}(1 - y)\bar{x} + \frac{1}{6}(2 - y)(1 - y)\bar{x}^2 \right) \quad (15.22)$$

whenever this is the better approximation. Actually, the relative numerical error of the exact formula is about  $\eta/(y\bar{x})$  where  $\eta$  is given by `epsilon(KIND)` in Fortran. The relative error of the approximation is better than the last included term divided by  $(y\bar{x})$ .

The first subroutine computes  $z$  and  $\bar{z}$  near  $x = 1$  where  $\log x$  should be expanded, the second one near  $x = 0$  where  $\log x$  can be kept.

*(SF mappings: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine compute_prec_xy_1 (z, zb, x, xb, y)
    real(default), intent(out) :: z, zb
    real(default), intent(in) :: x, xb, y
    real(default) :: a1, a2, a3
    a1 = y * xb
    a2 = a1 * (1 - y) * xb / 2
    a3 = a2 * (2 - y) * xb / 3
    if (abs (a3) < epsilon (a3)) then
        zb = a1 + a2 + a3
        z = 1 - zb
    end if
end subroutine compute_prec_xy_1

```



```

else
  z = x ** y
  zb = 1 - z
end if
end subroutine compute_prec_xy_1

subroutine compute_prec_xy_0 (z, zb, x, xb, y)
  real(default), intent(out) :: z, zb
  real(default), intent(in) :: x, xb, y
  real(default) :: a1, a2, a3, lx
  lx = -log (x)
  a1 = y * lx
  a2 = a1 * y * lx / 2
  a3 = a2 * y * lx / 3
  if (abs (a3) < epsilon (a3)) then
    zb = a1 + a2 + a3
    z = 1 - zb
  else
    z = x ** y
    zb = 1 - z
  end if
end subroutine compute_prec_xy_0

```

For the inverse calculation, we evaluate  $x = r_1 r_2$  in a stable way. Since it is just a polynomial, the expansion near  $x = 1$  is analytically exact, and we don't need to choose based on precision.

*(SF mappings: procedures)* +≡

```

subroutine inverse_prec_x (r, rb, x, xb)
  real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: r, rb
  real(default), intent(out) :: x, xb
  real(default) :: a0, a1
  a0 = rb(1) + rb(2)
  a1 = rb(1) * rb(2)
  if (a0 > 0.5_default) then
    xb = a0 - a1
    x = 1 - xb
  else
    x = r(1) * r(2)
    xb = 1 - x
  end if
end subroutine inverse_prec_x

```

The inverse calculation for the relative momentum fraction

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\log r_2}{\log r_1}} \quad (15.23)$$

is slightly more complicated. We should take the precise form of the logarithm, so we are safe near  $r_i = 1$ . A series expansion is required if  $r_1 \ll r_2$ , since then  $y$  becomes small. (We assume  $r_1 < r_2$  here; for the opposite case, the arguments can be exchanged.)

*(SF mappings: procedures)* +≡

```

subroutine inverse_prec_y (r, rb, y, yb)

```



```

real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: r, rb
real(default), intent(out) :: y, yb
real(default) :: log1, log2, a1, a2, a3
log1 = log_prec (r(1), rb(1))
log2 = log_prec (r(2), rb(2))
a1 = - rb(1) / log2
a2 = - rb(1) ** 2 * (one / log2**2 + one/(2*log2))
if (abs (log2**3) < epsilon (one)) then
  if (abs(log1) < epsilon (one)) then
    y = zero
  else
    y = one / (one+log2/log1)
  end if
  if (abs(log2) < epsilon (one)) then
    yb = zero
  else
    yb = one / (one+log1/log2)
  end if
  return
else
  a3 = - rb(1) ** 3 * (one / log2**3 + one/log2**2 + one/(3 * log2))
end if
if (abs (a3) < epsilon (a3)) then
  y = a1 + a2 + a3
  yb = one - y
else
  y = one / (one+log2/log1)
  yb = one / (one+log1/log2)
end if
end subroutine inverse_prec_y

```

We also need an evaluation of  $\log x$  which is stable near  $x = 1$ .

```

<SF mappings: public>+≡
public :: log_prec

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
function log_prec (x, xb) result (lx)
  real(default), intent(in) :: x, xb
  real(default) :: a1, a2, a3, lx
  a1 = xb
  a2 = a1 * xb / 2
  a3 = a2 * xb * 2 / 3
  if (abs (a3) < epsilon (a3)) then
    lx = - a1 - a2 - a3
  else
    lx = log (x)
  end if
end function log_prec

```

### Mapping for on-shell s-channel

The limiting case, if the product  $r_1 r_2$  is fixed for on-shell production. The parameter  $p_1$  is ignored. In the inverse mapping, it is returned zero.



The parameter `x_free`, if present, rescales the total energy. If it is less than one, the rescaled mass parameter  $m^2$  should be increased accordingly.

Public for access in unit test.

```

<SF mappings: public>+≡
  public :: map_on_shell
  public :: map_on_shell_inverse

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine map_on_shell (r, factor, p, lm2, x_free)
    real(default), dimension(2), intent(out) :: r
    real(default), intent(out) :: factor
    real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: lm2
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: x_free
    real(default) :: lx
    lx = lm2; if (present (x_free)) lx = lx + log (x_free)
    r(1) = exp (- p(2) * lx)
    r(2) = exp (- (1 - p(2)) * lx)
    factor = lx
  end subroutine map_on_shell

  subroutine map_on_shell_inverse (r, factor, p, lm2, x_free)
    real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: r
    real(default), intent(out) :: factor
    real(default), dimension(2), intent(out) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: lm2
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: x_free
    real(default) :: lx
    lx = lm2; if (present (x_free)) lx = lx + log (x_free)
    p(1) = 0
    p(2) = abs (log (r(1))) / lx
    factor = lx
  end subroutine map_on_shell_inverse

```

This is the standard Breit-Wigner mapping. We apply it to a single variable, independently of or in addition to a unit-square mapping. We assume here that the limits for the variable are 0 and 1, and that the mass  $m$  and width  $w$  are rescaled appropriately, so they are dimensionless and usually between 0 and 1.

If `x_free` is set, it rescales the total energy and thus mass and width, since these are defined with respect to the total energy.

```

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine map_breit_wigner (r, factor, p, m, w, x_free)
    real(default), intent(out) :: r
    real(default), intent(out) :: factor
    real(default), intent(in) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: m
    real(default), intent(in) :: w
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: x_free
    real(default) :: m2, mw, a1, a2, a3, z, tmp
    m2 = m ** 2
    mw = m * w
    if (present (x_free)) then
      m2 = m2 / x_free
    end if
  end subroutine map_breit_wigner

```



```

        mw = mw / x_free
    end if
    a1 = atan (- m2 / mw)
    a2 = atan ((1 - m2) / mw)
    a3 = (a2 - a1) * mw
    z = (1-p) * a1 + p * a2
    if (-pi/2 < z .and. z < pi/2) then
        tmp = tan (z)
        r = max (m2 + mw * tmp, 0._default)
        factor = a3 * (1 + tmp ** 2)
    else
        r = 0
        factor = 0
    end if
end subroutine map_breit_wigner

subroutine map_breit_wigner_inverse (r, factor, p, m, w, x_free)
    real(default), intent(in) :: r
    real(default), intent(out) :: factor
    real(default), intent(out) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: m
    real(default), intent(in) :: w
    real(default) :: m2, mw, a1, a2, a3, tmp
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: x_free
    m2 = m ** 2
    mw = m * w
    if (present (x_free)) then
        m2 = m2 / x_free
        mw = mw / x_free
    end if
    a1 = atan (- m2 / mw)
    a2 = atan ((1 - m2) / mw)
    a3 = (a2 - a1) * mw
    tmp = (r - m2) / mw
    p = (atan (tmp) - a1) / (a2 - a1)
    factor = a3 * (1 + tmp ** 2)
end subroutine map_breit_wigner_inverse

```

### Mapping with endpoint enhancement

This is a mapping which is close to the unit mapping, except that at the endpoint(s), the output values are exponentially enhanced.

$$y = \tanh(a \tan(\frac{\pi}{2}x)) \quad (15.24)$$

We have two variants: one covers endpoints at 0 and 1 symmetrically, while the other one (which essentially maps one-half of the range), covers only the endpoint at 1.

*(SF mappings: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine map_endpoint_1 (x3, factor, x1, a)
    real(default), intent(out) :: x3, factor
    real(default), intent(in) :: x1

```



```

real(default), intent(in) :: a
real(default) :: x2
if (abs (x1) < 1) then
    x2 = tan (x1 * pi / 2)
    x3 = tanh (a * x2)
    factor = a * pi/2 * (1 + x2 ** 2) * (1 - x3 ** 2)
else
    x3 = x1
    factor = 0
end if
end subroutine map_endpoint_1

subroutine map_endpoint_inverse_1 (x3, factor, x1, a)
real(default), intent(in) :: x3
real(default), intent(out) :: x1, factor
real(default), intent(in) :: a
real(default) :: x2
if (abs (x3) < 1) then
    x2 = atanh (x3) / a
    x1 = 2 / pi * atan (x2)
    factor = a * pi/2 * (1 + x2 ** 2) * (1 - x3 ** 2)
else
    x1 = x3
    factor = 0
end if
end subroutine map_endpoint_inverse_1

subroutine map_endpoint_01 (x4, factor, x0, a)
real(default), intent(out) :: x4, factor
real(default), intent(in) :: x0
real(default), intent(in) :: a
real(default) :: x1, x3
x1 = 2 * x0 - 1
call map_endpoint_1 (x3, factor, x1, a)
x4 = (x3 + 1) / 2
end subroutine map_endpoint_01

subroutine map_endpoint_inverse_01 (x4, factor, x0, a)
real(default), intent(in) :: x4
real(default), intent(out) :: x0, factor
real(default), intent(in) :: a
real(default) :: x1, x3
x3 = 2 * x4 - 1
call map_endpoint_inverse_1 (x3, factor, x1, a)
x0 = (x1 + 1) / 2
end subroutine map_endpoint_inverse_01

```



### Mapping with endpoint enhancement (ISR)

This is another endpoint mapping. It is designed to flatten the ISR singularity which is of power type at  $x = 1$ , i.e., if

$$\sigma = \int_0^1 dx f(x) G(x) = \int_0^1 dx \epsilon (1-x)^{-1+\epsilon} G(x), \quad (15.25)$$

we replace this by

$$r = x^\epsilon \implies \sigma = \int_0^1 dr G(1 - (1-r)^{1/\epsilon}). \quad (15.26)$$

We expect that  $\epsilon$  is small.

The actual mapping is  $r \rightarrow x$  (so  $x$  emerges closer to 1). The Jacobian that we return is thus  $1/f(x)$ . We compute the mapping in terms of  $\bar{x} \equiv 1 - x$ , so we can achieve the required precision. Because some compilers show quite wild numeric fluctuations, we internally convert numeric types to explicit `double` precision.

```

<SF mappings: public>+≡
  public :: map_power_1
  public :: map_power_inverse_1

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine map_power_1 (xb, factor, rb, eps)
    real(default), intent(out) :: xb, factor
    real(default), intent(in) :: rb
    real(double) :: rb_db, factor_db, eps_db, xb_db
    real(default), intent(in) :: eps
    rb_db = real (rb, kind=double)
    eps_db = real (eps, kind=double)
    xb_db = rb_db ** (1 / eps_db)
    if (rb_db > 0) then
      factor_db = xb_db / rb_db / eps_db
      factor = real (factor_db, kind=default)
    else
      factor = 0
    end if
    xb = real (xb_db, kind=default)
  end subroutine map_power_1

  subroutine map_power_inverse_1 (xb, factor, rb, eps)
    real(default), intent(in) :: xb
    real(default), intent(out) :: rb, factor
    real(double) :: xb_db, factor_db, eps_db, rb_db
    real(default), intent(in) :: eps
    xb_db = real (xb, kind=double)
    eps_db = real (eps, kind=double)
    rb_db = xb_db ** eps_db
    if (xb_db > 0) then
      factor_db = xb_db / rb_db / eps_db
      factor = real (factor_db, kind=default)
    else
      factor = 0
    end if
  end subroutine map_power_inverse_1

```



```

end if
rb = real (rb_db, kind=default)
end subroutine map_power_inverse_1

```

Here we apply a power mapping to both endpoints. We divide the interval in two equal halves and apply the power mapping for the nearest endpoint, either 0 or 1.

*(SF mappings: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine map_power_01 (y, yb, factor, r, eps)
  real(default), intent(out) :: y, yb, factor
  real(default), intent(in) :: r
  real(default), intent(in) :: eps
  real(default) :: u, ub, zp, zm
  u = 2 * r - 1
  if (u > 0) then
    ub = 2 * (1 - r)
    call map_power_1 (zm, factor, ub, eps)
    zp = 2 - zm
  else if (u < 0) then
    ub = 2 * r
    call map_power_1 (zp, factor, ub, eps)
    zm = 2 - zp
  else
    factor = 1 / eps
    zp = 1
    zm = 1
  end if
  y = zp / 2
  yb = zm / 2
end subroutine map_power_01

subroutine map_power_inverse_01 (y, yb, factor, r, eps)
  real(default), intent(in) :: y, yb
  real(default), intent(out) :: r, factor
  real(default), intent(in) :: eps
  real(default) :: ub, zp, zm
  zp = 2 * y
  zm = 2 * yb
  if (zm < zp) then
    call map_power_inverse_1 (zm, factor, ub, eps)
    r = 1 - ub / 2
  else if (zp < zm) then
    call map_power_inverse_1 (zp, factor, ub, eps)
    r = ub / 2
  else
    factor = 1 / eps
    ub = 1
    r = ub / 2
  end if
end subroutine map_power_inverse_01

```



## Structure-function channels

A structure-function chain parameterization (channel) may contain a mapping that applies to multiple structure functions. This is described by an extension of the `sf_mapping_t` type. In addition, it may contain mappings that apply to (other) individual structure functions. The details of these mappings are implementation-specific.

The `sf_channel_t` type combines this information. It contains an array of map codes, one for each structure-function entry. The code values are:

**none** MC input parameters  $r$  directly become energy fractions  $x$

**single** default mapping for a single structure-function entry

**multi/s** map  $r \rightarrow x$  such that one MC input parameter is  $\hat{s}/s$

**multi/resonance** as before, adapted to s-channel resonance

**multi/on-shell** as before, adapted to an on-shell particle in the s channel

**multi/endpoint** like multi/s, but enhance the region near  $r_i = 1$

**multi/endpoint/res** endpoint mapping with resonance

**multi/endpoint/os** endpoint mapping for on-shell

**multi/power/os** like multi/endpoint, regulating a power singularity

```

⟨SF mappings: parameters⟩≡
  integer, parameter :: SFMAP_NONE = 0
  integer, parameter :: SFMAP_SINGLE = 1
  integer, parameter :: SFMAP_MULTI_S = 2
  integer, parameter :: SFMAP_MULTI_RES = 3
  integer, parameter :: SFMAP_MULTI_ONS = 4
  integer, parameter :: SFMAP_MULTI_EP = 5
  integer, parameter :: SFMAP_MULTI_EPR = 6
  integer, parameter :: SFMAP_MULTI_EPO = 7
  integer, parameter :: SFMAP_MULTI_IP = 8
  integer, parameter :: SFMAP_MULTI_IPR = 9
  integer, parameter :: SFMAP_MULTI_IPO = 10
  integer, parameter :: SFMAP_MULTI_EI = 11

```

Then, it contains an allocatable entry for the multi mapping. This entry holds the MC-parameter indices on which the mapping applies (there may be more than one MC parameter per structure-function entry) and any parameters associated with the mapping.

There can be only one multi-mapping per channel.

```

⟨SF mappings: public⟩+≡
  public :: sf_channel_t

⟨SF mappings: types⟩+≡
  type :: sf_channel_t
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: map_code
    class(sf_mapping_t), allocatable :: multi_mapping
  contains
    ⟨SF mappings: sf channel: TBP⟩
  end type sf_channel_t

```



The output format prints a single character for each structure-function entry and, if applicable, an account of the mapping parameters.

```

<SF mappings: sf channel: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => sf_channel_write

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_channel_write (object, unit)
    class(sf_channel_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    if (allocated (object%map_code)) then
      do i = 1, size (object%map_code)
        select case (object%map_code (i))
          case (SFMAP_NONE)
            write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "-"
          case (SFMAP_SINGLE)
            write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "+"
          case (SFMAP_MULTI_S)
            write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "s"
          case (SFMAP_MULTI_RES)
            write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "r"
          case (SFMAP_MULTI_ONS)
            write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "o"
          case (SFMAP_MULTI_EP)
            write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "e"
          case (SFMAP_MULTI_EPR)
            write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "p"
          case (SFMAP_MULTI_EPO)
            write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "q"
          case (SFMAP_MULTI_IP)
            write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "i"
          case (SFMAP_MULTI_IPR)
            write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "i"
          case (SFMAP_MULTI_IPO)
            write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "i"
          case (SFMAP_MULTI_EI)
            write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "i"
        end select
      end do
    else
      write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "-"
    end if
    if (allocated (object%multi_mapping)) then
      write (u, "(1x,'/ ')", advance="no")
      call object%multi_mapping%write (u)
    else
      write (u, *)
    end if
  end subroutine sf_channel_write

```

Initializer for a single `sf_channel` object.

```

<SF mappings: sf channel: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => sf_channel_init

```



```

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
subroutine sf_channel_init (channel, n_strfun)
  class(sf_channel_t), intent(out) :: channel
  integer, intent(in) :: n_strfun
  allocate (channel%map_code (n_strfun))
  channel%map_code = SFMAP_NONE
end subroutine sf_channel_init

```

Assignment. This merely copies intrinsic assignment, but apparently the latter is bugged in gfortran 4.6.3, causing memory corruption.

```

<SF mappings: sf channel: TBP>+≡
generic :: assignment (=) => sf_channel_assign
procedure :: sf_channel_assign

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
subroutine sf_channel_assign (copy, original)
  class(sf_channel_t), intent(out) :: copy
  type(sf_channel_t), intent(in) :: original
  allocate (copy%map_code (size (original%map_code)))
  copy%map_code = original%map_code
  if (allocated (original%multi_mapping)) then
    allocate (copy%multi_mapping, source = original%multi_mapping)
  end if
end subroutine sf_channel_assign

```

This initializer allocates an array of channels with common number of structure-function entries, therefore it is not a type-bound procedure.

```

<SF mappings: public>+≡
public :: allocate_sf_channels

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
subroutine allocate_sf_channels (channel, n_channel, n_strfun)
  type(sf_channel_t), dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable :: channel
  integer, intent(in) :: n_channel
  integer, intent(in) :: n_strfun
  integer :: c
  allocate (channel (n_channel))
  do c = 1, n_channel
    call channel(c)%init (n_strfun)
  end do
end subroutine allocate_sf_channels

```

This marks a given subset of indices as single-mapping.

```

<SF mappings: sf channel: TBP>+≡
procedure :: activate_mapping => sf_channel_activate_mapping

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
subroutine sf_channel_activate_mapping (channel, i_sf)
  class(sf_channel_t), intent(inout) :: channel
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: i_sf
  channel%map_code(i_sf) = SFMAP_SINGLE
end subroutine sf_channel_activate_mapping

```



This sets an s-channel multichannel mapping. The length of the `i_sf` array must be 2. The parameter indices are not yet set.

```

<SF mappings: sf channel: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_s_mapping => sf_channel_set_s_mapping

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_channel_set_s_mapping (channel, i_sf, power)
    class(sf_channel_t), intent(inout) :: channel
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: i_sf
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: power
    channel%map_code(i_sf) = SFMAP_MULTI_S
    allocate (sf_s_mapping_t :: channel%multi_mapping)
    select type (mapping => channel%multi_mapping)
      type is (sf_s_mapping_t)
        call mapping%init (power)
      end select
  end subroutine sf_channel_set_s_mapping

```

This sets an s-channel resonance multichannel mapping.

```

<SF mappings: sf channel: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_res_mapping => sf_channel_set_res_mapping

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_channel_set_res_mapping (channel, i_sf, m, w)
    class(sf_channel_t), intent(inout) :: channel
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: i_sf
    real(default), intent(in) :: m, w
    channel%map_code(i_sf) = SFMAP_MULTI_RES
    allocate (sf_res_mapping_t :: channel%multi_mapping)
    select type (mapping => channel%multi_mapping)
      type is (sf_res_mapping_t)
        call mapping%init (m, w)
      end select
  end subroutine sf_channel_set_res_mapping

```

This sets an s-channel on-shell multichannel mapping. The length of the `i_sf` array must be 2. (The first parameter actually becomes an irrelevant dummy.)

```

<SF mappings: sf channel: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_os_mapping => sf_channel_set_os_mapping

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_channel_set_os_mapping (channel, i_sf, m)
    class(sf_channel_t), intent(inout) :: channel
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: i_sf
    real(default), intent(in) :: m
    channel%map_code(i_sf) = SFMAP_MULTI_ONS
    allocate (sf_os_mapping_t :: channel%multi_mapping)
    select type (mapping => channel%multi_mapping)
      type is (sf_os_mapping_t)
        call mapping%init (m)
      end select
  end subroutine sf_channel_set_os_mapping

```



This sets an s-channel endpoint mapping. The parameter  $a$  is the slope parameter (default 1); increasing it moves the endpoint region (at  $x = 1$  to lower values in the input parameter. region even more.

```

<SF mappings: sf channel: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_ep_mapping => sf_channel_set_ep_mapping

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_channel_set_ep_mapping (channel, i_sf, a)
    class(sf_channel_t), intent(inout) :: channel
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: i_sf
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: a
    channel%map_code(i_sf) = SFMAP_MULTI_EP
    allocate (sf_ep_mapping_t :: channel%multi_mapping)
    select type (mapping => channel%multi_mapping)
      type is (sf_ep_mapping_t)
        call mapping%init (a = a)
      end select
    end subroutine sf_channel_set_ep_mapping

```

This sets a resonant endpoint mapping.

```

<SF mappings: sf channel: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_epr_mapping => sf_channel_set_epr_mapping

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_channel_set_epr_mapping (channel, i_sf, a, m, w)
    class(sf_channel_t), intent(inout) :: channel
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: i_sf
    real(default), intent(in) :: a, m, w
    channel%map_code(i_sf) = SFMAP_MULTI_EPR
    allocate (sf_epr_mapping_t :: channel%multi_mapping)
    select type (mapping => channel%multi_mapping)
      type is (sf_epr_mapping_t)
        call mapping%init (a, m, w)
      end select
    end subroutine sf_channel_set_epr_mapping

```

This sets an on-shell endpoint mapping.

```

<SF mappings: sf channel: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_epo_mapping => sf_channel_set_epo_mapping

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_channel_set_epo_mapping (channel, i_sf, a, m)
    class(sf_channel_t), intent(inout) :: channel
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: i_sf
    real(default), intent(in) :: a, m
    channel%map_code(i_sf) = SFMAP_MULTI_EPO
    allocate (sf_epo_mapping_t :: channel%multi_mapping)
    select type (mapping => channel%multi_mapping)
      type is (sf_epo_mapping_t)
        call mapping%init (a, m)
      end select
    end subroutine sf_channel_set_epo_mapping

```



This sets an s-channel power mapping, regulating a singularity of type  $(1 - x)^{-1+\epsilon}$ . The parameter  $\epsilon$  depends on the structure function.

```

<SF mappings: sf channel: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_ip_mapping => sf_channel_set_ip_mapping

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_channel_set_ip_mapping (channel, i_sf, eps)
    class(sf_channel_t), intent(inout) :: channel
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: i_sf
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: eps
    channel%map_code(i_sf) = SFMAP_MULTI_IP
    allocate (sf_ip_mapping_t :: channel%multi_mapping)
    select type (mapping => channel%multi_mapping)
      type is (sf_ip_mapping_t)
        call mapping%init (eps)
    end select
  end subroutine sf_channel_set_ip_mapping

```

This sets an s-channel resonant power mapping, regulating a singularity of type  $(1 - x)^{-1+\epsilon}$  in the presence of an s-channel resonance. The parameter  $\epsilon$  depends on the structure function.

```

<SF mappings: sf channel: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_ipr_mapping => sf_channel_set_ipr_mapping

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_channel_set_ipr_mapping (channel, i_sf, eps, m, w)
    class(sf_channel_t), intent(inout) :: channel
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: i_sf
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: eps, m, w
    channel%map_code(i_sf) = SFMAP_MULTI_IPR
    allocate (sf_ipr_mapping_t :: channel%multi_mapping)
    select type (mapping => channel%multi_mapping)
      type is (sf_ipr_mapping_t)
        call mapping%init (eps, m, w)
    end select
  end subroutine sf_channel_set_ipr_mapping

```

This sets an on-shell power mapping, regulating a singularity of type  $(1 - x)^{-1+\epsilon}$  for the production of a single on-shell particle.. The parameter  $\epsilon$  depends on the structure function.

```

<SF mappings: sf channel: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_ipo_mapping => sf_channel_set_ipo_mapping

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_channel_set_ipo_mapping (channel, i_sf, eps, m)
    class(sf_channel_t), intent(inout) :: channel
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: i_sf
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: eps, m
    channel%map_code(i_sf) = SFMAP_MULTI_IPO
    allocate (sf_ipo_mapping_t :: channel%multi_mapping)
    select type (mapping => channel%multi_mapping)
      type is (sf_ipo_mapping_t)
        call mapping%init (eps, m)
    end select
  end subroutine sf_channel_set_ipo_mapping

```



```
end subroutine sf_channel_set_ipo_mapping
```

This sets a combined endpoint/ISR mapping.

```
<SF mappings: sf channel: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_ei_mapping => sf_channel_set_ei_mapping

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_channel_set_ei_mapping (channel, i_sf, a, eps)
    class(sf_channel_t), intent(inout) :: channel
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: i_sf
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: a, eps
    channel%map_code(i_sf) = SFMAP_MULTI_EI
    allocate (sf_ei_mapping_t :: channel%multi_mapping)
    select type (mapping => channel%multi_mapping)
      type is (sf_ei_mapping_t)
        call mapping%init (a, eps)
      end select
  end subroutine sf_channel_set_ei_mapping
```

This sets a combined endpoint/ISR mapping with resonance.

```
<SF mappings: sf channel: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_eir_mapping => sf_channel_set_eir_mapping

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_channel_set_eir_mapping (channel, i_sf, a, eps, m, w)
    class(sf_channel_t), intent(inout) :: channel
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: i_sf
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: a, eps, m, w
    channel%map_code(i_sf) = SFMAP_MULTI_EI
    allocate (sf_eir_mapping_t :: channel%multi_mapping)
    select type (mapping => channel%multi_mapping)
      type is (sf_eir_mapping_t)
        call mapping%init (a, eps, m, w)
      end select
  end subroutine sf_channel_set_eir_mapping
```

This sets a combined endpoint/ISR mapping, on-shell.

```
<SF mappings: sf channel: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_eio_mapping => sf_channel_set_eio_mapping

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_channel_set_eio_mapping (channel, i_sf, a, eps, m)
    class(sf_channel_t), intent(inout) :: channel
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: i_sf
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: a, eps, m
    channel%map_code(i_sf) = SFMAP_MULTI_EI
    allocate (sf_eio_mapping_t :: channel%multi_mapping)
    select type (mapping => channel%multi_mapping)
      type is (sf_eio_mapping_t)
        call mapping%init (a, eps, m)
      end select
  end subroutine sf_channel_set_eio_mapping
```



Return true if the mapping code at position `i_sf` is `SFMAP_SINGLE`.

```

<SF mappings: sf channel: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_single_mapping => sf_channel_is_single_mapping

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  function sf_channel_is_single_mapping (channel, i_sf) result (flag)
    class(sf_channel_t), intent(in) :: channel
    integer, intent(in) :: i_sf
    logical :: flag
    flag = channel%map_code(i_sf) == SFMAP_SINGLE
  end function sf_channel_is_single_mapping

```

Return true if the mapping code at position `i_sf` is any of the `SFMAP_MULTI` mappings.

```

<SF mappings: sf channel: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_multi_mapping => sf_channel_is_multi_mapping

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  function sf_channel_is_multi_mapping (channel, i_sf) result (flag)
    class(sf_channel_t), intent(in) :: channel
    integer, intent(in) :: i_sf
    logical :: flag
    select case (channel%map_code(i_sf))
    case (SFMAP_NONE, SFMAP_SINGLE)
      flag = .false.
    case default
      flag = .true.
    end select
  end function sf_channel_is_multi_mapping

```

Return true if there is any nontrivial mapping in any of the channels.

Note: we provide an explicit public function. gfortran 4.6.3 has problems with the alternative implementation as a type-bound procedure for an array base object.

```

<SF mappings: public>+≡
  public :: any_sf_channel_has_mapping

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  function any_sf_channel_has_mapping (channel) result (flag)
    type(sf_channel_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: channel
    logical :: flag
    integer :: c
    flag = .false.
    do c = 1, size (channel)
      flag = flag .or. any (channel(c)%map_code /= SFMAP_NONE)
    end do
  end function any_sf_channel_has_mapping

```

Set a parameter index for an active multi mapping. We assume that the index array is allocated properly.

```

<SF mappings: sf channel: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_par_index => sf_channel_set_par_index

```



```

<SF mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_channel_set_par_index (channel, j, i_par)
    class(sf_channel_t), intent(inout) :: channel
    integer, intent(in) :: j
    integer, intent(in) :: i_par
    call channel%multi_mapping%set_index (j, i_par)
  end subroutine sf_channel_set_par_index

```

#### 15.4.16 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<sf_mappings.ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module sf_mappings_ut
    use unit_tests
    use sf_mappings_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <SF mappings: public test>

    contains

    <SF mappings: test driver>

  end module sf_mappings_ut

<sf_mappings_uti.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module sf_mappings_uti

    <Use kinds>
    use format_defs, only: FMT_11, FMT_12, FMT_13, FMT_14, FMT_15, FMT_16

    use sf_mappings

    <Standard module head>

    <SF mappings: test declarations>

    contains

    <SF mappings: tests>

  end module sf_mappings_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<SF mappings: public test>≡
  public :: sf_mappings_test

```



```

<SF mappings: test driver>≡
  subroutine sf_mappings_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
  <SF mappings: execute tests>
  end subroutine sf_mappings_test

```

## Check standard mapping

Probe the standard mapping of the unit square for different parameter values. Also calculates integrals. For a finite number of bins, they differ slightly from 1, but the result is well-defined because we are not using random points.

```

<SF mappings: execute tests>≡
  call test (sf_mappings_1, "sf_mappings_1", &
    "standard pair mapping", &
    u, results)

<SF mappings: test declarations>≡
  public :: sf_mappings_1

<SF mappings: tests>≡
  subroutine sf_mappings_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(sf_mapping_t), allocatable :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(2) :: p

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_mappings_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: probe standard mapping"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (sf_s_mapping_t :: mapping)
    select type (mapping)
    type is (sf_s_mapping_t)
      call mapping%init ()
      call mapping%set_index (1, 1)
      call mapping%set_index (2, 2)
    end select

    call mapping%write (u)

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "Probe at (0,0):"
    p = [0._default, 0._default]
    call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "Probe at (0.5,0.5):"
    p = [0.5_default, 0.5_default]
    call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "Probe at (0.1,0.5):"
    p = [0.1_default, 0.5_default]

```



```

call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.1,0.1):"
p = [0.1_default, 0.1_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Compute integral:"
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,F7.5)") "I =", mapping%integral (100000)

deallocate (mapping)
allocate (sf_s_mapping_t :: mapping)
select type (mapping)
type is (sf_s_mapping_t)
    call mapping%init (power=2._default)
    call mapping%set_index (1, 1)
    call mapping%set_index (2, 2)
end select

write (u, *)
call mapping%write (u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0,0):"
p = [0._default, 0._default]
call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.5,0.5):"
p = [0.5_default, 0.5_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.1,0.5):"
p = [0.1_default, 0.5_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.1,0.1):"
p = [0.1_default, 0.1_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Compute integral:"
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,F7.5)") "I =", mapping%integral (100000)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "** Test output end: sf_mappings_1"

end subroutine sf_mappings_1

```



## Channel entries

Construct channel entries and print them.

```
<SF mappings: execute tests>+≡
    call test (sf_mappings_2, "sf_mappings_2", &
        "structure-function mapping channels", &
        u, results)

<SF mappings: test declarations>+≡
    public :: sf_mappings_2

<SF mappings: tests>+≡
    subroutine sf_mappings_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(sf_channel_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: channel
        integer :: c

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_mappings_2"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: construct and display &
            &mapping-channel objects"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call allocate_sf_channels (channel, n_channel = 6, n_strfun = 2)
        call channel(2)%activate_mapping ([1])
        call channel(3)%set_s_mapping ([1,2])
        call channel(4)%set_s_mapping ([1,2], power=2._default)
        call channel(5)%set_res_mapping ([1,2], m = 0.5_default, w = 0.1_default)
        call channel(6)%set_os_mapping ([1,2], m = 0.5_default)

        call channel(3)%set_par_index (1, 1)
        call channel(3)%set_par_index (2, 4)

        call channel(4)%set_par_index (1, 1)
        call channel(4)%set_par_index (2, 4)

        call channel(5)%set_par_index (1, 1)
        call channel(5)%set_par_index (2, 3)

        call channel(6)%set_par_index (1, 1)
        call channel(6)%set_par_index (2, 2)

        do c = 1, size (channel)
            write (u, "(I0,':')", advance="no")  c
            call channel(c)%write (u)
        end do

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_mappings_2"

    end subroutine sf_mappings_2
```



## Check resonance mapping

Probe the resonance mapping of the unit square for different parameter values. Also calculates integrals. For a finite number of bins, they differ slightly from 1, but the result is well-defined because we are not using random points.

The resonance mass is at  $1/2$  the energy, the width is  $1/10$ .

```
<SF mappings: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_mappings_3, "sf_mappings_3", &
    "resonant pair mapping", &
    u, results)

<SF mappings: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_mappings_3

<SF mappings: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_mappings_3 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(sf_mapping_t), allocatable :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(2) :: p

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_mappings_3"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: probe resonance pair mapping"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (sf_res_mapping_t :: mapping)
    select type (mapping)
    type is (sf_res_mapping_t)
      call mapping%init (0.5_default, 0.1_default)
      call mapping%set_index (1, 1)
      call mapping%set_index (2, 2)
    end select

    call mapping%write (u)

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "Probe at (0,0):"
    p = [0._default, 0._default]
    call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "Probe at (0.5,0.5):"
    p = [0.5_default, 0.5_default]
    call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "Probe at (0.1,0.5):"
    p = [0.1_default, 0.5_default]
    call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "Probe at (0.1,0.1):"
    p = [0.1_default, 0.1_default]
    call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

    write (u, *)
```



```

write (u, "(A)") "Compute integral:"
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,F7.5)") "I =", mapping%integral (100000)

deallocate (mapping)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_mappings_3"

end subroutine sf_mappings_3

```

### Check on-shell mapping

Probe the on-shell mapping of the unit square for different parameter values. Also calculates integrals. In this case, the Jacobian is constant and given by  $|\log m^2|$ , so this is also the value of the integral. The factor results from the variable change in the  $\delta$  function  $\delta(m^2 - x_1 x_2)$  which multiplies the cross section for the case at hand.

For the test, the (rescaled) resonance mass is set at 1/2 the energy.

```

<SF mappings: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_mappings_4, "sf_mappings_4", &
    "on-shell pair mapping", &
    u, results)

<SF mappings: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_mappings_4

<SF mappings: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_mappings_4 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(sf_mapping_t), allocatable :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(2) :: p

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_mappings_4"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: probe on-shell pair mapping"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (sf_os_mapping_t :: mapping)
    select type (mapping)
    type is (sf_os_mapping_t)
      call mapping%init (0.5_default)
      call mapping%set_index (1, 1)
      call mapping%set_index (2, 2)
    end select

    call mapping%write (u)

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0,0):"
    p = [0._default, 0._default]
    call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.5,0.5):"

```



```

p = [0.5_default, 0.5_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0,0.1):"
p = [0._default, 0.1_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0,1.0):"
p = [0._default, 1.0_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Compute integral:"
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,F7.5)") "I =", mapping%integral (100000)

deallocate (mapping)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: sf_mappings_4"

end subroutine sf_mappings_4

```

### Check endpoint mapping

Probe the endpoint mapping of the unit square for different parameter values. Also calculates integrals. For a finite number of bins, they differ slightly from 1, but the result is well-defined because we are not using random points.

```

<SF mappings: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_mappings_5, "sf_mappings_5", &
    "endpoint pair mapping", &
    u, results)

<SF mappings: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_mappings_5

<SF mappings: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_mappings_5 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(sf_mapping_t), allocatable :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(2) :: p

    write (u, "(A)") "* Test output: sf_mappings_5"
    write (u, "(A)") "* Purpose: probe endpoint pair mapping"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (sf_ep_mapping_t :: mapping)
    select type (mapping)
    type is (sf_ep_mapping_t)
      call mapping%init ()
      call mapping%set_index (1, 1)
      call mapping%set_index (2, 2)

```



```

end select

call mapping%write (u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0,0):"
p = [0._default, 0._default]
call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.5,0.5):"
p = [0.5_default, 0.5_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.1,0.5):"
p = [0.1_default, 0.5_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.7,0.2):"
p = [0.7_default, 0.2_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Compute integral:"
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,F7.5)") "I =", mapping%integral (100000)

deallocate (mapping)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: sf_mappings_5"

end subroutine sf_mappings_5

```

### Check endpoint resonant mapping

Probe the endpoint mapping with resonance. Also calculates integrals.

```

<SF mappings: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_mappings_6, "sf_mappings_6", &
    "endpoint resonant mapping", &
    u, results)

<SF mappings: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_mappings_6

<SF mappings: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_mappings_6 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(sf_mapping_t), allocatable :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(2) :: p

    write (u, "(A)") "* Test output: sf_mappings_6"
    write (u, "(A)") "* Purpose: probe endpoint resonant mapping"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

allocate (sf_epr_mapping_t :: mapping)
select type (mapping)
type is (sf_epr_mapping_t)
    call mapping%init (a = 1._default, m = 0.5_default, w = 0.1_default)
    call mapping%set_index (1, 1)
    call mapping%set_index (2, 2)
end select

call mapping%write (u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0,0):"
p = [0._default, 0._default]
call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.5,0.5):"
p = [0.5_default, 0.5_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.1,0.5):"
p = [0.1_default, 0.5_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.7,0.2):"
p = [0.7_default, 0.2_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Compute integral:"
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,F7.5)") "I =", mapping%integral (100000)

deallocate (mapping)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Same mapping without resonance:"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (sf_epr_mapping_t :: mapping)
select type (mapping)
type is (sf_epr_mapping_t)
    call mapping%init (a = 1._default)
    call mapping%set_index (1, 1)
    call mapping%set_index (2, 2)
end select

call mapping%write (u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0,0):"

```



```

p = [0._default, 0._default]
call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.5,0.5):"
p = [0.5_default, 0.5_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.1,0.5):"
p = [0.1_default, 0.5_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.7,0.2):"
p = [0.7_default, 0.2_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Compute integral:"
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,F7.5)") "I =", mapping%integral (100000)

deallocate (mapping)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: sf_mappings_6"

end subroutine sf_mappings_6

```

## Check endpoint on-shell mapping

Probe the endpoint mapping with an on-shell particle. Also calculates integrals.

```

<SF mappings: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_mappings_7, "sf_mappings_7", &
    "endpoint on-shell mapping", &
    u, results)

<SF mappings: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_mappings_7

<SF mappings: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_mappings_7 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(sf_mapping_t), allocatable :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(2) :: p

    write (u, "(A)") "* Test output: sf_mappings_7"
    write (u, "(A)") "* Purpose: probe endpoint on-shell mapping"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (sf_epo_mapping_t :: mapping)
    select type (mapping)
    type is (sf_epo_mapping_t)
      call mapping%init (a = 1._default, m = 0.5_default)

```



```

        call mapping%set_index (1, 1)
        call mapping%set_index (2, 2)
    end select

    call mapping%write (u)

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0,0):"
    p = [0._default, 0._default]
    call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.5,0.5):"
    p = [0.5_default, 0.5_default]
    call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.1,0.5):"
    p = [0.1_default, 0.5_default]
    call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.7,0.2):"
    p = [0.7_default, 0.2_default]
    call mapping%check (u, p, 1-p, "F7.5")

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)") "Compute integral:"
    write (u, "(3x,A,1x,F7.5)") "I =", mapping%integral (100000)

    deallocate (mapping)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)") ".* Test output end: sf_mappings_7"

end subroutine sf_mappings_7

```

### Check power mapping

Probe the power mapping of the unit square for different parameter values. Also calculates integrals. For a finite number of bins, they differ slightly from 1, but the result is well-defined because we are not using random points.

```

<SF mappings: execute tests>+≡
    call test (sf_mappings_8, "sf_mappings_8", &
        "power pair mapping", &
        u, results)

<SF mappings: test declarations>+≡
    public :: sf_mappings_8

<SF mappings: tests>+≡
    subroutine sf_mappings_8 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u

```



```

class(sf_mapping_t), allocatable :: mapping
real(default), dimension(2) :: p, pb

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_mappings_8"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: probe power pair mapping"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (sf_ip_mapping_t :: mapping)
select type (mapping)
type is (sf_ip_mapping_t)
    call mapping%init (eps = 0.1_default)
    call mapping%set_index (1, 1)
    call mapping%set_index (2, 2)
end select

call mapping%write (u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0,0.5):"
p = [0._default, 0.5_default]
pb= [1._default, 0.5_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.5,0.5):"
p = [0.5_default, 0.5_default]
pb= [0.5_default, 0.5_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.9,0.5):"
p = [0.9_default, 0.5_default]
pb= [0.1_default, 0.5_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.7,0.2):"
p = [0.7_default, 0.2_default]
pb= [0.3_default, 0.8_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.7,0.8):"
p = [0.7_default, 0.8_default]
pb= [0.3_default, 0.2_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.99,0.02):"
p = [0.99_default, 0.02_default]
pb= [0.01_default, 0.98_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_14, FMT_12)

write (u, *)

```



```

write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.99,0.98):"
p = [0.99_default, 0.98_default]
pb= [0.01_default, 0.02_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_14, FMT_12)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Compute integral:"
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,F7.5)") "I =", mapping%integral (100000)

deallocate (mapping)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: sf_mappings_8"

end subroutine sf_mappings_8

```

### Check resonant power mapping

Probe the power mapping of the unit square, adapted for an s-channel resonance, for different parameter values. Also calculates integrals. For a finite number of bins, they differ slightly from 1, but the result is well-defined because we are not using random points.

```

<SF mappings: execute tests>+≡
call test (sf_mappings_9, "sf_mappings_9", &
"power resonance mapping", &
u, results)

<SF mappings: test declarations>+≡
public :: sf_mappings_9

<SF mappings: tests>+≡
subroutine sf_mappings_9 (u)
integer, intent(in) :: u
class(sf_mapping_t), allocatable :: mapping
real(default), dimension(2) :: p, pb

write (u, "(A)") "* Test output: sf_mappings_9"
write (u, "(A)") "* Purpose: probe power resonant pair mapping"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (sf_ipr_mapping_t :: mapping)
select type (mapping)
type is (sf_ipr_mapping_t)
call mapping%init (eps = 0.1_default, m = 0.5_default, w = 0.1_default)
call mapping%set_index (1, 1)
call mapping%set_index (2, 2)
end select

call mapping%write (u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0,0.5):"
p = [0._default, 0.5_default]

```



```

pb= [1._default, 0.5_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.5,0.5):"
p = [0.5_default, 0.5_default]
pb= [0.5_default, 0.5_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.9,0.5):"
p = [0.9_default, 0.5_default]
pb= [0.1_default, 0.5_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.7,0.2):"
p = [0.7_default, 0.2_default]
pb= [0.3_default, 0.8_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.7,0.8):"
p = [0.7_default, 0.8_default]
pb= [0.3_default, 0.2_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.9999,0.02):"
p = [0.9999_default, 0.02_default]
pb= [0.0001_default, 0.98_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_11, FMT_12)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.9999,0.98):"
p = [0.9999_default, 0.98_default]
pb= [0.0001_default, 0.02_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_11, FMT_12)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Compute integral:"
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,F7.5)") "I =", mapping%integral (100000)

deallocate (mapping)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Same mapping without resonance:"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (sf_ipr_mapping_t :: mapping)
select type (mapping)
type is (sf_ipr_mapping_t)
  call mapping%init (eps = 0.1_default)
  call mapping%set_index (1, 1)

```



```

        call mapping%set_index (2, 2)
end select

call mapping%write (u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0,0.5):"
p = [0._default, 0.5_default]
pb= [1._default, 0.5_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.5,0.5):"
p = [0.5_default, 0.5_default]
pb= [0.5_default, 0.5_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.9,0.5):"
p = [0.9_default, 0.5_default]
pb= [0.1_default, 0.5_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.7,0.2):"
p = [0.7_default, 0.2_default]
pb= [0.3_default, 0.8_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.7,0.8):"
p = [0.7_default, 0.8_default]
pb= [0.3_default, 0.2_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Compute integral:"
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,F7.5)") "I =", mapping%integral (100000)

deallocate (mapping)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: sf_mappings_9"

end subroutine sf_mappings_9

```

### Check on-shell power mapping

Probe the power mapping of the unit square, adapted for single-particle production, for different parameter values. Also calculates integrals. For a finite number of bins, they differ slightly from 1, but the result is well-defined because we are not using random points.



```

<SF mappings: execute tests>+≡
    call test (sf_mappings_10, "sf_mappings_10", &
        "power on-shell mapping", &
        u, results)

<SF mappings: test declarations>+≡
    public :: sf_mappings_10

<SF mappings: tests>+≡
    subroutine sf_mappings_10 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(sf_mapping_t), allocatable :: mapping
        real(default), dimension(2) :: p, pb

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_mappings_10"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: probe power on-shell mapping"
        write (u, "(A)")

        allocate (sf_ipo_mapping_t :: mapping)
        select type (mapping)
        type is (sf_ipo_mapping_t)
            call mapping%init (eps = 0.1_default, m = 0.5_default)
            call mapping%set_index (1, 1)
            call mapping%set_index (2, 2)
        end select

        call mapping%write (u)

        write (u, *)
        write (u, "(A)")  "Probe at (0,0.5):"
        p = [0._default, 0.5_default]
        pb= [1._default, 0.5_default]
        call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

        write (u, *)
        write (u, "(A)")  "Probe at (0,0.02):"
        p = [0._default, 0.02_default]
        pb= [1._default, 0.98_default]
        call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_15, FMT_12)

        write (u, *)
        write (u, "(A)")  "Probe at (0,0.98):"
        p = [0._default, 0.98_default]
        pb= [1._default, 0.02_default]
        call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_15, FMT_12)

        write (u, *)
        write (u, "(A)")  "Compute integral:"
        write (u, "(3x,A,1x,F7.5)") "I =", mapping%integral (100000)

        deallocate (mapping)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_mappings_10"

```



```
end subroutine sf_mappings_10
```

### Check combined endpoint-power mapping

Probe the mapping for the beamstrahlung/ISR combination.

```
<SF mappings: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_mappings_11, "sf_mappings_11", &
    "endpoint/power combined mapping", &
    u, results)

<SF mappings: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_mappings_11

<SF mappings: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_mappings_11 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(sf_mapping_t), allocatable :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(4) :: p, pb

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_mappings_11"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: probe power pair mapping"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (sf_ei_mapping_t :: mapping)
    select type (mapping)
    type is (sf_ei_mapping_t)
      call mapping%init (eps = 0.1_default)
      call mapping%set_index (1, 1)
      call mapping%set_index (2, 2)
      call mapping%set_index (3, 3)
      call mapping%set_index (4, 4)
    end select

    call mapping%write (u)

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "Probe at (0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5):"
    p = [0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.5_default]
    pb= [0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.5_default]
    call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "Probe at (0.7, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8):"
    p = [0.7_default, 0.2_default, 0.4_default, 0.8_default]
    pb= [0.3_default, 0.8_default, 0.6_default, 0.2_default]
    call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "Probe at (0.9, 0.06, 0.95, 0.1):"
    p = [0.9_default, 0.06_default, 0.95_default, 0.1_default]
    pb= [0.1_default, 0.94_default, 0.05_default, 0.9_default]
    call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_13, FMT_12)

    write (u, *)
```



```

write (u, "(A)") "Compute integral:"
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,F7.5)") "I =", mapping%integral (100000)

deallocate (mapping)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_mappings_11"

end subroutine sf_mappings_11

```

### Check resonant endpoint-power mapping

Probe the mapping for the beamstrahlung/ISR combination.

```

<SF mappings: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_mappings_12, "sf_mappings_12", &
    "endpoint/power resonant combined mapping", &
    u, results)

<SF mappings: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_mappings_12

<SF mappings: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_mappings_12 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(sf_mapping_t), allocatable :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(4) :: p, pb

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_mappings_12"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: probe resonant combined mapping"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (sf_eir_mapping_t :: mapping)
    select type (mapping)
    type is (sf_eir_mapping_t)
      call mapping%init (a = 1._default, &
        eps = 0.1_default, m = 0.5_default, w = 0.1_default)
      call mapping%set_index (1, 1)
      call mapping%set_index (2, 2)
      call mapping%set_index (3, 3)
      call mapping%set_index (4, 4)
    end select

    call mapping%write (u)

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "Probe at (0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5):"
    p = [0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.5_default]
    pb= [0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.5_default]
    call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)")  "Probe at (0.7, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8):"
    p = [0.7_default, 0.2_default, 0.4_default, 0.8_default]
    pb= [0.3_default, 0.8_default, 0.6_default, 0.2_default]

```



```

call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.9, 0.06, 0.95, 0.1):"
p = [0.9_default, 0.06_default, 0.95_default, 0.1_default]
pb= [0.1_default, 0.94_default, 0.05_default, 0.9_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_15, FMT_12)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Compute integral:"
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,F7.5)") "I =", mapping%integral (100000)

deallocate (mapping)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "** Test output end: sf_mappings_12"

end subroutine sf_mappings_12

```

### Check on-shell endpoint-power mapping

Probe the mapping for the beamstrahlung/ISR combination.

```

<SF mappings: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_mappings_13, "sf_mappings_13", &
    "endpoint/power on-shell combined mapping", &
    u, results)

<SF mappings: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_mappings_13

<SF mappings: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_mappings_13 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(sf_mapping_t), allocatable :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(4) :: p, pb

    write (u, "(A)")  "** Test output: sf_mappings_13"
    write (u, "(A)")  "** Purpose: probe on-shell combined mapping"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (sf_eio_mapping_t :: mapping)
    select type (mapping)
    type is (sf_eio_mapping_t)
      call mapping%init (a = 1._default, eps = 0.1_default, m = 0.5_default)
      call mapping%set_index (1, 1)
      call mapping%set_index (2, 2)
      call mapping%set_index (3, 3)
      call mapping%set_index (4, 4)
    end select

    call mapping%write (u)

    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5):"

```



```

p = [0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.5_default]
pb= [0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.5_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.7, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8):"
p = [0.7_default, 0.2_default, 0.4_default, 0.8_default]
pb= [0.3_default, 0.8_default, 0.6_default, 0.2_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_16)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Probe at (0.9, 0.06, 0.95, 0.1):"
p = [0.9_default, 0.06_default, 0.95_default, 0.1_default]
pb= [0.1_default, 0.94_default, 0.05_default, 0.9_default]
call mapping%check (u, p, pb, FMT_14, FMT_12)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)") "Compute integral:"
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,F7.5)") "I =", mapping%integral (100000)

deallocate (mapping)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: sf_mappings_13"

end subroutine sf_mappings_13

```

## Check rescaling

Check the rescaling factor in on-shell basic mapping.

```

<SF mappings: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_mappings_14, "sf_mappings_14", &
    "rescaled on-shell mapping", &
    u, results)

<SF mappings: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_mappings_14

<SF mappings: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_mappings_14 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    real(default), dimension(2) :: p, r
    real(default) :: f, x_free, m2

    write (u, "(A)") "* Test output: sf_mappings_14"
    write (u, "(A)") "* Purpose: probe rescaling in os mapping"
    write (u, "(A)")

    p = [0.1_default, 0.2_default]
    x_free = 0.9_default
    m2 = 0.5_default

    call map_on_shell (r, f, p, -log (m2), x_free)

```



```

write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_14 // "))") "p =", p
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_14 // "))") "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_14 // "))") "f =", f
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_14 // "))") "*r=", x_free * product (r)

write (u, *)

call map_on_shell_inverse (r, f, p, -log (m2), x_free)

write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_14 // "))") "p =", p
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_14 // "))") "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_14 // "))") "f =", f
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_14 // "))") "*r=", x_free * product (r)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_mappings_14"

end subroutine sf_mappings_14

```

## 15.5 Structure function base

```

⟨sf_base.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

module sf_base

  ⟨Use kinds⟩
  ⟨Use strings⟩
  use io_units
  use format_utils, only: write_separator
  use format_defs, only: FMT_17, FMT_19
  use diagnostics
  use lorentz
  use quantum_numbers
  use interactions
  use evaluators
  use pdg_arrays
  use beams
  use sf_aux
  use sf_mappings

  ⟨Standard module head⟩

  ⟨SF base: public⟩

  ⟨SF base: parameters⟩

  ⟨SF base: types⟩

  ⟨SF base: interfaces⟩

contains

```



```
⟨SF base: procedures⟩
```

```
end module sf_base
```

### 15.5.1 Abstract structure-function data type

This type should hold all configuration data for a specific type of structure function. The base object is empty; the implementations will fill it.

```
⟨SF base: public⟩≡
```

```
public :: sf_data_t
```

```
⟨SF base: types⟩≡
```

```
type, abstract :: sf_data_t
```

```
contains
```

```
⟨SF base: sf data: TBP⟩
```

```
end type sf_data_t
```

Output.

```
⟨SF base: sf data: TBP⟩≡
```

```
procedure (sf_data_write), deferred :: write
```

```
⟨SF base: interfaces⟩≡
```

```
abstract interface
```

```
subroutine sf_data_write (data, unit, verbose)
```

```
import
```

```
class(sf_data_t), intent(in) :: data
```

```
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
```

```
logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
```

```
end subroutine sf_data_write
```

```
end interface
```

Return true if this structure function is in generator mode. In that case, all parameters are free, otherwise bound. (We do not support mixed cases.) Default is: no generator.

```
⟨SF base: sf data: TBP⟩+≡
```

```
procedure :: is_generator => sf_data_is_generator
```

```
⟨SF base: procedures⟩≡
```

```
function sf_data_is_generator (data) result (flag)
```

```
class(sf_data_t), intent(in) :: data
```

```
logical :: flag
```

```
flag = .false.
```

```
end function sf_data_is_generator
```

Return the number of input parameters that determine the structure function.

```
⟨SF base: sf data: TBP⟩+≡
```

```
procedure (sf_data_get_int), deferred :: get_n_par
```



```

<SF base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    function sf_data_get_int (data) result (n)
      import
      class(sf_data_t), intent(in) :: data
      integer :: n
    end function sf_data_get_int
  end interface

```

Return the outgoing particle PDG codes for the current setup. The codes can be an array of particles, for each beam.

```

<SF base: sf data: TBP>+≡
  procedure (sf_data_get_pdg_out), deferred :: get_pdg_out

<SF base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine sf_data_get_pdg_out (data, pdg_out)
      import
      class(sf_data_t), intent(in) :: data
      type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: pdg_out
    end subroutine sf_data_get_pdg_out
  end interface

```

Allocate a matching structure function interaction object and properly initialize it.

```

<SF base: sf data: TBP>+≡
  procedure (sf_data_allocate_sf_int), deferred :: allocate_sf_int

<SF base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine sf_data_allocate_sf_int (data, sf_int)
      import
      class(sf_data_t), intent(in) :: data
      class(sf_int_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: sf_int
    end subroutine sf_data_allocate_sf_int
  end interface

```

Return the PDF set index, if applicable. We implement a default method which returns zero. The PDF (builtin and LHA) implementations will override this.

```

<SF base: sf data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_pdf_set => sf_data_get_pdf_set

<SF base: procedures>+≡
  function sf_data_get_pdf_set (data) result (pdf_set)
    class(sf_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer :: pdf_set
    pdf_set = 0
  end function sf_data_get_pdf_set

```



## 15.5.2 Structure-function chain configuration

This is the data type that the `processes` module uses for setting up its structure-function chain. For each structure function described by the beam data, there is an entry. The `i` array indicates the beam(s) to which this structure function applies, and the `data` object contains the actual configuration data.

```
<SF base: public>+≡
    public :: sf_config_t
```

```
<SF base: types>+≡
    type :: sf_config_t
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i
        class(sf_data_t), allocatable :: data
    contains
        <SF base: sf config: TBP>
    end type sf_config_t
```

Output:

```
<SF base: sf config: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => sf_config_write

<SF base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sf_config_write (object, unit)
        class(sf_config_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        if (allocated (object%i)) then
            write (u, "(1x,A,2(1x,I0))") "Structure-function configuration: &
                &beam(s)", object%i
            if (allocated (object%data)) call object%data%write (u)
        else
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "Structure-function configuration: [undefined]"
        end if
    end subroutine sf_config_write
```

Initialize.

```
<SF base: sf config: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => sf_config_init

<SF base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sf_config_init (sf_config, i_beam, sf_data)
        class(sf_config_t), intent(out) :: sf_config
        integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: i_beam
        class(sf_data_t), intent(in) :: sf_data
        allocate (sf_config%i (size (i_beam)), source = i_beam)
        allocate (sf_config%data, source = sf_data)
    end subroutine sf_config_init
```

Return the PDF set, if any.

```
<SF base: sf config: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_pdf_set => sf_config_get_pdf_set
```



```

(SF base: procedures)+≡
function sf_config_get_pdf_set (sf_config) result (pdf_set)
  class(sf_config_t), intent(in) :: sf_config
  integer :: pdf_set
  pdf_set = sf_config%data%get_pdf_set ()
end function sf_config_get_pdf_set

```

### 15.5.3 Structure-function instance

The `sf_int_t` data type contains an `interaction_t` object (it is an extension of this type) and a pointer to the `sf_data_t` configuration data. This interaction, or copies of it, is used to implement structure-function kinematics and dynamics in the context of process evaluation.

The status code `status` tells whether the interaction is undefined, has defined kinematics (but matrix elements invalid), or is completely defined. There is also a status code for failure. The implementation is responsible for updating the status.

The entries `mi2`, `mr2`, and `mo2` hold the squared invariant masses of the incoming, radiated, and outgoing particle, respectively. They are supposed to be set upon initialization, but could also be varied event by event.

If the radiated or outgoing mass is nonzero, we may need to apply an on-shell projection. The projection mode is stored as `on_shell_mode`.

The array `beam_index` is the list of beams on which this structure function applies (1, 2, or both). The arrays `incoming`, `radiated`, and `outgoing` contain the indices of the respective particle sets within the interaction, for convenient lookup. The array `par_index` indicates the MC input parameters that this entry will use up in the structure-function chain. The first parameter (or the first two, for a spectrum) in this array determines the momentum fraction and is thus subject to global mappings.

In the abstract base type, we do not implement the data pointer. This allows us to restrict its type in the implementations.

```

(SF base: public)+≡
public :: sf_int_t

(SF base: types)+≡
type, abstract, extends (interaction_t) :: sf_int_t
  integer :: status = SF_UNDEFINED
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: mi2
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: mr2
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: mo2
  integer :: on_shell_mode = KEEP_ENERGY
  logical :: qmin_defined = .false.
  logical :: qmax_defined = .false.
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: qmin
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: qmax
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: beam_index
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: incoming
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: radiated
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: outgoing
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: par_index
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: par_primary

```



```

contains
  <SF base: sf_int: TBP>
end type sf_int_t

```

Status codes. The codes that refer to links, masks, and connections, apply to structure-function chains only.

The status codes are public.

```

<SF base: parameters>≡
integer, parameter, public :: SF_UNDEFINED = 0
integer, parameter, public :: SF_INITIAL = 1
integer, parameter, public :: SF_DONE_LINKS = 2
integer, parameter, public :: SF_FAILED_MASK = 3
integer, parameter, public :: SF_DONE_MASK = 4
integer, parameter, public :: SF_FAILED_CONNECTIONS = 5
integer, parameter, public :: SF_DONE_CONNECTIONS = 6
integer, parameter, public :: SF_SEED_KINEMATICS = 10
integer, parameter, public :: SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS = 11
integer, parameter, public :: SF_DONE_KINEMATICS = 12
integer, parameter, public :: SF_FAILED_EVALUATION = 13
integer, parameter, public :: SF_EVALUATED = 20

```

Write a string version of the status code:

```

<SF base: procedures>+≡
subroutine write_sf_status (status, u)
  integer, intent(in) :: status
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  select case (status)
    case (SF_UNDEFINED)
      write (u, "(1x,'[,A,']')") "undefined"
    case (SF_INITIAL)
      write (u, "(1x,'[,A,']')") "initialized"
    case (SF_DONE_LINKS)
      write (u, "(1x,'[,A,']')") "links set"
    case (SF_FAILED_MASK)
      write (u, "(1x,'[,A,']')") "mask mismatch"
    case (SF_DONE_MASK)
      write (u, "(1x,'[,A,']')") "mask set"
    case (SF_FAILED_CONNECTIONS)
      write (u, "(1x,'[,A,']')") "connections failed"
    case (SF_DONE_CONNECTIONS)
      write (u, "(1x,'[,A,']')") "connections set"
    case (SF_SEED_KINEMATICS)
      write (u, "(1x,'[,A,']')") "incoming momenta set"
    case (SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS)
      write (u, "(1x,'[,A,']')") "kinematics failed"
    case (SF_DONE_KINEMATICS)
      write (u, "(1x,'[,A,']')") "kinematics set"
    case (SF_FAILED_EVALUATION)
      write (u, "(1x,'[,A,']')") "evaluation failed"
    case (SF_EVALUATED)
      write (u, "(1x,'[,A,']')") "evaluated"
  end select
end subroutine write_sf_status

```



This is the basic output routine. Display status and interaction.

```

<SF base: sf int: TBP>≡
  procedure :: base_write => sf_int_base_write

<SF base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_int_base_write (object, unit, testflag)
    class(sf_int_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "SF instance:"
    call write_sf_status (object%status, u)
    if (allocated (object%beam_index)) &
      write (u, "(3x,A,2(1x,I0))") "beam      =", object%beam_index
    if (allocated (object%incoming)) &
      write (u, "(3x,A,2(1x,I0))") "incoming =", object%incoming
    if (allocated (object%radiated)) &
      write (u, "(3x,A,2(1x,I0))") "radiated =", object%radiated
    if (allocated (object%outgoing)) &
      write (u, "(3x,A,2(1x,I0))") "outgoing =", object%outgoing
    if (allocated (object%par_index)) &
      write (u, "(3x,A,2(1x,I0))") "parameter =", object%par_index
    if (object%qmin_defined) &
      write (u, "(3x,A,1x," // FMT_19 // ")") "q_min      =", object%qmin
    if (object%qmax_defined) &
      write (u, "(3x,A,1x," // FMT_19 // ")") "q_max      =", object%qmax
    call object%interaction_t%basic_write (u, testflag = testflag)
  end subroutine sf_int_base_write

```

The type string identifies the structure function class, and possibly more details about the structure function.

```

<SF base: sf int: TBP>+≡
  procedure (sf_int_type_string), deferred :: type_string

<SF base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    function sf_int_type_string (object) result (string)
      import
      class(sf_int_t), intent(in) :: object
      type(string_t) :: string
    end function sf_int_type_string
  end interface

```

Output of the concrete object. We should not forget to call the output routine for the base type.

```

<SF base: sf int: TBP>+≡
  procedure (sf_int_write), deferred :: write

<SF base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine sf_int_write (object, unit, testflag)
      import

```



```

        class(sf_int_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    end subroutine sf_int_write
end interface

```

Basic initialization: set the invariant masses for the particles and initialize the interaction. The caller should then add states to the interaction and freeze it.

The dimension of the mask should be equal to the sum of the dimensions of the mass-squared arrays, which determine incoming, radiated, and outgoing particles, respectively.

Optionally, we can define minimum and maximum values for the momentum transfer to the outgoing particle(s). If all masses are zero, this is actually required for non-collinear splitting.

```

<SF base: sf_int: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: base_init => sf_int_base_init

<SF base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sf_int_base_init &
        (sf_int, mask, mi2, mr2, mo2, qmin, qmax, hel_lock)
        class(sf_int_t), intent(out) :: sf_int
        type (quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: mask
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: mi2, mr2, mo2
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: qmin, qmax
        integer, dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: hel_lock
        allocate (sf_int%mi2 (size (mi2)))
        sf_int%mi2 = mi2
        allocate (sf_int%mr2 (size (mr2)))
        sf_int%mr2 = mr2
        allocate (sf_int%mo2 (size (mo2)))
        sf_int%mo2 = mo2
        if (present (qmin)) then
            sf_int%qmin_defined = .true.
            allocate (sf_int%qmin (size (qmin)))
            sf_int%qmin = qmin
        end if
        if (present (qmax)) then
            sf_int%qmax_defined = .true.
            allocate (sf_int%qmax (size (qmax)))
            sf_int%qmax = qmax
        end if
        call sf_int%interaction_t%basic_init &
            (size (mi2), 0, size (mr2) + size (mo2), &
            mask = mask, hel_lock = hel_lock, set_relations = .true.)
    end subroutine sf_int_base_init

```

Set the indices of the incoming, radiated, and outgoing particles, respectively.

```

<SF base: sf_int: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_incoming => sf_int_set_incoming
    procedure :: set_radiated => sf_int_set_radiated
    procedure :: set_outgoing => sf_int_set_outgoing

```



```

<SF base: procedures>+=
  subroutine sf_int_set_incoming (sf_int, incoming)
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: incoming
    allocate (sf_int%incoming (size (incoming)))
    sf_int%incoming = incoming
  end subroutine sf_int_set_incoming

  subroutine sf_int_set_radiated (sf_int, radiated)
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: radiated
    allocate (sf_int%radiated (size (radiated)))
    sf_int%radiated = radiated
  end subroutine sf_int_set_radiated

  subroutine sf_int_set_outgoing (sf_int, outgoing)
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: outgoing
    allocate (sf_int%outgoing (size (outgoing)))
    sf_int%outgoing = outgoing
  end subroutine sf_int_set_outgoing

```

Initialization. This proceeds via an abstract data object, which for the actual implementation should have the matching concrete type. Since all implementations have the same signature, we can prepare a deferred procedure. The data object will become the target of a corresponding pointer within the `sf_int_t` implementation.

This should call the previous procedure.

```

<SF base: sf_int: TBP>+=
  procedure (sf_int_init), deferred :: init

<SF base: interfaces>+=
  abstract interface
    subroutine sf_int_init (sf_int, data)
      import
      class(sf_int_t), intent(out) :: sf_int
      class(sf_data_t), intent(in), target :: data
    end subroutine sf_int_init
  end interface

```

Complete initialization. This routine contains initializations that can only be performed after the interaction object got its final shape, i.e., redundant helicities have been eliminated by matching with beams and process.

The default implementation does nothing.

```

<SF base: sf_int: TBP>+=
  procedure :: setup_constants => sf_int_setup_constants

<SF base: procedures>+=
  subroutine sf_int_setup_constants (sf_int)
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
  end subroutine sf_int_setup_constants

```



Set beam indices, i.e., the beam(s) on which this structure function applies.

```

(SF base: sf_int: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: set_beam_index => sf_int_set_beam_index

(SF base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine sf_int_set_beam_index (sf_int, beam_index)
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: beam_index
    allocate (sf_int%beam_index (size (beam_index)))
    sf_int%beam_index = beam_index
  end subroutine sf_int_set_beam_index

```

Set parameter indices, indicating which MC input parameters are to be used for evaluating this structure function.

```

(SF base: sf_int: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: set_par_index => sf_int_set_par_index

(SF base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine sf_int_set_par_index (sf_int, par_index)
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: par_index
    allocate (sf_int%par_index (size (par_index)))
    sf_int%par_index = par_index
  end subroutine sf_int_set_par_index

```

Initialize the structure-function kinematics, setting incoming momenta. We assume that array shapes match.

Three versions. The first version relies on the momenta being linked to another interaction. The second version sets the momenta explicitly. In the third version, we first compute momenta for the specified energies and store those.

```

(SF base: sf_int: TBP)+≡
  generic :: seed_kinematics => sf_int_receive_momenta
  generic :: seed_kinematics => sf_int_seed_momenta
  generic :: seed_kinematics => sf_int_seed_energies
  procedure :: sf_int_receive_momenta
  procedure :: sf_int_seed_momenta
  procedure :: sf_int_seed_energies

(SF base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine sf_int_receive_momenta (sf_int)
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    if (sf_int%status >= SF_INITIAL) then
      call sf_int%receive_momenta ()
      sf_int%status = SF_SEED_KINEMATICS
    end if
  end subroutine sf_int_receive_momenta

  subroutine sf_int_seed_momenta (sf_int, k)
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: k
    if (sf_int%status >= SF_INITIAL) then
      call sf_int%set_momenta (k, outgoing=.false.)
      sf_int%status = SF_SEED_KINEMATICS
    end if
  end subroutine sf_int_seed_momenta

```



```

        end if
    end subroutine sf_int_seed_momenta

    subroutine sf_int_seed_energies (sf_int, E)
        class(sf_int_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: E
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: k
        integer :: j
        if (sf_int%status >= SF_INITIAL) then
            allocate (k (size (E)))
            if (all (E**2 >= sf_int%mi2)) then
                do j = 1, size (E)
                    k(j) = vector4_moving (E(j), &
                        (3-2*j) * sqrt (E(j)**2 - sf_int%mi2(j)), 3)
                end do
                call sf_int%seed_kinematics (k)
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine sf_int_seed_energies

```

Tell if in generator mode. By default, this is false. To be overridden where appropriate; we may refer to the `is_generator` method of the `data` component in the concrete type.

```

<SF base: sf_int: TBP>+=
    procedure :: is_generator => sf_int_is_generator

<SF base: procedures>+=
    function sf_int_is_generator (sf_int) result (flag)
        class(sf_int_t), intent(in) :: sf_int
        logical :: flag
        flag = .false.
    end function sf_int_is_generator

```

Generate free parameters `r`. Parameters are free if they do not correspond to integration parameters (i.e., are bound), but are generated by the structure function object itself. By default, all parameters are bound, and the output values of this procedure will be discarded. With free parameters, we have to override this procedure.

The value `x_free` is the renormalization factor of the total energy that corresponds to the free parameters. If there are no free parameters, the procedure will not change its value, which starts as unity. Otherwise, the fraction is typically decreased, but may also be increased in some cases.

```

<SF base: sf_int: TBP>+=
    procedure :: generate_free => sf_int_generate_free

<SF base: procedures>+=
    subroutine sf_int_generate_free (sf_int, r, rb, x_free)
        class(sf_int_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r, rb
        real(default), intent(inout) :: x_free
        r = 0
        rb = 1
    end subroutine sf_int_generate_free

```



Complete the structure-function kinematics, derived from an input parameter (array)  $r$  between 0 and 1. The interaction momenta are calculated, and we return  $x$  (the momentum fraction), and  $f$  (the Jacobian factor for the map  $r \rightarrow x$ ), if `map` is set.

If the `map` flag is unset,  $r$  and  $x$  values will coincide, and  $f$  will become unity. If it is set, the structure-function implementation chooses a convenient mapping from  $r$  to  $x$  with Jacobian  $f$ .

In the `inverse_kinematics` variant, we exchange the intent of `x` and `r`. The momenta are calculated only if the optional flag `set_momenta` is present and set.

```

(SF base: sf_int: TBP)+≡
  procedure (sf_int_complete_kinematics), deferred :: complete_kinematics
  procedure (sf_int_inverse_kinematics), deferred :: inverse_kinematics

(SF base: interfaces)+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine sf_int_complete_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map)
      import
      class(sf_int_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
      real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
      real(default), intent(out) :: f
      real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r
      real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: rb
      logical, intent(in) :: map
    end subroutine sf_int_complete_kinematics
  end interface

  abstract interface
    subroutine sf_int_inverse_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map, &
      set_momenta)
      import
      class(sf_int_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
      real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
      real(default), intent(out) :: f
      real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r
      real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: rb
      logical, intent(in) :: map
      logical, intent(in), optional :: set_momenta
    end subroutine sf_int_inverse_kinematics
  end interface

```

Single splitting: compute momenta, given  $x$  input parameters. We assume that the incoming momentum is set. The status code is set to `SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS` if the  $x$  array does not correspond to a valid momentum configuration. Otherwise, it is updated to `SF_DONE_KINEMATICS`.

We force the outgoing particle on-shell. The on-shell projection is determined by the `on_shell_mode`. The radiated particle should already be on shell.

```

(SF base: sf_int: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: split_momentum => sf_int_split_momentum

(SF base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine sf_int_split_momentum (sf_int, x, xb1)
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int

```



```

real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
real(default), intent(in) :: xb1
type(vector4_t) :: k
type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: q
type(splitting_data_t) :: sd
real(default) :: E1, E2
logical :: fail
if (sf_int%status >= SF_SEED_KINEMATICS) then
  k = sf_int%get_momentum (1)
  call sd%init (k, &
    sf_int%mi2(1), sf_int%mr2(1), sf_int%mo2(1), &
    collinear = size (x) == 1)
  call sd%set_t_bounds (x(1), xb1)
  select case (size (x))
  case (1)
  case (3)
    if (sf_int%qmax_defined) then
      if (sf_int%qmin_defined) then
        call sd%sample_t (x(2), &
          t0 = - sf_int%qmax(1) ** 2, t1 = - sf_int%qmin(1) ** 2)
      else
        call sd%sample_t (x(2), &
          t0 = - sf_int%qmax(1) ** 2)
      end if
    else
      if (sf_int%qmin_defined) then
        call sd%sample_t (x(2), t1 = - sf_int%qmin(1) ** 2)
      else
        call sd%sample_t (x(2))
      end if
    end if
    call sd%sample_phi (x(3))
  case default
    call msg_bug ("Structure function: impossible number of parameters")
  end select
  q = sd%split_momentum (k)
  call on_shell (q, [sf_int%mr2, sf_int%mo2], &
    sf_int%on_shell_mode)
  call sf_int%set_momenta (q, outgoing=.true.)
  E1 = energy (q(1))
  E2 = energy (q(2))
  fail = E1 < 0 .or. E2 < 0 &
    .or. E1 ** 2 < sf_int%mr2(1) &
    .or. E2 ** 2 < sf_int%mo2(1)
  if (fail) then
    sf_int%status = SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS
  else
    sf_int%status = SF_DONE_KINEMATICS
  end if
end if
end subroutine sf_int_split_momentum

```

Pair splitting: two incoming momenta, two radiated, two outgoing. This is simple because we insist on all momenta being collinear.



```

<SF base: sf_int: TBP>+=
  procedure :: split_momenta => sf_int_split_momenta

<SF base: procedures>+=
  subroutine sf_int_split_momenta (sf_int, x, xb1)
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: xb1
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: k
    type(vector4_t), dimension(4) :: q
    real(default), dimension(4) :: E
    logical :: fail
    if (sf_int%status >= SF_SEED_KINEMATICS) then
      select case (size (x))
      case (2)
      case default
        call msg_bug ("Pair structure function: recoil requested &
          &but not implemented yet")
      end select
      k(1) = sf_int%get_momentum (1)
      k(2) = sf_int%get_momentum (2)
      q(1:2) = xb1 * k
      q(3:4) = x * k
      select case (size (sf_int%mr2))
      case (2)
        call on_shell (q, &
          [sf_int%mr2(1), sf_int%mr2(2), &
          sf_int%mo2(1), sf_int%mo2(2)], &
          sf_int%on_shell_mode)
        call sf_int%set_momenta (q, outgoing=.true.)
        E = energy (q)
        fail = any (E < 0) &
          .or. any (E(1:2) ** 2 < sf_int%mr2) &
          .or. any (E(3:4) ** 2 < sf_int%mo2)
      case default; call msg_bug ("split momenta: incorrect use")
      end select
      if (fail) then
        sf_int%status = SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS
      else
        sf_int%status = SF_DONE_KINEMATICS
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine sf_int_split_momenta

```

Pair spectrum: the reduced version of the previous splitting, without radiated momenta.

```

<SF base: sf_int: TBP>+=
  procedure :: reduce_momenta => sf_int_reduce_momenta

<SF base: procedures>+=
  subroutine sf_int_reduce_momenta (sf_int, x)
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: k
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: q

```



```

real(default), dimension(2) :: E
logical :: fail
if (sf_int%status >= SF_SEED_KINEMATICS) then
  select case (size (x))
  case (2)
  case default
    call msg_bug ("Pair spectrum: recoil requested &
      &but not implemented yet")
  end select
  k(1) = sf_int%get_momentum (1)
  k(2) = sf_int%get_momentum (2)
  q = x * k
  call on_shell (q, &
    [sf_int%mo2(1), sf_int%mo2(2)], &
    sf_int%on_shell_mode)
  call sf_int%set_momenta (q, outgoing=.true.)
  E = energy (q)
  fail = any (E < 0) &
    .or. any (E ** 2 < sf_int%mo2)
  if (fail) then
    sf_int%status = SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS
  else
    sf_int%status = SF_DONE_KINEMATICS
  end if
end if
end subroutine sf_int_reduce_momenta

```

The inverse procedure: we compute the  $x$  array from the momentum configuration. In an overriding TBP, we may also set internal data that depend on this, for convenience.

NOTE: Here and above, the single-particle case is treated in detail, allowing for non-collinearity and non-vanishing masses and nontrivial momentum-transfer bounds. For the pair case, we currently implement only collinear splitting and assume massless particles. This should be improved.

NOTE: We should also improve this in the sense of extracting both  $x$  and  $\bar{x}$ , where for the latter we may consult the beam remnant. The current implementation is not sensitive to small  $\bar{x}$  values.

```

<SF base: sf_int: TBP>+=
  procedure :: recover_x => sf_int_recover_x
  procedure :: base_recover_x => sf_int_recover_x

<SF base: procedures>+=
  subroutine sf_int_recover_x (sf_int, x, x_free)
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: k
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: q
    type(splitting_data_t) :: sd
    if (sf_int%status >= SF_SEED_KINEMATICS) then
      allocate (k (sf_int%interaction_t%get_n_in ()))
      allocate (q (sf_int%interaction_t%get_n_out ()))
      k = sf_int%get_momenta (outgoing=.false.)

```



```

q = sf_int%get_momenta (outgoing=.true.)
select case (size (k))
case (1)
  call sd%init (k(1), &
    sf_int%mi2(1), sf_int%mr2(1), sf_int%mo2(1), &
    collinear = size (x) == 1)
  call sd%recover (k(1), q(2), sf_int%on_shell_mode)
  x(1) = sd%get_x ()
  select case (size (x))
  case (1)
  case (3)
    if (sf_int%qmax_defined) then
      if (sf_int%qmin_defined) then
        call sd%inverse_t (x(2), &
          t0 = - sf_int%qmax(1) ** 2, t1 = - sf_int%qmin(1) ** 2)
      else
        call sd%inverse_t (x(2), &
          t0 = - sf_int%qmax(1) ** 2)
      end if
    else
      if (sf_int%qmin_defined) then
        call sd%inverse_t (x(2), t1 = - sf_int%qmin(1) ** 2)
      else
        call sd%inverse_t (x(2))
      end if
    end if
    call sd%inverse_phi (x(3))
  case default
    call msg_bug ("Structure function: impossible number &
      &of parameters")
  end select
case (2)
  select case (size (x))
  case (2)
  case default
    call msg_bug ("Pair structure function: recoil requested &
      &but not implemented yet")
  end select
  select case (sf_int%on_shell_mode)
  case (KEEP_ENERGY)
    select case (size (q))
    case (4)
      x = energy (q(3:4)) / energy (k)
    case (2)
      x = energy (q) / energy (k)
    end select
  case (KEEP_MOMENTUM)
    select case (size (q))
    case (4)
      x = longitudinal_part (q(3:4)) / longitudinal_part (k)
    case (2)
      x = longitudinal_part (q) / longitudinal_part (k)
    end select
  end select
end select

```



```

        end select
    end if
end subroutine sf_int_recover_x

```

Apply the structure function, i.e., evaluate the interaction. For the calculation, we may use the stored momenta, any further information stored inside the `sf_int` implementation during kinematics setup, and the given energy scale. It may happen that for the given kinematics the value is not defined. This should be indicated by the status code.

```

<SF base: sf_int: TBP>+≡
    procedure (sf_int_apply), deferred :: apply

<SF base: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine sf_int_apply (sf_int, scale)
            import
            class(sf_int_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
            real(default), intent(in) :: scale
        end subroutine sf_int_apply
    end interface

```

#### 15.5.4 Accessing the structure function

Return metadata. Once `interaction_t` is rewritten in OO, some of this will be inherited.

The number of outgoing is equal to the number of incoming particles. The radiated particles are the difference.

```

<SF base: sf_int: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_n_in => sf_int_get_n_in
    procedure :: get_n_rad => sf_int_get_n_rad
    procedure :: get_n_out => sf_int_get_n_out

<SF base: procedures>+≡
    function sf_int_get_n_in (object) result (n_in)
        class(sf_int_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer :: n_in
        n_in = object%interaction_t%get_n_in ()
    end function sf_int_get_n_in

    function sf_int_get_n_rad (object) result (n_rad)
        class(sf_int_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer :: n_rad
        n_rad = object%interaction_t%get_n_out () &
            - object%interaction_t%get_n_in ()
    end function sf_int_get_n_rad

    function sf_int_get_n_out (object) result (n_out)
        class(sf_int_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer :: n_out
        n_out = object%interaction_t%get_n_in ()
    end function sf_int_get_n_out

```



Number of matrix element entries in the interaction:

```

<SF base: sf_int: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_n_states => sf_int_get_n_states

<SF base: procedures>+=
  function sf_int_get_n_states (sf_int) result (n_states)
    class(sf_int_t), intent(in) :: sf_int
    integer :: n_states
    n_states = sf_int%get_n_matrix_elements ()
  end function sf_int_get_n_states

```

Return a specific state as a quantum-number array.

```

<SF base: sf_int: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_state => sf_int_get_state

<SF base: procedures>+=
  function sf_int_get_state (sf_int, i) result (qn)
    class(sf_int_t), intent(in) :: sf_int
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    allocate (qn (sf_int%get_n_tot ()))
    qn = sf_int%get_quantum_numbers (i)
  end function sf_int_get_state

```

Return the matrix-element values for all states. We can assume that the matrix elements are real, so we take the real part.

```

<SF base: sf_int: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_values => sf_int_get_values

<SF base: procedures>+=
  subroutine sf_int_get_values (sf_int, value)
    class(sf_int_t), intent(in) :: sf_int
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: value
    integer :: i
    if (sf_int%status >= SF_EVALUATED) then
      do i = 1, size (value)
        value(i) = real (sf_int%get_matrix_element (i))
      end do
    else
      value = 0
    end if
  end subroutine sf_int_get_values

```

### 15.5.5 Direct calculations

Compute a structure function value (array) directly, given an array of  $x$  values and a scale. If the energy is also given, we initialize the kinematics for that energy, otherwise take it from a previous run.

We assume that the E array has dimension `n_in`, and the x array has `n_par`.

```

<SF base: sf_int: TBP>+=
  procedure :: compute_values => sf_int_compute_values

```



```

<SF base: procedures>+=
subroutine sf_int_compute_values (sf_int, value, x, xb, scale, E)
  class(sf_int_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: value
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: xb
  real(default), intent(in) :: scale
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: E
  real(default), dimension(size (x)) :: xx
  real(default) :: f
  if (present (E)) call sf_int%seed_kinematics (E)
  if (sf_int%status >= SF_SEED_KINEMATICS) then
    call sf_int%complete_kinematics (xx, f, x, xb, map=.false.)
    call sf_int%apply (scale)
    call sf_int%get_values (value)
    value = value * f
  else
    value = 0
  end if
end subroutine sf_int_compute_values

```

Compute just a single value for one of the states, i.e., throw the others away.

```

<SF base: sf_int: TBP>+=
procedure :: compute_value => sf_int_compute_value

<SF base: procedures>+=
subroutine sf_int_compute_value &
  (sf_int, i_state, value, x, xb, scale, E)
  class(sf_int_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
  integer, intent(in) :: i_state
  real(default), intent(out) :: value
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: xb
  real(default), intent(in) :: scale
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: E
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: value_array
  if (sf_int%status >= SF_INITIAL) then
    allocate (value_array (sf_int%get_n_states ()))
    call sf_int%compute_values (value_array, x, xb, scale, E)
    value = value_array(i_state)
  else
    value = 0
  end if
end subroutine sf_int_compute_value

```

### 15.5.6 Structure-function instance

This is a wrapper for `sf_int_t` objects, such that we can build an array with different structure-function types. The structure-function contains an array (a sequence) of `sf_int_t` objects.

The object, it holds the evaluator that connects the preceding part of the structure-function chain to the current interaction.



It also stores the input and output parameter values for the contained structure function. The `r` array has a second dimension, corresponding to the mapping channels in a multi-channel configuration. There is a Jacobian entry `f` for each channel. The corresponding logical array `mapping` tells whether we apply the mapping appropriate for the current structure function in this channel. The `x` parameter values (energy fractions) are common to all channels.

```

<SF base: types>+≡
  type :: sf_instance_t
    class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: int
    type(evaluator_t) :: eval
    real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: r
    real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: rb
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: f
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: m
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: x
  end type sf_instance_t

```

### 15.5.7 Structure-function chain

A chain is an array of structure functions `sf`, initiated by a beam setup. We do not use this directly for evaluation, but create instances with copies of the contained interactions.

`n_par` is the total number of parameters that is necessary for completely determining the structure-function chain. `n_bound` is the number of MC input parameters that are requested from the integrator. The difference of `n_par` and `n_bound` is the number of free parameters, which are generated by a structure-function object in generator mode.

```

<SF base: public>+≡
  public :: sf_chain_t

<SF base: types>+≡
  type, extends (beam_t) :: sf_chain_t
    type(beam_data_t), pointer :: beam_data => null ()
    integer :: n_in = 0
    integer :: n_strfun = 0
    integer :: n_par = 0
    integer :: n_bound = 0
    type(sf_instance_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sf
    logical :: trace_enable = .false.
    integer :: trace_unit = 0
  contains
    <SF base: sf chain: TBP>
  end type sf_chain_t

```

Finalizer.

```

<SF base: sf chain: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => sf_chain_final

<SF base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_chain_final (object)
    class(sf_chain_t), intent(inout) :: object

```



```

integer :: i
call object%final_tracing ()
if (allocated (object%sf)) then
  do i = 1, size (object%sf, 1)
    associate (sf => object%sf(i))
      if (allocated (sf%int)) then
        call sf%int%final ()
      end if
    end associate
  end do
end if
call beam_final (object%beam_t)
end subroutine sf_chain_final

```

Output.

*<SF base: sf chain: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: write => sf_chain_write

```

*<SF base: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine sf_chain_write (object, unit)
  class(sf_chain_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "Incoming particles / structure-function chain:"
  if (associated (object%beam_data)) then
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_in      = ", object%n_in
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_strfun = ", object%n_strfun
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_par    = ", object%n_par
    if (object%n_par /= object%n_bound) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_bound  = ", object%n_bound
    end if
    call object%beam_data%write (u)
    call write_separator (u)
    call beam_write (object%beam_t, u)
    if (allocated (object%sf)) then
      do i = 1, object%n_strfun
        associate (sf => object%sf(i))
          call write_separator (u)
          if (allocated (sf%int)) then
            call sf%int%write (u)
          else
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "SF instance: [undefined]"
          end if
        end associate
      end do
    end if
  else
    write (u, "(3x,A)") "[undefined]"
  end if
end subroutine sf_chain_write

```

Initialize: setup beams. The `beam_data` target must remain valid for the lifetime of the chain, since we just establish a pointer. The structure-function configu-



ration array is used to initialize the individual structure-function entries. The target attribute is needed because the `sf_int` entries establish pointers to the configuration data.

```

<SF base: sf chain: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => sf_chain_init
<SF base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_chain_init (sf_chain, beam_data, sf_config)
    class(sf_chain_t), intent(out) :: sf_chain
    type(beam_data_t), intent(in), target :: beam_data
    type(sf_config_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional, target :: sf_config
    integer :: i
    sf_chain%beam_data => beam_data
    sf_chain%n_in = beam_data%get_n_in ()
    call beam_init (sf_chain%beam_t, beam_data)
    if (present (sf_config)) then
      sf_chain%n_strfun = size (sf_config)
      allocate (sf_chain%sf (sf_chain%n_strfun))
      do i = 1, sf_chain%n_strfun
        call sf_chain%set_strfun (i, sf_config(i)%i, sf_config(i)%data)
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine sf_chain_init

```

Receive the beam momenta from a source to which the beam interaction is linked.

```

<SF base: sf chain: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: receive_beam_momenta => sf_chain_receive_beam_momenta
<SF base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_chain_receive_beam_momenta (sf_chain)
    class(sf_chain_t), intent(inout), target :: sf_chain
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: beam_int
    beam_int => sf_chain%get_beam_int_ptr ()
    call beam_int%receive_momenta ()
  end subroutine sf_chain_receive_beam_momenta

```

Explicitly set the beam momenta.

```

<SF base: sf chain: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_beam_momenta => sf_chain_set_beam_momenta
<SF base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_chain_set_beam_momenta (sf_chain, p)
    class(sf_chain_t), intent(inout) :: sf_chain
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    call beam_set_momenta (sf_chain%beam_t, p)
  end subroutine sf_chain_set_beam_momenta

```

Set a structure-function entry. We use the `data` input to allocate the `int` structure-function instance with appropriate type, then initialize the entry. The entry establishes a pointer to `data`.

The index `i` is the structure-function index in the chain.

```

<SF base: sf chain: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_strfun => sf_chain_set_strfun

```



```

<SF base: procedures>+=
subroutine sf_chain_set_strfun (sf_chain, i, beam_index, data)
  class(sf_chain_t), intent(inout) :: sf_chain
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: beam_index
  class(sf_data_t), intent(in), target :: data
  integer :: n_par, j
  n_par = data%get_n_par ()
  call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_chain%sf(i)%int)
  associate (sf_int => sf_chain%sf(i)%int)
    call sf_int%init (data)
    call sf_int%set_beam_index (beam_index)
    call sf_int%set_par_index &
      ([j, j = sf_chain%n_par + 1, sf_chain%n_par + n_par])
    sf_chain%n_par = sf_chain%n_par + n_par
    if (.not. data%is_generator ()) then
      sf_chain%n_bound = sf_chain%n_bound + n_par
    end if
  end associate
end subroutine sf_chain_set_strfun

```

Return the number of structure-function parameters.

```

<SF base: sf chain: TBP>+=
procedure :: get_n_par => sf_chain_get_n_par
procedure :: get_n_bound => sf_chain_get_n_bound

```

```

<SF base: procedures>+=
function sf_chain_get_n_par (sf_chain) result (n)
  class(sf_chain_t), intent(in) :: sf_chain
  integer :: n
  n = sf_chain%n_par
end function sf_chain_get_n_par

function sf_chain_get_n_bound (sf_chain) result (n)
  class(sf_chain_t), intent(in) :: sf_chain
  integer :: n
  n = sf_chain%n_bound
end function sf_chain_get_n_bound

```

Return a pointer to the beam interaction.

```

<SF base: sf chain: TBP>+=
procedure :: get_beam_int_ptr => sf_chain_get_beam_int_ptr

<SF base: procedures>+=
function sf_chain_get_beam_int_ptr (sf_chain) result (int)
  class(sf_chain_t), intent(in), target :: sf_chain
  type(interaction_t), pointer :: int
  int => beam_get_int_ptr (sf_chain%beam_t)
end function sf_chain_get_beam_int_ptr

```

Enable the trace feature: record structure function data (input parameters,  $x$  values, evaluation result) to an external file.

```

<SF base: sf chain: TBP>+=

```



```

    procedure :: setup_tracing => sf_chain_setup_tracing
    procedure :: final_tracing => sf_chain_final_tracing
  <SF base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_chain_setup_tracing (sf_chain, file)
    class(sf_chain_t), intent(inout) :: sf_chain
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: file
    if (sf_chain%n_strfun > 0) then
      sf_chain%trace_enable = .true.
      sf_chain%trace_unit = free_unit ()
      open (sf_chain%trace_unit, file = char (file), action = "write", &
        status = "replace")
      call sf_chain%write_trace_header ()
    else
      call msg_error ("Beam structure: no structure functions, tracing &
        &disabled")
    end if
  end subroutine sf_chain_setup_tracing

  subroutine sf_chain_final_tracing (sf_chain)
    class(sf_chain_t), intent(inout) :: sf_chain
    if (sf_chain%trace_enable) then
      close (sf_chain%trace_unit)
      sf_chain%trace_enable = .false.
    end if
  end subroutine sf_chain_final_tracing

```

Write the header for the tracing file.

```

  <SF base: sf chain: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_trace_header => sf_chain_write_trace_header

  <SF base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_chain_write_trace_header (sf_chain)
    class(sf_chain_t), intent(in) :: sf_chain
    integer :: u
    if (sf_chain%trace_enable) then
      u = sf_chain%trace_unit
      write (u, "('# ',A)") "WHIZARD output: &
        &structure-function sampling data"
      write (u, "('# ',A,1x,I0)") "Number of sf records:", sf_chain%n_strfun
      write (u, "('# ',A,1x,I0)") "Number of parameters:", sf_chain%n_par
      write (u, "('# ',A)") "Columns: channel, p(n_par), x(n_par), f, Jac * f"
    end if
  end subroutine sf_chain_write_trace_header

```

Write a record which collects the structure function data for the current data point. For the selected channel, we print first the input integration parameters, then the  $x$  values, then the structure-function value summed over all quantum numbers, then the structure function value times the mapping Jacobian.

```

  <SF base: sf chain: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: trace => sf_chain_trace

  <SF base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_chain_trace (sf_chain, c_sel, p, x, f, sf_sum)

```



```

class(sf_chain_t), intent(in) :: sf_chain
integer, intent(in) :: c_sel
real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: p
real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: f
real(default), intent(in) :: sf_sum
real(default) :: sf_sum_pac, f_sf_sum_pac
integer :: u, i
if (sf_chain%trace_enable) then
  u = sf_chain%trace_unit
  write (u, "(1x,I0)", advance="no") c_sel
  write (u, "(2x)", advance="no")
  do i = 1, sf_chain%n_par
    write (u, "(1x," // FMT_17 // ")", advance="no") p(i,c_sel)
  end do
  write (u, "(2x)", advance="no")
  do i = 1, sf_chain%n_par
    write (u, "(1x," // FMT_17 // ")", advance="no") x(i)
  end do
  write (u, "(2x)", advance="no")
  sf_sum_pac = sf_sum
  f_sf_sum_pac = f(c_sel) * sf_sum
  call pacify (sf_sum_pac, 1.E-28_default)
  call pacify (f_sf_sum_pac, 1.E-28_default)
  write (u, "(2(1x," // FMT_17 // "))" sf_sum_pac, f_sf_sum_pac)
end if
end subroutine sf_chain_trace

```

### 15.5.8 Chain instances

A structure-function chain instance contains copies of the interactions in the configuration chain, suitably linked to each other and connected by evaluators.

After initialization, `out_sf` should point, for each beam, to the last structure function that affects this beam. `out_sf_i` should indicate the index of the corresponding outgoing particle within that structure-function interaction.

Analogously, `out_eval` is the last evaluator in the structure-function chain, which contains the complete set of outgoing particles. `out_eval_i` should indicate the index of the outgoing particles, within that evaluator, which will initiate the collision.

When calculating actual kinematics, we fill the `p`, `r`, and `x` arrays and the `f` factor. The `p` array denotes the MC input parameters as they come from the random-number generator. The `r` array results from applying global mappings. The `x` array results from applying structure-function local mappings. The `x` values can be interpreted directly as momentum fractions (or angle fractions, where recoil is involved). The `f` factor is the Jacobian that results from applying all mappings.

The `mapping` entry may store a global mapping that is applied to a combination of `x` values and structure functions, as opposed to mappings that affect only a single structure function. It is applied before the latter mappings, in the transformation from the `p` array to the `r` array. For parameters affected by this



mapping, we should ensure that they are not involved in a local mapping.

```

<SF base: public>+≡
    public :: sf_chain_instance_t

<SF base: types>+≡
    type, extends (beam_t) :: sf_chain_instance_t
        type(sf_chain_t), pointer :: config => null ()
        integer :: status = SF_UNDEFINED
        type(sf_instance_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sf
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: out_sf
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: out_sf_i
        integer :: out_eval = 0
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: out_eval_i
        integer :: selected_channel = 0
        real(default), dimension(:, :), allocatable :: p, pb
        real(default), dimension(:, :), allocatable :: r, rb
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: f
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: x
        logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: bound
        real(default) :: x_free = 1
        type(sf_channel_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: channel
    contains
        <SF base: sf chain instance: TBP>
    end type sf_chain_instance_t

```

Finalizer.

```

<SF base: sf chain instance: TBP>≡
    procedure :: final => sf_chain_instance_final

<SF base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sf_chain_instance_final (object)
        class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(inout) :: object
        integer :: i
        if (allocated (object%sf)) then
            do i = 1, size (object%sf, 1)
                associate (sf => object%sf(i))
                    if (allocated (sf%int)) then
                        call sf%eval%final ()
                        call sf%int%final ()
                    end if
                end associate
            end do
        end if
        call beam_final (object%beam_t)
    end subroutine sf_chain_instance_final

```

Output.

Note: nagfor 5.3.1 appears to be slightly confused with the allocation status. We check both for allocation and nonzero size.

```

<SF base: sf chain instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => sf_chain_instance_write

```



```

<SF base: procedures>+=
subroutine sf_chain_instance_write (object, unit)
  class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u, i, c
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "Structure-function chain instance:"
  call write_sf_status (object%status, u)
  if (allocated (object%out_sf)) then
    write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "outgoing (interactions) ="
    do i = 1, size (object%out_sf)
      write (u, "(1x,I0,':',I0)", advance="no") &
        object%out_sf(i), object%out_sf_i(i)
    end do
    write (u, *)
  end if
  if (object%out_eval /= 0) then
    write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "outgoing (evaluators) ="
    do i = 1, size (object%out_sf)
      write (u, "(1x,I0,':',I0)", advance="no") &
        object%out_eval, object%out_eval_i(i)
    end do
    write (u, *)
  end if
  if (allocated (object%sf)) then
    if (size (object%sf) /= 0) then
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "Structure-function parameters:"
      do c = 1, size (object%f)
        write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A)", advance="no") "Channel #", c, ":"
        if (c == object%selected_channel) then
          write (u, "(1x,A)") "[selected]"
        else
          write (u, *)
        end if
        write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x,F9.7))") "p =", object%p(:,c)
        write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x,F9.7))") "r =", object%r(:,c)
        write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x,ES13.7))") "f =", object%f(c)
        write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "m ="
        call object%channel(c)%write (u)
      end do
      write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x,F9.7))") "x =", object%x
      if (.not. all (object%bound)) then
        write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x,L1))") "bound =", object%bound
      end if
    end if
  end if
  call write_separator (u)
  call beam_write (object%beam_t, u)
  if (allocated (object%sf)) then
    do i = 1, size (object%sf)
      associate (sf => object%sf(i))
        call write_separator (u)
        if (allocated (sf%int)) then
          if (allocated (sf%r)) then

```



```

        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Structure-function parameters:"
        do c = 1, size (sf%f)
            write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A)", advance="no") "Channel #", c, ":"
            if (c == object%selected_channel) then
                write (u, "(1x,A)") "[selected]"
            else
                write (u, *)
            end if
            write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x,F9.7))") "r =", sf%r(:,c)
            write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x,ES13.7))") "f =", sf%f(c)
            write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x,L1,7x))") "m =", sf%m(c)
        end do
        write (u, "(3x,A,9(1x,F9.7))") "x =", sf%x
    end if
    call sf%int%write (u)
    if (.not. sf%eval%is_empty ()) then
        call sf%eval%write (u)
    end if
end if
end if
end associate
end do
end if
end subroutine sf_chain_instance_write

```

Initialize. This creates a copy of the interactions in the configuration chain, assumed to be properly initialized. In the copy, we allocate the `p` etc. arrays.

The brute-force assignment of the `sf` component would be straightforward, but at least gfortran 4.6.3 would like a more fine-grained copy. In any case, the copy is deep as far as allocatables are concerned, but for the contained `interaction_t` objects the copy is shallow, as long as we do not bind defined assignment to the type. Therefore, we have to re-assign the `interaction_t` components explicitly, this time calling the proper defined assignment. Furthermore, we allocate the parameter arrays for each structure function.

*(SF base: sf chain instance: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: init => sf_chain_instance_init

```

*(SF base: procedures)+≡*

```

    subroutine sf_chain_instance_init (chain, config, n_channel)
        class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(out), target :: chain
        type(sf_chain_t), intent(in), target :: config
        integer, intent(in) :: n_channel
        integer :: i, j
        integer :: n_par_tot, n_par, n_strfun
        chain%config => config
        n_strfun = config%n_strfun
        chain%beam_t = config%beam_t
        allocate (chain%out_sf (config%n_in), chain%out_sf_i (config%n_in))
        allocate (chain%out_eval_i (config%n_in))
        chain%out_sf = 0
        chain%out_sf_i = [(i, i = 1, config%n_in)]
        chain%out_eval_i = chain%out_sf_i
        n_par_tot = 0
        if (n_strfun /= 0) then

```



```

allocate (chain%sf (n_strfun))
do i = 1, n_strfun
  associate (sf => chain%sf(i))
    allocate (sf%int, source=config%sf(i)%int)
    sf%int%interaction_t = config%sf(i)%int%interaction_t
    n_par = size (sf%int%par_index)
    allocate (sf%r (n_par, n_channel)); sf%r = 0
    allocate (sf%rb(n_par, n_channel)); sf%rb= 0
    allocate (sf%f (n_channel)); sf%f = 0
    allocate (sf%m (n_channel)); sf%m = .false.
    allocate (sf%x (n_par)); sf%x = 0
    n_par_tot = n_par_tot + n_par
  end associate
end do
allocate (chain%p (n_par_tot, n_channel)); chain%p = 0
allocate (chain%pb(n_par_tot, n_channel)); chain%pb= 0
allocate (chain%r (n_par_tot, n_channel)); chain%r = 0
allocate (chain%rb(n_par_tot, n_channel)); chain%rb= 0
allocate (chain%f (n_channel)); chain%f = 0
allocate (chain%x (n_par_tot)); chain%x = 0
call allocate_sf_channels &
      (chain%channel, n_channel=n_channel, n_strfun=n_strfun)
end if
allocate (chain%bound (n_par_tot), source = .true.)
do i = 1, n_strfun
  associate (sf => chain%sf(i))
    if (sf%int%is_generator ()) then
      do j = 1, size (sf%int%par_index)
        chain%bound(sf%int%par_index(j)) = .false.
      end do
    end if
  end associate
end do
chain%status = SF_INITIAL
end subroutine sf_chain_instance_init

```

Manually select a channel.

```

<SF base: sf chain instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: select_channel => sf_chain_instance_select_channel

<SF base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_chain_instance_select_channel (chain, channel)
    class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(inout) :: chain
    integer, intent(in), optional :: channel
    if (present (channel)) then
      chain%selected_channel = channel
    else
      chain%selected_channel = 0
    end if
  end subroutine sf_chain_instance_select_channel

```

Copy a channel-mapping object to the structure-function chain instance. We assume that assignment is sufficient, i.e., any non-static components of the `channel` object are allocatable und thus recursively copied.



After the copy, we extract the single-entry mappings and activate them for the individual structure functions. If there is a multi-entry mapping, we obtain the corresponding MC parameter indices and set them in the copy of the channel object.

```

(SF base: sf chain instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: set_channel => sf_chain_instance_set_channel

(SF base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine sf_chain_instance_set_channel (chain, c, channel)
    class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(inout) :: chain
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    type(sf_channel_t), intent(in) :: channel
    integer :: i, j, k
    if (chain%status >= SF_INITIAL) then
      chain%channel(c) = channel
      j = 0
      do i = 1, chain%config%n_strfun
        associate (sf => chain%sf(i))
          sf%m(c) = channel%is_single_mapping (i)
          if (channel%is_multi_mapping (i)) then
            do k = 1, size (sf%int%beam_index)
              j = j + 1
              call chain%channel(c)%set_par_index (j, sf%int%par_index(k))
            end do
          end if
        end associate
      end do
      chain%status = SF_INITIAL
    end if
  end subroutine sf_chain_instance_set_channel

```

Link the interactions in the chain. First, link the beam instance to its template in the configuration chain, which should have the appropriate momenta fixed.

Then, we follow the chain via the arrays `out_sf` and `out_sf_i`. The arrays are (up to) two-dimensional, the entries correspond to the beam particle(s). For each beam, the entry `out_sf` points to the last interaction that affected this beam, and `out_sf_i` is the out-particle index within that interaction. For the initial beam, `out_sf` is zero by definition.

For each entry in the chain, we scan the affected beams (one or two). We look for `out_sf` and link the out-particle there to the corresponding in-particle in the current interaction. Then, we update the entry in `out_sf` and `out_sf_i` to point to the current interaction.

```

(SF base: sf chain instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: link_interactions => sf_chain_instance_link_interactions

(SF base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine sf_chain_instance_link_interactions (chain)
    class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: chain
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: int
    integer :: i, j, b
    if (chain%status >= SF_INITIAL) then
      do b = 1, chain%config%n_in
        int => beam_get_int_ptr (chain%beam_t)

```



```

        call interaction_set_source_link (int, b, &
            chain%config%beam_t, b)
    end do
    if (allocated (chain%sf)) then
        do i = 1, size (chain%sf)
            associate (sf_int => chain%sf(i)%int)
                do j = 1, size (sf_int%beam_index)
                    b = sf_int%beam_index(j)
                    call link (sf_int%interaction_t, b, sf_int%incoming(j))
                    chain%out_sf(b) = i
                    chain%out_sf_i(b) = sf_int%outgoing(j)
                end do
            end associate
        end do
    end if
    chain%status = SF_DONE_LINKS
end if
contains
subroutine link (int, b, in_index)
    type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
    integer, intent(in) :: b, in_index
    integer :: i
    i = chain%out_sf(b)
    select case (i)
        case (0)
            call interaction_set_source_link (int, in_index, &
                chain%beam_t, chain%out_sf_i(b))
        case default
            call int%set_source_link (in_index, &
                chain%sf(i)%int, chain%out_sf_i(b))
    end select
end subroutine link
end subroutine sf_chain_instance_link_interactions

```

Exchange the quantum-number masks between the interactions in the chain, so we can combine redundant entries and detect any obvious mismatch.

We proceed first in the forward direction and then backwards again.

After this is finished, we finalize initialization by calling the `setup_constants` method, which prepares constant data that depend on the matrix element structure.

```

<SF base: sf chain instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: exchange_mask => sf_chain_exchange_mask

<SF base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sf_chain_exchange_mask (chain)
        class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: chain
        type(interaction_t), pointer :: int
        type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: mask
        integer :: i
        if (chain%status >= SF_DONE_LINKS) then
            if (allocated (chain%sf)) then
                int => beam_get_int_ptr (chain%beam_t)
                allocate (mask (int%get_n_out ()))
                mask = int%get_mask ()
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine sf_chain_exchange_mask

```



```

    if (size (chain%sf) /= 0) then
      do i = 1, size (chain%sf) - 1
        call interaction_exchange_mask (chain%sf(i)%int%interaction_t)
      end do
      do i = size (chain%sf), 1, -1
        call interaction_exchange_mask (chain%sf(i)%int%interaction_t)
      end do
      if (any (mask .neqv. int%get_mask ())) then
        chain%status = SF_FAILED_MASK
        return
      end if
      do i = 1, size (chain%sf)
        call chain%sf(i)%int%setup_constants ()
      end do
    end if
  end if
  chain%status = SF_DONE_MASK
end if
end subroutine sf_chain_exchange_mask

```

Initialize the evaluators that connect the interactions in the chain.

*(SF base: sf chain instance: TBP)+≡*

```

  procedure :: init_evaluators => sf_chain_instance_init_evaluators

```

*(SF base: procedures)+≡*

```

  subroutine sf_chain_instance_init_evaluators (chain)
    class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: chain
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: int
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t) :: mask
    integer :: i
    if (chain%status >= SF_DONE_MASK) then
      if (allocated (chain%sf)) then
        if (size (chain%sf) /= 0) then
          mask = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., .true.)
          int => beam_get_int_ptr (chain%beam_t)
          do i = 1, size (chain%sf)
            associate (sf => chain%sf(i))
              call sf%eval%init_product &
                (int, sf%int%interaction_t, mask)
              if (sf%eval%is_empty ()) then
                chain%status = SF_FAILED_CONNECTIONS
                return
              end if
              int => sf%eval%interaction_t
            end associate
          end do
          call find_outgoing_particles ()
        end if
      end if
      chain%status = SF_DONE_CONNECTIONS
    end if
  contains
  (SF base: init evaluators: find outgoing particles)
  end subroutine sf_chain_instance_init_evaluators

```



This is an internal subroutine of the previous one: After evaluators are set, trace the outgoing particles to the last evaluator. We only need the first channel, all channels are equivalent for this purpose.

For each beam, the outgoing particle is located by `out_sf` (the structure-function object where it originates) and `out_sf_i` (the index within that object). This particle is referenced by the corresponding evaluator, which in turn is referenced by the next evaluator, until we are at the end of the chain. We can trace back references by `interaction_find_link`. Knowing that `out_eval` is the index of the last evaluator, we thus determine `out_eval_i`, the index of the outgoing particle within that evaluator.

*(SF base: init evaluators: find outgoing particles)≡*

```
subroutine find_outgoing_particles ()
  type(interaction_t), pointer :: int, int_next
  integer :: i, j, out_sf, out_i
  chain%out_eval = size (chain%sf)
  do j = 1, size (chain%out_eval_i)
    out_sf = chain%out_sf(j)
    out_i = chain%out_sf_i(j)
    if (out_sf == 0) then
      int => beam_get_int_ptr (chain%beam_t)
      out_sf = 1
    else
      int => chain%sf(out_sf)%int%interaction_t
    end if
    do i = out_sf, chain%out_eval
      int_next => chain%sf(i)%eval%interaction_t
      out_i = interaction_find_link (int_next, int, out_i)
      int => int_next
    end do
    chain%out_eval_i(j) = out_i
  end do
end subroutine find_outgoing_particles
```

Compute the kinematics in the chain instance. We can assume that the seed momenta are set in the configuration beams. Scanning the chain, we first transfer the incoming momenta. Then, the use up the MC input parameter array `p` to compute the radiated and outgoing momenta.

In the multi-channel case, `c_sel` is the channel which we use for computing the kinematics and the `x` values. In the other channels, we invert the kinematics in order to recover the corresponding rows in the `r` array, and the Jacobian `f`.

We first apply any global mapping to transform the input `p` into the array `r`. This is then given to the structure functions which compute the final array `x` and Jacobian factors `f`, which we multiply to obtain the overall Jacobian.

*(SF base: sf chain instance: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: compute_kinematics => sf_chain_instance_compute_kinematics
```

*(SF base: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine sf_chain_instance_compute_kinematics (chain, c_sel, p_in)
  class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: chain
  integer, intent(in) :: c_sel
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p_in
  type(interaction_t), pointer :: int
```



```

real(default) :: f_mapping
logical, dimension(size (chain%bound)) :: bound
integer :: i, j, c
if (chain%status >= SF_DONE_CONNECTIONS) then
  call chain%select_channel (c_sel)
  int => beam_get_int_ptr (chain%beam_t)
  call int%receive_momenta ()
  if (allocated (chain%sf)) then
    if (size (chain%sf) /= 0) then
      forall (i = 1:size (chain%sf)) chain%sf(i)%int%status = SF_INITIAL
      !!! Bug in nagfor 5.3.1(907), fixed in 5.3.1(982)
      ! chain%p (:,c_sel) = unpack (p_in, chain%bound, 0._default)
      !!! Workaround:
      bound = chain%bound
      chain%p (:,c_sel) = unpack (p_in, bound, 0._default)
      chain%pb(:,c_sel) = 1 - chain%p(:,c_sel)
      chain%f = 1
      chain%x_free = 1
      do i = 1, size (chain%sf)
        associate (sf => chain%sf(i))
          call sf%int%generate_free (sf%r(:,c_sel), sf%rb(:,c_sel), &
            chain%x_free)
          do j = 1, size (sf%x)
            if (.not. chain%bound(sf%int%par_index(j))) then
              chain%p (sf%int%par_index(j),c_sel) = sf%r (j,c_sel)
              chain%pb(sf%int%par_index(j),c_sel) = sf%rb(j,c_sel)
            end if
          end do
        end associate
      end do
    end if
    if (allocated (chain%channel(c_sel)%multi_mapping)) then
      call chain%channel(c_sel)%multi_mapping%compute &
        (chain%r(:,c_sel), chain%rb(:,c_sel), &
          f_mapping, &
          chain%p(:,c_sel), chain%pb(:,c_sel), &
          chain%x_free)
      chain%f(c_sel) = f_mapping
    else
      chain%r (:,c_sel) = chain%p (:,c_sel)
      chain%rb(:,c_sel) = chain%pb(:,c_sel)
      chain%f(c_sel) = 1
    end if
  end if
  do i = 1, size (chain%sf)
    associate (sf => chain%sf(i))
      call sf%int%seed_kinematics ()
      do j = 1, size (sf%x)
        sf%r (j,c_sel) = chain%r (sf%int%par_index(j),c_sel)
        sf%rb(j,c_sel) = chain%rb(sf%int%par_index(j),c_sel)
      end do
      call sf%int%complete_kinematics &
        (sf%x, sf%f(c_sel), sf%r(:,c_sel), sf%rb(:,c_sel), &
          sf%m(c_sel))
      do j = 1, size (sf%x)
        chain%x(sf%int%par_index(j)) = sf%x(j)
      end do
    end associate
  end do
end if

```



```

end do
if (sf%int%status <= SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS) then
  chain%status = SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS
  return
end if
do c = 1, size (sf%f)
  if (c /= c_sel) then
    call sf%int%inverse_kinematics &
      (sf%x, sf%f(c), sf%r(:,c), sf%rb(:,c), sf%m(c))
    do j = 1, size (sf%x)
      chain%r (sf%int%par_index(j),c) = sf%r (j,c)
      chain%rb(sf%int%par_index(j),c) = sf%rb(j,c)
    end do
  end if
  chain%f(c) = chain%f(c) * sf%f(c)
end do
if (.not. sf%eval%is_empty ()) then
  call sf%eval%receive_momenta ()
end if
end associate
end do
do c = 1, size (chain%f)
  if (c /= c_sel) then
    if (allocated (chain%channel(c)%multi_mapping)) then
      call chain%channel(c)%multi_mapping%inverse &
        (chain%r(:,c), chain%rb(:,c), &
          f_mapping, &
          chain%p(:,c), chain%pb(:,c), &
          chain%x_free)
      chain%f(c) = chain%f(c) * f_mapping
    else
      chain%p (:,c) = chain%r (:,c)
      chain%pb(:,c) = chain%rb(:,c)
    end if
  end if
end do
end if
chain%status = SF_DONE_KINEMATICS
end if
end subroutine sf_chain_instance_compute_kinematics

```

This is a variant of the previous procedure. We know the  $x$  parameters and reconstruct the momenta and the MC input parameters  $p$ . We do not need to select a channel.

Note: this is probably redundant, since the method we actually want starts from the momenta, recovers all  $x$  parameters, and then inverts mappings. See below `recover_kinematics`.

*(SF base: sf chain instance: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: inverse_kinematics => sf_chain_instance_inverse_kinematics
```

*(SF base: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine sf_chain_instance_inverse_kinematics (chain, x)
  class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: chain

```



```

real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
type(interaction_t), pointer :: int
real(default) :: f_mapping
integer :: i, j, c
if (chain%status >= SF_DONE_CONNECTIONS) then
  call chain%select_channel ()
  int => beam_get_int_ptr (chain%beam_t)
  call int%receive_momenta ()
  if (allocated (chain%sf)) then
    chain%f = 1
    if (size (chain%sf) /= 0) then
      forall (i = 1:size (chain%sf)) chain%sf(i)%int%status = SF_INITIAL
      chain%x = x
      do i = 1, size (chain%sf)
        associate (sf => chain%sf(i))
          call sf%int%seed_kinematics ()
          do j = 1, size (sf%x)
            sf%x(j) = chain%x(sf%int%par_index(j))
          end do
          do c = 1, size (sf%f)
            call sf%int%inverse_kinematics &
              (sf%x, sf%f(c), sf%r(:,c), sf%rb(:,c), sf%m(c), c==1)
            chain%f(c) = chain%f(c) * sf%f(c)
            do j = 1, size (sf%x)
              chain%r (sf%int%par_index(j),c) = sf%r (j,c)
              chain%rb(sf%int%par_index(j),c) = sf%rb(j,c)
            end do
          end do
          if (.not. sf%eval%is_empty ()) then
            call sf%eval%receive_momenta ()
          end if
        end associate
      end do
      do c = 1, size (chain%f)
        if (allocated (chain%channel(c)%multi_mapping)) then
          call chain%channel(c)%multi_mapping%inverse &
            (chain%r(:,c), chain%rb(:,c), &
              f_mapping, &
              chain%p(:,c), chain%pb(:,c), &
              chain%x_free)
          chain%f(c) = chain%f(c) * f_mapping
        else
          chain%p(:,c) = chain%r(:,c)
          chain%pb(:,c) = chain%rb(:,c)
        end if
      end do
    end if
    chain%status = SF_DONE_KINEMATICS
  end if
end if
end subroutine sf_chain_instance_inverse_kinematics

```

Recover the kinematics: assuming that the last evaluator has been filled with a valid set of momenta, we travel the momentum links backwards and fill the



preceding evaluators and, as a side effect, interactions. We stop at the beam interaction.

After all momenta are set, apply the `inverse_kinematics` procedure above, suitably modified, to recover the  $x$  and  $p$  parameters and the Jacobian factors.

The `c_sel` (channel) argument is just used to mark a selected channel for the records, otherwise the recovery procedure is independent of this.

```

(SF base: sf chain instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: recover_kinematics => sf_chain_instance_recover_kinematics

(SF base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine sf_chain_instance_recover_kinematics (chain, c_sel)
    class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: chain
    integer, intent(in) :: c_sel
    real(default) :: f_mapping
    integer :: i, j, c
    if (chain%status >= SF_DONE_CONNECTIONS) then
      call chain%select_channel (c_sel)
      if (allocated (chain%sf)) then
        do i = size (chain%sf), 1, -1
          associate (sf => chain%sf(i))
            if (.not. sf%eval%is_empty ()) then
              call interaction_send_momenta (sf%eval%interaction_t)
            end if
          end associate
        end do
        chain%f = 1
        if (size (chain%sf) /= 0) then
          forall (i = 1:size (chain%sf)) chain%sf(i)%int%status = SF_INITIAL
          chain%x_free = 1
          do i = 1, size (chain%sf)
            associate (sf => chain%sf(i))
              call sf%int%seed_kinematics ()
              call sf%int%recover_x (sf%x, chain%x_free)
              do j = 1, size (sf%x)
                chain%x(sf%int%par_index(j)) = sf%x(j)
              end do
              do c = 1, size (sf%f)
                call sf%int%inverse_kinematics &
                  (sf%x, sf%f(c), sf%r(:,c), sf%rb(:,c), sf%m(c), c==1)
                chain%f(c) = chain%f(c) * sf%f(c)
                do j = 1, size (sf%x)
                  chain%r (sf%int%par_index(j),c) = sf%r (j,c)
                  chain%rb(sf%int%par_index(j),c) = sf%rb(j,c)
                end do
              end do
            end associate
          end do
          do c = 1, size (chain%f)
            if (allocated (chain%channel(c)%multi_mapping)) then
              call chain%channel(c)%multi_mapping%inverse &
                (chain%r(:,c), chain%rb(:,c), &
                  f_mapping, &
                  chain%p(:,c), chain%pb(:,c), &
                  chain%x_free)
            end if
          end do
        end if
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine

```



```

        chain%f(c) = chain%f(c) * f_mapping
    else
        chain%p(:,c) = chain%r(:,c)
        chain%pb(:,c) = chain%rb(:,c)
    end if
end do
end if
end if
chain%status = SF_DONE_KINEMATICS
end if
end subroutine sf_chain_instance_recover_kinematics

```

Return the initial beam momenta to their source, thus completing kinematics recovery. Obviously, this works as a side effect.

```

<SF base: sf chain instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: return_beam_momenta => sf_chain_instance_return_beam_momenta

<SF base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sf_chain_instance_return_beam_momenta (chain)
        class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(in), target :: chain
        type(interaction_t), pointer :: int
        if (chain%status >= SF_DONE_KINEMATICS) then
            int => beam_get_int_ptr (chain%beam_t)
            call interaction_send_momenta (int)
        end if
    end subroutine sf_chain_instance_return_beam_momenta

```

Evaluate all interactions in the chain and the product evaluators. We provide a `scale` argument that is given to all structure functions in the chain.

```

<SF base: sf chain instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: evaluate => sf_chain_instance_evaluate

<SF base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sf_chain_instance_evaluate (chain, scale)
        class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: chain
        real(default), intent(in) :: scale
        type(interaction_t), pointer :: out_int
        real(default) :: sf_sum
        integer :: i
        if (chain%status >= SF_DONE_KINEMATICS) then
            if (allocated (chain%sf)) then
                if (size (chain%sf) /= 0) then
                    do i = 1, size (chain%sf)
                        associate (sf => chain%sf(i))
                            call sf%int%apply (scale)
                            if (sf%int%status <= SF_FAILED_EVALUATION) then
                                chain%status = SF_FAILED_EVALUATION
                                return
                            end if
                            if (.not. sf%eval%is_empty ()) then
                                call sf%eval%evaluate ()
                            end if
                        end associate
                    end do
                end if
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine sf_chain_instance_evaluate

```



```

        out_int => chain%get_out_int_ptr ()
        sf_sum = real (out_int%sum ())
        call chain%config%trace &
            (chain%selected_channel, chain%p, chain%x, chain%f, sf_sum)
    end if
end if
chain%status = SF_EVALUATED
end if
end subroutine sf_chain_instance_evaluate

```

### 15.5.9 Access to the chain instance

Transfer the outgoing momenta to the array `p`. We assume that array sizes match.

```

<SF base: sf chain instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_out_momenta => sf_chain_instance_get_out_momenta

<SF base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sf_chain_instance_get_out_momenta (chain, p)
        class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(in), target :: chain
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(out) :: p
        type(interaction_t), pointer :: int
        integer :: i, j
        if (chain%status >= SF_DONE_KINEMATICS) then
            do j = 1, size (chain%out_sf)
                i = chain%out_sf(j)
                select case (i)
                    case (0)
                        int => beam_get_int_ptr (chain%beam_t)
                    case default
                        int => chain%sf(i)%int%interaction_t
                end select
                p(j) = int%get_momentum (chain%out_sf_i(j))
            end do
        end if
    end subroutine sf_chain_instance_get_out_momenta

```

Return a pointer to the last evaluator in the chain (to the interaction).

```

<SF base: sf chain instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_out_int_ptr => sf_chain_instance_get_out_int_ptr

<SF base: procedures>+≡
    function sf_chain_instance_get_out_int_ptr (chain) result (int)
        class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(in), target :: chain
        type(interaction_t), pointer :: int
        if (chain%out_eval == 0) then
            int => beam_get_int_ptr (chain%beam_t)
        else
            int => chain%sf(chain%out_eval)%eval%interaction_t
        end if
    end function sf_chain_instance_get_out_int_ptr

```



Return the index of the j-th outgoing particle, within the last evaluator.

```

<SF base: sf chain instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_out_i => sf_chain_instance_get_out_i

<SF base: procedures>+≡
  function sf_chain_instance_get_out_i (chain, j) result (i)
    class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(in) :: chain
    integer, intent(in) :: j
    integer :: i
    i = chain%out_eval_i(j)
  end function sf_chain_instance_get_out_i

```

Return the mask for the outgoing particle(s), within the last evaluator.

```

<SF base: sf chain instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_out_mask => sf_chain_instance_get_out_mask

<SF base: procedures>+≡
  function sf_chain_instance_get_out_mask (chain) result (mask)
    class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(in), target :: chain
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: mask
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: int
    allocate (mask (chain%config%n_in))
    int => chain%get_out_int_ptr ()
    mask = int%get_mask (chain%out_eval_i)
  end function sf_chain_instance_get_out_mask

```

Return the array of MC input parameters that corresponds to channel c. This is the p array, the parameters before all mappings.

The p array may be deallocated. This should correspond to a zero-size r argument, so nothing to do then.

```

<SF base: sf chain instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_mcpair => sf_chain_instance_get_mcpair

<SF base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_chain_instance_get_mcpair (chain, c, r)
    class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(in) :: chain
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r
    if (allocated (chain%p)) r = pack (chain%p(:,c), chain%bound)
  end subroutine sf_chain_instance_get_mcpair

```

Return the Jacobian factor that corresponds to channel c.

```

<SF base: sf chain instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_f => sf_chain_instance_get_f

<SF base: procedures>+≡
  function sf_chain_instance_get_f (chain, c) result (f)
    class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(in) :: chain
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    real(default) :: f
    if (allocated (chain%f)) then
      f = chain%f(c)
    else
      f = 1
    end if
  end function sf_chain_instance_get_f

```



```

        end if
    end function sf_chain_instance_get_f

```

Return the evaluation status.

```

⟨SF base: sf chain instance: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: get_status => sf_chain_instance_get_status

⟨SF base: procedures⟩+≡
    function sf_chain_instance_get_status (chain) result (status)
        class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(in) :: chain
        integer :: status
        status = chain%status
    end function sf_chain_instance_get_status

⟨SF base: sf chain instance: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: get_matrix_elements => sf_chain_instance_get_matrix_elements

⟨SF base: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine sf_chain_instance_get_matrix_elements (chain, i, ff)
        class(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(in) :: chain
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        real(default), intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: ff

        associate (sf => chain%sf(i))
            ff = real (sf%int%get_matrix_element ())
        end associate
    end subroutine sf_chain_instance_get_matrix_elements

```

### 15.5.10 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

⟨sf_base.ut.f90⟩≡
    ⟨File header⟩

    module sf_base_ut
        use unit_tests
        use sf_base_uti

    ⟨Standard module head⟩

    ⟨SF base: public test auxiliary⟩

    ⟨SF base: public test⟩

    contains

    ⟨SF base: test driver⟩

    end module sf_base_ut

```



```

⟨sf_base_uti.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

  module sf_base_uti

    ⟨Use kinds⟩
    ⟨Use strings⟩
    use io_units
    use format_defs, only: FMT_19
    use format_utils, only: write_separator
    use diagnostics
    use lorentz
    use pdg_arrays
    use flavors
    use colors
    use helicities
    use quantum_numbers
    use state_matrices, only: FM_IGNORE_HELICITY
    use interactions
    use particles
    use model_data
    use beams
    use sf_aux
    use sf_mappings

    use sf_base

    ⟨Standard module head⟩

    ⟨SF base: test declarations⟩

    ⟨SF base: public test auxiliary⟩

    ⟨SF base: test types⟩

    contains

    ⟨SF base: tests⟩

    ⟨SF base: test auxiliary⟩

    end module sf_base_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
⟨SF base: public test⟩≡
  public :: sf_base_test
⟨SF base: test driver⟩≡
  subroutine sf_base_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    ⟨SF base: execute tests⟩
  end subroutine sf_base_test

```



### 15.5.11 Test implementation: structure function

This is a template for the actual structure-function implementation which will be defined in separate modules.

#### Configuration data

The test structure function uses the `Test` model. It describes a scalar within an arbitrary initial particle, which is given in the initialization. The radiated particle is also a scalar, the same one, but we set its mass artificially to zero.

```
<SF base: public test auxiliary>≡
  public :: sf_test_data_t

<SF base: test types>≡
  type, extends (sf_data_t) :: sf_test_data_t
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
    integer :: mode = 0
    type(flavor_t) :: flv_in
    type(flavor_t) :: flv_out
    type(flavor_t) :: flv_rad
    real(default) :: m = 0
    logical :: collinear = .true.
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: qbounds
  contains
    <SF base: sf test data: TBP>
  end type sf_test_data_t
```

Output.

```
<SF base: sf test data: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => sf_test_data_write

<SF base: test auxiliary>≡
  subroutine sf_test_data_write (data, unit, verbose)
    class(sf_test_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "SF test data:"
    write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "model      = ", char (data%model%get_name ())
    write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "incoming  = "
    call data%flv_in%write (u); write (u, *)
    write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "outgoing  = "
    call data%flv_out%write (u); write (u, *)
    write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "radiated  = "
    call data%flv_rad%write (u); write (u, *)
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "mass      = ", data%m
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "collinear = ", data%collinear
    if (.not. data%collinear .and. allocated (data%qbounds)) then
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "qmin      = ", data%qbounds(1)
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "qmax      = ", data%qbounds(2)
    end if
  end subroutine sf_test_data_write
```



Initialization.

```

<SF base: sf test data: TBP>+=
  procedure :: init => sf_test_data_init

<SF base: test auxiliary>+=
  subroutine sf_test_data_init (data, model, pdg_in, collinear, qbounds, mode)
    class(sf_test_data_t), intent(out) :: data
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: pdg_in
    logical, intent(in), optional :: collinear
    real(default), dimension(2), intent(in), optional :: qbounds
    integer, intent(in), optional :: mode
    data%model => model
    if (present (mode)) data%mode = mode
    if (pdg_array_get (pdg_in, 1) /= 25) then
      call msg_fatal ("Test spectrum function: input flavor must be 's'")
    end if
    call data%flv_in%init (25, model)
    data%m = data%flv_in%get_mass ()
    if (present (collinear)) data%collinear = collinear
    call data%flv_out%init (25, model)
    call data%flv_rad%init (25, model)
    if (present (qbounds)) then
      allocate (data%qbounds (2))
      data%qbounds = qbounds
    end if
  end subroutine sf_test_data_init

```

Return the number of parameters: 1 if only consider collinear splitting, 3 otherwise.

```

<SF base: sf test data: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_n_par => sf_test_data_get_n_par

<SF base: test auxiliary>+=
  function sf_test_data_get_n_par (data) result (n)
    class(sf_test_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer :: n
    if (data%collinear) then
      n = 1
    else
      n = 3
    end if
  end function sf_test_data_get_n_par

```

Return the outgoing particle PDG code: 25

```

<SF base: sf test data: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_pdg_out => sf_test_data_get_pdg_out

<SF base: test auxiliary>+=
  subroutine sf_test_data_get_pdg_out (data, pdg_out)
    class(sf_test_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: pdg_out
    pdg_out(1) = 25
  end subroutine sf_test_data_get_pdg_out

```



Allocate the matching interaction.

```
<SF base: sf test data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: allocate_sf_int => sf_test_data_allocate_sf_int

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine sf_test_data_allocate_sf_int (data, sf_int)
    class(sf_test_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: sf_int
    allocate (sf_test_t :: sf_int)
  end subroutine sf_test_data_allocate_sf_int
```

## Interaction

```
<SF base: test types>+≡
  type, extends (sf_int_t) :: sf_test_t
    type(sf_test_data_t), pointer :: data => null ()
    real(default) :: x = 0
  contains
    <SF base: sf test int: TBP>
  end type sf_test_t
```

Type string: constant

```
<SF base: sf test int: TBP>≡
  procedure :: type_string => sf_test_type_string

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
  function sf_test_type_string (object) result (string)
    class(sf_test_t), intent(in) :: object
    type(string_t) :: string
    string = "Test"
  end function sf_test_type_string
```

Output. Call the interaction routine after displaying the configuration.

```
<SF base: sf test int: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => sf_test_write

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine sf_test_write (object, unit, testflag)
    class(sf_test_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    if (associated (object%data)) then
      call object%data%write (u)
      call object%base_write (u, testflag)
    else
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "SF test data: [undefined]"
    end if
  end subroutine sf_test_write
```



Initialize. We know that `data` will be of concrete type `sf_test_data_t`, but we have to cast this explicitly.

For this implementation, we set the incoming and outgoing masses equal to the physical particle mass, but keep the radiated mass zero.

Optionally, we can provide minimum and maximum values for the momentum transfer.

```

<SF base: sf test int: TBP>+=
  procedure :: init => sf_test_init

<SF base: test auxiliary>+=
  subroutine sf_test_init (sf_int, data)
    class(sf_test_t), intent(out) :: sf_int
    class(sf_data_t), intent(in), target :: data
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(3) :: mask
    type(helicity_t) :: hel0
    type(color_t) :: col0
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(3) :: qn
    mask = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., .false.)
    select type (data)
    type is (sf_test_data_t)
      if (allocated (data%qbounds)) then
        call sf_int%base_init (mask, &
          [data%m**2], [0._default], [data%m**2], &
          [data%qbounds(1)], [data%qbounds(2)])
      else
        call sf_int%base_init (mask, &
          [data%m**2], [0._default], [data%m**2])
      end if
      sf_int%data => data
      call hel0%init (0)
      call col0%init ()
      call qn(1)%init (data%flv_in, col0, hel0)
      call qn(2)%init (data%flv_rad, col0, hel0)
      call qn(3)%init (data%flv_out, col0, hel0)
      call sf_int%add_state (qn)
      call sf_int%freeze ()
      call sf_int%set_incoming ([1])
      call sf_int%set_radiated ([2])
      call sf_int%set_outgoing ([3])
    end select
    sf_int%status = SF_INITIAL
  end subroutine sf_test_init

```

Set kinematics. If `map` is unset, the  $r$  and  $x$  values coincide, and the Jacobian  $f(r)$  is trivial.

If `map` is set, we are asked to provide an efficient mapping. For the test case, we set  $x = r^2$  and consequently  $f(r) = 2r$ .

```

<SF base: sf test int: TBP>+=
  procedure :: complete_kinematics => sf_test_complete_kinematics

<SF base: test auxiliary>+=
  subroutine sf_test_complete_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map)
    class(sf_test_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x

```



```

real(default), intent(out) :: f
real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r
real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: rb
logical, intent(in) :: map
real(default) :: xb1
if (map) then
  x(1) = r(1)**2
  f = 2 * r(1)
else
  x(1) = r(1)
  f = 1
end if
xb1 = 1 - x(1)
if (size (x) == 3) x(2:3) = r(2:3)
call sf_int%split_momentum (x, xb1)
sf_int%x = x(1)
select case (sf_int%status)
case (SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS); f = 0
end select
end subroutine sf_test_complete_kinematics

```

Compute inverse kinematics. Here, we start with the  $x$  array and compute the “input”  $r$  values and the Jacobian  $f$ . After this, we can set momenta by the same formula as for normal kinematics.

*(SF base: sf test int: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: inverse_kinematics => sf_test_inverse_kinematics

```

*(SF base: test auxiliary)+≡*

```

subroutine sf_test_inverse_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map, set_momenta)
  class(sf_test_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
  real(default), intent(out) :: f
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: rb
  logical, intent(in) :: map
  logical, intent(in), optional :: set_momenta
  real(default) :: xb1
  logical :: set_mom
  set_mom = .false.; if (present (set_momenta)) set_mom = set_momenta
  if (map) then
    r(1) = sqrt (x(1))
    f = 2 * r(1)
  else
    r(1) = x(1)
    f = 1
  end if
  xb1 = 1 - x(1)
  if (size (x) == 3) r(2:3) = x(2:3)
  rb = 1 - r
  sf_int%x = x(1)
  if (set_mom) then
    call sf_int%split_momentum (x, xb1)
    select case (sf_int%status)
    case (SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS); f = 0
    end select
  end if
end subroutine

```



```

        end select
    end if
end subroutine sf_test_inverse_kinematics

```

Apply the structure function. The matrix element becomes unity and the application always succeeds.

If the `mode` indicator is one, the matrix element is equal to the parameter  $x$ .

```

<SF base: sf test int: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: apply => sf_test_apply

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
    subroutine sf_test_apply (sf_int, scale)
        class(sf_test_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        real(default), intent(in) :: scale
        select case (sf_int%data%mode)
        case (0)
            call sf_int%set_matrix_element &
                (cmplx (1._default, kind=default))
        case (1)
            call sf_int%set_matrix_element &
                (cmplx (sf_int%x, kind=default))
        end select
        sf_int%status = SF_EVALUATED
    end subroutine sf_test_apply

```

### 15.5.12 Test implementation: pair spectrum

Another template, this time for a incoming particle pair, splitting into two radiated and two outgoing particles.

#### Configuration data

For simplicity, the spectrum contains two mirror images of the previous structure-function configuration: the incoming and all outgoing particles are test scalars.

We have two versions, one with radiated particles, one without.

```

<SF base: test types>+≡
    type, extends (sf_data_t) :: sf_test_spectrum_data_t
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
        type(flavor_t) :: flv_in
        type(flavor_t) :: flv_out
        type(flavor_t) :: flv_rad
        logical :: with_radiation = .true.
        real(default) :: m = 0
    contains
        <SF base: sf test spectrum data: TBP>
    end type sf_test_spectrum_data_t

```

Output.

```

<SF base: sf test spectrum data: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => sf_test_spectrum_data_write

```



```

<SF base: test auxiliary>+=
subroutine sf_test_spectrum_data_write (data, unit, verbose)
  class(sf_test_spectrum_data_t), intent(in) :: data
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "SF test spectrum data:"
  write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "model      = ", char (data%model%get_name ())
  write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "incoming  = "
  call data%flv_in%write (u); write (u, *)
  write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "outgoing  = "
  call data%flv_out%write (u); write (u, *)
  write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "radiated  = "
  call data%flv_rad%write (u); write (u, *)
  write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "mass      = ", data%m
end subroutine sf_test_spectrum_data_write

```

Initialization.

```

<SF base: sf test spectrum data: TBP>+=
procedure :: init => sf_test_spectrum_data_init

<SF base: test auxiliary>+=
subroutine sf_test_spectrum_data_init (data, model, pdg_in, with_radiation)
  class(sf_test_spectrum_data_t), intent(out) :: data
  class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
  type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: pdg_in
  logical, intent(in) :: with_radiation
  data%model => model
  data%with_radiation = with_radiation
  if (pdg_array_get (pdg_in, 1) /= 25) then
    call msg_fatal ("Test structure function: input flavor must be 's'")
  end if
  call data%flv_in%init (25, model)
  data%m = data%flv_in%get_mass ()
  call data%flv_out%init (25, model)
  if (with_radiation) then
    call data%flv_rad%init (25, model)
  end if
end subroutine sf_test_spectrum_data_init

```

Return the number of parameters: 2, since we have only collinear splitting here.

```

<SF base: sf test spectrum data: TBP>+=
procedure :: get_n_par => sf_test_spectrum_data_get_n_par

<SF base: test auxiliary>+=
function sf_test_spectrum_data_get_n_par (data) result (n)
  class(sf_test_spectrum_data_t), intent(in) :: data
  integer :: n
  n = 2
end function sf_test_spectrum_data_get_n_par

```



Return the outgoing particle PDG codes: 25

```

<SF base: sf test spectrum data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_pdg_out => sf_test_spectrum_data_get_pdg_out

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine sf_test_spectrum_data_get_pdg_out (data, pdg_out)
    class(sf_test_spectrum_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: pdg_out
    pdg_out(1) = 25
    pdg_out(2) = 25
  end subroutine sf_test_spectrum_data_get_pdg_out

```

Allocate the matching interaction.

```

<SF base: sf test spectrum data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: allocate_sf_int => &
    sf_test_spectrum_data_allocate_sf_int

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine sf_test_spectrum_data_allocate_sf_int (data, sf_int)
    class(sf_test_spectrum_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: sf_int
    allocate (sf_test_spectrum_t :: sf_int)
  end subroutine sf_test_spectrum_data_allocate_sf_int

```

## Interaction

```

<SF base: test types>+≡
  type, extends (sf_int_t) :: sf_test_spectrum_t
    type(sf_test_spectrum_data_t), pointer :: data => null ()
  contains
    <SF base: sf test spectrum: TBP>
  end type sf_test_spectrum_t

<SF base: sf test spectrum: TBP>≡
  procedure :: type_string => sf_test_spectrum_type_string

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
  function sf_test_spectrum_type_string (object) result (string)
    class(sf_test_spectrum_t), intent(in) :: object
    type(string_t) :: string
    string = "Test Spectrum"
  end function sf_test_spectrum_type_string

```

Output. Call the interaction routine after displaying the configuration.

```

<SF base: sf test spectrum: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => sf_test_spectrum_write

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine sf_test_spectrum_write (object, unit, testflag)
    class(sf_test_spectrum_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    integer :: u

```



```

u = given_output_unit (unit)
if (associated (object%data)) then
  call object%data%write (u)
  call object%base_write (u, testflag)
else
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "SF test spectrum data: [undefined]"
end if
end subroutine sf_test_spectrum_write

```

Initialize. We know that `data` will be of concrete type `sf_test_spectrum_data_t`, but we have to cast this explicitly.

For this implementation, we set the incoming and outgoing masses equal to the physical particle mass, but keep the radiated mass zero.

Optionally, we can provide minimum and maximum values for the momentum transfer.

```

<SF base: sf test spectrum: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => sf_test_spectrum_init

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine sf_test_spectrum_init (sf_int, data)
    class(sf_test_spectrum_t), intent(out) :: sf_int
    class(sf_data_t), intent(in), target :: data
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(6) :: mask
    type(helicity_t) :: hel0
    type(color_t) :: col0
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(6) :: qn
    mask = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., .false.)
    select type (data)
    type is (sf_test_spectrum_data_t)
      if (data%with_radiation) then
        call sf_int%base_init (mask(1:6), &
          [data%m**2, data%m**2], &
          [0._default, 0._default], &
          [data%m**2, data%m**2])
        sf_int%data => data
        call hel0%init (0)
        call col0%init ()
        call qn(1)%init (data%flv_in, col0, hel0)
        call qn(2)%init (data%flv_in, col0, hel0)
        call qn(3)%init (data%flv_rad, col0, hel0)
        call qn(4)%init (data%flv_rad, col0, hel0)
        call qn(5)%init (data%flv_out, col0, hel0)
        call qn(6)%init (data%flv_out, col0, hel0)
        call sf_int%add_state (qn(1:6))
        call sf_int%set_incoming ([1,2])
        call sf_int%set_radiated ([3,4])
        call sf_int%set_outgoing ([5,6])
      else
        call sf_int%base_init (mask(1:4), &
          [data%m**2, data%m**2], &
          [real(default) :: ], &
          [data%m**2, data%m**2])
        sf_int%data => data
        call hel0%init (0)

```



```

        call col0%init ()
        call qn(1)%init (data%flv_in, col0, hel0)
        call qn(2)%init (data%flv_in, col0, hel0)
        call qn(3)%init (data%flv_out, col0, hel0)
        call qn(4)%init (data%flv_out, col0, hel0)
        call sf_int%add_state (qn(1:4))
        call sf_int%set_incoming ([1,2])
        call sf_int%set_outgoing ([3,4])
    end if
    call sf_int%freeze ()
end select
sf_int%status = SF_INITIAL
end subroutine sf_test_spectrum_init

```

Set kinematics. If `map` is unset, the  $r$  and  $x$  values coincide, and the Jacobian  $f(r)$  is trivial.

If `map` is set, we are asked to provide an efficient mapping. For the test case, we set  $x = r^2$  (as above) for both  $x$  parameters and consequently  $f(r) = 4r_1r_2$ .

*(SF base: sf test spectrum: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: complete_kinematics => sf_test_spectrum_complete_kinematics

```

*(SF base: test auxiliary)+≡*

```

    subroutine sf_test_spectrum_complete_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map)
        class(sf_test_spectrum_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
        real(default), intent(out) :: f
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: rb
        logical, intent(in) :: map
        real(default), dimension(2) :: xb1
        if (map) then
            x = r**2
            f = 4 * r(1) * r(2)
        else
            x = r
            f = 1
        end if
        if (sf_int%data%with_radiation) then
            xb1 = 1 - x
            call sf_int%split_momenta (x, xb1)
        else
            call sf_int%reduce_momenta (x)
        end if
        select case (sf_int%status)
        case (SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS); f = 0
        end select
    end subroutine sf_test_spectrum_complete_kinematics

```

Compute inverse kinematics. Here, we start with the  $x$  array and compute the “input”  $r$  values and the Jacobian  $f$ . After this, we can set momenta by the same formula as for normal kinematics.

*(SF base: sf test spectrum: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: inverse_kinematics => sf_test_spectrum_inverse_kinematics

```



```

<SF base: test auxiliary>+=
subroutine sf_test_spectrum_inverse_kinematics &
  (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map, set_momenta)
  class(sf_test_spectrum_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
  real(default), intent(out) :: f
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: rb
  logical, intent(in) :: map
  logical, intent(in), optional :: set_momenta
  real(default), dimension(2) :: xb1
  logical :: set_mom
  set_mom = .false.; if (present (set_momenta)) set_mom = set_momenta
  if (map) then
    r = sqrt (x)
    f = 4 * r(1) * r(2)
  else
    r = x
    f = 1
  end if
  rb = 1 - r
  if (set_mom) then
    if (sf_int%data%with_radiation) then
      xb1 = 1 - x
      call sf_int%split_momenta (x, xb1)
    else
      call sf_int%reduce_momenta (x)
    end if
    select case (sf_int%status)
    case (SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS); f = 0
    end select
  end if
end subroutine sf_test_spectrum_inverse_kinematics

```

Apply the structure function. The matrix element becomes unity and the application always succeeds.

```

<SF base: sf test spectrum: TBP>+=
procedure :: apply => sf_test_spectrum_apply

<SF base: test auxiliary>+=
subroutine sf_test_spectrum_apply (sf_int, scale)
  class(sf_test_spectrum_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
  real(default), intent(in) :: scale
  call sf_int%set_matrix_element &
    (cmplx (1._default, kind=default))
  sf_int%status = SF_EVALUATED
end subroutine sf_test_spectrum_apply

```

### 15.5.13 Test implementation: generator spectrum

A generator for two beams, no radiation (for simplicity).



## Configuration data

For simplicity, the spectrum contains two mirror images of the previous structure-function configuration: the incoming and all outgoing particles are test scalars.

We have two versions, one with radiated particles, one without.

```
<SF base: test types>+≡
  type, extends (sf_data_t) :: sf_test_generator_data_t
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
    type(flavor_t) :: flv_in
    type(flavor_t) :: flv_out
    type(flavor_t) :: flv_rad
    real(default) :: m = 0
  contains
    <SF base: sf test generator data: TBP>
  end type sf_test_generator_data_t
```

Output.

```
<SF base: sf test generator data: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => sf_test_generator_data_write

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine sf_test_generator_data_write (data, unit, verbose)
    class(sf_test_generator_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "SF test generator data:"
    write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "model      = ", char (data%model%get_name ())
    write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "incoming  = "
    call data%flv_in%write (u); write (u, *)
    write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "outgoing  = "
    call data%flv_out%write (u); write (u, *)
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "mass      = ", data%m
  end subroutine sf_test_generator_data_write
```

Initialization.

```
<SF base: sf test generator data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => sf_test_generator_data_init

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine sf_test_generator_data_init (data, model, pdg_in)
    class(sf_test_generator_data_t), intent(out) :: data
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: pdg_in
    data%model => model
    if (pdg_array_get (pdg_in, 1) /= 25) then
      call msg_fatal ("Test generator: input flavor must be 's'")
    end if
    call data%flv_in%init (25, model)
    data%m = data%flv_in%get_mass ()
    call data%flv_out%init (25, model)
  end subroutine sf_test_generator_data_init
```



This structure function is a generator.

```
<SF base: sf test generator data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_generator => sf_test_generator_data_is_generator

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
  function sf_test_generator_data_is_generator (data) result (flag)
    class(sf_test_generator_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    logical :: flag
    flag = .true.
  end function sf_test_generator_data_is_generator
```

Return the number of parameters: 2, since we have only collinear splitting here.

```
<SF base: sf test generator data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_par => sf_test_generator_data_get_n_par

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
  function sf_test_generator_data_get_n_par (data) result (n)
    class(sf_test_generator_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer :: n
    n = 2
  end function sf_test_generator_data_get_n_par
```

Return the outgoing particle PDG codes: 25

```
<SF base: sf test generator data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_pdg_out => sf_test_generator_data_get_pdg_out

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine sf_test_generator_data_get_pdg_out (data, pdg_out)
    class(sf_test_generator_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: pdg_out
    pdg_out(1) = 25
    pdg_out(2) = 25
  end subroutine sf_test_generator_data_get_pdg_out
```

Allocate the matching interaction.

```
<SF base: sf test generator data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: allocate_sf_int => &
    sf_test_generator_data_allocate_sf_int

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine sf_test_generator_data_allocate_sf_int (data, sf_int)
    class(sf_test_generator_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: sf_int
    allocate (sf_test_generator_t :: sf_int)
  end subroutine sf_test_generator_data_allocate_sf_int
```

## Interaction

```
<SF base: test types>+≡
  type, extends (sf_int_t) :: sf_test_generator_t
  type(sf_test_generator_data_t), pointer :: data => null ()
  contains
```



```

    <SF base: sf test generator: TBP>
end type sf_test_generator_t

```

```

<SF base: sf test generator: TBP>≡
    procedure :: type_string => sf_test_generator_type_string

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
    function sf_test_generator_type_string (object) result (string)
        class(sf_test_generator_t), intent(in) :: object
        type(string_t) :: string
        string = "Test Generator"
    end function sf_test_generator_type_string

```

Output. Call the interaction routine after displaying the configuration.

```

<SF base: sf test generator: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => sf_test_generator_write

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
    subroutine sf_test_generator_write (object, unit, testflag)
        class(sf_test_generator_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        if (associated (object%data)) then
            call object%data%write (u)
            call object%base_write (u, testflag)
        else
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "SF test generator data: [undefined]"
        end if
    end subroutine sf_test_generator_write

```

Initialize. We know that data will be of concrete type `sf_test_generator_data_t`, but we have to cast this explicitly.

For this implementation, we set the incoming and outgoing masses equal to the physical particle mass. No radiation.

```

<SF base: sf test generator: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => sf_test_generator_init

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
    subroutine sf_test_generator_init (sf_int, data)
        class(sf_test_generator_t), intent(out) :: sf_int
        class(sf_data_t), intent(in), target :: data
        type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(4) :: mask
        type(helicity_t) :: hel0
        type(color_t) :: col0
        type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(4) :: qn
        mask = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., .false.)
        select type (data)
        type is (sf_test_generator_data_t)
            call sf_int%base_init (mask(1:4), &
                [data%m**2, data%m**2], &
                [real(default) :: ], &
                [data%m**2, data%m**2])

```



```

        sf_int%data => data
        call hel0%init (0)
        call col0%init ()
        call qn(1)%init (data%flv_in, col0, hel0)
        call qn(2)%init (data%flv_in, col0, hel0)
        call qn(3)%init (data%flv_out, col0, hel0)
        call qn(4)%init (data%flv_out, col0, hel0)
        call sf_int%add_state (qn(1:4))
        call sf_int%set_incoming ([1,2])
        call sf_int%set_outgoing ([3,4])
        call sf_int%freeze ()
    end select
    sf_int%status = SF_INITIAL
end subroutine sf_test_generator_init

```

This structure function is a generator.

```

<SF base: sf test generator: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_generator => sf_test_generator_is_generator

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
    function sf_test_generator_is_generator (sf_int) result (flag)
        class(sf_test_generator_t), intent(in) :: sf_int
        logical :: flag
        flag = sf_int%data%is_generator ()
    end function sf_test_generator_is_generator

```

Generate free parameters. This mock generator always produces the nubmers 0.8 and 0.5.

```

<SF base: sf test generator: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: generate_free => sf_test_generator_generate_free

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
    subroutine sf_test_generator_generate_free (sf_int, r, rb, x_free)
        class(sf_test_generator_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r, rb
        real(default), intent(inout) :: x_free
        r = [0.8, 0.5]
        rb= 1 - r
        x_free = x_free * product (r)
    end subroutine sf_test_generator_generate_free

```

Recover momentum fractions. Since the x values are free, we also set the **x\_free** parameter.

```

<SF base: sf test generator: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: recover_x => sf_test_generator_recover_x

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
    subroutine sf_test_generator_recover_x (sf_int, x, x_free)
        class(sf_test_generator_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
        real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
        call sf_int%base_recover_x (x)
        if (present (x_free)) x_free = x_free * product (x)
    end subroutine sf_test_generator_recover_x

```



```
end subroutine sf_test_generator_recover_x
```

Set kinematics. Since this is a generator, just transfer input to output.

```
<SF base: sf test generator: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: complete_kinematics => sf_test_generator_complete_kinematics

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine sf_test_generator_complete_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map)
    class(sf_test_generator_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: rb
    logical, intent(in) :: map
    x = r
    f = 1
    call sf_int%reduce_momenta (x)
  end subroutine sf_test_generator_complete_kinematics
```

Compute inverse kinematics. Here, we start with the  $x$  array and compute the “input”  $r$  values and the Jacobian  $f$ . After this, we can set momenta by the same formula as for normal kinematics.

```
<SF base: sf test generator: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: inverse_kinematics => sf_test_generator_inverse_kinematics

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine sf_test_generator_inverse_kinematics &
    (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map, set_momenta)
    class(sf_test_generator_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: rb
    logical, intent(in) :: map
    logical, intent(in), optional :: set_momenta
    logical :: set_mom
    set_mom = .false.; if (present (set_momenta)) set_mom = set_momenta
    r = x
    rb = 1 - x
    f = 1
    if (set_mom) call sf_int%reduce_momenta (x)
  end subroutine sf_test_generator_inverse_kinematics
```

Apply the structure function. The matrix element becomes unity and the application always succeeds.

```
<SF base: sf test generator: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: apply => sf_test_generator_apply

<SF base: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine sf_test_generator_apply (sf_int, scale)
    class(sf_test_generator_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), intent(in) :: scale
    call sf_int%set_matrix_element &
```



```

        (cplx (1._default, kind=default))
    sf_int%status = SF_EVALUATED
end subroutine sf_test_generator_apply

```

## Test structure function data

Construct and display a test structure function data object.

```

<SF base: execute tests>≡
    call test (sf_base_1, "sf_base_1", &
               "structure function configuration", &
               u, results)

<SF base: test declarations>≡
    public :: sf_base_1

<SF base: tests>≡
    subroutine sf_base_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(1) :: pdg_out
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg1
        class(sf_data_t), allocatable :: data

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_base_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: initialize and display &
                           &test structure function data"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call model%init_test ()
        pdg_in = 25

        allocate (sf_test_data_t :: data)
        select type (data)
        type is (sf_test_data_t)
            call data%init (model, pdg_in)
        end select

        call data%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Outgoing particle code:"
        call data%get_pdg_out (pdg_out)
        pdg1 = pdg_out(1)
        write (u, "(2x,99(1x,I0))")  pdg1

        call model%final ()

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_base_1"

    end subroutine sf_base_1

```



## Test and probe structure function

Construct and display a structure function object based on the test structure function.

```
<SF base: execute tests>+≡
    call test (sf_base_2, "sf_base_2", &
               "structure function instance", &
               u, results)

<SF base: test declarations>+≡
    public :: sf_base_2

<SF base: tests>+≡
    subroutine sf_base_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(flavor_t) :: flv
        type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
        class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
        class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
        type(vector4_t) :: k
        type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: q
        real(default) :: E
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
        real(default) :: f

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_base_2"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: initialize and fill &
                           &test structure function object"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call model%init_test ()
        pdg_in = 25
        call flv%init (25, model)

        call reset_interaction_counter ()

        allocate (sf_test_data_t :: data)
        select type (data)
        type is (sf_test_data_t)
            call data%init (model, pdg_in)
        end select

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
        call sf_int%init (data)
        call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])

        call sf_int%write (u)
```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=500"
write (u, "(A)")
E = 500
k = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call vector4_write (k, u)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = 0
rb = 1 - r
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=1"
write (u, "(A)")

r = 1
rb = 1 - r
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.5"
write (u, "(A)")

r = 0.5_default
rb = 1 - r
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics with mapping for r=0.8"
write (u, "(A)")

```



```

r = 0.8_default
rb = 1 - r
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.true.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x from momenta"
write (u, "(A)")

q = sf_int%get_momenta (outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%final ()
deallocate (sf_int)

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])

call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])
call sf_int%set_momenta (q, outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%recover_x (x)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "x =", x

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute inverse kinematics for x=0.64 and evaluate"
write (u, "(A)")

x = 0.64_default
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.true.)
call sf_int%apply (scale=0._default)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_base_2"

end subroutine sf_base_2

```



## Collinear kinematics

Scan over the possibilities for mass assignment and on-shell projections, collinear case.

```
<SF base: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_base_3, "sf_base_3", &
    "alternatives for collinear kinematics", &
    u, results)

<SF base: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_base_3

<SF base: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_base_3 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
    class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
    type(vector4_t) :: k
    real(default) :: E
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
    real(default) :: f

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_base_3"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: check various kinematical setups"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*               for collinear structure-function splitting."
    write (u, "(A)")  "               (two masses equal, one zero)"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call model%init_test ()
    pdg_in = 25
    call flv%init (25, model)

    call reset_interaction_counter ()

    allocate (sf_test_data_t :: data)
    select type (data)
    type is (sf_test_data_t)
      call data%init (model, pdg_in)
    end select

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
    call sf_int%init (data)

    call sf_int%write (u)

    allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
```



```

allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=500"

E = 500
k = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set radiated mass to zero"

sf_int%mr2 = 0
sf_int%mo2 = sf_int%mi2

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.5, keeping energy"
write (u, "(A)")

r = 0.5_default
rb = 1 - r
sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_ENERGY
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x and r"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.5, keeping momentum"
write (u, "(A)")

r = 0.5_default
rb = 1 - r
sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_MOMENTUM
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x and r"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set outgoing mass to zero"

sf_int%mr2 = sf_int%mi2
sf_int%mo2 = 0

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.5, keeping energy"
write (u, "(A)")

r = 0.5_default
rb = 1 - r
sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_ENERGY
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x and r"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.5, keeping momentum"
write (u, "(A)")

r = 0.5_default
rb = 1 - r
sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_MOMENTUM
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x and r"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set incoming mass to zero"

k = vector4_moving (E, E, 3)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])

sf_int%mr2 = sf_int%mi2
sf_int%mo2 = sf_int%mi2
sf_int%mi2 = 0

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.5, keeping energy"
write (u, "(A)")

r = 0.5_default
rb = 1 - r
sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_ENERGY
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x and r"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.5, keeping momentum"
write (u, "(A)")

r = 0.5_default
rb = 1 - r
sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_MOMENTUM
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x and r"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set all masses to zero"

sf_int%mr2 = 0
sf_int%mo2 = 0
sf_int%mi2 = 0

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.5, keeping energy"
write (u, "(A)")

r = 0.5_default
rb = 1 - r
sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_ENERGY
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x and r"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.5, keeping momentum"
write (u, "(A)")

r = 0.5_default
rb = 1 - r
sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_MOMENTUM
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x and r"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_base_3"

end subroutine sf_base_3

```

## Non-collinear kinematics

Scan over the possibilities for mass assignment and on-shell projections, non-collinear case.

```

<SF base: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_base_4, "sf_base_4", &
    "alternatives for non-collinear kinematics", &
    u, results)

<SF base: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_base_4

<SF base: tests>+≡

```



```

subroutine sf_base_4 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(model_data_t), target :: model
  type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
  type(flavor_t) :: flv
  class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
  class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
  type(vector4_t) :: k
  real(default) :: E
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
  real(default) :: f

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_base_4"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: check various kinematical setups"
  write (u, "(A)")  "*           for free structure-function splitting."
  write (u, "(A)")  "           (two masses equal, one zero)"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call model%init_test ()
  pdg_in = 25
  call flv%init (25, model)

  call reset_interaction_counter ()

  allocate (sf_test_data_t :: data)
  select type (data)
  type is (sf_test_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in, collinear=.false.)
  end select

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
  call sf_int%init (data)

  call sf_int%write (u)

  allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
  allocate (rb(size (r)))
  allocate (x (size (r)))

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=500"

  E = 500
  k = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
  call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Set radiated mass to zero"

```



```

sf_int%mr2 = 0
sf_int%mo2 = sf_int%mi2

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.5/0.5/0.125, keeping energy"
write (u, "(A)")

r = [0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.125_default]
rb = 1 - r
sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_ENERGY
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x and r"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.5/0.5/0.125, keeping momentum"
write (u, "(A)")

r = [0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.125_default]
rb = 1 - r
sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_MOMENTUM
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x and r"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set outgoing mass to zero"

sf_int%mr2 = sf_int%mi2
sf_int%mo2 = 0

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.5/0.5/0.125, keeping energy"
write (u, "(A)")

r = [0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.125_default]
rb = 1 - r

```



```

sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_ENERGY
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x and r"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.5/0.5/0.125, keeping momentum"
write (u, "(A)")

r = [0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.125_default]
rb = 1 - r
sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_MOMENTUM
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x and r"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set incoming mass to zero"

k = vector4_moving (E, E, 3)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])

sf_int%mr2 = sf_int%mi2
sf_int%mo2 = sf_int%mi2
sf_int%mi2 = 0

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.5/0.5/0.125, keeping energy"
write (u, "(A)")

r = [0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.125_default]
rb = 1 - r
sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_ENERGY
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x and r"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "r =", r

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.5/0.5/0.125, keeping momentum"
write (u, "(A)")

r = [0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.125_default]
rb = 1 - r
sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_MOMENTUM
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x and r"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "r =", r

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set all masses to zero"

sf_int%mr2 = 0
sf_int%mo2 = 0
sf_int%mi2 = 0

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Re-Initialize structure-function object with Q bounds"

call reset_interaction_counter ()

select type (data)
type is (sf_test_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in, collinear=.false., &
        qbounds = [1._default, 100._default])
end select

call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.5/0.5/0.125, keeping energy"
write (u, "(A)")

r = [0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.125_default]
rb = 1 - r
sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_ENERGY

```



```

call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x and r"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.5/0.5/0.125, keeping momentum"
write (u, "(A)")

r = [0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.125_default]
rb = 1 - r
sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_MOMENTUM
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x and r"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_base_4"

end subroutine sf_base_4

```

## Pair spectrum

Construct and display a structure function object for a pair spectrum (a structure function involving two particles simultaneously).

```

<SF base: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_base_5, "sf_base_5", &
    "pair spectrum with radiation", &
    u, results)

<SF base: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_base_5

```



$\langle SF \text{ base: tests} \rangle + \equiv$

```

subroutine sf_base_5 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(model_data_t), target :: model
  type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
  type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2) :: pdg_out
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg1, pdg2
  type(flavor_t) :: flv
  class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
  class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
  type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: k
  type(vector4_t), dimension(4) :: q
  real(default) :: E
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
  real(default) :: f

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_base_5"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and fill &
    &a pair spectrum object"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call model%init_test ()
  call flv%init (25, model)
  pdg_in = 25

  call reset_interaction_counter ()

  allocate (sf_test_spectrum_data_t :: data)
  select type (data)
  type is (sf_test_spectrum_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in, with_radiation=.true.)
  end select

  write (u, "(1x,A)")  "Outgoing particle codes:"
  call data%get_pdg_out (pdg_out)
  pdg1 = pdg_out(1)
  pdg2 = pdg_out(2)
  write (u, "(2x,99(1x,I0))")  pdg1, pdg2

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize spectrum object"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
  call sf_int%init (data)

  call sf_int%write (u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momenta with sqrts=1000"

```



```

E = 500
k(1) = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
k(2) = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics (k)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.4,0.8"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = [0.4_default, 0.8_default]
rb = 1 - r
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics with mapping for r=0.6,0.8"
write (u, "(A)")

r = [0.6_default, 0.8_default]
rb = 1 - r
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.true.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x from momenta"
write (u, "(A)")

q = sf_int%get_momenta (outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%final ()
deallocate (sf_int)

call reset_interaction_counter ()
call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)

call sf_int%seed_kinematics (k)
call sf_int%set_momenta (q, outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%recover_x (x)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute inverse kinematics for x=0.36,0.64 &

```



```

        &and evaluate"
write (u, "(A)")

x = [0.36_default, 0.64_default]
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.true.)
call sf_int%apply (scale=0._default)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_base_5"

end subroutine sf_base_5

```

## Pair spectrum without radiation

Construct and display a structure function object for a pair spectrum (a structure function involving two particles simultaneously).

```

<SF base: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_base_6, "sf_base_6", &
    "pair spectrum without radiation", &
    u, results)

<SF base: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_base_6

<SF base: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_base_6 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
    class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: k
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: q
    real(default) :: E
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
    real(default) :: f

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_base_6"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and fill &
      &a pair spectrum object"
    write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
write (u, "(A)")

call model%init_test ()
call flv%init (25, model)
pdg_in = 25

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (sf_test_spectrum_data_t :: data)
select type (data)
type is (sf_test_spectrum_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in, with_radiation=.false.)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize spectrum object"
write (u, "(A)")

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momenta with sqrts=1000"

E = 500
k(1) = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
k(2) = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics (k)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.4,0.8"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = [0.4_default, 0.8_default]
rb = 1 - r
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x from momenta"
write (u, "(A)")

q = sf_int%get_momenta (outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%final ()
deallocate (sf_int)

```



```

call reset_interaction_counter ()
call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)

call sf_int%seed_kinematics (k)
call sf_int%set_momenta (q, outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%recover_x (x)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "x =", x

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute inverse kinematics for x=0.4,0.8 &
&and evaluate"
write (u, "(A)")

x = [0.4_default, 0.8_default]
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%apply (scale=0._default)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_base_6"

end subroutine sf_base_6

```

## Direct access to structure function

Probe a structure function directly.

```

<SF base: execute tests>+≡
call test (sf_base_7, "sf_base_7", &
"direct access", &
u, results)

<SF base: test declarations>+≡
public :: sf_base_7

<SF base: tests>+≡
subroutine sf_base_7 (u)
integer, intent(in) :: u
type(model_data_t), target :: model
type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
type(flavor_t) :: flv
class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: value

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_base_7"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: check direct access method"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
write (u, "(A)")

call model%init_test ()
call flv%init (25, model)
pdg_in = 25

call reset_interaction_counter ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (sf_test_data_t :: data)
select type (data)
type is (sf_test_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in)
end select

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Probe structure function: states"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A,IO)")  "n_states = ", sf_int%get_n_states ()
write (u, "(A,IO)")  "n_in      = ", sf_int%get_n_in ()
write (u, "(A,IO)")  "n_rad     = ", sf_int%get_n_rad ()
write (u, "(A,IO)")  "n_out     = ", sf_int%get_n_out ()
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)", advance="no")  "state(1) = "
call quantum_numbers_write (sf_int%get_state (1), u)
write (u, *)

allocate (value (sf_int%get_n_states ()))
call sf_int%compute_values (value, &
    E=[500._default], x=[0.5_default], xb=[0.5_default], scale=0._default)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)", advance="no")  "value (E=500, x=0.5) ="
write (u, "(9(1x," // FMT_19 // "))" value

call sf_int%compute_values (value, &
    x=[0.1_default], xb=[0.9_default], scale=0._default)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)", advance="no")  "value (E=500, x=0.1) ="
write (u, "(9(1x," // FMT_19 // "))" value

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize spectrum object"
write (u, "(A)")

deallocate (value)
call sf_int%final ()
deallocate (sf_int)
deallocate (data)

allocate (sf_test_spectrum_data_t :: data)
select type (data)
type is (sf_test_spectrum_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in, with_radiation=.false.)
end select

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Probe spectrum: states"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A,I0)")  "n_states = ", sf_int%get_n_states ()
write (u, "(A,I0)")  "n_in      = ", sf_int%get_n_in ()
write (u, "(A,I0)")  "n_rad     = ", sf_int%get_n_rad ()
write (u, "(A,I0)")  "n_out     = ", sf_int%get_n_out ()
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)", advance="no")  "state(1) = "
call quantum_numbers_write (sf_int%get_state (1), u)
write (u, *)

allocate (value (sf_int%get_n_states ()))
call sf_int%compute_value (1, value(1), &
    E = [500._default, 500._default], &
    x = [0.5_default, 0.6_default], &
    xb= [0.5_default, 0.4_default], &
    scale = 0._default)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)", advance="no")  "value (E=500,500, x=0.5,0.6) ="
write (u, "(9(1x," // FMT_19 // "))" value

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_base_7"

end subroutine sf_base_7

```



## Structure function chain configuration

```
<SF base: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_base_8, "sf_base_8", &
    "structure function chain configuration", &
    u, results)

<SF base: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_base_8

<SF base: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_base_8 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
    type(beam_data_t), target :: beam_data
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data_strfun
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data_spectrum
    type(sf_config_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sf_config
    type(sf_chain_t) :: sf_chain

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_base_8"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: set up a structure-function chain"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call model%init_test ()
    call flv%init (25, model)
    pdg_in = 25

    call reset_interaction_counter ()

    call beam_data%init_sqrts (1000._default, [flv, flv])

    allocate (sf_test_data_t :: data_strfun)
    select type (data_strfun)
    type is (sf_test_data_t)
      call data_strfun%init (model, pdg_in)
    end select

    allocate (sf_test_spectrum_data_t :: data_spectrum)
    select type (data_spectrum)
    type is (sf_test_spectrum_data_t)
      call data_spectrum%init (model, pdg_in, with_radiation=.true.)
    end select

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up chain with beams only"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call sf_chain%init (beam_data)
    call write_separator (u, 2)
    call sf_chain%write (u)
    call write_separator (u, 2)
```



```

call sf_chain%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up chain with structure function"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (sf_config (1))
call sf_config(1)%init ([1], data_strfun)
call sf_chain%init (beam_data, sf_config)

call write_separator (u, 2)
call sf_chain%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)
call sf_chain%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up chain with spectrum and structure function"
write (u, "(A)")

deallocate (sf_config)
allocate (sf_config (2))
call sf_config(1)%init ([1,2], data_spectrum)
call sf_config(2)%init ([2], data_strfun)
call sf_chain%init (beam_data, sf_config)

call write_separator (u, 2)
call sf_chain%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)
call sf_chain%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_base_8"

end subroutine sf_base_8

```

### Structure function instance configuration

We create a structure-function chain instance which implements a configured structure-function chain. We link the momentum entries in the interactions and compute kinematics.

We do not actually connect the interactions and create evaluators. We skip this step and manually advance the status of the chain instead.

```

<SF base: execute tests>+≡
call test (sf_base_9, "sf_base_9", &
  "structure function chain instance", &
  u, results)

```



```

<SF base: test declarations>+=
  public :: sf_base_9

<SF base: tests>+=
  subroutine sf_base_9 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
    type(beam_data_t), target :: beam_data
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data_strfun
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data_spectrum
    type(sf_config_t), dimension(:), allocatable, target :: sf_config
    type(sf_chain_t), target :: sf_chain
    type(sf_chain_instance_t), target :: sf_chain_instance
    type(sf_channel_t), dimension(2) :: sf_channel
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: p
    integer :: j

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_base_9"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: set up a structure-function chain &
      &and create an instance"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* compute kinematics"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call model%init_test ()
    call flv%init (25, model)
    pdg_in = 25

    call reset_interaction_counter ()

    call beam_data%init_sqrts (1000._default, [flv, flv])

    allocate (sf_test_data_t :: data_strfun)
    select type (data_strfun)
    type is (sf_test_data_t)
      call data_strfun%init (model, pdg_in)
    end select

    allocate (sf_test_spectrum_data_t :: data_spectrum)
    select type (data_spectrum)
    type is (sf_test_spectrum_data_t)
      call data_spectrum%init (model, pdg_in, with_radiation=.true.)
    end select

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up chain with beams only"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call sf_chain%init (beam_data)

    call sf_chain_instance%init (sf_chain, n_channel = 1)

```



```

call sf_chain_instance%link_interactions ()
sf_chain_instance%status = SF_DONE_CONNECTIONS
call sf_chain_instance%compute_kinematics (1, [real(default) ::])

call write_separator (u, 2)
call sf_chain%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)
call sf_chain_instance%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)

call sf_chain_instance%get_out_momenta (p)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Outgoing momenta:"

do j = 1, 2
    write (u, "(A)")
    call vector4_write (p(j), u)
end do

call sf_chain_instance%final ()
call sf_chain%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up chain with structure function"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (sf_config (1))
call sf_config(1)%init ([1], data_strfun)
call sf_chain%init (beam_data, sf_config)

call sf_chain_instance%init (sf_chain, n_channel = 1)

call sf_channel(1)%init (1)
call sf_channel(1)%activate_mapping ([1])
call sf_chain_instance%set_channel (1, sf_channel(1))

call sf_chain_instance%link_interactions ()
sf_chain_instance%status = SF_DONE_CONNECTIONS
call sf_chain_instance%compute_kinematics (1, [0.8_default])

call write_separator (u, 2)
call sf_chain%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)
call sf_chain_instance%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)

call sf_chain_instance%get_out_momenta (p)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Outgoing momenta:"

do j = 1, 2
    write (u, "(A)")

```



```

        call vector4_write (p(j), u)
    end do

    call sf_chain_instance%final ()
    call sf_chain%final ()

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up chain with spectrum and structure function"
    write (u, "(A)")

    deallocate (sf_config)
    allocate (sf_config (2))
    call sf_config(1)%init ([1,2], data_spectrum)
    call sf_config(2)%init ([2], data_strfun)
    call sf_chain%init (beam_data, sf_config)

    call sf_chain_instance%init (sf_chain, n_channel = 1)

    call sf_channel(2)%init (2)
    call sf_channel(2)%activate_mapping ([2])
    call sf_chain_instance%set_channel (1, sf_channel(2))

    call sf_chain_instance%link_interactions ()
    sf_chain_instance%status = SF_DONE_CONNECTIONS
    call sf_chain_instance%compute_kinematics &
        (1, [0.5_default, 0.6_default, 0.8_default])

    call write_separator (u, 2)
    call sf_chain%write (u)
    call write_separator (u, 2)
    call sf_chain_instance%write (u)
    call write_separator (u, 2)

    call sf_chain_instance%get_out_momenta (p)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Outgoing momenta:"

    do j = 1, 2
        write (u, "(A)")
        call vector4_write (p(j), u)
    end do

    call sf_chain_instance%final ()
    call sf_chain%final ()

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

    call model%final ()

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_base_9"

```



```
end subroutine sf_base_9
```

## Structure function chain mappings

Set up a structure function chain instance with a pair of single-particle structure functions. We test different global mappings for this setup.

Again, we skip evaluators.

```
<SF base: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_base_10, "sf_base_10", &
    "structure function chain mapping", &
    u, results)

<SF base: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_base_10

<SF base: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_base_10 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
    type(beam_data_t), target :: beam_data
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data_strfun
    type(sf_config_t), dimension(:), allocatable, target :: sf_config
    type(sf_chain_t), target :: sf_chain
    type(sf_chain_instance_t), target :: sf_chain_instance
    type(sf_channel_t), dimension(2) :: sf_channel
    real(default), dimension(2) :: x_saved

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_base_10"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: set up a structure-function chain"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*               and check mappings"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call model%init_test ()
    call flv%init (25, model)
    pdg_in = 25

    call reset_interaction_counter ()

    call beam_data%init_sqrts (1000._default, [flv, flv])

    allocate (sf_test_data_t :: data_strfun)
    select type (data_strfun)
    type is (sf_test_data_t)
      call data_strfun%init (model, pdg_in)
    end select

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up chain with structure function pair &
      &and standard mapping"
```



```

write (u, "(A)")

allocate (sf_config (2))
call sf_config(1)%init ([1], data_strfun)
call sf_config(2)%init ([2], data_strfun)
call sf_chain%init (beam_data, sf_config)

call sf_chain_instance%init (sf_chain, n_channel = 1)

call sf_channel(1)%init (2)
call sf_channel(1)%set_s_mapping ([1,2])
call sf_chain_instance%set_channel (1, sf_channel(1))

call sf_chain_instance%link_interactions ()
sf_chain_instance%status = SF_DONE_CONNECTIONS
call sf_chain_instance%compute_kinematics (1, [0.8_default, 0.6_default])

call write_separator (u, 2)
call sf_chain_instance%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Invert the kinematics calculation"
write (u, "(A)")

x_saved = sf_chain_instance%x

call sf_chain_instance%init (sf_chain, n_channel = 1)

call sf_channel(2)%init (2)
call sf_channel(2)%set_s_mapping ([1, 2])
call sf_chain_instance%set_channel (1, sf_channel(2))

call sf_chain_instance%link_interactions ()
sf_chain_instance%status = SF_DONE_CONNECTIONS
call sf_chain_instance%inverse_kinematics (x_saved)

call write_separator (u, 2)
call sf_chain_instance%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)

call sf_chain_instance%final ()
call sf_chain%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_base_10"

end subroutine sf_base_10

```



## Structure function chain evaluation

Here, we test the complete workflow for structure-function chains. First, we create the template chain, then initialize an instance. We set up links, mask, and evaluators. Finally, we set kinematics and evaluate the matrix elements and their products.

```
<SF base: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_base_11, "sf_base_11", &
    "structure function chain evaluation", &
    u, results)

<SF base: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_base_11

<SF base: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_base_11 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
    type(beam_data_t), target :: beam_data
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data_strfun
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data_spectrum
    type(sf_config_t), dimension(:), allocatable, target :: sf_config
    type(sf_chain_t), target :: sf_chain
    type(sf_chain_instance_t), target :: sf_chain_instance
    type(sf_channel_t), dimension(2) :: sf_channel
    type(particle_set_t) :: pset
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: int
    logical :: ok

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_base_11"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: set up a structure-function chain"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*           create an instance and evaluate"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call model%init_test ()
    call flv%init (25, model)
    pdg_in = 25

    call reset_interaction_counter ()

    call beam_data%init_sqrts (1000._default, [flv, flv])

    allocate (sf_test_data_t :: data_strfun)
    select type (data_strfun)
    type is (sf_test_data_t)
      call data_strfun%init (model, pdg_in)
    end select
```



```

allocate (sf_test_spectrum_data_t :: data_spectrum)
select type (data_spectrum)
type is (sf_test_spectrum_data_t)
    call data_spectrum%init (model, pdg_in, with_radiation=.true.)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up chain with beams only"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_chain%init (beam_data)

call sf_chain_instance%init (sf_chain, n_channel = 1)
call sf_chain_instance%link_interactions ()
call sf_chain_instance%exchange_mask ()
call sf_chain_instance%init_evaluators ()

call sf_chain_instance%compute_kinematics (1, [real(default) ::])
call sf_chain_instance%evaluate (scale=0._default)

call write_separator (u, 2)
call sf_chain_instance%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)

int => sf_chain_instance%get_out_int_ptr ()
call pset%init (ok, int, int, FM_IGNORE_HELICITY, &
    [0._default, 0._default], .false., .true.)
call sf_chain_instance%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Particle content:"
write (u, "(A)")

call write_separator (u)
call pset%write (u)
call write_separator (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover chain:"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_chain_instance%init (sf_chain, n_channel = 1)
call sf_chain_instance%link_interactions ()
call sf_chain_instance%exchange_mask ()
call sf_chain_instance%init_evaluators ()

int => sf_chain_instance%get_out_int_ptr ()
call pset%fill_interaction (int, 2, check_match=.false.)

call sf_chain_instance%recover_kinematics (1)
call sf_chain_instance%evaluate (scale=0._default)

call write_separator (u, 2)
call sf_chain_instance%write (u)

```



```

call write_separator (u, 2)

call pset%final ()
call sf_chain_instance%final ()
call sf_chain%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up chain with structure function"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (sf_config (1))
call sf_config(1)%init ([1], data_strfun)
call sf_chain%init (beam_data, sf_config)

call sf_chain_instance%init (sf_chain, n_channel = 1)
call sf_channel(1)%init (1)
call sf_channel(1)%activate_mapping ([1])
call sf_chain_instance%set_channel (1, sf_channel(1))
call sf_chain_instance%link_interactions ()
call sf_chain_instance%exchange_mask ()
call sf_chain_instance%init_evaluators ()

call sf_chain_instance%compute_kinematics (1, [0.8_default])
call sf_chain_instance%evaluate (scale=0._default)

call write_separator (u, 2)
call sf_chain_instance%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)

int => sf_chain_instance%get_out_int_ptr ()
call pset%init (ok, int, int, FM_IGNORE_HELICITY, &
               [0._default, 0._default], .false., .true.)
call sf_chain_instance%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Particle content:"
write (u, "(A)")

call write_separator (u)
call pset%write (u)
call write_separator (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover chain:"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_chain_instance%init (sf_chain, n_channel = 1)
call sf_channel(1)%init (1)
call sf_channel(1)%activate_mapping ([1])
call sf_chain_instance%set_channel (1, sf_channel(1))
call sf_chain_instance%link_interactions ()
call sf_chain_instance%exchange_mask ()

```



```

call sf_chain_instance%init_evaluators ()

int => sf_chain_instance%get_out_int_ptr ()
call pset%fill_interaction (int, 2, check_match=.false.)

call sf_chain_instance%recover_kinematics (1)
call sf_chain_instance%evaluate (scale=0._default)

call write_separator (u, 2)
call sf_chain_instance%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)

call pset%final ()
call sf_chain_instance%final ()
call sf_chain%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up chain with spectrum and structure function"
write (u, "(A)")

deallocate (sf_config)
allocate (sf_config (2))
call sf_config(1)%init ([1,2], data_spectrum)
call sf_config(2)%init ([2], data_strfun)
call sf_chain%init (beam_data, sf_config)

call sf_chain_instance%init (sf_chain, n_channel = 1)
call sf_channel(2)%init (2)
call sf_channel(2)%activate_mapping ([2])
call sf_chain_instance%set_channel (1, sf_channel(2))
call sf_chain_instance%link_interactions ()
call sf_chain_instance%exchange_mask ()
call sf_chain_instance%init_evaluators ()

call sf_chain_instance%compute_kinematics &
      (1, [0.5_default, 0.6_default, 0.8_default])
call sf_chain_instance%evaluate (scale=0._default)

call write_separator (u, 2)
call sf_chain_instance%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)

int => sf_chain_instance%get_out_int_ptr ()
call pset%init (ok, int, int, FM_IGNORE_HELICITY, &
      [0._default, 0._default], .false., .true.)
call sf_chain_instance%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Particle content:"
write (u, "(A)")

call write_separator (u)

```



```

call pset%write (u)
call write_separator (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover chain:"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_chain_instance%init (sf_chain, n_channel = 1)
call sf_channel(2)%init (2)
call sf_channel(2)%activate_mapping ([2])
call sf_chain_instance%set_channel (1, sf_channel(2))
call sf_chain_instance%link_interactions ()
call sf_chain_instance%exchange_mask ()
call sf_chain_instance%init_evaluators ()

int => sf_chain_instance%get_out_int_ptr ()
call pset%fill_interaction (int, 2, check_match=.false.)

call sf_chain_instance%recover_kinematics (1)
call sf_chain_instance%evaluate (scale=0._default)

call write_separator (u, 2)
call sf_chain_instance%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)

call pset%final ()
call sf_chain_instance%final ()
call sf_chain%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_base_11"

end subroutine sf_base_11

```

### Multichannel case

We set up a structure-function chain as before, but with three different parameterizations. The first instance is without mappings, the second one with single-particle mappings, and the third one with two-particle mappings.

```

<SF base: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_base_12, "sf_base_12", &
    "multi-channel structure function chain", &
    u, results)

<SF base: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_base_12

```



$\langle SF \text{ base: tests} \rangle + \equiv$

```

subroutine sf_base_12 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(model_data_t), target :: model
  type(flavor_t) :: flv
  type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
  type(beam_data_t), target :: beam_data
  class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
  type(sf_config_t), dimension(:), allocatable, target :: sf_config
  type(sf_chain_t), target :: sf_chain
  type(sf_chain_instance_t), target :: sf_chain_instance
  real(default), dimension(2) :: x_saved
  real(default), dimension(2,3) :: p_saved
  type(sf_channel_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sf_channel

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_base_12"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: set up and evaluate a multi-channel &
    &structure-function chain"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call model%init_test ()
  call flv%init (25, model)
  pdg_in = 25

  call reset_interaction_counter ()

  call beam_data%init_sqrts (1000._default, [flv, flv])

  allocate (sf_test_data_t :: data)
  select type (data)
  type is (sf_test_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in)
  end select

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up chain with structure function pair &
    &and three different mappings"
  write (u, "(A)")

  allocate (sf_config (2))
  call sf_config(1)%init ([1], data)
  call sf_config(2)%init ([2], data)
  call sf_chain%init (beam_data, sf_config)

  call sf_chain_instance%init (sf_chain, n_channel = 3)

  call allocate_sf_channels (sf_channel, n_channel = 3, n_strfun = 2)

  ! channel 1: no mapping
  call sf_chain_instance%set_channel (1, sf_channel(1))

  ! channel 2: single-particle mappings

```



```

call sf_channel(2)%activate_mapping ([1,2])
! call sf_chain_instance%activate_mapping (2, [1,2])
call sf_chain_instance%set_channel (2, sf_channel(2))

! channel 3: two-particle mapping
call sf_channel(3)%set_s_mapping ([1,2])
! call sf_chain_instance%set_s_mapping (3, [1, 2])
call sf_chain_instance%set_channel (3, sf_channel(3))

call sf_chain_instance%link_interactions ()
call sf_chain_instance%exchange_mask ()
call sf_chain_instance%init_evaluators ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute kinematics in channel 1 and evaluate"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_chain_instance%compute_kinematics (1, [0.8_default, 0.6_default])
call sf_chain_instance%evaluate (scale=0._default)

call write_separator (u, 2)
call sf_chain_instance%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Invert the kinematics calculation"
write (u, "(A)")

x_saved = sf_chain_instance%x

call sf_chain_instance%inverse_kinematics (x_saved)
call sf_chain_instance%evaluate (scale=0._default)

call write_separator (u, 2)
call sf_chain_instance%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute kinematics in channel 2 and evaluate"
write (u, "(A)")

p_saved = sf_chain_instance%p

call sf_chain_instance%compute_kinematics (2, p_saved(:,2))
call sf_chain_instance%evaluate (scale=0._default)

call write_separator (u, 2)
call sf_chain_instance%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute kinematics in channel 3 and evaluate"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_chain_instance%compute_kinematics (3, p_saved(:,3))

```



```

call sf_chain_instance%evaluate (scale=0._default)

call write_separator (u, 2)
call sf_chain_instance%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_chain_instance%final ()
call sf_chain%final ()

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_base_12"

end subroutine sf_base_12

```

## Generated spectrum

Construct and evaluate a structure function object for a pair spectrum which is evaluated as a beam-event generator.

```

<SF base: execute tests>+≡
call test (sf_base_13, "sf_base_13", &
    "pair spectrum generator", &
    u, results)

<SF base: test declarations>+≡
public :: sf_base_13

<SF base: tests>+≡
subroutine sf_base_13 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
    class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: k
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: q
    real(default) :: E
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
    real(default) :: f, x_free

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_base_13"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and fill &
        &a pair generator object"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
    write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call model%init_test ()
call flv%init (25, model)
pdg_in = 25

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (sf_test_generator_data_t :: data)
select type (data)
type is (sf_test_generator_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize generator object"
write (u, "(A)")

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate free r values"
write (u, "(A)")

x_free = 1
call sf_int%generate_free (r, rb, x_free)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momenta with sqrts=1000"

E = 500
k(1) = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
k(2) = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics (k)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Complete kinematics"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "xf=", x_free

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x from momenta"
write (u, "(A)")

q = sf_int%get_momenta (outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%final ()
deallocate (sf_int)

```



```

call reset_interaction_counter ()
call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)

call sf_int%seed_kinematics (k)
call sf_int%set_momenta (q, outgoing=.true.)
x_free = 1
call sf_int%recover_x (x, x_free)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "xf=", x_free

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute inverse kinematics &
    &and evaluate"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%apply (scale=0._default)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_base_13"

end subroutine sf_base_13

```

## Structure function chain evaluation

Here, we test the complete workflow for a structure-function chain with generator. First, we create the template chain, then initialize an instance. We set up links, mask, and evaluators. Finally, we set kinematics and evaluate the matrix elements and their products.

```

<SF base: execute tests>+≡
call test (sf_base_14, "sf_base_14", &
    "structure function generator evaluation", &
    u, results)

<SF base: test declarations>+≡
public :: sf_base_14

<SF base: tests>+≡
subroutine sf_base_14 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u

```



```

type(model_data_t), target :: model
type(flavor_t) :: flv
type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
type(beam_data_t), target :: beam_data
class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data_strfun
class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data_generator
type(sf_config_t), dimension(:), allocatable, target :: sf_config
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_in
type(sf_chain_t), target :: sf_chain
type(sf_chain_instance_t), target :: sf_chain_instance

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_base_14"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: set up a structure-function chain"
write (u, "(A)")  "*           create an instance and evaluate"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
write (u, "(A)")

call model%init_test ()
call flv%init (25, model)
pdg_in = 25

call reset_interaction_counter ()

call beam_data%init_sqrts (1000._default, [flv, flv])

allocate (sf_test_data_t :: data_strfun)
select type (data_strfun)
type is (sf_test_data_t)
    call data_strfun%init (model, pdg_in)
end select

allocate (sf_test_generator_data_t :: data_generator)
select type (data_generator)
type is (sf_test_generator_data_t)
    call data_generator%init (model, pdg_in)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up chain with generator and structure function"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (sf_config (2))
call sf_config(1)%init ([1,2], data_generator)
call sf_config(2)%init ([2], data_strfun)
call sf_chain%init (beam_data, sf_config)

call sf_chain_instance%init (sf_chain, n_channel = 1)
call sf_chain_instance%link_interactions ()
call sf_chain_instance%exchange_mask ()
call sf_chain_instance%init_evaluators ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Inject integration parameter"
write (u, "(A)")

```



```

allocate (p_in (sf_chain%get_n_bound ()), source = 0.9_default)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "p_in =", p_in

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_chain_instance%compute_kinematics (1, p_in)
call sf_chain_instance%evaluate (scale=0._default)

call sf_chain_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Extract integration parameter"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_chain_instance%get_mcpair (1, p_in)
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "p_in =", p_in

call sf_chain_instance%final ()
call sf_chain%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_base_14"

end subroutine sf_base_14

```

## 15.6 Photon radiation: ISR

```

⟨sf_isr.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

module sf_isr

  ⟨Use kinds⟩
  ⟨Use strings⟩
  use io_units
  use constants, only: pi
  use format_defs, only: FMT_15, FMT_19
  use unit_tests, only: vanishes
  use diagnostics
  use physics_defs, only: PHOTON
  use lorentz
  use sm_physics, only: Li2
  use pdg_arrays
  use model_data

```



```

    use flavors
    use colors
    use quantum_numbers
    use state_matrices
    use polarizations
    use sf_mappings
    use sf_base

    <Standard module head>

    <SF_isr: public>

    <SF_isr: parameters>

    <SF_isr: types>

    contains

    <SF_isr: procedures>

end module sf_isr

```

### 15.6.1 Physics

The ISR structure function is in the most crude approximation (LLA without  $\alpha$  corrections, i.e.  $\epsilon^0$ )

$$f_0(x) = \epsilon(1-x)^{-1+\epsilon} \quad \text{with} \quad \epsilon = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} q_e^2 \ln \frac{s}{m^2}, \quad (15.27)$$

where  $m$  is the mass of the incoming (and outgoing) particle, which is initially assumed on-shell.

Here, the form of  $\epsilon$  results from the kinematical bounds for the momentum squared of the outgoing particle, which in the limit  $m^2 \ll s$  are given by

$$t_0 = -2\bar{x}E(E+p) + m^2 \approx -\bar{x}s, \quad (15.28)$$

$$t_1 = -2\bar{x}E(E-p) + m^2 \approx xm^2, \quad (15.29)$$

so the integration over the propagator  $1/(t-m^2)$  yields

$$\ln \frac{t_0 - m^2}{t_1 - m^2} = \ln \frac{s}{m^2}. \quad (15.30)$$

In  $f_0(x)$ , there is an integrable singularity at  $x = 1$  which does not spoil the integration, but would lead to an unbounded  $f_{\max}$ . Therefore, we map this singularity like

$$x = 1 - (1-x')^{1/\epsilon} \quad (15.31)$$

such that

$$\int dx f_0(x) = \int dx' \quad (15.32)$$

The structure function has three parameters:  $\alpha$ ,  $m_{\text{in}}$  of the incoming particle and  $s$ , the hard scale. Internally, we store the exponent  $\epsilon$  which is the relevant



parameter. (In conventional notation,  $\epsilon = \beta/2$ .) As defaults, we take the actual values of  $\alpha$  (which is probably  $\alpha(s)$ ), the actual mass  $m_{\text{in}}$  and the squared total c.m. energy  $s$ .

Including  $\epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon^2$ , and  $\epsilon^3$  corrections, the successive approximation of the ISR structure function read

$$f_0(x) = \epsilon(1-x)^{-1+\epsilon} \quad (15.33)$$

$$f_1(x) = g_1(\epsilon) f_0(x) - \frac{\epsilon}{2}(1+x) \quad (15.34)$$

$$f_2(x) = g_2(\epsilon) f_0(x) - \frac{\epsilon}{2}(1+x) - \frac{\epsilon^2}{8} \left( \frac{1+3x^2}{1-x} \ln x + 4(1+x) \ln(1-x) + 5+x \right) \quad (15.35)$$

$$f_3(x) = g_3(\epsilon) f_0(x) - \frac{\epsilon}{2}(1+x) - \frac{\epsilon^2}{8} \left( \frac{1+3x^2}{1-x} \ln x + 4(1+x) \ln(1-x) + 5+x \right) - \frac{\epsilon^3}{48} \left( (1+x) [6 \text{Li}_2(x) + 12 \ln^2(1-x) - 3\pi^2] + 6(x+5) \ln(1-x) + \frac{1}{1-x} \left[ \frac{3}{2}(1+8x+3x^2) \ln x + 12(1+x^2) \ln x \ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2}(1+7x^2) \ln^2 x + \frac{1}{4}(39-24x-15x^2) \right] \right) \quad (15.36)$$

where the successive approximations to the prefactor of the leading singularity

$$g(\epsilon) = \frac{\exp\left(\epsilon(-\gamma_E + \frac{3}{4})\right)}{\Gamma(1+\epsilon)}, \quad (15.37)$$

are given by

$$g_0(\epsilon) = 1 \quad (15.38)$$

$$g_1(\epsilon) = 1 + \frac{3}{4}\epsilon \quad (15.39)$$

$$g_2(\epsilon) = 1 + \frac{3}{4}\epsilon + \frac{27-8\pi^2}{96}\epsilon^2 \quad (15.40)$$

$$g_3(\epsilon) = 1 + \frac{3}{4}\epsilon + \frac{27-8\pi^2}{96}\epsilon^2 + \frac{27-24\pi^2+128\zeta(3)}{384}\epsilon^3, \quad (15.41)$$

where, numerically

$$\zeta(3) = 1.20205690315959428539973816151 \dots \quad (15.42)$$

Although one could calculate the function  $g(\epsilon)$  exactly, truncating its Taylor expansion ensures the exact normalization of the truncated structure function at each given order:

$$\int_0^1 dx f_i(x) = 1 \quad \text{for all } i. \quad (15.43)$$

Effectively, the  $O(\epsilon)$  correction reduces the low- $x$  tail of the structure function by 50% while increasing the coefficient of the singularity by  $O(\epsilon)$ . Relative



to this, the  $O(\epsilon^2)$  correction slightly enhances  $x > \frac{1}{2}$  compared to  $x < \frac{1}{2}$ . At  $x = 0$ ,  $f_2(x)$  introduces a logarithmic singularity which should be cut off at  $x_0 = O(e^{-1/\epsilon})$ : for lower  $x$  the perturbative series breaks down. The  $f_3$  correction is slightly positive for low  $x$  values and negative near  $x = 1$ , where the  $\text{Li}_2$  piece slightly softens the singularity at  $x = 1$ .

Instead of the definition for  $\epsilon$  given above, it is customary to include a universal nonlogarithmic piece:

$$\epsilon = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} q_e^2 \left( \ln \frac{s}{m^2} - 1 \right) \quad (15.44)$$

### 15.6.2 Implementation

In the concrete implementation, the zeroth order mapping (15.31) is implemented, and the Jacobian is equal to  $f_i(x)/f_0(x)$ . This can be written as

$$\frac{f_0(x)}{f_0(x)} = 1 \quad (15.45)$$

$$\frac{f_1(x)}{f_0(x)} = 1 + \frac{3}{4}\epsilon - \frac{1-x^2}{2(1-x')} \quad (15.46)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f_2(x)}{f_0(x)} = 1 + \frac{3}{4}\epsilon + \frac{27-8\pi^2}{96}\epsilon^2 - \frac{1-x^2}{2(1-x')} \\ - \frac{(1+3x^2)\ln x + (1-x)(4(1+x)\ln(1-x) + 5+x)}{8(1-x')}\epsilon \end{aligned} \quad (15.47)$$

For  $x = 1$  (i.e., numerically indistinguishable from 1), this reduces to

$$\frac{f_0(x)}{f_0(x)} = 1 \quad (15.48)$$

$$\frac{f_1(x)}{f_0(x)} = 1 + \frac{3}{4}\epsilon \quad (15.49)$$

$$\frac{f_2(x)}{f_0(x)} = 1 + \frac{3}{4}\epsilon + \frac{27-8\pi^2}{96}\epsilon^2 \quad (15.50)$$

The last line in (15.47) is zero for

$$x_{\min} = 0.00714053329734592839549879772019 \quad (15.51)$$

(Mathematica result), independent of  $\epsilon$ . For  $x$  values less than this we ignore this correction because of the logarithmic singularity which should in principle be resummed.

### 15.6.3 The ISR data block

```

<SF isr: public>≡
  public :: isr_data_t

<SF isr: types>≡
  type, extends (sf_data_t) :: isr_data_t
  private
  class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
  type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv_in

```



```

    real(default) :: alpha = 0
    real(default) :: q_max = 0
    real(default) :: real_mass = 0
    real(default) :: mass = 0
    real(default) :: eps = 0
    real(default) :: log = 0
    logical :: recoil = .false.
    integer :: order = 3
    integer :: error = NONE
contains
  <SF isr: isr data: TBP>
end type isr_data_t

```

Error codes

```

<SF isr: parameters>≡
  integer, parameter :: NONE = 0
  integer, parameter :: ZERO_MASS = 1
  integer, parameter :: Q_MAX_TOO_SMALL = 2
  integer, parameter :: EPS_TOO_LARGE = 3
  integer, parameter :: INVALID_ORDER = 4
  integer, parameter :: CHARGE_MIX = 5
  integer, parameter :: CHARGE_ZERO = 6
  integer, parameter :: MASS_MIX = 7

```

Generate flavor-dependent ISR data:

```

<SF isr: isr data: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => isr_data_init

<SF isr: procedures>≡
  subroutine isr_data_init &
    (data, model, pdg_in, alpha, q_max, mass, order, recoil)
    class(isr_data_t), intent(out) :: data
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: pdg_in
    real(default), intent(in) :: alpha
    real(default), intent(in) :: q_max
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: mass
    integer, intent(in), optional :: order
    logical, intent(in), optional :: recoil
    integer :: i, n_flv
    real(default) :: charge
    data%model => model
    n_flv = pdg_array_get_length (pdg_in)
    allocate (data%flv_in (n_flv))
    do i = 1, n_flv
      call data%flv_in(i)%init (pdg_array_get (pdg_in, i), model)
    end do
    data%alpha = alpha
    data%q_max = q_max
    if (present (order)) then
      call data%set_order (order)
    end if
    if (present (recoil)) then
      data%recoil = recoil
    end if
  end subroutine isr_data_init

```



```

end if
data%real_mass = data%flv_in(1)%get_mass ()
if (present (mass)) then
  if (mass > 0) then
    data%mass = mass
  else
    data%mass = data%real_mass
    if (any (data%flv_in%get_mass () /= data%mass)) then
      data%error = MASS_MIX; return
    end if
  end if
else
  data%mass = data%real_mass
  if (any (data%flv_in%get_mass () /= data%mass)) then
    data%error = MASS_MIX; return
  end if
end if
if (vanishes (data%mass)) then
  data%error = ZERO_MASS; return
else if (data%mass >= data%q_max) then
  data%error = Q_MAX_TOO_SMALL; return
end if
data%log = log (1 + (data%q_max / data%mass)**2)
charge = data%flv_in(1)%get_charge ()
if (any (abs (data%flv_in%get_charge ()) /= abs (charge))) then
  data%error = CHARGE_MIX; return
else if (charge == 0) then
  data%error = CHARGE_ZERO; return
end if
data%eps = data%alpha / pi * charge ** 2 &
  * (2 * log (data%q_max / data%mass) - 1)
if (data%eps > 1) then
  data%error = EPS_TOO_LARGE; return
end if
end subroutine isr_data_init

```

Explicitly set ISR order

```

<SF isr: isr data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_order => isr_data_set_order

<SF isr: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine isr_data_set_order (data, order)
    class(isr_data_t), intent(inout) :: data
    integer, intent(in) :: order
    if (order < 0 .or. order > 3) then
      data%error = INVALID_ORDER
    else
      data%order = order
    end if
  end subroutine isr_data_set_order

```

Handle error conditions. Should always be done after initialization, unless we are sure everything is ok.

```

<SF isr: isr data: TBP>+≡

```



```

procedure :: check => isr_data_check
<SF isr: procedures>+≡
subroutine isr_data_check (data)
  class(isr_data_t), intent(in) :: data
  select case (data%error)
  case (ZERO_MASS)
    call msg_fatal ("ISR: Particle mass is zero")
  case (Q_MAX_TOO_SMALL)
    call msg_fatal ("ISR: Particle mass exceeds Qmax")
  case (EPS_TOO_LARGE)
    call msg_fatal ("ISR: Expansion parameter too large, " // &
      "perturbative expansion breaks down")
  case (INVALID_ORDER)
    call msg_error ("ISR: LLA order invalid (valid values are 0,1,2,3)")
  case (MASS_MIX)
    call msg_fatal ("ISR: Incoming particle masses must be uniform")
  case (CHARGE_MIX)
    call msg_fatal ("ISR: Incoming particle charges must be uniform")
  case (CHARGE_ZERO)
    call msg_fatal ("ISR: Incoming particle must be charged")
  end select
end subroutine isr_data_check

```

Output

```

<SF isr: isr data: TBP>+≡
procedure :: write => isr_data_write
<SF isr: procedures>+≡
subroutine isr_data_write (data, unit, verbose)
  class(isr_data_t), intent(in) :: data
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "ISR data:"
  if (allocated (data%flv_in)) then
    write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") " flavor = "
    do i = 1, size (data%flv_in)
      if (i > 1) write (u, "(',','1x)", advance="no")
      call data%flv_in(i)%write (u)
    end do
    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " alpha = ", data%alpha
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " q_max = ", data%q_max
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " mass = ", data%mass
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " eps = ", data%eps
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " log = ", data%log
    write (u, "(3x,A,I2)") " order = ", data%order
    write (u, "(3x,A,L2)") " recoil = ", data%recoil
  else
    write (u, "(3x,A)") "[undefined]"
  end if
end subroutine isr_data_write

```



For ISR, there is the option to generate transverse momentum is generated. Hence, there can be up to three parameters,  $x$ , and two angles.

```

<SF isr: isr data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_par => isr_data_get_n_par

<SF isr: procedures>+≡
  function isr_data_get_n_par (data) result (n)
    class(isr_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer :: n
    if (data%recoil) then
      n = 3
    else
      n = 1
    end if
  end function isr_data_get_n_par

```

Return the outgoing particles PDG codes. For ISR, these are identical to the incoming particles.

```

<SF isr: isr data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_pdg_out => isr_data_get_pdg_out

<SF isr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine isr_data_get_pdg_out (data, pdg_out)
    class(isr_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: pdg_out
    pdg_out(1) = data%flv_in%get_pdg ()
  end subroutine isr_data_get_pdg_out

```

Return the `eps` value. We need it for an appropriate mapping of structure-function parameters.

```

<SF isr: isr data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_eps => isr_data_get_eps

<SF isr: procedures>+≡
  function isr_data_get_eps (data) result (eps)
    class(isr_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    real(default) :: eps
    eps = data%eps
  end function isr_data_get_eps

```

Allocate the interaction record.

```

<SF isr: isr data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: allocate_sf_int => isr_data_allocate_sf_int

<SF isr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine isr_data_allocate_sf_int (data, sf_int)
    class(isr_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: sf_int
    allocate (isr_t :: sf_int)
  end subroutine isr_data_allocate_sf_int

```



### 15.6.4 The ISR object

The `isr_t` data type is a  $1 \rightarrow 2$  interaction, i.e., we allow for single-photon emission only (but use the multi-photon resummed radiator function). The particles are ordered as (incoming, photon, outgoing).

There is no need to handle several flavors (and data blocks) in parallel, since ISR is always applied immediately after beam collision. (ISR for partons is accounted for by the PDFs themselves.) Polarization is carried through, i.e., we retain the polarization of the incoming particle and treat the emitted photon as unpolarized. Color is trivially carried through. This implies that particles 1 and 3 should be locked together. For ISR we don't need the `q` variable.

```

<SF isr: public>+≡
  public :: isr_t
<SF isr: types>+≡
  type, extends (sf_int_t) :: isr_t
    private
      type(isr_data_t), pointer :: data => null ()
      real(default) :: x = 0
      real(default) :: xb= 0
    contains
      <SF isr: isr: TBP>
    end type isr_t

```

Type string: has to be here, but there is no string variable on which ISR depends. Hence, a dummy routine.

```

<SF isr: isr: TBP>≡
  procedure :: type_string => isr_type_string
<SF isr: procedures>+≡
  function isr_type_string (object) result (string)
    class(isr_t), intent(in) :: object
    type(string_t) :: string
    if (associated (object%data)) then
      string = "ISR: e+ e- ISR spectrum"
    else
      string = "ISR: [undefined]"
    end if
  end function isr_type_string

```

Output. Call the interaction routine after displaying the configuration.

```

<SF isr: isr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => isr_write
<SF isr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine isr_write (object, unit, testflag)
    class(isr_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    if (associated (object%data)) then
      call object%data%write (u)
      if (object%status >= SF_DONE_KINEMATICS) then

```



```

        write (u, "(1x,A)") "SF parameters:"
        write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_15 // ")") "x =", object%x
        write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_15 // ")") "xb=", object%xb
    end if
    call object%base_write (u, testflag)
else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "ISR data: [undefined]"
end if
end subroutine isr_write

```

Explicitly set ISR order (for unit test).

```

⟨SF isr: isr: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: set_order => isr_set_order

⟨SF isr: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine isr_set_order (object, order)
        class(isr_t), intent(inout) :: object
        integer, intent(in) :: order
        call object%data%set_order (order)
    end subroutine isr_set_order

```

### 15.6.5 Kinematics

Set kinematics. If `map` is unset, the  $r$  and  $x$  values coincide, and the Jacobian  $f(r)$  were trivial. The ISR structure function allows for a straightforward mapping of the unit interval. So, to leading order, the structure function value is unity, but the  $x$  value is transformed. Higher orders affect the function value.

The structure function implementation applies the above mapping to the input (random) number  $\mathbf{r}$  to generate the momentum fraction  $\mathbf{x}$  and the function value  $\mathbf{f}$ . For numerical stability reasons, we also output  $\mathbf{xb}$ , which is  $\bar{x} = 1 - x$ .

For the ISR structure function, the mapping Jacobian cancels the structure function (to order zero). We apply the cancellation explicitly, therefore both the Jacobian  $\mathbf{f}$  and the zeroth-order value (see the `apply` method) are unity if mapping is turned on. If mapping is turned off, the Jacobian  $\mathbf{f}$  includes the value of the (zeroth-order) structure function, and strongly peaked.

```

⟨SF isr: isr: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: complete_kinematics => isr_complete_kinematics

⟨SF isr: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine isr_complete_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map)
        class(isr_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
        real(default), intent(out) :: f
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: rb
        logical, intent(in) :: map
        real(default) :: eps
        eps = sf_int%data%eps
        if (map) then
            call map_power_1 (sf_int%xb, f, rb(1), eps)
        else
            sf_int%xb = rb(1)
        end if
    end subroutine isr_complete_kinematics

```



```

        if (rb(1) > 0) then
            f = 1
        else
            f = 0
        end if
    end if
    sf_int%x = 1 - sf_int%xb
    x(1) = sf_int%x
    if (size(x) == 3) x(2:3) = r(2:3)
    call sf_int%split_momentum(x, sf_int%xb)
    select case (sf_int%status)
    case (SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS)
        sf_int%x = 0
        sf_int%xb = 0
        f = 0
    end select
end subroutine isr_complete_kinematics

```

Overriding the default method: we compute the  $x$  array from the momentum configuration. In the specific case of ISR, we also set the internally stored  $x$  and  $\bar{x}$  values, so they can be used in the following routine.

Note: the extraction of  $\bar{x}$  is not numerically safe, but it can't be as long as the base `recover_x` isn't.

```

<SF isr: isr: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: recover_x => sf_isr_recover_x

<SF isr: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sf_isr_recover_x (sf_int, x, x_free)
        class(isr_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
        real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
        call sf_int%base_recover_x(x, x_free)
        sf_int%x = x(1)
        sf_int%xb = 1 - x(1)
    end subroutine sf_isr_recover_x

```

Compute inverse kinematics. Here, we start with the  $x$  array and compute the “input”  $r$  values and the Jacobian  $f$ . After this, we can set momenta by the same formula as for normal kinematics.

For extracting  $x$ , we rely on the stored  $\bar{x}$  value, since the  $x$  value in the argument is likely imprecise. This means that either `complete_kinematics` or `recover_x` must be called first, for the current sampling point (but maybe another channel).

```

<SF isr: isr: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: inverse_kinematics => isr_inverse_kinematics

<SF isr: procedures>+≡
    subroutine isr_inverse_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map, set_momenta)
        class(isr_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
        real(default), intent(out) :: f
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: rb
    end subroutine isr_inverse_kinematics

```



```

logical, intent(in) :: map
logical, intent(in), optional :: set_momenta
real(default) :: eps
logical :: set_mom
set_mom = .false.; if (present (set_momenta)) set_mom = set_momenta
eps = sf_int%data%eps
if (map) then
  call map_power_inverse_1 (sf_int%xb, f, rb(1), eps)
else
  rb(1) = sf_int%xb
  if (rb(1) > 0) then
    f = 1
  else
    f = 0
  end if
end if
r(1) = 1 - rb(1)
if (size(r) == 3) then
  r(2:3) = x(2:3)
  rb(2:3) = 1 - r(2:3)
end if
if (set_mom) then
  call sf_int%split_momentum (x, sf_int%xb)
  select case (sf_int%status)
  case (SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS)
    r = 0
    rb = 0
    f = 0
  end select
end if
end subroutine isr_inverse_kinematics

```

$\langle SF \text{ isr: } TBP \rangle + \equiv$

```

procedure :: init => isr_init

```

$\langle SF \text{ isr: } procedures \rangle + \equiv$

```

subroutine isr_init (sf_int, data)
  class(isr_t), intent(out) :: sf_int
  class(sf_data_t), intent(in), target :: data
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(3) :: mask
  integer, dimension(3) :: hel_lock
  type(polarization_t) :: pol
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(1) :: qn_fc, qn_hel
  type(flavor_t) :: flv_photon
  type(color_t) :: col_photon
  type(quantum_numbers_t) :: qn_photon, qn
  type(state_iterator_t) :: it_hel
  real(default) :: m2
  integer :: i
  mask = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., &
    mask_h = [.false., .true., .false.])
  hel_lock = [3, 0, 1]
  select type (data)
  type is (isr_data_t)

```



```

m2 = data%mass**2
call sf_int%base_init (mask, [m2], [0._default], [m2], &
    hel_lock = hel_lock)
sf_int%data => data
call flv_photon%init (PHOTON, data%model)
call col_photon%init ()
call qn_photon%init (flv_photon, col_photon)
call qn_photon%tag_radiated ()
do i = 1, size (data%flv_in)
    call polarization_init_generic (pol, data%flv_in(i))
    call qn_fc(1)%init (&
        flv = data%flv_in(i), &
        col = color_from_flavor (data%flv_in(i), 1))
    call it_hel%init (pol%state)
    do while (it_hel%is_valid ())
        qn_hel = it_hel%get_quantum_numbers ()
        qn = qn_hel(1) .merge. qn_fc(1)
        call sf_int%add_state ([qn, qn_photon, qn])
        call it_hel%advance ()
    end do
    call polarization_final (pol)
end do
call sf_int%freeze ()
call sf_int%set_incoming ([1])
call sf_int%set_radiated ([2])
call sf_int%set_outgoing ([3])
sf_int%status = SF_INITIAL
end select
end subroutine isr_init

```

### 15.6.6 ISR application

For ISR, we could in principle compute kinematics and function value in a single step. In order to be able to reweight matrix elements including structure functions we split kinematics and structure function calculation. The structure function works on a single beam, assuming that the input momentum has been set.

For the structure-function evaluation, we rely on the fact that the power mapping, which we apply in the kinematics method (if the `map` flag is set), has a Jacobian which is just the inverse lowest-order structure function. With mapping active, the two should cancel exactly.

After splitting momenta, we set the outgoing momenta on-shell. We choose to conserve momentum, so energy conservation may be violated.

```

<SF isr: isr: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: apply => isr_apply

<SF isr: procedures>+≡
    subroutine isr_apply (sf_int, scale)
        class(isr_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        real(default), intent(in) :: scale
        real(default) :: f, finv, x, xb, eps, rb
        real(default) :: log_x, log_xb, x_2
    end subroutine isr_apply

```



```

real(default), parameter :: &
    & xmin = 0.00714053329734592839549879772019_default
real(default), parameter :: &
    & zeta3 = 1.20205690315959428539973816151_default
real(default), parameter :: &
    & g1 = 3._default / 4._default, &
    & g2 = (27 - 8*pi**2) / 96._default, &
    & g3 = (27 - 24*pi**2 + 128*zeta3) / 384._default
associate (data => sf_int%data)
    eps = sf_int%data%eps
    x = sf_int%x
    xb = sf_int%xb
    call map_power_inverse_1 (xb, finv, rb, eps)
    if (finv > 0) then
        f = 1 / finv
    else
        f = 0
    end if
    if (f > 0 .and. data%order > 0) then
        f = f * (1 + g1 * eps)
        x_2 = x*x
        if (rb>0) f = f * (1 - (1-x_2) / (2 * rb))
        if (data%order > 1) then
            f = f * (1 + g2 * eps**2)
            if (rb>0 .and. xb>0 .and. x>xmin) then
                log_x = log_prec (x, xb)
                log_xb = log_prec (xb, x)
                f = f * (1 - ((1+3*x_2)*log_x + xb * (4*(1+x)*log_xb + 5 + x)) &
                    / ( 8 * rb) * eps)
            end if
            if (data%order > 2) then
                f = f * (1 + g3 * eps**3)
                if (rb > 0 .and. xb > 0 .and. x > xmin) then
                    f = f * (1 - ((1+x) * xb &
                        * (6 * Li2(x) + 12 * log_xb**2 - 3 * pi**2) &
                        + 1.5_default * (1 + 8*x + 3*x_2) * log_x &
                        + 6 * (x+5) * xb * log_xb &
                        + 12 * (1+x_2) * log_x * log_xb &
                        - (1 + 7*x_2) * log_x**2 / 2 &
                        + (39 - 24*x - 15*x_2) / 4) &
                        / ( 48 * rb) * eps**2)
                end if
            end if
        end if
    end if
end associate
call sf_int%set_matrix_element (cmplx (f, kind=default))
sf_int%status = SF_EVALUATED
end subroutine isr_apply

```

## 15.6.7 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.



```

<sf_isr_ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module sf_isr_ut
    use unit_tests
    use sf_isr_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <SF isr: public test>

    contains

    <SF isr: test driver>

  end module sf_isr_ut
<sf_isr_uti.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module sf_isr_uti

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use format_defs, only: FMT_12
    use physics_defs, only: ELECTRON
    use lorentz
    use pdg_arrays
    use flavors
    use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
    use interactions, only: interaction_pacify_momenta
    use model_data
    use sf_aux, only: KEEP_ENERGY
    use sf_mappings
    use sf_base

    use sf_isr

    <Standard module head>

    <SF isr: test declarations>

    contains

    <SF isr: tests>

  end module sf_isr_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<SF isr: public test>≡
  public :: sf_isr_test
<SF isr: test driver>≡
  subroutine sf_isr_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u

```



```

    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
  <SF isr: execute tests>
end subroutine sf_isr_test

```

## Test structure function data

Construct and display a test structure function data object.

```

  <SF isr: execute tests>≡
    call test (sf_isr_1, "sf_isr_1", &
      "structure function configuration", &
      u, results)

  <SF isr: test declarations>≡
    public :: sf_isr_1

  <SF isr: tests>≡
    subroutine sf_isr_1 (u)
      integer, intent(in) :: u
      type(model_data_t), target :: model
      type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
      type(pdg_array_t), dimension(1) :: pdg_out
      integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg1
      class(sf_data_t), allocatable :: data

      write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_isr_1"
      write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and display &
        &test structure function data"
      write (u, "(A)")

      write (u, "(A)")  "* Create empty data object"
      write (u, "(A)")

      call model%init_qed_test ()
      pdg_in = ELECTRON

      allocate (isr_data_t :: data)
      call data%write (u)

      write (u, "(A)")
      write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize"
      write (u, "(A)")

      select type (data)
      type is (isr_data_t)
        call data%init (model, pdg_in, 1./137._default, 10._default, &
          0.000511_default, order = 3, recoil = .false.)
      end select

      call data%write (u)

      write (u, "(A)")

      write (u, "(1x,A)") "Outgoing particle codes:"
      call data%get_pdg_out (pdg_out)

```



```

pdg1 = pdg_out(1)
write (u, "(2x,99(1x,I0))") pdg1

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_isr_1"

end subroutine sf_isr_1

```

### Structure function without mapping

Direct ISR evaluation. This is the use case for a double-beam structure function. The parameter pair is mapped in the calling program.

```

<SF isr: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_isr_2, "sf_isr_2", &
    "no ISR mapping", &
    u, results)

<SF isr: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_isr_2

<SF isr: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_isr_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
    class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
    type(vector4_t) :: k
    real(default) :: E
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
    real(default) :: f, f_isr

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_isr_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and fill &
      &test structure function object"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call model%init_qed_test ()
    pdg_in = ELECTRON
    call flv%init (ELECTRON, model)

    call reset_interaction_counter ()

    allocate (isr_data_t :: data)
    select type (data)
    type is (isr_data_t)
      call data%init (model, pdg_in, 1./137._default, 500._default, &

```



```

0.000511_default, order = 3, recoil = .false.)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
write (u, "(A)")

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=500"
write (u, "(A)")
E = 500
k = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call pacify (k, 1e-10_default)
call vector4_write (k, u)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for r=0.9, no ISR mapping, &
    &collinear"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = 0.9_default
rb = 1 - r
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))")  "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))")  "rb=", rb

call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))")  "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Invert kinematics"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))")  "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))")  "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))")  "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate ISR structure function"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%apply (scale = 100._default)
call sf_int%write (u)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Structure-function value, default order"
write (u, "(A)")

f_isr = sf_int%get_matrix_element (1)

write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "f_isr          =", f_isr
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "f_isr * f_map =", f_isr * f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Re-evaluate structure function, leading order"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (sf_int)
type is (isr_t)
    call sf_int%set_order (0)
end select
call sf_int%apply (scale = 100._default)
f_isr = sf_int%get_matrix_element (1)

write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "f_isr          =", f_isr
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "f_isr * f_map =", f_isr * f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_isr_2"

end subroutine sf_isr_2

```

## Structure function with mapping

Apply the optimal ISR mapping. This is the use case for a single-beam structure function.

```

<SF isr: execute tests>+≡
    call test (sf_isr_3, "sf_isr_3", &
        "ISR mapping", &
        u, results)

<SF isr: test declarations>+≡
    public :: sf_isr_3

<SF isr: tests>+≡
    subroutine sf_isr_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(flavor_t) :: flv
        type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
        class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data

```



```

class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
type(vector4_t) :: k
real(default) :: E
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
real(default) :: f, f_isr

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_isr_3"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and fill &
                  &test structure function object"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
write (u, "(A)")

call model%init_qed_test ()
call flv%init (ELECTRON, model)
pdg_in = ELECTRON

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (isr_data_t :: data)
select type (data)
type is (isr_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in, 1./137._default, 500._default, &
        0.000511_default, order = 3, recoil = .false.)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
write (u, "(A)")

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=500"
write (u, "(A)")
E = 500
k = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call pacify (k, 1e-10_default)
call vector4_write (k, u)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for r=0.7, with ISR mapping, &
                  &collinear"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = 0.7_default
rb = 1 - r
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))")  "r =", r

```



```

write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "rb=", rb

call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Invert kinematics"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.true.)
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate ISR structure function"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%apply (scale = 100._default)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Structure-function value, default order"
write (u, "(A)")

f_isr = sf_int%get_matrix_element (1)

write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "f_isr          =", f_isr
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "f_isr * f_map =", f_isr * f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Re-evaluate structure function, leading order"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (sf_int)
type is (isr_t)
  call sf_int%set_order (0)
end select
call sf_int%apply (scale = 100._default)
f_isr = sf_int%get_matrix_element (1)

write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "f_isr          =", f_isr
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "f_isr * f_map =", f_isr * f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")

```



```

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_isr_3"

    end subroutine sf_isr_3

```

### Non-collinear ISR splitting

Construct and display a structure function object based on the ISR structure function. We blank out numerical fluctuations for 32bit.

```

<SF isr: execute tests>+≡
    call test (sf_isr_4, "sf_isr_4", &
        "ISR non-collinear", &
        u, results)

<SF isr: test declarations>+≡
    public :: sf_isr_4

<SF isr: tests>+≡
    subroutine sf_isr_4 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(flavor_t) :: flv
        type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
        class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
        class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
        type(vector4_t) :: k
        type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: q
        real(default) :: E
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
        real(default) :: f, f_isr
        character(len=80) :: buffer
        integer :: u_scratch, iostat

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_isr_4"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: initialize and fill &
            &test structure function object"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call model%init_qed_test ()
        call flv%init (ELECTRON, model)
        pdg_in = ELECTRON

        call reset_interaction_counter ()

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
        write (u, "(A)")

        allocate (isr_data_t :: data)
        select type (data)
        type is (isr_data_t)

```



```

        call data%init (model, pdg_in, 1./137._default, 500._default, &
            0.000511_default, order = 3, recoil = .true.)
end select

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=500"
write (u, "(A)")
E = 500
k = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call pacify (k, 1e-10_default)
call vector4_write (k, u)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.5/0.5/0.25, with ISR mapping, "
write (u, "(A)")  "          non-coll., keeping energy"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = [0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.25_default]
rb = 1 - r
sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_ENERGY
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.true.)
call interaction_pacify_momenta (sf_int%interaction_t, 1e-10_default)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x and r from momenta"
write (u, "(A)")

q = sf_int%get_momenta (outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%final ()
deallocate (sf_int)

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])

call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])
call sf_int%set_momenta (q, outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.true.)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate ISR structure function"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.true.)
call interaction_pacify_momenta (sf_int%interaction_t, 1e-10_default)
call sf_int%apply (scale = 10._default)
u_scratch = free_unit ()
open (u_scratch, status="scratch", action = "readwrite")
call sf_int%write (u_scratch, testflag = .true.)
rewind (u_scratch)
do
  read (u_scratch, "(A)", iostat=iostat) buffer
  if (iostat /= 0) exit
  if (buffer(1:25) == " P =  0.000000E+00  9.57") then
    buffer = replace (buffer, 26, "XXXX")
  end if
  if (buffer(1:25) == " P =  0.000000E+00 -9.57") then
    buffer = replace (buffer, 26, "XXXX")
  end if
  write (u, "(A)") buffer
end do
close (u_scratch)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Structure-function value"
write (u, "(A)")

f_isr = sf_int%get_matrix_element (1)

write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "f_isr      =", f_isr
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "f_isr * f_map =", f_isr * f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_isr_4"

end subroutine sf_isr_4

```

### Structure function pair with mapping

Apply the ISR mapping for a ISR pair. structure function.

```

<SF isr: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_isr_5, "sf_isr_5", &
    "ISR pair mapping", &
    u, results)

```



```

<SF isr: test declarations>+=
    public :: sf_isr_5

<SF isr: tests>+=
    subroutine sf_isr_5 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(flavor_t) :: flv
        type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
        class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
        class(sf_mapping_t), allocatable :: mapping
        class(sf_int_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sf_int
        type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: k
        real(default) :: E, f_map
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: p, pb, r, rb, x
        real(default), dimension(2) :: f, f_isr
        integer :: i

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_isr_5"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: initialize and fill &
            &test structure function object"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call model%init_qed_test ()
        call flv%init (ELECTRON, model)
        pdg_in = ELECTRON

        call reset_interaction_counter ()

        allocate (isr_data_t :: data)
        select type (data)
        type is (isr_data_t)
            call data%init (model, pdg_in, 1./137._default, 500._default, &
                0.000511_default, order = 3, recoil = .false.)
        end select

        allocate (sf_ip_mapping_t :: mapping)
        select type (mapping)
        type is (sf_ip_mapping_t)
            select type (data)
            type is (isr_data_t)
                call mapping%init (eps = data%get_eps ())
            end select
            call mapping%set_index (1, 1)
            call mapping%set_index (2, 2)
        end select

        call mapping%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
        write (u, "(A)")

```



```

allocate (isr_t :: sf_int (2))

do i = 1, 2
    call sf_int(i)%init (data)
    call sf_int(i)%set_beam_index ([i])
end do

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momenta with E=500"
write (u, "(A)")
E = 500
k(1) = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
k(2) = vector4_moving (E, - sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call pacify (k, 1e-10_default)
do i = 1, 2
    call vector4_write (k(i), u)
    call sf_int(i)%seed_kinematics (k(i:i))
end do

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for p=[0.7,0.4], collinear"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (p (2 * data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (pb(size (p)))
allocate (r (size (p)))
allocate (rb(size (p)))
allocate (x (size (p)))

p = [0.7_default, 0.4_default]
pb= 1 - p
call mapping%compute (r, rb, f_map, p, pb)

write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))")  "p =", p
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))")  "pb=", pb
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))")  "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))")  "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))")  "fm=", f_map

do i = 1, 2
    call sf_int(i)%complete_kinematics (x(i:i), f(i), r(i:i), rb(i:i), &
        map=.false.)
end do

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))")  "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Invert kinematics"
write (u, "(A)")

do i = 1, 2
    call sf_int(i)%inverse_kinematics (x(i:i), f(i), r(i:i), rb(i:i), &

```



```

        map=.false.)
end do
call mapping%inverse (r, rb, f_map, p, pb)

write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "p =", p
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "pb=", pb
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "fm=", f_map

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate ISR structure function"

call sf_int(1)%apply (scale = 100._default)
call sf_int(2)%apply (scale = 100._default)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Structure function #1"
write (u, "(A)")
call sf_int(1)%write (u, testflag = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Structure function #2"
write (u, "(A)")
call sf_int(2)%write (u, testflag = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Structure-function value, default order"
write (u, "(A)")

do i = 1, 2
    f_isr(i) = sf_int(i)%get_matrix_element (1)
end do

write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "f_isr          =", &
    product (f_isr)
write (u, "(A,9(1x," // FMT_12 // "))") "f_isr * f_map =", &
    product (f_isr * f) * f_map

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

do i = 1, 2
    call sf_int(i)%final ()
end do
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_isr_5"

end subroutine sf_isr_5

```



## 15.7 EPA

```

⟨sf_epa.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

  module sf_epa

    ⟨Use kinds⟩
    ⟨Use strings⟩
    use io_units
    use constants, only: pi
    use format_defs, only: FMT_17, FMT_19
    use unit_tests
    use diagnostics
    use physics_defs, only: PHOTON
    use lorentz
    use pdg_arrays
    use model_data
    use flavors
    use colors
    use quantum_numbers
    use state_matrices
    use polarizations
    use interactions
    use sf_base

    ⟨Standard module head⟩

    ⟨SF epa: public⟩

    ⟨SF epa: parameters⟩

    ⟨SF epa: types⟩

    contains

    ⟨SF epa: procedures⟩

  end module sf_epa

```

### 15.7.1 Physics

The EPA structure function for a photon inside an (elementary) particle  $p$  with energy  $E$ , mass  $m$  and charge  $q_p$  (e.g., electron) is given by ( $\bar{x} \equiv 1 - x$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} q_p^2 \frac{1}{x} \left[ \left( \bar{x} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \ln \frac{Q_{\max}^2}{Q_{\min}^2} \right. \\
 \left. - \left( 1 - \frac{x}{2} \right)^2 \ln \frac{x^2 + \frac{Q_{\max}^2}{E^2}}{x^2 + \frac{Q_{\min}^2}{E^2}} - x^2 \frac{m^2}{Q_{\min}^2} \left( 1 - \frac{Q_{\min}^2}{Q_{\max}^2} \right) \right]. \quad (15.52)
 \end{aligned}$$



If no explicit  $Q$  bounds are provided, the kinematical bounds are

$$-Q_{\max}^2 = t_0 = -2\bar{x}(E^2 + p\bar{p}) + 2m^2 \approx -4\bar{x}E^2, \quad (15.53)$$

$$-Q_{\min}^2 = t_1 = -2\bar{x}(E^2 - p\bar{p}) + 2m^2 \approx -\frac{x^2}{\bar{x}}m^2. \quad (15.54)$$

The second and third terms in (15.52) are negative definite (and subleading). Noting that  $\bar{x} + x^2/2$  is bounded between  $1/2$  and  $1$ , we derive that  $f(x)$  is always smaller than

$$\bar{f}(x) = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} q_p^2 \frac{L - 2 \ln x}{x} \quad \text{where} \quad L = \ln \frac{\min(4E_{\max}^2, Q_{\max}^2)}{\max(m^2, Q_{\min}^2)}, \quad (15.55)$$

where we allow for explicit  $Q$  bounds that narrow the kinematical range. Therefore, we generate this distribution:

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} dx \bar{f}(x) = C(x_0, x_1) \int_0^1 dx' \quad (15.56)$$

We set

$$\ln x = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ L - \sqrt{L^2 - 4 [x' \ln x_1 (L - \ln x_1) + \bar{x}' \ln x_0 (L - \ln x_0)]} \right\} \quad (15.57)$$

such that  $x(0) = x_0$  and  $x(1) = x_1$  and

$$\frac{dx}{dx'} = \left( \frac{\alpha}{\pi} q_p^2 \right)^{-1} x \frac{C(x_0, x_1)}{L - 2 \ln x} \quad (15.58)$$

with

$$C(x_0, x_1) = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} q_p^2 [\ln x_1 (L - \ln x_1) - \ln x_0 (L - \ln x_0)] \quad (15.59)$$

such that (15.56) is satisfied. Finally, we have

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} dx f(x) = C(x_0, x_1) \int_0^1 dx' \frac{f(x(x'))}{\bar{f}(x(x'))} \quad (15.60)$$

where  $x'$  is calculated from  $x$  via (15.57).

The structure of the mapping is most obvious from:

$$x'(x) = \frac{\log x (L - \log x) - \log x_0 (L - \log x_0)}{\log x_1 (L - \log x_1) - \log x_0 (L - \log x_0)}. \quad (15.61)$$

### 15.7.2 The EPA data block

The EPA parameters are:  $\alpha$ ,  $E_{\max}$ ,  $m$ ,  $Q_{\min}$ , and  $x_{\min}$ . Instead of  $m$  we can use the incoming particle PDG code as input; from this we can deduce the mass and charge.

Internally we store in addition  $C_{0/1} = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} q_e^2 \ln x_{0/1} (L - \ln x_{0/1})$ , the c.m. energy squared and the incoming particle mass.

```
<SF epa: public>≡
public :: epa_data_t
```



```

<SF epa: types>≡
  type, extends(sf_data_t) :: epa_data_t
  private
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv_in
    real(default) :: alpha
    real(default) :: x_min
    real(default) :: x_max
    real(default) :: q_min
    real(default) :: q_max
    real(default) :: E_max
    real(default) :: mass
    real(default) :: log
    real(default) :: a
    real(default) :: c0
    real(default) :: c1
    real(default) :: dc
    integer :: error = NONE
    logical :: recoil = .false.
  contains
    <SF epa: epa_data: TBP>
  end type epa_data_t

```

#### Error codes

```

<SF epa: parameters>≡
  integer, parameter :: NONE = 0
  integer, parameter :: ZERO_QMIN = 1
  integer, parameter :: Q_MAX_TOO_SMALL = 2
  integer, parameter :: ZERO_XMIN = 3
  integer, parameter :: MASS_MIX = 4
  integer, parameter :: NO_EPA = 5

<SF epa: epa_data: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => epa_data_init

<SF epa: procedures>≡
  subroutine epa_data_init &
    (data, model, pdg_in, alpha, x_min, q_min, E_max, mass, recoil)
    class(epa_data_t), intent(inout) :: data
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: pdg_in
    real(default), intent(in) :: alpha, x_min, q_min, E_max
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: mass
    logical, intent(in), optional :: recoil
    integer :: n_flv, i
    data%model => model
    n_flv = pdg_array_get_length (pdg_in)
    allocate (data%flv_in (n_flv))
    do i = 1, n_flv
      call data%flv_in(i)%init (pdg_array_get (pdg_in, i), model)
    end do
    data%alpha = alpha
    data%E_max = E_max
    data%x_min = x_min
    data%x_max = 1
  end subroutine epa_data_init

```



```

if (vanishes (data%x_min)) then
  data%error = ZERO_XMIN; return
end if
data%q_min = q_min
data%q_max = 2 * data%E_max
select case (char (data%model%get_name ()))
case ("QCD","Test")
  data%error = NO_EPA; return
end select
if (present (recoil)) then
  data%recoil = recoil
end if
if (present (mass)) then
  data%mass = mass
else
  data%mass = data%flv_in(1)%get_mass ()
  if (any (data%flv_in%get_mass () /= data%mass)) then
    data%error = MASS_MIX; return
  end if
end if
if (max (data%mass, data%q_min) == 0) then
  data%error = ZERO_QMIN; return
else if (max (data%mass, data%q_min) >= data%E_max) then
  data%error = Q_MAX_TOO_SMALL; return
end if
data%log = log (4 * (data%E_max / max (data%mass, data%q_min)) ** 2 )
data%a = data%alpha / pi
data%c0 = log (data%x_min) * (data%log - log (data%x_min))
data%c1 = log (data%x_max) * (data%log - log (data%x_max))
data%dc = data%c1 - data%c0
end subroutine epa_data_init

```

Handle error conditions. Should always be done after initialization, unless we are sure everything is ok.

```

<SF epa: epa data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: check => epa_data_check

<SF epa: procedures>+≡
  subroutine epa_data_check (data)
    class(epa_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    select case (data%error)
    case (NO_EPA)
      call msg_fatal ("EPA structure function not available for model " &
        // char (data%model%get_name ()) // ".")
    case (ZERO_QMIN)
      call msg_fatal ("EPA: Particle mass is zero")
    case (Q_MAX_TOO_SMALL)
      call msg_fatal ("EPA: Particle mass exceeds Qmax")
    case (ZERO_XMIN)
      call msg_fatal ("EPA: x_min must be larger than zero")
    case (MASS_MIX)
      call msg_fatal ("EPA: incoming particle masses must be uniform")
    end select
  end subroutine epa_data_check

```



Output

```

<SF epa: epa data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => epa_data_write

<SF epa: procedures>+≡
  subroutine epa_data_write (data, unit, verbose)
    class(epa_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "EPA data:"
    if (allocated (data%flv_in)) then
      write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") " flavor = "
      do i = 1, size (data%flv_in)
        if (i > 1) write (u, "(',',1x)", advance="no")
        call data%flv_in(i)%write (u)
      end do
      write (u, *)
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " alpha = ", data%alpha
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " x_min = ", data%x_min
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " x_max = ", data%x_max
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " q_min = ", data%q_min
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " q_max = ", data%q_max
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " E_max = ", data%e_max
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " mass = ", data%mass
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " a = ", data%a
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " c0 = ", data%c0
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " c1 = ", data%c1
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " log = ", data%log
      write (u, "(3x,A,L2)") " recoil = ", data%recoil
    else
      write (u, "(3x,A)") "[undefined]"
    end if
  end subroutine epa_data_write

```

The number of kinematic parameters.

```

<SF epa: epa data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_par => epa_data_get_n_par

<SF epa: procedures>+≡
  function epa_data_get_n_par (data) result (n)
    class(epa_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer :: n
    if (data%recoil) then
      n = 3
    else
      n = 1
    end if
  end function epa_data_get_n_par

```



Return the outgoing particles PDG codes. The outgoing particle is always the photon while the radiated particle is identical to the incoming one.

```

<SF epa: epa_data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_pdg_out => epa_data_get_pdg_out

<SF epa: procedures>+≡
  subroutine epa_data_get_pdg_out (data, pdg_out)
    class(epa_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: pdg_out
    pdg_out(1) = PHOTON
  end subroutine epa_data_get_pdg_out

```

Allocate the interaction record.

```

<SF epa: epa_data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: allocate_sf_int => epa_data_allocate_sf_int

<SF epa: procedures>+≡
  subroutine epa_data_allocate_sf_int (data, sf_int)
    class(epa_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: sf_int
    allocate (epa_t :: sf_int)
  end subroutine epa_data_allocate_sf_int

```

### 15.7.3 The EPA object

The `epa_t` data type is a  $1 \rightarrow 2$  interaction. We should be able to handle several flavors in parallel, since EPA is not necessarily applied immediately after beam collision: Photons may be radiated from quarks. In that case, the partons are massless and  $q_{\min}$  applies instead, so we do not need to generate several kinematical configurations in parallel.

The squared charge values multiply the matrix elements, depending on the flavour. We scan the interaction after building it, so we have the correct assignments.

The particles are ordered as (incoming, radiated, photon), where the photon initiates the hard interaction.

We generate an unpolarized photon and transfer initial polarization to the radiated parton. Color is transferred in the same way.

```

<SF epa: types>+≡
  type, extends (sf_int_t) :: epa_t
    type(epa_data_t), pointer :: data => null ()
    real(default) :: x = 0
    real(default) :: xb = 0
    real(default) :: E = 0
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: charge2
  contains
    <SF epa: epa: TBP>
  end type epa_t

```



Type string: has to be here, but there is no string variable on which EPA depends. Hence, a dummy routine.

```

<SF epa: epa: TBP>≡
  procedure :: type_string => epa_type_string

<SF epa: procedures>+≡
  function epa_type_string (object) result (string)
    class(epa_t), intent(in) :: object
    type(string_t) :: string
    if (associated (object%data)) then
      string = "EPA: equivalent photon approx."
    else
      string = "EPA: [undefined]"
    end if
  end function epa_type_string

```

Output. Call the interaction routine after displaying the configuration.

```

<SF epa: epa: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => epa_write

<SF epa: procedures>+≡
  subroutine epa_write (object, unit, testflag)
    class(epa_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    if (associated (object%data)) then
      call object%data%write (u)
      if (object%status >= SF_DONE_KINEMATICS) then
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "SF parameters:"
        write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_17 // ")") "x =", object%x
        if (object%status >= SF_FAILED_EVALUATION) then
          write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_17 // ")") "E =", object%E
        end if
      end if
      call object%base_write (u, testflag)
    else
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "EPA data: [undefined]"
    end if
  end subroutine epa_write

```

Prepare the interaction object. We have to construct transition matrix elements for all flavor and helicity combinations.

```

<SF epa: epa: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => epa_init

<SF epa: procedures>+≡
  subroutine epa_init (sf_int, data)
    class(epa_t), intent(out) :: sf_int
    class(sf_data_t), intent(in), target :: data
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(3) :: mask
    integer, dimension(3) :: hel_lock
    type(polarization_t) :: pol

```



```

type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(1) :: qn_fc, qn_hel
type(flavor_t) :: flv_photon
type(color_t) :: col_photon
type(quantum_numbers_t) :: qn_photon, qn, qn_rad
type(state_iterator_t) :: it_hel
integer :: i
mask = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., &
    mask_h = [.false., .false., .true.])
hel_lock = [2, 1, 0]
select type (data)
type is (epa_data_t)
    call sf_int%base_init (mask, [data%mass**2], &
        [data%mass**2], [0._default], hel_lock = hel_lock)
    sf_int%data => data
    call flv_photon%init (PHOTON, data%model)
    call col_photon%init ()
    call qn_photon%init (flv_photon, col_photon)
    do i = 1, size (data%flv_in)
        call polarization_init_generic (pol, data%flv_in(i))
        call qn_fc(1)%init ( &
            flv = data%flv_in(i), &
            col = color_from_flavor (data%flv_in(i), 1))
        call it_hel%init (pol%state)
        do while (it_hel%is_valid ())
            qn_hel = it_hel%get_quantum_numbers ()
            qn = qn_hel(1) .merge. qn_fc(1)
            qn_rad = qn
            call qn_rad%tag_radiated ()
            call sf_int%add_state ([qn, qn_rad, qn_photon])
            call it_hel%advance ()
        end do
        call polarization_final (pol)
    end do
    call sf_int%freeze ()
    call sf_int%set_incoming ([1])
    call sf_int%set_radiated ([2])
    call sf_int%set_outgoing ([3])
end select
end subroutine epa_init

```

Prepare the charge array. This is separate from the previous routine since the state matrix may be helicity-contracted.

```

<SF epa: epa: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: setup_constants => epa_setup_constants

<SF epa: procedures>+≡
    subroutine epa_setup_constants (sf_int)
        class(epa_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        type(state_iterator_t) :: it
        type(flavor_t) :: flv
        integer :: i, n_me
        n_me = sf_int%get_n_matrix_elements ()
        allocate (sf_int%charge2 (n_me))
        call it%init (sf_int%interaction_t%get_state_matrix_ptr ())
    end subroutine

```



```

do while (it%is_valid ())
  i = it%get_me_index ()
  flv = it%get_flavor (1)
  sf_int%charge2(i) = flv%get_charge () ** 2
  call it%advance ()
end do
sf_int%status = SF_INITIAL
end subroutine epa_setup_constants

```

### 15.7.4 Kinematics

Set kinematics. If *map* is unset, the *r* and *x* values coincide, and the Jacobian  $f(r)$  is trivial.

The EPA structure function allows for a straightforward mapping of the unit interval. The *x* value is transformed, and the mapped structure function becomes unity at its upper boundary.

The structure function implementation applies the above mapping to the input (random) number *r* to generate the momentum fraction *x* and the function value *f*. For numerical stability reasons, we also output *xb*, which is  $\bar{x} = 1 - x$ .

*(SF epa: epa: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: complete_kinematics => epa_complete_kinematics

```

*(SF epa: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine epa_complete_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map)
  class(epa_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
  real(default), intent(out) :: f
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: rb
  logical, intent(in) :: map
  real(default) :: xb1
  real(default) :: delta, sqrt_delta, lx
  if (map) then
    associate (data => sf_int%data)
      delta = data%log ** 2 - 4 * (r(1) * data%c1 + rb(1) * data%c0)
      if (delta > 0) then
        sqrt_delta = sqrt (delta)
        lx = (data%log - sqrt_delta) / 2
      else
        sf_int%status = SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS
        f = 0
        return
      end if
      x(1) = exp (lx)
      f = x(1) * data%dc / sqrt_delta
    end associate
  else
    x(1) = r(1)
    if (sf_int%data%x_min < x(1) .and. x(1) < sf_int%data%x_max) then
      f = 1
    else
      sf_int%status = SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS
    end if
  end if
end subroutine

```



```

        f = 0
        return
    end if
end if
xb1 = 1 - x(1)
if (size(x) == 3) x(2:3) = r(2:3)
call sf_int%split_momentum (x, xb1)
select case (sf_int%status)
case (SF_DONE_KINEMATICS)
    sf_int%x = x(1)
    sf_int%xb= xb1
    sf_int%E = energy (sf_int%get_momentum (1))
case (SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS)
    sf_int%x = 0
    sf_int%xb= 0
    f = 0
end select
end subroutine epa_complete_kinematics

```

Compute inverse kinematics. Here, we start with the  $x$  array and compute the “input”  $r$  values and the Jacobian  $f$ . After this, we can set momenta by the same formula as for normal kinematics.

```

<SF epa: epa: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: inverse_kinematics => epa_inverse_kinematics

<SF epa: procedures>+≡
    subroutine epa_inverse_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map, set_momenta)
        class(epa_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
        real(default), intent(out) :: f
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: rb
        logical, intent(in) :: map
        logical, intent(in), optional :: set_momenta
        real(default) :: lx, delta, sqrt_delta, c
        logical :: set_mom
        set_mom = .false.; if (present (set_momenta)) set_mom = set_momenta
        if (map) then
            associate (data => sf_int%data)
                lx = log (x(1))
                sqrt_delta = data%log - 2 * lx
                delta = sqrt_delta ** 2
                c = (data%log ** 2 - delta) / 4
                r (1) = (c - data%c0) / data%dc
                rb(1) = (data%c1 - c) / data%dc
                f = x(1) * data%dc / sqrt_delta
            end associate
        else
            r (1) = x(1)
            rb(1) = 1 - x(1)
            if (sf_int%data%x_min < x(1) .and. x(1) < sf_int%data%x_max) then
                f = 1
            else
                f = 0
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine

```



```

        end if
    end if
    if (size(r) == 3) then
        r (2:3) = x(2:3)
        rb(2:3) = 1 - x(2:3)
    end if
    if (set_mom) then
        call sf_int%split_momentum (x, sf_int%xb)
        select case (sf_int%status)
        case (SF_DONE_KINEMATICS)
            sf_int%x = x(1)
            sf_int%xb = 1 - x(1)
            sf_int%E = energy (sf_int%get_momentum (1))
        case (SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS)
            sf_int%x = 0
            f = 0
        end select
    end if
end subroutine epa_inverse_kinematics

```

Overriding the default method: we compute the  $x$  array from the momentum configuration. In the specific case of EPA, we also set the internally stored  $x$  and  $\bar{x}$  values, so they can be used in the following routine.

Note: the extraction of  $\bar{x}$  is not numerically safe, but it can't be as long as the base `recover_x` isn't.

```

<SF epa: epa: TBP>+=
    procedure :: recover_x => sf_epa_recover_x

<SF epa: procedures>+=
    subroutine sf_epa_recover_x (sf_int, x, x_free)
        class(epa_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
        real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
        call sf_int%base_recover_x (x, x_free)
        sf_int%x = x(1)
        sf_int%xb = 1 - x(1)
    end subroutine sf_epa_recover_x

```

### 15.7.5 EPA application

For EPA, we can in principle compute kinematics and function value in a single step. In order to be able to reweight events, kinematics and structure function application are separated. This function works on a single beam, assuming that the input momentum has been set. We need three random numbers as input: one for  $x$ , and two for the polar and azimuthal angles. Alternatively, for the no-recoil case, we can skip  $p_T$  generation; in this case, we only need one.

For obtaining splitting kinematics, we rely on the assumption that all in-particles are mass-degenerate (or there is only one), so the generated  $x$  values are identical.

```

<SF epa: epa: TBP>+=
    procedure :: apply => epa_apply

```



```

<SF epa: procedures>+≡
subroutine epa_apply (sf_int, scale)
  class(epa_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
  real(default), intent(in) :: scale
  real(default) :: x, xb, qminsq, qmaxsq, f, E
  associate (data => sf_int%data)
    x = sf_int%x
    xb= sf_int%xb
    E = sf_int%E
    qminsq = max (x ** 2 / xb * data%mass ** 2, data%q_min ** 2)
    qmaxsq = min (4 * xb * E ** 2, data%q_max ** 2)
    if (qminsq < qmaxsq) then
      f = data%a / x &
        * ((xb + x ** 2 / 2) * log (qmaxsq / qminsq) &
          - (1 - x / 2) ** 2 &
          * log ((x**2 + qmaxsq / E ** 2) / (x**2 + qminsq / E ** 2)) &
          - x ** 2 * data%mass ** 2 / qminsq * (1 - qminsq / qmaxsq))
    else
      f = 0
    end if
    call sf_int%set_matrix_element &
      (cmplx (f, kind=default) * sf_int%charge2)
  end associate
  sf_int%status = SF_EVALUATED
end subroutine epa_apply

```

### 15.7.6 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<sf_epa.ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module sf_epa_ut
    use unit_tests
    use sf_epa_util

    <Standard module head>

    <SF epa: public test>

    contains

    <SF epa: test driver>

  end module sf_epa_ut

<sf_epa.uti.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module sf_epa_util

    <Use kinds>
    use physics_defs, only: ELECTRON

```



```

use lorentz
use pdg_arrays
use flavors
use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
use interactions, only: interaction_pacify_momenta
use model_data
use sf_aux
use sf_base

use sf_epa

<Standard module head>

<SF epa: test declarations>

contains

<SF epa: tests>

end module sf_epa_util
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<SF epa: public test>≡
    public :: sf_epa_test
<SF epa: test driver>≡
    subroutine sf_epa_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <SF epa: execute tests>
    end subroutine sf_epa_test

```

## Test structure function data

Construct and display a test structure function data object.

```

<SF epa: execute tests>≡
    call test (sf_epa_1, "sf_epa_1", &
        "structure function configuration", &
        u, results)
<SF epa: test declarations>≡
    public :: sf_epa_1
<SF epa: tests>≡
    subroutine sf_epa_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(1) :: pdg_out
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg1
        class(sf_data_t), allocatable :: data

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_epa_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and display &
            &test structure function data"
    end subroutine sf_epa_1

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Create empty data object"
write (u, "(A)")

call model%init_qed_test ()
pdg_in = ELECTRON

allocate (epa_data_t :: data)
call data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (data)
type is (epa_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in, 1./137._default, 0.01_default, &
        10._default, 50._default, 0.000511_default, recoil = .false.)
end select

call data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A)") "Outgoing particle codes:"
call data%get_pdg_out (pdg_out)
pdg1 = pdg_out(1)
write (u, "(2x,99(1x,I0))") pdg1

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_epa_1"

end subroutine sf_epa_1

```

## Test and probe structure function

Construct and display a structure function object based on the EPA structure function.

```

<SF epa: execute tests>+≡
    call test (sf_epa_2, "sf_epa_2", &
        "structure function instance", &
        u, results)

<SF epa: test declarations>+≡
    public :: sf_epa_2

<SF epa: tests>+≡
    subroutine sf_epa_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model

```



```

type(flavor_t) :: flv
type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
type(vector4_t) :: k
type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: q
real(default) :: E
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
real(default) :: f

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_epa_2"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and fill &
    &test structure function object"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
write (u, "(A)")

call model%init_qed_test ()
call flv%init (ELECTRON, model)
pdg_in = ELECTRON

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (epa_data_t :: data)
select type (data)
type is (epa_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in, 1./137._default, 0.01_default, &
        10._default, 50._default, 0.000511_default, recoil = .false.)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
write (u, "(A)")

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])
call sf_int%setup_constants ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=500"
write (u, "(A)")
E = 500
k = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call pacify (k, 1e-10_default)
call vector4_write (k, u)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for r=0.4, no EPA mapping, collinear"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

```



```

r = 0.4_default
rb = 1 - r
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x from momenta"
write (u, "(A)")

q = sf_int%get_momenta (outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%final ()
deallocate (sf_int)

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])
call sf_int%setup_constants ()

call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])
call sf_int%set_momenta (q, outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false., &
    set_momenta=.true.)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate EPA structure function"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%apply (scale = 100._default)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_epa_2"

end subroutine sf_epa_2

```



## Standard mapping

Construct and display a structure function object based on the EPA structure function, applying the standard single-particle mapping.

```
(SF epa: execute tests)+≡
    call test (sf_epa_3, "sf_epa_3", &
               "apply mapping", &
               u, results)

(SF epa: test declarations)+≡
    public :: sf_epa_3

(SF epa: tests)+≡
    subroutine sf_epa_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(flavor_t) :: flv
        type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
        class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
        class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
        type(vector4_t) :: k
        type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: q
        real(default) :: E
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
        real(default) :: f

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_epa_3"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: initialize and fill &
                           &test structure function object"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call model%init_qed_test ()
        call flv%init (ELECTRON, model)
        pdg_in = ELECTRON

        call reset_interaction_counter ()

        allocate (epa_data_t :: data)
        select type (data)
        type is (epa_data_t)
            call data%init (model, pdg_in, 1./137._default, 0.01_default, &
                           10._default, 50._default, 0.000511_default, recoil = .false.)
        end select

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
        call sf_int%init (data)
        call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])
        call sf_int%setup_constants ()
```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=500"
write (u, "(A)")
E = 500
k = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call pacify (k, 1e-10_default)
call vector4_write (k, u)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for r=0.4, with EPA mapping, collinear"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = 0.4_default
rb = 1 - r
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.true.)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x from momenta"
write (u, "(A)")

q = sf_int%get_momenta (outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%final ()
deallocate (sf_int)

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])
call sf_int%setup_constants ()

call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])
call sf_int%set_momenta (q, outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.true., &
    set_momenta=.true.)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate EPA structure function"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%apply (scale = 100._default)

```



```

call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_epa_3"

end subroutine sf_epa_3

```

### Non-collinear case

Construct and display a structure function object based on the EPA structure function.

```

<SF epa: execute tests>+≡
call test (sf_epa_4, "sf_epa_4", &
          "non-collinear", &
          u, results)

<SF epa: test declarations>+≡
public :: sf_epa_4

<SF epa: tests>+≡
subroutine sf_epa_4 (u)
integer, intent(in) :: u
type(model_data_t), target :: model
type(flavor_t) :: flv
type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
type(vector4_t) :: k
type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: q
real(default) :: E, m
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
real(default) :: f

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_epa_4"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and fill &
                  &test structure function object"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
write (u, "(A)")

call model%init_qed_test ()
call flv%init (ELECTRON, model)
pdg_in = ELECTRON

call reset_interaction_counter ()

```



```

allocate (epa_data_t :: data)
select type (data)
type is (epa_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in, 1./137._default, 0.01_default, &
        10._default, 50._default, 5.0_default, recoil = .true.)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
write (u, "(A)")

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])
call sf_int%setup_constants ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=500, me = 5 GeV"
write (u, "(A)")
E = 500
m = 5
k = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - m**2), 3)
call pacify (k, 1e-10_default)
call vector4_write (k, u)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for r=0.5/0.5/0.25, with EPA mapping, "
write (u, "(A)")  "          non-coll., keeping energy, me = 5 GeV"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = [0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.25_default]
rb = 1 - r
sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_ENERGY
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.true.)
call interaction_pacify_momenta (sf_int%interaction_t, 1e-10_default)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x and r from momenta"
write (u, "(A)")

q = sf_int%get_momenta (outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%final ()
deallocate (sf_int)

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)

```



```

call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])
call sf_int%setup_constants ()

call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])
call sf_int%set_momenta (q, outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.true., &
    set_momenta=.true.)
call interaction_pacify_momenta (sf_int%interaction_t, 1e-10_default)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate EPA structure function"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%apply (scale = 100._default)
call sf_int%write (u, testflag = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_epa_4"

end subroutine sf_epa_4

```

### Structure function for multiple flavors

Construct and display a structure function object based on the EPA structure function. The incoming state has multiple particles with non-uniform charge.

```

<SF epa: execute tests>+≡
    call test (sf_epa_5, "sf_epa_5", &
        "multiple flavors", &
        u, results)

<SF epa: test declarations>+≡
    public :: sf_epa_5

<SF epa: tests>+≡
    subroutine sf_epa_5 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(flavor_t) :: flv
        type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
        class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
        class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int

```



```

type(vector4_t) :: k
real(default) :: E
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
real(default) :: f

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_epa_5"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and fill &
                  &test structure function object"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
write (u, "(A)")

call model%init_sm_test ()
call flv%init (1, model)
pdg_in = [1, 2, -1, -2]

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (epa_data_t :: data)
select type (data)
type is (epa_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in, 1./137._default, 0.01_default, &
        10._default, 50._default, 0.000511_default, recoil = .false.)
    call data%check ()
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
write (u, "(A)")

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])
call sf_int%setup_constants ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=500"
write (u, "(A)")
E = 500
k = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call pacify (k, 1e-10_default)
call vector4_write(k, u)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for r=0.4, no EPA mapping, collinear"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = 0.4_default
rb = 1 - r
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)

```



```

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate EPA structure function"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%apply (scale = 100._default)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_epa_5"

end subroutine sf_epa_5

```



## 15.8 EWA

```
<sf_ewa.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module sf_ewa  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use constants, only: pi  
    use format_defs, only: FMT_17, FMT_19  
    use unit_tests, only: vanishes  
    use diagnostics  
    use physics_defs, only: W_BOSON, Z_BOSON  
    use lorentz  
    use pdg_arrays  
    use model_data  
    use flavors  
    use colors  
    use quantum_numbers  
    use state_matrices  
    use polarizations  
    use interactions  
    use sf_aux  
    use sf_base  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <SF ewa: public>  
  
    <SF ewa: parameters>  
  
    <SF ewa: types>  
  
    contains  
  
    <SF ewa: procedures>  
  
  end module sf_ewa
```

### 15.8.1 Physics

The EWA structure function for a  $Z$  or  $W$  inside a fermion (lepton or quark) depends on the vector-boson polarization. We distinguish transversal ( $\pm$ ) and



longitudinal (0) polarization.

$$F_+(x) = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \frac{(v-a)^2 + (v+a)^2 \bar{x}^2}{x} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{p_{\perp,\max}^2 + \bar{x}M^2}{\bar{x}M^2} \right) - \frac{p_{\perp,\max}^2}{p_{\perp,\max}^2 + \bar{x}M^2} \right] \quad (15.62)$$

$$F_-(x) = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \frac{(v+a)^2 + (v-a)^2 \bar{x}^2}{x} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{p_{\perp,\max}^2 + \bar{x}M^2}{\bar{x}M^2} \right) - \frac{p_{\perp,\max}^2}{p_{\perp,\max}^2 + \bar{x}M^2} \right] \quad (15.63)$$

$$F_0(x) = \frac{v^2 + a^2}{8\pi^2} \frac{2\bar{x}}{x} \frac{p_{\perp,\max}^2}{p_{\perp,\max}^2 + \bar{x}M^2} \quad (15.64)$$

where  $p_{\perp,\max}$  is the cutoff in transversal momentum,  $M$  is the vector-boson mass,  $v$  and  $a$  are the vector and axial-vector couplings, and  $\bar{x} \equiv 1-x$ . Note that the longitudinal structure function is finite for large cutoff, while the transversal structure function is logarithmically divergent.

The maximal transverse momentum is given by the kinematical limit, it is

$$p_{\perp,\max} = \bar{x}\sqrt{s}/2. \quad (15.65)$$

The vector and axial couplings for a fermion branching into a  $W$  are

$$v_W = \frac{g}{2\sqrt{2}}, \quad a_W = \frac{g}{2\sqrt{2}}. \quad (15.66)$$

For  $Z$  emission, this is replaced by

$$v_Z = \frac{g}{2\cos\theta_w} (t_3 - 2q\sin^2\theta_w), \quad a_Z = \frac{g}{2\cos\theta_w} t_3, \quad (15.67)$$

where  $t_3 = \pm\frac{1}{2}$  is the fermion isospin, and  $q$  its charge.

For an initial antifermion, the signs of the axial couplings are inverted. Note that a common sign change of  $v$  and  $a$  is irrelevant.

The EWA depends on the parameters  $g$ ,  $\sin^2\theta_w$ ,  $M_W$ , and  $M_Z$ . These can all be taken from the SM input, and the prefactors are calculated from those and the incoming particle type.

Since these structure functions have a  $1/x$  singularity (which is not really relevant in practice, however, since the vector boson mass is finite), we map this singularity allowing for nontrivial  $x$  bounds:

$$x = \exp(\bar{r} \ln x_0 + r \ln x_1) \quad (15.68)$$

such that

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{dx}{x} = (\ln x_1 - \ln x_0) \int_0^1 dr. \quad (15.69)$$

As a user parameter, we have the cutoff  $p_{\perp,\max}$ . The divergence  $1/x$  also requires a  $x_0$  cutoff; and for completeness we introduce a corresponding  $x_1$ . Physically, the minimal sensible value of  $x$  is  $M^2/s$ , although the approximation loses its value already at higher  $x$  values.



## 15.8.2 The EWA data block

The EWA parameters are:  $p_{T,\max}$ ,  $c_V$ ,  $c_A$ , and  $m$ . Instead of  $m$  we can use the incoming particle PDG code as input; from this we can deduce the mass and charges. In the initialization phase it is not yet determined whether a  $W$  or a  $Z$  is radiated, hence we set the vector and axial-vector couplings equal to the common prefactors  $g/2 = e/2/\sin\theta_W$ .

In principle, for EWA it would make sense to allow the user to also set the upper bound for  $x$ ,  $x_{\max}$ , but we fix it to one here.

```

<SF ewa: public>≡
    public :: ewa_data_t

<SF ewa: types>≡
    type, extends(sf_data_t) :: ewa_data_t
        private
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
        type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv_in
        type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv_out
        real(default) :: pt_max
        real(default) :: sqrts
        real(default) :: x_min
        real(default) :: x_max
        real(default) :: mass
        real(default) :: m_out
        real(default) :: q_min
        real(default) :: cv
        real(default) :: ca
        real(default) :: costhw
        real(default) :: sinthw
        real(default) :: mW
        real(default) :: mZ
        real(default) :: coeff
        logical :: mass_set = .false.
        logical :: keep_momentum
        logical :: keep_energy
        integer :: id = 0
        integer :: error = NONE
    contains
        <SF ewa: ewa data: TBP>
    end type ewa_data_t

```

Error codes

```

<SF ewa: parameters>≡
    integer, parameter :: NONE = 0
    integer, parameter :: ZERO_QMIN = 1
    integer, parameter :: Q_MAX_TOO_SMALL = 2
    integer, parameter :: ZERO_XMIN = 3
    integer, parameter :: MASS_MIX = 4
    integer, parameter :: ZERO_SW = 5
    integer, parameter :: ISOSPIN_MIX = 6
    integer, parameter :: WRONG_PRT = 7
    integer, parameter :: MASS_MIX_OUT = 8
    integer, parameter :: NO_EWA = 9

```



```

<SF ewa: ewa data: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => ewa_data_init

<SF ewa: procedures>≡
  subroutine ewa_data_init (data, model, pdg_in, x_min, pt_max, &
    sqrts, keep_momentum, keep_energy, mass)
    class(ewa_data_t), intent(inout) :: data
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: pdg_in
    real(default), intent(in) :: x_min, pt_max, sqrts
    logical, intent(in) :: keep_momentum, keep_energy
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: mass
    real(default) :: g, ee
    integer :: n_flv, i
    data%model => model
    if (.not. any (pdg_in .match. &
      [1,2,3,4,5,6,11,13,15,-1,-2,-3,-4,-5,-6,-11,-13,-15])) then
      data%error = WRONG_PRT; return
    end if
    n_flv = pdg_array_get_length (pdg_in)
    allocate (data%flv_in (n_flv))
    allocate (data%flv_out(n_flv))
    do i = 1, n_flv
      call data%flv_in(i)%init (pdg_array_get (pdg_in, i), model)
    end do
    data%pt_max = pt_max
    data%sqrts = sqrts
    data%x_min = x_min
    data%x_max = 1
    if (vanishes (data%x_min)) then
      data%error = ZERO_XMIN; return
    end if
    select case (char (data%model%get_name ()))
    case ("QCD","QED","Test")
      data%error = NO_EWA; return
    end select
    ee = data%model%get_real (var_str ("ee"))
    data%sinhw = data%model%get_real (var_str ("sw"))
    data%costhw = data%model%get_real (var_str ("cw"))
    data%mZ = data%model%get_real (var_str ("mZ"))
    data%mW = data%model%get_real (var_str ("mW"))
    if (data%sinhw /= 0) then
      g = ee / data%sinhw
    else
      data%error = ZERO_SW; return
    end if
    data%cv = g / 2._default
    data%ca = g / 2._default
    data%coeff = 1._default / (8._default * PI**2)
    data%keep_momentum = keep_momentum
    data%keep_energy = keep_energy
    if (present (mass)) then
      data%mass = mass
      data%m_out = mass
      data%mass_set = .true.

```



```

else
  data%mass = data%flv_in(1)%get_mass ()
  if (any (data%flv_in%get_mass () /= data%mass)) then
    data%error = MASS_MIX; return
  end if
end if
end subroutine ewa_data_init

```

Set the vector boson ID for distinguishing  $W$  and  $Z$  bosons.

```

<SF ewa: ewa data: TBP>+=
  procedure :: set_id => ewa_set_id

<SF ewa: procedures>+=
  subroutine ewa_set_id (data, id)
    class(ewa_data_t), intent(inout) :: data
    integer, intent(in) :: id
    integer :: i, isospin, pdg
    if (.not. allocated (data%flv_in)) &
      call msg_bug ("EWA: incoming particles not set")
    data%id = id
    select case (data%id)
    case (23)
      data%m_out = data%mass
      data%flv_out = data%flv_in
    case (24)
      do i = 1, size (data%flv_in)
        pdg = data%flv_in(i)%get_pdg ()
        isospin = data%flv_in(i)%get_isospin_type ()
        if (isospin > 0) then
          !!! up-type quark or neutrinos
          if (data%flv_in(i)%is_antiparticle ()) then
            call data%flv_out(i)%init (pdg + 1, data%model)
          else
            call data%flv_out(i)%init (pdg - 1, data%model)
          end if
        else
          !!! down-type quark or lepton
          if (data%flv_in(i)%is_antiparticle ()) then
            call data%flv_out(i)%init (pdg - 1, data%model)
          else
            call data%flv_out(i)%init (pdg + 1, data%model)
          end if
        end if
      end do
      if (.not. data%mass_set) then
        data%m_out = data%flv_out(1)%get_mass ()
        if (any (data%flv_out%get_mass () /= data%m_out)) then
          data%error = MASS_MIX_OUT; return
        end if
      end if
    end select
  end subroutine ewa_set_id

```



Handle error conditions. Should always be done after initialization, unless we are sure everything is ok.

```

<SF ewa: ewa data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: check => ewa_data_check

<SF ewa: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ewa_data_check (data)
    class(ewa_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    select case (data%error)
    case (WRONG_PRT)
      call msg_fatal ("EWA structure function only accessible for " &
        // "SM quarks and leptons.")
    case (NO_EWA)
      call msg_fatal ("EWA structure function not available for model " &
        // char (data%model%get_name ()))
    case (ZERO_SW)
      call msg_fatal ("EWA: Vanishing value of sin(theta_w)")
    case (ZERO_QMIN)
      call msg_fatal ("EWA: Particle mass is zero")
    case (Q_MAX_TOO_SMALL)
      call msg_fatal ("EWA: Particle mass exceeds Qmax")
    case (ZERO_XMIN)
      call msg_fatal ("EWA: x_min must be larger than zero")
    case (MASS_MIX)
      call msg_fatal ("EWA: incoming particle masses must be uniform")
    case (MASS_MIX_OUT)
      call msg_fatal ("EWA: outgoing particle masses must be uniform")
    case (ISOSPIN_MIX)
      call msg_fatal ("EWA: incoming particle isospins must be uniform")
    end select
  end subroutine ewa_data_check

```

Output

```

<SF ewa: ewa data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => ewa_data_write

<SF ewa: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ewa_data_write (data, unit, verbose)
    class(ewa_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "EWA data:"
    if (allocated (data%flv_in) .and. allocated (data%flv_out)) then
      write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") " flavor(in) = "
      do i = 1, size (data%flv_in)
        if (i > 1) write (u, "(',',1x)", advance="no")
        call data%flv_in(i)%write (u)
      end do
    end if
    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") " flavor(out) = "
    do i = 1, size (data%flv_out)
      if (i > 1) write (u, "(',',1x)", advance="no")
    end do
  end subroutine ewa_data_write

```



```

        call data%flv_out(i)%write (u)
    end do
    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " x_min      = ", data%x_min
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " x_max      = ", data%x_max
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " pt_max     = ", data%pt_max
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " sqrts      = ", data%sqrts
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " mass       = ", data%mass
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " cv         = ", data%cv
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " ca         = ", data%ca
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " coeff      = ", data%coeff
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " costhw     = ", data%costhw
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " sinthw     = ", data%sinhw
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " mZ         = ", data%mZ
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " mW         = ", data%mW
    write (u, "(3x,A,L2)") " keep_mom. = ", data%keep_momentum
    write (u, "(3x,A,L2)") " keep_en.  = ", data%keep_energy
    write (u, "(3x,A,I2)") " PDG (VB) = ", data%id
else
    write (u, "(3x,A)") "[undefined]"
end if
end subroutine ewa_data_write

```

The number of parameters is one for collinear splitting, in case one of the options `keep_energy` or `keep_momentum` is set, we take the recoil into account.

```

<SF ewa: ewa data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_n_par => ewa_data_get_n_par

<SF ewa: procedures>+≡
    function ewa_data_get_n_par (data) result (n)
        class(ewa_data_t), intent(in) :: data
        integer :: n
        if (data%keep_energy .or. data%keep_momentum) then
            n = 3
        else
            n = 1
        end if
    end function ewa_data_get_n_par

```

Return the outgoing particles PDG codes. This depends, whether this is a charged-current or neutral-current interaction.

```

<SF ewa: ewa data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_pdg_out => ewa_data_get_pdg_out

<SF ewa: procedures>+≡
    subroutine ewa_data_get_pdg_out (data, pdg_out)
        class(ewa_data_t), intent(in) :: data
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: pdg_out
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg1
        integer :: i, n_flv
        if (allocated (data%flv_out)) then
            n_flv = size (data%flv_out)
        else
            n_flv = 0
        end if
    end subroutine ewa_data_get_pdg_out

```



```

end if
allocate (pdg1 (n_flv))
do i = 1, n_flv
    pdg1(i) = data%flv_out(i)%get_pdg ()
end do
pdg_out(1) = pdg1
end subroutine ewa_data_get_pdg_out

```

Allocate the interaction record.

```

<SF ewa: ewa data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: allocate_sf_int => ewa_data_allocate_sf_int

<SF ewa: procedures>+≡
    subroutine ewa_data_allocate_sf_int (data, sf_int)
        class(ewa_data_t), intent(in) :: data
        class(sf_int_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: sf_int
        allocate (ewa_t :: sf_int)
    end subroutine ewa_data_allocate_sf_int

```

### 15.8.3 The EWA object

The `ewa_t` data type is a  $1 \rightarrow 2$  interaction. We should be able to handle several flavors in parallel, since EWA is not necessarily applied immediately after beam collision:  $W/Z$  bosons may be radiated from quarks. In that case, the partons are massless and  $q_{\min}$  applies instead, so we do not need to generate several kinematical configurations in parallel.

The particles are ordered as (incoming, radiated,  $W/Z$ ), where the  $W/Z$  initiates the hard interaction.

In the case of EPA, we generated an unpolarized photon and transferred initial polarization to the radiated parton. Color is transferred in the same way. I do not know whether the same can/should be done for EWA, as the structure functions depend on the  $W/Z$  polarization. If we are having  $Z$  bosons, both up- and down-type fermions can participate. Otherwise, with a  $W^+$  an up-type fermion is transferred to a down-type fermion, and the other way round.

```

<SF ewa: types>+≡
    type, extends (sf_int_t) :: ewa_t
        type(ewa_data_t), pointer :: data => null ()
        real(default) :: x = 0
        real(default) :: xb = 0
        integer :: n_me = 0
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: cv
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: ca
    contains
        <SF ewa: ewa: TBP>
    end type ewa_t

```

Type string: has to be here, but there is no string variable on which EWA depends. Hence, a dummy routine.

```

<SF ewa: ewa: TBP>≡
    procedure :: type_string => ewa_type_string

```



```

<SF ewa: procedures>+≡
function ewa_type_string (object) result (string)
  class(ewa_t), intent(in) :: object
  type(string_t) :: string
  if (associated (object%data)) then
    string = "EWA: equivalent W/Z approx."
  else
    string = "EWA: [undefined]"
  end if
end function ewa_type_string

```

Output. Call the interaction routine after displaying the configuration.

```

<SF ewa: ewa: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => ewa_write

<SF ewa: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ewa_write (object, unit, testflag)
    class(ewa_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    if (associated (object%data)) then
      call object%data%write (u)
      if (object%status >= SF_DONE_KINEMATICS) then
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "SF parameters:"
        write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_17 // ")") "x =", object%x
      end if
      call object%base_write (u, testflag)
    else
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "EWA data: [undefined]"
    end if
  end subroutine ewa_write

```

The current implementation requires uniform isospin for all incoming particles, therefore we need to probe only the first one.

```

<SF ewa: ewa: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => ewa_init

<SF ewa: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ewa_init (sf_int, data)
    class(ewa_t), intent(out) :: sf_int
    class(sf_data_t), intent(in), target :: data
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(3) :: mask
    integer, dimension(3) :: hel_lock
    type(polarization_t) :: pol
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(1) :: qn_fc, qn_hel, qn_fc_fin
    type(flavor_t) :: flv_z, flv_wp, flv_wm
    type(color_t) :: col0
    type(quantum_numbers_t) :: qn_z, qn_wp, qn_wm, qn, qn_rad, qn_w
    type(state_iterator_t) :: it_hel
    integer :: i, isospin
    select type (data)
      type is (ewa_data_t)

```



```

mask = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., &
    mask_h = [.false., .false., .true.])
hel_lock = [2, 1, 0]
call col0%init ()
select case (data%id)
case (23)
    !!! Z boson, flavor is not changing
    call sf_int%base_init (mask, [data%mass**2], [data%mass**2], &
        [data%mZ**2], hel_lock = hel_lock)
    sf_int%data => data
    call flv_z%init (Z_BOSON, data%model)
    call qn_z%init (flv_z, col0)
    do i = 1, size (data%flv_in)
        call polarization_init_generic (pol, data%flv_in(i))
        call qn_fc(1)%init ( &
            flv = data%flv_in(i), &
            col = color_from_flavor (data%flv_in(i), 1))
        call it_hel%init (pol%state)
        do while (it_hel%is_valid ())
            qn_hel = it_hel%get_quantum_numbers ()
            qn = qn_hel(1) .merge. qn_fc(1)
            qn_rad = qn
            call qn_rad%tag_radiated ()
            call sf_int%add_state ([qn, qn_rad, qn_z])
            call it_hel%advance ()
        end do
        call polarization_final (pol)
    end do
case (24)
    call sf_int%base_init (mask, [data%mass**2], [data%m_out**2], &
        [data%mW**2], hel_lock = hel_lock)
    sf_int%data => data
    call flv_wp%init (W_BOSON, data%model)
    call flv_wm%init (- W_BOSON, data%model)
    call qn_wp%init (flv_wp, col0)
    call qn_wm%init (flv_wm, col0)
    do i = 1, size (data%flv_in)
        isospin = data%flv_in(i)%get_isospin_type ()
        if (isospin > 0) then
            !!! up-type quark or neutrinos
            if (data%flv_in(i)%is_antiparticle ()) then
                qn_w = qn_wm
            else
                qn_w = qn_wp
            end if
        else
            !!! down-type quark or lepton
            if (data%flv_in(i)%is_antiparticle ()) then
                qn_w = qn_wp
            else
                qn_w = qn_wm
            end if
        end if
        call polarization_init_generic (pol, data%flv_in(i))
    end do
end select

```



```

        call qn_fc(1)%init ( &
            flv = data%flv_in(i), &
            col = color_from_flavor (data%flv_in(i), 1))
        call qn_fc_fin(1)%init ( &
            flv = data%flv_out(i), &
            col = color_from_flavor (data%flv_out(i), 1))
        call it_hel%init (pol%state)
        do while (it_hel%is_valid ())
            qn_hel = it_hel%get_quantum_numbers ()
            qn = qn_hel(1) .merge. qn_fc(1)
            qn_rad = qn_hel(1) .merge. qn_fc_fin(1)
            call qn_rad%tag_radiated ()
            call sf_int%add_state ([qn, qn_rad, qn_w])
            call it_hel%advance ()
        end do
        call polarization_final (pol)
    end do
case default
    call msg_fatal ("EWA initialization failed: wrong particle type.")
end select
call sf_int%freeze ()
if (data%keep_momentum) then
    if (data%keep_energy) then
        call msg_fatal ("EWA: momentum and energy" // &
            "cannot be simultaneously conserved.")
    else
        sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_MOMENTUM
    end if
else
    if (data%keep_energy) then
        sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_ENERGY
    end if
end if
call sf_int%set_incoming ([1])
call sf_int%set_radiated ([2])
call sf_int%set_outgoing ([3])
end select
end subroutine ewa_init

```

Prepare the coupling arrays. This is separate from the previous routine since the state matrix may be helicity-contracted.

```

<SF ewa: ewa: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: setup_constants => ewa_setup_constants

<SF ewa: procedures>+≡
    subroutine ewa_setup_constants (sf_int)
        class(ewa_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        type(state_iterator_t) :: it
        type(flavor_t) :: flv
        real(default) :: q, t3
        integer :: i
        sf_int%n_me = sf_int%get_n_matrix_elements ()
        allocate (sf_int%cv (sf_int%n_me))
        allocate (sf_int%ca (sf_int%n_me))
    end subroutine ewa_setup_constants

```



```

associate (data => sf_int%data)
  select case (data%id)
  case (23)
    call it%init (sf_int%interaction_t%get_state_matrix_ptr ())
    do while (it%is_valid ())
      i = it%get_me_index ()
      flv = it%get_flavor (1)
      q = flv%get_charge ()
      t3 = flv%get_isospin ()
      if (flv%is_antiparticle ()) then
        sf_int%cv(i) = - data%cv &
          * (t3 - 2._default * q * data%sinthw**2) / data%costhw
        sf_int%ca(i) = data%ca * t3 / data%costhw
      else
        sf_int%cv(i) = data%cv &
          * (t3 - 2._default * q * data%sinthw**2) / data%costhw
        sf_int%ca(i) = data%ca * t3 / data%costhw
      end if
      call it%advance ()
    end do
  case (24)
    call it%init (sf_int%interaction_t%get_state_matrix_ptr ())
    do while (it%is_valid ())
      i = it%get_me_index ()
      flv = it%get_flavor (1)
      if (flv%is_antiparticle ()) then
        sf_int%cv(i) = data%cv / sqrt(2._default)
        sf_int%ca(i) = - data%ca / sqrt(2._default)
      else
        sf_int%cv(i) = data%cv / sqrt(2._default)
        sf_int%ca(i) = data%ca / sqrt(2._default)
      end if
      call it%advance ()
    end do
  end select
end associate
sf_int%status = SF_INITIAL
end subroutine ewa_setup_constants

```

#### 15.8.4 Kinematics

Set kinematics. The EWA structure function allows for a straightforward mapping of the unit interval. So, to leading order, the structure function value is unity, but the  $x$  value is transformed. Higher orders affect the function value. If `map` is unset, the  $r$  and  $x$  values coincide, and the Jacobian  $f(r)$  is trivial.

If `map` is set, the exponential mapping for the  $1/x$  singularity discussed above is applied.

```

<SF ewa: ewa: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: complete_kinematics => ewa_complete_kinematics

<SF ewa: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ewa_complete_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map)

```



```

class(ewa_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
real(default), intent(out) :: f
real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r
real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: rb
logical, intent(in) :: map
real(default) :: xb1, e_1
real(default) :: x0, x1, lx0, lx1, lx
e_1 = energy (sf_int%get_momentum (1))
if (sf_int%data%keep_momentum .or. sf_int%data%keep_energy) then
  select case (sf_int%data%id)
    case (23)
      x0 = max (sf_int%data%x_min, sf_int%data%mz / e_1)
    case (24)
      x0 = max (sf_int%data%x_min, sf_int%data%mw / e_1)
  end select
else
  x0 = sf_int%data%x_min
end if
x1 = sf_int%data%x_max
if ( x0 >= x1) then
  f = 0
  sf_int%status = SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS
  return
end if
if (map) then
  lx0 = log (x0)
  lx1 = log (x1)
  lx = lx1 * r(1) + lx0 * rb(1)
  x(1) = exp(lx)
  f = x(1) * (lx1 - lx0)
else
  x(1) = r(1)
  if (x0 < x(1) .and. x(1) < x1) then
    f = 1
  else
    sf_int%status = SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS
    f = 0
    return
  end if
end if
xb1 = 1 - x(1)
if (size(x) == 3) x(2:3) = r(2:3)
call sf_int%split_momentum (x, xb1)
select case (sf_int%status)
case (SF_DONE_KINEMATICS)
  sf_int%x = x(1)
  sf_int%xb = xb1
case (SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS)
  sf_int%x = 0
  sf_int%xb = 0
  f = 0
end select
end subroutine ewa_complete_kinematics

```



Compute inverse kinematics. Here, we start with the  $x$  array and compute the “input”  $r$  values and the Jacobian  $f$ . After this, we can set momenta by the same formula as for normal kinematics.

```

<SF ewa: ewa: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: inverse_kinematics => ewa_inverse_kinematics

<SF ewa: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ewa_inverse_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map, set_momenta)
    class(ewa_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: rb
    logical, intent(in) :: map
    logical, intent(in), optional :: set_momenta
    real(default) :: x0, x1, lx0, lx1, lx, e_1
    logical :: set_mom
    set_mom = .false.; if (present (set_momenta)) set_mom = set_momenta
    e_1 = energy (sf_int%get_momentum (1))
    if (sf_int%data%keep_momentum .or. sf_int%data%keep_energy) then
      select case (sf_int%data%id)
        case (23)
          x0 = max (sf_int%data%x_min, sf_int%data%mz / e_1)
        case (24)
          x0 = max (sf_int%data%x_min, sf_int%data%mw / e_1)
        end select
    else
      x0 = sf_int%data%x_min
    end if
    x1 = sf_int%data%x_max
    if (map) then
      lx0 = log (x0)
      lx1 = log (x1)
      lx = log (x(1))
      r(1) = (lx - lx0) / (lx1 - lx0)
      rb(1) = (lx1 - lx) / (lx1 - lx0)
      f = x(1) * (lx1 - lx0)
    else
      r (1) = x(1)
      rb(1) = 1 - x(1)
      if (x0 < x(1) .and. x(1) < x1) then
        f = 1
      else
        f = 0
      end if
    end if
    if (size(r) == 3) then
      r (2:3) = x(2:3)
      rb(2:3) = 1 - x(2:3)
    end if
    if (set_mom) then
      call sf_int%split_momentum (x, sf_int%xb)
      select case (sf_int%status)

```



```

      case (SF_DONE_KINEMATICS)
        sf_int%x = x(1)
        sf_int%xb = 1 - x(1)
      case (SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS)
        sf_int%x = 0
        f = 0
      end select
    end if
  end subroutine ewa_inverse_kinematics

```

### 15.8.5 EWA application

For EWA, we can compute kinematics and function value in a single step. This function works on a single beam, assuming that the input momentum has been set. We need four random numbers as input: one for  $x$ , one for  $Q^2$ , and two for the polar and azimuthal angles. Alternatively, we can skip  $p_T$  generation; in this case, we only need one.

For obtaining splitting kinematics, we rely on the assumption that all in-particles are mass-degenerate (or there is only one), so the generated  $x$  values are identical.

```

<SF ewa: ewa: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: apply => ewa_apply

<SF ewa: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ewa_apply (sf_int, scale)
    class(ewa_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), intent(in) :: scale
    real(default) :: x, xb, pt2, c1, c2
    real(default) :: cv, ca
    real(default) :: f, fm, fp, fL
    integer :: i
    associate (data => sf_int%data)
      x = sf_int%x
      xb = sf_int%xb
      pt2 = min ((data%pt_max)**2, (xb * data%sqrts / 2)**2)
      select case (data%id)
      case (23)
        !!! Z boson structure function
        c1 = log (1 + pt2 / (xb * (data%mZ)**2))
        c2 = 1 / (1 + (xb * (data%mZ)**2) / pt2)
      case (24)
        !!! W boson structure function
        c1 = log (1 + pt2 / (xb * (data%mW)**2))
        c2 = 1 / (1 + (xb * (data%mW)**2) / pt2)
      end select
      do i = 1, sf_int%n_me
        cv = sf_int%cv(i)
        ca = sf_int%ca(i)
        fm = data%coeff * &
          ((cv + ca)**2 + ((cv - ca) * xb)**2) * (c1 - c2) / (2 * x)
        fp = data%coeff * &
          ((cv - ca)**2 + ((cv + ca) * xb)**2) * (c1 - c2) / (2 * x)
      end do
    end associate
  end subroutine ewa_apply

```



```

        fL = data%coeff * &
            (cv**2 + ca**2) * (2 * xb / x) * c2
        f = fp + fm + fL
        if (.not. vanishes (f)) then
            fp = fp / f
            fm = fm / f
            fL = fL / f
        end if
        call sf_int%set_matrix_element (i, cmplx (f, kind=default))
    end do
end associate
sf_int%status = SF_EVALUATED
end subroutine ewa_apply

```

### 15.8.6 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

`<sf_ewa_ut.f90>`≡  
*<File header>*

```

module sf_ewa_ut
    use unit_tests
    use sf_ewa_util

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<SF ewa: public test>*

contains

*<SF ewa: test driver>*

```

end module sf_ewa_ut

```

`<sf_ewa_util.f90>`≡  
*<File header>*

```

module sf_ewa_util

```

*<Use kinds>*

```

    use lorentz
    use pdg_arrays
    use flavors
    use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
    use interactions, only: interaction_pacify_momenta
    use model_data
    use sf_aux
    use sf_base

```

```

    use sf_ewa

```

*<Standard module head>*



*<SF ewa: test declarations>*

contains

*<SF ewa: tests>*

end module sf\_ewa\_util

API: driver for the unit tests below.

*<SF ewa: public test>*≡

public :: sf\_ewa\_test

*<SF ewa: test driver>*≡

subroutine sf\_ewa\_test (u, results)

integer, intent(in) :: u

type(test\_results\_t), intent(inout) :: results

*<SF ewa: execute tests>*

end subroutine sf\_ewa\_test

## Test structure function data

Construct and display a test structure function data object.

*<SF ewa: execute tests>*≡

call test (sf\_ewa\_1, "sf\_ewa\_1", &  
"structure function configuration", &  
u, results)

*<SF ewa: test declarations>*≡

public :: sf\_ewa\_1

*<SF ewa: tests>*≡

subroutine sf\_ewa\_1 (u)

integer, intent(in) :: u

type(model\_data\_t), target :: model

type(pdg\_array\_t) :: pdg\_in

type(pdg\_array\_t), dimension(1) :: pdg\_out

integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg1

class(sf\_data\_t), allocatable :: data

write (u, "(A)")  "\* Test output: sf\_ewa\_1"

write (u, "(A)")  "\* Purpose: initialize and display &  
  &test structure function data"

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "\* Create empty data object"

write (u, "(A)")

call model%init\_sm\_test ()

pdg\_in = 2

allocate (ewa\_data\_t :: data)

call data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "\* Initialize for Z boson"



```

write (u, "(A)")

select type (data)
type is (ewa_data_t)
  call data%init (model, pdg_in, 0.01_default, &
    500._default, 5000._default, .false., .false.)
  call data%set_id (23)
end select

call data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A)") "Outgoing particle codes:"
call data%get_pdg_out (pdg_out)
pdg1 = pdg_out(1)
write (u, "(2x,99(1x,I0))") pdg1

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize for W boson"
write (u, "(A)")

deallocate (data)
allocate (ewa_data_t :: data)
select type (data)
type is (ewa_data_t)
  call data%init (model, pdg_in, 0.01_default, &
    500._default, 5000._default, .false., .false.)
  call data%set_id (24)
end select

call data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A)") "Outgoing particle codes:"
call data%get_pdg_out (pdg_out)
pdg1 = pdg_out(1)
write (u, "(2x,99(1x,I0))") pdg1

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_ewa_1"

end subroutine sf_ewa_1

```

### Test and probe structure function

Construct and display a structure function object based on the EWA structure function.

*<SF ewa: execute tests>+≡*



```

call test (sf_ewa_2, "sf_ewa_2", &
          "structure function instance", &
          u, results)

<SF ewa: test declarations>+≡
public :: sf_ewa_2

<SF ewa: tests>+≡
subroutine sf_ewa_2 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(model_data_t), target :: model
  type(flavor_t) :: flv
  type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
  class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
  class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
  type(vector4_t) :: k
  type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: q
  real(default) :: E
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
  real(default) :: f

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_ewa_2"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and fill &
    &test structure function object"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call model%init_sm_test ()
  call flv%init (2, model)
  pdg_in = 2

  call reset_interaction_counter ()

  allocate (ewa_data_t :: data)
  select type (data)
  type is (ewa_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in, 0.01_default, &
      500._default, 3000._default, .false., .false.)
    call data%set_id (24)
  end select

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
  call sf_int%init (data)
  call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])
  call sf_int%setup_constants ()

  call sf_int%write (u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=1500"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
E = 1500
k = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call pacify (k, 1e-10_default)
call vector4_write (k, u)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for r=0.4, no EWA mapping, collinear"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = 0.4_default
rb = 1 - r
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x from momenta"
write (u, "(A)")

q = sf_int%get_momenta (outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%final ()
deallocate (sf_int)

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])
call sf_int%setup_constants ()

call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])
call sf_int%set_momenta (q, outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false., &
    set_momenta=.true.)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate EWA structure function"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%apply (scale = 100._default)
call sf_int%write (u)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_ewa_2"

end subroutine sf_ewa_2

```

### Standard mapping

Construct and display a structure function object based on the EWA structure function, applying the standard single-particle mapping.

```

<SF ewa: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_ewa_3, "sf_ewa_3", &
    "apply mapping", &
    u, results)

<SF ewa: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_ewa_3

<SF ewa: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_ewa_3 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
    class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
    type(vector4_t) :: k
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: q
    real(default) :: E
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
    real(default) :: f

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_ewa_3"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and fill &
      &test structure function object"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call model%init_sm_test ()
    call flv%init (2, model)
    pdg_in = 2

    call reset_interaction_counter ()

    allocate (ewa_data_t :: data)

```



```

select type (data)
type is (ewa_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in, 0.01_default, &
        500._default, 3000._default, .false., .false.)
    call data%set_id (24)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
write (u, "(A)")

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])
call sf_int%setup_constants ()

call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=1500"
write (u, "(A)")
E = 1500
k = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call pacify (k, 1e-10_default)
call vector4_write (k, u)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for r=0.4, with EWA mapping, collinear"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = 0.4_default
rb = 1 - r
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.true.)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x from momenta"
write (u, "(A)")

q = sf_int%get_momenta (outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%final ()
deallocate (sf_int)

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])

```



```

call sf_int%setup_constants ()

call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])
call sf_int%set_momenta (q, outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.true., &
    set_momenta=.true.)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate EWA structure function"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%apply (scale = 100._default)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_ewa_3"

end subroutine sf_ewa_3

```

### Non-collinear case

Construct and display a structure function object based on the EPA structure function.

```

<SF ewa: execute tests>+≡
    call test (sf_ewa_4, "sf_ewa_4", &
        "non-collinear", &
        u, results)

<SF ewa: test declarations>+≡
    public :: sf_ewa_4

<SF ewa: tests>+≡
    subroutine sf_ewa_4 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(flavor_t) :: flv
        type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
        class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
        class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
        type(vector4_t) :: k
        type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: q

```



```

real(default) :: E
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
real(default) :: f

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_ewa_4"
write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: initialize and fill &
                    &test structure function object"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
write (u, "(A)")

call model%init_sm_test ()
call flv%init (2, model)
pdg_in = 2

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (ewa_data_t :: data)
select type (data)
type is (ewa_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in, 0.01_default, &
                    500._default, 3000.0_default, .false., .true.)
    call data%set_id (24)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
write (u, "(A)")

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])
call sf_int%setup_constants ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=1500"
write (u, "(A)")
E = 1500
k = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call pacify (k, 1e-10_default)
call vector4_write (k, u)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for r=0.5/0.5/0.25, with EWA mapping, "
write (u, "(A)")  "                non-coll., keeping energy"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = [0.5_default, 0.5_default, 0.25_default]
rb = 1 - r
sf_int%on_shell_mode = KEEP_ENERGY

```



```

call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.true.)
call interaction_pacify_momenta (sf_int%interaction_t, 1e-10_default)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x and r from momenta"
write (u, "(A)")

q = sf_int%get_momenta (outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%final ()
deallocate (sf_int)

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])
call sf_int%setup_constants ()

call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])
call sf_int%set_momenta (q, outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%recover_x (x)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.true., &
    set_momenta=.true.)
call interaction_pacify_momenta (sf_int%interaction_t, 1e-10_default)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate EWA structure function"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%apply (scale = 1500._default)
call sf_int%write (u, testflag = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_ewa_4"

end subroutine sf_ewa_4

```



## Structure function for multiple flavors

Construct and display a structure function object based on the EWA structure function. The incoming state has multiple particles with non-uniform quantum numbers.

```
(SF ewa: execute tests)+≡
    call test (sf_ewa_5, "sf_ewa_5", &
               "structure function instance", &
               u, results)

(SF ewa: test declarations)+≡
    public :: sf_ewa_5

(SF ewa: tests)+≡
    subroutine sf_ewa_5 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(flavor_t) :: flv
        type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
        class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
        class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
        type(vector4_t) :: k
        real(default) :: E
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
        real(default) :: f

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_ewa_5"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: initialize and fill &
                           &test structure function object"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call model%init_sm_test ()
        call flv%init (2, model)
        pdg_in = [1, 2, -1, -2]

        call reset_interaction_counter ()

        allocate (ewa_data_t :: data)
        select type (data)
        type is (ewa_data_t)
            call data%init (model, pdg_in, 0.01_default, &
                           500._default, 3000._default, .false., .false.)
            call data%set_id (24)
        end select

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
        call sf_int%init (data)
        call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])
        call sf_int%setup_constants ()
```



```

call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=1500"
write (u, "(A)")
E = 1500
k = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call pacify (k, 1e-10_default)
call vector4_write (k, u)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for r=0.4, no EWA mapping, collinear"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = 0.4_default
rb = 1 - r
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate EWA structure function"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%apply (scale = 100._default)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_ewa_5"

end subroutine sf_ewa_5

```



## 15.9 Energy-scan spectrum

This spectrum is actually a trick that allows us to plot the c.m. energy dependence of a cross section without scanning the input energy. We start with the observation that a spectrum  $f(x)$ , applied to one of the incoming beams only, results in a cross section

$$\sigma = \int dx f(x) \hat{\sigma}(xs). \quad (15.70)$$

We want to compute the distribution of  $E = \sqrt{\hat{s}} = \sqrt{xs}$ , i.e.,

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dE} = \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{s}} \frac{d\sigma}{dx} = \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{s}} f(x) \hat{\sigma}(xs), \quad (15.71)$$

so if we set

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2\sqrt{x}}, \quad (15.72)$$

we get the distribution

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dE} = \hat{\sigma}(\hat{s} = E^2). \quad (15.73)$$

We implement this as a spectrum with a single parameter  $x$ . The parameters for the individual beams are computed as  $x_i = \sqrt{x}$ , so they are equal and the kinematics is always symmetric.

`<sf_escan.f90>`≡  
*<File header>*

`module sf_escan`

*<Use kinds>*

*<Use strings>*

`use io_units`

`use format_defs, only: FMT_12`

`use unit_tests, only: nearly_equal`

`use diagnostics`

`use lorentz`

`use pdg_arrays`

`use model_data`

`use flavors`

`use quantum_numbers`

`use state_matrices`

`use polarizations`

`use sf_base`

*<Standard module head>*

*<SF escan: public>*

*<SF escan: types>*

`contains`

*<SF escan: procedures>*

`end module sf_escan`



### 15.9.1 Data type

The `norm` is unity if the total cross section should be normalized to one, and  $\sqrt{s}$  if it should be normalized to the total energy. In the latter case, the differential distribution  $d\sigma/d\sqrt{\hat{s}}$  coincides with the partonic cross section  $\hat{\sigma}$  as a function of  $\sqrt{\hat{s}}$ .

```

<SF escan: public>≡
  public :: escan_data_t

<SF escan: types>≡
  type, extends(sf_data_t) :: escan_data_t
  private
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:, :), allocatable :: flv_in
    integer, dimension(2) :: n_flv = 0
    real(default) :: norm = 1
  contains
    <SF escan: escan data: TBP>
  end type escan_data_t

<SF escan: escan data: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => escan_data_init

<SF escan: procedures>≡
  subroutine escan_data_init (data, model, pdg_in, norm)
    class(escan_data_t), intent(out) :: data
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2), intent(in) :: pdg_in
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: norm
    real(default), dimension(2) :: m2
    integer :: i, j
    data%n_flv = pdg_array_get_length (pdg_in)
    allocate (data%flv_in (maxval (data%n_flv), 2))
    do i = 1, 2
      do j = 1, data%n_flv(i)
        call data%flv_in(j, i)%init (pdg_array_get (pdg_in(i), j), model)
      end do
    end do
    m2 = data%flv_in(1, :)%get_mass ()
    do i = 1, 2
      if (.not. any (nearly_equal (data%flv_in(1:data%n_flv(i), i)%get_mass (), m2(i)))) then
        call msg_fatal ("Energy scan: incoming particle mass must be uniform")
      end if
    end do
    if (present (norm)) data%norm = norm
  end subroutine escan_data_init

Output

<SF escan: escan data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => escan_data_write

<SF escan: procedures>+≡
  subroutine escan_data_write (data, unit, verbose)
    class(escan_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit

```



```

logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
integer :: u, i, j
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
write (u, "(1x,A)") "Energy-scan data:"
write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "prt_in = "
do i = 1, 2
  if (i > 1) write (u, "(',',1x)", advance="no")
  do j = 1, data%n_flv(i)
    if (j > 1) write (u, "(::)", advance="no")
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") char (data%flv_in(j,i)%get_name ())
  end do
end do
write (u, *)
write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_12 // ")") "norm   =", data%norm
end subroutine escan_data_write

```

Kinematics is completely collinear, hence there is only one parameter for a pair spectrum.

```

<SF escan: escan data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_par => escan_data_get_n_par

<SF escan: procedures>+≡
  function escan_data_get_n_par (data) result (n)
    class(escan_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer :: n
    n = 1
  end function escan_data_get_n_par

```

Return the outgoing particles PDG codes. This is always the same as the incoming particle, where we use two indices for the two beams.

```

<SF escan: escan data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_pdg_out => escan_data_get_pdg_out

<SF escan: procedures>+≡
  subroutine escan_data_get_pdg_out (data, pdg_out)
    class(escan_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: pdg_out
    integer :: i, n
    n = 2
    do i = 1, n
      pdg_out(i) = data%flv_in(1:data%n_flv(i),i)%get_pdg ()
    end do
  end subroutine escan_data_get_pdg_out

```

Allocate the interaction record.

```

<SF escan: escan data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: allocate_sf_int => escan_data_allocate_sf_int

<SF escan: procedures>+≡
  subroutine escan_data_allocate_sf_int (data, sf_int)
    class(escan_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: sf_int
    allocate (escan_t :: sf_int)

```



```
end subroutine escan_data_allocate_sf_int
```

## 15.9.2 The Energy-scan object

This is a spectrum, not a radiation. We create an interaction with two incoming and two outgoing particles, flavor, color, and helicity being carried through.  $x$  nevertheless is only one-dimensional, as we are always using only one beam parameter.

```
<SF escan: types>+≡
  type, extends (sf_int_t) :: escan_t
    type(escan_data_t), pointer :: data => null ()
    contains
    <SF escan: escan: TBP>
  end type escan_t
```

Type string: for the energy scan this is just a dummy function.

```
<SF escan: escan: TBP>≡
  procedure :: type_string => escan_type_string

<SF escan: procedures>+≡
  function escan_type_string (object) result (string)
    class(escan_t), intent(in) :: object
    type(string_t) :: string
    if (associated (object%data)) then
      string = "Escan: energy scan"
    else
      string = "Escan: [undefined]"
    end if
  end function escan_type_string
```

Output. Call the interaction routine after displaying the configuration.

```
<SF escan: escan: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => escan_write

<SF escan: procedures>+≡
  subroutine escan_write (object, unit, testflag)
    class(escan_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    if (associated (object%data)) then
      call object%data%write (u)
      call object%base_write (u, testflag)
    else
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "Energy scan data: [undefined]"
    end if
  end subroutine escan_write

<SF escan: escan: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => escan_init
```



$\langle SF \text{ escan: procedures} \rangle + \equiv$

```

subroutine escan_init (sf_int, data)
  class(escan_t), intent(out) :: sf_int
  class(sf_data_t), intent(in), target :: data
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(4) :: mask
  integer, dimension(4) :: hel_lock
  real(default), dimension(2) :: m2
  real(default), dimension(0) :: mr2
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(4) :: qn_fc, qn_hel, qn
  type(polarization_t) :: pol1, pol2
  type(state_iterator_t) :: it_hel1, it_hel2
  integer :: j1, j2
  select type (data)
  type is (escan_data_t)
    hel_lock = [3, 4, 1, 2]
    m2 = data%flv_in(1,:)%get_mass ()
    call sf_int%base_init (mask, m2, mr2, m2, hel_lock = hel_lock)
    sf_int%data => data
    do j1 = 1, data%n_flv(1)
      call qn_fc(1)%init ( &
        flv = data%flv_in(j1,1), &
        col = color_from_flavor (data%flv_in(j1,1)))
      call qn_fc(3)%init ( &
        flv = data%flv_in(j1,1), &
        col = color_from_flavor (data%flv_in(j1,1)))
      call polarization_init_generic (pol1, data%flv_in(j1,1))
    end do
    do j2 = 1, data%n_flv(2)
      call qn_fc(2)%init ( &
        flv = data%flv_in(j2,2), &
        col = color_from_flavor (data%flv_in(j2,2)))
      call qn_fc(4)%init ( &
        flv = data%flv_in(j2,2), &
        col = color_from_flavor (data%flv_in(j2,2)))
      call polarization_init_generic (pol2, data%flv_in(j2,2))
      call it_hel1%init (pol1%state)
      do while (it_hel1%is_valid ())
        qn_hel(1:1) = it_hel1%get_quantum_numbers ()
        qn_hel(3:3) = it_hel1%get_quantum_numbers ()
        call it_hel2%init (pol2%state)
        do while (it_hel2%is_valid ())
          qn_hel(2:2) = it_hel2%get_quantum_numbers ()
          qn_hel(4:4) = it_hel2%get_quantum_numbers ()
          qn = qn_hel .merge. qn_fc
          call sf_int%add_state (qn)
          call it_hel2%advance ()
        end do
        call it_hel1%advance ()
      end do
      call polarization_final (pol2)
    end do
    call polarization_final (pol1)
  end do
  call sf_int%set_incoming ([1,2])
  call sf_int%set_outgoing ([3,4])

```



```

        call sf_int%freeze ()
        sf_int%status = SF_INITIAL
    end select
end subroutine escan_init

```

### 15.9.3 Kinematics

Set kinematics. We have a single parameter, but reduce both beams. The map flag is ignored.

```

<SF escan: escan: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: complete_kinematics => escan_complete_kinematics

<SF escan: procedures>+≡
    subroutine escan_complete_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map)
        class(escan_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
        real(default), intent(out) :: f
        real(default) :: sqrt_x
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: rb
        logical, intent(in) :: map
        x = r
        sqrt_x = sqrt (x(1))
        if (sqrt_x > 0) then
            f = 1 / (2 * sqrt_x)
        else
            f = 0
            sf_int%status = SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS
            return
        end if
        call sf_int%reduce_momenta ([sqrt_x, sqrt_x])
    end subroutine escan_complete_kinematics

```

Recover  $x$ . The base procedure should return two momentum fractions for the two beams, while we have only one parameter. This is the product of the extracted momentum fractions.

```

<SF escan: escan: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: recover_x => escan_recover_x

<SF escan: procedures>+≡
    subroutine escan_recover_x (sf_int, x, x_free)
        class(escan_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
        real(default), intent(inout), optional :: x_free
        real(default), dimension(2) :: xi
        call sf_int%base_recover_x (xi, x_free)
        x = product (xi)
    end subroutine escan_recover_x

```

Compute inverse kinematics.

```

<SF escan: escan: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: inverse_kinematics => escan_inverse_kinematics

```



```

<SF escan: procedures>+=
subroutine escan_inverse_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map, set_momenta)
  class(escan_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
  real(default), intent(out) :: f
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: rb
  logical, intent(in) :: map
  logical, intent(in), optional :: set_momenta
  real(default) :: sqrt_x
  logical :: set_mom
  set_mom = .false.; if (present (set_momenta)) set_mom = set_momenta
  sqrt_x = sqrt (x(1))
  if (sqrt_x > 0) then
    f = 1 / (2 * sqrt_x)
  else
    f = 0
    sf_int%status = SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS
    return
  end if
  r = x
  rb = 1 - r
  if (set_mom) then
    call sf_int%reduce_momenta ([sqrt_x, sqrt_x])
  end if
end subroutine escan_inverse_kinematics

```

#### 15.9.4 Energy scan application

Here, we insert the predefined norm.

```

<SF escan: escan: TBP>+=
procedure :: apply => escan_apply

<SF escan: procedures>+=
subroutine escan_apply (sf_int, scale)
  class(escan_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
  real(default), intent(in) :: scale
  real(default) :: f
  associate (data => sf_int%data)
    f = data%norm
  end associate
  call sf_int%set_matrix_element (cmplx (f, kind=default))
  sf_int%status = SF_EVALUATED
end subroutine escan_apply

```

#### 15.9.5 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

(sf_escan.ut.f90)≡
<File header>

```



```

module sf_escan_ut
  use unit_tests
  use sf_escan_util

  <Standard module head>

  <SF escan: public test>

  contains

  <SF escan: test driver>

end module sf_escan_ut
<sf_escan_util.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module sf_escan_util

    <Use kinds>
    use physics_defs, only: ELECTRON
    use lorentz
    use pdg_arrays
    use flavors
    use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
    use model_data
    use sf_aux
    use sf_base

    use sf_escan

    <Standard module head>

    <SF escan: test declarations>

    contains

    <SF escan: tests>

  end module sf_escan_util
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<SF escan: public test>≡
  public :: sf_escan_test
<SF escan: test driver>≡
  subroutine sf_escan_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <SF escan: execute tests>
  end subroutine sf_escan_test

```

## Test structure function data

Construct and display a test structure function data object.



```

<SF escan: execute tests>≡
  call test (sf_escan_1, "sf_escan_1", &
    "structure function configuration", &
    u, results)

<SF escan: test declarations>≡
  public :: sf_escan_1

<SF escan: tests>≡
  subroutine sf_escan_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2) :: pdg_in
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2) :: pdg_out
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg1, pdg2
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable :: data

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_escan_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and display &
      &energy-scan structure function data"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call model%init_qed_test ()
    pdg_in(1) = ELECTRON
    pdg_in(2) = -ELECTRON

    allocate (escan_data_t :: data)
    select type (data)
    type is (escan_data_t)
      call data%init (model, pdg_in, norm = 2._default)
    end select

    call data%write (u)

    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Outgoing particle codes:"
    call data%get_pdg_out (pdg_out)
    pdg1 = pdg_out(1)
    pdg2 = pdg_out(2)
    write (u, "(2x,99(1x,I0))") pdg1, pdg2

    call model%final ()

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_escan_1"

  end subroutine sf_escan_1

```

g@

### Probe the structure-function object

Active the beam event reader, generate an event.

<SF escan: execute tests>+≡



```

call test (sf_escan_2, "sf_escan_2", &
          "generate event", &
          u, results)

<SF escan: test declarations>+≡
public :: sf_escan_2

<SF escan: tests>+≡
subroutine sf_escan_2 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(model_data_t), target :: model
  type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv
  type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2) :: pdg_in
  class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
  class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
  type(vector4_t) :: k1, k2
  real(default) :: E
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
  real(default) :: x_free, f

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_escan_2"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and display &
                    &beam-events structure function data"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call model%init_qed_test ()
  call flv(1)%init (ELECTRON, model)
  call flv(2)%init (-ELECTRON, model)
  pdg_in(1) = ELECTRON
  pdg_in(2) = -ELECTRON

  call reset_interaction_counter ()

  allocate (escan_data_t :: data)
  select type (data)
  type is (escan_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in)
  end select

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
  call sf_int%init (data)
  call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1,2])

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=500"
  write (u, "(A)")
  E = 250
  k1 = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv(1)%get_mass ()**2), 3)
  k2 = vector4_moving (E, -sqrt (E**2 - flv(2)%get_mass ()**2), 3)
  call vector4_write (k1, u)
  call vector4_write (k2, u)
  call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k1, k2])

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set dummy parameters and generate x"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = 0.8
rb = 1 - r
x_free = 1

call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "xf=", x_free

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Inverse kinematics"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%recover_x (x, x_free)
call sf_int%inverse_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "xf=", x_free

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%apply (scale = 0._default)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_escan_2"

end subroutine sf_escan_2

```



## 15.10 Gaussian beam spread

Instead of an analytic beam description, beam data may be provided in form of an event file. In its most simple form, the event file contains pairs of  $x$  values, relative to nominal beam energies. More advanced formats may include polarization, etc. The current implementation carries beam polarization through, if specified.

The code is very similar to the energy scan described above.

However, we must include a file-handle manager for the beam-event files. Two different processes may access a given beam-event file at the same time (i.e., serially but alternating). Accessing an open file from two different units is non-standard and not supported by all compilers. Therefore, we keep a global registry of open files, associated units, and reference counts. The `gaussian_t` objects act as proxies to this registry.

```
<sf_gaussian.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module sf_gaussian  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use format_defs, only: FMT_12  
    use file_registries  
    use diagnostics  
    use lorentz  
    use rng_base  
    use pdg_arrays  
    use model_data  
    use flavors  
    use quantum_numbers  
    use state_matrices  
    use polarizations  
    use sf_base  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <SF gaussian: public>  
  
    <SF gaussian: types>  
  
    contains  
  
    <SF gaussian: procedures>  
  
  end module sf_gaussian
```

### 15.10.1 The beam-data file registry

We manage data files via the `file_registries` module. To this end, we keep the registry as a private module variable here.

```
<CCC SF gaussian: variables>≡
```



```
type(file_registry_t), save :: beam_file_registry
```

## 15.10.2 Data type

We store the spread for each beam, as a relative number related to the beam energy. For the actual generation, we include an (abstract) random-number generator factory.

```
<SF gaussian: public>≡
  public :: gaussian_data_t

<SF gaussian: types>≡
  type, extends(sf_data_t) :: gaussian_data_t
  private
    type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv_in
    real(default), dimension(2) :: spread
    class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
  contains
    <SF gaussian: gaussian data: TBP>
  end type gaussian_data_t

<SF gaussian: gaussian data: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => gaussian_data_init

<SF gaussian: procedures>≡
  subroutine gaussian_data_init (data, model, pdg_in, spread, rng_factory)
    class(gaussian_data_t), intent(out) :: data
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2), intent(in) :: pdg_in
    real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: spread
    class(rng_factory_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: rng_factory
    if (any (spread < 0)) then
      call msg_fatal ("Gaussian beam spread: must not be negative")
    end if
    call data%flv_in(1)%init (pdg_array_get (pdg_in(1), 1), model)
    call data%flv_in(2)%init (pdg_array_get (pdg_in(2), 1), model)
    data%spread = spread
    call move_alloc (from = rng_factory, to = data%rng_factory)
  end subroutine gaussian_data_init
```

Return true since this spectrum is always in generator mode.

```
<SF gaussian: gaussian data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_generator => gaussian_data_is_generator

<SF gaussian: procedures>+≡
  function gaussian_data_is_generator (data) result (flag)
    class(gaussian_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    logical :: flag
    flag = .true.
  end function gaussian_data_is_generator
```

The number of parameters is two. They are free parameters.

```
<SF gaussian: gaussian data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_par => gaussian_data_get_n_par
```



```

<SF gaussian: procedures>+≡
function gaussian_data_get_n_par (data) result (n)
  class(gaussian_data_t), intent(in) :: data
  integer :: n
  n = 2
end function gaussian_data_get_n_par

<SF gaussian: gaussian data: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_pdg_out => gaussian_data_get_pdg_out

<SF gaussian: procedures>+≡
subroutine gaussian_data_get_pdg_out (data, pdg_out)
  class(gaussian_data_t), intent(in) :: data
  type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: pdg_out
  integer :: i, n
  n = 2
  do i = 1, n
    pdg_out(i) = data%flv_in(i)%get_pdg ()
  end do
end subroutine gaussian_data_get_pdg_out

```

Allocate the interaction record.

```

<SF gaussian: gaussian data: TBP>+≡
procedure :: allocate_sf_int => gaussian_data_allocate_sf_int

<SF gaussian: procedures>+≡
subroutine gaussian_data_allocate_sf_int (data, sf_int)
  class(gaussian_data_t), intent(in) :: data
  class(sf_int_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: sf_int
  allocate (gaussian_t :: sf_int)
end subroutine gaussian_data_allocate_sf_int

```

Output

```

<SF gaussian: gaussian data: TBP>+≡
procedure :: write => gaussian_data_write

<SF gaussian: procedures>+≡
subroutine gaussian_data_write (data, unit, verbose)
  class(gaussian_data_t), intent(in) :: data
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "Gaussian beam spread data:"
  write (u, "(3x,A,A,A,A)") "prt_in = ", &
    char (data%flv_in(1)%get_name ()), &
    ", ", char (data%flv_in(2)%get_name ())
  write (u, "(3x,A,2(1x," // FMT_12 // ")") "spread =", data%spread
  call data%rng_factory%write (u)
end subroutine gaussian_data_write

```



### 15.10.3 The gaussian object

Flavor and polarization carried through, no radiated particles. The generator needs a random-number generator, obviously.

```
<SF gaussian: public>+≡
    public :: gaussian_t

<SF gaussian: types>+≡
    type, extends (sf_int_t) :: gaussian_t
        type(gaussian_data_t), pointer :: data => null ()
        class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng
    contains
        <SF gaussian: gaussian: TBP>
    end type gaussian_t
```

Type string: show gaussian file.

```
<SF gaussian: gaussian: TBP>≡
    procedure :: type_string => gaussian_type_string

<SF gaussian: procedures>+≡
    function gaussian_type_string (object) result (string)
        class(gaussian_t), intent(in) :: object
        type(string_t) :: string
        if (associated (object%data)) then
            string = "Gaussian: gaussian beam-energy spread"
        else
            string = "Gaussian: [undefined]"
        end if
    end function gaussian_type_string
```

Output. Call the interaction routine after displaying the configuration.

```
<SF gaussian: gaussian: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => gaussian_write

<SF gaussian: procedures>+≡
    subroutine gaussian_write (object, unit, testflag)
        class(gaussian_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        if (associated (object%data)) then
            call object%data%write (u)
            call object%rng%write (u)
            call object%base_write (u, testflag)
        else
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "gaussian data: [undefined]"
        end if
    end subroutine gaussian_write

<SF gaussian: gaussian: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => gaussian_init
```



$\langle SF \text{ gaussian: procedures} \rangle + \equiv$

```

subroutine gaussian_init (sf_int, data)
  class(gaussian_t), intent(out) :: sf_int
  class(sf_data_t), intent(in), target :: data
  real(default), dimension(2) :: m2
  real(default), dimension(0) :: mr2
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(4) :: mask
  integer, dimension(4) :: hel_lock
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(4) :: qn_fc, qn_hel, qn
  type(polarization_t) :: pol1, pol2
  type(state_iterator_t) :: it_hel1, it_hel2
  integer :: i
  select type (data)
  type is (gaussian_data_t)
    m2 = data%flv_in%get_mass () ** 2
    hel_lock = [3, 4, 1, 2]
    mask = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., .false.)
    call sf_int%base_init (mask, m2, mr2, m2, hel_lock = hel_lock)
    sf_int%data => data
    do i = 1, 2
      call qn_fc(i)%init ( &
        flv = data%flv_in(i), &
        col = color_from_flavor (data%flv_in(i)))
      call qn_fc(i+2)%init ( &
        flv = data%flv_in(i), &
        col = color_from_flavor (data%flv_in(i)))
    end do
    call polarization_init_generic (pol1, data%flv_in(1))
    call it_hel1%init (pol1%state)
    do while (it_hel1%is_valid ())
      qn_hel(1:1) = it_hel1%get_quantum_numbers ()
      qn_hel(3:3) = it_hel1%get_quantum_numbers ()
      call polarization_init_generic (pol2, data%flv_in(2))
      call it_hel2%init (pol2%state)
      do while (it_hel2%is_valid ())
        qn_hel(2:2) = it_hel2%get_quantum_numbers ()
        qn_hel(4:4) = it_hel2%get_quantum_numbers ()
        qn = qn_hel .merge. qn_fc
        call sf_int%add_state (qn)
        call it_hel2%advance ()
      end do
      call polarization_final (pol2)
      call it_hel1%advance ()
    end do
    call polarization_final (pol2)
    call sf_int%freeze ()
    call sf_int%set_incoming ([1,2])
    call sf_int%set_outgoing ([3,4])
    sf_int%status = SF_INITIAL
  end select
  call sf_int%data%rng_factory%make (sf_int%rng)
end subroutine gaussian_init

```

This spectrum type needs a finalizer, which closes the data file.



```

⟨SF gaussian: gaussian: TBP⟩+=
  procedure :: final => sf_gaussian_final

⟨SF gaussian: procedures⟩+=
  subroutine sf_gaussian_final (object)
    class(gaussian_t), intent(inout) :: object
    call object%interaction_t%final ()
  end subroutine sf_gaussian_final

```

#### 15.10.4 Kinematics

Refer to the data component.

```

⟨SF gaussian: gaussian: TBP⟩+=
  procedure :: is_generator => gaussian_is_generator

⟨SF gaussian: procedures⟩+=
  function gaussian_is_generator (sf_int) result (flag)
    class(gaussian_t), intent(in) :: sf_int
    logical :: flag
    flag = sf_int%data%is_generator ()
  end function gaussian_is_generator

```

Generate free parameters. The  $x$  value should be distributed with mean 1 and  $\sigma$  given by the spread. We reject negative  $x$  values. (This cut slightly biases the distribution, but for reasonable (small) spreads negative  $r$  should not occur.

```

⟨SF gaussian: gaussian: TBP⟩+=
  procedure :: generate_free => gaussian_generate_free

⟨SF gaussian: procedures⟩+=
  subroutine gaussian_generate_free (sf_int, r, rb, x_free)
    class(gaussian_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r, rb
    real(default), intent(inout) :: x_free
    real(default), dimension(size(r)) :: z
    associate (data => sf_int%data)
      do
        call sf_int%rng%generate_gaussian (z)
        rb = z * data%spread
        r = 1 - rb
        x_free = x_free * product (r)
        if (all (r > 0)) exit
      end do
    end associate
  end subroutine gaussian_generate_free

```

Set kinematics. Trivial transfer since this is a pure generator. The map flag doesn't apply.

```

⟨SF gaussian: gaussian: TBP⟩+=
  procedure :: complete_kinematics => gaussian_complete_kinematics

```



```

<SF gaussian: procedures>+≡
subroutine gaussian_complete_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map)
  class(gaussian_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
  real(default), intent(out) :: f
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: rb
  logical, intent(in) :: map
  if (map) then
    call msg_fatal ("gaussian: map flag not supported")
  else
    x = r
    f = 1
  end if
  call sf_int%reduce_momenta (x)
end subroutine gaussian_complete_kinematics

```

Compute inverse kinematics. Trivial in this case.

```

<SF gaussian: gaussian: TBP>+≡
procedure :: inverse_kinematics => gaussian_inverse_kinematics

<SF gaussian: procedures>+≡
subroutine gaussian_inverse_kinematics &
  (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map, set_momenta)
  class(gaussian_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
  real(default), intent(out) :: f
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: rb
  logical, intent(in) :: map
  logical, intent(in), optional :: set_momenta
  logical :: set_mom
  set_mom = .false.; if (present (set_momenta)) set_mom = set_momenta
  if (map) then
    call msg_fatal ("gaussian: map flag not supported")
  else
    r = x
    f = 1
  end if
  rb = 1 - r
  if (set_mom) then
    call sf_int%reduce_momenta (x)
  end if
end subroutine gaussian_inverse_kinematics

```

### 15.10.5 gaussian application

Trivial, just set the unit weight.

```

<SF gaussian: gaussian: TBP>+≡
procedure :: apply => gaussian_apply

```



```

<SF gaussian: procedures>+=
  subroutine gaussian_apply (sf_int, scale)
    class(gaussian_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), intent(in) :: scale
    real(default) :: f
    f = 1
    call sf_int%set_matrix_element (cmplx (f, kind=default))
    sf_int%status = SF_EVALUATED
  end subroutine gaussian_apply

```

### 15.10.6 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<sf_gaussian_ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module sf_gaussian_ut
    use unit_tests
    use sf_gaussian_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <SF gaussian: public test>

    contains

    <SF gaussian: test driver>

  end module sf_gaussian_ut

<sf_gaussian_uti.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module sf_gaussian_uti

    <Use kinds>
    use physics_defs, only: ELECTRON
    use lorentz
    use pdg_arrays
    use flavors
    use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
    use model_data
    use rng_base
    use sf_aux
    use sf_base

    use sf_gaussian

    use rng_base_ut, only: rng_test_factory_t

    <Standard module head>

    <SF gaussian: test declarations>

```



contains

*<SF gaussian: tests>*

end module sf\_gaussian\_util

API: driver for the unit tests below.

*<SF gaussian: public test>*≡

public :: sf\_gaussian\_test

*<SF gaussian: test driver>*≡

subroutine sf\_gaussian\_test (u, results)

integer, intent(in) :: u

type(test\_results\_t), intent(inout) :: results

*<SF gaussian: execute tests>*

end subroutine sf\_gaussian\_test

## Test structure function data

Construct and display a test structure function data object.

*<SF gaussian: execute tests>*≡

call test (sf\_gaussian\_1, "sf\_gaussian\_1", &  
"structure function configuration", &  
u, results)

*<SF gaussian: test declarations>*≡

public :: sf\_gaussian\_1

*<SF gaussian: tests>*≡

subroutine sf\_gaussian\_1 (u)

integer, intent(in) :: u

type(model\_data\_t), target :: model

type(pdg\_array\_t), dimension(2) :: pdg\_in

type(pdg\_array\_t), dimension(2) :: pdg\_out

integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg1, pdg2

class(sf\_data\_t), allocatable :: data

class(rng\_factory\_t), allocatable :: rng\_factory

write (u, "(A)") "\*" Test output: sf\_gaussian\_1

write (u, "(A)") "\*" Purpose: initialize and display &

&gaussian-spread structure function data"

write (u, "(A)")

call model%init\_qed\_test ()

pdg\_in(1) = ELECTRON

pdg\_in(2) = -ELECTRON

allocate (gaussian\_data\_t :: data)

allocate (rng\_test\_factory\_t :: rng\_factory)

select type (data)

type is (gaussian\_data\_t)

call data%init (model, pdg\_in, [1e-2\_default, 2e-2\_default], rng\_factory)

end select



```

call data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A)") "Outgoing particle codes:"
call data%get_pdg_out (pdg_out)
pdg1 = pdg_out(1)
pdg2 = pdg_out(2)
write (u, "(2x,99(1x,I0))") pdg1, pdg2

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: sf_gaussian_1"

end subroutine sf_gaussian_1

```

## Probe the structure-function object

Active the beam event reader, generate an event.

```

<SF gaussian: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_gaussian_2, "sf_gaussian_2", &
    "generate event", &
    u, results)

<SF gaussian: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_gaussian_2

<SF gaussian: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_gaussian_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2) :: pdg_in
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
    class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
    class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
    type(vector4_t) :: k1, k2
    real(default) :: E
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
    real(default) :: x_free, f
    integer :: i

    write (u, "(A)") "* Test output: sf_gaussian_2"
    write (u, "(A)") "* Purpose: initialize and display &
      &gaussian-spread structure function data"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call model%init_qed_test ()
    call flv(1)%init (ELECTRON, model)
    call flv(2)%init (-ELECTRON, model)
    pdg_in(1) = ELECTRON
    pdg_in(2) = -ELECTRON

```



```

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (gaussian_data_t :: data)
allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
select type (data)
type is (gaussian_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in, [1e-2_default, 2e-2_default], rng_factory)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
write (u, "(A)")

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1,2])

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=500"
write (u, "(A)")
E = 250
k1 = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv(1)%get_mass ()**2), 3)
k2 = vector4_moving (E,-sqrt (E**2 - flv(2)%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call vector4_write (k1, u)
call vector4_write (k2, u)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k1, k2])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set dummy parameters and generate x."
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = 0
rb = 0
x_free = 1
call sf_int%generate_free (r, rb, x_free)
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call pacify (rb, 1.e-8_default)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "xf=", x_free

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%apply (scale = 0._default)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate more events"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (sf_int)
type is (gaussian_t)
  do i = 1, 3
    call sf_int%generate_free (r, rb, x_free)
    write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "r =", r
  end do
end select

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_gaussian_2"

end subroutine sf_gaussian_2

```



## 15.11 Using beam event data

Instead of an analytic beam description, beam data may be provided in form of an event file. In its most simple form, the event file contains pairs of  $x$  values, relative to nominal beam energies. More advanced formats may include polarization, etc. The current implementation carries beam polarization through, if specified.

The code is very similar to the energy scan described above.

However, we must include a file-handle manager for the beam-event files. Two different processes may access a given beam-event file at the same time (i.e., serially but alternating). Accessing an open file from two different units is non-standard and not supported by all compilers. Therefore, we keep a global registry of open files, associated units, and reference counts. The `beam_events_t` objects act as proxies to this registry.

```
(sf_beam_events.f90)≡
  <File header>

  module sf_beam_events

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use file_registries
    use diagnostics
    use lorentz
    use pdg_arrays
    use model_data
    use flavors
    use quantum_numbers
    use state_matrices
    use polarizations
    use sf_base

    <Standard module head>

    <SF beam events: public>

    <SF beam events: types>

    <SF beam events: variables>

    contains

    <SF beam events: procedures>

  end module sf_beam_events
```

### 15.11.1 The beam-data file registry

We manage data files via the `file_registries` module. To this end, we keep the registry as a private module variable here.



This is public only for the unit tests.

```

<SF beam events: public>≡
    public :: beam_file_registry

<SF beam events: variables>≡
    type(file_registry_t), save :: beam_file_registry

```

### 15.11.2 Data type

```

<SF beam events: public>+≡
    public :: beam_events_data_t

<SF beam events: types>≡
    type, extends(sf_data_t) :: beam_events_data_t
        private
            type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv_in
            type(string_t) :: dir
            type(string_t) :: file
            type(string_t) :: fqn
            integer :: unit = 0
            logical :: warn_eof = .true.
        contains
            <SF beam events: beam events data: TBP>
        end type beam_events_data_t

<SF beam events: beam events data: TBP>≡
    procedure :: init => beam_events_data_init

<SF beam events: procedures>≡
    subroutine beam_events_data_init (data, model, pdg_in, dir, file, warn_eof)
        class(beam_events_data_t), intent(out) :: data
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2), intent(in) :: pdg_in
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: dir
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: file
        logical, intent(in), optional :: warn_eof
        if (any (pdg_array_get_length (pdg_in) /= 1)) then
            call msg_fatal ("Beam events: incoming beam particles must be unique")
        end if
        call data%flv_in(1)%init (pdg_array_get (pdg_in(1), 1), model)
        call data%flv_in(2)%init (pdg_array_get (pdg_in(2), 1), model)
        data%dir = dir
        data%file = file
        if (present (warn_eof)) data%warn_eof = warn_eof
    end subroutine beam_events_data_init

```

Return true since this spectrum is always in generator mode.

```

<SF beam events: beam events data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_generator => beam_events_data_is_generator

```



```

<SF beam events: procedures>+≡
  function beam_events_data_is_generator (data) result (flag)
    class(beam_events_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    logical :: flag
    flag = .true.
  end function beam_events_data_is_generator

```

The number of parameters is two. They are free parameters.

```

<SF beam events: beam events data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_par => beam_events_data_get_n_par

```

```

<SF beam events: procedures>+≡
  function beam_events_data_get_n_par (data) result (n)
    class(beam_events_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer :: n
    n = 2
  end function beam_events_data_get_n_par

```

```

<SF beam events: beam events data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_pdg_out => beam_events_data_get_pdg_out

```

```

<SF beam events: procedures>+≡
  subroutine beam_events_data_get_pdg_out (data, pdg_out)
    class(beam_events_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: pdg_out
    integer :: i, n
    n = 2
    do i = 1, n
      pdg_out(i) = data%flv_in(i)%get_pdg ()
    end do
  end subroutine beam_events_data_get_pdg_out

```

Allocate the interaction record.

```

<SF beam events: beam events data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: allocate_sf_int => beam_events_data_allocate_sf_int

```

```

<SF beam events: procedures>+≡
  subroutine beam_events_data_allocate_sf_int (data, sf_int)
    class(beam_events_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: sf_int
    allocate (beam_events_t :: sf_int)
  end subroutine beam_events_data_allocate_sf_int

```

Output

```

<SF beam events: beam events data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => beam_events_data_write

```

```

<SF beam events: procedures>+≡
  subroutine beam_events_data_write (data, unit, verbose)
    class(beam_events_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return

```



```

write (u, "(1x,A)") "Beam-event file data:"
write (u, "(3x,A,A,A,A)") "prt_in = ", &
    char (data%flv_in(1)%get_name ()), &
    ", ", char (data%flv_in(2)%get_name ())
write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "file   = '", char (data%file), "'"
write (u, "(3x,A,I0)")  "unit   = ", data%unit
write (u, "(3x,A,L1)")  "warn   = ", data%warn_eof
end subroutine beam_events_data_write

```

The data file needs to be opened and closed explicitly. The open/close message is communicated to the file handle registry, which does the actual work.

We determine first whether to look in the local directory or in the given system directory.

```

<SF beam events: beam events data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: open => beam_events_data_open
    procedure :: close => beam_events_data_close

<SF beam events: procedures>+≡
    subroutine beam_events_data_open (data)
        class(beam_events_data_t), intent(inout) :: data
        logical :: exist
        if (data%unit == 0) then
            data%fqn = data%file
            if (data%fqn == "") &
                call msg_fatal ("Beam events: $beam_events_file is not set")
            inquire (file = char (data%fqn), exist = exist)
            if (.not. exist) then
                data%fqn = data%dir // "/" // data%file
                inquire (file = char (data%fqn), exist = exist)
                if (.not. exist) then
                    data%fqn = ""
                    call msg_fatal ("Beam events: file '" &
                        // char (data%file) // "' not found")
                    return
                end if
            end if
            call msg_message ("Beam events: reading from file '" &
                // char (data%file) // "'")
            call beam_file_registry%open (data%fqn, data%unit)
        else
            call msg_bug ("Beam events: file '" &
                // char (data%file) // "' is already open")
        end if
    end subroutine beam_events_data_open

    subroutine beam_events_data_close (data)
        class(beam_events_data_t), intent(inout) :: data
        if (data%unit /= 0) then
            call beam_file_registry%close (data%fqn)
            call msg_message ("Beam events: closed file '" &
                // char (data%file) // "'")
            data%unit = 0
        end if
    end subroutine beam_events_data_close

```



### 15.11.3 The beam events object

Flavor and polarization carried through, no radiated particles.

```
<SF beam events: public>+≡
  public :: beam_events_t

<SF beam events: types>+≡
  type, extends (sf_int_t) :: beam_events_t
    type (beam_events_data_t), pointer :: data => null ()
    integer :: count = 0
  contains
    <SF beam events: beam events: TBP>
  end type beam_events_t
```

Type string: show beam events file.

```
<SF beam events: beam events: TBP>≡
  procedure :: type_string => beam_events_type_string

<SF beam events: procedures>+≡
  function beam_events_type_string (object) result (string)
    class (beam_events_t), intent(in) :: object
    type (string_t) :: string
    if (associated (object%data)) then
      string = "Beam events: " // object%data%file
    else
      string = "Beam events: [undefined]"
    end if
  end function beam_events_type_string
```

Output. Call the interaction routine after displaying the configuration.

```
<SF beam events: beam events: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => beam_events_write

<SF beam events: procedures>+≡
  subroutine beam_events_write (object, unit, testflag)
    class (beam_events_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    if (associated (object%data)) then
      call object%data%write (u)
      call object%base_write (u, testflag)
    else
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "Beam events data: [undefined]"
    end if
  end subroutine beam_events_write

<SF beam events: beam events: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => beam_events_init
```



*<SF beam events: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine beam_events_init (sf_int, data)
  class(beam_events_t), intent(out) :: sf_int
  class(sf_data_t), intent(in), target :: data
  real(default), dimension(2) :: m2
  real(default), dimension(0) :: mr2
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(4) :: mask
  integer, dimension(4) :: hel_lock
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(4) :: qn_fc, qn_hel, qn
  type(polarization_t) :: pol1, pol2
  type(state_iterator_t) :: it_hel1, it_hel2
  integer :: i
  select type (data)
  type is (beam_events_data_t)
    m2 = data%flv_in%get_mass () ** 2
    hel_lock = [3, 4, 1, 2]
    mask = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., .false.)
    call sf_int%base_init (mask, m2, mr2, m2, hel_lock = hel_lock)
    sf_int%data => data
    do i = 1, 2
      call qn_fc(i)%init ( &
        flv = data%flv_in(i), &
        col = color_from_flavor (data%flv_in(i)))
      call qn_fc(i+2)%init ( &
        flv = data%flv_in(i), &
        col = color_from_flavor (data%flv_in(i)))
    end do
    call polarization_init_generic (pol1, data%flv_in(1))
    call it_hel1%init (pol1%state)
    do while (it_hel1%is_valid ())
      qn_hel(1:1) = it_hel1%get_quantum_numbers ()
      qn_hel(3:3) = it_hel1%get_quantum_numbers ()
      call polarization_init_generic (pol2, data%flv_in(2))
      call it_hel2%init (pol2%state)
      do while (it_hel2%is_valid ())
        qn_hel(2:2) = it_hel2%get_quantum_numbers ()
        qn_hel(4:4) = it_hel2%get_quantum_numbers ()
        qn = qn_hel .merge. qn_fc
        call sf_int%add_state (qn)
        call it_hel2%advance ()
      end do
      call polarization_final (pol2)
      call it_hel1%advance ()
    end do
    call polarization_final (pol2)
    call sf_int%freeze ()
    call sf_int%set_incoming ([1,2])
    call sf_int%set_outgoing ([3,4])
    call sf_int%data%open ()
    sf_int%status = SF_INITIAL
  end select
end subroutine beam_events_init

```

This spectrum type needs a finalizer, which closes the data file.



```

<SF beam events: beam events: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: final => sf_beam_events_final

<SF beam events: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sf_beam_events_final (object)
    class(beam_events_t), intent(inout) :: object
    call object%data%close ()
    call object%interaction_t%final ()
  end subroutine sf_beam_events_final

```

#### 15.11.4 Kinematics

Refer to the data component.

```

<SF beam events: beam events: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_generator => beam_events_is_generator

<SF beam events: procedures>+≡
  function beam_events_is_generator (sf_int) result (flag)
    class(beam_events_t), intent(in) :: sf_int
    logical :: flag
    flag = sf_int%data%is_generator ()
  end function beam_events_is_generator

```

Generate free parameters. We read them from file.

```

<SF beam events: beam events: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate_free => beam_events_generate_free

<SF beam events: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine beam_events_generate_free (sf_int, r, rb, x_free)
    class(beam_events_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r, rb
    real(default), intent(inout) :: x_free
    integer :: iostat
    associate (data => sf_int%data)
      if (data%unit /= 0) then
        read (data%unit, fmt=*, iostat=iostat) r
        if (iostat > 0) then
          write (msg_buffer, "(A,I0,A)") &
            "Beam events: I/O error after reading ", sf_int%count, &
            " events"
          call msg_fatal ()
        else if (iostat < 0) then
          if (sf_int%count == 0) then
            call msg_fatal ("Beam events: file is empty")
          else if (sf_int%data%warn_eof) then
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,I0,A)") &
              "Beam events: End of file after reading ", sf_int%count, &
              " events, rewinding"
            call msg_warning ()
          end if
          rewind (data%unit)
          sf_int%count = 0
          call sf_int%generate_free (r, rb, x_free)
        end if
      end if
    end associate
  end subroutine beam_events_generate_free

```



```

        else
            sf_int%count = sf_int%count + 1
            rb = 1 - r
            x_free = x_free * product (r)
        end if
    else
        call msg_bug ("Beam events: file is not open for reading")
    end if
end associate
end subroutine beam_events_generate_free

```

Set kinematics. Trivial transfer since this is a pure generator. The map flag doesn't apply.

```

<SF beam events: beam events: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: complete_kinematics => beam_events_complete_kinematics

<SF beam events: procedures>+≡
    subroutine beam_events_complete_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map)
        class(beam_events_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
        real(default), intent(out) :: f
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: rb
        logical, intent(in) :: map
        if (map) then
            call msg_fatal ("Beam events: map flag not supported")
        else
            x = r
            f = 1
        end if
        call sf_int%reduce_momenta (x)
    end subroutine beam_events_complete_kinematics

```

Compute inverse kinematics. Trivial in this case.

```

<SF beam events: beam events: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: inverse_kinematics => beam_events_inverse_kinematics

<SF beam events: procedures>+≡
    subroutine beam_events_inverse_kinematics &
        (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map, set_momenta)
        class(beam_events_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
        real(default), intent(out) :: f
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: rb
        logical, intent(in) :: map
        logical, intent(in), optional :: set_momenta
        logical :: set_mom
        set_mom = .false.; if (present (set_momenta)) set_mom = set_momenta
        if (map) then
            call msg_fatal ("Beam events: map flag not supported")
        else
            r = x
            f = 1
        end if
    end subroutine beam_events_inverse_kinematics

```



```

end if
rb = 1 - r
if (set_mom) then
  call sf_int%reduce_momenta (x)
end if
end subroutine beam_events_inverse_kinematics

```

### 15.11.5 Beam events application

Trivial, just set the unit weight.

```

⟨SF beam events: beam events: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: apply => beam_events_apply

⟨SF beam events: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine beam_events_apply (sf_int, scale)
    class(beam_events_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), intent(in) :: scale
    real(default) :: f
    f = 1
    call sf_int%set_matrix_element (cmplx (f, kind=default))
    sf_int%status = SF_EVALUATED
  end subroutine beam_events_apply

```

### 15.11.6 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

⟨sf_beam_events_ut.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

  module sf_beam_events_ut
    use unit_tests
    use sf_beam_events_uti

    ⟨Standard module head⟩

    ⟨SF beam events: public test⟩

    contains

    ⟨SF beam events: test driver⟩

  end module sf_beam_events_ut

⟨sf_beam_events_uti.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

  module sf_beam_events_uti

    ⟨Use kinds⟩
    ⟨Use strings⟩
    use io_units

```



```

    use physics_defs, only: ELECTRON
    use lorentz
    use pdg_arrays
    use flavors
    use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
    use model_data
    use sf_aux
    use sf_base

    use sf_beam_events

    <Standard module head>

    <SF beam events: test declarations>

contains

    <SF beam events: tests>

end module sf_beam_events_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<SF beam events: public test>≡
    public :: sf_beam_events_test
<SF beam events: test driver>≡
    subroutine sf_beam_events_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <SF beam events: execute tests>
    end subroutine sf_beam_events_test

```

## Test structure function data

Construct and display a test structure function data object.

```

<SF beam events: execute tests>≡
    call test (sf_beam_events_1, "sf_beam_events_1", &
        "structure function configuration", &
        u, results)

<SF beam events: test declarations>≡
    public :: sf_beam_events_1

<SF beam events: tests>≡
    subroutine sf_beam_events_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2) :: pdg_in
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2) :: pdg_out
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg1, pdg2
        class(sf_data_t), allocatable :: data

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_beam_events_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and display &
            &beam-events structure function data"
    end subroutine sf_beam_events_1

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

call model%init_qed_test ()
pdg_in(1) = ELECTRON
pdg_in(2) = -ELECTRON

allocate (beam_events_data_t :: data)
select type (data)
type is (beam_events_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in, var_str (""), var_str ("beam_events.dat"))
end select

call data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A)") "Outgoing particle codes:"
call data%get_pdg_out (pdg_out)
pdg1 = pdg_out(1)
pdg2 = pdg_out(2)
write (u, "(2x,99(1x,I0))") pdg1, pdg2

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  ".* Test output end: sf_beam_events_1"

end subroutine sf_beam_events_1

```

## Probe the structure-function object

Active the beam event reader, generate an event.

```

<SF beam events: execute tests>+≡
    call test (sf_beam_events_2, "sf_beam_events_2", &
        "generate event", &
        u, results)

<SF beam events: test declarations>+≡
    public :: sf_beam_events_2

<SF beam events: tests>+≡
    subroutine sf_beam_events_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2) :: pdg_in
        class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
        class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
        type(vector4_t) :: k1, k2
        real(default) :: E
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
        real(default) :: x_free, f
        integer :: i

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_beam_events_2"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and display &
                  &beam-events structure function data"
write (u, "(A)")

call model%init_qed_test ()
call flv(1)%init (ELECTRON, model)
call flv(2)%init (-ELECTRON, model)
pdg_in(1) = ELECTRON
pdg_in(2) = -ELECTRON

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (beam_events_data_t :: data)
select type (data)
type is (beam_events_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in, &
                  var_str (""), var_str ("test_beam_events.dat"))
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
write (u, "(A)")

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1,2])

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=500"
write (u, "(A)")
E = 250
k1 = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv(1)%get_mass ()**2), 3)
k2 = vector4_moving (E, -sqrt (E**2 - flv(2)%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call vector4_write (k1, u)
call vector4_write (k2, u)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k1, k2])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set dummy parameters and generate x."
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = 0
rb = 0
x_free = 1
call sf_int%generate_free (r, rb, x_free)
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "r =", r
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "rb=", rb
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f

```



```

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "xf=", x_free
select type (sf_int)
type is (beam_events_t)
    write (u, "(A,1x,I0)") "count =", sf_int%count
end select

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%apply (scale = 0._default)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate more events, rewind"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (sf_int)
type is (beam_events_t)
    do i = 1, 3
        call sf_int%generate_free (r, rb, x_free)
        write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "r =", r
        write (u, "(A,1x,I0)") "count =", sf_int%count
    end do
end select

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_beam_events_2"

end subroutine sf_beam_events_2

```

### Check the file handle registry

Open and close some files, checking the registry contents.

```

<SF beam events: execute tests>+≡
    call test (sf_beam_events_3, "sf_beam_events_3", &
        "check registry", &
        u, results)

<SF beam events: test declarations>+≡
    public :: sf_beam_events_3

<SF beam events: tests>+≡
    subroutine sf_beam_events_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        integer :: u1

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_beam_events_2"
    end subroutine

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: check file handle registry"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Create some empty files"
write (u, "(A)")

u1 = free_unit ()
open (u1, file = "sf_beam_events_f1.tmp", action="write", status="new")
close (u1)
open (u1, file = "sf_beam_events_f2.tmp", action="write", status="new")
close (u1)
open (u1, file = "sf_beam_events_f3.tmp", action="write", status="new")
close (u1)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Empty registry"
write (u, "(A)")

call beam_file_registry%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Insert three entries"
write (u, "(A)")

call beam_file_registry%open (var_str ("sf_beam_events_f3.tmp"))
call beam_file_registry%open (var_str ("sf_beam_events_f2.tmp"))
call beam_file_registry%open (var_str ("sf_beam_events_f1.tmp"))
call beam_file_registry%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Open a second channel"
write (u, "(A)")

call beam_file_registry%open (var_str ("sf_beam_events_f2.tmp"))
call beam_file_registry%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Close second entry twice"
write (u, "(A)")

call beam_file_registry%close (var_str ("sf_beam_events_f2.tmp"))
call beam_file_registry%close (var_str ("sf_beam_events_f2.tmp"))
call beam_file_registry%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Close last entry"
write (u, "(A)")

call beam_file_registry%close (var_str ("sf_beam_events_f3.tmp"))
call beam_file_registry%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Close remaining entry"
write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call beam_file_registry%close (var_str ("sf_beam_events_f1.tmp"))
call beam_file_registry%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

open (u1, file = "sf_beam_events_f1.tmp", action="write")
close (u1, status = "delete")
open (u1, file = "sf_beam_events_f2.tmp", action="write")
close (u1, status = "delete")
open (u1, file = "sf_beam_events_f3.tmp", action="write")
close (u1, status = "delete")

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_beam_events_3"

end subroutine sf_beam_events_3

```



## 15.12 Lepton collider beamstrahlung: CIRCE1

```
<sf_circe1.f90>≡  
<File header>  
  
module sf_circe1  
  
  <Use kinds>  
  use kinds, only: double  
  <Use strings>  
  use io_units  
  use format_defs, only: FMT_17, FMT_19  
  use diagnostics  
  use physics_defs, only: ELECTRON, PHOTON  
  use lorentz  
  use rng_base  
  use pdg_arrays  
  use model_data  
  use flavors  
  use colors  
  use quantum_numbers  
  use state_matrices  
  use polarizations  
  use sf_mappings  
  use sf_base  
  use circe1, circe1_rng_t => rng_type !NODEP!  
  
  <Standard module head>  
  
  <SF circe1: public>  
  
  <SF circe1: types>  
  
  contains  
  
  <SF circe1: procedures>  
  
end module sf_circe1
```

### 15.12.1 Physics

Beamstrahlung is applied before ISR. The **CIRCE1** implementation has a single structure function for both beams (which makes sense since it has to be switched on or off for both beams simultaneously). Nevertheless it is factorized:

The functional form in the **CIRCE1** parameterization is defined for electrons or photons

$$f(x) = \alpha x^\beta (1-x)^\gamma \quad (15.74)$$

for  $x < 1 - \epsilon$  (resp.  $x > \epsilon$  in the photon case). In the remaining interval, the standard form is zero, with a delta singularity at  $x = 1$  (resp.  $x = 0$ ). Equivalently, the delta part may be distributed uniformly among this interval. This latter form is implemented in the **kirke** version of the **CIRCE1** subroutines, and is used here.



The parameter `circe1\eps` sets the peak mapping of the CIRCE1 structure function. Its default value is  $10^{-5}$ . The other parameters are the parameterization version and revision number, the accelerator type, and the  $\sqrt{s}$  value used by CIRCE1. The chattiness can also be set.

Since the energy is distributed in a narrow region around unity (for electrons) or zero (for photons), it is advantageous to map the interval first. The mapping is controlled by the parameter `circe1\epsilon` which is taken from the CIRCE1 internal data structure.

The  $\sqrt{s}$  value, if not explicitly set, is taken from the process data. Note that interpolating  $\sqrt{s}$  is not recommended; one should rather choose one of the distinct values known to CIRCE1.

### 15.12.2 The CIRCE1 data block

The CIRCE1 parameters are: The incoming flavors, the flags whether the photon or the lepton is the parton in the hard interaction, the flags for the generation mode (generator/mapping/no mapping), the mapping parameter  $\epsilon$ ,  $\sqrt{s}$  and several steering parameters: `ver`, `rev`, `acc`, `chat`.

In generator mode, the  $x$  values are actually discarded and a random number generator is used instead.

```

<SF circe1: public>≡
  public :: circe1_data_t

<SF circe1: types>≡
  type, extends (sf_data_t) :: circe1_data_t
  private
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
    type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv_in
    integer, dimension(2) :: pdg_in
    real(default), dimension(2) :: m_in = 0
    logical, dimension(2) :: photon = .false.
    logical :: generate = .false.
    class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
    real(default) :: sqrts = 0
    real(default) :: eps = 0
    integer :: ver = 0
    integer :: rev = 0
    character(6) :: acc = "?"
    integer :: chat = 0
    logical :: with_radiation = .false.
  contains
    <SF circe1: circe1 data: TBP>
  end type circe1_data_t

<SF circe1: circe1 data: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => circe1_data_init

<SF circe1: procedures>≡
  subroutine circe1_data_init &
    (data, model, pdg_in, sqrts, eps, out_photon, &
     ver, rev, acc, chat, with_radiation)
    class(circe1_data_t), intent(out) :: data
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model

```



```

type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2), intent(in) :: pdg_in
real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
real(default), intent(in) :: eps
logical, dimension(2), intent(in) :: out_photon
character(*), intent(in) :: acc
integer, intent(in) :: ver, rev, chat
logical, intent(in) :: with_radiation
data%model => model
if (any (pdg_array_get_length (pdg_in) /= 1)) then
    call msg_fatal ("CIRCE1: incoming beam particles must be unique")
end if
call data%flv_in(1)%init (pdg_array_get (pdg_in(1), 1), model)
call data%flv_in(2)%init (pdg_array_get (pdg_in(2), 1), model)
data%pdg_in = data%flv_in%get_pdg ()
data%m_in = data%flv_in%get_mass ()
data%sqrts = sqrts
data%eps = eps
data%photon = out_photon
data%ver = ver
data%rev = rev
data%acc = acc
data%chat = chat
data%with_radiation = with_radiation
call data%check ()
call circex (0.d0, 0.d0, dble (data%sqrts), &
    data%acc, data%ver, data%rev, data%chat)
end subroutine circe1_data_init

```

Activate the generator mode. We import a RNG factory into the data type, which can then spawn RNG generator objects.

```

<SF circe1: circe1 data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_generator_mode => circe1_data_set_generator_mode

<SF circe1: procedures>+≡
    subroutine circe1_data_set_generator_mode (data, rng_factory)
        class(circe1_data_t), intent(inout) :: data
        class(rng_factory_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: rng_factory
        data%generate = .true.
        call move_alloc (from = rng_factory, to = data%rng_factory)
    end subroutine circe1_data_set_generator_mode

```

Handle error conditions.

```

<SF circe1: circe1 data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: check => circe1_data_check

<SF circe1: procedures>+≡
    subroutine circe1_data_check (data)
        class(circe1_data_t), intent(in) :: data
        type(flavor_t) :: flv_electron, flv_photon
        call flv_electron%init (ELECTRON, data%model)
        call flv_photon%init (PHOTON, data%model)
        if (.not. flv_electron%is_defined () &
            .or. .not. flv_photon%is_defined ()) then
            call msg_fatal ("CIRCE1: model must contain photon and electron")
        end if
    end subroutine circe1_data_check

```



```

end if
if (any (abs (data%pdg_in) /= ELECTRON) &
    .or. (data%pdg_in(1) /= - data%pdg_in(2))) then
    call msg_fatal ("CIRCE1: applicable only for e+e- or e-e+ collisions")
end if
if (data%eps <= 0) then
    call msg_error ("CIRCE1: circe1_eps = 0: integration will &
        &miss x=1 peak")
end if
end subroutine circe1_data_check

```

## Output

```

<SF circe1: circe1 data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => circe1_data_write

<SF circe1: procedures>+≡
    subroutine circe1_data_write (data, unit, verbose)
        class(circe1_data_t), intent(in) :: data
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "CIRCE1 data:"
        write (u, "(3x,A,2(1x,A))") "prt_in   =", &
            char (data%flv_in(1)%get_name ()), &
            char (data%flv_in(2)%get_name ())
        write (u, "(3x,A,2(1x,L1))") "photon   =", data%photon
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "generate =", data%generate
        write (u, "(3x,A,2(1x," // FMT_19 // ")") "m_in     =", data%m_in
        write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "sqrts    =", data%sqrts
        write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "eps      =", data%eps
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "ver      =", data%ver
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "rev      =", data%rev
        write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "acc      =", data%acc
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "chat     =", data%chat
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "with rad.=", data%with_radiation
        if (data%generate) call data%rng_factory%write (u)
    end subroutine circe1_data_write

```

Return true if this structure function is in generator mode. In that case, all parameters are free, otherwise bound. (We do not support mixed cases.) Default is: no generator.

```

<SF circe1: circe1 data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_generator => circe1_data_is_generator

<SF circe1: procedures>+≡
    function circe1_data_is_generator (data) result (flag)
        class(circe1_data_t), intent(in) :: data
        logical :: flag
        flag = data%generate
    end function circe1_data_is_generator

```



The number of parameters is two, collinear splitting for the two beams.

```

<SF circe1: circe1 data: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_n_par => circe1_data_get_n_par

<SF circe1: procedures>+=
  function circe1_data_get_n_par (data) result (n)
    class(circe1_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer :: n
    n = 2
  end function circe1_data_get_n_par

```

Return the outgoing particles PDG codes. This is either the incoming particle (if a photon is radiated), or the photon if that is the particle of the hard interaction. The latter is determined via the photon flag. There are two entries for the two beams.

```

<SF circe1: circe1 data: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_pdg_out => circe1_data_get_pdg_out

<SF circe1: procedures>+=
  subroutine circe1_data_get_pdg_out (data, pdg_out)
    class(circe1_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: pdg_out
    integer :: i, n
    n = 2
    do i = 1, n
      if (data%photon(i)) then
        pdg_out(i) = PHOTON
      else
        pdg_out(i) = data%pdg_in(i)
      end if
    end do
  end subroutine circe1_data_get_pdg_out

```

This variant is not inherited, it returns integers.

```

<SF circe1: circe1 data: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_pdg_int => circe1_data_get_pdg_int

<SF circe1: procedures>+=
  function circe1_data_get_pdg_int (data) result (pdg)
    class(circe1_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer, dimension(2) :: pdg
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, 2
      if (data%photon(i)) then
        pdg(i) = PHOTON
      else
        pdg(i) = data%pdg_in(i)
      end if
    end do
  end function circe1_data_get_pdg_int

```

Allocate the interaction record.

```

<SF circe1: circe1 data: TBP>+=
  procedure :: allocate_sf_int => circe1_data_allocate_sf_int

```



```

<SF circe1: procedures>+≡
  subroutine circe1_data_allocate_sf_int (data, sf_int)
    class(circe1_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: sf_int
    allocate (circe1_t :: sf_int)
  end subroutine circe1_data_allocate_sf_int

```

### 15.12.3 Random Number Generator for CIRCE

The CIRCE implementation now supports a generic random-number generator object that allows for a local state as a component. To support this, we must extend the abstract type provided by CIRCE and delegate the generator call to the (also abstract) RNG used by WHIZARD.

```

<SF circe1: types>+≡
  type, extends (circe1_rng_t) :: rng_obj_t
    class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng
  contains
    procedure :: generate => rng_obj_generate
  end type rng_obj_t

```

```

<SF circe1: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rng_obj_generate (rng_obj, u)
    class(rng_obj_t), intent(inout) :: rng_obj
    real(double), intent(out) :: u
    real(default) :: x
    call rng_obj%rng%generate (x)
    u = x
  end subroutine rng_obj_generate

```

### 15.12.4 The CIRCE1 object

This is a  $2 \rightarrow 4$  interaction, where, depending on the parameters, any two of the four outgoing particles are connected to the hard interactions, the others are radiated. Knowing that all particles are colorless, we do not have to deal with color.

The flavors are sorted such that the first two particles are the incoming leptons, the next two are the radiated particles, and the last two are the partons initiating the hard interaction.

CIRCE1 does not support polarized beams explicitly. For simplicity, we nevertheless carry beam polarization through to the outgoing electrons and make the photons unpolarized.

In the case that no radiated particle is kept (which actually is the default), polarization is always transferred to the electrons, too. If there is a recoil photon in the event, the radiated particles are 3 and 4, respectively, and 5 and 6 are the outgoing ones (triggering the hard scattering process), while in the case of no radiation, the outgoing particles are 3 and 4, respectively. In the case of the electron being the radiated particle, helicity is not kept.

```

<SF circe1: public>+≡
  public :: circe1_t

```



```

<SF circe1: types>+≡
type, extends (sf_int_t) :: circe1_t
  type(circe1_data_t), pointer :: data => null ()
  real(default), dimension(2) :: x = 0
  real(default) :: f = 0
  logical, dimension(2) :: continuum = .true.
  logical, dimension(2) :: peak = .true.
  type(rng_obj_t) :: rng_obj
contains
  <SF circe1: circe1: TBP>
end type circe1_t

```

Type string: has to be here, but there is no string variable on which CIRCE1 depends. Hence, a dummy routine.

```

<SF circe1: circe1: TBP>≡
  procedure :: type_string => circe1_type_string
<SF circe1: procedures>+≡
function circe1_type_string (object) result (string)
  class(circe1_t), intent(in) :: object
  type(string_t) :: string
  if (associated (object%data)) then
    string = "CIRCE1: beamstrahlung"
  else
    string = "CIRCE1: [undefined]"
  end if
end function circe1_type_string

```

Output. Call the interaction routine after displaying the configuration.

```

<SF circe1: circe1: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => circe1_write
<SF circe1: procedures>+≡
subroutine circe1_write (object, unit, testflag)
  class(circe1_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  if (associated (object%data)) then
    call object%data%write (u)
    if (object%data%generate) call object%rng_obj%rng%write (u)
    if (object%status >= SF_DONE_KINEMATICS) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,2(1x," // FMT_17 // ")") "x =", object%x
      if (object%status >= SF_FAILED_EVALUATION) then
        write (u, "(3x,A,1x," // FMT_17 // ")") "f =", object%f
      end if
    end if
  end if
  call object%base_write (u, testflag)
else
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "CIRCE1 data: [undefined]"
end if
end subroutine circe1_write

```



```

<SF circe1: circe1: TBP>+=
  procedure :: init => circe1_init

<SF circe1: procedures>+=
  subroutine circe1_init (sf_int, data)
    class(circe1_t), intent(out) :: sf_int
    class(sf_data_t), intent(in), target :: data
    logical, dimension(6) :: mask_h
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(6) :: mask
    integer, dimension(6) :: hel_lock
    type(polarization_t) :: pol1, pol2
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(1) :: qn_fc1, qn_hel1, qn_fc2, qn_hel2
    type(flavor_t) :: flv_photon
    type(color_t) :: col0
    real(default), dimension(2) :: mi2, mr2, mo2
    type(quantum_numbers_t) :: qn_photon, qn1, qn2
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(6) :: qn
    type(state_iterator_t) :: it_hel1, it_hel2
    hel_lock = 0
    mask_h = .false.
    select type (data)
    type is (circe1_data_t)
      mi2 = data%m_in**2
      if (data%with_radiation) then
        if (data%photon(1)) then
          hel_lock(1) = 3; hel_lock(3) = 1; mask_h(5) = .true.
          mr2(1) = mi2(1)
          mo2(1) = 0._default
        else
          hel_lock(1) = 5; hel_lock(5) = 1; mask_h(3) = .true.
          mr2(1) = 0._default
          mo2(1) = mi2(1)
        end if
        if (data%photon(2)) then
          hel_lock(2) = 4; hel_lock(4) = 2; mask_h(6) = .true.
          mr2(2) = mi2(2)
          mo2(2) = 0._default
        else
          hel_lock(2) = 6; hel_lock(6) = 2; mask_h(4) = .true.
          mr2(2) = 0._default
          mo2(2) = mi2(2)
        end if
        mask = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., mask_h)
        call sf_int%base_init (mask, mi2, mr2, mo2, &
          hel_lock = hel_lock)
        sf_int%data => data
        call flv_photon%init (PHOTON, data%model)
        call col0%init ()
        call qn_photon%init (flv_photon, col0)
        call polarization_init_generic (pol1, data%flv_in(1))
        call qn_fc1(1)%init (flv = data%flv_in(1), col = col0)
        call polarization_init_generic (pol2, data%flv_in(2))
        call qn_fc2(1)%init (flv = data%flv_in(2), col = col0)
        call it_hel1%init (pol1%state)

```



```

do while (it_hel1%is_valid ())
  qn_hel1 = it_hel1%get_quantum_numbers ()
  qn1 = qn_hel1(1) .merge. qn_fc1(1)
  qn(1) = qn1
  if (data%photon(1)) then
    qn(3) = qn1; qn(5) = qn_photon
  else
    qn(3) = qn_photon; qn(5) = qn1
  end if
  call it_hel2%init (pol2%state)
do while (it_hel2%is_valid ())
  qn_hel2 = it_hel2%get_quantum_numbers ()
  qn2 = qn_hel2(1) .merge. qn_fc2(1)
  qn(2) = qn2
  if (data%photon(2)) then
    qn(4) = qn2; qn(6) = qn_photon
  else
    qn(4) = qn_photon; qn(6) = qn2
  end if
  call qn(3:4)%tag_radiated ()
  call sf_int%add_state (qn)
  call it_hel2%advance ()
end do
  call it_hel1%advance ()
end do
call polarization_final (pol1)
call polarization_final (pol2)
call sf_int%freeze ()
call sf_int%set_incoming ([1,2])
call sf_int%set_radiated ([3,4])
call sf_int%set_outgoing ([5,6])
else
  if (data%photon(1)) then
    mask_h(3) = .true.
    mo2(1) = 0._default
  else
    hel_lock(1) = 3; hel_lock(3) = 1
    mo2(1) = mi2(1)
  end if
  if (data%photon(2)) then
    mask_h(4) = .true.
    mo2(2) = 0._default
  else
    hel_lock(2) = 4; hel_lock(4) = 2
    mo2(2) = mi2(2)
  end if
  mask = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., mask_h)
  call sf_int%base_init (mask(1:4), mi2, [real(default) :: ], mo2, &
    hel_lock = hel_lock(1:4))
  sf_int%data => data
  call flv_photon%init (PHOTON, data%model)
  call col0%init ()
  call qn_photon%init (flv_photon, col0)
  call polarization_init_generic (pol1, data%flv_in(1))

```



```

call qn_fc1(1)%init (flv = data%flv_in(1), col = col0)
call polarization_init_generic (pol2, data%flv_in(2))
call qn_fc2(1)%init (flv = data%flv_in(2), col = col0)
call it_hel1%init (pol1%state)

do while (it_hel1%is_valid ())
  qn_hel1 = it_hel1%get_quantum_numbers ()
  qn1 = qn_hel1(1) .merge. qn_fc1(1)
  qn(1) = qn1
  if (data%photon(1)) then
    qn(3) = qn_photon
  else
    qn(3) = qn1
  end if
  call it_hel2%init (pol2%state)
  do while (it_hel2%is_valid ())
    qn_hel2 = it_hel2%get_quantum_numbers ()
    qn2 = qn_hel2(1) .merge. qn_fc2(1)
    qn(2) = qn2
    if (data%photon(2)) then
      qn(4) = qn_photon
    else
      qn(4) = qn2
    end if
    call sf_int%add_state (qn(1:4))
    call it_hel2%advance ()
  end do
  call it_hel1%advance ()
end do
call polarization_final (pol1)
call polarization_final (pol2)
call sf_int%freeze ()
call sf_int%set_incoming ([1,2])
call sf_int%set_outgoing ([3,4])
end if
sf_int%status = SF_INITIAL
end select
if (sf_int%data%generate) then
  call sf_int%data%rng_factory%make (sf_int%rng_obj%rng)
end if
end subroutine circe1_init

```

### 15.12.5 Kinematics

Refer to the data component.

```

<SF circe1: circe1: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_generator => circe1_is_generator

<SF circe1: procedures>+≡
  function circe1_is_generator (sf_int) result (flag)
    class(circe1_t), intent(in) :: sf_int
    logical :: flag
    flag = sf_int%data%is_generator ()
  end function

```



```
end function circe1_is_generator
```

Generate free parameters, if generator mode is on. Otherwise, the parameters will be discarded.

```
<SF circe1: circe1: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate_free => circe1_generate_free

<SF circe1: procedures>+≡
  subroutine circe1_generate_free (sf_int, r, rb, x_free)
    class(circe1_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r, rb
    real(default), intent(inout) :: x_free

    if (sf_int%data%generate) then
      call circe_generate (r, sf_int%data%get_pdg_int (), sf_int%rng_obj)
      rb = 1 - r
      x_free = x_free * product (r)
    else
      r = 0
      rb = 1
    end if
  end subroutine circe1_generate_free
```

Generator mode: depending on the particle codes, call one of the available girce generators. Illegal particle code combinations should have been caught during data initialization.

```
<SF circe1: procedures>+≡
  subroutine circe_generate (x, pdg, rng_obj)
    real(default), dimension(2), intent(out) :: x
    integer, dimension(2), intent(in) :: pdg
    class(rng_obj_t), intent(inout) :: rng_obj
    real(double) :: xc1, xc2
    select case (abs (pdg(1)))
    case (ELECTRON)
      select case (abs (pdg(2)))
      case (ELECTRON)
        call gircee (xc1, xc2, rng_obj = rng_obj)
      case (PHOTON)
        call girceg (xc1, xc2, rng_obj = rng_obj)
      end select
    case (PHOTON)
      select case (abs (pdg(2)))
      case (ELECTRON)
        call girceg (xc2, xc1, rng_obj = rng_obj)
      case (PHOTON)
        call gircgg (xc1, xc2, rng_obj = rng_obj)
      end select
    end select
    x = [xc1, xc2]
  end subroutine circe_generate
```



Set kinematics. The  $r$  values (either from integration or from the generator call above) are copied to  $x$  unchanged, and  $f$  is unity. We store the  $x$  values, so we can use them for the evaluation later.

```

<SF circe1: circe1: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: complete_kinematics => circe1_complete_kinematics

<SF circe1: procedures>+≡
  subroutine circe1_complete_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map)
    class(circe1_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: rb
    logical, intent(in) :: map
    real(default), dimension(2) :: xb1
    x = r
    sf_int%x = x
    f = 1
    if (sf_int%data%with_radiation) then
      xb1 = 1 - x
      call sf_int%split_momenta (x, xb1)
    else
      call sf_int%reduce_momenta (x)
    end if
    select case (sf_int%status)
      case (SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS); f = 0
    end select
  end subroutine circe1_complete_kinematics

```

Compute inverse kinematics. In generator mode, the  $r$  values are meaningless, but we copy them anyway.

```

<SF circe1: circe1: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: inverse_kinematics => circe1_inverse_kinematics

<SF circe1: procedures>+≡
  subroutine circe1_inverse_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map, set_momenta)
    class(circe1_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: rb
    logical, intent(in) :: map
    logical, intent(in), optional :: set_momenta
    real(default), dimension(2) :: xb1
    logical :: set_mom
    set_mom = .false.; if (present (set_momenta)) set_mom = set_momenta
    r = x
    rb = 1 - x
    sf_int%x = x
    f = 1
    if (set_mom) then
      xb1 = 1 - x
      call sf_int%split_momenta (x, xb1)
      select case (sf_int%status)

```



```

        case (SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS); f = 0
      end select
    end if
  end subroutine circe1_inverse_kinematics

```

### 15.12.6 CIRCE1 application

CIRCE is applied for the two beams at once. We can safely assume that no structure functions are applied before this, so the incoming particles are on-shell electrons/positrons.

The scale is ignored.

```

<SF circe1: circe1: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: apply => circe1_apply
<SF circe1: procedures>+≡
  subroutine circe1_apply (sf_int, scale)
    class(circe1_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), intent(in) :: scale
    real(default), dimension(2) :: xb
    real(double), dimension(2) :: xc
    real(double), parameter :: one = 1
    associate (data => sf_int%data)
      xc = sf_int%x
      xb = 1 - sf_int%x
      if (data%generate) then
        sf_int%f = 1
      else
        sf_int%f = 0
        if (all (sf_int%continuum)) then
          sf_int%f = circe (xc(1), xc(2), data%pdg_in(1), data%pdg_in(2))
        end if
        if (sf_int%continuum(2) .and. sf_int%peak(1)) then
          sf_int%f = sf_int%f &
            + circe (one, xc(2), data%pdg_in(1), data%pdg_in(2)) &
            * peak (xb(1), data%eps)
        end if
        if (sf_int%continuum(1) .and. sf_int%peak(2)) then
          sf_int%f = sf_int%f &
            + circe (xc(1), one, data%pdg_in(1), data%pdg_in(2)) &
            * peak (xb(2), data%eps)
        end if
        if (all (sf_int%peak)) then
          sf_int%f = sf_int%f &
            + circe (one, one, data%pdg_in(1), data%pdg_in(2)) &
            * peak (xb(1), data%eps) * peak (xb(2), data%eps)
        end if
      end if
    end associate
    call sf_int%set_matrix_element (cmplx (sf_int%f, kind=default))
    sf_int%status = SF_EVALUATED
  end subroutine circe1_apply

```



This is a smeared delta peak at zero, as an endpoint singularity. We choose an exponentially decreasing function, starting at zero, with integral (from 0 to 1)  $1 - e^{-1/\epsilon}$ . For small  $\epsilon$ , this reduces to one.

```

<SF circe1: procedures>+≡
  function peak (x, eps) result (f)
    real(default), intent(in) :: x, eps
    real(default) :: f
    f = exp (-x / eps) / eps
  end function peak

```

### 15.12.7 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<sf_circe1_ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module sf_circe1_ut
    use unit_tests
    use sf_circe1_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <SF circe1: public test>

    contains

    <SF circe1: test driver>

  end module sf_circe1_ut

<sf_circe1_uti.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module sf_circe1_uti

    <Use kinds>
    use physics_defs, only: ELECTRON
    use lorentz
    use pdg_arrays
    use flavors
    use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
    use model_data
    use rng_base
    use sf_aux
    use sf_base

    use sf_circe1

    use rng_base_ut, only: rng_test_factory_t

    <Standard module head>

```



```

    <SF circe1: test declarations>

contains

    <SF circe1: tests>

    end module sf_circe1_util

API: driver for the unit tests below.
<SF circe1: public test>≡
    public :: sf_circe1_test

<SF circe1: test driver>≡
    subroutine sf_circe1_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <SF circe1: execute tests>
    end subroutine sf_circe1_test

```

## Test structure function data

Construct and display a test structure function data object.

```

<SF circe1: execute tests>≡
    call test (sf_circe1_1, "sf_circe1_1", &
        "structure function configuration", &
        u, results)

<SF circe1: test declarations>≡
    public :: sf_circe1_1

<SF circe1: tests>≡
    subroutine sf_circe1_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2) :: pdg_in
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2) :: pdg_out
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg1, pdg2
        class(sf_data_t), allocatable :: data

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_circe1_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and display &
            &CIRCE structure function data"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Create empty data object"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call model%init_qed_test ()
        pdg_in(1) = ELECTRON
        pdg_in(2) = -ELECTRON

        allocate (circe1_data_t :: data)
        call data%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (data)
type is (circe1_data_t)
  call data%init (model, pdg_in, &
    sqrts = 500._default, &
    eps = 1e-6_default, &
    out_photon = [.false., .false.], &
    ver = 0, &
    rev = 0, &
    acc = "SBAND", &
    chat = 0, &
    with_radiation = .true.)
end select

call data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A)")  "Outgoing particle codes:"
call data%get_pdg_out (pdg_out)
pdg1 = pdg_out(1)
pdg2 = pdg_out(2)
write (u, "(2x,99(1x,I0))")  pdg1, pdg2

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_circe1_1"

end subroutine sf_circe1_1

```

## Test and probe structure function

Construct and display a structure function object based on the PDF builtin structure function.

```

<SF circe1: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_circe1_2, "sf_circe1_2", &
    "structure function instance", &
    u, results)

<SF circe1: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_circe1_2

<SF circe1: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_circe1_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2) :: pdg_in
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
    class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int

```



```

type(vector4_t) :: k1, k2
type(vector4_t), dimension(4) :: q
real(default) :: E
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
real(default) :: f

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_circe1_2"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and fill &
                  &circe1 structure function object"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
write (u, "(A)")

call model%init_qed_test ()
call flv(1)%init (ELECTRON, model)
call flv(2)%init (-ELECTRON, model)
pdg_in(1) = ELECTRON
pdg_in(2) = -ELECTRON

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (circe1_data_t :: data)
select type (data)
type is (circe1_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in, &
        sqrts = 500._default, &
        eps = 1e-6_default, &
        out_photon = [.false., .false.], &
        ver = 0, &
        rev = 0, &
        acc = "SBAND", &
        chat = 0, &
        with_radiation = .true.)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
write (u, "(A)")

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1,2])

call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=500"
write (u, "(A)")
E = 250
k1 = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv(1)%get_mass ()**2), 3)
k2 = vector4_moving (E, -sqrt (E**2 - flv(2)%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call vector4_write (k1, u)
call vector4_write (k2, u)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k1, k2])

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.95,0.85."
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = [0.9_default, 0.8_default]
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x from momenta"
write (u, "(A)")

q = sf_int%get_momenta (outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%final ()
deallocate (sf_int)

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1, 2])

call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k1, k2])
call sf_int%set_momenta (q, outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%recover_x (x)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%apply (scale = 0._default)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_circe1_2"

end subroutine sf_circe1_2

```



## Generator mode

Construct and evaluate a structure function object in generator mode.

```
<SF circe1: execute tests>+≡
    call test (sf_circe1_3, "sf_circe1_3", &
               "generator mode", &
               u, results)

<SF circe1: test declarations>+≡
    public :: sf_circe1_3

<SF circe1: tests>+≡
    subroutine sf_circe1_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2) :: pdg_in
        class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
        class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
        class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
        type(vector4_t) :: k1, k2
        real(default) :: E
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
        real(default) :: f, x_free

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_circe1_3"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: initialize and fill &
                           &circe1 structure function object"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call model%init_qed_test ()
        call flv(1)%init (ELECTRON, model)
        call flv(2)%init (-ELECTRON, model)
        pdg_in(1) = ELECTRON
        pdg_in(2) = -ELECTRON

        call reset_interaction_counter ()

        allocate (circe1_data_t :: data)
        allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
        select type (data)
        type is (circe1_data_t)
            call data%init (model, pdg_in, &
                           sqrts = 500._default, &
                           eps = 1e-6_default, &
                           out_photon = [.false., .false.], &
                           ver = 0, &
                           rev = 0, &
                           acc = "SBAND", &
                           chat = 0, &
                           with_radiation = .true.)
            call data%set_generator_mode (rng_factory)
```



```

end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
write (u, "(A)")

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1,2])
select type (sf_int)
type is (circe1_t)
    call sf_int%rng_obj%rng%init (3)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=500"
write (u, "(A)")
E = 250
k1 = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv(1)%get_mass ()**2), 3)
k2 = vector4_moving (E,-sqrt (E**2 - flv(2)%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call vector4_write (k1, u)
call vector4_write (k2, u)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k1, k2])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate x"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = 0
rb = 0
x_free = 1
call sf_int%generate_free (r, rb, x_free)
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "xf=", x_free

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%apply (scale = 0._default)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")

```



```
      write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_circe1_3"  
end subroutine sf_circe1_3
```



## 15.13 Lepton Collider Beamstrahlung and Photon collider: CIRCE2

```
<sf_circe2.f90>≡  
<File header>  
  
module sf_circe2  
  
  <Use kinds>  
  <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use format_defs, only: FMT_19  
    use unit_tests, only: vanishes  
    use diagnostics  
    use os_interface  
    use physics_defs, only: PHOTON, ELECTRON  
    use lorentz  
    use rng_base  
    use selectors  
    use pdg_arrays  
    use model_data  
    use flavors  
    use colors  
    use helicities  
    use quantum_numbers  
    use state_matrices  
    use polarizations  
    use sf_base  
    use circe2, circe2_rng_t => rng_type !NODEP!  
  
  <Standard module head>  
  
  <SF circe2: public>  
  
  <SF circe2: types>  
  
contains  
  
  <SF circe2: procedures>  
  
end module sf_circe2
```

### 15.13.1 Physics

CIRCE2 describes photon spectra Beamstrahlung is applied before ISR. The CIRCE2 implementation has a single structure function for both beams (which makes sense since it has to be switched on or off for both beams simultaneously).

### 15.13.2 The CIRCE2 data block

The CIRCE2 parameters are: file and collider specification, incoming (= outgoing) particles. The luminosity is returned by `circe2_luminosity`.



```

<SF circe2: public>≡
  public :: circe2_data_t

<SF circe2: types>≡
  type, extends (sf_data_t) :: circe2_data_t
    private
      class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
      type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv_in
      integer, dimension(2) :: pdg_in
      real(default) :: sqrts = 0
      logical :: polarized = .false.
      logical :: beams_polarized = .false.
      class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
      type(string_t) :: filename
      type(string_t) :: file
      type(string_t) :: design
      real(default) :: lumi = 0
      real(default), dimension(4) :: lumi_hel_frac = 0
      integer, dimension(0:4) :: h1 = [0, -1, -1, 1, 1]
      integer, dimension(0:4) :: h2 = [0, -1, 1, -1, 1]
      integer :: error = 1
    contains
      <SF circe2: circe2 data: TBP>
    end type circe2_data_t

<SF circe2: types>+≡
  type(circe2_state) :: circe2_global_state

<SF circe2: circe2 data: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => circe2_data_init

<SF circe2: procedures>≡
  subroutine circe2_data_init (data, os_data, model, pdg_in, &
    sqrts, polarized, beam_pol, file, design)
    class(circe2_data_t), intent(out) :: data
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2), intent(in) :: pdg_in
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    logical, intent(in) :: polarized, beam_pol
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: file, design
    integer :: h
    data%model => model
    if (any (pdg_array_get_length (pdg_in) /= 1)) then
      call msg_fatal ("CIRCE2: incoming beam particles must be unique")
    end if
    call data%flv_in(1)%init (pdg_array_get (pdg_in(1), 1), model)
    call data%flv_in(2)%init (pdg_array_get (pdg_in(2), 1), model)
    data%pdg_in = data%flv_in%get_pdg ()
    data%sqrts = sqrts
    data%polarized = polarized
    data%beams_polarized = beam_pol
    data%filename = file
    data%design = design
  end subroutine

```



```

call data%check_file (os_data)
call circe2_load (circe2_global_state, trim (char(data%file)), &
    trim (char(data%design)), data%sqrts, data%error)
call data%check ()
data%lumi = circe2_luminosity (circe2_global_state, data%pdg_in, [0, 0])
if (vanishes (data%lumi)) then
    call msg_fatal ("CIRCE2: luminosity vanishes for specified beams.")
end if
if (data%polarized) then
    do h = 1, 4
        data%lumi_hel_frac(h) = &
            circe2_luminosity (circe2_global_state, data%pdg_in, &
                [data%h1(h), data%h2(h)]) &
            / data%lumi
    end do
end if
end subroutine circe2_data_init

```

Activate the generator mode. We import a RNG factory into the data type, which can then spawn RNG generator objects.

```

<SF circe2: circe2 data: TBP>+=
    procedure :: set_generator_mode => circe2_data_set_generator_mode

<SF circe2: procedures>+=
    subroutine circe2_data_set_generator_mode (data, rng_factory)
        class(circe2_data_t), intent(inout) :: data
        class(rng_factory_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: rng_factory
        call move_alloc (from = rng_factory, to = data%rng_factory)
    end subroutine circe2_data_set_generator_mode

```

Check whether the requested data file is in the system directory or in the current directory.

```

<SF circe2: circe2 data: TBP>+=
    procedure :: check_file => circe2_check_file

<SF circe2: procedures>+=
    subroutine circe2_check_file (data, os_data)
        class(circe2_data_t), intent(inout) :: data
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        logical :: exist
        type(string_t) :: file
        file = data%filename
        if (file == "") &
            call msg_fatal ("CIRCE2: $circe2_file is not set")
        inquire (file = char (file), exist = exist)
        if (exist) then
            data%file = file
        else
            file = os_data%whizard_circe2path // "/" // data%filename
            inquire (file = char (file), exist = exist)
            if (exist) then
                data%file = file
            else
                call msg_fatal ("CIRCE2: data file '" // char (data%filename) &

```



```

        // '' not found")
    end if
end if
end subroutine circe2_check_file

```

Handle error conditions.

```

<SF circe2: circe2 data: TBP>+=
  procedure :: check => circe2_data_check

<SF circe2: procedures>+=
  subroutine circe2_data_check (data)
    class(circe2_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    type(flavor_t) :: flv_photon, flv_electron
    call flv_photon%init (PHOTON, data%model)
    if (.not. flv_photon%is_defined ()) then
      call msg_fatal ("CIRCE2: model must contain photon")
    end if
    call flv_electron%init (ELECTRON, data%model)
    if (.not. flv_electron%is_defined ()) then
      call msg_fatal ("CIRCE2: model must contain electron")
    end if
    if (any (abs (data%pdg_in) /= PHOTON .and. abs (data%pdg_in) /= ELECTRON)) &
      then
        call msg_fatal ("CIRCE2: applicable only for e+e- or photon collisions")
      end if
    select case (data%error)
    case (-1)
      call msg_fatal ("CIRCE2: data file not found.")
    case (-2)
      call msg_fatal ("CIRCE2: beam setup does not match data file.")
    case (-3)
      call msg_fatal ("CIRCE2: invalid format of data file.")
    case (-4)
      call msg_fatal ("CIRCE2: data file too large.")
    end select
  end subroutine circe2_data_check

```

Output

```

<SF circe2: circe2 data: TBP>+=
  procedure :: write => circe2_data_write

<SF circe2: procedures>+=
  subroutine circe2_data_write (data, unit, verbose)
    class(circe2_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    integer :: u, h
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "CIRCE2 data:"
    write (u, "(3x,A,A)")      "file   = ", char(data%filename)
    write (u, "(3x,A,A)")      "design = ", char(data%design)
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "sqrts = ", data%sqrts
    write (u, "(3x,A,A,A,A)")  "prt_in = ", &
      char (data%flv_in(1)%get_name ()), &

```



```

        ", ", char (data%flv_in(2)%get_name ())
write (u, "(3x,A,L1)"          "polarized = ", data%polarized
write (u, "(3x,A,L1)"          "beams pol. = ", data%beams_polarized
write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "luminosity = ", data%lumi
if (data%polarized) then
  do h = 1, 4
    write (u, "(6x,'(,I2,1x,I2,')',1x,'=',1x)", advance="no") &
      data%h1(h), data%h2(h)
    write (u, "(6x, " // FMT_19 // ")") data%lumi_hel_frac(h)
  end do
end if
call data%rng_factory%write (u)
end subroutine circe2_data_write

```

This is always in generator mode.

```

<SF circe2: circe2 data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_generator => circe2_data_is_generator

<SF circe2: procedures>+≡
  function circe2_data_is_generator (data) result (flag)
    class(circe2_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    logical :: flag
    flag = .true.
  end function circe2_data_is_generator

```

The number of parameters is two, collinear splitting for the two beams.

```

<SF circe2: circe2 data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_par => circe2_data_get_n_par

<SF circe2: procedures>+≡
  function circe2_data_get_n_par (data) result (n)
    class(circe2_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer :: n
    n = 2
  end function circe2_data_get_n_par

```

Return the outgoing particles PDG codes. They are equal to the incoming ones.

```

<SF circe2: circe2 data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_pdg_out => circe2_data_get_pdg_out

<SF circe2: procedures>+≡
  subroutine circe2_data_get_pdg_out (data, pdg_out)
    class(circe2_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: pdg_out
    integer :: i, n
    n = 2
    do i = 1, n
      pdg_out(i) = data%pdg_in(i)
    end do
  end subroutine circe2_data_get_pdg_out

```

Allocate the interaction record.

```

<SF circe2: circe2 data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: allocate_sf_int => circe2_data_allocate_sf_int

```



```

<SF circe2: procedures>+≡
  subroutine circe2_data_allocate_sf_int (data, sf_int)
    class(circe2_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: sf_int
    allocate (circe2_t :: sf_int)
  end subroutine circe2_data_allocate_sf_int

```

### 15.13.3 Random Number Generator for CIRCE

The CIRCE implementation now supports a generic random-number generator object that allows for a local state as a component. To support this, we must extend the abstract type provided by CIRCE and delegate the generator call to the (also abstract) RNG used by WHIZARD.

```

<SF circe2: types>+≡
  type, extends (circe2_rng_t) :: rng_obj_t
    class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng
  contains
    procedure :: generate => rng_obj_generate
  end type rng_obj_t

```

```

<SF circe2: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rng_obj_generate (rng_obj, u)
    class(rng_obj_t), intent(inout) :: rng_obj
    real(default), intent(out) :: u
    real(default) :: x
    call rng_obj%rng%generate (x)
    u = x
  end subroutine rng_obj_generate

```

### 15.13.4 The CIRCE2 object

For CIRCE2 spectra it does not make sense to describe the state matrix as a radiation interaction, even if photons originate from laser backscattering. Instead, it is a  $2 \rightarrow 2$  interaction where the incoming particles are identical to the outgoing ones.

The current implementation of CIRCE2 does support polarization and classical correlations, but no entanglement, so the density matrix of the outgoing particles is diagonal. The incoming particles are unpolarized (user-defined polarization for beams is meaningless, since polarization is described by the data file). The outgoing particles are polarized or polarization-averaged, depending on user request.

When assigning matrix elements, we scan the previously initialized state matrix. For each entry, we extract helicity and call the structure function. In the unpolarized case, the helicity is undefined and replaced by value zero. In the polarized case, there are four entries. If the generator is used, only one entry is nonzero in each call. Which one, is determined by comparing with a previously (randomly, distributed by relative luminosity) selected pair of helicities.

```

<SF circe2: public>+≡
  public :: circe2_t

```



```

<SF circe2: types>+≡
  type, extends (sf_int_t) :: circe2_t
    type(circe2_data_t), pointer :: data => null ()
    type(rng_obj_t) :: rng_obj
    type(selector_t) :: selector
    integer :: h_sel = 0
  contains
    <SF circe2: circe2: TBP>
  end type circe2_t

```

Type string: show file and design of CIRCE2 structure function.

```

<SF circe2: circe2: TBP>≡
  procedure :: type_string => circe2_type_string

<SF circe2: procedures>+≡
  function circe2_type_string (object) result (string)
    class(circe2_t), intent(in) :: object
    type(string_t) :: string
    if (associated (object%data)) then
      string = "CIRCE2: " // object%data%design
    else
      string = "CIRCE2: [undefined]"
    end if
  end function circe2_type_string

```

Output. Call the interaction routine after displaying the configuration.

```

<SF circe2: circe2: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => circe2_write

<SF circe2: procedures>+≡
  subroutine circe2_write (object, unit, testflag)
    class(circe2_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    if (associated (object%data)) then
      call object%data%write (u)
      call object%base_write (u, testflag)
    else
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "CIRCE2 data: [undefined]"
    end if
  end subroutine circe2_write

```

```

<SF circe2: circe2: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => circe2_init

<SF circe2: procedures>+≡
  subroutine circe2_init (sf_int, data)
    class(circe2_t), intent(out) :: sf_int
    class(sf_data_t), intent(in), target :: data
    logical, dimension(4) :: mask_h
    real(default), dimension(0) :: null_array
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(4) :: mask

```



```

type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(4) :: qn
type(helicity_t) :: hel
type(color_t) :: col0
integer :: h
select type (data)
type is (circe2_data_t)
  if (data%polarized .and. data%beams_polarized) then
    call msg_fatal ("CIRCE2: Beam polarization can't be set &
      &for polarized data file")
  else if (data%beams_polarized) then
    call msg_warning ("CIRCE2: User-defined beam polarization set &
      &for unpolarized CIRCE2 data file")
  end if
  mask_h(1:2) = .not. data%beams_polarized
  mask_h(3:4) = .not. (data%polarized .or. data%beams_polarized)
  mask = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., mask_h)
  call sf_int%base_init (mask, [0._default, 0._default], &
    null_array, [0._default, 0._default])
  sf_int%data => data
  if (data%polarized) then
    if (vanishes (sum (data%lumi_hel_frac)) .or. &
      any (data%lumi_hel_frac < 0)) then
      call msg_fatal ("CIRCE2: Helicity-dependent lumi " &
        // "fractions all vanish or", &
        [var_str ("are negative: Please inspect the " &
          // "CIRCE2 file or "), &
          var_str ("switch off the polarized" // &
            " option for CIRCE2.")])
    else
      call sf_int%selector%init (data%lumi_hel_frac)
    end if
  end if
  call col0%init ()
  if (data%beams_polarized) then
    do h = 1, 4
      call hel%init (data%h1(h))
      call qn(1)%init &
        (flv = data%flv_in(1), col = col0, hel = hel)
      call qn(3)%init &
        (flv = data%flv_in(1), col = col0, hel = hel)
      call hel%init (data%h2(h))
      call qn(2)%init &
        (flv = data%flv_in(2), col = col0, hel = hel)
      call qn(4)%init &
        (flv = data%flv_in(2), col = col0, hel = hel)
      call sf_int%add_state (qn)
    end do
  else if (data%polarized) then
    call qn(1)%init (flv = data%flv_in(1), col = col0)
    call qn(2)%init (flv = data%flv_in(2), col = col0)
    do h = 1, 4
      call hel%init (data%h1(h))
      call qn(3)%init &
        (flv = data%flv_in(1), col = col0, hel = hel)

```



```

        call hel%init (data%h2(h))
        call qn(4)%init &
            (flv = data%flv_in(2), col = col0, hel = hel)
        call sf_int%add_state (qn)
    end do
else
    call qn(1)%init (flv = data%flv_in(1), col = col0)
    call qn(2)%init (flv = data%flv_in(2), col = col0)
    call qn(3)%init (flv = data%flv_in(1), col = col0)
    call qn(4)%init (flv = data%flv_in(2), col = col0)
    call sf_int%add_state (qn)
end if
call sf_int%freeze ()
call sf_int%set_incoming ([1,2])
call sf_int%set_outgoing ([3,4])
call sf_int%data%rng_factory%make (sf_int%rng_obj%rng)
sf_int%status = SF_INITIAL
end select
end subroutine circe2_init

```

### 15.13.5 Kinematics

Refer to the data component.

```

<SF circe2: circe2: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_generator => circe2_is_generator

<SF circe2: procedures>+≡
    function circe2_is_generator (sf_int) result (flag)
        class(circe2_t), intent(in) :: sf_int
        logical :: flag
        flag = sf_int%data%is_generator ()
    end function circe2_is_generator

```

Generate free parameters. We first select a helicity, which we have to store, then generate  $x$  values for that helicity.

```

<SF circe2: circe2: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: generate_free => circe2_generate_whizard_free

<SF circe2: procedures>+≡
    subroutine circe2_generate_whizard_free (sf_int, r, rb, x_free)
        class(circe2_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r, rb
        real(default), intent(inout) :: x_free
        integer :: h_sel
        if (sf_int%data%polarized) then
            call sf_int%selector%generate (sf_int%rng_obj%rng, h_sel)
        else
            h_sel = 0
        end if
        sf_int%h_sel = h_sel
        call circe2_generate_whizard (r, sf_int%data%pdg_in, &
            [sf_int%data%h1(h_sel), sf_int%data%h2(h_sel)], &
            sf_int%rng_obj)
    end subroutine circe2_generate_whizard_free

```



```

    rb = 1 - r
    x_free = x_free * product (r)
end subroutine circe2_generate_whizard_free

```

Generator mode: call the CIRCE2 generator for the given particles and helicities. (For unpolarized generation, helicities are zero.)

```

<SF circe2: procedures>+≡
  subroutine circe2_generate_whizard (x, pdg, hel, rng_obj)
    real(default), dimension(2), intent(out) :: x
    integer, dimension(2), intent(in) :: pdg
    integer, dimension(2), intent(in) :: hel
    class(rng_obj_t), intent(inout) :: rng_obj
    call circe2_generate (circe2_global_state, rng_obj, x, pdg, hel)
  end subroutine circe2_generate_whizard

```

Set kinematics. Trivial here.

```

<SF circe2: circe2: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: complete_kinematics => circe2_complete_kinematics

<SF circe2: procedures>+≡
  subroutine circe2_complete_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map)
    class(circe2_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: rb
    logical, intent(in) :: map
    if (map) then
      call msg_fatal ("CIRCE2: map flag not supported")
    else
      x = r
      f = 1
    end if
    call sf_int%reduce_momenta (x)
  end subroutine circe2_complete_kinematics

```

Compute inverse kinematics.

```

<SF circe2: circe2: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: inverse_kinematics => circe2_inverse_kinematics

<SF circe2: procedures>+≡
  subroutine circe2_inverse_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map, set_momenta)
    class(circe2_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: rb
    logical, intent(in) :: map
    logical, intent(in), optional :: set_momenta
    logical :: set_mom
    set_mom = .false.; if (present (set_momenta)) set_mom = set_momenta
    if (map) then
      call msg_fatal ("CIRCE2: map flag not supported")
    end if
  end subroutine circe2_inverse_kinematics

```



```

else
  r = x
  rb= 1 - r
  f = 1
end if
if (set_mom) then
  call sf_int%reduce_momenta (x)
end if
end subroutine circe2_inverse_kinematics

```

### 15.13.6 CIRCE2 application

This function works on both beams. In polarized mode, we set only the selected helicity. In unpolarized mode, the interaction has only one entry, and the factor is unity.

```

<SF circe2: circe2: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: apply => circe2_apply
<SF circe2: procedures>+≡
  subroutine circe2_apply (sf_int, scale)
    class(circe2_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), intent(in) :: scale
    complex(default) :: f
    associate (data => sf_int%data)
      f = 1
      if (data%beams_polarized) then
        call sf_int%set_matrix_element (f)
      else if (data%polarized) then
        call sf_int%set_matrix_element (sf_int%h_sel, f)
      else
        call sf_int%set_matrix_element (1, f)
      end if
    end associate
    sf_int%status = SF_EVALUATED
  end subroutine circe2_apply

```

### 15.13.7 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<sf_circe2.ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module sf_circe2_ut
    use unit_tests
    use sf_circe2_utl

    <Standard module head>

    <SF circe2: public test>

    contains

```



```

    <SF circe2: test driver>

    end module sf_circe2_ut

    <sf_circe2.uti.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module sf_circe2_uti

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use os_interface
    use physics_defs, only: PHOTON
    use lorentz
    use pdg_arrays
    use flavors
    use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
    use model_data
    use rng_base
    use sf_aux
    use sf_base

    use sf_circe2

    use rng_base_ut, only: rng_test_factory_t

    <Standard module head>

    <SF circe2: test declarations>

    contains

    <SF circe2: tests>

    end module sf_circe2_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
    <SF circe2: public test>≡
    public :: sf_circe2_test
    <SF circe2: test driver>≡
    subroutine sf_circe2_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <SF circe2: execute tests>
    end subroutine sf_circe2_test

```

## Test structure function data

Construct and display a test structure function data object.

```

    <SF circe2: execute tests>≡
    call test (sf_circe2_1, "sf_circe2_1", &
    "structure function configuration", &

```



```

        u, results)
<SF circe2: test declarations>≡
    public :: sf_circe2_1
<SF circe2: tests>≡
    subroutine sf_circe2_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2) :: pdg_in
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2) :: pdg_out
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg1, pdg2
        class(sf_data_t), allocatable :: data
        class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_circe2_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and display &
            &CIRCE structure function data"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Create empty data object"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call os_data_init (os_data)
        call model%init_qed_test ()
        pdg_in(1) = PHOTON
        pdg_in(2) = PHOTON

        allocate (circe2_data_t :: data)
        allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize (unpolarized)"
        write (u, "(A)")

        select type (data)
        type is (circe2_data_t)
            call data%init (os_data, model, pdg_in, &
                sqrts = 500._default, &
                polarized = .false., &
                beam_pol = .false., &
                file = var_str ("teslagg_500_polavg.circe"), &
                design = var_str ("TESLA/GG"))
            call data%set_generator_mode (rng_factory)
        end select

        call data%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Outgoing particle codes:"
        call data%get_pdg_out (pdg_out)
        pdg1 = pdg_out(1)
        pdg2 = pdg_out(2)

```



```

write (u, "(2x,99(1x,I0))")  pdg1, pdg2

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize (polarized)"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)

select type (data)
type is (circe2_data_t)
  call data%init (os_data, model, pdg_in, &
    sqrts = 500._default, &
    polarized = .true., &
    beam_pol = .false., &
    file = var_str ("teslagg_500.circe"), &
    design = var_str ("TESLA/GG"))
  call data%set_generator_mode (rng_factory)
end select

call data%write (u)

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_circe2_1"

end subroutine sf_circe2_1

```

## Generator mode, unpolarized

Construct and evaluate a structure function object in generator mode.

```

<SF circe2: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_circe2_2, "sf_circe2_2", &
    "generator, unpolarized", &
    u, results)

<SF circe2: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_circe2_2

<SF circe2: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_circe2_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2) :: pdg_in
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
    class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
    class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
    type(vector4_t) :: k1, k2
    real(default) :: E
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
    real(default) :: f, x_free

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_circe2_2"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and fill &
                    &circe2 structure function object"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
write (u, "(A)")

call os_data_init (os_data)
call model%init_qed_test ()
call flv(1)%init (PHOTON, model)
call flv(2)%init (PHOTON, model)
pdg_in(1) = PHOTON
pdg_in(2) = PHOTON

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (circe2_data_t :: data)
allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
select type (data)
type is (circe2_data_t)
    call data%init (os_data, model, pdg_in, &
        sqrts = 500._default, &
        polarized = .false., &
        beam_pol = .false., &
        file = var_str ("teslagg_500_polavg.circe"), &
        design = var_str ("TESLA/GG"))
    call data%set_generator_mode (rng_factory)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
write (u, "(A)")

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1,2])
select type (sf_int)
type is (circe2_t)
    call sf_int%rng_obj%rng%init (3)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=500"
write (u, "(A)")
E = 250
k1 = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv(1)%get_mass ()**2), 3)
k2 = vector4_moving (E, -sqrt (E**2 - flv(2)%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call vector4_write (k1, u)
call vector4_write (k2, u)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k1, k2])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate x"
write (u, "(A)")

```



```

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = 0
rb = 0
x_free = 1
call sf_int%generate_free (r, rb, x_free)
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "f =", f
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))") "xf=", x_free

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%apply (scale = 0._default)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_circe2_2"

end subroutine sf_circe2_2

```

## Generator mode, polarized

Construct and evaluate a structure function object in generator mode.

```

<SF circe2: execute tests>+≡
  call test (sf_circe2_3, "sf_circe2_3", &
    "generator, polarized", &
    u, results)

<SF circe2: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_circe2_3

<SF circe2: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_circe2_3 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(2) :: pdg_in
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
    class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
    class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
    type(vector4_t) :: k1, k2

```



```

real(default) :: E
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
real(default) :: f, x_free

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_circe2_3"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and fill &
                  &circe2 structure function object"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
write (u, "(A)")

call os_data_init (os_data)
call model%init_qed_test ()
call flv(1)%init (PHOTON, model)
call flv(2)%init (PHOTON, model)
pdg_in(1) = PHOTON
pdg_in(2) = PHOTON

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (circe2_data_t :: data)
allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
select type (data)
type is (circe2_data_t)
    call data%init (os_data, model, pdg_in, &
        sqrts = 500._default, &
        polarized = .true., &
        beam_pol = .false., &
        file = var_str ("teslagg_500.circe"), &
        design = var_str ("TESLA/GG"))
    call data%set_generator_mode (rng_factory)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
write (u, "(A)")

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1,2])
select type (sf_int)
type is (circe2_t)
    call sf_int%rng_obj%rng%init (3)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=500"
write (u, "(A)")
E = 250
k1 = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv(1)%get_mass ()**2), 3)
k2 = vector4_moving (E, -sqrt (E**2 - flv(2)%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call vector4_write (k1, u)
call vector4_write (k2, u)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k1, k2])

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate x"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = 0
rb = 0
x_free = 1
call sf_int%generate_free (r, rb, x_free)
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "xf=", x_free

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%apply (scale = 0._default)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_circe2_3"

end subroutine sf_circe2_3

```



## 15.14 HOPPET interface

Interface to the HOPPET wrapper necessary to perform the LO vs. NLO matching of processes containing an initial b quark.

```
<hoppet_interface.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module hoppet_interface  
    use lhapdf !NODEP!  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    public :: hoppet_init, hoppet_eval  
  
  contains  
  
    subroutine hoppet_init (pdf_builtin, pdf, pdf_id)  
      logical, intent(in) :: pdf_builtin  
      type(lhapdf_pdf_t), intent(inout), optional :: pdf  
      integer, intent(in), optional :: pdf_id  
      external InitForWhizard  
      call InitForWhizard (pdf_builtin, pdf, pdf_id)  
    end subroutine hoppet_init  
  
    subroutine hoppet_eval (x, q, f)  
      double precision, intent(in) :: x, q  
      double precision, intent(out) :: f(-6:6)  
      external EvalForWhizard  
      call EvalForWhizard (x, q, f)  
    end subroutine hoppet_eval  
  
  end module hoppet_interface
```



## 15.15 Builtin PDF sets

For convenience in order not to depend on the external package LHAPDF, we ship some PDFs with WHIZARD.

### 15.15.1 The module

```
<sf_pdf_builtin.f90>≡  
<File header>  
  
module sf_pdf_builtin  
  
  <Use kinds>  
    use kinds, only: double  
  <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use format_defs, only: FMT_17  
    use diagnostics  
    use os_interface  
    use physics_defs, only: PROTON, PHOTON, GLUON  
    use physics_defs, only: HADRON_REMNANT_SINGLET  
    use physics_defs, only: HADRON_REMNANT_TRIPLET  
    use physics_defs, only: HADRON_REMNANT_OCTET  
    use sm_qcd  
    use lorentz  
    use pdg_arrays  
    use model_data  
    use flavors  
    use colors  
    use quantum_numbers  
    use state_matrices  
    use polarizations  
    use sf_base  
    use pdf_builtin !NODEP!  
    use hoppet_interface  
  
  <Standard module head>  
  
  <SF pdf builtin: public>  
  
  <SF pdf builtin: types>  
  
  <SF pdf builtin: parameters>  
  
contains  
  
  <SF pdf builtin: procedures>  
  
end module sf_pdf_builtin
```

### 15.15.2 Codes for default PDF sets

```
<SF pdf builtin: parameters>≡
```



```

character(*), parameter :: PDF_BUILTIN_DEFAULT_PROTON = "CTEQ6L"
character(*), parameter :: PDF_BUILTIN_DEFAULT_PION   = "NONE"
character(*), parameter :: PDF_BUILTIN_DEFAULT_PHOTON = "MRST2004QEDp"

```

### 15.15.3 The PDF builtin data block

The data block holds the incoming flavor (which has to be proton, pion, or photon), the corresponding pointer to the global access data (1, 2, or 3), the flag `invert` which is set for an antiproton, the bounds as returned by LHAPDF for the specified set, and a mask that determines which partons will be actually in use.

```

<SF pdf builtin: public>≡
  public :: pdf_builtin_data_t

<SF pdf builtin: types>≡
  type, extends (sf_data_t) :: pdf_builtin_data_t
  private
    integer :: id = -1
    type (string_t) :: name
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
    type(flavor_t) :: flv_in
    logical :: invert
    logical :: has_photon
    logical :: photon
    logical, dimension(-6:6) :: mask
    logical :: mask_photon
    logical :: hoppet_b_matching = .false.
  contains
    <SF pdf builtin: pdf builtin data: TBP>
  end type pdf_builtin_data_t

```

Generate PDF data and initialize the requested set. Pion and photon PDFs are disabled at the moment until we ship appropriate structure functions. needed.

```

<SF pdf builtin: pdf builtin data: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => pdf_builtin_data_init

<SF pdf builtin: procedures>≡
  subroutine pdf_builtin_data_init (data, &
    model, pdg_in, name, path, hoppet_b_matching)
    class(pdf_builtin_data_t), intent(out) :: data
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: pdg_in
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: path
    logical, intent(in), optional :: hoppet_b_matching
    data%model => model
    if (pdg_array_get_length (pdg_in) /= 1) &
      call msg_fatal ("PDF: incoming particle must be unique")
    call data%flv_in%init (pdg_array_get (pdg_in, 1), model)
    data%mask = .true.
    data%mask_photon = .true.
    select case (pdg_array_get (pdg_in, 1))
    case (PROTON)

```



```

        data%name = var_str (PDF_BUILTIN_DEFAULT_PROTON)
        data%invert = .false.
        data%photon = .false.
    case (-PROTON)
        data%name = var_str (PDF_BUILTIN_DEFAULT_PROTON)
        data%invert = .true.
        data%photon = .false.
        ! case (PIPLUS)
        !     data%name = var_str (PDF_BUILTIN_DEFAULT_PION)
        !     data%invert = .false.
        !     data%photon = .false.
        ! case (-PIPLUS)
        !     data%name = var_str (PDF_BUILTIN_DEFAULT_PION)
        !     data%invert = .true.
        !     data%photon = .false.
        ! case (PHOTON)
        !     data%name = var_str (PDF_BUILTIN_DEFAULT_PHOTON)
        !     data%invert = .false.
        !     data%photon = .true.
    case default
        call msg_fatal ("PDF: " &
            // "incoming particle must either proton or antiproton.")
        return
    end select
    data%name = name
    data%id = pdf_get_id (data%name)
    if (data%id < 0) call msg_fatal ("unknown PDF set " // char (data%name))
    data%has_photon = pdf_provides_photon (data%id)
    if (present (hoppet_b_matching)) data%hoppet_b_matching = hoppet_b_matching
    call pdf_init (data%id, path)
    if (data%hoppet_b_matching) call hoppet_init (.true., pdf_id = data%id)
end subroutine pdf_builtin_data_init

```

Enable/disable partons explicitly. If a mask entry is true, applying the PDF will generate the corresponding flavor on output.

```

<SF pdf builtin: pdf builtin data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_mask => pdf_builtin_data_set_mask

<SF pdf builtin: procedures>+≡
    subroutine pdf_builtin_data_set_mask (data, mask)
        class(pdf_builtin_data_t), intent(inout) :: data
        logical, dimension(-6:6), intent(in) :: mask
        data%mask = mask
    end subroutine pdf_builtin_data_set_mask

```

Output.

```

<SF pdf builtin: pdf builtin data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => pdf_builtin_data_write

<SF pdf builtin: procedures>+≡
    subroutine pdf_builtin_data_write (data, unit, verbose)
        class(pdf_builtin_data_t), intent(in) :: data
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    end subroutine pdf_builtin_data_write

```



```

integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
write (u, "(1x,A)") "PDF builtin data:"
if (data%id < 0) then
  write (u, "(3x,A)") "[undefined]"
  return
end if
write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "flavor      = "
call data%flv_in%write (u); write (u, *)
write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "name      = ", char (data%name)
write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "invert    = ", data%invert
write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "has photon = ", data%has_photon
write (u, "(3x,A,6(1x,L1),1x,A,1x,L1,1x,A,6(1x,L1))") &
  "mask      = ", &
  data%mask(-6:-1), " ", data%mask(0), " ", data%mask(1:6)
write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "photon mask = ", data%mask_photon
write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "hoppet_b   = ", data%hoppet_b_matching
end subroutine pdf_builtin_data_write

```

The number of parameters is one. We do not generate transverse momentum.

```

<SF pdf builtin: pdf builtin data: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_n_par => pdf_builtin_data_get_n_par

<SF pdf builtin: procedures>+≡
function pdf_builtin_data_get_n_par (data) result (n)
  class(pdf_builtin_data_t), intent(in) :: data
  integer :: n
  n = 1
end function pdf_builtin_data_get_n_par

```

Return the outgoing particle PDG codes. This is based on the mask.

```

<SF pdf builtin: pdf builtin data: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_pdg_out => pdf_builtin_data_get_pdg_out

<SF pdf builtin: procedures>+≡
subroutine pdf_builtin_data_get_pdg_out (data, pdg_out)
  class(pdf_builtin_data_t), intent(in) :: data
  type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: pdg_out
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg1
  integer :: n, np, i
  n = count (data%mask)
  np = 0; if (data%has_photon .and. data%mask_photon) np = 1
  allocate (pdg1 (n + np))
  pdg1(1:n) = pack ([i, i = -6, 6], data%mask)
  if (np == 1) pdg1(n+np) = PHOTON
  pdg_out(1) = pdg1
end subroutine pdf_builtin_data_get_pdg_out

```

Allocate the interaction record.

```

<SF pdf builtin: pdf builtin data: TBP>+≡
procedure :: allocate_sf_int => pdf_builtin_data_allocate_sf_int

```



```

<SF pdf builtin: procedures>+≡
  subroutine pdf_builtin_data_allocate_sf_int (data, sf_int)
    class(pdf_builtin_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: sf_int
    allocate (pdf_builtin_t :: sf_int)
  end subroutine pdf_builtin_data_allocate_sf_int

```

Return the numerical PDF set index.

```

<SF pdf builtin: pdf builtin data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_pdf_set => pdf_builtin_data_get_pdf_set

<SF pdf builtin: procedures>+≡
  function pdf_builtin_data_get_pdf_set (data) result (pdf_set)
    class(pdf_builtin_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer :: pdf_set
    pdf_set = data%id
  end function pdf_builtin_data_get_pdf_set

```

#### 15.15.4 The PDF object

The PDF  $1 \rightarrow 2$  interaction which describes the splitting of an (anti)proton into a parton and a beam remnant. We stay in the strict forward-splitting limit, but allow some invariant mass for the beam remnant such that the outgoing parton is exactly massless. For a real event, we would replace this by a parton cascade, where the outgoing partons have virtuality as dictated by parton-shower kinematics, and transverse momentum is generated.

The PDF application is a  $1 \rightarrow 2$  splitting process, where the particles are ordered as (hadron, remnant, parton).

Polarization is ignored completely. The beam particle is colorless, while partons and beam remnant carry color. The remnant gets a special flavor code.

```

<SF pdf builtin: public>+≡
  public :: pdf_builtin_t

<SF pdf builtin: types>+≡
  type, extends (sf_int_t) :: pdf_builtin_t
    type(pdf_builtin_data_t), pointer :: data => null ()
    real(default) :: x = 0
    real(default) :: q = 0
  contains
    <SF pdf builtin: pdf builtin: TBP>
  end type pdf_builtin_t

```

Type string: display the chosen PDF set.

```

<SF pdf builtin: pdf builtin: TBP>≡
  procedure :: type_string => pdf_builtin_type_string

<SF pdf builtin: procedures>+≡
  function pdf_builtin_type_string (object) result (string)
    class(pdf_builtin_t), intent(in) :: object
    type(string_t) :: string
    if (associated (object%data)) then
      string = "PDF builtin: " // object%data%name
    end if
  end function pdf_builtin_type_string

```



```

else
  string = "PDF builtin: [undefined]"
end if
end function pdf_builtin_type_string

```

Output. Call the interaction routine after displaying the configuration.

```

⟨SF pdf builtin: pdf builtin: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: write => pdf_builtin_write

⟨SF pdf builtin: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine pdf_builtin_write (object, unit, testflag)
    class(pdf_builtin_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    if (associated (object%data)) then
      call object%data%write (u)
      if (object%status >= SF_DONE_KINEMATICS) then
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "SF parameters:"
        write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_17 // ")") "x =", object%x
        if (object%status >= SF_FAILED_EVALUATION) then
          write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_17 // ")") "Q =", object%q
        end if
      end if
    end if
    call object%base_write (u, testflag)
  else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "PDF builtin data: [undefined]"
  end if
end subroutine pdf_builtin_write

```

Initialize. We know that `data` will be of concrete type `sf_test_data_t`, but we have to cast this explicitly.

For this implementation, we set the incoming and outgoing masses equal to the physical particle mass, but keep the radiated mass zero.

Optionally, we can provide minimum and maximum values for the momentum transfer.

```

⟨SF pdf builtin: pdf builtin: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: init => pdf_builtin_init

⟨SF pdf builtin: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine pdf_builtin_init (sf_int, data)
    class(pdf_builtin_t), intent(out) :: sf_int
    class(sf_data_t), intent(in), target :: data
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(3) :: mask
    type(flavor_t) :: flv, flv_remnant
    type(color_t) :: col0
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(3) :: qn
    integer :: i
    select type (data)
    type is (pdf_builtin_data_t)
      mask = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., .true.)
      call col0%init ()
    end select
  end subroutine pdf_builtin_init

```



```

call sf_int%base_init (mask, [0._default], [0._default], [0._default])
sf_int%data => data
do i = -6, 6
  if (data%mask(i)) then
    call qn(1)%init (data%flv_in, col = col0)
    if (i == 0) then
      call flv%init (GLUON, data%model)
      call flv_remnant%init (HADRON_REMNANT_OCTET, data%model)
    else
      call flv%init (i, data%model)
      call flv_remnant%init &
        (sign (HADRON_REMNANT_TRIPLET, -i), data%model)
    end if
    call qn(2)%init ( &
      flv = flv_remnant, col = color_from_flavor (flv_remnant, 1))
    call qn(2)%tag_radiated ()
    call qn(3)%init ( &
      flv = flv, col = color_from_flavor (flv, 1, reverse=.true.))
    call sf_int%add_state (qn)
  end if
end do
if (data%has_photon .and. data%mask_photon) then
  call flv%init (PHOTON, data%model)
  call flv_remnant%init (HADRON_REMNANT_SINGLET, data%model)
  call qn(2)%init (flv = flv_remnant, &
    col = color_from_flavor (flv_remnant, 1))
  call qn(2)%tag_radiated ()
  call qn(3)%init (flv = flv, &
    col = color_from_flavor (flv, 1, reverse = .true.))
  call sf_int%add_state (qn)
end if
call sf_int%freeze ()
call sf_int%set_incoming ([1])
call sf_int%set_radiated ([2])
call sf_int%set_outgoing ([3])
sf_int%status = SF_INITIAL
end select
end subroutine pdf_builtin_init

```

### 15.15.5 Kinematics

Set kinematics. If `map` is unset, the  $r$  and  $x$  values coincide, and the Jacobian  $f(r)$  is trivial.

If `map` is set, we are asked to provide an efficient mapping. For the test case, we set  $x = r^2$  and consequently  $f(r) = 2r$ .

*(SF pdf builtin: pdf builtin: TBP)* +≡

```
procedure :: complete_kinematics => pdf_builtin_complete_kinematics
```

*(SF pdf builtin: procedures)* +≡

```

subroutine pdf_builtin_complete_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map)
  class(pdf_builtin_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
  real(default), intent(out) :: f

```



```

real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r
real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: rb
logical, intent(in) :: map
real(default) :: xb1
if (map) then
  call msg_fatal ("PDF builtin: map flag not supported")
else
  x(1) = r(1)
  f = 1
end if
xb1 = 1 - x(1)
call sf_int%split_momentum (x, xb1)
select case (sf_int%status)
case (SF_DONE_KINEMATICS)
  sf_int%x = x(1)
case (SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS)
  sf_int%x = 0
  f = 0
end select
end subroutine pdf_builtin_complete_kinematics

```

Compute inverse kinematics. Here, we start with the  $x$  array and compute the “input”  $r$  values and the Jacobian  $f$ . After this, we can set momenta by the same formula as for normal kinematics.

*<SF pdf builtin: pdf builtin: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: inverse_kinematics => pdf_builtin_inverse_kinematics

```

*<SF pdf builtin: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine pdf_builtin_inverse_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map, set_momenta)
  class(pdf_builtin_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
  real(default), intent(out) :: f
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: rb
  logical, intent(in) :: map
  logical, intent(in), optional :: set_momenta
  real(default) :: xb1
  logical :: set_mom
  set_mom = .false.; if (present (set_momenta)) set_mom = set_momenta
  if (map) then
    call msg_fatal ("PDF builtin: map flag not supported")
  else
    r(1) = x(1)
    f = 1
  end if
  xb1 = 1 - x(1)
  rb = 1 - r
  if (set_mom) then
    call sf_int%split_momentum (x, xb1)
    select case (sf_int%status)
    case (SF_DONE_KINEMATICS)
      sf_int%x = x(1)
    case (SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS)
      sf_int%x = 0
    end select
  end if
end subroutine pdf_builtin_inverse_kinematics

```



```

        f = 0
    end select
end if
end subroutine pdf_builtin_inverse_kinematics

```

### 15.15.6 Structure function

Once the scale is also known, we can actually call the PDF and set the values. Contrary to LHAPDF, the wrapper already takes care of adjusting to the  $x$  and  $Q$  bounds. Account for the Jacobian.

```

<SF pdf builtin: pdf builtin: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: apply => pdf_builtin_apply
<SF pdf builtin: procedures>+≡
    subroutine pdf_builtin_apply (sf_int, scale)
        class(pdf_builtin_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        real(default), intent(in) :: scale
        real(default), dimension(-6:6) :: ff
        real(double), dimension(-6:6) :: ff_dbl
        real(default) :: x, fph
        real(double) :: xx, qq
        complex(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: fc
        associate (data => sf_int%data)
            sf_int%q = scale
            x = sf_int%x
            xx = x
            qq = scale
            if (data%invert) then
                if (data%has_photon) then
                    call pdf_evolve (data%id, x, scale, ff(6:-6:-1), fph)
                else
                    if (data%hoppet_b_matching) then
                        call hoppet_eval (xx, qq, ff_dbl(6:-6:-1))
                        ff = ff_dbl
                    else
                        call pdf_evolve (data%id, x, scale, ff(6:-6:-1))
                    end if
                end if
            else
                if (data%has_photon) then
                    call pdf_evolve (data%id, x, scale, ff, fph)
                else
                    if (data%hoppet_b_matching) then
                        call hoppet_eval (xx, qq, ff_dbl)
                        ff = ff_dbl
                    else
                        call pdf_evolve (data%id, x, scale, ff)
                    end if
                end if
            end if
            if (data%has_photon) then
                allocate (fc (count ([data%mask, data%mask_photon])))
                fc = max (pack ([ff, fph], &

```



```

                                [data%mask, data%mask_photon]), 0._default)
else
    allocate (fc (count (data%mask)))
    fc = max (pack (ff, data%mask), 0._default)
end if
end associate
call sf_int%set_matrix_element (fc)
sf_int%status = SF_EVALUATED
end subroutine pdf_builtin_apply

```

### 15.15.7 Strong Coupling

Since the PDF codes provide a function for computing the running  $\alpha_s$  value, we make this available as an implementation of the abstract `alpha_qcd_t` type, which is used for matrix element evaluation.

```

⟨SF pdf builtin: public⟩+≡
    public :: alpha_qcd_pdf_builtin_t

⟨SF pdf builtin: types⟩+≡
    type, extends (alpha_qcd_t) :: alpha_qcd_pdf_builtin_t
        type(string_t) :: pdfset_name
        integer :: pdfset_id = -1
    contains
        ⟨SF pdf builtin: alpha qcd: TBP⟩
    end type alpha_qcd_pdf_builtin_t

```

Output.

```

⟨SF pdf builtin: alpha qcd: TBP⟩≡
    procedure :: write => alpha_qcd_pdf_builtin_write

⟨SF pdf builtin: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine alpha_qcd_pdf_builtin_write (object, unit)
        class(alpha_qcd_pdf_builtin_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(3x,A)") "QCD parameters (pdf_builtin):"
        write (u, "(5x,A,A)") "PDF set = ", char (object%pdfset_name)
        write (u, "(5x,A,I0)") "PDF ID = ", object%pdfset_id
    end subroutine alpha_qcd_pdf_builtin_write

```

Calculation: the numeric ID selects the correct PDF set, which must be properly initialized.

```

⟨SF pdf builtin: alpha qcd: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: get => alpha_qcd_pdf_builtin_get

⟨SF pdf builtin: procedures⟩+≡
    function alpha_qcd_pdf_builtin_get (alpha_qcd, scale) result (alpha)
        class(alpha_qcd_pdf_builtin_t), intent(in) :: alpha_qcd
        real(default), intent(in) :: scale
        real(default) :: alpha
        alpha = pdf_alphas (alpha_qcd%pdfset_id, scale)
    end function alpha_qcd_pdf_builtin_get

```



```
end function alpha_qcd_pdf_builtin_get
```

Initialization. We need to access the global initialization status.

```
<SF pdf builtin: alpha qcd: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => alpha_qcd_pdf_builtin_init

<SF pdf builtin: procedures>+≡
  subroutine alpha_qcd_pdf_builtin_init (alpha_qcd, name, path)
    class(alpha_qcd_pdf_builtin_t), intent(out) :: alpha_qcd
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: path
    alpha_qcd%pdfset_name = name
    alpha_qcd%pdfset_id = pdf_get_id (name)
    if (alpha_qcd%pdfset_id < 0) &
      call msg_fatal ("QCD parameter initialization: PDF set " &
        // char (name) // " is unknown")
    call pdf_init (alpha_qcd%pdfset_id, path)
  end subroutine alpha_qcd_pdf_builtin_init
```

### 15.15.8 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```
<sf_pdf_builtin_ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module sf_pdf_builtin_ut
    use unit_tests
    use sf_pdf_builtin_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <SF pdf builtin: public test>

    contains

    <SF pdf builtin: test driver>

  end module sf_pdf_builtin_ut

<sf_pdf_builtin_uti.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module sf_pdf_builtin_uti

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use os_interface
    use physics_defs, only: PROTON
    use sm_qcd
    use lorentz
    use pdg_arrays
    use flavors
    use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
```



```

    use model_data
    use sf_base

    use sf_pdf_builtin

    <Standard module head>

    <SF pdf builtin: test declarations>

contains

    <SF pdf builtin: tests>

end module sf_pdf_builtin_util
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<SF pdf builtin: public test>≡
    public :: sf_pdf_builtin_test
<SF pdf builtin: test driver>≡
    subroutine sf_pdf_builtin_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <SF pdf builtin: execute tests>
    end subroutine sf_pdf_builtin_test

```

## Test structure function data

Construct and display a test structure function data object.

```

<SF pdf builtin: execute tests>≡
    call test (sf_pdf_builtin_1, "sf_pdf_builtin_1", &
        "structure function configuration", &
        u, results)
<SF pdf builtin: test declarations>≡
    public :: sf_pdf_builtin_1
<SF pdf builtin: tests>≡
    subroutine sf_pdf_builtin_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(1) :: pdg_out
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg1
        class(sf_data_t), allocatable :: data
        type(string_t) :: name

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_pdf_builtin_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and display &
            &test structure function data"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Create empty data object"
        write (u, "(A)")
    end subroutine sf_pdf_builtin_1

```



```

call os_data_init (os_data)

call model%init_sm_test ()
pdg_in = PROTON

allocate (pdf_builtin_data_t :: data)
call data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize"
write (u, "(A)")

name = "CTEQ6L"

select type (data)
type is (pdf_builtin_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in, name, &
        os_data%pdf_builtin_datapath)
end select

call data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A)") "Outgoing particle codes:"
call data%get_pdg_out (pdg_out)
pdg1 = pdg_out(1)
write (u, "(2x,99(1x,I0))") pdg1

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_pdf_builtin_1"

end subroutine sf_pdf_builtin_1

```

## Test and probe structure function

Construct and display a structure function object based on the PDF builtin structure function.

```

<SF pdf builtin: execute tests>+≡
    call test (sf_pdf_builtin_2, "sf_pdf_builtin_2", &
        "structure function instance", &
        u, results)

<SF pdf builtin: test declarations>+≡
    public :: sf_pdf_builtin_2

<SF pdf builtin: tests>+≡
    subroutine sf_pdf_builtin_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data

```



```

type(model_data_t), target :: model
type(flavor_t) :: flv
type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
type(string_t) :: name
type(vector4_t) :: k
type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: q
real(default) :: E
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
real(default) :: f

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_pdf_builtin_2"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and fill &
                  &test structure function object"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
write (u, "(A)")

call os_data_init (os_data)
call model%init_sm_test ()
call flv%init (PROTON, model)
pdg_in = PROTON

call reset_interaction_counter ()

name = "CTEQ6L"

allocate (pdf_builtin_data_t :: data)
select type (data)
type is (pdf_builtin_data_t)
    call data%init (model, pdg_in, name, &
                  os_data%pdf_builtin_datapath)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
write (u, "(A)")

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])

call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=500"
write (u, "(A)")
E = 500
k = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call vector4_write (k, u)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])

write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.5"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = 0.5_default
rb = 1 - r
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x from momenta"
write (u, "(A)")

q = sf_int%get_momenta (outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%final ()
deallocate (sf_int)

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])

call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])
call sf_int%set_momenta (q, outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%recover_x (x)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate for Q = 100 GeV"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%apply (scale = 100._default)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_pdf_builtin_2"

end subroutine sf_pdf_builtin_2

```



## Strong Coupling

Test  $\alpha_s$  as an implementation of the `alpha_qcd_t` abstract type.

```
<SF pdf builtin: execute tests>+≡
    call test (sf_pdf_builtin_3, "sf_pdf_builtin_3", &
               "running alpha_s", &
               u, results)

<SF pdf builtin: test declarations>+≡
    public :: sf_pdf_builtin_3

<SF pdf builtin: tests>+≡
    subroutine sf_pdf_builtin_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        type(qcd_t) :: qcd
        type(string_t) :: name

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_pdf_builtin_3"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and evaluate alpha_s"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call os_data_init (os_data)

        name = "CTEQ6L"

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize qcd object"
        write (u, "(A)")

        allocate (alpha_qcd_pdf_builtin_t :: qcd%alpha)
        select type (alpha => qcd%alpha)
        type is (alpha_qcd_pdf_builtin_t)
            call alpha%init (name, os_data%pdf_builtin_datapath)
        end select
        call qcd%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate for Q = 100"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(1x,A,F8.5)")  "alpha = ", qcd%alpha%get (100._default)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_pdf_builtin_3"

    end subroutine sf_pdf_builtin_3
```



## 15.16 LHAPDF

Parton distribution functions (PDFs) are available via an interface to the LHAPDF standard library.

### 15.16.1 The module

```
<sf_lhapdf.f90>≡  
<File header>  
  
module sf_lhapdf  
  
  <Use kinds>  
  <Use strings>  
  use format_defs, only: FMT_17, FMT_19  
  use io_units  
  use system_dependencies, only: LHAPDF_PDFSETS_PATH  
  use system_dependencies, only: LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE  
  use system_dependencies, only: LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE  
  use diagnostics  
  use physics_defs, only: PROTON, PHOTON, PIPLUS, GLUON  
  use physics_defs, only: HADRON_REMNANT_SINGLET  
  use physics_defs, only: HADRON_REMNANT_TRIPLET  
  use physics_defs, only: HADRON_REMNANT_OCTET  
  use lorentz  
  use sm_qcd  
  use pdg_arrays  
  use model_data  
  use flavors  
  use colors  
  use quantum_numbers  
  use state_matrices  
  use polarizations  
  use sf_base  
  use lhapdf !NODEP!  
  use hoppet_interface  
  
  <Standard module head>  
  
  <SF lhapdf: public>  
  
  <SF lhapdf: types>  
  
  <SF lhapdf: parameters>  
  
  <SF lhapdf: variables>  
  
  <SF lhapdf: interfaces>  
  
contains  
  
  <SF lhapdf: procedures>  
  
end module sf_lhapdf
```



### 15.16.2 Codes for default PDF sets

The default PDF for protons set is chosen to be CTEQ6ll (LO fit with LO  $\alpha_s$ ).

```
<SF lhpdf: parameters>≡
  character(*), parameter :: LHAPDF5_DEFAULT_PROTON = "cteq6ll.LHpdf"
  character(*), parameter :: LHAPDF5_DEFAULT_PION   = "ABFKWPI.LHgrid"
  character(*), parameter :: LHAPDF5_DEFAULT_PHOTON = "GSG960.LHgrid"
  character(*), parameter :: LHAPDF6_DEFAULT_PROTON = "CT10"
```

### 15.16.3 LHAPDF library interface

Here we specify explicit interfaces for all LHAPDF routines that we use below.

```
<SF lhpdf: interfaces>≡
  interface
    subroutine InitPDFsetM (set, file)
      integer, intent(in) :: set
      character(*), intent(in) :: file
    end subroutine InitPDFsetM
  end interface

<SF lhpdf: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    subroutine InitPDFM (set, mem)
      integer, intent(in) :: set, mem
    end subroutine InitPDFM
  end interface

<SF lhpdf: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    subroutine numberPDFM (set, n_members)
      integer, intent(in) :: set
      integer, intent(out) :: n_members
    end subroutine numberPDFM
  end interface

<SF lhpdf: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    subroutine evolvePDFM (set, x, q, ff)
      integer, intent(in) :: set
      double precision, intent(in) :: x, q
      double precision, dimension(-6:6), intent(out) :: ff
    end subroutine evolvePDFM
  end interface

<SF lhpdf: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    subroutine evolvePDFphotonM (set, x, q, ff, fphot)
      integer, intent(in) :: set
      double precision, intent(in) :: x, q
      double precision, dimension(-6:6), intent(out) :: ff
      double precision, intent(out) :: fphot
    end subroutine evolvePDFphotonM
```



```

end interface

<SF lhpdf: interfaces>+≡
interface
  subroutine evolvePDFpM (set, x, q, s, scheme, ff)
    integer, intent(in) :: set
    double precision, intent(in) :: x, q, s
    integer, intent(in) :: scheme
    double precision, dimension(-6:6), intent(out) :: ff
  end subroutine evolvePDFpM
end interface

<SF lhpdf: interfaces>+≡
interface
  subroutine GetXminM (set, mem, xmin)
    integer, intent(in) :: set, mem
    double precision, intent(out) :: xmin
  end subroutine GetXminM
end interface

<SF lhpdf: interfaces>+≡
interface
  subroutine GetXmaxM (set, mem, xmax)
    integer, intent(in) :: set, mem
    double precision, intent(out) :: xmax
  end subroutine GetXmaxM
end interface

<SF lhpdf: interfaces>+≡
interface
  subroutine GetQ2minM (set, mem, q2min)
    integer, intent(in) :: set, mem
    double precision, intent(out) :: q2min
  end subroutine GetQ2minM
end interface

<SF lhpdf: interfaces>+≡
interface
  subroutine GetQ2maxM (set, mem, q2max)
    integer, intent(in) :: set, mem
    double precision, intent(out) :: q2max
  end subroutine GetQ2maxM
end interface

<SF lhpdf: interfaces>+≡
interface
  function has_photon () result(flag)
    logical :: flag
  end function has_photon
end interface

```



### 15.16.4 The LHAPDF status

This type holds the initialization status of the LHAPDF system. Entry 1 is for proton PDFs, entry 2 for pion PDFs, entry 3 for photon PDFs.

Since it is connected to the external LHAPDF library, this is a truly global object. We implement it as a private module variable. To access it from elsewhere, the caller has to create and initialize an object of type `lhpdf_status_t`, which acts as a proxy.

```

<SF lhpdf: types>≡
  type :: lhpdf_global_status_t
    private
      logical, dimension(3) :: initialized = .false.
    end type lhpdf_global_status_t

<SF lhpdf: variables>≡
  type(lhpdf_global_status_t), save :: lhpdf_global_status

<SF lhpdf: procedures>≡
  function lhpdf_global_status_is_initialized (set) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    integer, intent(in), optional :: set
    if (present (set)) then
      select case (set)
        case (1:3);   flag = lhpdf_global_status%initialized(set)
        case default; flag = .false.
      end select
    else
      flag = any (lhpdf_global_status%initialized)
    end if
  end function lhpdf_global_status_is_initialized

<SF lhpdf: procedures>+≡
  subroutine lhpdf_global_status_set_initialized (set)
    integer, intent(in) :: set
    lhpdf_global_status%initialized(set) = .true.
  end subroutine lhpdf_global_status_set_initialized

```

This is the only public procedure, it tells the system to forget about previous initialization, allowing for changing the chosen PDF set. Note that such a feature works only if the global program flow is serial, so no two distinct sets are accessed simultaneously. But this applies to LHAPDF anyway.

```

<SF lhpdf: public>≡
  public :: lhpdf_global_reset

<SF lhpdf: procedures>+≡
  subroutine lhpdf_global_reset ()
    lhpdf_global_status%initialized = .false.
  end subroutine lhpdf_global_reset

```



### 15.16.5 LHAPDF initialization

Before using LHAPDF, we have to initialize it with a particular data set and member. This applies not just if we use structure functions, but also if we just use an  $\alpha_s$  formula. The integer `set` should be 1 for proton, 2 for pion, and 3 for photon, but this is just convention.

It appears as if LHAPDF does not allow for multiple data sets being used concurrently (?), so multi-threaded usage with different sets (e.g., a scan) is excluded. The current setup with a global flag that indicates initialization is fine as long as Whizard itself is run in serial mode at the Sindarin level. If we introduce multithreading in any form from Sindarin, we have to rethink the implementation of the LHAPDF interface. (The same considerations apply to builtin PDFs.)

If the particular set has already been initialized, do nothing. This implies that whenever we want to change the setup for a particular set, we have to reset the LHAPDF status. `lhpdf_initialize` has an obvious name clash with `lhpdf_init`, the reason it works for `pdf.builtin` is that these things are outsourced to a separate module (inc. `lhpdf.status` etc.).

```

<SF lhpdf: public>+≡
  public :: lhpdf_initialize

<SF lhpdf: procedures>+≡
  subroutine lhpdf_initialize (set, prefix, file, member, pdf, b_match)
    integer, intent(in) :: set
    type(string_t), intent(inout) :: prefix
    type(string_t), intent(inout) :: file
    type(lhpdf_pdf_t), intent(inout), optional :: pdf
    integer, intent(inout) :: member
    logical, intent(in), optional :: b_match
    if (prefix == "") prefix = LHAPDF_PDFSETS_PATH
    if (LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE) then
      if (lhpdf_global_status_is_initialized (set)) return
      if (file == "") then
        select case (set)
          case (1); file = LHAPDF5_DEFAULT_PROTON
          case (2); file = LHAPDF5_DEFAULT_PION
          case (3); file = LHAPDF5_DEFAULT_PHOTON
        end select
      end if
      if (data_file_exists (prefix // "/" // file)) then
        call InitPDFsetM (set, char (prefix // "/" // file))
      else
        call msg_fatal ("LHAPDF: Data file '" &
          // char (file) // "' not found in '" // char (prefix) // "'")
        return
      end if
      if (.not. dataset_member_exists (set, member)) then
        call msg_error (" LHAPDF: Chosen member does not exist for set '" &
          // char (file) // "', using default.")
        member = 0
      end if
      call InitPDFM (set, member)
    else if (LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE) then

```



```

! TODO: (bcn 2015-07-07) we should have a closer look why this global
!           check must not be executed
!   if (lhpdf_global_status_is_initialized (set) .and. &
!       pdf%is_associated ()) return
!   if (file == "") then
!       select case (set)
!       case (1); file = LHAPDF6_DEFAULT_PROTON
!       case (2);
!           call msg_fatal ("LHAPDF6: no pion PDFs supported")
!       case (3);
!           call msg_fatal ("LHAPDF6: no photon PDFs supported")
!       end select
!   end if
!   if (data_file_exists (prefix // "/" // file // "/" // file // ".info")) then
!       call pdf%init (char (file), member)
!   else
!       call msg_fatal ("LHAPDF: Data file '" &
!           // char (file) // "' not found in '" // char (prefix) // "'.")
!       return
!   end if
! end if
! if (present (b_match)) then
!   if (b_match) then
!     if (LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE) then
!       call hoppet_init (.false.)
!     else if (LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE) then
!       call hoppet_init (.false., pdf)
!     end if
!   end if
! end if
! call lhpdf_global_status_set_initialized (set)
contains
function data_file_exists (fq_name) result (exist)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: fq_name
  logical :: exist
  inquire (file = char(fq_name), exist = exist)
end function data_file_exists
function dataset_member_exists (set, member) result (exist)
  integer, intent(in) :: set, member
  logical :: exist
  integer :: n_members
  call numberPDFM (set, n_members)
  exist = member >= 0 .and. member <= n_members
end function dataset_member_exists
end subroutine lhpdf_initialize

```

### 15.16.6 Kinematics

Set kinematics. If `map` is unset, the  $r$  and  $x$  values coincide, and the Jacobian  $f(r)$  is trivial.

If `map` is set, we are asked to provide an efficient mapping. For the test case, we set  $x = r^2$  and consequently  $f(r) = 2r$ .



```

<SF lhpdf: lhpdf: TBP>≡
  procedure :: complete_kinematics => lhpdf_complete_kinematics

<SF lhpdf: procedures>+≡
  subroutine lhpdf_complete_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map)
    class(lhpdf_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: rb
    logical, intent(in) :: map
    real(default) :: xb1
    if (map) then
      call msg_fatal ("LHAPDF: map flag not supported")
    else
      x(1) = r(1)
      f = 1
    end if
    xb1 = 1 - x(1)
    call sf_int%split_momentum (x, xb1)
    select case (sf_int%status)
    case (SF_DONE_KINEMATICS)
      sf_int%x = x(1)
    case (SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS)
      sf_int%x = 0
      f = 0
    end select
  end subroutine lhpdf_complete_kinematics

```

Compute inverse kinematics. Here, we start with the  $x$  array and compute the “input”  $r$  values and the Jacobian  $f$ . After this, we can set momenta by the same formula as for normal kinematics.

```

<SF lhpdf: lhpdf: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: inverse_kinematics => lhpdf_inverse_kinematics

<SF lhpdf: procedures>+≡
  subroutine lhpdf_inverse_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map, set_momenta)
    class(lhpdf_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: rb
    logical, intent(in) :: map
    logical, intent(in), optional :: set_momenta
    real(default) :: xb1
    logical :: set_mom
    set_mom = .false.; if (present (set_momenta)) set_mom = set_momenta
    if (map) then
      call msg_fatal ("LHAPDF: map flag not supported")
    else
      r(1) = x(1)
      f = 1
    end if
    xb1 = 1 - x(1)

```



```

rb = 1 - r
if (set_mom) then
  call sf_int%split_momentum (x, xb1)
  select case (sf_int%status)
  case (SF_DONE_KINEMATICS)
    sf_int%x = x(1)
  case (SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS)
    sf_int%x = 0
    f = 0
  end select
end if
end subroutine lhpdf_inverse_kinematics

```

### 15.16.7 The LHAPDF data block

The data block holds the incoming flavor (which has to be proton, pion, or photon), the corresponding pointer to the global access data (1, 2, or 3), the flag `invert` which is set for an antiproton, the bounds as returned by LHAPDF for the specified set, and a mask that determines which partons will be actually in use.

```

<SF lhpdf: public>+≡
  public :: lhpdf_data_t

<SF lhpdf: types>+≡
  type, extends (sf_data_t) :: lhpdf_data_t
  private
  type(string_t) :: prefix
  type(string_t) :: file
  type(lhpdf_pdf_t) :: pdf
  integer :: member = 0
  class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
  type(flavor_t) :: flv_in
  integer :: set = 0
  logical :: invert = .false.
  logical :: photon = .false.
  logical :: has_photon = .false.
  integer :: photon_scheme = 0
  real(default) :: xmin = 0, xmax = 0
  real(default) :: qmin = 0, qmax = 0
  logical, dimension(-6:6) :: mask = .true.
  logical :: mask_photon = .true.
  logical :: hoppet_b_matching = .false.
contains
  <SF lhpdf: lhpdf data: TBP>
end type lhpdf_data_t

```

Generate PDF data. This is provided as a function, but it has the side-effect of initializing the requested PDF set. A finalizer is not needed.

The library uses double precision, so since the default precision may be extended or quadruple, we use auxiliary variables for type casting.

```

<SF lhpdf: lhpdf data: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => lhpdf_data_init

```



```

<SF lhpdf: procedures>+=
subroutine lhpdf_data_init &
    (data, model, pdg_in, prefix, file, member, photon_scheme, &
        hoppet_b_matching)
class(lhpdf_data_t), intent(out) :: data
class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: pdg_in
type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: prefix, file
integer, intent(in), optional :: member
integer, intent(in), optional :: photon_scheme
logical, intent(in), optional :: hoppet_b_matching
double precision :: xmin, xmax, q2min, q2max
external :: InitPDFsetM, InitPDFM, numberPDFM
external :: GetXminM, GetXmaxM, GetQ2minM, GetQ2maxM
if (.not. LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE .and. .not. LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE) then
    call msg_fatal ("LHAPDF requested but library is not linked")
    return
end if
data%model => model
if (pdg_array_get_length (pdg_in) /= 1) &
    call msg_fatal ("PDF: incoming particle must be unique")
call data%flv_in%init (pdg_array_get (pdg_in, 1), model)
select case (pdg_array_get (pdg_in, 1))
case (PROTON)
    data%set = 1
case (-PROTON)
    data%set = 1
    data%invert = .true.
case (PIPLUS)
    data%set = 2
case (-PIPLUS)
    data%set = 2
    data%invert = .true.
case (PHOTON)
    data%set = 3
    data%photon = .true.
    if (present (photon_scheme)) data%photon_scheme = photon_scheme
case default
    call msg_fatal (" LHAPDF: " &
        // "incoming particle must be (anti)proton, pion, or photon.")
    return
end select
if (present (prefix)) then
    data%prefix = prefix
else
    data%prefix = ""
end if
if (present (file)) then
    data%file = file
else
    data%file = ""
end if
if (present (hoppet_b_matching)) data%hoppet_b_matching = hoppet_b_matching
if (LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE) then

```



```

    call lhpdf_initialize &
      (data%set, data%prefix, data%file, data%member, &
       b_match = data%hoppet_b_matching)
    call GetXminM (data%set, data%member, xmin)
    call GetXmaxM (data%set, data%member, xmax)
    call GetQ2minM (data%set, data%member, q2min)
    call GetQ2maxM (data%set, data%member, q2max)
    data%xmin = xmin
    data%xmax = xmax
    data%qmin = sqrt (q2min)
    data%qmax = sqrt (q2max)
    data%has_photon = has_photon ()
  else if (LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE) then
    call lhpdf_initialize &
      (data%set, data%prefix, data%file, data%member, &
       data%pdf, data%hoppet_b_matching)
    data%xmin = data%pdf%getxmin ()
    data%xmax = data%pdf%getxmax ()
    data%qmin = sqrt(data%pdf%getq2min ())
    data%qmax = sqrt(data%pdf%getq2max ())
    data%has_photon = data%pdf%has_photon ()
  end if
end subroutine lhpdf_data_init

```

Enable/disable partons explicitly. If a mask entry is true, applying the PDF will generate the corresponding flavor on output.

```

<LHAPDF: lhpdf data: TBP>≡
  procedure :: set_mask => lhpdf_data_set_mask

<LHAPDF: procedures>≡
  subroutine lhpdf_data_set_mask (data, mask)
    class(lhpdf_data_t), intent(inout) :: data
    logical, dimension(-6:6), intent(in) :: mask
    data%mask = mask
  end subroutine lhpdf_data_set_mask

```

Return the public part of the data set.

```

<LHAPDF: public>≡
  public :: lhpdf_data_get_public_info

<LHAPDF: procedures>+≡
  subroutine lhpdf_data_get_public_info &
    (data, lhpdf_dir, lhpdf_file, lhpdf_member)
    type(lhpdf_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    type(string_t), intent(out) :: lhpdf_dir, lhpdf_file
    integer, intent(out) :: lhpdf_member
    lhpdf_dir = data%prefix
    lhpdf_file = data%file
    lhpdf_member = data%member
  end subroutine lhpdf_data_get_public_info

```

Return the number of the member of the data set.

```

<LHAPDF: public>+≡
  public :: lhpdf_data_get_set

```



```

<LHAPDF: procedures>+≡
function lhpdf_data_get_set(data) result(set)
  type(lhpdf_data_t), intent(in) :: data
  integer :: set
  set = data%set
end function lhpdf_data_get_set

```

Output

```

<SF lhpdf: lhpdf data: TBP>+≡
procedure :: write => lhpdf_data_write

<SF lhpdf: procedures>+≡
subroutine lhpdf_data_write (data, unit, verbose)
  class(lhpdf_data_t), intent(in) :: data
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
  logical :: verb
  integer :: u
  if (present (verbose)) then
    verb = verbose
  else
    verb = .false.
  end if
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "LHAPDF data:"
  if (data%set /= 0) then
    write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "flavor          = "
    call data%flv_in%write (u); write (u, *)
    if (verb) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,A)")          " prefix          = ", char (data%prefix)
    else
      write (u, "(3x,A,A)")          " prefix          = ", &
        " <empty (non-verbose version)>"
    end if
    write (u, "(3x,A,A)")          " file              = ", char (data%file)
    write (u, "(3x,A,I3)")          " member           = ", data%member
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " x(min)           = ", data%xmin
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " x(max)           = ", data%xmax
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " Q(min)           = ", data%qmin
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") " Q(max)           = ", data%qmax
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)")          " invert           = ", data%invert
    if (data%photon) write (u, "(3x,A,I3)") &
      " IP2 (scheme) = ", data%photon_scheme
    write (u, "(3x,A,6(1x,L1),1x,A,1x,L1,1x,A,6(1x,L1))") &
      " mask              = ", &
        data%mask(-6:-1), " ", data%mask(0), " ", data%mask(1:6)
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)")          " photon mask      = ", data%mask_photon
    if (data%set == 1) write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") &
      " hoppet_b         = ", data%hoppet_b_matching
  else
    write (u, "(3x,A)") "[undefined]"
  end if
end subroutine lhpdf_data_write

```



The number of parameters is one. We do not generate transverse momentum.

```

<SF lhpdf: lhpdf data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_par => lhpdf_data_get_n_par

<SF lhpdf: procedures>+≡
  function lhpdf_data_get_n_par (data) result (n)
    class(lhpdf_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer :: n
    n = 1
  end function lhpdf_data_get_n_par

```

Return the outgoing particle PDG codes. This is based on the mask.

```

<SF lhpdf: lhpdf data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_pdg_out => lhpdf_data_get_pdg_out

<SF lhpdf: procedures>+≡
  subroutine lhpdf_data_get_pdg_out (data, pdg_out)
    class(lhpdf_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: pdg_out
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg1
    integer :: n, np, i
    n = count (data%mask)
    np = 0; if (data%has_photon .and. data%mask_photon) np = 1
    allocate (pdg1 (n + np))
    pdg1(1:n) = pack ([(i, i = -6, 6)], data%mask)
    if (np == 1) pdg1(n+np) = PHOTON
    pdg_out(1) = pdg1
  end subroutine lhpdf_data_get_pdg_out

```

Allocate the interaction record.

```

<SF lhpdf: lhpdf data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: allocate_sf_int => lhpdf_data_allocate_sf_int

<SF lhpdf: procedures>+≡
  subroutine lhpdf_data_allocate_sf_int (data, sf_int)
    class(lhpdf_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    class(sf_int_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: sf_int
    allocate (lhpdf_t :: sf_int)
  end subroutine lhpdf_data_allocate_sf_int

```

Return the numerical PDF set index.

```

<SF lhpdf: lhpdf data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_pdf_set => lhpdf_data_get_pdf_set

<SF lhpdf: procedures>+≡
  function lhpdf_data_get_pdf_set (data) result (pdf_set)
    class(lhpdf_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer :: pdf_set
    pdf_set = data%set
  end function lhpdf_data_get_pdf_set

```



### 15.16.8 The LHAPDF object

The `lhpdf_t` data type is a  $1 \rightarrow 2$  interaction which describes the splitting of an (anti)proton into a parton and a beam remnant. We stay in the strict forward-splitting limit, but allow some invariant mass for the beam remnant such that the outgoing parton is exactly massless. For a real event, we would replace this by a parton cascade, where the outgoing partons have virtuality as dictated by parton-shower kinematics, and transverse momentum is generated.

This is the LHAPDF object which holds input data together with the interaction. We also store the  $x$  momentum fraction and the scale, since kinematics and function value are requested at different times.

The PDF application is a  $1 \rightarrow 2$  splitting process, where the particles are ordered as (hadron, remnant, parton).

Polarization is ignored completely. The beam particle is colorless, while partons and beam remnant carry color. The remnant gets a special flavor code.

```

<SF lhpdf: public>+≡
    public :: lhpdf_t

<SF lhpdf: types>+≡
    type, extends (sf_int_t) :: lhpdf_t
        type(lhpdf_data_t), pointer :: data => null ()
        real(default) :: x = 0
        real(default) :: q = 0
        real(default) :: s = 0
    contains
        <SF lhpdf: lhpdf: TBP>
    end type lhpdf_t

```

Type string: display the chosen PDF set.

```

<SF lhpdf: lhpdf: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: type_string => lhpdf_type_string

<SF lhpdf: procedures>+≡
    function lhpdf_type_string (object) result (string)
        class(lhpdf_t), intent(in) :: object
        type(string_t) :: string
        if (associated (object%data)) then
            string = "LHAPDF: " // object%data%file
        else
            string = "LHAPDF: [undefined]"
        end if
    end function lhpdf_type_string

```

Output. Call the interaction routine after displaying the configuration.

```

<SF lhpdf: lhpdf: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => lhpdf_write

<SF lhpdf: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lhpdf_write (object, unit, testflag)
        class(lhpdf_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
        integer :: u

```



```

u = given_output_unit (unit)
if (associated (object%data)) then
  call object%data%write (u)
  if (object%status >= SF_DONE_KINEMATICS) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "SF parameters:"
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_17 // ")") "x =", object%x
    if (object%status >= SF_FAILED_EVALUATION) then
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_17 // ")") "Q =", object%q
    end if
  end if
  call object%base_write (u, testflag)
else
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "LHAPDF data: [undefined]"
end if
end subroutine lhpdf_write

```

Initialize. We know that `data` will be of concrete type `sf_lhpdf_data_t`, but we have to cast this explicitly.

For this implementation, we set the incoming and outgoing masses equal to the physical particle mass, but keep the radiated mass zero.

*(SF lhpdf: lhpdf: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: init => lhpdf_init

```

*(SF lhpdf: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine lhpdf_init (sf_int, data)
  class(lhpdf_t), intent(out) :: sf_int
  class(sf_data_t), intent(in), target :: data
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(3) :: mask
  type(flavor_t) :: flv, flv_remnant
  type(color_t) :: col0
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(3) :: qn
  integer :: i
  select type (data)
  type is (lhpdf_data_t)
    mask = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., .true.)
    call col0%init ()
    call sf_int%base_init (mask, [0._default], [0._default], [0._default])
    sf_int%data => data
    do i = -6, 6
      if (data%mask(i)) then
        call qn(1)%init (data%flv_in, col = col0)
        if (i == 0) then
          call flv%init (GLUON, data%model)
          call flv_remnant%init (HADRON_REMNANT_OCTET, data%model)
        else
          call flv%init (i, data%model)
          call flv_remnant%init &
            (sign (HADRON_REMNANT_TRIPLET, -i), data%model)
        end if
        call qn(2)%init ( &
          flv = flv_remnant, col = color_from_flavor (flv_remnant, 1))
        call qn(2)%tag_radiated ()
        call qn(3)%init ( &
          flv = flv, col = color_from_flavor (flv, 1, reverse=.true.))
      end if
    end do
  end select
end subroutine lhpdf_init

```



```

        call sf_int%add_state (qn)
    end if
end do
if (data%has_photon .and. data%mask_photon) then
    call flv%init (PHOTON, data%model)
    call flv_remnant%init (HADRON_REMNANT_SINGLET, data%model)
    call qn(2)%init (flv = flv_remnant, &
        col = color_from_flavor (flv_remnant, 1))
    call qn(2)%tag_radiated ()
    call qn(3)%init (flv = flv, &
        col = color_from_flavor (flv, 1, reverse=.true.))
    call sf_int%add_state (qn)
end if
call sf_int%freeze ()
call sf_int%set_incoming ([1])
call sf_int%set_radiated ([2])
call sf_int%set_outgoing ([3])
sf_int%status = SF_INITIAL
end select
end subroutine lhpdf_init

```

### 15.16.9 Structure function

We have to cast the LHAPDF arguments to/from double precision (possibly from/to extended/quadruple precision), if necessary. Furthermore, some structure functions can yield negative results (sea quarks close to  $x = 1$ ). We set these unphysical values to zero.

```

<SF lhpdf: lhpdf: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: apply => lhpdf_apply

<SF lhpdf: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lhpdf_apply (sf_int, scale)
        class(lhpdf_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
        real(default), intent(in) :: scale
        real(default) :: x, s
        double precision :: xx, qq, ss
        double precision, dimension(-6:6) :: ff
        double precision :: fphot
        complex(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: fc
        external :: evolvePDFM, evolvePDFpM
        associate (data => sf_int%data)
            sf_int%q = scale
            x = sf_int%x
            s = sf_int%s
            xx = x
            qq = min (data% qmax, scale)
            qq = max (data% qmin, qq)
            if (.not. data% photon) then
                if (data% invert) then
                    if (data%has_photon) then
                        if (LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE) then
                            call evolvePDFphotonM &
                                (data% set, xx, qq, ff(6:-6:-1), fphot)

```



```

        else if (LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE) then
            call data%pdf%evolve_pdfphotonm &
                (xx, qq, ff(6:-6:-1), fphot)
        end if
    else
        if (data%hoppet_b_matching) then
            call hoppet_eval (xx, qq, ff(6:-6:-1))
        else
            if (LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE) then
                call evolvePDFM (data% set, xx, qq, ff(6:-6:-1))
            else if (LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE) then
                call data%pdf%evolve_pdfm (xx, qq, ff(6:-6:-1))
            end if
        end if
    end if
else
    if (data%has_photon) then
        if (LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE) then
            call evolvePDFphotonM (data% set, xx, qq, ff, fphot)
        else if (LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE) then
            call data%pdf%evolve_pdfphotonm (xx, qq, ff, fphot)
        end if
    else
        if (data%hoppet_b_matching) then
            call hoppet_eval (xx, qq, ff)
        else
            if (LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE) then
                call evolvePDFM (data% set, xx, qq, ff)
            else if (LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE) then
                call data%pdf%evolve_pdfm (xx, qq, ff)
            end if
        end if
    end if
end if
else
    ss = s
    if (LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE) then
        call evolvePDFpM (data% set, xx, qq, &
            ss, data% photon_scheme, ff)
    else if (LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE) then
        call data%pdf%evolve_pdfpm (xx, qq, ss, &
            data%photon_scheme, ff)
    end if
end if
if (data%has_photon) then
    allocate (fc (count ([data%mask, data%mask_photon])))
    fc = max (pack ([ff, fphot] / x, &
        [data% mask, data%mask_photon]), 0._default)
else
    allocate (fc (count (data%mask)))
    fc = max (pack (ff / x, data%mask), 0._default)
end if
end associate
call sf_int%set_matrix_element (fc)

```



```

    sf_int%status = SF_EVALUATED
end subroutine lhpdf_apply

```

### 15.16.10 Strong Coupling

Since the PDF codes provide a function for computing the running  $\alpha_s$  value, we make this available as an implementation of the abstract `alpha_qcd_t` type, which is used for matrix element evaluation.

```

<SF lhpdf: public>+≡
    public :: alpha_qcd_lhpdf_t

<SF lhpdf: types>+≡
    type, extends (alpha_qcd_t) :: alpha_qcd_lhpdf_t
        type(string_t) :: pdfset_dir
        type(string_t) :: pdfset_file
        integer :: pdfset_member = -1
        type(lhpdf_pdf_t) :: pdf
    contains
        <SF lhpdf: alpha qcd: TBP>
    end type alpha_qcd_lhpdf_t

```

Output. As in earlier versions we leave the LHAPDF path out.

```

<SF lhpdf: alpha qcd: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => alpha_qcd_lhpdf_write

<SF lhpdf: procedures>+≡
    subroutine alpha_qcd_lhpdf_write (object, unit)
        class(alpha_qcd_lhpdf_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(3x,A)") "QCD parameters (lhpdf):"
        write (u, "(5x,A,A)") "PDF set      = ", char (object%pdfset_file)
        write (u, "(5x,A,I0)") "PDF member = ", object%pdfset_member
    end subroutine alpha_qcd_lhpdf_write

```

Calculation: the numeric member ID selects the correct PDF set, which must be properly initialized.

```

<SF lhpdf: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        double precision function alphasPDF (Q)
            double precision, intent(in) :: Q
        end function alphasPDF
    end interface

```

```

<SF lhpdf: alpha qcd: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get => alpha_qcd_lhpdf_get

```



```

<SF lhpdf: procedures>+=
function alpha_qcd_lhapdf_get (alpha_qcd, scale) result (alpha)
  class(alpha_qcd_lhapdf_t), intent(in) :: alpha_qcd
  real(default), intent(in) :: scale
  real(default) :: alpha
  if (LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE) then
    alpha = alphasPDF (dble (scale))
  else if (LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE) then
    alpha = alpha_qcd%pdf%alphas_pdf (dble (scale))
  end if
end function alpha_qcd_lhapdf_get

```

Initialization. We need to access the (quasi-global) initialization status.

```

<SF lhpdf: alpha qcd: TBP>+=
  procedure :: init => alpha_qcd_lhapdf_init

<SF lhpdf: procedures>+=
  subroutine alpha_qcd_lhapdf_init (alpha_qcd, file, member, path)
    class(alpha_qcd_lhapdf_t), intent(out) :: alpha_qcd
    type(string_t), intent(inout) :: file
    integer, intent(inout) :: member
    type(string_t), intent(inout) :: path
    alpha_qcd%pdfset_file = file
    alpha_qcd%pdfset_member = member
    if (alpha_qcd%pdfset_member < 0) &
      call msg_fatal ("QCD parameter initialization: PDF set " &
        // char (file) // " is unknown")
    if (LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE) then
      call lhpdf_initialize (1, path, file, member)
    else if (LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE) then
      call lhpdf_initialize &
        (1, path, file, member, alpha_qcd%pdf)
    end if
  end subroutine alpha_qcd_lhapdf_init

```

### 15.16.11 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<sf_lhapdf_ut.f90>=
  <File header>

  module sf_lhapdf_ut
    use unit_tests
    use system_dependencies, only: LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE
    use system_dependencies, only: LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE
    use sf_lhapdf_util

    <Standard module head>

    <SF lhpdf: public test>

    contains

```



```

    <SF lhpdf: test driver>

    end module sf_lhapdf_ut

    <sf_lhapdf_uti.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module sf_lhapdf_uti

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use system_dependencies, only: LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE
    use system_dependencies, only: LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE
    use os_interface
    use physics_defs, only: PROTON
    use sm_qcd
    use lorentz
    use pdg_arrays
    use flavors
    use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
    use model_data
    use sf_base

    use sf_lhapdf

    <Standard module head>

    <SF lhpdf: test declarations>

    contains

    <SF lhpdf: tests>

    end module sf_lhapdf_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
    <SF lhpdf: public test>≡
    public :: sf_lhapdf_test
    <SF lhpdf: test driver>≡
    subroutine sf_lhapdf_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <SF lhpdf: execute tests>
    end subroutine sf_lhapdf_test

```

## Test structure function data

Construct and display a test structure function data object.

```

    <SF lhpdf: execute tests>≡
    if (LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE) then
    call test (sf_lhapdf_1, "sf_lhapdf5_1", &
    "structure function configuration", &

```



```

        u, results)
else if (LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE) then
    call test (sf_lhapdf_1, "sf_lhapdf6_1", &
        "structure function configuration", &
        u, results)
end if

<SF lhpdf: test declarations>≡
public :: sf_lhapdf_1

<SF lhpdf: tests>≡
subroutine sf_lhapdf_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(1) :: pdg_out
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg1
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable :: data

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_lhapdf_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and display &
        &test structure function data"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Create empty data object"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call model%init_sm_test ()
    pdg_in = PROTON

    allocate (lhpdf_data_t :: data)
    call data%write (u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize"
    write (u, "(A)")

    select type (data)
    type is (lhpdf_data_t)
        call data%init (model, pdg_in)
    end select

    call data%write (u)

    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Outgoing particle codes:"
    call data%get_pdg_out (pdg_out)
    pdg1 = pdg_out(1)
    write (u, "(2x,99(1x,I0))") pdg1

    call model%final ()

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_lhapdf_1"

```



```
end subroutine sf_lhapdf_1
```

## Test and probe structure function

Construct and display a structure function object based on the PDF builtin structure function.

```
<SF lhpdf: execute tests>+≡
  if (LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE) then
    call test (sf_lhapdf_2, "sf_lhapdf5_2", &
      "structure function instance", &
      u, results)
  else if (LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE) then
    call test (sf_lhapdf_2, "sf_lhapdf6_2", &
      "structure function instance", &
      u, results)
  end if

<SF lhpdf: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_lhapdf_2

<SF lhpdf: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_lhapdf_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
    class(sf_int_t), allocatable :: sf_int
    type(vector4_t) :: k
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: q
    real(default) :: E
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: r, rb, x
    real(default) :: f

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_lhapdf_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and fill &
      &test structure function object"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call model%init_sm_test ()
    call flv%init (PROTON, model)
    pdg_in = PROTON
    call lhpdf_global_reset ()

    call reset_interaction_counter ()

    allocate (lhpdf_data_t :: data)
    select type (data)
    type is (lhpdf_data_t)
```



```

        call data%init (model, pdg_in)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize structure-function object"
write (u, "(A)")

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])

call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize incoming momentum with E=500"
write (u, "(A)")
E = 500
k = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
call vector4_write (k, u)
call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics for x=0.5"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (r (data%get_n_par ()))
allocate (rb(size (r)))
allocate (x (size (r)))

r = 0.5_default
rb = 1 - r
call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x
write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "f =", f

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover x from momenta"
write (u, "(A)")

q = sf_int%get_momenta (outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%final ()
deallocate (sf_int)

call data%allocate_sf_int (sf_int)
call sf_int%init (data)
call sf_int%set_beam_index ([1])

call sf_int%seed_kinematics ([k])
call sf_int%set_momenta (q, outgoing=.true.)
call sf_int%recover_x (x)

write (u, "(A,9(1x,F10.7))")  "x =", x

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate for Q = 100 GeV"
write (u, "(A)")

call sf_int%complete_kinematics (x, f, r, rb, map=.false.)
call sf_int%apply (scale = 100._default)
call sf_int%write (u, testflag = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call sf_int%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_lhapdf_2"

end subroutine sf_lhapdf_2

```

## Strong Coupling

Test  $\alpha_s$  as an implementation of the `alpha_qcd.t` abstract type.

```

<SF lhpdf: execute tests>+≡
  if (LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE) then
    call test (sf_lhapdf_3, "sf_lhapdf5_3", &
      "running alpha_s", &
      u, results)
  else if (LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE) then
    call test (sf_lhapdf_3, "sf_lhapdf6_3", &
      "running alpha_s", &
      u, results)
  end if

<SF lhpdf: test declarations>+≡
  public :: sf_lhapdf_3

<SF lhpdf: tests>+≡
  subroutine sf_lhapdf_3 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(qcd_t) :: qcd
    type(string_t) :: name, path
    integer :: member

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: sf_lhapdf_3"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and evaluate alpha_s"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize configuration data"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call lhpdf_global_reset ()

```



```

if (LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE) then
  name = "cteq6ll.LHpdf"
  member = 1
  path = ""
else if (LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE) then
  name = "CT10"
  member = 1
  path = ""
end if

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize qcd object"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (alpha_qcd_lhapdf_t :: qcd%alpha)
select type (alpha => qcd%alpha)
type is (alpha_qcd_lhapdf_t)
  call alpha%init (name, member, path)
end select
call qcd%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate for Q = 100"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A,F8.5)")  "alpha = ", qcd%alpha%get (100._default)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: sf_lhapdf_3"

end subroutine sf_lhapdf_3

```

## 15.17 Easy PDF Access

For the shower, subtraction and matching, it is very useful to have direct access to  $f(x, Q)$  independently of the used library.

$\langle \text{pdf.f90} \rangle \equiv$

$\langle \text{File header} \rangle$

```
module pdf
```

$\langle \text{Use kinds with double} \rangle$

```

  use io_units
  use system_dependencies, only: LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE, LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE
  use diagnostics
  use beam_structures
  use lhpdf !NODEP!
  use pdf_builtin !NODEP!

```



*<Standard module head>*

*<PDF: public>*

*<PDF: parameters>*

*<PDF: types>*

**contains**

*<PDF: procedures>*

**end module pdf**

We support the following implementations:

*<PDF: parameters>*≡

```
integer, parameter, public :: STRF_NONE = 0
integer, parameter, public :: STRF_LHAPDF6 = 1
integer, parameter, public :: STRF_LHAPDF5 = 2
integer, parameter, public :: STRF_PDF_BUILTIN = 3
```

A container to bundle all necessary PDF data. Could be moved to a more central location.

*<PDF: public>*≡

```
public :: pdf_data_t
```

*<PDF: types>*≡

```
type :: pdf_data_t
type(lhapdf_pdf_t) :: pdf
real(default) :: xmin, xmax, qmin, qmax
integer :: type = STRF_NONE
integer :: set = 0
contains
<PDF: pdf data: TBP>
end type pdf_data_t
```

*<PDF: pdf data: TBP>*≡

```
procedure :: init => pdf_data_init
```

*<PDF: procedures>*≡

```
subroutine pdf_data_init (pdf_data, pdf_data_in)
class(pdf_data_t), intent(out) :: pdf_data
type(pdf_data_t), target, intent(in) :: pdf_data_in
pdf_data%xmin = pdf_data_in%xmin
pdf_data%xmax = pdf_data_in%xmax
pdf_data%qmin = pdf_data_in%qmin
pdf_data%qmax = pdf_data_in%qmax
pdf_data%set = pdf_data_in%set
pdf_data%type = pdf_data_in%type
if (pdf_data%type == STRF_LHAPDF6) then
  if (pdf_data_in%pdf%is_associated ()) then
    call lhapdf_copy_pointer (pdf_data_in%pdf, pdf_data%pdf)
  else
    call msg_bug ('pdf_data_init: pdf_data%pdf was not associated!')
```



```

        end if
    end if
end subroutine pdf_data_init

```

*<PDF: pdf data: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: write => pdf_data_write

```

*<PDF: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine pdf_data_write (pdf_data, unit)
    class(pdf_data_t), intent(in) :: pdf_data
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "PDF set = ", pdf_data%set
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "PDF type = ", pdf_data%type
end subroutine pdf_data_write

```

*<PDF: pdf data: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: setup => pdf_data_setup

```

*<PDF: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine pdf_data_setup (pdf_data, caller, beam_structure, lhapdf_member, set)
    class(pdf_data_t), intent(inout) :: pdf_data
    character(len=*), intent(in) :: caller
    type(beam_structure_t), intent(in) :: beam_structure
    integer, intent(in) :: lhapdf_member, set
    real(default) :: xmin, xmax, q2min, q2max
    pdf_data%set = set
    if (beam_structure%contains ("lhapdf")) then
        if (LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE) then
            pdf_data%type = STRF_LHAPDF6
        else if (LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE) then
            pdf_data%type = STRF_LHAPDF5
        end if
        write (msg_buffer, "(A,I0)") caller &
            // ": interfacing LHAPDF set #", pdf_data%set
        call msg_message ()
    else if (beam_structure%contains ("pdf_builtin")) then
        pdf_data%type = STRF_PDF_BUILTIN
        write (msg_buffer, "(A,I0)") caller &
            // ": interfacing PDF builtin set #", pdf_data%set
        call msg_message ()
    end if
    select case (pdf_data%type)
    case (STRF_LHAPDF6)
        pdf_data%xmin = pdf_data%pdf%getxmin ()
        pdf_data%xmax = pdf_data%pdf%getxmax ()
        pdf_data%qmin = sqrt(pdf_data%pdf%getq2min ())
        pdf_data%qmax = sqrt(pdf_data%pdf%getq2max ())
    case (STRF_LHAPDF5)
        call GetXminM (1, lhapdf_member, xmin)
        call GetXmaxM (1, lhapdf_member, xmax)
        call GetQ2minM (1, lhapdf_member, q2min)
        call GetQ2maxM (1, lhapdf_member, q2max)
    end select

```



```

        pdf_data%xmin = xmin
        pdf_data%xmax = xmax
        pdf_data%qmin = sqrt(q2min)
        pdf_data%qmax = sqrt(q2max)
    end select
end subroutine pdf_data_setup

```

This could be overloaded with a version that only asks for a specific flavor as it is supported by LHAPDF6.

```

(PDF: pdf data: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: evolve => pdf_data_evolve

(PDF: procedures)+≡
    subroutine pdf_data_evolve (pdf_data, x, q_in, f)
        class(pdf_data_t), intent(inout) :: pdf_data
        real(double), intent(in) :: x, q_in
        real(double), dimension(-6:6), intent(out) :: f
        real(double) :: q
        select case (pdf_data%type)
        case (STRF_PDF_BUILTIN)
            call pdf_evolve_LHAPDF (pdf_data%set, x, q_in, f)
        case (STRF_LHAPDF6)
            q = min (pdf_data%qmax, q_in)
            q = max (pdf_data%qmin, q)
            call pdf_data%pdf%evolve_pdfm (x, q, f)
        case (STRF_LHAPDF5)
            q = min (pdf_data%qmax, q_in)
            q = max (pdf_data%qmin, q)
            call evolvePDFM (pdf_data%set, x, q, f)
        case default
            call msg_fatal ("PDF function: unknown PDF method.")
        end select
    end subroutine pdf_data_evolve

```



## Chapter 16

# Interface for Matrix Element Objects

These modules manage internal and, in particular, external matrix-element code.

**prc\_core** We define the abstract `prc_core_t` type which handles all specific features of kinematics matrix-element evaluation that depend on a particular class of processes. This abstract type supplements the `prc_core_def_t` type and related types in another module. Together, they provide a complete set of matrix-element handlers that are implemented in the concrete types below.

These are the implementations:

**prc\_template\_me** Implements matrix-element code without actual content (trivial value), but full-fledged interface. This can be used for injecting user-defined matrix-element code.

**prc\_omega** Matrix elements calculated by `O'MEGA` are the default for WHIZARD. Here, we provide all necessary support.

**prc\_gosam**

**prc\_openloops**

**prc\_user\_defined\_test**

**prc\_threshold**

### 16.1 Abstract process core

In this module we provide abstract data types for process classes. Each process class represents a set of processes which are handled by a common “method”, e.g., by the `O'MEGA` matrix-element generator. The process class is also able to select a particular implementation for the phase-space and integration modules.

For a complete implementation of a process class, we have to provide extensions of the following abstract types:



**prc\_core\_def\_t** process and matrix-element configuration

**prc\_writer\_t** (optional) writing external matrix-element code

**prc\_driver\_t** accessing the matrix element (internal or external)

**prc\_core\_t** evaluating kinematics and matrix element. The process core also selects phase-space and integrator implementations as appropriate for the process class and configuration.

In the actual process-handling data structures, each process component contains an instance of such a process class as its core. This allows us to keep the **processes** module below, which supervises matrix-element evaluation, integration, and event generation, free of any reference to concrete implementations (for the process class, phase space, and integrator).

There are no unit tests, these are deferred to the **processes** module.

```
(prc_core.f90)≡
  <File header>
  module prc_core

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use diagnostics
    use lorentz
    use interactions

    use process_constants
    use prc_core_def
    use process_libraries
    use sf_base

    <Standard module head>

    <Prc core: public>

    <Prc core: types>

    <Prc core: interfaces>

    contains

    <Prc core: procedures>

  end module prc_core
```

### 16.1.1 The process core

The process core is of abstract data type. Different types of matrix element will be represented by different implementations.

```
<Prc core: public>≡
  public :: prc_core_t
```



```

<Prc core: types>≡
  type, abstract :: prc_core_t
    class(prc_core_def_t), pointer :: def => null ()
    logical :: data_known = .false.
    type(process_constants_t) :: data
    class(prc_core_driver_t), allocatable :: driver
    logical :: use_color_factors = .false.
    integer :: nc = 3
  contains
    <Prc core: process core: TBP>
  end type prc_core_t

```

In any case there must be an output routine.

```

<Prc core: process core: TBP>≡
  procedure(prc_core_write), deferred :: write

<Prc core: interfaces>≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine prc_core_write (object, unit)
      import
      class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: object
      integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    end subroutine prc_core_write
  end interface

```

For initialization, we assign a pointer to the process entry in the relevant library. This allows us to access all process functions via the implementation of `prc_core_t`.

We declare the `object` as `intent(inout)`, since just after allocation it may be useful to store some extra data in the object, which we can then use in the actual initialization. This applies to extensions of `prc_core` which override the `init` method.

```

<Prc core: process core: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => prc_core_init
  procedure :: base_init => prc_core_init

<Prc core: procedures>≡
  subroutine prc_core_init (object, def, lib, id, i_component)
    class(prc_core_t), intent(inout) :: object
    class(prc_core_def_t), intent(in), target :: def
    type(process_library_t), intent(in), target :: lib
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    integer, intent(in) :: i_component
    object%def => def
    call lib%connect_process (id, i_component, object%data, object%driver)
    object%data_known = .true.
  end subroutine prc_core_init

```

Return true if the matrix element generation was successful. This can be tested by looking at the number of generated flavor states, which should be nonzero.

```

<Prc core: process core: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: has_matrix_element => prc_core_has_matrix_element

```



```

<Prc core: procedures>+≡
  function prc_core_has_matrix_element (object) result (flag)
    class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: object
    logical :: flag
    flag = object%data%n_flg /= 0
  end function prc_core_has_matrix_element

```

Return true if a MC dataset should be attached to this process component.  
False if it shares the dataset with another component.

```

<Prc core: process core: TBP>+≡
  procedure(prc_core_get_flag), deferred :: needs_mcset

```

```

<Prc core: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    function prc_core_get_flag (object) result (flag)
      import
      class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: object
      logical :: flag
    end function prc_core_get_flag
  end interface

```

Return an integer number

```

<Prc core: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    function prc_core_get_integer (object) result (i)
      import
      class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: object
      integer :: i
    end function prc_core_get_integer
  end interface

```

Return the number of distinct terms requested by this process component.

```

<Prc core: process core: TBP>+≡
  procedure(prc_core_get_integer), deferred :: get_n_terms

```

Tell whether a particular combination of flavor/helicity/color state is allowed for the matrix element.

```

<Prc core: process core: TBP>+≡
  procedure(prc_core_is_allowed), deferred :: is_allowed

<Prc core: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    function prc_core_is_allowed (object, i_term, f, h, c) result (flag)
      import
      class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: object
      integer, intent(in) :: i_term, f, h, c
      logical :: flag
    end function prc_core_is_allowed
  end interface

```



Set the constant process data for a specific term. By default, these are the constants stored inside the object, ignoring the term index. Type extensions may override this and provide term-specific data.

```

<Prc core: process core: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_constants => prc_core_get_constants

<Prc core: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_core_get_constants (object, data, i_term)
    class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: object
    type(process_constants_t), intent(out) :: data
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term
    data = object%data
  end subroutine prc_core_get_constants

```

The strong coupling is not among the process constants. The default implementation is to return a negative number, which indicates that  $\alpha_s$  is not available. This may be overridden by an implementation that provides an (event-specific) value. The value can be stored in the process-specific workspace.

```

<Prc core: process core: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_alpha_s => prc_core_get_alpha_s

<Prc core: procedures>+≡
  function prc_core_get_alpha_s (object, core_state) result (alpha)
    class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: object
    class(prc_core_state_t), intent(in), allocatable :: core_state
    real(default) :: alpha
    alpha = -1
  end function prc_core_get_alpha_s

```

Allocate the workspace associated to a process component. The default is that there is no workspace, so we do nothing. A type extension may override this and allocate a workspace object of appropriate type, which can be used in further calculations.

In any case, the `intent(out)` attribute deletes any previously allocated workspace.

```

<Prc core: process core: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: allocate_workspace => prc_core_ignore_workspace

<Prc core: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_core_ignore_workspace (object, core_state)
    class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: object
    class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
  end subroutine prc_core_ignore_workspace

```

Initialize the structure-function instance that corresponds to a process component. In ordinary cases, this amounts to a straightforward copy of the given template, but the process core may also choose to modify the setup, and it may access its own workspace.

The `sf_chain_instance` is the object that we want to prepare. The `sf_chain` argument is a template for its structure. For the initialization, we also need the number of channels `n_channel`.



Note: crash with nagfor 5.3.1 if `sf_chain_instance` is declared `intent(out)`, as would be more appropriate.

```

<Prc core: process core: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_sf_chain => prc_core_init_sf_chain

<Prc core: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_core_init_sf_chain &
    (object, sf_chain_instance, sf_chain, n_channel, core_state)
    class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: object
    type(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: sf_chain_instance
    type(sf_chain_t), intent(in), target :: sf_chain
    integer, intent(in) :: n_channel
    class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
    call sf_chain_instance%init (sf_chain, n_channel)
  end subroutine prc_core_init_sf_chain

```

Compute the momenta in the hard interaction, taking the seed kinematics as input. The `i_term` index tells us which term we want to compute. (The standard method is to just transfer the momenta to the hard interaction.)

```

<Prc core: process core: TBP>+≡
  procedure(prc_core_compute_hard_kinematics), deferred :: &
    compute_hard_kinematics

<Prc core: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine prc_core_compute_hard_kinematics &
      (object, p_seed, i_term, int_hard, core_state)
    import
    class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: object
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p_seed
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term
    type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int_hard
    class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
  end subroutine prc_core_compute_hard_kinematics
  end interface

```

Compute the momenta in the effective interaction, taking the hard kinematics as input. (This is called only if parton recombination is to be applied for the process variant.)

```

<Prc core: process core: TBP>+≡
  procedure(prc_core_compute_eff_kinematics), deferred :: &
    compute_eff_kinematics

<Prc core: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine prc_core_compute_eff_kinematics &
      (object, i_term, int_hard, int_eff, core_state)
    import
    class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term
    type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int_hard
    type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int_eff
    class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
  end subroutine prc_core_compute_eff_kinematics

```



```
end interface
```

Recover the missing pieces. We know the incoming momenta of the `p_seed` array and the outgoing momenta of the `int_eff` interaction. We have to recover the outgoing momenta of `p_seed` and the incoming momenta of `int_eff`.

(The trivial case is that these are identical.)

Furthermore, if `int_hard` and `int_eff` are not aliased, we have to set the momenta there. In the trivial case, `int_eff` is a pointer to `int_hard`, so `int_hard` should not be touched at all.

```
<Prc core: process core: TBP>+≡
  procedure(prc_core_recover_kinematics), deferred :: &
    recover_kinematics

<Prc core: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine prc_core_recover_kinematics &
      (object, p_seed, int_hard, int_eff, core_state)
    import
    class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: object
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: p_seed
    type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int_hard
    type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int_eff
    class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
  end subroutine prc_core_recover_kinematics
end interface
```

The process core must implement this function. Here, `j` is the index of the particular term we want to compute. The amplitude may depend on the factorization and renormalization scales.

The `core_state` (workspace) argument may be used if it is provided by the caller. Otherwise, the routine should compute the result directly.

```
<Prc core: process core: TBP>+≡
  procedure(prc_core_compute_amplitude), deferred :: compute_amplitude

<Prc core: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    function prc_core_compute_amplitude &
      (object, j, p, f, h, c, fac_scale, ren_scale, alpha_qcd_forced, &
       core_state) result (amp)
    import
    class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: j
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    integer, intent(in) :: f, h, c
    real(default), intent(in) :: fac_scale, ren_scale
    real(default), intent(in), allocatable :: alpha_qcd_forced
    class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable, optional :: &
      core_state
    complex(default) :: amp
  end function prc_core_compute_amplitude
end interface
```



### 16.1.2 Storage for intermediate results

The abstract `prc_core_state_t` type allows process cores to set up temporary workspace. The object is an extra argument for each of the individual calculations between kinematics setup and matrix-element evaluation.

```
<Prc core: public>+≡
    public :: prc_core_state_t

<Prc core: types>+≡
    type, abstract :: prc_core_state_t
    contains
        procedure(workspace_write), deferred :: write
        procedure(workspace_reset_new_kinematics), deferred :: reset_new_kinematics
    end type prc_core_state_t
```

For debugging, we should at least have an output routine.

```
<Prc core: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine workspace_write (object, unit)
            import
                class(prc_core_state_t), intent(in) :: object
                integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
            end subroutine workspace_write
        end interface
```

This is used during the NLO calculation, see there for more information.

```
<Prc core: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine workspace_reset_new_kinematics (object)
            import
                class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout) :: object
            end subroutine workspace_reset_new_kinematics
        end interface
```

### 16.1.3 Helicity selection data

This is intended for use with O'MEGA, but may also be made available to other process methods. We set thresholds for counting the times a specific helicity amplitude is zero. When the threshold is reached, we skip this amplitude in subsequent calls.

For initializing the helicity counters, we need an object that holds the two parameters, the threshold (large real number) and the cutoff (integer).

A helicity value suppressed by more than `threshold` (a value which multiplies `epsilon`, to be compared with the average of the current amplitude, default is  $10^{10}$ ) is treated as zero. A matrix element is assumed to be zero and not called again if it has been zero `cutoff` times.

```
<Prc core: public>+≡
    public :: helicity_selection_t
```



```

<Prc core: types>+=
  type :: helicity_selection_t
    logical :: active = .false.
    real(default) :: threshold = 0
    integer :: cutoff = 0
    contains
    <Prc core: helicity selection: TBP>
  end type helicity_selection_t

```

Output. If the selection is inactive, print nothing.

```

<Prc core: helicity selection: TBP>=
  procedure :: write => helicity_selection_write

<Prc core: procedures>+=
  subroutine helicity_selection_write (object, unit)
    class(helicity_selection_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    if (object%active) then
      write (u, "(3x,A)") "Helicity selection data:"
      write (u, "(5x,A,ES17.10)") &
        "threshold =", object%threshold
      write (u, "(5x,A,I0)") &
        "cutoff    =", object%cutoff
    end if
  end subroutine helicity_selection_write

```

## 16.2 Template matrix elements

Here, we provide template matrix elements that are in structure very similar to O'MEGA matrix elements, but do not need its infrastructure. Per default, the matrix elements are flat, i.e. they have the constant value one. Analogous to the O'MEGA implementation, this section implements the interface to the templates (via the makefile) and the driver.

```

<prc_template_me.f90>=
  <File header>

  module prc_template_me

    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!

    use kinds
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use system_defs, only: TAB
    use diagnostics
    use os_interface
    use lorentz
    use flavors
    use interactions

```



```

    use model_data

    use particle_specifiers, only: new_prt_spec
    use process_constants
    use prclib_interfaces
    use prc_core_def
    use process_libraries
    use prc_core

    <Standard module head>

    <Template matrix elements: public>

    <Template matrix elements: types>

    <Template matrix elements: interfaces>

    contains

    <Template matrix elements: procedures>

    end module prc_template_me

```

### 16.2.1 Process definition

For the process definition we implement an extension of the `prc_core_def_t` abstract type.

```

<Template matrix elements: public>≡
    public :: template_me_def_t

<Template matrix elements: types>≡
    type, extends (prc_core_def_t) :: template_me_def_t
    contains
    <Template matrix elements: template ME def: TBP>
    end type template_me_def_t

<Template matrix elements: template ME def: TBP>≡
    procedure, nopass :: type_string => template_me_def_type_string

<Template matrix elements: procedures>≡
    function template_me_def_type_string () result (string)
        type(string_t) :: string
        string = "template"
    end function template_me_def_type_string

```

Initialization: allocate the writer for the template matrix element. Also set any data for this process that the writer needs.

```

<Template matrix elements: template ME def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => template_me_def_init

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
    subroutine template_me_def_init &
        (object, model, prt_in, prt_out, unity)
        class(template_me_def_t), intent(out) :: object

```



```

class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_in
type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_out
logical, intent(in) :: unity
allocate (template_me_writer_t :: object%writer)
select type (writer => object%writer)
type is (template_me_writer_t)
    call writer%init (model, prt_in, prt_out, unity)
end select
end subroutine template_me_def_init

```

Write/read process- and method-specific data.

```

<Template matrix elements: template ME def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => template_me_def_write

```

```

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
    subroutine template_me_def_write (object, unit)
        class(template_me_def_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        select type (writer => object%writer)
        type is (template_me_writer_t)
            call writer%write (unit)
        end select
    end subroutine template_me_def_write

```

```

<Template matrix elements: template ME def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read => template_me_def_read

```

```

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
    subroutine template_me_def_read (object, unit)
        class(template_me_def_t), intent(out) :: object
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        call msg_bug &
            ("WHIZARD template process definition: input not supported (yet)")
    end subroutine template_me_def_read

```

Allocate the driver for template matrix elements.

```

<Template matrix elements: template ME def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: allocate_driver => template_me_def_allocate_driver

```

```

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
    subroutine template_me_def_allocate_driver (object, driver, basename)
        class(template_me_def_t), intent(in) :: object
        class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(out), allocatable :: driver
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
        allocate (template_me_driver_t :: driver)
    end subroutine template_me_def_allocate_driver

```

We need code:

```

<Template matrix elements: template ME def: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: needs_code => template_me_def_needs_code

```



```

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
function template_me_def_needs_code () result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    flag = .true.
end function template_me_def_needs_code

```

These are the features that a template matrix element provides.

```

<Template matrix elements: template ME def: TBP>+≡
procedure, nopass :: get_features => template_me_def_get_features

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
subroutine template_me_def_get_features (features)
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: features
    allocate (features (5))
    features = [ &
        var_str ("init"), &
        var_str ("update_alpha_s"), &
        var_str ("is_allowed"), &
        var_str ("new_event"), &
        var_str ("get_amplitude")]
end subroutine template_me_def_get_features

```

The interface of the specific features.

```

<Template matrix elements: interfaces>≡
abstract interface
    subroutine init_t (par) bind(C)
        import
        real(c_default_float), dimension(*), intent(in) :: par
    end subroutine init_t
end interface

abstract interface
    subroutine update_alpha_s_t (alpha_s) bind(C)
        import
        real(c_default_float), intent(in) :: alpha_s
    end subroutine update_alpha_s_t
end interface

abstract interface
    subroutine is_allowed_t (flv, hel, col, flag) bind(C)
        import
        integer(c_int), intent(in) :: flv, hel, col
        logical(c_bool), intent(out) :: flag
    end subroutine is_allowed_t
end interface

abstract interface
    subroutine new_event_t (p) bind(C)
        import
        real(c_default_float), dimension(0:3,*), intent(in) :: p
    end subroutine new_event_t
end interface

```



```

abstract interface
  subroutine get_amplitude_t (flv, hel, col, amp) bind(C)
    import
    integer(c_int), intent(in) :: flv, hel, col
    complex(c_default_complex), intent(out):: amp
  end subroutine get_amplitude_t
end interface

```

Connect the template matrix element features with the process driver.

```

<Template matrix elements: template ME def: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: connect => template_me_def_connect

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
  subroutine template_me_def_connect (def, lib_driver, i, proc_driver)
    class(template_me_def_t), intent(in) :: def
    class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: lib_driver
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(inout) :: proc_driver
    integer(c_int) :: pid, fid
    type(c_funptr) :: fptr
    select type (proc_driver)
    type is (template_me_driver_t)
      pid = i
      fid = 1
      call lib_driver%get_fptr (pid, fid, fptr)
      call c_f_procpointer (fptr, proc_driver%init)
      fid = 2
      call lib_driver%get_fptr (pid, fid, fptr)
      call c_f_procpointer (fptr, proc_driver%update_alpha_s)
      fid = 3
      call lib_driver%get_fptr (pid, fid, fptr)
      call c_f_procpointer (fptr, proc_driver%is_allowed)
      fid = 4
      call lib_driver%get_fptr (pid, fid, fptr)
      call c_f_procpointer (fptr, proc_driver%new_event)
      fid = 5
      call lib_driver%get_fptr (pid, fid, fptr)
      call c_f_procpointer (fptr, proc_driver%get_amplitude)
    end select
  end subroutine template_me_def_connect

```

### 16.2.2 The Template Matrix element writer

Unlike O'MEGA, the template matrix element is directly written by the main WHIZARD program, so there will be no entry in the makefile for calling an external program. The template matrix element writer is responsible for writing interfaces and wrappers.

```

<Template matrix elements: types>+≡
  type, extends (prc_writer_f_module_t) :: template_me_writer_t
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
    type(string_t) :: model_name
    logical :: unity

```



```

    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_out
    integer :: n_in
    integer :: n_out
    integer :: n_tot
contains
    <Template matrix elements: template ME writer: TBP>
end type template_me_writer_t

```

The reported type is the same as for the `template_me_def_t` type.

```

<Template matrix elements: template ME writer: TBP>≡
    procedure, nopass :: type_name => template_me_writer_type_name
<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
    function template_me_writer_type_name () result (string)
        type(string_t) :: string
        string = "template"
    end function template_me_writer_type_name

```

Taking into account the prefix for template ME module names.

```

<Template matrix elements: template ME writer: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: get_module_name => template_me_writer_get_module_name
<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
    function template_me_writer_get_module_name (id) result (name)
        type(string_t) :: name
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        name = "tpr_" // id
    end function template_me_writer_get_module_name

```

Output. This is called by `template_me_def.write`.

```

<Template matrix elements: template ME writer: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => template_me_writer_write
<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
    subroutine template_me_writer_write (object, unit)
        class(template_me_writer_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        integer :: i, j
        write (unit, "(5x,A,I0)") "# incoming part. = ", object%n_in
        write (unit, "(7x,A)", advance="no") &
            "    Initial state: "
        do i = 1, object%n_in - 1
            write (unit, "(1x,A)", advance="no") char (object%prt_in(i))
        end do
        write (unit, "(1x,A)") char (object%prt_in(object%n_in))
        write (unit, "(5x,A,I0)") "# outgoing part. = ", object%n_out
        write (unit, "(7x,A)", advance="no") &
            "    Final state:  "
        do j = 1, object%n_out - 1
            write (unit, "(1x,A)", advance="no") char (object%prt_out(i))
        end do
        write (unit, "(1x,A)") char (object%prt_out(object%n_out))
        write (unit, "(5x,A,I0)") "# part. (total) = ", object%n_tot
    end subroutine template_me_writer_write

```



```
end subroutine template_me_writer_write
```

Initialize with process data.

```
<Template matrix elements: template ME writer: TBP>+=
  procedure :: init => template_me_writer_init

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+=
  subroutine template_me_writer_init (writer, model, &
    prt_in, prt_out, unity)
    class(template_me_writer_t), intent(out) :: writer
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_in
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_out
    logical, intent(in) :: unity
    writer%model => model
    writer%model_name = model%get_name ()
    writer%n_in = size (prt_in)
    writer%n_out = size (prt_out)
    writer%n_tot = size (prt_in) + size (prt_out)
    allocate (writer%prt_in (size (prt_in)), source = prt_in)
    allocate (writer%prt_out (size (prt_out)), source = prt_out)
    writer%unity = unity
  end subroutine template_me_writer_init
```

The makefile is the driver file for the test matrix elements.

```
<Template matrix elements: template ME writer: TBP>+=
  procedure :: write_makefile_code => template_me_write_makefile_code

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+=
  subroutine template_me_write_makefile_code (writer, unit, id, os_data, testflag)
    class(template_me_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    write (unit, "(5A)") "SOURCES += ", char (id), ".f90"
    write (unit, "(5A)") "OBJECTS += ", char (id), ".lo"
    write (unit, "(5A)") "clean-", char (id), ":"
    write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "rm -f tpr_", char (id), ".mod"
    write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "rm -f ", char (id), ".lo"
    write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_SOURCES += ", char (id), ".f90"
    write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += tpr_", char (id), ".mod"
    write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), ".lo"
    write (unit, "(5A)") char (id), ".lo: ", char (id), ".f90"
    write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "$(LTF_COMPILE) $<"
  end subroutine template_me_write_makefile_code
```

The source is written by this routine.

```
<Template matrix elements: template ME writer: TBP>+=
  procedure :: write_source_code => template_me_write_source_code

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+=
  subroutine template_me_write_source_code (writer, id)
    class(template_me_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
```



```

type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
integer, dimension(writer%n_in) :: prt_in, mult_in, col_in
type(flavor_t), dimension(1:writer%n_in) :: flv_in
integer, dimension(writer%n_out) :: prt_out, mult_out
integer, dimension(writer%n_tot) :: prt, mult
integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable :: sxxx
integer :: dummy, status
type(flavor_t), dimension(1:writer%n_out) :: flv_out
type(string_t) :: proc_str, comment_str
integer :: u, i, j
integer :: hel, hel_in, hel_out, fac, factor, col_fac
type(string_t) :: filename
comment_str = ""
do i = 1, writer%n_in
    comment_str = comment_str // writer%prt_in(i) // " "
end do
do j = 1, writer%n_out
    comment_str = comment_str // writer%prt_out(j) // " "
end do
do i = 1, writer%n_in
    prt_in(i) = writer%model%get_pdg (writer%prt_in(i))
    call flv_in(i)%init (prt_in(i), writer%model)
    mult_in(i) = flv_in(i)%get_multiplicity ()
    col_in(i) = abs (flv_in(i)%get_color_type ())
    mult(i) = mult_in(i)
end do
do j = 1, writer%n_out
    prt_out(j) = writer%model%get_pdg (writer%prt_out(j))
    call flv_out(j)%init (prt_out(j), writer%model)
    mult_out(j) = flv_out(j)%get_multiplicity ()
    mult(writer%n_in + j) = mult_out(j)
end do
prt(1:writer%n_in) = prt_in(1:writer%n_in)
prt(writer%n_in+1:writer%n_tot) = prt_out(1:writer%n_out)
proc_str = converter (prt)
hel_in = product (mult_in)
hel_out = product (mult_out)
col_fac = product (col_in)
hel = hel_in * hel_out
fac = hel
dummy = 1
factor = 1
if (writer%n_out >= 3) then
    do i = 3, writer%n_out
        factor = factor * (i - 2) * (i - 1)
    end do
end if
factor = factor * col_fac
allocate (sxxx(1:hel,1:writer%n_tot))
call create_spin_table (dummy,hel,fac,mult,sxxx)
call msg_message ("Writing test matrix element for process '" &
    // char (id) // "'")
filename = id // ".f90"
u = free_unit ()

```



```

open (unit=u, file=char(filename), action="write")
write (u, "(A)") "!! File generated automatically by WHIZARD"
write (u, "(A)") "!"
write (u, "(A)") "!! Note that irresp. of what you demanded WHIZARD"
write (u, "(A)") "!! treats this as colorless process"
write (u, "(A)") "!"
write (u, "(A)") "module tpr_" // char(id)
write (u, "(A)") "
write (u, "(A)") "  use kinds"
write (u, "(A)") "  use omega_color, OCF => omega_color_factor"
write (u, "(A)") "
write (u, "(A)") "  implicit none"
write (u, "(A)") "  private"
write (u, "(A)") "
write (u, "(A)") "  public :: md5sum"
write (u, "(A)") "  public :: number_particles_in, number_particles_out"
write (u, "(A)") "  public :: number_spin_states, spin_states"
write (u, "(A)") "  public :: number_flavor_states, flavor_states"
write (u, "(A)") "  public :: number_color_flows, color_flows"
write (u, "(A)") "  public :: number_color_indices, number_color_factors, &"
write (u, "(A)") "    color_factors, color_sum, openmp_supported"
write (u, "(A)") "  public :: init, final, update_alpha_s"
write (u, "(A)") "
write (u, "(A)") "  public :: new_event, is_allowed, get_amplitude"
write (u, "(A)") "
write (u, "(A)") "  real(default), parameter :: &"
write (u, "(A)") "    & conv = 0.38937966e12_default"
write (u, "(A)") "
write (u, "(A)") "  real(default), parameter :: &"
write (u, "(A)") "    & pi = 3.1415926535897932384626433832795028841972_default"
write (u, "(A)") "
write (u, "(A)") "  real(default), parameter :: &"
if (writer%unity) then
  write (u, "(A)") "    & const = 1"
else
  write (u, "(A,1x,I0,A)") "    & const = (16 * pi / conv) * " &
    // "(16 * pi**2)**(", writer%n_out, "-2) "
end if
write (u, "(A)") "
write (u, "(A,1x,I0)") "  integer, parameter, private :: n_prt = ", &
  writer%n_tot
write (u, "(A,1x,I0)") "  integer, parameter, private :: n_in = ", &
  writer%n_in
write (u, "(A,1x,I0)") "  integer, parameter, private :: n_out = ", &
  writer%n_out
write (u, "(A)") "  integer, parameter, private :: n_cflow = 1"
write (u, "(A)") "  integer, parameter, private :: n_cindex = 2"
write (u, "(A)") "  !!! We ignore tensor products and take only one flavor state."
write (u, "(A)") "  integer, parameter, private :: n_flv = 1"
write (u, "(A,1x,I0)") "  integer, parameter, private :: n_hel = ", hel
write (u, "(A)") "
write (u, "(A)") "  logical, parameter, private :: T = .true."
write (u, "(A)") "  logical, parameter, private :: F = .false."
write (u, "(A)") "

```



```

do i = 1, hel
  write (u, "(A)") " integer, dimension(n_prt), parameter, private :: &"
  write (u, "(A)") " " // s_conv(i) // " = [ " // &
    char(converter(sxxx(i,1:writer%n_tot))) // " ]"
end do
write (u, "(A)") " integer, dimension(n_prt,n_hel), parameter, private :: table_spin_states =
write (u, "(A)") " reshape ( [ & "
do i = 1, hel-1
  write (u, "(A)") " " // s_conv(i) // ", & "
end do
write (u, "(A)") " " // s_conv(hel) // " & "
write (u, "(A)") " ], [ n_prt, n_hel ] )"
write (u, "(A)") " "
write (u, "(A)") " integer, dimension(n_prt), parameter, private :: &"
write (u, "(A)") " f0001 = [ " // char(proc_str) // " ] ! " // char(comment_str)
write (u, "(A)") " integer, dimension(n_prt,n_flv), parameter, private :: table_flavor_states
write (u, "(A)") " reshape ( [ f0001 ], [ n_prt, n_flv ] )"
write (u, "(A)") " "
write (u, "(A)") " integer, dimension(n_cindex, n_prt), parameter, private :: &"
write (u, "(A)") " c0001 = reshape ( [ " // char (dummy_colorizer (flv_in)) // " " // &
  (repeat ("0,0, ", writer%n_out-1)) // "0,0 ], " // " [ n_cindex, n_prt ] )"
write (u, "(A)") " integer, dimension(n_cindex, n_prt, n_cflow), parameter, private :: &"
write (u, "(A)") " table_color_flows = reshape ( [ c0001 ], [ n_cindex, n_prt, n_cflow ] )"
write (u, "(A)") " "
write (u, "(A)") " logical, dimension(n_prt), parameter, private :: &"
write (u, "(A)") " g0001 = [ " // (repeat ("F, ", writer%n_tot-1)) // "F ] "
write (u, "(A)") " logical, dimension(n_prt, n_cflow), parameter, private " &
  // ":: table_ghost_flags = &"
write (u, "(A)") " reshape ( [ g0001 ], [ n_prt, n_cflow ] )"
write (u, "(A)") " "
write (u, "(A)") " integer, parameter, private :: n_cfactors = 1"
write (u, "(A)") " type(OCF), dimension(n_cfactors), parameter, private :: &"
write (u, "(A)") " table_color_factors = [ OCF(1,1,+1._default) ]"
write (u, "(A)") " "
write (u, "(A)") " logical, dimension(n_flv), parameter, private :: a0001 = [ T ]"
write (u, "(A)") " logical, dimension(n_flv, n_cflow), parameter, private :: &"
write (u, "(A)") " flv_col_is_allowed = reshape ( [ a0001 ], [ n_flv, n_cflow ] )"
write (u, "(A)") " "
write (u, "(A)") " complex(default), dimension (n_flv, n_hel, n_cflow), private, save :: amp"
write (u, "(A)") " "
write (u, "(A)") " logical, dimension(n_hel), private, save :: hel_is_allowed = T"
write (u, "(A)") " "
write (u, "(A)") "contains"
write (u, "(A)") " "
write (u, "(A)") " pure function md5sum ()"
write (u, "(A)") " character(len=32) :: md5sum"
write (u, "(A)") " ! DON'T EVEN THINK of modifying the following line!"
write (u, "(A)") " md5sum = "" // writer%md5sum // ""
write (u, "(A)") " end function md5sum"
write (u, "(A)") " "
write (u, "(A)") " subroutine init (par)"
write (u, "(A)") " real(default), dimension(*), intent(in) :: par"
write (u, "(A)") " end subroutine init"
write (u, "(A)") " "

```



```

write (u, "(A)") " subroutine final ()"
write (u, "(A)") " end subroutine final"
write (u, "(A)") " "
write (u, "(A)") " subroutine update_alpha_s (alpha_s)"
write (u, "(A)") "   real(default), intent(in) :: alpha_s"
write (u, "(A)") " end subroutine update_alpha_s"
write (u, "(A)") " "
write (u, "(A)") " pure function number_particles_in () result (n)"
write (u, "(A)") "   integer :: n"
write (u, "(A)") "   n = n_in"
write (u, "(A)") " end function number_particles_in"
write (u, "(A)") " "
write (u, "(A)") " pure function number_particles_out () result (n)"
write (u, "(A)") "   integer :: n"
write (u, "(A)") "   n = n_out"
write (u, "(A)") " end function number_particles_out"
write (u, "(A)") " "
write (u, "(A)") " pure function number_spin_states () result (n)"
write (u, "(A)") "   integer :: n"
write (u, "(A)") "   n = size (table_spin_states, dim=2)"
write (u, "(A)") " end function number_spin_states"
write (u, "(A)") " "
write (u, "(A)") " pure subroutine spin_states (a)"
write (u, "(A)") "   integer, dimension(:,,:), intent(out) :: a"
write (u, "(A)") "   a = table_spin_states"
write (u, "(A)") " end subroutine spin_states"
write (u, "(A)") " "
write (u, "(A)") " pure function number_flavor_states () result (n)"
write (u, "(A)") "   integer :: n"
write (u, "(A)") "   n = 1"
write (u, "(A)") " end function number_flavor_states"
write (u, "(A)") " "
write (u, "(A)") " pure subroutine flavor_states (a)"
write (u, "(A)") "   integer, dimension(:,,:), intent(out) :: a"
write (u, "(A)") "   a = table_flavor_states"
write (u, "(A)") " end subroutine flavor_states"
write (u, "(A)") " "
write (u, "(A)") " pure function number_color_indices () result (n)"
write (u, "(A)") "   integer :: n"
write (u, "(A)") "   n = size(table_color_flows, dim=1)"
write (u, "(A)") " end function number_color_indices"
write (u, "(A)") " "
write (u, "(A)") " pure subroutine color_factors (cf)"
write (u, "(A)") "   type(OCF), dimension(:,), intent(out) :: cf"
write (u, "(A)") "   cf = table_color_factors"
write (u, "(A)") " end subroutine color_factors"
write (u, "(A)") " "
!pure unless OpenMP
!write (u, "(A)") " pure function color_sum (flv, hel) result (amp2)"
write (u, "(A)") " function color_sum (flv, hel) result (amp2)"
write (u, "(A)") "   integer, intent(in) :: flv, hel"
write (u, "(A)") "   real(kind=default) :: amp2"
write (u, "(A)") "   amp2 = real (omega_color_sum (flv, hel, amp, table_color_factors))"
write (u, "(A)") " end function color_sum"

```



```

write (u, "(A)") "
write (u, "(A)") " pure function number_color_flows () result (n)"
write (u, "(A)") " integer :: n"
write (u, "(A)") " n = size (table_color_flows, dim=3)"
write (u, "(A)") " end function number_color_flows"
write (u, "(A)") "
write (u, "(A)") " pure subroutine color_flows (a, g)"
write (u, "(A)") " integer, dimension(:,:,:), intent(out) :: a"
write (u, "(A)") " logical, dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: g"
write (u, "(A)") " a = table_color_flows"
write (u, "(A)") " g = table_ghost_flags"
write (u, "(A)") " end subroutine color_flows"
write (u, "(A)") "
write (u, "(A)") " pure function number_color_factors () result (n)"
write (u, "(A)") " integer :: n"
write (u, "(A)") " n = size (table_color_factors)"
write (u, "(A)") " end function number_color_factors"
write (u, "(A)") "
write (u, "(A)") " pure function openmp_supported () result (status)"
write (u, "(A)") " logical :: status"
write (u, "(A)") " status = .false."
write (u, "(A)") " end function openmp_supported"
write (u, "(A)") "
write (u, "(A)") " subroutine new_event (p)"
write (u, "(A)") " real(default), dimension(0:3,*), intent(in) :: p"
write (u, "(A)") " call calculate_amplitudes (amp, p)"
write (u, "(A)") " end subroutine new_event"
write (u, "(A)") "
write (u, "(A)") " pure function is_allowed (flv, hel, col) result (yorn)"
write (u, "(A)") " logical :: yorn"
write (u, "(A)") " integer, intent(in) :: flv, hel, col"
write (u, "(A)") " yorn = hel_is_allowed(hel) .and. flv_col_is_allowed(flv,col)"
write (u, "(A)") " end function is_allowed"
write (u, "(A)") "
write (u, "(A)") " pure function get_amplitude (flv, hel, col) result (amp_result)"
write (u, "(A)") " complex(default) :: amp_result"
write (u, "(A)") " integer, intent(in) :: flv, hel, col"
write (u, "(A)") " amp_result = amp (flv, hel, col)"
write (u, "(A)") " end function get_amplitude"
write (u, "(A)") "
write (u, "(A)") " pure subroutine calculate_amplitudes (amp, k)"
write (u, "(A)") " complex(default), dimension(:,:,:), intent(out) :: amp"
write (u, "(A)") " real(default), dimension(0:3,*), intent(in) :: k"
write (u, "(A)") " real(default) :: fac"
write (u, "(A)") " integer :: i"
write (u, "(A)") " ! We give all helicities the same weight!"
if (writer%unity) then
  write (u, "(A,1x,I0,1x,A)") " fac = ", col_fac
  write (u, "(A)") " amp = const * sqrt(fac)"
else
  write (u, "(A,1x,I0,1x,A)") " fac = ", factor
  write (u, "(A)") " amp = sqrt((2 * (k(0,1)*k(0,2) &"
  write (u, "(A,1x,I0,A)") " - dot_product (k(1:,1), k(1:,2)))) ** (3-, &"
  write (u, "(A,1x,I0,A)") " writer%n_out, ")) * sqrt(const * fac)"

```



```

end if
write (u, "(A,1x,I0,A)") "    amp = amp / sqrt(", hel_out, "._default)"
write (u, "(A)") "    end subroutine calculate_amplitudes"
write (u, "(A)") "
write (u, "(A)") "end module tpr_" // char(id)
close (u, iostat=status)
deallocate (sxxx)
contains
function s_conv (num) result (chrt)
    integer, intent(in) :: num
    character(len=10) :: chrt
    write (chrt, "(I10)") num
    chrt = trim(adjustl(chrt))
    if (num < 10) then
        chrt = "s000" // chrt
    else if (num < 100) then
        chrt = "s00" // chrt
    else if (num < 1000) then
        chrt = "s0" // chrt
    else
        chrt = "s" // chrt
    end if
end function s_conv
function converter (flv) result (str)
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: flv
    type(string_t) :: str
    character(len=150), dimension(size(flv)) :: chrt
    integer :: i
    str = ""
    do i = 1, size(flv) - 1
        write (chrt(i), "(I10)") flv(i)
        str = str // var_str(trim(adjustl(chrt(i)))) // ", "
    end do
    write (chrt(size(flv)), "(I10)") flv(size(flv))
    str = str // trim(adjustl(chrt(size(flv))))
end function converter
integer function sj (j,m)
    integer, intent(in) :: j, m
    if (((j == 1) .and. (m == 1)) .or. &
        ((j == 2) .and. (m == 2)) .or. &
        ((j == 3) .and. (m == 3)) .or. &
        ((j == 4) .and. (m == 3)) .or. &
        ((j == 5) .and. (m == 4))) then
        sj = 1
    else if (((j == 2) .and. (m == 1)) .or. &
        ((j == 3) .and. (m == 1)) .or. &
        ((j == 4) .and. (m == 2)) .or. &
        ((j == 5) .and. (m == 2))) then
        sj = -1
    else if (((j == 3) .and. (m == 2)) .or. &
        ((j == 5) .and. (m == 3))) then
        sj = 0
    else if (((j == 4) .and. (m == 1)) .or. &
        ((j == 5) .and. (m == 1))) then

```



```

        sj = -2
    else if (((j == 4) .and. (m == 4)) .or. &
            ((j == 5) .and. (m == 5))) then
        sj = 2
    else
        call msg_fatal ("template_me_write_source_code: Wrong spin type")
    end if
end function sj
recursive subroutine create_spin_table (index, nhel, fac, mult, inta)
    integer, intent(inout) :: index, fac
    integer, intent(in) :: nhel
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: mult
    integer, dimension(nhel,size(mult)), intent(out) :: inta
    integer :: j
    if (index > size(mult)) return
    fac = fac / mult(index)
    do j = 1, nhel
        inta(j,index) = sj (mult(index),mod(((j-1)/fac),mult(index))+1)
    end do
    index = index + 1
    call create_spin_table (index, nhel, fac, mult, inta)
end subroutine create_spin_table
function dummy_colorizer (flv) result (str)
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: flv
    type(string_t) :: str
    integer :: i, k
    str = ""
    k = 0
    do i = 1, size(flav)
        k = k + 1
        select case (flv(i)%get_color_type ())
            case (1,-1)
                str = str // "0,0, "
            case (3)
                str = str // int2string(k) // ",0, "
            case (-3)
                str = str // "0," // int2string(-k) // ", "
            case (8)
                str = str // int2string(k) // "," // int2string(-k-1) // ", "
                k = k + 1
            case default
                call msg_error ("Color type not supported.")
        end select
    end do
    str = adjustl(trim(str))
end function dummy_colorizer
end subroutine template_me_write_source_code

```

Return the name of a procedure that implements a given feature, as it is provided by the template matrix-element code. Template ME names are chosen completely in analogy to the O'MEGA matrix element conventions.

*(Template matrix elements: template ME writer: TBP)*+≡

procedure, nopass :: get\_procname => template\_me\_writer\_get\_procname



```

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+=
function template_me_writer_get_procname (feature) result (name)
  type(string_t) :: name
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature
  select case (char (feature))
    case ("n_in");   name = "number_particles_in"
    case ("n_out");  name = "number_particles_out"
    case ("n_flv");  name = "number_flavor_states"
    case ("n_hel");  name = "number_spin_states"
    case ("n_col");  name = "number_color_flows"
    case ("n_cin");  name = "number_color_indices"
    case ("n_cf");   name = "number_color_factors"
    case ("flv_state"); name = "flavor_states"
    case ("hel_state"); name = "spin_states"
    case ("col_state"); name = "color_flows"
    case default
      name = feature
  end select
end function template_me_writer_get_procname

```

The interfaces for the template-specific features.

```

<Template matrix elements: template ME writer: TBP>+=
procedure :: write_interface => template_me_write_interface

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+=
subroutine template_me_write_interface (writer, unit, id, feature)
  class(template_me_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature
  type(string_t) :: name
  name = writer%get_c_procname (id, feature)
  write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "interface"
  select case (char (feature))
    case ("init")
      write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " (par) bind(C)"
      write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
      write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), dimension(*), &
        &intent(in) :: par"
      write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    case ("update_alpha_s")
      write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " (alpha_s) bind(C)"
      write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
      write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), intent(in) :: alpha_s"
      write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    case ("is_allowed")
      write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " &
        &(flv, hel, col, flag) bind(C)"
      write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
      write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "integer(c_int), intent(in) :: flv, hel, col"
      write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "logical(c_bool), intent(out) :: flag"
      write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    case ("new_event")
      write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " (p) bind(C)"

```



```

        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), dimension(0:3,*), &
            &intent(in) :: p"
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    case ("get_amplitude")
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " &
            &(flv, hel, col, amp) bind(C)"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "integer(c_int), intent(in) :: flv, hel, col"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "complex(c_default_complex), intent(out) &
            &:: amp"
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    end select
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "end interface"
end subroutine template_me_write_interface

```

The wrappers have to take into account conversion between C and Fortran data types.

NOTE: The case `c_default_float`  $\neq$  default is not yet covered.

*<Template matrix elements: template ME writer: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: write_wrapper => template_me_write_wrapper

```

*<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine template_me_write_wrapper (writer, unit, id, feature)
    class(template_me_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id, feature
    type(string_t) :: name
    name = writer%get_c_procname (id, feature)
    write (unit, *)
    select case (char (feature))
    case ("init")
        write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " (par) bind(C)"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use iso_c_binding"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use kinds"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use tpr_", char (id)
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), dimension(*), &
            &intent(in) :: par"
        if (c_default_float == default) then
            write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "call ", char (feature), " (par)"
        end if
        write (unit, "(9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    case ("update_alpha_s")
        write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " (alpha_s) bind(C)"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use iso_c_binding"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use kinds"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use tpr_", char (id)
        if (c_default_float == default) then
            write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), intent(in) &
                &:: alpha_s"
            write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "call ", char (feature), " (alpha_s)"
        end if
        write (unit, "(9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    case ("is_allowed")

```



```

write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), &
" (flv, hel, col, flag) bind(C)"
write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use iso_c_binding"
write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use kinds"
write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use tpr_", char (id)
write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "integer(c_int), intent(in) :: flv, hel, col"
write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "logical(c_bool), intent(out) :: flag"
write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "flag = ", char (feature), &
" (int (flv), int (hel), int (col))"
write (unit, "(9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
case ("new_event")
write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " (p) bind(C)"
write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use iso_c_binding"
write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use kinds"
write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use tpr_", char (id)
if (c_default_float == default) then
write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), dimension(0:3,*), &
&intent(in) :: p"
write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "call ", char (feature), " (p)"
end if
write (unit, "(9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
case ("get_amplitude")
write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), &
" (flv, hel, col, amp) bind(C)"
write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use iso_c_binding"
write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use kinds"
write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use tpr_", char (id)
write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "integer(c_int), intent(in) :: flv, hel, col"
write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "complex(c_default_complex), intent(out) &
&:: amp"
write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "amp = ", char (feature), &
" (int (flv), int (hel), int (col))"
write (unit, "(9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
end select
end subroutine template_me_write_wrapper

```

### 16.2.3 Driver

```

<Template matrix elements: public>+≡
public :: template_me_driver_t

<Template matrix elements: types>+≡
type, extends (prc_core_driver_t) :: template_me_driver_t
procedure(init_t), nopass, pointer :: &
init => null ()
procedure(update_alpha_s_t), nopass, pointer :: &
update_alpha_s => null ()
procedure(is_allowed_t), nopass, pointer :: &
is_allowed => null ()
procedure(new_event_t), nopass, pointer :: &
new_event => null ()
procedure(get_amplitude_t), nopass, pointer :: &
get_amplitude => null ()

```



```

contains
  <Template matrix elements: template ME driver: TBP>
end type template_me_driver_t

```

The reported type is the same as for the `template_me_def_t` type.

```

<Template matrix elements: template ME driver: TBP>≡
  procedure, nopass :: type_name => template_me_driver_type_name

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
  function template_me_driver_type_name () result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    string = "template"
  end function template_me_driver_type_name

```

#### 16.2.4 High-level process definition

This procedure wraps the details filling a process-component definition entry as appropriate for an template matrix element.

NOTE: For calling the `import_component` method, we must explicitly address the `process_def_t` parent object. The natural way to call the method of the extended type triggers a bug in gfortran 4.6. The string array arguments `prt_in` and `prt_out` become corrupted and cause a segfault.

```

<Template matrix elements: public>+≡
  public :: template_me_make_process_component

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
  subroutine template_me_make_process_component (entry, component_index, &
    model, model_name, prt_in, prt_out, unity)
    class(process_def_entry_t), intent(inout) :: entry
    integer, intent(in) :: component_index
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: model_name
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_in
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_out
    logical, intent(in) :: unity
    class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: def
    allocate (template_me_def_t :: def)
    select type (def)
    type is (template_me_def_t)
      call def%init (model, prt_in, prt_out, unity)
    end select
    call entry%process_def_t%import_component (component_index, &
      n_out = size (prt_out), &
      prt_in = new_prt_spec (prt_in), &
      prt_out = new_prt_spec (prt_out), &
      method = var_str ("template"), &
      variant = def)
  end subroutine template_me_make_process_component

```



## 16.2.5 The prc\_template\_me\_t wrapper

This is an instance of the generic `prc_core_t` object. It contains a pointer to the process definition (`template_me_def_t`), a data component (`process_constants_t`), and the matrix-element driver (`template_me_driver_t`).

```

<Template matrix elements: public>+≡
    public :: prc_template_me_t

<Template matrix elements: types>+≡
    type, extends (prc_core_t) :: prc_template_me_t
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: par
    contains
        <Template matrix elements: prc template ME: TBP>
    end type prc_template_me_t

```

The workspace associated to a `prc_template_me_t` object contains a single flag. The flag is used to suppress re-evaluating the matrix element for each quantum-number combination, after the first amplitude belonging to a given kinematics has been computed.

We can also store the value of a running coupling once it has been calculated for an event. The default value is negative, which indicates an undefined value in this context.

```

<Template matrix elements: types>+≡
    type, extends (prc_core_state_t) :: template_me_state_t
        logical :: new_kinematics = .true.
        real(default) :: alpha_qcd = -1
    contains
        procedure :: write => template_me_state_write
        procedure :: reset_new_kinematics => template_me_state_reset_new_kinematics
    end type template_me_state_t

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
    subroutine template_me_state_write (object, unit)
        class(template_me_state_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Template ME state: new kinematics = ", &
            object%new_kinematics
    end subroutine template_me_state_write

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
    subroutine template_me_state_reset_new_kinematics (object)
        class(template_me_state_t), intent(inout) :: object
    end subroutine template_me_state_reset_new_kinematics

```

Allocate the workspace with the above specific type.

```

<Template matrix elements: prc template ME: TBP>≡
    procedure :: allocate_workspace => prc_template_me_allocate_workspace

```



```

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
subroutine prc_template_me_allocate_workspace (object, core_state)
  class(prc_template_me_t), intent(in) :: object
  class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
  allocate (template_me_state_t :: core_state)
end subroutine prc_template_me_allocate_workspace

```

The following procedures are inherited from the base type as deferred, thus must be implemented. The corresponding unit tests are skipped here; the procedures are tested when called from the `processes` module.

Output: print just the ID of the associated matrix element. Then display any stored parameters.

```

<Template matrix elements: prc template ME: TBP>+≡
procedure :: write => prc_template_me_write

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
subroutine prc_template_me_write (object, unit)
  class(prc_template_me_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "Template process core:"
  if (object%data_known) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)") char (object%data%id)
  else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "[undefined]"
  end if
  if (allocated (object%par)) then
    write (u, "(3x,A)") "Parameter array:"
    do i = 1, size (object%par)
      write (u, "(5x,I0,1x,ES17.10)") i, object%par(i)
    end do
  end if
end subroutine prc_template_me_write

```

Temporarily store the parameter array inside the `prc_template_me` object, so we can use it later during the actual initialization.

```

<Template matrix elements: prc template ME: TBP>+≡
procedure :: set_parameters => prc_template_me_set_parameters

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
subroutine prc_template_me_set_parameters (prc_template_me, model)
  class(prc_template_me_t), intent(inout) :: prc_template_me
  class(model_data_t), intent(in), target, optional :: model
  if (present (model)) then
    if (.not. allocated (prc_template_me%par)) &
      allocate (prc_template_me%par (model%get_n_real ()))
    call model%real_parameters_to_c_array (prc_template_me%par)
  end if
end subroutine prc_template_me_set_parameters

```

To fully initialize the process core, we perform base initialization, then initialize the external matrix element code.



This procedure overrides the `init` method of the base type, which we nevertheless can access via its binding `base_init`. When done, we have an allocated driver. The driver will call the `init` procedure for the external matrix element, and thus transfer the parameter set to where it finally belongs.

```

<Template matrix elements: prc template ME: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => prc_template_me_init

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_template_me_init (object, def, lib, id, i_component)
    class(prc_template_me_t), intent(inout) :: object
    class(prc_core_def_t), intent(in), target :: def
    type(process_library_t), intent(in), target :: lib
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    integer, intent(in) :: i_component
    call object%base_init (def, lib, id, i_component)
    call object%activate_parameters ()
  end subroutine prc_template_me_init

```

Activate the stored parameters by transferring them to the external matrix element.

```

<Template matrix elements: prc template ME: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: activate_parameters => prc_template_me_activate_parameters

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_template_me_activate_parameters (object)
    class (prc_template_me_t), intent(inout) :: object
    if (allocated (object%driver)) then
      if (allocated (object%par)) then
        select type (driver => object%driver)
          type is (template_me_driver_t)
            if (associated (driver%init)) call driver%init (object%par)
          end select
      else
        call msg_bug ("prc_template_me_activate: parameter set is not allocated")
      end if
    else
      call msg_bug ("prc_template_me_activate: driver is not allocated")
    end if
  end subroutine prc_template_me_activate_parameters

```

The template ME process is an independent process which needs its own Monte Carlo parameter set for integration.

```

<Template matrix elements: prc template ME: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: needs_mcset => prc_template_me_needs_mcset

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
  function prc_template_me_needs_mcset (object) result (flag)
    class(prc_template_me_t), intent(in) :: object
    logical :: flag
    flag = .true.
  end function prc_template_me_needs_mcset

```



There is only one term for this tree-level process.

```

<Template matrix elements: prc template ME: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_n_terms => prc_template_me_get_n_terms

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+=
  function prc_template_me_get_n_terms (object) result (n)
    class(prc_template_me_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer :: n
    n = 1
  end function prc_template_me_get_n_terms

```

Tell whether a particular combination of flavor, helicity, color is allowed. Here we have to consult the matrix-element driver.

```

<Template matrix elements: prc template ME: TBP>+=
  procedure :: is_allowed => prc_template_me_is_allowed

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+=
  function prc_template_me_is_allowed (object, i_term, f, h, c) result (flag)
    class(prc_template_me_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term, f, h, c
    logical :: flag
    logical(c_bool) :: cflag
    select type (driver => object%driver)
    type is (template_me_driver_t)
      call driver%is_allowed (f, h, c, cflag)
      flag = cflag
    end select
  end function prc_template_me_is_allowed

```

Transfer the generated momenta directly to the hard interaction in the (only) term. We assume that everything has been set up correctly, so the array fits.

```

<Template matrix elements: prc template ME: TBP>+=
  procedure :: compute_hard_kinematics => &
    prc_template_me_compute_hard_kinematics

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+=
  subroutine prc_template_me_compute_hard_kinematics &
    (object, p_seed, i_term, int_hard, core_state)
    class(prc_template_me_t), intent(in) :: object
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p_seed
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term
    type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int_hard
    class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
    call int_hard%set_momenta (p_seed)
    !   if (allocated (core_state)) then
    !     select type (core_state)
    !       type is (template_me_state_t); core_state%new_kinematics = .true.
    !     end select
    !   end if
  end subroutine prc_template_me_compute_hard_kinematics

```



This procedure is not called for `prc_template_me_t`, just a placeholder.

```

<Template matrix elements: prc template ME: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_eff_kinematics => &
    prc_template_me_compute_eff_kinematics

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_template_me_compute_eff_kinematics &
    (object, i_term, int_hard, int_eff, core_state)
    class(prc_template_me_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term
    type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int_hard
    type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int_eff
    class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
  end subroutine prc_template_me_compute_eff_kinematics

```

Recover the momenta within the hard interaction. For tree-level processes, this is a trivial copy of the incoming seed and outgoing effective momenta. The effective interaction is a pointer to the hard interaction, so the latter is ignored.

```

<Template matrix elements: prc template ME: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: recover_kinematics => prc_template_me_recover_kinematics

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_template_me_recover_kinematics &
    (object, p_seed, int_hard, int_eff, core_state)
    class(prc_template_me_t), intent(in) :: object
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: p_seed
    type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int_hard
    type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int_eff
    class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
    integer :: n_in
    n_in = int_eff%get_n_in ()
    call int_eff%set_momenta (p_seed(1:n_in), outgoing = .false.)
    p_seed(n_in+1:) = int_eff%get_momenta (outgoing = .true.)
  end subroutine prc_template_me_recover_kinematics

```

Compute the amplitude. For the tree-level process, we can ignore the scale settings. The term index `j` is also irrelevant.

We first call `new_event` for the given momenta (which we must unpack), then retrieve the amplitude value for the given quantum numbers.

If the `core_state` status flag is present, we can make sure that we call `new_event` only once for a given kinematics. After the first call, we unset the `new_kinematics` flag.

```

<Template matrix elements: prc template ME: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_amplitude => prc_template_me_compute_amplitude

<Template matrix elements: procedures>+≡
  function prc_template_me_compute_amplitude &
    (object, j, p, f, h, c, fac_scale, ren_scale, alpha_qcd_forced, &
     core_state) result (amp)
    class(prc_template_me_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: j
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    integer, intent(in) :: f, h, c

```



```

real(default), intent(in) :: fac_scale, ren_scale
real(default), intent(in), allocatable :: alpha_qcd_forced
class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable, optional :: core_state
complex(default) :: amp
integer :: n_tot, i
real(c_default_float), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: parray
complex(c_default_complex) :: camp
logical :: new_event
select type (driver => object%driver)
type is (template_me_driver_t)
    new_event = .true.
    if (present (core_state)) then
        if (allocated (core_state)) then
            select type (core_state)
            type is (template_me_state_t)
                new_event = core_state%new_kinematics
                core_state%new_kinematics = .false.
            end select
        end if
    end if
    if (new_event) then
        n_tot = object%data%n_in + object%data%n_out
        allocate (parray (0:3, n_tot))
        forall (i = 1:n_tot) parray(:,i) = vector4_get_components (p(i))
        call driver%new_event (parray)
    end if
    if (object%is_allowed (1, f, h, c)) then
        call driver%get_amplitude &
            (int (f, c_int), int (h, c_int), int (c, c_int), camp)
        amp = camp
    else
        amp = 0
    end if
end select
end function prc_template_me_compute_amplitude

```

We do not overwrite the `prc_core_t` routine for  $\alpha_s$ .

### 16.2.6 Unit Test

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

`<prc_template_me_ut.f90>`≡

*<File header>*

```

module prc_template_me_ut
    use unit_tests
    use prc_template_me_util

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<Template matrix elements: public test>*

contains



```

    <Template matrix elements: test driver>

end module prc_template_me_ut
<prc_template_me_util.f90>≡
    <File header>

module prc_template_me_util

    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!

    use kinds
    <Use strings>
    use os_interface
    use particle_specifiers, only: new_prt_spec
    use model_data
    use prc_core_def
    use process_constants
    use process_libraries
    use model_testbed, only: prepare_model, cleanup_model

    use prc_template_me

    <Standard module head>

    <Template matrix elements: test declarations>

contains

    <Template matrix elements: tests>

end module prc_template_me_util
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<Template matrix elements: public test>≡
    public :: prc_template_me_test
<Template matrix elements: test driver>≡
    subroutine prc_template_me_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
        <Template matrix elements: execute tests>
    end subroutine prc_template_me_test

```

### Generate, compile and load a simple process matrix element

The process is  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$  for vanishing masses and  $e = 0.3$ . We initialize the process, build the library, and compute a particular matrix element for momenta of unit energy and right-angle scattering. The matrix element, as it happens, is equal to  $e^2$ . (Note that are no conversion factors applied, so this result is exact.)



For GNU make, makeflags is set to -j1. This eliminates a potential clash with a -j<n> flag if this test is called from a parallel make.

```

<Template matrix elements: execute tests>≡
    call test (prc_template_me_1, "prc_template_me_1", &
               "build and load simple template process", &
               u, results)

<Template matrix elements: test declarations>≡
    public :: prc_template_me_1

<Template matrix elements: tests>≡
    subroutine prc_template_me_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(process_library_t) :: lib
        class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: def
        type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
        type(string_t) :: model_name
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in, prt_out
        type(process_constants_t) :: data
        class(prc_core_driver_t), allocatable :: driver
        integer, parameter :: cdf = c_default_float
        integer, parameter :: ci = c_int
        real(cdf), dimension(4) :: par
        real(cdf), dimension(0:3,4) :: p
        logical(c_bool) :: flag
        complex(c_default_complex) :: amp
        integer :: i

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: prc_template_me_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: create a template matrix element,"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*               normalized to give unit integral,"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*               build a library, link, load, and &
                           &access the matrix element"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process library with one entry"
        write (u, "(A)")
        call lib%init (var_str ("template_me1"))
        call os_data_init (os_data)

        model_name = "QED"
        call prepare_model (model, model_name)

        allocate (prt_in (2), prt_out (2))
        prt_in = [var_str ("e+"), var_str ("e-")]
        prt_out = [var_str ("m+"), var_str ("m-")]

        allocate (template_me_def_t :: def)
        select type (def)
        type is (template_me_def_t)
            call def%init (model, prt_in, prt_out, unity = .false.)
        end select
        allocate (entry)

```



```

call entry%init (var_str ("template_me1_a"), model_name = model_name, &
  n_in = 2, n_components = 1)
call entry%import_component (1, n_out = size (prt_out), &
  prt_in = new_prt_spec (prt_in), &
  prt_out = new_prt_spec (prt_out), &
  method = var_str ("template"), &
  variant = def)
call lib%append (entry)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Configure library"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%configure (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write makefile"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%write_makefile (os_data, force = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Clean any left-over files"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%clean (os_data, distclean = .false.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write driver"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%write_driver (force = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write process source code, compile, link, load"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%load (os_data)

call lib%write (u, libpath = .false.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Probe library API:"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "is active" = ", &
  lib%is_active ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_processes" = ", &
  lib%get_n_processes ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Constants of template_me1_a_i1:"
write (u, "(A)")

call lib%connect_process (var_str ("template_me1_a"), 1, data, driver)

write (u, "(1x,A,A)")  "component ID" = ", char (data%id)
write (u, "(1x,A,A)")  "model name" = ", char (data%model_name)
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)")  "md5sum" = ', ', data%md5sum, "'
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_in" = ", data%n_in
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_out" = ", data%n_out
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_flv" = ", data%n_flv
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_hel" = ", data%n_hel
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_col" = ", data%n_col

```



```

write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_cin = ", data%n_cin
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_cf = ", data%n_cf
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "flv state =", data%flv_state
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I2))") "hel state =", data%hel_state(:,1)
do i = 2, 16
    write (u, "(12x,4(1x,I2))") data%hel_state(:,i)
end do
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "col state =", data%col_state
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,L1))") "ghost flag =", data%ghost_flag
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,F5.3))") "color factors =", data%color_factors
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "cf index =", data%cf_index

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set parameters for template_me1_a and initialize:"
write (u, "(A)")

par = [0.3_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf]
write (u, "(2x,A,F6.4)") "ee = ", par(1)
write (u, "(2x,A,F6.4)") "me = ", par(2)
write (u, "(2x,A,F6.4)") "mmu = ", par(3)
write (u, "(2x,A,F6.4)") "mtau = ", par(4)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics:"
write (u, "(A)")

p = reshape ([ &
    1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 1.0_cdf, &
    1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, -1.0_cdf, &
    1.0_cdf, 1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, &
    1.0_cdf, -1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf &
    ], [4,4])
do i = 1, 4
    write (u, "(2x,A,I0,A,4(1x,F7.4))") "p", i, " =", p(:,i)
end do

select type (driver)
type is (template_me_driver_t)
    call driver%init (par)

    call driver%new_event (p)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute matrix element:"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call driver%is_allowed (1_ci, 6_ci, 1_ci, flag)
    write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "is_allowed (1, 6, 1) = ", flag

    call driver%get_amplitude (1_ci, 6_ci, 1_ci, amp)
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x,E11.4)") "|amp (1, 6, 1)| =", abs (amp)
end select

call lib%final ()

```



```

call cleanup_model (model)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: prc_template_me_1"

end subroutine prc_template_me_1

<Template matrix elements: execute tests>+≡
call test (prc_template_me_2, "prc_template_me_2", &
  "build and load simple template_unity process", &
  u, results)

<Template matrix elements: test declarations>+≡
public :: prc_template_me_2

<Template matrix elements: tests>+≡
subroutine prc_template_me_2 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(process_library_t) :: lib
  class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: def
  type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry
  type(os_data_t) :: os_data
  class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
  type(string_t) :: model_name
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in, prt_out
  type(process_constants_t) :: data
  class(prc_core_driver_t), allocatable :: driver
  integer, parameter :: cdf = c_default_float
  integer, parameter :: ci = c_int
  real(cdf), dimension(4) :: par
  real(cdf), dimension(0:3,4) :: p
  logical(c_bool) :: flag
  complex(c_default_complex) :: amp
  integer :: i

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: prc_template_me_1"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: create a template matrix element,"
  write (u, "(A)")  "*           being identical to unity,"
  write (u, "(A)")  "*           build a library, link, load, and &
    &access the matrix element"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process library with one entry"
  write (u, "(A)")
  call lib%init (var_str ("template_me2"))
  call os_data_init (os_data)

  model_name = "QED"
  call prepare_model (model, model_name)

  allocate (prt_in (2), prt_out (2))
  prt_in = [var_str ("e+"), var_str ("e-")]
  prt_out = [var_str ("m+"), var_str ("m-")]

  allocate (template_me_def_t :: def)

```



```

select type (def)
type is (template_me_def_t)
    call def%init (model, prt_in, prt_out, unity = .true.)
end select
allocate (entry)
call entry%init (var_str ("template_me2_a"), model_name = model_name, &
    n_in = 2, n_components = 1)
call entry%import_component (1, n_out = size (prt_out), &
    prt_in = new_prt_spec (prt_in), &
    prt_out = new_prt_spec (prt_out), &
    method = var_str ("template_unity"), &
    variant = def)
call lib%append (entry)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Configure library"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%configure (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write makefile"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%write_makefile (os_data, force = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Clean any left-over files"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%clean (os_data, distclean = .false.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write driver"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%write_driver (force = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write process source code, compile, link, load"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%load (os_data)

call lib%write (u, libpath = .false.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Probe library API:"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "is active" = ", &
    lib%is_active ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_processes" = ", &
    lib%get_n_processes ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Constants of template_me2_a_i1:"
write (u, "(A)")

call lib%connect_process (var_str ("template_me2_a"), 1, data, driver)

write (u, "(1x,A,A)")  "component ID" = ", char (data%id)
write (u, "(1x,A,A)")  "model name" = ", char (data%model_name)
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)")  "md5sum" = ', ', data%md5sum, "' '

```



```

write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_in = ", data%n_in
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_out = ", data%n_out
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_flv = ", data%n_flv
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_hel = ", data%n_hel
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_col = ", data%n_col
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_cin = ", data%n_cin
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_cf = ", data%n_cf
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "flv state =", data%flv_state
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I2))") "hel state =", data%hel_state(:,1)
do i = 2, 16
    write (u, "(12x,4(1x,I2))") data%hel_state(:,i)
end do
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "col state =", data%col_state
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,L1))") "ghost flag =", data%ghost_flag
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,F5.3))") "color factors =", data%color_factors
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "cf index =", data%cf_index

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set parameters for template_me2_a and initialize:"
write (u, "(A)")

par = [0.3_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf]
write (u, "(2x,A,F6.4)") "ee = ", par(1)
write (u, "(2x,A,F6.4)") "me = ", par(2)
write (u, "(2x,A,F6.4)") "mmu = ", par(3)
write (u, "(2x,A,F6.4)") "mtau = ", par(4)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics:"
write (u, "(A)")

p = reshape ([ &
    1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 1.0_cdf, &
    1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, -1.0_cdf, &
    1.0_cdf, 1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, &
    1.0_cdf, -1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf &
    ], [4,4])
do i = 1, 4
    write (u, "(2x,A,I0,A,4(1x,F7.4))") "p", i, " =", p(:,i)
end do

select type (driver)
type is (template_me_driver_t)
    call driver%init (par)

    call driver%new_event (p)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute matrix element:"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call driver%is_allowed (1_ci, 6_ci, 1_ci, flag)
    write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "is_allowed (1, 6, 1) = ", flag

```



```

        call driver%get_amplitude (1_ci, 6_ci, 1_ci, amp)
        write (u, "(1x,A,1x,E11.4)") "|amp (1, 6, 1)| =", abs (amp)
    end select

    call lib%final ()
    call cleanup_model (model)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: prc_template_me_2"

end subroutine prc_template_me_2

```

### 16.3 O'MEGA Interface

The standard method for process computation with WHIZARD is the O'MEGA matrix element generator.

This section implements the interface to the code generator (via the makefile) and the driver for the features provided by the O'MEGA matrix element.

There are actually two different methods steered by this interface, the traditional one which delivers compiled Fortran code, while the O'MEGA virtual machine (OVM) produces bytecode with look-up tables.

```

<prc_omega.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module prc_omega

    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!

    use kinds
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use system_defs, only: TAB
    use diagnostics
    use os_interface
    use lorentz
    use sm_qcd
    use interactions
    use model_data

    use particle_specifiers, only: new_prt_spec
    use process_constants
    use prclib_interfaces
    use prc_core_def
    use process_libraries
    use prc_core

    <Standard module head>

    <Omega interface: public>

    <Omega interface: types>

```



*⟨Omega interface: interfaces⟩*

contains

*⟨Omega interface: procedures⟩*

end module prc\_omega

### 16.3.1 Process definition

For the process definition we implement an extension of the `prc_core_def_t` abstract type.

*⟨Omega interface: public⟩*≡

public :: omega\_def\_t

*⟨Omega interface: types⟩*≡

type, abstract, extends (prc\_core\_def\_t) :: omega\_def\_t

contains

*⟨Omega interface: omega def: TBP⟩*

end type omega\_def\_t

*⟨Omega interface: public⟩*+≡

public :: omega\_omega\_def\_t

*⟨Omega interface: types⟩*+≡

type, extends (omega\_def\_t) :: omega\_omega\_def\_t

contains

*⟨Omega interface: omega omega def: TBP⟩*

end type omega\_omega\_def\_t

*⟨Omega interface: public⟩*+≡

public :: omega\_ovm\_def\_t

*⟨Omega interface: types⟩*+≡

type, extends (omega\_def\_t) :: omega\_ovm\_def\_t

contains

*⟨Omega interface: omega ovm def: TBP⟩*

end type omega\_ovm\_def\_t

*⟨Omega interface: omega omega def: TBP⟩*≡

procedure, nopass :: type\_string => omega\_omega\_def\_type\_string

*⟨Omega interface: procedures⟩*≡

function omega\_omega\_def\_type\_string () result (string)

type(string\_t) :: string

string = "omega"

end function omega\_omega\_def\_type\_string

*⟨Omega interface: omega ovm def: TBP⟩*≡

procedure, nopass :: type\_string => omega\_ovm\_def\_type\_string



```

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
function omega_ovm_def_type_string () result (string)
  type(string_t) :: string
  string = "ovm"
end function omega_ovm_def_type_string

```

Initialization: allocate the writer for the O'MEGA matrix element. Also set any data for this process that the writer needs.

```

<Omega interface: omega def: TBP>≡
procedure :: init => omega_def_init

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
subroutine omega_def_init (object, model_name, prt_in, prt_out, &
  restrictions, openmp_support, report_progress, extra_options, &
  diags, diags_color)
  class(omega_def_t), intent(out) :: object
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: model_name
  type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_in
  type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_out
  type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: restrictions
  logical, intent(in), optional :: openmp_support
  logical, intent(in), optional :: report_progress
  logical, intent(in), optional :: diags, diags_color
  type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extra_options
  select type (object)
  type is (omega_omega_def_t)
    allocate (omega_omega_writer_t :: object%writer)
    select type (writer => object%writer)
    type is (omega_omega_writer_t)
      call writer%init (model_name, prt_in, prt_out, &
        restrictions, openmp_support, report_progress, &
        extra_options, diags, diags_color)
    end select
  type is (omega_ovm_def_t)
    allocate (omega_ovm_writer_t :: object%writer)
    select type (writer => object%writer)
    type is (omega_ovm_writer_t)
      call writer%init (model_name, prt_in, prt_out, &
        restrictions, openmp_support, report_progress, &
        extra_options, diags, diags_color)
    end select
  end select
end subroutine omega_def_init

```

Write/read process- and method-specific data.

```

<Omega interface: omega def: TBP>+≡
procedure :: write => omega_def_write

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
subroutine omega_def_write (object, unit)
  class(omega_def_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  select type (writer => object%writer)
  type is (omega_omega_writer_t)

```



```

        call writer%write (unit)
    type is (omega_ovm_writer_t)
        call writer%write (unit)
    end select
end subroutine omega_def_write

```

```

<Omega interface: omega def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read => omega_def_read
<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine omega_def_read (object, unit)
        class(omega_def_t), intent(out) :: object
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        call msg_bug ("O'MEGA process definition: input not supported yet")
    end subroutine omega_def_read

```

Allocate the driver for O'MEGAmatrix elements.

```

<Omega interface: omega def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: allocate_driver => omega_def_allocate_driver
<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine omega_def_allocate_driver (object, driver, basename)
        class(omega_def_t), intent(in) :: object
        class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(out), allocatable :: driver
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
        allocate (omega_driver_t :: driver)
    end subroutine omega_def_allocate_driver

```

We need code:

```

<Omega interface: omega def: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: needs_code => omega_def_needs_code
<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
    function omega_def_needs_code () result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        flag = .true.
    end function omega_def_needs_code

```

These are the features that an O'MEGA matrix element provides.

```

<Omega interface: omega def: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: get_features => omega_def_get_features
<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine omega_def_get_features (features)
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: features
        allocate (features (6))
        features = [ &
            var_str ("init"), &
            var_str ("update_alpha_s"), &
            var_str ("reset_helicity_selection"), &
            var_str ("is_allowed"), &
            var_str ("new_event"), &
            var_str ("get_amplitude")]
    end subroutine omega_def_get_features

```



The interface of the specific features.

$\langle \text{Omega interface: interfaces} \rangle \equiv$

```

abstract interface
  subroutine init_t (par) bind(C)
  import
    real(c_default_float), dimension(*), intent(in) :: par
  end subroutine init_t
end interface

abstract interface
  subroutine update_alpha_s_t (alpha_s) bind(C)
  import
    real(c_default_float), intent(in) :: alpha_s
  end subroutine update_alpha_s_t
end interface

abstract interface
  subroutine reset_helicity_selection_t (threshold, cutoff) bind(C)
  import
    real(c_default_float), intent(in) :: threshold
    integer(c_int), intent(in) :: cutoff
  end subroutine reset_helicity_selection_t
end interface

abstract interface
  subroutine is_allowed_t (flv, hel, col, flag) bind(C)
  import
    integer(c_int), intent(in) :: flv, hel, col
    logical(c_bool), intent(out) :: flag
  end subroutine is_allowed_t
end interface

abstract interface
  subroutine new_event_t (p) bind(C)
  import
    real(c_default_float), dimension(0:3,*), intent(in) :: p
  end subroutine new_event_t
end interface

abstract interface
  subroutine get_amplitude_t (flv, hel, col, amp) bind(C)
  import
    integer(c_int), intent(in) :: flv, hel, col
    complex(c_default_complex), intent(out) :: amp
  end subroutine get_amplitude_t
end interface

```

Connect the O'MEGA features with the process driver.

$\langle \text{Omega interface: omega def: TBP} \rangle + \equiv$

```

procedure :: connect => omega_def_connect

```

$\langle \text{Omega interface: procedures} \rangle + \equiv$

```

subroutine omega_def_connect (def, lib_driver, i, proc_driver)
  class(omega_def_t), intent(in) :: def

```



```

class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: lib_driver
integer, intent(in) :: i
class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(inout) :: proc_driver
integer(c_int) :: pid, fid
type(c_funptr) :: fptr
select type (proc_driver)
type is (omega_driver_t)
  pid = i
  fid = 1
  call lib_driver%get_fptr (pid, fid, fptr)
  call c_f_procpointer (fptr, proc_driver%init)
  fid = 2
  call lib_driver%get_fptr (pid, fid, fptr)
  call c_f_procpointer (fptr, proc_driver%update_alpha_s)
  fid = 3
  call lib_driver%get_fptr (pid, fid, fptr)
  call c_f_procpointer (fptr, proc_driver%reset_helicity_selection)
  fid = 4
  call lib_driver%get_fptr (pid, fid, fptr)
  call c_f_procpointer (fptr, proc_driver%is_allowed)
  fid = 5
  call lib_driver%get_fptr (pid, fid, fptr)
  call c_f_procpointer (fptr, proc_driver%new_event)
  fid = 6
  call lib_driver%get_fptr (pid, fid, fptr)
  call c_f_procpointer (fptr, proc_driver%get_amplitude)
end select
end subroutine omega_def_connect

```

### 16.3.2 The O'MEGA writer

The O'MEGA writer is responsible for inserting the appropriate lines in the make-file that call O'MEGA, and for writing interfaces and wrappers.

```

<Omega interface: types>+≡
type, extends (prc_writer_f_module_t), abstract :: omega_writer_t
  type(string_t) :: model_name
  type(string_t) :: process_mode
  type(string_t) :: process_string
  type(string_t) :: restrictions
  logical :: openmp_support = .false.
  logical :: report_progress = .false.
  logical :: diags = .false.
  logical :: diags_color = .false.
  type(string_t) :: extra_options
contains
  <Omega interface: omega writer: TBP>
end type omega_writer_t

```

```

<Omega interface: types>+≡
type, extends (omega_writer_t) :: omega_omega_writer_t
contains
  <Omega interface: omega omega writer: TBP>

```



```

end type omega_omega_writer_t

<Omega interface: types>+≡
type, extends (omega_writer_t) :: omega_ovm_writer_t
contains
  <Omega interface: omega ovm writer: TBP>
end type omega_ovm_writer_t

<Omega interface: omega omega writer: TBP>≡
procedure, nopass :: type_name => omega_omega_writer_type_name

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
function omega_omega_writer_type_name () result (string)
  type(string_t) :: string
  string = "omega"
end function omega_omega_writer_type_name

<Omega interface: omega ovm writer: TBP>≡
procedure, nopass :: type_name => omega_ovm_writer_type_name

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
function omega_ovm_writer_type_name () result (string)
  type(string_t) :: string
  string = "ovm"
end function omega_ovm_writer_type_name

```

Taking into account the prefix for O'MEGA module names.

```

<Omega interface: omega writer: TBP>≡
procedure, nopass :: get_module_name => omega_writer_get_module_name

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
function omega_writer_get_module_name (id) result (name)
  type(string_t) :: name
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
  name = "opr_" // id
end function omega_writer_get_module_name

```

Output. This is called by omega\_def.write.

```

<Omega interface: omega writer: TBP>+≡
procedure :: write => omega_writer_write

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
subroutine omega_writer_write (object, unit)
  class(omega_writer_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  write (unit, "(5x,A,A)") "Model name      = ", &
    ''' // char (object%model_name) // '''
  write (unit, "(5x,A,A)") "Mode string    = ", &
    ''' // char (object%process_mode) // '''
  write (unit, "(5x,A,A)") "Process string = ", &
    ''' // char (object%process_string) // '''
  write (unit, "(5x,A,A)") "Restrictions  = ", &
    ''' // char (object%restrictions) // '''

```



```

write (unit, "(5x,A,L1)") "OpenMP support    = ", object%openmp_support
write (unit, "(5x,A,L1)") "Report progress = ", object%report_progress
write (unit, "(5x,A,A)") "Extra options    = ", &
    ''' // char (object%extra_options) // '''
write (unit, "(5x,A,L1)") "Write diagrams    = ", object%diags
write (unit, "(5x,A,L1)") "Write color diag. = ", object%diags_color
end subroutine omega_writer_write

```

Initialize with process data.

```

<Omega interface: omega writer: TBP>+=
  procedure :: init => omega_writer_init

<Omega interface: procedures>+=
  subroutine omega_writer_init (writer, model_name, prt_in, prt_out, &
    restrictions, openmp_support, report_progress, extra_options, &
    diags, diags_color)
    class(omega_writer_t), intent(out) :: writer
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: model_name
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_in
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_out
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: restrictions
    logical, intent(in), optional :: openmp_support
    logical, intent(in), optional :: report_progress
    logical, intent(in), optional :: diags, diags_color
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extra_options
    integer :: i
    writer%model_name = model_name
    if (present (restrictions)) then
        writer%restrictions = restrictions
    else
        writer%restrictions = ""
    end if
    if (present (openmp_support)) writer%openmp_support = openmp_support
    if (present (report_progress)) writer%report_progress = report_progress
    if (present (diags)) writer%diags = diags
    if (present (diags_color)) writer%diags_color = diags_color
    if (present (extra_options)) then
        writer%extra_options = " " // extra_options
    else
        writer%extra_options = ""
    end if
    select case (size (prt_in))
    case (1); writer%process_mode = " -decay"
    case (2); writer%process_mode = " -scatter"
    end select
    associate (s => writer%process_string)
        s = " '"
        do i = 1, size (prt_in)
            if (i > 1) s = s // " "
            s = s // prt_in(i)
        end do
        s = s // " ->"
        do i = 1, size (prt_out)
            s = s // " " // prt_out(i)

```



```

        end do
        s = s // ""
    end associate
end subroutine omega_writer_init

```

The makefile implements the actual O'MEGA call. For old L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X distributions, we filter out the hyperref options for O'MEGA diagrams, at least in the testsuite.

```

<Omega interface: omega writer: TBP>+=
    procedure :: write_makefile_code => omega_write_makefile_code

<Omega interface: procedures>+=
    subroutine omega_write_makefile_code (writer, unit, id, os_data, testflag)
        class(omega_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
        type(string_t) :: omega_binary, omega_path
        type(string_t) :: restrictions_string
        type(string_t) :: openmp_string
        type(string_t) :: kmatrix_string
        type(string_t) :: progress_string
        type(string_t) :: diagrams_string
        logical :: escape_hyperref
        escape_hyperref = .false.
        if (present (testflag)) escape_hyperref = testflag
        select type (writer)
        type is (omega_omega_writer_t)
            omega_binary = "omega_" // writer%model_name // ".opt"
        type is (omega_ovm_writer_t)
            select case (char (writer%model_name))
            case ("SM", "SM_CKM", "SM_Higgs", "2HDM", "2HDM_CKM", &
                "HSExt", "QED", "QCD", "Zprime")
                case default
                    call msg_fatal ("The model " // char (writer%model_name) &
                        // " is not available for the O'Mega VM.")
            end select
            omega_binary = "omega_" // writer%model_name // "_VM.opt"
        end select
        omega_path = os_data%whizard_omega_binpath // "/" // omega_binary
        if (writer%restrictions /= "") then
            restrictions_string = " -cascade '" // writer%restrictions // "'"
        else
            restrictions_string = ""
        end if
        if (writer%openmp_support) then
            openmp_string = " -target:openmp"
        else
            openmp_string = ""
        end if
        if (writer%report_progress) then
            progress_string = " -fusion:progress"
        else
            progress_string = ""
        end if
    end subroutine

```



```

end if
if (writer%diags) then
  if (writer%diags_color) then
    diagrams_string = " -diagrams:C " // char(id) // &
    "_diags -diagrams_LaTeX"
  else
    diagrams_string = " -diagrams " // char(id) // &
    "_diags -diagrams_LaTeX"
  end if
else
  if (writer%diags_color) then
    diagrams_string = " -diagrams:c " // char(id) // &
    "_diags -diagrams_LaTeX"
  else
    diagrams_string = ""
  end if
end if
select case (char (writer%model_name))
case ("SM_rx", "SSC", "NoH_rx", "AltH")
  kmatrix_string = " -target:kmatrix_2_write"
case ("SSC_2", "SSC_AltT", "SM_ul")
  kmatrix_string = " -target:kmatrix_write"
case default
  kmatrix_string = ""
end select
write (unit, "(5A)") "SOURCES += ", char (id), ".f90"
select type (writer)
type is (omega_ovm_writer_t)
  write (unit, "(5A)") "SOURCES += ", char (id), ".hbc"
end select
if (writer%diags .or. writer%diags_color) then
  write (unit, "(5A)") "TEX_SOURCES += ", char (id), "_diags.tex"
  if (os_data%event_analysis_pdf) then
    write (unit, "(5A)") "TEX_OBJECTS += ", char (id), "_diags.pdf"
  else
    write (unit, "(5A)") "TEX_OBJECTS += ", char (id), "_diags.ps"
  end if
end if
write (unit, "(5A)") "OBJECTS += ", char (id), ".lo"
select type (writer)
type is (omega_omega_writer_t)
  write (unit, "(5A)") char (id), ".f90:"
  write (unit, "(99A)") TAB, char (omega_path), &
    " -o ", char (id), ".f90", &
    " -target:whizard", &
    " -target:parameter_module parameters_", char (writer%model_name), &
    " -target:module opr_", char (id), &
    " -target:md5sum '", writer%md5sum, "'", &
    char (openmp_string), &
    char (progress_string), &
    char (kmatrix_string), &
    char (writer%process_mode), char (writer%process_string), &
    char (restrictions_string), char (diagrams_string), &
    char (writer%extra_options)

```



```

type is (omega_ovm_writer_t)
  write (unit, "(5A)" char (id), ".hbc:"
  write (unit, "(99A)" TAB, char (omega_path), &
    " -o ", char (id), ".hbc", &
    char (progress_string), &
    char (writer%process_mode), char (writer%process_string), &
    char (restrictions_string), char (diagrams_string), &
    char (writer%extra_options)
  write (unit, "(5A)" char (id), ".f90:"
  write (unit, "(99A)" TAB, char (omega_path), &
    " -o ", char (id), ".f90 -params", &
    " -target:whizard ", &
    " -target:bytecode_file ", char (id), ".hbc", &
    " -target:wrapper_module opr_", char (id), &
    " -target:parameter_module_external parameters_", &
    char (writer%model_name), &
    " -target:md5sum '", writer%md5sum, "'", &
    char (openmp_string)
end select
if (writer%diags .or. writer%diags_color) &
  write (unit, "(5A)" char (id), "_diags.tex: ", char (id), ".f90"
write (unit, "(5A)" "clean-", char (id), ":"
write (unit, "(5A)" TAB, "rm -f ", char (id), ".f90"
write (unit, "(5A)" TAB, "rm -f opr_", char (id), ".mod"
write (unit, "(5A)" TAB, "rm -f ", char (id), ".lo"
write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_SOURCES += ", char (id), ".f90"
select type (writer)
type is (omega_ovm_writer_t)
  write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_SOURCES += ", char (id), ".hbc"
end select
if (writer%diags .or. writer%diags_color) then
  write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_SOURCES += ", char (id), "_diags.tex"
end if
write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_OBJECTS += opr_", char (id), ".mod"
write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), ".lo"
if (writer%diags .or. writer%diags_color) then
  write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), "_diags.aux"
  write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), "_diags.log"
  write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), "_diags.dvi"
  write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), "_diags.toc"
  write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), "_diags.out"
  write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), "_diags-fmf.[1-9]"
  write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), "_diags-fmf.[1-9][0-9]"
  write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), "_diags-fmf.[1-9][0-9][0-9]"
  write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), "_diags-fmf.t[1-9]"
  write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), "_diags-fmf.t[1-9][0-9]"
  write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), "_diags-fmf.t[1-9][0-9][0-9]"
  write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), "_diags-fmf.mp"
  write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), "_diags-fmf.log"
  write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), "_diags.dvi"
  write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), "_diags.ps"
  if (os_data%event_analysis_pdf) &
    write (unit, "(5A)" "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), "_diags.pdf"
end if

```



```

write (unit, "(5A)") char (id), ".lo: ", char (id), ".f90"
write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "$(LTF_COMPILE) $<"
if (writer%diags .or. writer%diags_color) then
  if (os_data%event_analysis_ps) then
    if (os_data%event_analysis_pdf) then
      write (unit, "(5A)") char (id), "_diags.pdf: ", char (id), "_diags.tex"
    else
      write (unit, "(5A)") char (id), "_diags.ps: ", char (id), "_diags.tex"
    end if
  end if
  if (escape_hyperref) then
    write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "-cat ", char (id), "_diags.tex | \"
    write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, " sed -e \" // &
    \"'s/\\usepackage\\[colorlinks\\]{hyperref}\\.*%\\usepackage\" // &
    \"\\[colorlinks\\]{hyperref}\\'\" > \"
    write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, " ", char (id), "_diags.tex.tmp"
    write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "mv -f ", char (id), "_diags.tex.tmp \"
    write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, " ", char (id), "_diags.tex"
  end if
  write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "-TEXINPUTS=$(TEX_FLAGS) $(LATEX) \" // &
  char (id) // "_diags.tex"
  write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "MPINPUTS=$(MP_FLAGS) $(MPOST) \" // &
  char (id) // "_diags-fmf.mp"
  write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "TEXINPUTS=$(TEX_FLAGS) $(LATEX) \" // &
  char (id) // "_diags.tex"
  write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "$ (DVIPS) -o \" // char (id) // "_diags.ps \" // &
  char (id) // "_diags.dvi"
  if (os_data%event_analysis_pdf) then
    write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "$ (PS2PDF) \" // char (id) // "_diags.ps"
  end if
end if
end if
end if
end subroutine omega_write_makefile_code

```

The source is written by the makefile, so nothing to do here.

```

<Omega interface: omega writer: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_source_code => omega_write_source_code

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
  subroutine omega_write_source_code (writer, id)
    class(omega_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
  end subroutine omega_write_source_code

```

Return the name of a procedure that implements a given feature, as it is provided by the external matrix-element code. O'MEGA names some procedures differently, therefore we translate here and override the binding of the base type.

```

<Omega interface: omega writer: TBP>+≡
  procedure, nopass :: get_procname => omega_writer_get_procname

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
  function omega_writer_get_procname (feature) result (name)
    type(string_t) :: name
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature
    select case (char (feature))

```



```

case ("n_in");   name = "number_particles_in"
case ("n_out");  name = "number_particles_out"
case ("n_flv");  name = "number_flavor_states"
case ("n_hel");  name = "number_spin_states"
case ("n_col");  name = "number_color_flows"
case ("n_cin");  name = "number_color_indices"
case ("n_cf");   name = "number_color_factors"
case ("flv_state"); name = "flavor_states"
case ("hel_state"); name = "spin_states"
case ("col_state"); name = "color_flows"
case default
    name = feature
end select
end function omega_writer_get_procname

```

The interfaces for the O'MEGA-specific features.

*(Omega interface: omega writer: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: write_interface => omega_write_interface

```

*(Omega interface: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine omega_write_interface (writer, unit, id, feature)
    class(omega_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature
    type(string_t) :: name
    name = writer%get_c_procname (id, feature)
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "interface"
    select case (char (feature))
    case ("init")
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " (par) bind(C)"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), dimension(*), &
            &intent(in) :: par"
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    case ("update_alpha_s")
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " (alpha_s) bind(C)"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), intent(in) :: alpha_s"
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    case ("reset_helicity_selection")
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " &
            &(threshold, cutoff) bind(C)"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), intent(in) :: threshold"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "integer(c_int), intent(in) :: cutoff"
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    case ("is_allowed")
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " &
            &(flv, hel, col, flag) bind(C)"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "integer(c_int), intent(in) :: flv, hel, col"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "logical(c_bool), intent(out) :: flag"
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    end select
end subroutine omega_write_interface

```



```

case ("new_event")
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " (p) bind(C)"
  write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
  write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), dimension(0:3,*), &
    &intent(in) :: p"
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
case ("get_amplitude")
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " &
    &(flv, hel, col, amp) bind(C)"
  write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
  write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "integer(c_int), intent(in) :: flv, hel, col"
  write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "complex(c_default_complex), intent(out) &
    &:: amp"
  write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
end select
write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "end interface"
end subroutine omega_write_interface

```

The wrappers have to take into account conversion between C and Fortran data types.

NOTE: The case `c_default_float`  $\neq$  `default` is not yet covered.

*<Omega interface: omega writer: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: write_wrapper => omega_write_wrapper
```

*<Omega interface: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine omega_write_wrapper (writer, unit, id, feature)
  class(omega_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: id, feature
  type(string_t) :: name
  name = writer%get_c_procname (id, feature)
  write (unit, *)
  select case (char (feature))
  case ("init")
    write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " (par) bind(C)"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use iso_c_binding"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use kinds"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use opr_", char (id)
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), dimension(*), &
      &intent(in) :: par"
    if (c_default_float == default) then
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "call ", char (feature), " (par)"
    end if
    write (unit, "(9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
  case ("update_alpha_s")
    write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " (alpha_s) bind(C)"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use iso_c_binding"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use kinds"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use opr_", char (id)
    if (c_default_float == default) then
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), intent(in) &
        &:: alpha_s"
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "call ", char (feature), " (alpha_s)"
    end if
  end select
end subroutine omega_write_wrapper

```



```

        write (unit, "(9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
case ("reset_helicity_selection")
    write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), &
        " (threshold, cutoff) bind(C)"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use iso_c_binding"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use kinds"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use opr_", char (id)
    if (c_default_float == default) then
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), intent(in) &
            &:: threshold"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "integer(c_int), intent(in) :: cutoff"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "call ", char (feature), &
            " (threshold, int (cutoff))"
    end if
    write (unit, "(9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
case ("is_allowed")
    write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), &
        " (flv, hel, col, flag) bind(C)"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use iso_c_binding"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use kinds"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use opr_", char (id)
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "integer(c_int), intent(in) :: flv, hel, col"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "logical(c_bool), intent(out) :: flag"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "flag = ", char (feature), &
        " (int (flv), int (hel), int (col))"
    write (unit, "(9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
case ("new_event")
    write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " (p) bind(C)"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use iso_c_binding"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use kinds"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use opr_", char (id)
    if (c_default_float == default) then
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), dimension(0:3,*), &
            &intent(in) :: p"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "call ", char (feature), " (p)"
    end if
    write (unit, "(9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
case ("get_amplitude")
    write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), &
        " (flv, hel, col, amp) bind(C)"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use iso_c_binding"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use kinds"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use opr_", char (id)
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "integer(c_int), intent(in) :: flv, hel, col"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "complex(c_default_complex), intent(out) &
        &:: amp"
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "amp = ", char (feature), &
        " (int (flv), int (hel), int (col))"
    write (unit, "(9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
end select
end subroutine omega_write_wrapper

```



### 16.3.3 Driver

```

<Omega interface: public>+≡
    public :: omega_driver_t

<Omega interface: types>+≡
    type, extends (prc_core_driver_t) :: omega_driver_t
        procedure(init_t), nopass, pointer :: &
            init => null ()
        procedure(update_alpha_s_t), nopass, pointer :: &
            update_alpha_s => null ()
        procedure(reset_helicity_selection_t), nopass, pointer :: &
            reset_helicity_selection => null ()
        procedure(is_allowed_t), nopass, pointer :: &
            is_allowed => null ()
        procedure(new_event_t), nopass, pointer :: &
            new_event => null ()
        procedure(get_amplitude_t), nopass, pointer :: &
            get_amplitude => null ()
    contains
        <Omega interface: omega driver: TBP>
    end type omega_driver_t

```

The reported type is the same as for the `omega_def_t` type.

```

<Omega interface: omega driver: TBP>≡
    procedure, nopass :: type_name => omega_driver_type_name

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
    function omega_driver_type_name () result (string)
        type(string_t) :: string
        string = "omega"
    end function omega_driver_type_name

```

### 16.3.4 High-level process definition

This procedure wraps the details filling a process-component definition entry as appropriate for an O'MEGA matrix element.

NOTE: For calling the `import_component` method, we must explicitly address the `process_def_t` parent object. The natural way to call the method of the extended type triggers a bug in gfortran 4.6. The string array arguments `prt_in` and `prt_out` become corrupted and cause a segfault.

```

<Omega interface: public>+≡
    public :: omega_make_process_component

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine omega_make_process_component (entry, component_index, &
        model_name, prt_in, prt_out, restrictions, openmp_support, &
        report_progress, extra_options, diags, diags_color)
        class(process_def_entry_t), intent(inout) :: entry
        integer, intent(in) :: component_index
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: model_name
        type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_in
        type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_out
    end subroutine omega_make_process_component

```



```

type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: restrictions
logical, intent(in), optional :: openmp_support
logical, intent(in), optional :: report_progress
logical, intent(in), optional :: diags, diags_color
type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extra_options
class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: def
allocate (omega_omega_def_t :: def)
select type (def)
type is (omega_omega_def_t)
    call def%init (model_name, prt_in, prt_out, &
        restrictions, openmp_support, report_progress, &
        extra_options, diags, diags_color)
end select
call entry%process_def_t%import_component (component_index, &
    n_out = size (prt_out), &
    prt_in = new_prt_spec (prt_in), &
    prt_out = new_prt_spec (prt_out), &
    method = var_str ("omega"), &
    variant = def)
end subroutine omega_make_process_component

```

### 16.3.5 The prc\_omega\_t wrapper

This is an instance of the generic `prc_core_t` object. It contains a pointer to the process definition (`omega_def_t`), a data component (`process_constants_t`), and the matrix-element driver (`omega_driver_t`).

```

<Omega interface: public>+≡
    public :: prc_omega_t

<Omega interface: types>+≡
    type, extends (prc_core_t) :: prc_omega_t
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: par
        type(helicity_selection_t) :: helicity_selection
        type(qcd_t) :: qcd
    contains
        <Omega interface: prc_omega: TBP>
    end type prc_omega_t

```

The workspace associated to a `prc_omega_t` object contains a single flag. The flag is used to suppress re-evaluating the matrix element for each quantum-number combination, after the first amplitude belonging to a given kinematics has been computed.

We can also store the value of a running coupling once it has been calculated for an event. The default value is negative, which indicates an undefined value in this context.

```

<Omega interface: types>+≡
    type, extends (prc_core_state_t) :: omega_state_t
        logical :: new_kinematics = .true.
        real(default) :: alpha_qcd = -1
    contains
        procedure :: write => omega_state_write

```



```

    procedure :: reset_new_kinematics => omega_state_reset_new_kinematics
end type omega_state_t

```

```

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
subroutine omega_state_write (object, unit)
  class(omega_state_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "0'Mega state: new kinematics = ", &
    object%new_kinematics
end subroutine omega_state_write

```

```

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
subroutine omega_state_reset_new_kinematics (object)
  class(omega_state_t), intent(inout) :: object
  object%new_kinematics = .true.
end subroutine omega_state_reset_new_kinematics

```

Allocate the workspace with the above specific type.

```

<Omega interface: prc omega: TBP>≡
  procedure :: allocate_workspace => prc_omega_allocate_workspace

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
subroutine prc_omega_allocate_workspace (object, core_state)
  class(prc_omega_t), intent(in) :: object
  class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
  allocate (omega_state_t :: core_state)
end subroutine prc_omega_allocate_workspace

```

The following procedures are inherited from the base type as deferred, thus must be implemented. The corresponding unit tests are skipped here; the procedures are tested when called from the `processes` module.

Output: print just the ID of the associated matrix element. Then display any stored parameters and the helicity selection data. (The latter are printed only if active.)

```

<Omega interface: prc omega: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => prc_omega_write

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
subroutine prc_omega_write (object, unit)
  class(prc_omega_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "0'Mega process core:"
  if (object%data_known) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)") char (object%data%id)
  else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "[undefined]"
  end if
  if (allocated (object%par)) then

```



```

        write (u, "(3x,A)") "Parameter array:"
        do i = 1, size (object%par)
            write (u, "(5x,I0,1x,ES17.10)") i, object%par(i)
        end do
    end if
    call object%helicity_selection%write (u)
    call object%qcd%write (u)
end subroutine prc_omega_write

```

Temporarily store the parameter array inside the `prc_omega` object, so we can use it later during the actual initialization. Also store threshold and cutoff for helicity selection.

```

<Omega interface: prc omega: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_parameters => prc_omega_set_parameters

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_omega_set_parameters (prc_omega, model, &
        helicity_selection, qcd, use_color_factors)
        class(prc_omega_t), intent(inout) :: prc_omega
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target, optional :: model
        type(helicity_selection_t), intent(in), optional :: helicity_selection
        type(qcd_t), intent(in), optional :: qcd
        logical, intent(in), optional :: use_color_factors
        if (present (model)) then
            if (.not. allocated (prc_omega%par)) &
                allocate (prc_omega%par (model%get_n_real ()))
            call model%real_parameters_to_c_array (prc_omega%par)
        end if
        if (present (helicity_selection)) then
            prc_omega%helicity_selection = helicity_selection
        end if
        if (present (qcd)) then
            prc_omega%qcd = qcd
        end if
        if (present (use_color_factors)) then
            prc_omega%use_color_factors = use_color_factors
        end if
    end subroutine prc_omega_set_parameters

```

To fully initialize the process core, we perform base initialization, then initialize the external matrix element code.

This procedure overrides the `init` method of the base type, which we nevertheless can access via its binding `base_init`. When done, we have an allocated driver. The driver will call the `init` procedure for the external matrix element, and thus transfer the parameter set to where it finally belongs.

If requested, we initialize the helicity selection counter.

```

<Omega interface: prc omega: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => prc_omega_init

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_omega_init (object, def, lib, id, i_component)
        class(prc_omega_t), intent(inout) :: object
        class(prc_core_def_t), intent(in), target :: def

```



```

type(process_library_t), intent(in), target :: lib
type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
integer, intent(in) :: i_component
call object%base_init (def, lib, id, i_component)
call object%activate_parameters ()
end subroutine prc_omega_init

```

Activate the stored parameters by transferring them to the external matrix element. Also reset the helicity selection, if requested.

```

<Omega interface: prc omega: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: activate_parameters => prc_omega_activate_parameters

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_omega_activate_parameters (object)
    class (prc_omega_t), intent(inout) :: object
    if (allocated (object%driver)) then
      if (allocated (object%par)) then
        select type (driver => object%driver)
          type is (omega_driver_t)
            if (associated (driver%init)) call driver%init (object%par)
          end select
        else
          call msg_bug ("prc_omega_activate: parameter set is not allocated")
        end if
        call object%reset_helicity_selection ()
      else
        call msg_bug ("prc_omega_activate: driver is not allocated")
      end if
    end subroutine prc_omega_activate_parameters

```

The 0'MEGA process is an independent process which needs its own Monte Carlo parameter set for integration.

```

<Omega interface: prc omega: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: needs_mcset => prc_omega_needs_mcset

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
  function prc_omega_needs_mcset (object) result (flag)
    class(prc_omega_t), intent(in) :: object
    logical :: flag
    flag = .true.
  end function prc_omega_needs_mcset

```

There is only one term for this tree-level process.

```

<Omega interface: prc omega: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_terms => prc_omega_get_n_terms

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
  function prc_omega_get_n_terms (object) result (n)
    class(prc_omega_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer :: n
    n = 1
  end function prc_omega_get_n_terms

```



Tell whether a particular combination of flavor, helicity, color is allowed. Here we have to consult the matrix-element driver.

```

(Omega interface: prc omega: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: is_allowed => prc_omega_is_allowed

(Omega interface: procedures)+≡
  function prc_omega_is_allowed (object, i_term, f, h, c) result (flag)
    class(prc_omega_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term, f, h, c
    logical :: flag
    logical(c_bool) :: cflag
    select type (driver => object%driver)
    type is (omega_driver_t)
      call driver%is_allowed (f, h, c, cflag)
      flag = cflag
    end select
  end function prc_omega_is_allowed

```

Transfer the generated momenta directly to the hard interaction in the (only) term. We assume that everything has been set up correctly, so the array fits.

We don't reset the `new_kinematics` flag here. This has to be done explicitly by the caller (`reset_new_kinematics`) when a new kinematics configuration is to be considered.

```

(Omega interface: prc omega: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: compute_hard_kinematics => prc_omega_compute_hard_kinematics

(Omega interface: procedures)+≡
  subroutine prc_omega_compute_hard_kinematics &
    (object, p_seed, i_term, int_hard, core_state)
    class(prc_omega_t), intent(in) :: object
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p_seed
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term
    type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int_hard
    class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
    call int_hard%set_momenta (p_seed)
  end subroutine prc_omega_compute_hard_kinematics

```

This procedure is not called for `prc_omega_t`, just a placeholder.

```

(Omega interface: prc omega: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: compute_eff_kinematics => prc_omega_compute_eff_kinematics

(Omega interface: procedures)+≡
  subroutine prc_omega_compute_eff_kinematics &
    (object, i_term, int_hard, int_eff, core_state)
    class(prc_omega_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term
    type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int_hard
    type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int_eff
    class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
  end subroutine prc_omega_compute_eff_kinematics

```



Recover the momenta within the hard interaction. For tree-level processes, this is a trivial copy of the incoming seed and outgoing effective momenta. The effective interaction is a pointer to the hard interaction, so the latter is ignored.

```

(Omega interface: prc omega: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: recover_kinematics => prc_omega_recover_kinematics

(Omega interface: procedures)+≡
  subroutine prc_omega_recover_kinematics &
    (object, p_seed, int_hard, int_eff, core_state)
    class(prc_omega_t), intent(in) :: object
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: p_seed
    type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int_hard
    type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int_eff
    class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
    integer :: n_in
    n_in = int_eff%get_n_in ()
    call int_eff%set_momenta (p_seed(1:n_in), outgoing = .false.)
    p_seed(n_in+1:) = int_eff%get_momenta (outgoing = .true.)
  end subroutine prc_omega_recover_kinematics

```

Reset the helicity selection counters and start counting zero helicities. We assume that the `helicity_selection` object is allocated. Otherwise, reset and switch off helicity counting.

In the test routine, the driver is allocated but the driver methods are not. Therefore, guard against a disassociated method.

```

(Omega interface: prc omega: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: reset_helicity_selection => prc_omega_reset_helicity_selection

(Omega interface: procedures)+≡
  subroutine prc_omega_reset_helicity_selection (object)
    class(prc_omega_t), intent(inout) :: object
    select type (driver => object%driver)
    type is (omega_driver_t)
      if (associated (driver%reset_helicity_selection)) then
        if (object%helicity_selection%active) then
          call driver%reset_helicity_selection &
            (real (object%helicity_selection%threshold, &
              c_default_float), &
              int (object%helicity_selection%cutoff, c_int))
        else
          call driver%reset_helicity_selection &
            (0._c_default_float, 0_c_int)
        end if
      end if
    end select
  end subroutine prc_omega_reset_helicity_selection

```

Compute the amplitude. For the tree-level process, we can ignore the scale settings. The term index `j` is also irrelevant.

We first call `new_event` for the given momenta (which we must unpack), then retrieve the amplitude value for the given quantum numbers.

If the `core_state` status flag is present, we can make sure that we call `new_event` only once for a given kinematics. After the first call, we unset the



`new_kinematics` flag.

The core objects computes the appropriate  $\alpha_s$  value via the `qcd` subobject, taking into account the provided `fac_scale` value. However, if the extra parameter `alpha_qcd_forced` is allocated, it overrides this setting.

The `is_allowed` query is not redundant, since the status may change during the run if helicities are switched off.

```

(Omega interface: prc_omega: TBP) +=
  procedure :: compute_amplitude => prc_omega_compute_amplitude

(Omega interface: procedures) +=
  function prc_omega_compute_amplitude &
    (object, j, p, f, h, c, fac_scale, ren_scale, alpha_qcd_forced, &
     core_state) result (amp)
    class(prc_omega_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: j
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    integer, intent(in) :: f, h, c
    real(default), intent(in) :: fac_scale, ren_scale
    real(default), intent(in), allocatable :: alpha_qcd_forced
    class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable, optional :: core_state
    real(default) :: alpha_qcd
    complex(default) :: amp
    integer :: n_tot, i
    real(c_default_float), dimension(:, :), allocatable :: parray
    complex(c_default_complex) :: camp
    logical :: new_event
    select type (driver => object%driver)
    type is (omega_driver_t)
      new_event = .true.
      if (present (core_state)) then
        if (allocated (core_state)) then
          select type (core_state)
          type is (omega_state_t)
            new_event = core_state%new_kinematics
            core_state%new_kinematics = .false.
          end select
        end if
      end if
      if (new_event) then
        if (allocated (object%qcd%alpha)) then
          if (allocated (alpha_qcd_forced)) then
            alpha_qcd = alpha_qcd_forced
          else
            alpha_qcd = object%qcd%alpha%get (fac_scale)
          end if
          call driver%update_alpha_s (alpha_qcd)
          if (present (core_state)) then
            if (allocated (core_state)) then
              select type (core_state)
              type is (omega_state_t)
                core_state%alpha_qcd = alpha_qcd
              end select
            end if
          end if
        end if
      end if
    end select
  end function

```



```

        end if
        n_tot = object%data%n_in + object%data%n_out
        allocate (parray (0:3, n_tot))
        do i = 1, n_tot
            parray(:,i) = vector4_get_components (p(i))
        end do
        call driver%new_event (parray)
    end if
    if (object%is_allowed (1, f, h, c)) then
        call driver%get_amplitude &
            (int (f, c_int), int (h, c_int), int (c, c_int), camp)
        amp = camp
    else
        amp = 0
    end if
end select
end function prc_omega_compute_amplitude

```

After the amplitude has been computed, we may read off the current value of  $\alpha_s$ . This works only if  $\alpha_s$  varies, and if the workspace `core_state` is present which stores this value.

```

<Omega interface: prc_omega: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_alpha_s => prc_omega_get_alpha_s

<Omega interface: procedures>+≡
    function prc_omega_get_alpha_s (object, core_state) result (alpha)
        class(prc_omega_t), intent(in) :: object
        class(prc_core_state_t), intent(in), allocatable :: core_state
        real(default) :: alpha
        alpha = -1
        if (allocated (object%qcd%alpha) .and. allocated (core_state)) then
            select type (core_state)
            type is (omega_state_t)
                alpha = core_state%alpha_qcd
            end select
        end if
    end function prc_omega_get_alpha_s

```

### 16.3.6 Unit Test

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module. There is a separate test for testing O'MEGA diagram generation as this depends on a working analysis setup.

```

<prc_omega_ut.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module prc_omega_ut
        use unit_tests
        use prc_omega_ut_i

    <Standard module head>

```



```

    <Omega interface: public test>

contains

    <Omega interface: test driver>

    end module prc_omega_ut
<prc_omega_util.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module prc_omega_util

        use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!

        use kinds
    <Use strings>
        use io_units
        use file_utils, only: delete_file
        use os_interface
        use sm_qcd
        use lorentz
        use model_data
        use var_base
        use particle_specifiers, only: new_prt_spec
        use prc_core_def
        use process_constants
        use process_libraries
        use prc_core
        use model_testbed, only: prepare_model, cleanup_model

        use prc_omega

    <Standard module head>

    <Omega interface: test declarations>

contains

    <Omega interface: tests>

    end module prc_omega_util
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<Omega interface: public test>≡
    public :: prc_omega_test
<Omega interface: test driver>≡
    subroutine prc_omega_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Omega interface: execute tests>
    end subroutine prc_omega_test

<Omega interface: public test>+≡

```



```

public :: prc_omega_diags_test
<Omega interface: test driver>+=
  subroutine prc_omega_diags_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Omega interface: execute diags tests>
  end subroutine prc_omega_diags_test

```

### Generate, compile and load a simple process matrix element

The process is  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$  for vanishing masses and  $e = 0.3$ . We initialize the process, build the library, and compute a particular matrix element for momenta of unit energy and right-angle scattering. The matrix element, as it happens, is equal to  $e^2$ . (Note that are no conversion factors applied, so this result is exact.)

For GNU make, makeflags is set to -j1. This eliminates a potential clash with a -j<n> flag if this test is called from a parallel make.

```

<Omega interface: execute tests>=
  call test (prc_omega_1, "prc_omega_1", &
    "build and load simple OMega process", &
    u, results)

<Omega interface: test declarations>=
  public :: prc_omega_1

<Omega interface: tests>=
  subroutine prc_omega_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(process_library_t) :: lib
    class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: def
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(string_t) :: model_name
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in, prt_out
    type(process_constants_t) :: data
    class(prc_core_driver_t), allocatable :: driver
    integer, parameter :: cdf = c_default_float
    integer, parameter :: ci = c_int
    real(cdf), dimension(4) :: par
    real(cdf), dimension(0:3,4) :: p
    logical(c_bool) :: flag
    complex(c_default_complex) :: amp
    integer :: i

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: prc_omega_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: create a simple process with OMega"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*           build a library, link, load, and &
      &access the matrix element"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process library with one entry"
    write (u, "(A)")
    call lib%init (var_str ("omega1"))

```



```

call os_data_init (os_data)

model_name = "QED"
allocate (prt_in (2), prt_out (2))
prt_in = [var_str ("e+"), var_str ("e-")]
prt_out = [var_str ("m+"), var_str ("m-")]

allocate (omega_omega_def_t :: def)
select type (def)
type is (omega_omega_def_t)
    call def%init (model_name, prt_in, prt_out)
end select
allocate (entry)
call entry%init (var_str ("omega1_a"), model_name = model_name, &
    n_in = 2, n_components = 1)
call entry%import_component (1, n_out = size (prt_out), &
    prt_in = new_prt_spec (prt_in), &
    prt_out = new_prt_spec (prt_out), &
    method = var_str ("omega"), &
    variant = def)
call lib%append (entry)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Configure library"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%configure (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write makefile"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%write_makefile (os_data, force = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Clean any left-over files"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%clean (os_data, distclean = .false.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write driver"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%write_driver (force = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write process source code, compile, link, load"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%load (os_data)

call lib%write (u, libpath = .false.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Probe library API:"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "is active" = ", &
    lib%is_active ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "n_processes" = ", &
    lib%get_n_processes ()

write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Constants of omega1_a_i1:"
write (u, "(A)")

call lib%connect_process (var_str ("omega1_a"), 1, data, driver)

write (u, "(1x,A,A)") "component ID      = ", char (data%id)
write (u, "(1x,A,A)") "model name       = ", char (data%model_name)
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "md5sum          = '", data%md5sum, "'"
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "openmp supported = ", data%openmp_supported
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_in      = ", data%n_in
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_out     = ", data%n_out
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_flv    = ", data%n_flv
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_hel    = ", data%n_hel
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_col    = ", data%n_col
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_cin    = ", data%n_cin
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_cf     = ", data%n_cf
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "flv state =", data%flv_state
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I2))") "hel state =", data%hel_state(:,1)
do i = 2, 16
    write (u, "(12x,4(1x,I2))") data%hel_state(:,i)
end do
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "col state =", data%col_state
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,L1))") "ghost flag =", data%ghost_flag
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,F5.3))") "color factors =", data%color_factors
write (u, "(1x,A,10(1x,I0))") "cf index =", data%cf_index

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set parameters for omega1_a and initialize:"
write (u, "(A)")

par = [0.3_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf]
write (u, "(2x,A,F6.4)") "ee  = ", par(1)
write (u, "(2x,A,F6.4)") "me  = ", par(2)
write (u, "(2x,A,F6.4)") "mmu = ", par(3)
write (u, "(2x,A,F6.4)") "mtau = ", par(4)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics:"
write (u, "(A)")

p = reshape ([ &
    1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 1.0_cdf, &
    1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, -1.0_cdf, &
    1.0_cdf, 1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, &
    1.0_cdf, -1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf &
], [4,4])
do i = 1, 4
    write (u, "(2x,A,I0,A,4(1x,F7.4))") "p", i, " =", p(:,i)
end do

select type (driver)
type is (omega_driver_t)
    call driver%init (par)

```



```

call driver%new_event (p)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute matrix element:"
write (u, "(A)")

call driver%is_allowed (1_ci, 6_ci, 1_ci, flag)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "is_allowed (1, 6, 1) = ", flag

call driver%get_amplitude (1_ci, 6_ci, 1_ci, amp)
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,E11.4)") "|amp (1, 6, 1)| =", abs (amp)
end select

call lib%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: prc_omega_1"

end subroutine prc_omega_1

```

### Check prc\_omega\_t wrapper and options

The process is  $e^-e^+ \rightarrow e^-e^+$  for vanishing masses and  $e = 0.3$ . We build the library using the high-level procedure `omega_make_process_component` and the “black box” `prc_omega_t` object. Two variants with different settings for restrictions and OpenMP.

For GNU make, `makeflags` is set to `-j1`. This eliminates a potential clash with a `-j<n>` flag if this test is called from a parallel make.

```

<Omega interface: execute tests>+≡
call test (prc_omega_2, "prc_omega_2", &
  "OMega option passing", &
  u, results)

<Omega interface: test declarations>+≡
public :: prc_omega_2

<Omega interface: tests>+≡
subroutine prc_omega_2 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(process_library_t), target :: lib
  type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry
  type(os_data_t) :: os_data
  type(string_t) :: model_name
  class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
  class(vars_t), pointer :: vars
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in, prt_out
  type(string_t) :: restrictions
  type(process_component_def_t), pointer :: config
  type(prc_omega_t) :: prc1, prc2
  type(process_constants_t) :: data
  integer, parameter :: cdf = c_default_float
  integer, parameter :: ci = c_int
  real(cdf), dimension(:), allocatable :: par

```



```

real(cdf), dimension(0:3,4) :: p
complex(c_default_complex) :: amp
integer :: i
logical :: exist

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: prc_omega_2"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: create simple processes with OMega"
write (u, "(A)")  "*           use the prc_omega wrapper for this"
write (u, "(A)")  "*           and check OMega options"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process library with two entries, &
&different options."
write (u, "(A)")  "* (1) e- e+ -> e- e+  &
&(all diagrams, no OpenMP, report progress)"
write (u, "(A)")  "* (2) e- e+ -> e- e+  &
&(s-channel only, with OpenMP, report progress to file)"

call lib%init (var_str ("omega2"))
call os_data_init (os_data)

model_name = "QED"
call prepare_model (model, model_name, vars)

allocate (prt_in (2), prt_out (2))
prt_in = [var_str ("e-"), var_str ("e+")]
prt_out = prt_in
restrictions = "3+4~A"

allocate (entry)
call entry%init (var_str ("omega2_a"), &
model, n_in = 2, n_components = 2)

call omega_make_process_component (entry, 1, &
model_name, prt_in, prt_out, &
report_progress=.true.)
call omega_make_process_component (entry, 2, &
model_name, prt_in, prt_out, &
restrictions=restrictions, openmp_support=.true., &
extra_options=var_str ("--fusion:progress_file omega2.log"))

call lib%append (entry)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Remove left-over file"
write (u, "(A)")

call delete_file ("omega2.log")
inquire (file="omega2.log", exist=exist)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "omega2.log exists = ", exist

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and load library"

```



```

call lib%configure (os_data)
call lib%write_makefile (os_data, force = .true.)
call lib%clean (os_data, distclean = .false.)
call lib%write_driver (force = .true.)
call lib%load (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Check extra output of OMega"
write (u, "(A)")

inquire (file="omega2.log", exist=exist)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "omega2.log exists = ", exist

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Probe library API:"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "is active           = ", &
    lib%is_active ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_processes       = ", &
    lib%get_n_processes ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set parameters for omega2_a and initialize:"
write (u, "(A)")

call vars%set_rval (var_str ("ee"), 0.3_default)
call vars%set_rval (var_str ("me"), 0._default)
call vars%set_rval (var_str ("mmu"), 0._default)
call vars%set_rval (var_str ("mtau"), 0._default)
allocate (par (model%get_n_real ()))
call model%real_parameters_to_c_array (par)

write (u, "(2x,A,F6.4)") "ee   = ", par(1)
write (u, "(2x,A,F6.4)") "me   = ", par(2)
write (u, "(2x,A,F6.4)") "mmu  = ", par(3)
write (u, "(2x,A,F6.4)") "mtau = ", par(4)

call prc1%set_parameters (model)
call prc2%set_parameters (model)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Constants of omega2_a_i1:"
write (u, "(A)")

config => lib%get_component_def_ptr (var_str ("omega2_a"), 1)
call prc1%init (config%get_core_def_ptr (), &
    lib, var_str ("omega2_a"), 1)
call prc1%get_constants (data, 1)

write (u, "(1x,A,A)") "component ID      = ", &
    char (data%id)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "openmp supported = ", &
    data%openmp_supported

```



```

write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "model name      = ', &
      char (data%model_name), "'

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Constants of omega2_a_i2:"
write (u, "(A)")

config => lib%get_component_def_ptr (var_str ("omega2_a"), 2)
call prc2%init (config%get_core_def_ptr (), &
               lib, var_str ("omega2_a"), 2)
call prc2%get_constants (data, 1)

write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "component ID    = ", &
      char (data%id)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "openmp supported = ", &
      data%openmp_supported
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "model name      = ', &
      char (data%model_name), "'

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics:"
write (u, "(A)")

p = reshape ([ &
              1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 1.0_cdf, &
              1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, -1.0_cdf, &
              1.0_cdf, 1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, &
              1.0_cdf, -1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf &
              ], [4,4])
do i = 1, 4
  write (u, "(2x,A,I0,A,4(1x,F7.4))") "p", i, " =", p(:,i)
end do

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute matrix element:"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (driver => prc1%driver)
type is (omega_driver_t)
  call driver%new_event (p)
  call driver%get_amplitude (1_ci, 6_ci, 1_ci, amp)
  write (u, "(2x,A,1x,E11.4)") "(1) |amp (1, 6, 1)| =", abs (amp)
end select

select type (driver => prc2%driver)
type is (omega_driver_t)
  call driver%new_event (p)
  call driver%get_amplitude (1_ci, 6_ci, 1_ci, amp)
  write (u, "(2x,A,1x,E11.4)") "(2) |amp (1, 6, 1)| =", abs (amp)
end select

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics:"
write (u, "(A)")

```



```

p = reshape ([ &
    1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 1.0_cdf, &
    1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf,-1.0_cdf, &
    1.0_cdf, sqrt(0.5_cdf), 0.0_cdf, sqrt(0.5_cdf), &
    1.0_cdf,-sqrt(0.5_cdf), 0.0_cdf,-sqrt(0.5_cdf) &
    ], [4,4])
do i = 1, 4
    write (u, "(2x,A,I0,A,4(1x,F7.4))") "p", i, " =", p(:,i)
end do

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute matrix element:"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (driver => prc1%driver)
type is (omega_driver_t)
    call driver%new_event (p)
    call driver%get_amplitude (1_ci, 6_ci, 1_ci, amp)
    write (u, "(2x,A,1x,E11.4)") "(1) |amp (1, 6, 1)| =", abs (amp)
end select

select type (driver => prc2%driver)
type is (omega_driver_t)
    call driver%new_event (p)
    call driver%get_amplitude (1_ci, 6_ci, 1_ci, amp)
    write (u, "(2x,A,1x,E11.4)") "(2) |amp (1, 6, 1)| =", abs (amp)
end select

call lib%final ()
call cleanup_model (model)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: prc-omega_2"

end subroutine prc_omega_2

```

### Check helicity selection

The process is  $e^-e^+ \rightarrow e^-e^+$  for vanishing masses. We call the matrix element several times to verify the switching off of irrelevant helicities.

```

<Omega interface: execute tests>+≡
    call test (prc_omega_3, "prc_omega_3", &
        "helicity selection", &
        u, results)

<Omega interface: test declarations>+≡
    public :: prc_omega_3

<Omega interface: tests>+≡
    subroutine prc_omega_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(process_library_t), target :: lib

```



```

type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry
type(os_data_t) :: os_data
type(string_t) :: model_name
class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
class(vars_t), pointer :: vars => null ()
type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in, prt_out
type(process_component_def_t), pointer :: config
type(prc_omega_t) :: prc1
type(process_constants_t) :: data
integer, parameter :: cdf = c_default_float
real(cdf), dimension(:), allocatable :: par
real(cdf), dimension(0:3,4) :: p
type(helicity_selection_t) :: helicity_selection
integer :: i, h

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: prc_omega_3"
write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: create simple process with OMega"
write (u, "(A)")  "*               and check helicity selection"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process library."
write (u, "(A)")  "* (1) e- e+ -> e- e+   (all diagrams, no OpenMP)"

call lib%init (var_str ("omega3"))
call os_data_init (os_data)

model_name = "QED"
call prepare_model (model, model_name, vars)

allocate (prt_in (2), prt_out (2))
prt_in = [var_str ("e-"), var_str ("e+")]
prt_out = prt_in

allocate (entry)
call entry%init (var_str ("omega3_a"), &
               model, n_in = 2, n_components = 1)

call omega_make_process_component (entry, 1, &
                                model_name, prt_in, prt_out)
call lib%append (entry)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and load library"

call lib%configure (os_data)
call lib%write_makefile (os_data, force = .true.)
call lib%clean (os_data, distclean = .false.)
call lib%write_driver (force = .true.)
call lib%load (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Probe library API:"
write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "is active" = ", &
lib%is_active ()
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n_processes" = ", &
lib%get_n_processes ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Set parameters for omega3_a and initialize:"
write (u, "(A)")

call vars%set_rval (var_str ("ee"), 0.3_default)
call vars%set_rval (var_str ("me"), 0._default)
call vars%set_rval (var_str ("mmu"), 0._default)
call vars%set_rval (var_str ("mtau"), 0._default)
allocate (par (model%get_n_real ()))
call model%real_parameters_to_c_array (par)

write (u, "(2x,A,F6.4)") "ee = ", par(1)
write (u, "(2x,A,F6.4)") "me = ", par(2)
write (u, "(2x,A,F6.4)") "mmu = ", par(3)
write (u, "(2x,A,F6.4)") "mtau = ", par(4)

call prc1%set_parameters (model, helicity_selection)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Helicity states of omega3_a_i1:"
write (u, "(A)")

config => lib%get_component_def_ptr (var_str ("omega3_a"), 1)
call prc1%init (config%get_core_def_ptr (), &
lib, var_str ("omega3_a"), 1)
call prc1%get_constants (data, 1)

do i = 1, data%n_hel
write (u, "(3x,I2,':',4(1x,I2))") i, data%hel_state(:,i)
end do

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Initially allowed helicities:"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(4x,16(1x,I2))") [(h, h = 1, data%n_hel)]
write (u, "(4x)", advance = "no")
do h = 1, data%n_hel
write (u, "(2x,L1)", advance = "no") prc1%is_allowed (1, 1, h, 1)
end do
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Reset helicity selection (cutoff = 4)"
write (u, "(A)")

helicity_selection%active = .true.
helicity_selection%threshold = 1e10_default
helicity_selection%cutoff = 4

```



```

call helicity_selection%write (u)

call prc1%set_parameters (model, helicity_selection)
call prc1%reset_helicity_selection ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Allowed helicities:"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(4x,16(1x,I2))") [(h, h = 1, data%n_hel)]
write (u, "(4x)", advance = "no")
do h = 1, data%n_hel
    write (u, "(2x,L1)", advance = "no") prc1%is_allowed (1, 1, h, 1)
end do
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics:"
write (u, "(A)")

p = reshape ([ &
    1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 1.0_cdf, &
    1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf,-1.0_cdf, &
    1.0_cdf, 1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, &
    1.0_cdf,-1.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf &
    ], [4,4])
do i = 1, 4
    write (u, "(2x,A,I0,A,4(1x,F7.4))") "p", i, " =", p(:,i)
end do

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute scattering matrix 5 times"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(4x,16(1x,I2))") [(h, h = 1, data%n_hel)]

select type (driver => prc1%driver)
type is (omega_driver_t)
    do i = 1, 5
        call driver%new_event (p)
        write (u, "(2x,I2)", advance = "no") i
        do h = 1, data%n_hel
            write (u, "(2x,L1)", advance = "no") prc1%is_allowed (1, 1, h, 1)
        end do
        write (u, "(A)")
    end do
end select

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Reset helicity selection again"
write (u, "(A)")

call prc1%activate_parameters ()

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Allowed helicities:"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(4x,16(1x,I2))") [(h, h = 1, data%n_hel)]
write (u, "(4x)", advance = "no")
do h = 1, data%n_hel
  write (u, "(2x,L1)", advance = "no") prc1%is_allowed (1, 1, h, 1)
end do
write (u, "(A)")

call lib%final ()
call cleanup_model (model)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: prc_omega_3"

end subroutine prc_omega_3

```

### QCD coupling

The process is  $u\bar{u} \rightarrow d\bar{d}$  for vanishing masses. We compute the amplitude for a fixed configuration once, then reset  $\alpha_s$ , then compute again.

For GNU make, makeflags is set to -j1. This eliminates a potential clash with a -j<n> flag if this test is called from a parallel make.

```

<Omega interface: execute tests>+≡
  call test (prc_omega_4, "prc_omega_4", &
    "update QCD alpha", &
    u, results)

<Omega interface: test declarations>+≡
  public :: prc_omega_4

<Omega interface: tests>+≡
  subroutine prc_omega_4 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(process_library_t) :: lib
    class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: def
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(string_t) :: model_name
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in, prt_out
    type(process_constants_t) :: data
    class(prc_core_driver_t), allocatable :: driver
    integer, parameter :: cdf = c_default_float
    integer, parameter :: ci = c_int
    real(cdf), dimension(6) :: par
    real(cdf), dimension(0:3,4) :: p
    logical(c_bool) :: flag
    complex(c_default_complex) :: amp
    integer :: i
    real(cdf) :: alpha_s

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: prc_omega_4"
  end subroutine prc_omega_4

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "*" Purpose: create a QCD process with OMega"
write (u, "(A)")  "*"           and check alpha_s dependence"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "*" Initialize a process library with one entry"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%init (var_str ("prc_omega_4_lib"))
call os_data_init (os_data)

model_name = "QCD"
allocate (prt_in (2), prt_out (2))
prt_in = [var_str ("u"), var_str ("ubar")]
prt_out = [var_str ("d"), var_str ("dbar")]

allocate (omega_omega_def_t :: def)
select type (def)
type is (omega_omega_def_t)
    call def%init (model_name, prt_in, prt_out)
end select
allocate (entry)
call entry%init (var_str ("prc_omega_4_p"), model_name = model_name, &
    n_in = 2, n_components = 1)
call entry%import_component (1, n_out = size (prt_out), &
    prt_in = new_prt_spec (prt_in), &
    prt_out = new_prt_spec (prt_out), &
    method = var_str ("omega"), &
    variant = def)
call lib%append (entry)

write (u, "(A)")  "*" Configure and compile process"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%configure (os_data)
call lib%write_makefile (os_data, force = .true.)
call lib%clean (os_data, distclean = .false.)
call lib%write_driver (force = .true.)
call lib%load (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "*" Probe library API:"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "is active = ", lib%is_active ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*" Set parameters:"
write (u, "(A)")

alpha_s = 0.1178_cdf

par = [alpha_s, 0._cdf, 0._cdf, 0._cdf, 173.1_cdf, 1.523_cdf]
write (u, "(2x,A,F8.4)")  "alpha_s = ", par(1)
write (u, "(2x,A,F8.4)")  "ms      = ", par(2)
write (u, "(2x,A,F8.4)")  "mc      = ", par(3)
write (u, "(2x,A,F8.4)")  "mb      = ", par(4)
write (u, "(2x,A,F8.4)")  "mtop    = ", par(5)

```



```

write (u, "(2x,A,F8.4)") "wtop    = ", par(6)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics:"
write (u, "(A)")

p = reshape ([ &
    100.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 100.0_cdf, &
    100.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf,-100.0_cdf, &
    100.0_cdf, 100.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, &
    100.0_cdf,-100.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf, 0.0_cdf &
    ], [4,4])
do i = 1, 4
    write (u, "(2x,A,I0,A,4(1x,F7.1))") "p", i, " =", p(:,i)
end do

call lib%connect_process (var_str ("prc_omega_4_p"), 1, data, driver)

select type (driver)
type is (omega_driver_t)
    call driver%init (par)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute matrix element:"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call driver%new_event (p)

    call driver%is_allowed (1_ci, 6_ci, 1_ci, flag)
    write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "is_allowed (1, 6, 1) = ", flag

    call driver%get_amplitude (1_ci, 6_ci, 1_ci, amp)
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x,E11.4)") "|amp (1, 6, 1)| =", abs (amp)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Double alpha_s and compute matrix element again:"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call driver%update_alpha_s (2 * alpha_s)
    call driver%new_event (p)

    call driver%is_allowed (1_ci, 6_ci, 1_ci, flag)
    write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "is_allowed (1, 6, 1) = ", flag

    call driver%get_amplitude (1_ci, 6_ci, 1_ci, amp)
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x,E11.4)") "|amp (1, 6, 1)| =", abs (amp)
end select

call lib%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: prc_omega_4"

end subroutine prc_omega_4

```



## Amplitude and QCD coupling

The same process as before. Here, we initialize with a running  $\alpha_s$  coupling and compute twice with different scales. We use the high-level method `compute.amplitude`.

```
<Omega interface: execute tests>+=  
  call test (prc_omega_5, "prc_omega_5", &  
            "running QCD alpha", &  
            u, results)  
  
<Omega interface: test declarations>+=  
  public :: prc_omega_5  
  
<Omega interface: tests>+=  
  subroutine prc_omega_5 (u)  
    integer, intent(in) :: u  
    type(process_library_t) :: lib  
    class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: def  
    type(process_component_def_t), pointer :: cdef_ptr  
    class(prc_core_def_t), pointer :: def_ptr  
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry  
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data  
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model  
    type(string_t) :: model_name  
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in, prt_out  
    type(qcd_t) :: qcd  
    class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core  
    class(prc_core_state_t), allocatable :: core_state  
    type(vector4_t), dimension(4) :: p  
    complex(default) :: amp  
    real(default) :: fac_scale  
    real(default), allocatable :: alpha_qcd_forced  
    integer :: i  
  
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: prc_omega_5"  
    write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: create a QCD process with OMega"  
    write (u, "(A)")  "*                   and check alpha_s dependence"  
    write (u, "(A)")  
  
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process library with one entry"  
    write (u, "(A)")  
    call lib%init (var_str ("prc_omega_5_lib"))  
    call os_data_init (os_data)  
  
    model_name = "QCD"  
    call prepare_model (model, model_name)  
  
    allocate (prt_in (2), prt_out (2))  
    prt_in = [var_str ("u"), var_str ("ubar")]  
    prt_out = [var_str ("d"), var_str ("dbar")]  
  
    allocate (omega_omega_def_t :: def)  
    select type (def)
```



```

type is (omega_omega_def_t)
  call def%init (model_name, prt_in, prt_out)
end select
allocate (entry)
call entry%init (var_str ("prc_omega_5_p"), model_name = model_name, &
  n_in = 2, n_components = 1)
call entry%import_component (1, n_out = size (prt_out), &
  prt_in = new_prt_spec (prt_in), &
  prt_out = new_prt_spec (prt_out), &
  method = var_str ("omega"), &
  variant = def)
call lib%append (entry)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Configure and compile process"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%configure (os_data)
call lib%write_makefile (os_data, force = .true.)
call lib%clean (os_data, distclean = .false.)
call lib%write_driver (force = .true.)
call lib%load (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Probe library API"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "is active = ", lib%is_active ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set kinematics"
write (u, "(A)")

p(1) = vector4_moving (100._default, 100._default, 3)
p(2) = vector4_moving (100._default, -100._default, 3)
p(3) = vector4_moving (100._default, 100._default, 1)
p(4) = vector4_moving (100._default, -100._default, 1)
do i = 1, 4
  call vector4_write (p(i), u)
end do

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Setup QCD data"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (alpha_qcd_from_scale_t :: qcd%alpha)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Setup process core"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (prc_omega_t :: core)
cdef_ptr => lib%get_component_def_ptr (var_str ("prc_omega_5_p"), 1)
def_ptr => cdef_ptr%get_core_def_ptr ()

select type (core)
type is (prc_omega_t)
  call core%allocate_workspace (core_state)

```



```

call core%set_parameters (model, qcd = qcd)
call core%init (def_ptr, lib, var_str ("prc_omega_5_p"), 1)
call core%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute matrix element"
write (u, "(A)")

fac_scale = 100
write (u, "(1x,A,F4.0)")  "factorization scale = ", fac_scale

amp = core%compute_amplitude &
      (1, p, 1, 6, 1, fac_scale, 100._default, alpha_qcd_forced)

write (u, "(1x,A,1x,E11.4)")  "|amp (1, 6, 1)| =", abs (amp)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Modify factorization scale and &
&compute matrix element again"
write (u, "(A)")

fac_scale = 200
write (u, "(1x,A,F4.0)")  "factorization scale = ", fac_scale

amp = core%compute_amplitude &
      (1, p, 1, 6, 1, fac_scale, 100._default, alpha_qcd_forced)

write (u, "(1x,A,1x,E11.4)")  "|amp (1, 6, 1)| =", abs (amp)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set alpha(QCD) directly and &
&compute matrix element again"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (alpha_qcd_forced, source = 0.1_default)
write (u, "(1x,A,F6.4)")  "alpha_qcd = ", alpha_qcd_forced

amp = core%compute_amplitude &
      (1, p, 1, 6, 1, fac_scale, 100._default, alpha_qcd_forced)

write (u, "(1x,A,1x,E11.4)")  "|amp (1, 6, 1)| =", abs (amp)

end select

call lib%final ()
call cleanup_model (model)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: prc_omega_5"

end subroutine prc_omega_5

```



## Generate matrix element diagrams

The same process as before. No amplitude is computed here, instead we just generate Feynman (and color flow) diagrams, and check whether PS and PDF files have been generated. This test is only run if event analysis is possible.

```
<Omega interface: execute diags tests>≡
  call test (prc_omega_diags_1, "prc_omega_diags_1", &
    "generate Feynman diagrams", &
    u, results)

<Omega interface: test declarations>+≡
  public :: prc_omega_diags_1

<Omega interface: tests>+≡
  subroutine prc_omega_diags_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(process_library_t) :: lib
    class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: def
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(string_t) :: model_name
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in, prt_out
    type(string_t) :: diags_file, pdf_file, ps_file
    logical :: exist, exist_pdf, exist_ps
    integer :: iostat, u_diags
    character(128) :: buffer

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: prc_omega_diags_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate Feynman diagrams"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process library with one entry"
    write (u, "(A)")
    call lib%init (var_str ("prc_omega_diags_1_lib"))
    call os_data_init (os_data)

    model_name = "SM"

    allocate (prt_in (2), prt_out (2))
    prt_in = [var_str ("u"), var_str ("ubar")]
    prt_out = [var_str ("d"), var_str ("dbar")]

    allocate (omega_omega_def_t :: def)
    select type (def)
    type is (omega_omega_def_t)
      call def%init (model_name, prt_in, prt_out, &
        diags = .true., diags_color = .true.)
    end select
    allocate (entry)
    call entry%init (var_str ("prc_omega_diags_1_p"), model_name = model_name, &
      n_in = 2, n_components = 1)
    call entry%import_component (1, n_out = size (prt_out), &
      prt_in = new_prt_spec (prt_in), &
      prt_out = new_prt_spec (prt_out), &
      method = var_str ("omega"), &
```



```

        variant = def)
call lib%append (entry)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Configure and compile process"
write (u, "(A)")  "    and generate diagrams"
write (u, "(A)")
call lib%configure (os_data)
call lib%write_makefile (os_data, force = .true., testflag = .true.)
call lib%clean (os_data, distclean = .false.)
call lib%write_driver (force = .true.)
call lib%load (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Probe library API"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "is active = ", lib%is_active ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Check produced diagram files"
write (u, "(A)")

diags_file = "prc_omega_diags_1_p_i1_diags.tex"
ps_file    = "prc_omega_diags_1_p_i1_diags.ps"
pdf_file   = "prc_omega_diags_1_p_i1_diags.pdf"
inquire (file = char (diags_file), exist = exist)
if (exist) then
    u_diags = free_unit ()
    open (u_diags, file = char (diags_file), action = "read", status = "old")
    iostat = 0
    do while (iostat == 0)
        read (u_diags, "(A)", iostat = iostat)  buffer
        if (iostat == 0) write (u, "(A)")  trim (buffer)
    end do
    close (u_diags)
else
    write (u, "(A)")  "[Feynman diagrams LaTeX file is missing]"
end if
inquire (file = char (ps_file), exist = exist_ps)
if (exist_ps) then
    write (u, "(A)")  "[Feynman diagrams Postscript file exists and is nonempty]"
else
    write (u, "(A)")  "[Feynman diagrams Postscript file is missing/non-regular]"
end if
inquire (file = char (pdf_file), exist = exist_pdf)
if (exist_pdf) then
    write (u, "(A)")  "[Feynman diagrams PDF file exists and is nonempty]"
else
    write (u, "(A)")  "[Feynman diagrams PDF file is missing/non-regular]"
end if

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"
write (u, "(A)")

call lib%final ()

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "** Test output end: prc_omega_diags_1"

end subroutine prc_omega_diags_1

```

## 16.4 User-defined matrix elements squared

For certain applications, only the squared matrix elements instead of the pure amplitude can be obtained, e.g. for BLHA One-Loop providers or for the QCD-resummed top-threshold calculation. This is enabled by the `prc_user_defined_base_t`-type.

```

⟨prc_user_defined.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩
  module prc_user_defined

    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!

    use kinds
    use constants
    use io_units
    ⟨Use strings⟩
    use system_defs, only: TAB
    use physics_defs, only: CF
    use diagnostics
    use os_interface
    use lorentz
    use interactions
    use sm_qcd

    use model_data
    use prclib_interfaces
    use prc_core_def
    use prc_core

    use sf_base
    use sf_pdf_builtin, only: pdf_builtin_t
    use sf_lhapdf, only: lhpdf_t
    use pdg_arrays, only: is_gluon, is_quark

    ⟨Standard module head⟩

    ⟨Prc User: public⟩

    ⟨Prc User: parameters⟩

    ⟨Prc User: types⟩

    ⟨Prc User: interfaces⟩

    contains

```



```
⟨Prc User: procedures⟩
```

```
end module prc_user_defined
```

### 16.4.1 Handling of structure functions

User-defined matrix elements do not have access to the structure functions stored in the evaluators. The current solution to this problem is to just apply them explicitly after the computation of the matrix element.

```
⟨Prc User: parameters⟩≡
```

```
integer, parameter :: LEPTONS = 1
integer, parameter :: HADRONS = 2
```

```
⟨Prc User: types⟩≡
```

```
type :: sf_handler_t
integer :: initial_state_type = 0
integer :: n_sf = -1
real(default) :: val = one
contains
⟨Prc User: sf handler: TBP⟩
end type sf_handler_t
```

```
⟨Prc User: sf handler: TBP⟩≡
```

```
procedure :: init => sf_handler_init
```

```
⟨Prc User: procedures⟩≡
```

```
subroutine sf_handler_init (sf_handler, sf_chain)
class(sf_handler_t), intent(out) :: sf_handler
type(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(in) :: sf_chain
integer :: i
sf_handler%n_sf = size (sf_chain%sf)
if (sf_handler%n_sf == 0) then
sf_handler%initial_state_type = LEPTONS
else
do i = 1, sf_handler%n_sf
select type (int => sf_chain%sf(i)%int)
type is (pdf_builtin_t)
sf_handler%initial_state_type = HADRONS
type is (lhpdf_t)
sf_handler%initial_state_type = HADRONS
class default
sf_handler%initial_state_type = LEPTONS
end select
end do
end if
end subroutine sf_handler_init
```

```
⟨Prc User: sf handler: TBP⟩+=
```

```
procedure :: init_dummy => sf_handler_init_dummy
```



```

(Prc User: procedures)+≡
subroutine sf_handler_init_dummy (sf_handler)
  class(sf_handler_t), intent(out) :: sf_handler
  sf_handler%n_sf = 0
  sf_handler%initial_state_type = LEPTONS
end subroutine sf_handler_init_dummy

(Prc User: sf handler: TBP)+≡
procedure :: apply_structure_functions => sf_handler_apply_structure_functions

(Prc User: procedures)+≡
subroutine sf_handler_apply_structure_functions (sf_handler, sf_chain, flavors)
  class(sf_handler_t), intent(inout) :: sf_handler
  type(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(in) :: sf_chain
  integer, intent(in), dimension(2) :: flavors
  integer :: i
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: f
  if (sf_handler%n_sf < 0) call msg_fatal ("sf_handler not initialized")
  sf_handler%val = one
  do i = 1, sf_handler%n_sf
    select case (sf_handler%initial_state_type)
    case (HADRON)
      sf_handler%val = sf_handler%val * sf_handler%get_pdf (sf_chain, i, flavors(i))
    case (LEPTONS)
      call sf_chain%get_matrix_elements (i, f)
      sf_handler%val = sf_handler%val * f(1)
    case default
      call msg_fatal ("sf_handler not initialized")
    end select
  end do
end subroutine sf_handler_apply_structure_functions

(Prc User: sf handler: TBP)+≡
procedure :: get_pdf => sf_handler_get_pdf

(Prc User: procedures)+≡
function sf_handler_get_pdf (sf_handler, sf_chain, i, flavor) result (f)
  real(default) :: f
  class(sf_handler_t), intent(in) :: sf_handler
  type(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(in) :: sf_chain
  integer, intent(in) :: i, flavor
  integer :: k
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: ff
  integer, parameter :: n_flv_light = 6

  call sf_chain%get_matrix_elements (i, ff)

  if (is_gluon (flavor)) then
    k = n_flv_light + 1
  else if (is_quark (abs(flavor))) then
    k = n_flv_light + 1 + flavor
  else
    call msg_fatal ("Not a colored particle")
  end if
end function

```



```

        f = ff(k)
    end function sf_handler_get_pdf

```

### 16.4.2 Abstract user defined processes

This process class allows us to factor out common necessities of user defined processes.

#### Workspace

This is the workspace that is available for user defined processes.

```

<Prc User: public>≡
    public :: user_defined_state_t

<Prc User: types>+≡
    type, abstract, extends (prc_core_state_t) :: user_defined_state_t
        logical :: new_kinematics = .true.
        real(default) :: alpha_qcd = -1
    contains
    <Prc User: user defined state: TBP>
    end type user_defined_state_t

<Prc User: user defined state: TBP>≡
    procedure :: reset_new_kinematics => user_defined_state_reset_new_kinematics

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
    subroutine user_defined_state_reset_new_kinematics (object)
        class(user_defined_state_t), intent(inout) :: object
        object%new_kinematics = .true.
    end subroutine user_defined_state_reset_new_kinematics

```

#### Driver

We have to add two O'Mega-routines to the user-defined driver to ensure proper process setup. The problem is that during the setup of the real component, the particle and flavor data are taken from the Born component to set up the subtraction terms. However, the Born component expects this data to be obtained from the Omega code, accessed by the driver.

```

<Prc User: public>+≡
    public :: user_defined_driver_t

<Prc User: types>+≡
    type, abstract, extends (prc_core_driver_t) :: user_defined_driver_t
        procedure(omega_update_alpha_s), nopass, pointer :: &
            update_alpha_s => null ()
        procedure(omega_is_allowed), nopass, pointer :: &
            is_allowed => null ()
    !contains
    !<Prc User: user defined driver: TBP>>
    end type user_defined_driver_t

```



## Core

```
<Prc User: public>+≡
  public :: prc_user_defined_base_t

<Prc User: types>+≡
  type, abstract, extends (prc_core_t) :: prc_user_defined_base_t
    type(qcd_t) :: qcd
    integer :: n_flv = 1
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: par
    type(sf_handler_t) :: sf_handler
  contains
    <Prc User: prc user defined base: TBP>
    end type prc_user_defined_base_t

<Prc User: prc user defined base: TBP>≡
  procedure :: get_flv_state => prc_user_defined_base_get_flv_state

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
  function prc_user_defined_base_get_flv_state (object, i_flv) result (flv)
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
    class(prc_user_defined_base_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: i_flv
    allocate (flv (size (object%data%flv_state (:,i_flv))))
    flv = object%data%flv_state (:,i_flv)
  end function prc_user_defined_base_get_flv_state

Return one single squared test matrix element. It is fixed to 1, therefore the
integration output will be the phase space volume.

<Prc User: prc user defined base: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_sqme => prc_user_defined_base_compute_sqme

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
  function prc_user_defined_base_compute_sqme (object, i_flv, p) result (sqme)
    real(default) :: sqme
    class(prc_user_defined_base_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: i_flv
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    sqme = one
  end function prc_user_defined_base_compute_sqme

Return an array of 4 numbers corresponding to the BLHA output convention.
Used for testing.

<Prc User: prc user defined base: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_sqme_virt => prc_user_defined_base_compute_sqme_virt

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_user_defined_base_compute_sqme_virt (object, i_flv, &
    p, ren_scale, sqme, bad_point)
    class(prc_user_defined_base_t), intent(inout) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: i_flv
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: ren_scale
    logical, intent(out) :: bad_point
```



```

    real(default), dimension(4), intent(out) :: sqme
    sqme(1) = 0.001_default
    sqme(2) = 0.001_default
    sqme(3) = 0.001_default
    sqme(4) = 0.0015_default
    bad_point = .false.
end subroutine prc_user_defined_base_compute_sqme_virt

```

Also return test output for color-correlated matrix elements

*<Prc User: prc user defined base: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: compute_sqme_cc => prc_user_defined_base_compute_sqme_cc

```

*<Prc User: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine prc_user_defined_base_compute_sqme_cc (object, i_flg, p, &
        ren_scale, born_out, born_cc, bad_point)
        class(prc_user_defined_base_t), intent(inout) :: object
        integer, intent(in) :: i_flg
        type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
        real(default), intent(in) :: ren_scale
        real(default), intent(out), optional :: born_out
        real(default), intent(inout), dimension(:, :) :: born_cc
        logical, intent(out) :: bad_point

        born_out = 0.0015_default
        born_cc = 0._default
        born_cc(3,3) = -CF*born_out
        born_cc(4,4) = -CF*born_out
        born_cc(3,4) = CF*born_out
        born_cc(4,3) = born_cc(3,4)
        bad_point = .false.
    end subroutine prc_user_defined_base_compute_sqme_cc

```

*<Prc User: prc user defined base: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: get_alpha_s => prc_user_defined_base_get_alpha_s

```

*<Prc User: procedures>+≡*

```

    function prc_user_defined_base_get_alpha_s (object, core_state) result (alpha)
        class(prc_user_defined_base_t), intent(in) :: object
        class(prc_core_state_t), intent(in), allocatable :: core_state
        real(default) :: alpha
        if (allocated (core_state)) then
            select type (core_state)
            class is (user_defined_state_t)
                alpha = core_state%alpha_qcd
            class default
                alpha = zero
            end select
        else
            alpha = zero
        end if
    end function prc_user_defined_base_get_alpha_s

```

*<Prc User: prc user defined base: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: needs_mcset => prc_user_defined_base_needs_mcset

```



```

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
function prc_user_defined_base_needs_mcset (object) result (flag)
    class(prc_user_defined_base_t), intent(in) :: object
    logical :: flag
    flag = .true.
end function prc_user_defined_base_needs_mcset

<Prc User: prc user defined base: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_n_terms => prc_user_defined_base_get_n_terms

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
function prc_user_defined_base_get_n_terms (object) result (n)
    class(prc_user_defined_base_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer :: n
    n = 1
end function prc_user_defined_base_get_n_terms

<Prc User: prc user defined base: TBP>+≡
procedure :: is_allowed => prc_user_defined_base_is_allowed

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
function prc_user_defined_base_is_allowed (object, i_term, f, h, c) result (flag)
    class(prc_user_defined_base_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term, f, h, c
    logical :: flag
    logical(c_bool) :: cflag
    select type (driver => object%driver)
    class is (user_defined_driver_t)
        call driver%is_allowed (f, h, c, cflag)
        flag = cflag
    class default
        call msg_fatal &
            ("Driver does not fit to user_defined_base_t")
    end select
end function prc_user_defined_base_is_allowed

<Prc User: prc user defined base: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_nflv => prc_user_defined_base_get_nflv

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
function prc_user_defined_base_get_nflv (object) result (n_flg)
    class(prc_user_defined_base_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer :: n_flg
    n_flg = object%n_flg
end function prc_user_defined_base_get_nflv

<Prc User: prc user defined base: TBP>+≡
procedure :: compute_hard_kinematics => prc_user_defined_base_compute_hard_kinematics

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
subroutine prc_user_defined_base_compute_hard_kinematics &
    (object, p_seed, i_term, int_hard, core_state)
    class(prc_user_defined_base_t), intent(in) :: object
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p_seed

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: i_term
type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int_hard
class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
call int_hard%set_momenta (p_seed)
if (allocated (core_state)) then
  select type (core_state)
    class is (user_defined_state_t); core_state%new_kinematics = .true.
  end select
end if
end subroutine prc_user_defined_base_compute_hard_kinematics

```

*<Prc User: prc user defined base: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: compute_eff_kinematics => prc_user_defined_base_compute_eff_kinematics

```

*<Prc User: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine prc_user_defined_base_compute_eff_kinematics &
  (object, i_term, int_hard, int_eff, core_state)
class(prc_user_defined_base_t), intent(in) :: object
integer, intent(in) :: i_term
type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int_hard
type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int_eff
class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
end subroutine prc_user_defined_base_compute_eff_kinematics

```

*<Prc User: prc user defined base: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: recover_kinematics => prc_user_defined_base_recover_kinematics

```

*<Prc User: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine prc_user_defined_base_recover_kinematics &
  (object, p_seed, int_hard, int_eff, core_state)
class(prc_user_defined_base_t), intent(in) :: object
type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: p_seed
type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int_hard, int_eff
class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
integer :: n_in
n_in = int_eff%get_n_in ()
call int_eff%set_momenta (p_seed(1:n_in), outgoing = .false.)
p_seed(n_in+1:) = int_eff%get_momenta (outgoing = .true.)
end subroutine prc_user_defined_base_recover_kinematics

```

*<Prc User: prc user defined base: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: set_parameters => prc_user_defined_base_set_parameters

```

*<Prc User: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine prc_user_defined_base_set_parameters (object, qcd, &
  use_color_factors, model)
class(prc_user_defined_base_t), intent(inout) :: object
type(qcd_t), intent(in) :: qcd
logical, intent(in) :: use_color_factors
class(model_data_t), intent(in), target, optional :: model
object%qcd = qcd
object%use_color_factors = use_color_factors
if (present (model)) then
  if (.not. allocated (object%par)) &

```



```

        allocate (object%par (model%get_n_real ()))
        call model%real_parameters_to_c_array (object%par)
    end if
end subroutine prc_user_defined_base_set_parameters

<Prc User: prc user defined base: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: update_alpha_s => prc_user_defined_base_update_alpha_s

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_user_defined_base_update_alpha_s (object, core_state, fac_scale)
        class(prc_user_defined_base_t), intent(in) :: object
        class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
        real(default), intent(in) :: fac_scale
        real(default) :: alpha_qcd
        if (allocated (object%qcd%alpha)) then
            alpha_qcd = object%qcd%alpha%get (fac_scale)
            select type (driver => object%driver)
                class is (user_defined_driver_t)
                    call driver%update_alpha_s (alpha_qcd)
                end select
            select type (core_state)
                class is (user_defined_state_t)
                    core_state%alpha_qcd = alpha_qcd
                end select
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine prc_user_defined_base_update_alpha_s

<Prc User: prc user defined base: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_sf_handler => prc_user_defined_base_init_sf_handler

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_user_defined_base_init_sf_handler (core, sf_chain)
        class(prc_user_defined_base_t), intent(inout) :: core
        type(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(in) :: sf_chain
        if (allocated (sf_chain%sf)) then
            call core%sf_handler%init (sf_chain)
        else
            call core%sf_handler%init_dummy ()
        end if
    end subroutine prc_user_defined_base_init_sf_handler

<Prc User: prc user defined base: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_sf_handler_dummy => prc_user_defined_base_init_sf_handler_dummy

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_user_defined_base_init_sf_handler_dummy (core)
        class(prc_user_defined_base_t), intent(inout) :: core
        call core%sf_handler%init_dummy ()
    end subroutine prc_user_defined_base_init_sf_handler_dummy

<Prc User: prc user defined base: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: apply_structure_functions => prc_user_defined_base_apply_structure_functions

```



```

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_user_defined_base_apply_structure_functions (core, sf_chain, flavors)
    class(prc_user_defined_base_t), intent(inout) :: core
    type(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(in) :: sf_chain
    integer, dimension(2), intent(in) :: flavors
    call core%sf_handler%apply_structure_functions (sf_chain, flavors)
  end subroutine prc_user_defined_base_apply_structure_functions

<Prc User: prc user defined base: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_sf_value => prc_user_defined_base_get_sf_value

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
  function prc_user_defined_base_get_sf_value (core) result (val)
    real(default) :: val
    class(prc_user_defined_base_t), intent(in) :: core
    val = core%sf_handler%val
  end function prc_user_defined_base_get_sf_value

```

## Configuration

This is the abstract user defined process definition

```

<Prc User: public>+≡
  public :: user_defined_def_t

<Prc User: types>+≡
  type, abstract, extends (prc_core_def_t) :: user_defined_def_t
    type(string_t) :: basename
  contains
    <Prc User: user def: TBP>
  end type user_defined_def_t

<Prc User: user def: TBP>≡
  procedure, nopass :: get_features => user_defined_def_get_features

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
  subroutine user_defined_def_get_features (features)
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: features
    allocate (features (6))
    features = [ &
      var_str ("init"), &
      var_str ("update_alpha_s"), &
      var_str ("reset_helicity_selection"), &
      var_str ("is_allowed"), &
      var_str ("new_event"), &
      var_str ("get_amplitude")]
  end subroutine user_defined_def_get_features

<Prc User: user def: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: connect => user_defined_def_connect
  procedure :: omega_connect => user_defined_def_connect

```



```

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
subroutine user_defined_def_connect (def, lib_driver, i, proc_driver)
  class(user_defined_def_t), intent(in) :: def
  class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: lib_driver
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(inout) :: proc_driver
  integer :: pid, fid
  type(c_funptr) :: fptr
  select type (proc_driver)
  class is (user_defined_driver_t)
    pid = i
    fid = 2
    call lib_driver%get_fptr (pid, fid, fptr)
    call c_f_procpointer (fptr, proc_driver%update_alpha_s)
    fid = 4
    call lib_driver%get_fptr (pid, fid, fptr)
    call c_f_procpointer (fptr, proc_driver%is_allowed)
  end select
end subroutine user_defined_def_connect

```

```

<Prc User: user def: TBP>+≡
procedure, nopass :: needs_code => user_def_needs_code

```

```

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
function user_def_needs_code () result (flag)
  logical :: flag
  flag = .true.
end function user_def_needs_code

```

```

<Prc User: interfaces>≡
abstract interface
  subroutine omega_update_alpha_s (alpha_s) bind(C)
    import
    real(c_default_float), intent(in) :: alpha_s
  end subroutine omega_update_alpha_s
end interface

abstract interface
  subroutine omega_is_allowed (flv, hel, col, flag) bind(C)
    import
    integer(c_int), intent(in) :: flv, hel, col
    logical(c_bool), intent(out) :: flag
  end subroutine omega_is_allowed
end interface

```

## Writer

```

<Prc User: public>+≡
public :: prc_user_defined_writer_t

<Prc User: types>+≡
type, abstract, extends (prc_writer_f_module_t) :: prc_user_defined_writer_t
  type(string_t) :: model_name

```



```

        type(string_t) :: process_mode
        type(string_t) :: process_string
        type(string_t) :: restrictions
contains
  <Prc User: user defined writer: TBP>
end type prc_user_defined_writer_t

<Prc User: user defined writer: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => user_defined_writer_init
  procedure :: base_init => user_defined_writer_init

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
  subroutine user_defined_writer_init &
    (writer, model_name, prt_in, prt_out, restrictions)
    class(prc_user_defined_writer_t), intent(inout) :: writer
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: model_name
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_in, prt_out
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: restrictions
    integer :: i
    writer%model_name = model_name
    if (present (restrictions)) then
      writer%restrictions = restrictions
    else
      writer%restrictions = ""
    end if
    select case (size (prt_in))
      case(1); writer%process_mode = " -decay"
      case(2); writer%process_mode = " -scatter"
    end select
    associate (s => writer%process_string)
      s = " '"
      do i = 1, size (prt_in)
        if (i > 1) s = s // " "
        s = s // prt_in(i)
      end do
      s = s // " ->"
      do i = 1, size (prt_out)
        s = s // " " // prt_out(i)
      end do
      s = s // "'"
    end associate
  end subroutine user_defined_writer_init

<Prc User: user defined writer: TBP>+≡
  procedure, nopass :: get_module_name => prc_user_defined_writer_get_module_name

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
  function prc_user_defined_writer_get_module_name (id) result (name)
    type(string_t) :: name
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    name = "opr_" // id
  end function prc_user_defined_writer_get_module_name

```



```

(Prc User: user defined writer: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: write_wrapper => prc_user_defined_writer_write_wrapper

(Prc User: procedures)+≡
  subroutine prc_user_defined_writer_write_wrapper (writer, unit, id, feature)
    class(prc_user_defined_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id, feature
    type(string_t) :: name
    name = writer%get_c_procname (id, feature)
    write (unit, *)
    select case (char (feature))
    case ("init")
      write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " (par) bind(C)"
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use iso_c_binding"
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use kinds"
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use opr_", char (id)
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), dimension(*), &
        &intent(in) :: par"
      if (c_default_float == default) then
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "call ", char (feature), " (par)"
      end if
      write (unit, "(9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    case ("update_alpha_s")
      write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " (alpha_s) bind(C)"
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use iso_c_binding"
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use kinds"
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use opr_", char (id)
      if (c_default_float == default) then
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), intent(in) &
          &:: alpha_s"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "call ", char (feature), " (alpha_s)"
      end if
      write (unit, "(9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    case ("reset_helicity_selection")
      write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), &
        " (threshold, cutoff) bind(C)"
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use iso_c_binding"
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use kinds"
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use opr_", char (id)
      if (c_default_float == default) then
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), intent(in) &
          &:: threshold"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "integer(c_int), intent(in) :: cutoff"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "call ", char (feature), &
          " (threshold, int (cutoff))"
      end if
      write (unit, "(9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    case ("is_allowed")
      write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), &
        " (flv, hel, col, flag) bind(C)"
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use iso_c_binding"
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use kinds"
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use opr_", char (id)
      write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "integer(c_int), intent(in) :: flv, hel, col"

```



```

        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "logical(c_bool), intent(out) :: flag"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "flag = ", char (feature), &
            " (int (flv), int (hel), int (col))"
        write (unit, "(9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    case ("new_event")
        write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " (p) bind(C)"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use iso_c_binding"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use kinds"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use opr_", char (id)
        if (c_default_float == default) then
            write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), dimension(0:3,*), &
                &intent(in) :: p"
            write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "call ", char (feature), " (p)"
        end if
        write (unit, "(9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    case ("get_amplitude")
        write (unit, "(9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), &
            " (flv, hel, col, amp) bind(C)"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use iso_c_binding"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use kinds"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "use opr_", char (id)
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "integer(c_int), intent(in) :: flv, hel, col"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "complex(c_default_complex), intent(out) &
            &:: amp"
        write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "amp = ", char (feature), &
            " (int (flv), int (hel), int (col))"
        write (unit, "(9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
end select

end subroutine prc_user_defined_writer_write_wrapper

```

*(Prc User: user defined writer: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: write_interface => prc_user_defined_writer_write_interface

```

*(Prc User: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine prc_user_defined_writer_write_interface (writer, unit, id, feature)
    class(prc_user_defined_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature
    type(string_t) :: name
    name = writer%get_c_procname (id, feature)
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "interface"
    select case (char (feature))
    case ("init")
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " (par) bind(C)"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), dimension(*), &
            &intent(in) :: par"
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    case ("update_alpha_s")
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " (alpha_s) bind(C)"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), intent(in) :: alpha_s"
    end select
end subroutine

```



```

        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    case ("reset_helicity_selection")
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " &
            &(threshold, cutoff) bind(C)"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), intent(in) :: threshold"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "integer(c_int), intent(in) :: cutoff"
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    case ("is_allowed")
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " &
            &(flv, hel, col, flag) bind(C)"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "integer(c_int), intent(in) :: flv, hel, col"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "logical(c_bool), intent(out) :: flag"
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    case ("new_event")
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " (p) bind(C)"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "real(c_default_float), dimension(0:3,*), &
            &intent(in) :: p"
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    case ("get_amplitude")
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "subroutine ", char (name), " &
            &(flv, hel, col, amp) bind(C)"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "import"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "integer(c_int), intent(in) :: flv, hel, col"
        write (unit, "(7x,9A)") "complex(c_default_complex), intent(out) &
            &:: amp"
        write (unit, "(5x,9A)") "end subroutine ", char (name)
    end select
    write (unit, "(2x,9A)") "end interface"
end subroutine prc_user_defined_writer_write_interface

```

*<Prc User: user defined writer: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: write_source_code => prc_user_defined_writer_write_source_code

```

*<Prc User: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine prc_user_defined_writer_write_source_code (writer, id)
        class(prc_user_defined_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        !!! This is a dummy
    end subroutine prc_user_defined_writer_write_source_code

```

*<Prc User: user defined writer: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: write_makefile_code => prc_user_defined_writer_write_makefile_code
    procedure :: base_write_makefile_code => prc_user_defined_writer_write_makefile_code

```

*<Prc User: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine prc_user_defined_writer_write_makefile_code (writer, unit, id, os_data, testflag)
        class(prc_user_defined_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    end subroutine prc_user_defined_writer_write_makefile_code

```



```

type(string_t) :: omega_binary, omega_path
type(string_t) :: restrictions_string
omega_binary = "omega_" // writer%model_name // ".opt"
omega_path = os_data%whizard_omega_binpath // "/" // omega_binary
if (writer%restrictions /= "") then
    restrictions_string = " -cascade '" // writer%restrictions // "'"
else
    restrictions_string = ""
end if
write (unit, "(5A)") "OBJECTS += ", char (id), ".lo"
write (unit, "(5A)") char (id), ".f90:"
write (unit, "(99A)") TAB, char (omega_path), &
    " -o ", char (id), ".f90", &
    " -target:whizard", &
    " -target:parameter_module parameters_", char (writer%model_name), &
    " -target:module opr_", char (id), &
    " -target:md5sum '", writer%md5sum, "'", &
    char (writer%process_mode), char (writer%process_string), &
    char (restrictions_string)
write (unit, "(5A)") "clean-", char (id), ":"
write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "rm -f ", char (id), ".f90"
write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "rm -f opr_", char (id), ".mod"
write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "rm -f ", char (id), ".lo"
write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_SOURCES += ", char (id), ".f90"
write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += opr_", char (id), ".mod"
write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), ".lo"
write (unit, "(5A)") char (id), ".lo: ", char (id), ".f90"
write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "$(LTF_COMPILE) $<"

```

```

end subroutine prc_user_defined_writer_write_makefile_code

```

*{Prc User: user defined writer: TBP}+≡*

```

procedure, nopass:: get_procname => prc_user_defined_writer_writer_get_procname

```

*{Prc User: procedures}+≡*

```

function prc_user_defined_writer_writer_get_procname (feature) result (name)

```

```

    type(string_t) :: name
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: feature
    select case (char (feature))
    case ("n_in"); name = "number_particles_in"
    case ("n_out"); name = "number_particles_out"
    case ("n_flv"); name = "number_flavor_states"
    case ("n_hel"); name = "number_spin_states"
    case ("n_col"); name = "number_color_flows"
    case ("n_cin"); name = "number_color_indices"
    case ("n_cf"); name = "number_color_factors"
    case ("flv_state"); name = "flavor_states"
    case ("hel_state"); name = "spin_states"
    case ("col_state"); name = "color_flows"
    case default
        name = feature
    end select

```

```

end function prc_user_defined_writer_writer_get_procname

```



### 16.4.3 User defined test

#### Writer

```
<Prc User: public>+≡
  public :: user_defined_test_writer_t
<Prc User: types>+≡
  type, extends (prc_user_defined_writer_t) :: user_defined_test_writer_t
  contains
  <Prc User: user test writer: TBP>
  end type user_defined_test_writer_t

<Prc User: user test writer: TBP>≡
  procedure, nopass :: type_name => user_defined_test_writer_type_name
<Prc User: procedures>+≡
  function user_defined_test_writer_type_name () result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    string = "User-defined dummy"
  end function user_defined_test_writer_type_name
```

#### Workspace

This looks pretty useless. Why don't we make `user_defined_state_t` nonabstract and remove this?

```
<Prc User: public>+≡
  public :: user_defined_test_state_t
<Prc User: types>+≡
  type, extends (user_defined_state_t) :: user_defined_test_state_t
  contains
  <Prc User: user defined test state: TBP>
  end type user_defined_test_state_t

<Prc User: user defined test state: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => user_defined_test_state_write
<Prc User: procedures>+≡
  subroutine user_defined_test_state_write (object, unit)
    class(user_defined_test_state_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  end subroutine user_defined_test_state_write
```

#### Driver

```
<Prc User: public>+≡
  public :: user_defined_test_driver_t
<Prc User: types>+≡
  type, extends (user_defined_driver_t) :: user_defined_test_driver_t
  contains
  <Prc User: user test driver: TBP>
  end type user_defined_test_driver_t
```



```

<Prc User: user test driver: TBP>≡
  procedure, nopass :: type_name => user_defined_test_driver_type_name

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
  function user_defined_test_driver_type_name () result (type)
    type(string_t) :: type
    type = "User-defined dummy"
  end function user_defined_test_driver_type_name

```

## Configuration

A user defined test definition.

```

<Prc User: public>+≡
  public :: user_defined_test_def_t

<Prc User: types>+≡
  type, extends (user_defined_def_t) :: user_defined_test_def_t
  contains
  <Prc User: user test def: TBP>
  end type user_defined_test_def_t

<Prc User: user test def: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => user_defined_test_def_init

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
  subroutine user_defined_test_def_init (object, basename, model_name, &
    prt_in, prt_out)
    class(user_defined_test_def_t), intent(inout) :: object
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename, model_name
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_in, prt_out
    object%basename = basename
    allocate (user_defined_test_writer_t :: object%writer)
    select type (writer => object%writer)
      type is (user_defined_test_writer_t)
        call writer%init (model_name, prt_in, prt_out)
      end select
  end subroutine user_defined_test_def_init

<Prc User: user test def: TBP>+≡
  procedure, nopass :: type_string => user_defined_test_def_type_string

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
  function user_defined_test_def_type_string () result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    string = "user test dummy"
  end function user_defined_test_def_type_string

<Prc User: user test def: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => user_defined_test_def_write

```



```

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
  subroutine user_defined_test_def_write (object, unit)
    class(user_defined_test_def_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
  end subroutine user_defined_test_def_write

<Prc User: user test def: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: read => user_defined_test_def_read

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
  subroutine user_defined_test_def_read (object, unit)
    class(user_defined_test_def_t), intent(out) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
  end subroutine user_defined_test_def_read

<Prc User: user test def: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: allocate_driver => user_defined_test_def_allocate_driver

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
  subroutine user_defined_test_def_allocate_driver (object, driver, basename)
    class(user_defined_test_def_t), intent(in) :: object
    class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(out), allocatable :: driver
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
    if (.not. allocated (driver)) allocate (user_defined_test_driver_t :: driver)
  end subroutine user_defined_test_def_allocate_driver

```

## Core

This user defined test just returns  $|\mathcal{M}|^2 = 1$  and thus the result of the integration is the n-particle-phase-space volume.

```

<Prc User: public>+≡
  public :: prc_user_defined_test_t

<Prc User: types>+≡
  type, extends (prc_user_defined_base_t) :: prc_user_defined_test_t
  contains
  <Prc User: prc test: TBP>
  end type prc_user_defined_test_t

<Prc User: prc test: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => prc_user_defined_test_write

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_user_defined_test_write (object, unit)
    class(prc_user_defined_test_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    call msg_message ("Test user-defined matrix elements")
  end subroutine prc_user_defined_test_write

<Prc User: prc test: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_amplitude => prc_user_defined_test_compute_amplitude

```



```

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
function prc_user_defined_test_compute_amplitude &
    (object, j, p, f, h, c, fac_scale, ren_scale, alpha_qcd_forced, &
     core_state) result (amp)
    class(prc_user_defined_test_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: j
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    integer, intent(in) :: f, h, c
    real(default), intent(in) :: fac_scale, ren_scale
    real(default), intent(in), allocatable :: alpha_qcd_forced
    class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable, optional :: core_state
    complex(default) :: amp
    select type (core_state)
    class is (user_defined_test_state_t)
        core_state%alpha_qcd = object%qcd%alpha%get (fac_scale)
    end select
    amp = 0.0
end function prc_user_defined_test_compute_amplitude

```

```

<Prc User: prc test: TBP>+≡
procedure :: allocate_workspace => prc_user_defined_test_allocate_workspace

```

```

<Prc User: procedures>+≡
subroutine prc_user_defined_test_allocate_workspace (object, core_state)
    class(prc_user_defined_test_t), intent(in) :: object
    class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
    allocate (user_defined_test_state_t :: core_state)
end subroutine prc_user_defined_test_allocate_workspace

```

#### 16.4.4 Threshold

```

<prc_threshold.f90>≡
<File header>
module prc_threshold

    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!

    use kinds
    use constants
    use io_units
<Use strings>
    use system_defs, only: TAB
    use diagnostics
    use os_interface
    use lorentz
    use interactions
    use sm_qcd

    use prclib_interfaces
    use process_libraries
    use prc_core_def
    use prc_core

```



```

    use prc_user_defined

    <Standard module head>

    <Prc Threshold: public>

    <Prc Threshold: interfaces>

    <Prc Threshold: types>

    contains

    <Prc Threshold: procedures>

    end module prc_threshold

```

## Writer

```

<Prc Threshold: public>≡
    public :: threshold_writer_t

<Prc Threshold: types>≡
    type, extends (prc_user_defined_writer_t) :: threshold_writer_t
    contains
    <Prc Threshold: threshold writer: TBP>
    end type threshold_writer_t

<Prc Threshold: threshold writer: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write_makefile_code => threshold_writer_write_makefile_code

<Prc Threshold: procedures>≡
    subroutine threshold_writer_write_makefile_code (writer, unit, id, os_data, testflag)
        class(threshold_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
        type(string_t) :: f90in, f90, lo
        call writer%base_write_makefile_code (unit, id, os_data, testflag)
        f90 = id // "_threshold.f90"
        f90in = f90 // ".in"
        lo = id // "_threshold.lo"
        write (unit, "(A)") "OBJECTS += " // char (lo)
        write (unit, "(A)") char (f90in) // ":"
        write (unit, "(A)") TAB // "if ! test -f " // char (f90in) // &
            " ; then cp " // char (os_data%whizard_sharepath) // &
            "/SM_tt_threshold_data/threshold.f90 " // &
            char (f90in) // " ; fi"
        write (unit, "(A)") char(f90) // ":" // char (f90in)
        write (unit, "(A)") TAB // "sed 's/@ID@/" // char (id) // "/" // &
            char (f90in) // " > " // char (f90)
        write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_SOURCES += ", char (f90)
        write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (f90in)
        write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (id), "_threshold.mod"
    end subroutine

```



```

write (unit, "(5A)") "CLEAN_OBJECTS += ", char (lo)
write (unit, "(A)") char(lo) // ": " // char (f90) // " " // &
char(id) // ".f90"
write (unit, "(5A)") TAB, "$(LTF_COMPILE) $<"
end subroutine threshold_writer_write_makefile_code

```

```

<Prc Threshold: threshold writer: TBP>+≡
  procedure, nopass :: type_name => threshold_writer_type_name

<Prc Threshold: procedures>+≡
  function threshold_writer_type_name () result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    string = "Threshold"
  end function threshold_writer_type_name

```

## Driver

```

<Prc Threshold: public>+≡
  public :: threshold_get_amp_squared

<Prc Threshold: interfaces>≡
  interface
    subroutine threshold_get_amp_squared (amp2, p) bind(C)
      import
      real(c_default_float), intent(out) :: amp2
      real(c_default_float), dimension(0:3,*), intent(in) :: p
    end subroutine threshold_get_amp_squared
  end interface

<Prc Threshold: public>+≡
  public :: threshold_init

<Prc Threshold: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    subroutine threshold_init (par) bind(C)
      import
      real(c_default_float), dimension(*), intent(in) :: par
    end subroutine threshold_init
  end interface

<Prc Threshold: public>+≡
  public :: threshold_driver_t

<Prc Threshold: types>+≡
  type, extends (user_defined_driver_t) :: threshold_driver_t
    procedure(threshold_get_amp_squared), nopass, pointer :: &
      get_amp_squared => null ()
    procedure(threshold_init), nopass, pointer :: &
      init => null ()
  contains
    <Prc Threshold: threshold driver: TBP>
  end type threshold_driver_t

```



```

<Prc Threshold: threshold driver: TBP>≡
    procedure, nopass :: type_name => threshold_driver_type_name

<Prc Threshold: procedures>+≡
    function threshold_driver_type_name () result (type)
        type(string_t) :: type
        type = "Threshold"
    end function threshold_driver_type_name

<Prc Threshold: threshold driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: load => threshold_driver_load

<Prc Threshold: procedures>+≡
    subroutine threshold_driver_load (threshold_driver, dlaccess)
        class(threshold_driver_t), intent(inout) :: threshold_driver
        type(dlaccess_t), intent(inout) :: dlaccess
        logical :: success
        type(c_funptr) :: c_fptr
        ! TODO: (bcn 2015-08-24) use the id in the function name to avoid clashes
        c_fptr = dlaccess_get_c_funptr (dlaccess, var_str ("threshold_get_amp_squared"))
        call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, threshold_driver%get_amp_squared)
        success = .not. dlaccess_has_error (dlaccess)
        c_fptr = dlaccess_get_c_funptr (dlaccess, var_str ("threshold_init"))
        call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, threshold_driver%init)
        success = success .and. .not. dlaccess_has_error (dlaccess)
        if (.not. success) then
            call msg_fatal ("Loading of extra threshold functions has failed!")
        else
            call msg_message ("Loaded extra threshold functions")
        end if
    end subroutine threshold_driver_load

```

## Configuration

```

<Prc Threshold: public>+≡
    public :: threshold_def_t

<Prc Threshold: types>+≡
    type, extends (user_defined_def_t) :: threshold_def_t
    contains
    <Prc Threshold: threshold def: TBP>
    end type threshold_def_t

<Prc Threshold: threshold def: TBP>≡
    procedure :: init => threshold_def_init

<Prc Threshold: procedures>+≡
    subroutine threshold_def_init (object, basename, model_name, &
        prt_in, prt_out, restrictions)
        class(threshold_def_t), intent(inout) :: object
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename, model_name
        type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_in, prt_out
        type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: restrictions
        object%basename = basename

```



```

        allocate (threshold_writer_t :: object%writer)
        select type (writer => object%writer)
        type is (threshold_writer_t)
            call writer%init (model_name, prt_in, prt_out, restrictions)
        end select
    end subroutine threshold_def_init

<Prc Threshold: threshold def: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: type_string => threshold_def_type_string

<Prc Threshold: procedures>+≡
    function threshold_def_type_string () result (string)
        type(string_t) :: string
        string = "threshold computation"
    end function threshold_def_type_string

write and read could be put in the abstract version

<Prc Threshold: threshold def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => threshold_def_write

<Prc Threshold: procedures>+≡
    subroutine threshold_def_write (object, unit)
        class(threshold_def_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
    end subroutine threshold_def_write

<Prc Threshold: threshold def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read => threshold_def_read

<Prc Threshold: procedures>+≡
    subroutine threshold_def_read (object, unit)
        class(threshold_def_t), intent(out) :: object
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
    end subroutine threshold_def_read

<Prc Threshold: threshold def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: allocate_driver => threshold_def_allocate_driver

<Prc Threshold: procedures>+≡
    subroutine threshold_def_allocate_driver (object, driver, basename)
        class(threshold_def_t), intent(in) :: object
        class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(out), allocatable :: driver
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
        if (.not. allocated (driver)) allocate (threshold_driver_t :: driver)
    end subroutine threshold_def_allocate_driver

<Prc Threshold: threshold def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: connect => threshold_def_connect

```



```

<Prc Threshold: procedures>+≡
subroutine threshold_def_connect (def, lib_driver, i, proc_driver)
  class(threshold_def_t), intent(in) :: def
  class(prclib_driver_t), intent(in) :: lib_driver
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(inout) :: proc_driver
  type(dlaccess_t) :: dlaccess
  call def%omega_connect (lib_driver, i, proc_driver)
  select type (lib_driver)
  class is (prclib_driver_dynamic_t)
    dlaccess = lib_driver%dlaccess
  end select
  select type (proc_driver)
  class is (threshold_driver_t)
    call proc_driver%load (dlaccess)
  end select
end subroutine threshold_def_connect

```

## Core

```

<Prc Threshold: public>+≡
public :: prc_threshold_t

<Prc Threshold: types>+≡
type, extends (prc_user_defined_base_t) :: prc_threshold_t
contains
  <Prc Threshold: prc threshold: TBP>
end type prc_threshold_t

<Prc Threshold: prc threshold: TBP>≡
procedure :: write => prc_threshold_write

<Prc Threshold: procedures>+≡
subroutine prc_threshold_write (object, unit)
  class(prc_threshold_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  call msg_message ("Supply amplitudes squared for threshold computation")
end subroutine prc_threshold_write

<Prc Threshold: prc threshold: TBP>+≡
procedure :: compute_amplitude => prc_threshold_compute_amplitude

<Prc Threshold: procedures>+≡
function prc_threshold_compute_amplitude &
  (object, j, p, f, h, c, fac_scale, ren_scale, alpha_qcd_forced, &
   core_state) result (amp)
  class(prc_threshold_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in) :: j
  type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
  integer, intent(in) :: f, h, c
  real(default), intent(in) :: fac_scale, ren_scale

```



```

real(default), intent(in), allocatable :: alpha_qcd_forced
class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable, optional :: core_state
complex(default) :: amp
select type (core_state)
class is (user_defined_test_state_t)
    core_state%alpha_qcd = object%qcd%alpha%get (fac_scale)
end select
amp = 1.0
end function prc_threshold_compute_amplitude

```

*<Prc Threshold: prc threshold: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: allocate_workspace => prc_threshold_allocate_workspace

```

*<Prc Threshold: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine prc_threshold_allocate_workspace (object, core_state)
    class(prc_threshold_t), intent(in) :: object
    class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
    allocate (user_defined_test_state_t :: core_state)
end subroutine prc_threshold_allocate_workspace

```

*<Prc Threshold: prc threshold: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: compute_sqme => prc_threshold_compute_sqme

```

*<Prc Threshold: procedures>+≡*

```

function prc_threshold_compute_sqme (object, i_flv, p) result (sqme)
    real(default) :: sqme
    class(prc_threshold_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: i_flv
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    integer :: n_tot, i
    real(c_default_float), dimension(:,:), allocatable, save :: parray
    n_tot = size (p)
    if (.not. allocated (parray)) then
        allocate (parray (0:3, n_tot))
    end if
    forall (i = 1:n_tot) parray(:,i) = p(i)%p
    select type (driver => object%driver)
    class is (threshold_driver_t)
        call driver%get_amp_squared (sqme, parray)
    end select
end function prc_threshold_compute_sqme

```

*<Prc Threshold: prc threshold: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: init => prc_threshold_init

```

*<Prc Threshold: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine prc_threshold_init (object, def, lib, id, i_component)
    class(prc_threshold_t), intent(inout) :: object
    class(prc_core_def_t), intent(in), target :: def
    type(process_library_t), intent(in), target :: lib
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    integer, intent(in) :: i_component
    call object%base_init (def, lib, id, i_component)
    call object%activate_parameters ()

```



```
end subroutine prc_threshold_init
```

Activate the stored parameters by transferring them to the external matrix element.

```
<Prc Threshold: prc threshold: TBP>+≡
```

```
procedure :: activate_parameters => prc_threshold_activate_parameters
```

```
<Prc Threshold: procedures>+≡
```

```
subroutine prc_threshold_activate_parameters (object)
```

```
class (prc_threshold_t), intent(inout) :: object
```

```
if (allocated (object%driver)) then
```

```
if (allocated (object%par)) then
```

```
select type (driver => object%driver)
```

```
type is (threshold_driver_t)
```

```
if (associated (driver%init)) call driver%init (object%par)
```

```
end select
```

```
else
```

```
call msg_bug ("prc_threshold_activate: parameter set is not allocated")
```

```
end if
```

```
else
```

```
call msg_bug ("prc_threshold_activate: driver is not allocated")
```

```
end if
```

```
end subroutine prc_threshold_activate_parameters
```



## Chapter 17

# Generic Event Handling

Event records allow the MC to communicate with the outside world. The event record should exhibit the observable contents of a physical event. We should be able to read and write events. The actual implementation of the event need not be defined yet, for that purpose.

We have the following basic modules:

**event\_base** Abstract base type for event records. The base type contains a reference to a **particle\_set\_t** object as the event core, and it holds some data that we should always expect, such as the squared matrix element and event weight.

**eio\_data** Transparent container for the metadata of an event sample.

**eio\_base** Abstract base type for event-record input and output. The implementations of this base type represent specific event I/O formats.

These are the implementation modules:

**eio\_checkpoints** Auxiliary output format. The only purpose is to provide screen diagnostics during event output.

**eio\_callback** Auxiliary output format. The only purpose is to execute a callback procedure, so we have a hook for external access during event output.

**eio\_weights** Print some event summary data, no details. The main use if for testing purposes.

**eio\_dump** Dump the contents of WHIZARD's **particle\_set** internal record, using the **write** method of that record as-is. The main use if for testing purposes.

**hep\_common** Implements traditional HEP common blocks that are (still) used by some of the event I/O formats below.

**hepmc\_interface** Access particle objects of the HepMC package. Functional only if this package is linked.

**lcio\_interface** Access objects of the LCIO package. Functional only if this package is linked.



**hep\_events** Interface between the event record and the common blocks.

**eio\_ascii** Collection of event output formats that write ASCII files.

**eio\_lhef** LHEF for input and output.

**eio\_stdhep** Support for the StdHEP format (binary, machine-independent).

**eio\_hepmc** Support for the HepMC format (C++).

**eio\_lcio** Support for the LCIO format (C++).

## 17.1 Generic Event Handling

We introduce events first in form of an abstract type, together with some utilities. Abstract events can be used by other modules, in particular event I/O, without introducing an explicit dependency on the event implementation.

```
<event_base.f90>≡  
<File header>  
  
module event_base  
  
    use system_defs, only: LF  
<Use kinds>  
    use kinds, only: i64  
<Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use string_utils, only: lower_case  
    use diagnostics  
    use model_data  
    use particles  
  
<Standard module head>  
  
<Event base: public>  
  
<Event base: parameters>  
  
<Event base: types>  
  
<Event base: interfaces>  
  
contains  
  
<Event base: procedures>  
  
end module event_base
```

### 17.1.1 NLO event information

This type stores information about fixed-order NLO events.

```
<Event base: parameters>≡  
    integer, parameter :: N_SUPPORTED_EVENT_FORMATS = 2
```



```

<Event base: types>≡
  type :: nlo_event_info_t
  logical :: nlo_event = .false.
  type(string_t), dimension(N_SUPPORTED_EVENT_FORMATS) :: &
    supported_event_formats
contains
  <Event base: nlo event info: TBP>
end type nlo_event_info_t

```

Somehow, the use of the intrinsic `var_str` cannot be used in the type specification in an array. Therefore, it has to be done separately.

```

<Event base: nlo event info: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init_sample_formats => nlo_event_info_init_sample_formats

<Event base: procedures>≡
  subroutine nlo_event_info_init_sample_formats (nlo_info)
    class(nlo_event_info_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_info
    nlo_info%supported_event_formats(1) = var_str ("hepmc")
    nlo_info%supported_event_formats(2) = var_str ("debug")
  end subroutine nlo_event_info_init_sample_formats

<Event base: nlo event info: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: check_supported_sample_formats &
    => nlo_event_info_check_supported_sample_formats

<Event base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine nlo_event_info_check_supported_sample_formats (nlo_info, format)
    class(nlo_event_info_t), intent(in) :: nlo_info
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: format
    logical :: value
    type(string_t) :: err_message
    integer :: i
    value = any (nlo_info%supported_event_formats == format)
    if (.not. value) then
      err_message = var_str ("NLO event setup: sample_format ") // format // &
        var_str (" is not supported yet. Please choose one of the following: ") // LF
      do i = 1, N_SUPPORTED_EVENT_FORMATS
        err_message = err_message // nlo_info%supported_event_formats (i) // LF
      end do
      call msg_fatal (char (err_message))
    end if
  end subroutine nlo_event_info_check_supported_sample_formats

```

### 17.1.2 generic event type

```

<Event base: public>≡
  public :: generic_event_t

<Event base: types>+≡
  type, abstract :: generic_event_t
  !private
  logical :: particle_set_is_valid = .false.
  type(particle_set_t), pointer :: particle_set => null ()

```



```

    logical :: sqme_ref_known = .false.
    real(default) :: sqme_ref = 0
    logical :: sqme_prc_known = .false.
    real(default) :: sqme_prc = 0
    logical :: weight_ref_known = .false.
    real(default) :: weight_ref = 0
    logical :: weight_prc_known = .false.
    real(default) :: weight_prc = 0
    logical :: excess_prc_known = .false.
    real(default) :: excess_prc = 0
    integer :: n_alt = 0
    logical :: sqme_alt_known = .false.
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: sqme_alt
    logical :: weight_alt_known = .false.
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: weight_alt
    type(nlo_event_info_t) :: nlo_info
contains
  <Event base: generic event: TBP>
end type generic_event_t

```

### 17.1.3 Initialization

This determines the number of alternate weights and sqme values.

```

<Event base: generic event: TBP>≡
  procedure :: base_init => generic_event_init

<Event base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine generic_event_init (event, n_alt)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(out) :: event
    integer, intent(in) :: n_alt
    event%n_alt = n_alt
    allocate (event%sqme_alt (n_alt))
    allocate (event%weight_alt (n_alt))
  end subroutine generic_event_init

```

### 17.1.4 Access particle set

The particle set is the core of the event. We allow access to it via a pointer, and we maintain the information whether the particle set is valid, i.e., has been filled with meaningful data.

```

<Event base: generic event: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: has_valid_particle_set => generic_event_has_valid_particle_set
  procedure :: accept_particle_set => generic_event_accept_particle_set
  procedure :: discard_particle_set => generic_event_discard_particle_set

<Event base: procedures>+≡
  function generic_event_has_valid_particle_set (event) result (flag)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
    logical :: flag
    flag = event%particle_set_is_valid
  end function generic_event_has_valid_particle_set

```



```

subroutine generic_event_accept_particle_set (event)
  class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
  event%particle_set_is_valid = .true.
end subroutine generic_event_accept_particle_set

subroutine generic_event_discard_particle_set (event)
  class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
  event%particle_set_is_valid = .false.
end subroutine generic_event_discard_particle_set

```

These procedures deal with the particle set directly. Return the pointer:

```

(Event base: generic event: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_particle_set_ptr => generic_event_get_particle_set_ptr

(Event base: procedures)+≡
  function generic_event_get_particle_set_ptr (event) result (ptr)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
    type(particle_set_t), pointer :: ptr
    ptr => event%particle_set
  end function generic_event_get_particle_set_ptr

```

Let it point to some existing particle set:

```

(Event base: generic event: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: link_particle_set => generic_event_link_particle_set

(Event base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine generic_event_link_particle_set (event, particle_set)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
    type(particle_set_t), intent(in), target :: particle_set
    event%particle_set => particle_set
    call event%accept_particle_set ()
  end subroutine generic_event_link_particle_set

```

### 17.1.5 Access sqme and weight

There are several incarnations: the current value, a reference value, alternate values.

```

(Event base: generic event: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: sqme_prc_is_known => generic_event_sqme_prc_is_known
  procedure :: sqme_ref_is_known => generic_event_sqme_ref_is_known
  procedure :: sqme_alt_is_known => generic_event_sqme_alt_is_known
  procedure :: weight_prc_is_known => generic_event_weight_prc_is_known
  procedure :: weight_ref_is_known => generic_event_weight_ref_is_known
  procedure :: weight_alt_is_known => generic_event_weight_alt_is_known
  procedure :: excess_prc_is_known => generic_event_excess_prc_is_known

(Event base: procedures)+≡
  function generic_event_sqme_prc_is_known (event) result (flag)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
    logical :: flag
    flag = event%sqme_prc_known

```



```

end function generic_event_sqme_prc_is_known

function generic_event_sqme_ref_is_known (event) result (flag)
  class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
  logical :: flag
  flag = event%sqme_ref_known
end function generic_event_sqme_ref_is_known

function generic_event_sqme_alt_is_known (event) result (flag)
  class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
  logical :: flag
  flag = event%sqme_alt_known
end function generic_event_sqme_alt_is_known

function generic_event_weight_prc_is_known (event) result (flag)
  class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
  logical :: flag
  flag = event%weight_prc_known
end function generic_event_weight_prc_is_known

function generic_event_weight_ref_is_known (event) result (flag)
  class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
  logical :: flag
  flag = event%weight_ref_known
end function generic_event_weight_ref_is_known

function generic_event_weight_alt_is_known (event) result (flag)
  class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
  logical :: flag
  flag = event%weight_alt_known
end function generic_event_weight_alt_is_known

function generic_event_excess_prc_is_known (event) result (flag)
  class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
  logical :: flag
  flag = event%excess_prc_known
end function generic_event_excess_prc_is_known

<Event base: generic event: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_alt => generic_event_get_n_alt

<Event base: procedures>+≡
  function generic_event_get_n_alt (event) result (n)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
    integer :: n
    n = event%n_alt
  end function generic_event_get_n_alt

<Event base: generic event: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_sqme_prc => generic_event_get_sqme_prc
  procedure :: get_sqme_ref => generic_event_get_sqme_ref
  generic :: get_sqme_alt => &
    generic_event_get_sqme_alt_0, generic_event_get_sqme_alt_1

```



```

procedure :: generic_event_get_sqme_alt_0
procedure :: generic_event_get_sqme_alt_1
procedure :: get_weight_prc => generic_event_get_weight_prc
procedure :: get_weight_ref => generic_event_get_weight_ref
generic :: get_weight_alt => &
    generic_event_get_weight_alt_0, generic_event_get_weight_alt_1
procedure :: generic_event_get_weight_alt_0
procedure :: generic_event_get_weight_alt_1
procedure :: get_excess_prc => generic_event_get_excess_prc

(Event base: procedures)+≡
function generic_event_get_sqme_prc (event) result (sqme)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
    real(default) :: sqme
    if (event%sqme_prc_known) then
        sqme = event%sqme_prc
    else
        sqme = 0
    end if
end function generic_event_get_sqme_prc

function generic_event_get_sqme_ref (event) result (sqme)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
    real(default) :: sqme
    if (event%sqme_ref_known) then
        sqme = event%sqme_ref
    else
        sqme = 0
    end if
end function generic_event_get_sqme_ref

function generic_event_get_sqme_alt_0 (event, i) result (sqme)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    real(default) :: sqme
    if (event%sqme_alt_known) then
        sqme = event%sqme_alt(i)
    else
        sqme = 0
    end if
end function generic_event_get_sqme_alt_0

function generic_event_get_sqme_alt_1 (event) result (sqme)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
    real(default), dimension(event%n_alt) :: sqme
    sqme = event%sqme_alt
end function generic_event_get_sqme_alt_1

function generic_event_get_weight_prc (event) result (weight)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
    real(default) :: weight
    if (event%weight_prc_known) then
        weight = event%weight_prc
    else
        weight = 0
    end if
end function generic_event_get_weight_prc

```



```

    end if
end function generic_event_get_weight_prc

function generic_event_get_weight_ref (event) result (weight)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
    real(default) :: weight
    if (event%weight_ref_known) then
        weight = event%weight_ref
    else
        weight = 0
    end if
end function generic_event_get_weight_ref

function generic_event_get_weight_alt_0 (event, i) result (weight)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    real(default) :: weight
    if (event%weight_alt_known) then
        weight = event%weight_alt(i)
    else
        weight = 0
    end if
end function generic_event_get_weight_alt_0

function generic_event_get_weight_alt_1 (event) result (weight)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
    real(default), dimension(event%n_alt) :: weight
    weight = event%weight_alt
end function generic_event_get_weight_alt_1

function generic_event_get_excess_prc (event) result (excess)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
    real(default) :: excess
    if (event%excess_prc_known) then
        excess = event%excess_prc
    else
        excess = 0
    end if
end function generic_event_get_excess_prc

```

*(Event base: generic event: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: set_sqme_prc => generic_event_set_sqme_prc
procedure :: set_sqme_ref => generic_event_set_sqme_ref
procedure :: set_sqme_alt => generic_event_set_sqme_alt
procedure :: set_weight_prc => generic_event_set_weight_prc
procedure :: set_weight_ref => generic_event_set_weight_ref
procedure :: set_weight_alt => generic_event_set_weight_alt
procedure :: set_excess_prc => generic_event_set_excess_prc

```

*(Event base: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine generic_event_set_sqme_prc (event, sqme)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqme
    event%sqme_prc = sqme

```



```

        event%sqme_prc_known = .true.
    end subroutine generic_event_set_sqme_prc

subroutine generic_event_set_sqme_ref (event, sqme)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqme
    event%sqme_ref = sqme
    event%sqme_ref_known = .true.
end subroutine generic_event_set_sqme_ref

subroutine generic_event_set_sqme_alt (event, sqme)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: sqme
    event%sqme_alt = sqme
    event%sqme_alt_known = .true.
end subroutine generic_event_set_sqme_alt

subroutine generic_event_set_weight_prc (event, weight)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
    real(default), intent(in) :: weight
    event%weight_prc = weight
    event%weight_prc_known = .true.
end subroutine generic_event_set_weight_prc

subroutine generic_event_set_weight_ref (event, weight)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
    real(default), intent(in) :: weight
    event%weight_ref = weight
    event%weight_ref_known = .true.
end subroutine generic_event_set_weight_ref

subroutine generic_event_set_weight_alt (event, weight)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: weight
    event%weight_alt = weight
    event%weight_alt_known = .true.
end subroutine generic_event_set_weight_alt

subroutine generic_event_set_excess_prc (event, excess)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
    real(default), intent(in) :: excess
    event%excess_prc = excess
    event%excess_prc_known = .true.
end subroutine generic_event_set_excess_prc

```

Set the appropriate entry directly.

```

<Event base: generic event: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set => generic_event_set

<Event base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine generic_event_set (event, &
        weight_ref, weight_prc, weight_alt, &
        excess_prc, &
        sqme_ref, sqme_prc, sqme_alt)

```



```

class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
real(default), intent(in), optional :: weight_ref, weight_prc
real(default), intent(in), optional :: sqme_ref, sqme_prc
real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: sqme_alt, weight_alt
real(default), intent(in), optional :: excess_prc
if (present (sqme_prc)) then
  call event%set_sqme_prc (sqme_prc)
end if
if (present (sqme_ref)) then
  call event%set_sqme_ref (sqme_ref)
end if
if (present (sqme_alt)) then
  call event%set_sqme_alt (sqme_alt)
end if
if (present (weight_prc)) then
  call event%set_weight_prc (weight_prc)
end if
if (present (weight_ref)) then
  call event%set_weight_ref (weight_ref)
end if
if (present (weight_alt)) then
  call event%set_weight_alt (weight_alt)
end if
if (present (excess_prc)) then
  call event%set_excess_prc (excess_prc)
end if
end subroutine generic_event_set

```

### 17.1.6 Pure Virtual Methods

These procedures can only be implemented in the concrete implementation.

Output (verbose, depending on parameters).

```

(Event base: generic event: TBP)+≡
  procedure (generic_event_write), deferred :: write

(Event base: interfaces)≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine generic_event_write (object, unit, &
      show_process, show_transforms, &
      show_decay, verbose, testflag)
    import
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_process
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_transforms
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_decay
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
  end subroutine generic_event_write
end interface

```



Generate an event, based on a selector index `i_mci`, and optionally on an extra set of random numbers `r`. For the main bunch of random numbers that the generator needs, the event object should contain its own generator.

```

(Event base: generic event: TBP)+≡
  procedure (generic_event_generate), deferred :: generate

(Event base: interfaces)+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine generic_event_generate (event, i_mci, r, i_nlo)
      import
      class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
      integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
      real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: r
      integer, intent(in), optional :: i_nlo
    end subroutine generic_event_generate
  end interface

```

Alternative : inject a particle set that is supposed to represent the hard process. How this determines the event, is dependent on the event structure, therefore this is a deferred method.

```

(Event base: generic event: TBP)+≡
  procedure (generic_event_set_hard_particle_set), deferred :: &
    set_hard_particle_set

(Event base: interfaces)+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine generic_event_set_hard_particle_set (event, particle_set)
      import
      class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
      type(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
    end subroutine generic_event_set_hard_particle_set
  end interface

```

Evaluate any expressions associated with the event. No argument needed.

```

(Event base: generic event: TBP)+≡
  procedure (generic_event_handler), deferred :: evaluate_expressions

(Event base: interfaces)+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine generic_event_handler (event)
      import
      class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
    end subroutine generic_event_handler
  end interface

```

Select internal parameters

```

(Event base: generic event: TBP)+≡
  procedure (generic_event_select), deferred :: select

(Event base: interfaces)+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine generic_event_select (event, i_mci, i_term, channel)
      import

```



```

        class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
        integer, intent(in) :: i_mci, i_term, channel
    end subroutine generic_event_select
end interface

```

Return a pointer to the model for the currently active process.

```

(Event base: generic event: TBP)+≡
    procedure (generic_event_get_model_ptr), deferred :: get_model_ptr

(Event base: interfaces)+≡
    abstract interface
        function generic_event_get_model_ptr (event) result (model)
            import
            class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
            class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
        end function generic_event_get_model_ptr
    end interface

```

Return data used by external event formats.

```

(Event base: generic event: TBP)+≡
    procedure (generic_event_get_index), deferred :: get_index
    procedure (generic_event_get_fac_scale), deferred :: get_fac_scale
    procedure (generic_event_get_alpha_s), deferred :: get_alpha_s

(Event base: interfaces)+≡
    abstract interface
        function generic_event_get_index (event) result (index)
            import
            class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
            integer :: index
        end function generic_event_get_index
    end interface

    abstract interface
        function generic_event_get_fac_scale (event) result (fac_scale)
            import
            class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
            real(default) :: fac_scale
        end function generic_event_get_fac_scale
    end interface

    abstract interface
        function generic_event_get_alpha_s (event) result (alpha_s)
            import
            class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
            real(default) :: alpha_s
        end function generic_event_get_alpha_s
    end interface

```

Set data used by external event formats.

```

(Event base: generic event: TBP)+≡
    procedure (generic_event_set_alpha_qcd_forced), deferred :: &
        set_alpha_qcd_forced

```



```

    procedure (generic_event_set_scale_forced), deferred :: &
        set_scale_forced
<Event base: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine generic_event_set_alpha_qcd_forced (event, alpha_qcd)
            import
            class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
            real(default), intent(in) :: alpha_qcd
        end subroutine generic_event_set_alpha_qcd_forced
    end interface

    abstract interface
        subroutine generic_event_set_scale_forced (event, scale)
            import
            class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
            real(default), intent(in) :: scale
        end subroutine generic_event_set_scale_forced
    end interface

```

### 17.1.7 Utilities

Applying this, current event contents are marked as incomplete but are not deleted. In particular, the initialization is kept.

```

<Event base: generic event: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: reset => generic_event_reset
    procedure :: base_reset => generic_event_reset
<Event base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine generic_event_reset (event)
        class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
        call event%discard_particle_set ()
        event%sqme_ref_known = .false.
        event%sqme_prc_known = .false.
        event%sqme_alt_known = .false.
        event%weight_ref_known = .false.
        event%weight_prc_known = .false.
        event%weight_alt_known = .false.
        event%excess_prc_known = .false.
    end subroutine generic_event_reset

```

Pacify particle set.

```

<Event base: generic event: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: pacify_particle_set => generic_event_pacify_particle_set
<Event base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine generic_event_pacify_particle_set (event)
        class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
        if (event%has_valid_particle_set ()) call pacify (event%particle_set)
    end subroutine generic_event_pacify_particle_set

```



### 17.1.8 NLO info

```
<Event base: generic event: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_nlo_event => generic_event_set_nlo_event

<Event base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine generic_event_set_nlo_event (event, value)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
    logical, intent(in) :: value
    event%nlo_info%nlo_event = value
  end subroutine generic_event_set_nlo_event

<Event base: generic event: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_nlo_event => generic_event_is_nlo_event

<Event base: procedures>+≡
  function generic_event_is_nlo_event (event) result (value)
    logical :: value
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
    value = event%nlo_info%nlo_event
  end function generic_event_is_nlo_event

<Event base: generic event: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_sample_formats => generic_event_init_sample_formats

<Event base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine generic_event_init_sample_formats (event)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
    call event%nlo_info%init_sample_formats ()
  end subroutine generic_event_init_sample_formats

<Event base: generic event: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: check_supported_sample_formats &
    => generic_event_check_supported_sample_formats

<Event base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine generic_event_check_supported_sample_formats (event, format)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: format
    call event%nlo_info%check_supported_sample_formats (format)
  end subroutine generic_event_check_supported_sample_formats
```

### 17.1.9 Event normalization

The parameters for event normalization. For unweighted events, NORM\_UNIT is intended as default, while for weighted events, it is NORM\_SIGMA.

Note: the unit test for this is in eio\_data\_2 below.

```
<Event base: parameters>+≡
  integer, parameter, public :: NORM_UNDEFINED = 0
  integer, parameter, public :: NORM_UNIT = 1
  integer, parameter, public :: NORM_N_EVT = 2
  integer, parameter, public :: NORM_SIGMA = 3
  integer, parameter, public :: NORM_S_N = 4
```



These functions translate between the user representation and the internal one.

```

(Event base: public)+≡
  public :: event_normalization_mode
  public :: event_normalization_string

(Event base: procedures)+≡
  function event_normalization_mode (string, unweighted) result (mode)
    integer :: mode
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: string
    logical, intent(in) :: unweighted
    select case (lower_case (char (string)))
    case ("auto")
      if (unweighted) then
        mode = NORM_UNIT
      else
        mode = NORM_SIGMA
      end if
    case ("1")
      mode = NORM_UNIT
    case ("1/n")
      mode = NORM_N_EVT
    case ("sigma")
      mode = NORM_SIGMA
    case ("sigma/n")
      mode = NORM_S_N
    case default
      call msg_fatal ("Event normalization: unknown value '" &
        // char (string) // "'")
    end select
  end function event_normalization_mode

  function event_normalization_string (norm_mode) result (string)
    integer, intent(in) :: norm_mode
    type(string_t) :: string
    select case (norm_mode)
    case (NORM_UNDEFINED); string = "[undefined]"
    case (NORM_UNIT);      string = "'1'"
    case (NORM_N_EVT);     string = "'1/n'"
    case (NORM_SIGMA);     string = "'sigma'"
    case (NORM_S_N);       string = "'sigma/n'"
    case default;          string = "???"
    end select
  end function event_normalization_string

```

We place this here as a generic helper, so we can update event weights whenever we need, not just in connection with an event sample data object.

```

(Event base: public)+≡
  public :: event_normalization_update

(Event base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine event_normalization_update (weight, sigma, n, mode_new, mode_old)
    real(default), intent(inout) :: weight
    real(default), intent(in) :: sigma
    integer, intent(in) :: n

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: mode_new, mode_old
if (mode_new /= mode_old) then
  if (sigma > 0 .and. n > 0) then
    weight = weight / factor (mode_old) * factor (mode_new)
  else
    call msg_fatal ("Event normalization update: null sample")
  end if
end if
contains
function factor (mode)
  real(default) :: factor
  integer, intent(in) :: mode
  select case (mode)
    case (NORM_UNIT);   factor = 1._default
    case (NORM_N_EVT);  factor = 1._default / n
    case (NORM_SIGMA);  factor = sigma
    case (NORM_S_N);    factor = sigma / n
    case default
      call msg_fatal ("Event normalization update: undefined mode")
  end select
end function factor
end subroutine event_normalization_update

```

### 17.1.10 Callback container

This derived type contains a callback procedure that can be executed during event I/O. The callback procedure is given the event object (with class `generic_event`) and an event index.

This is a simple wrapper. The object is abstract, so the the actual procedure is introduced by overriding the deferred one. We use the PASS attribute, so we may supplement runtime data in the callback object if desired.

```

(Event base: public)+≡
  public :: event_callback_t
(Event base: types)+≡
  type, abstract :: event_callback_t
  private
  contains
    procedure(event_callback_write), deferred :: write
    procedure(event_callback_proc), deferred :: proc
  end type event_callback_t

```

Identify the callback procedure in output

```

(Event base: interfaces)+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine event_callback_write (event_callback, unit)
      import
      class(event_callback_t), intent(in) :: event_callback
      integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    end subroutine event_callback_write
  end interface

```



This is the procedure interface.

```

(Event base: interfaces)+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine event_callback_proc (event_callback, i, event)
      import
      class(event_callback_t), intent(in) :: event_callback
      integer(i64), intent(in) :: i
      class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
    end subroutine event_callback_proc
  end interface

```

A dummy implementation for testing and fallback.

```

(Event base: public)+≡
  public :: event_callback_nop_t

(Event base: types)+≡
  type, extends (event_callback_t) :: event_callback_nop_t
  private
  contains
    procedure :: write => event_callback_nop_write
    procedure :: proc => event_callback_nop
  end type event_callback_nop_t

(Event base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine event_callback_nop_write (event_callback, unit)
    class(event_callback_nop_t), intent(in) :: event_callback
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "NOP"
  end subroutine event_callback_nop_write

  subroutine event_callback_nop (event_callback, i, event)
    class(event_callback_nop_t), intent(in) :: event_callback
    integer(i64), intent(in) :: i
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
  end subroutine event_callback_nop

```

## 17.2 Event Sample Data

We define a simple and transparent container for (meta)data that are associated with an event sample.

```

(eio_data.f90)≡
  <File header>

  module eio_data

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use unit_tests, only: vanishes

```



```

    use diagnostics

    use event_base

    <Standard module head>

    <EIO data: public>

    <EIO data: types>

contains

    <EIO data: procedures>

end module eio_data

```

### 17.2.1 Event Sample Data

These are data that apply to an event sample as a whole. They are given in an easily portable form (no fancy structure) and are used for initializing event formats.

There are two MD5 sums here. `md5sum_proc` depends only on the definition of the contributing processes. A sample with matching checksum can be rescanned with modified model parameters, beam structure etc, to recalculate observables. `md5sum_config` includes all relevant data. Rescanning a sample with matching checksum will produce identical observables. (A third checksum might be added which depends on the event sample itself. This is not needed, so far.)

If alternate weights are part of the event sample (`n_alt` nonzero), there is a configuration MD5 sum for each of them.

```

<EIO data: public>≡
    public :: event_sample_data_t

<EIO data: types>≡
    type :: event_sample_data_t
        character(32) :: md5sum_prc = ""
        character(32) :: md5sum_cfg = ""
        logical :: unweighted = .true.
        logical :: negative_weights = .false.
        integer :: norm_mode = NORM_UNDEFINED
        integer :: n_beam = 0
        integer, dimension(2) :: pdg_beam = 0
        real(default), dimension(2) :: energy_beam = 0
        integer :: n_proc = 0
        integer :: n_evt = 0
        integer :: nlo_multiplier = 1
        integer :: split_n_evt = 0
        integer :: split_n_kbytes = 0
        integer :: split_index = 0
        real(default) :: total_cross_section = 0
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: proc_num_id
        integer :: n_alt = 0
        character(32), dimension(:), allocatable :: md5sum_alt

```



```

        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: cross_section
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: error
contains
    <EIO data: event sample data: TBP>
end type event_sample_data_t

```

Initialize: allocate for the number of processes

```

<EIO data: event sample data: TBP>≡
    procedure :: init => event_sample_data_init

<EIO data: procedures>≡
    subroutine event_sample_data_init (data, n_proc, n_alt)
        class(event_sample_data_t), intent(out) :: data
        integer, intent(in) :: n_proc
        integer, intent(in), optional :: n_alt
        data%n_proc = n_proc
        allocate (data%proc_num_id (n_proc), source = 0)
        allocate (data%cross_section (n_proc), source = 0._default)
        allocate (data%error (n_proc), source = 0._default)
        if (present (n_alt)) then
            data%n_alt = n_alt
            allocate (data%md5sum_alt (n_alt))
            data%md5sum_alt = ""
        end if
    end subroutine event_sample_data_init

```

Output.

```

<EIO data: event sample data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => event_sample_data_write

<EIO data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine event_sample_data_write (data, unit)
        class(event_sample_data_t), intent(in) :: data
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u, i
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Event sample properties:"
        write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (proc) = '", data%md5sum_prc, "'"
        write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (config) = '", data%md5sum_cfg, "'"
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "unweighted = ", data%unweighted
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "negative weights = ", data%negative_weights
        write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "normalization = ", &
            char (event_normalization_string (data%norm_mode))
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "number of beams = ", data%n_beam
        write (u, "(5x,A,2(1x,I19))") "PDG = ", &
            data%pdg_beam(:data%n_beam)
        write (u, "(5x,A,2(1x,ES19.12))") "Energy = ", &
            data%energy_beam(:data%n_beam)
        if (data%n_evt > 0) then
            write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "number of events = ", data%n_evt
        end if
        if (.not. vanishes (data%total_cross_section)) then
            write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") "total cross sec. = ", &
                data%total_cross_section

```



```

end if
write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "num of processes = ", data%n_proc
do i = 1, data%n_proc
  write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Process #", data%proc_num_id(i)
  select case (data%n_beam)
    case (1)
      write (u, "(5x,A,ES19.12)") "Width = ", data%cross_section(i)
    case (2)
      write (u, "(5x,A,ES19.12)") "CSec = ", data%cross_section(i)
  end select
  write (u, "(5x,A,ES19.12)") "Error = ", data%error(i)
end do
if (data%n_alt > 0) then
  write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "num of alt wgt = ", data%n_alt
  do i = 1, data%n_alt
    write (u, "(5x,A,A,A,1x,I0)") "MD5 sum (cfg) = ', &
      data%md5sum_alt(i), "'", i
  end do
end if
end subroutine event_sample_data_write

```

## 17.2.2 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

*<eio\_data.ut.f90>*≡  
*<File header>*

```

module eio_data_ut
  use unit_tests
  use eio_data_util

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<EIO data: public test>*

contains

*<EIO data: test driver>*

```

end module eio_data_ut

```

*<eio\_data\_util.f90>*≡  
*<File header>*

```

module eio_data_util

```

*<Use kinds>*

*<Use strings>*

```

  use event_base

```

```

  use eio_data

```

*<Standard module head>*



```

    <EIO data: test declarations>

contains

    <EIO data: tests>

    end module eio_data_util

API: driver for the unit tests below.
<EIO data: public test>≡
    public :: eio_data_test
<EIO data: test driver>≡
    subroutine eio_data_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <EIO data: execute tests>
    end subroutine eio_data_test

```

## Event Sample Data

Print the contents of a sample data block.

```

<EIO data: execute tests>≡
    call test (eio_data_1, "eio_data_1", &
        "event sample data", &
        u, results)
<EIO data: test declarations>≡
    public :: eio_data_1
<EIO data: tests>≡
    subroutine eio_data_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(event_sample_data_t) :: data

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_data_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: display event sample data"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Decay process, one component"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call data%init (1, 1)
        data%n_beam = 1
        data%pdg_beam(1) = 25
        data%energy_beam(1) = 125

        data%norm_mode = NORM_UNIT

        data%proc_num_id = [42]
        data%cross_section = [1.23e-4_default]
        data%error = 5e-6_default

        data%md5sum_prc = "abcdefghijklmnpabcdefghijklmnp"

```







```

unweighted = .true.
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,L1,1x,A)") char (s), unweighted, &
char (event_normalization_string &
(event_normalization_mode (s, unweighted)))
s = "AUTO"
unweighted = .false.
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,L1,1x,A)") char (s), unweighted, &
char (event_normalization_string &
(event_normalization_mode (s, unweighted)))

unweighted = .true.

s = "1"
write (u, "(2(1x,A))") char (s), char (event_normalization_string &
(event_normalization_mode (s, unweighted)))
s = "1/n"
write (u, "(2(1x,A))") char (s), char (event_normalization_string &
(event_normalization_mode (s, unweighted)))
s = "Sigma"
write (u, "(2(1x,A))") char (s), char (event_normalization_string &
(event_normalization_mode (s, unweighted)))
s = "sigma/N"
write (u, "(2(1x,A))") char (s), char (event_normalization_string &
(event_normalization_mode (s, unweighted)))

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Normalization update"
write (u, "(A)")

sigma = 5
n = 2

w0 = 1

w = w0
call event_normalization_update (w, sigma, n, NORM_UNIT, NORM_UNIT)
write (u, "(2(F6.3))") w0, w
w = w0
call event_normalization_update (w, sigma, n, NORM_N_EVT, NORM_UNIT)
write (u, "(2(F6.3))") w0, w
w = w0
call event_normalization_update (w, sigma, n, NORM_SIGMA, NORM_UNIT)
write (u, "(2(F6.3))") w0, w
w = w0
call event_normalization_update (w, sigma, n, NORM_S_N, NORM_UNIT)
write (u, "(2(F6.3))") w0, w

write (u, *)

w0 = 0.5

w = w0
call event_normalization_update (w, sigma, n, NORM_UNIT, NORM_N_EVT)
write (u, "(2(F6.3))") w0, w

```



```

w = w0
call event_normalization_update (w, sigma, n, NORM_N_EVT, NORM_N_EVT)
write (u, "(2(F6.3))") w0, w
w = w0
call event_normalization_update (w, sigma, n, NORM_SIGMA, NORM_N_EVT)
write (u, "(2(F6.3))") w0, w
w = w0
call event_normalization_update (w, sigma, n, NORM_S_N, NORM_N_EVT)
write (u, "(2(F6.3))") w0, w

write (u, *)

w0 = 5.0

w = w0
call event_normalization_update (w, sigma, n, NORM_UNIT, NORM_SIGMA)
write (u, "(2(F6.3))") w0, w
w = w0
call event_normalization_update (w, sigma, n, NORM_N_EVT, NORM_SIGMA)
write (u, "(2(F6.3))") w0, w
w = w0
call event_normalization_update (w, sigma, n, NORM_SIGMA, NORM_SIGMA)
write (u, "(2(F6.3))") w0, w
w = w0
call event_normalization_update (w, sigma, n, NORM_S_N, NORM_SIGMA)
write (u, "(2(F6.3))") w0, w

write (u, *)

w0 = 2.5

w = w0
call event_normalization_update (w, sigma, n, NORM_UNIT, NORM_S_N)
write (u, "(2(F6.3))") w0, w
w = w0
call event_normalization_update (w, sigma, n, NORM_N_EVT, NORM_S_N)
write (u, "(2(F6.3))") w0, w
w = w0
call event_normalization_update (w, sigma, n, NORM_SIGMA, NORM_S_N)
write (u, "(2(F6.3))") w0, w
w = w0
call event_normalization_update (w, sigma, n, NORM_S_N, NORM_S_N)
write (u, "(2(F6.3))") w0, w

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_data_2"

end subroutine eio_data_2

```



## 17.3 Abstract I/O Handler

This module defines an abstract object for event I/O and the associated methods.

There are **output** and **input** methods which write or read a single event from/to the I/O stream, respectively. The I/O stream itself may be a file, a common block, or an externally linked structure, depending on the concrete implementation.

A **write** method prints the current content of the implementation-dependent event record in human-readable form.

The **init\_in/init\_out** and **final** prepare and finalize the I/O stream, respectively. There is also a **switch\_inout** method which turns an input stream into an output stream where events can be appended.

Optionally, output files can be split in chunks of well-defined size. The **split\_out** method takes care of this.

```
<eio_base.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module eio_base

    use kinds, only: i64
  <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use diagnostics
    use model_data
    use event_base
    use eio_data

  <Standard module head>

  <EIO base: public>

  <EIO base: types>

  <EIO base: interfaces>

  contains

  <EIO base: procedures>

  end module eio_base
```

### 17.3.1 Type

We can assume that most implementations will need the file extension as a fixed string and, if they support file splitting, the current file index.

The fallback model is useful for implementations that are able to read unknown files which may contain hadrons etc., not in the current hard-interaction model.

```
<EIO base: public>≡
  public :: eio_t
```



```

<EIO base: types>≡
  type, abstract :: eio_t
    type(string_t) :: sample
    type(string_t) :: extension
    type(string_t) :: filename
    logical :: has_file = .false.
    logical :: split = .false.
    integer :: split_n_evt = 0
    integer :: split_n_kbytes = 0
    integer :: split_index = 0
    integer :: split_count = 0
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: fallback_model => null ()
  contains
    <EIO base: eio: TBP>
  end type eio_t

```

Write to screen. If possible, this should display the contents of the current event, i.e., the last one that was written or read.

```

<EIO base: eio: TBP>≡
  procedure (eio_write), deferred :: write

<EIO base: interfaces>≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine eio_write (object, unit)
      import
      class(eio_t), intent(in) :: object
      integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    end subroutine eio_write
  end interface

```

Finalize. This should write/read footer data and close input/output channels.

```

<EIO base: eio: TBP>+≡
  procedure (eio_final), deferred :: final

<EIO base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine eio_final (object)
      import
      class(eio_t), intent(inout) :: object
    end subroutine eio_final
  end interface

```

Determine splitting parameters from the event sample data.

```

<EIO base: eio: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_splitting => eio_set_splitting

<EIO base: procedures>≡
  subroutine eio_set_splitting (eio, data)
    class(eio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    eio%split = data%split_n_evt > 0 .or. data%split_n_kbytes > 0
    if (eio%split) then
      eio%split_n_evt = data%split_n_evt

```



```

        eio%split_n_kbytes = data%split_n_kbytes
        eio%split_index = data%split_index
        eio%split_count = 0
    end if
end subroutine eio_set_splitting

```

Update the byte count and check if it has increased. We use integer division to determine the number of `n_kbytes` blocks that are in the event file.

```

(EIO base: eio: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: update_split_count => eio_update_split_count

(EIO base: procedures)+≡
    subroutine eio_update_split_count (eio, increased)
        class(eio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        logical, intent(out) :: increased
        integer :: split_count_old
        if (eio%split_n_kbytes > 0) then
            split_count_old = eio%split_count
            eio%split_count = eio%file_size_kbytes () / eio%split_n_kbytes
            increased = eio%split_count > split_count_old
        end if
    end subroutine eio_update_split_count

```

Generate a filename, taking a possible split index into account.

```

(EIO base: eio: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: set_filename => eio_set_filename

(EIO base: procedures)+≡
    subroutine eio_set_filename (eio)
        class(eio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        character(32) :: buffer
        if (eio%split) then
            write (buffer, "(I0,'.')") eio%split_index
            eio%filename = eio%sample // "." // trim (buffer) // eio%extension
            eio%has_file = .true.
        else
            eio%filename = eio%sample // "." // eio%extension
            eio%has_file = .true.
        end if
    end subroutine eio_set_filename

```

Set the fallback model.

```

(EIO base: eio: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: set_fallback_model => eio_set_fallback_model

(EIO base: procedures)+≡
    subroutine eio_set_fallback_model (eio, model)
        class(eio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        eio%fallback_model => model
    end subroutine eio_set_fallback_model

```



Initialize for output. We provide process names. This should open an event file if appropriate and write header data. Some methods may require event sample data.

```

(EIO base: eio: TBP)+≡
  procedure (eio_init_out), deferred :: init_out

(EIO base: interfaces)+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine eio_init_out (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
      import
      class(eio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
      type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
      type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in), optional :: data
      logical, intent(out), optional :: success
      type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
    end subroutine eio_init_out
  end interface

```

Initialize for input. We provide process names. This should open an event file if appropriate and read header data. The `md5sum` can be used to check the integrity of the configuration, it it provides a checksum to compare with. In case the extension has changed the extension is also given as an argument.

The `data` argument is `intent(inout)`: we may read part of it and keep other parts and/or check them against the data in the file.

```

(EIO base: eio: TBP)+≡
  procedure (eio_init_in), deferred :: init_in

(EIO base: interfaces)+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine eio_init_in (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
      import
      class(eio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
      type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
      type(event_sample_data_t), intent(inout), optional :: data
      logical, intent(out), optional :: success
      type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
    end subroutine eio_init_in
  end interface

```

Re-initialize for output. This should change the status of any event file from input to output and position it for appending new events.

```

(EIO base: eio: TBP)+≡
  procedure (eio_switch_inout), deferred :: switch_inout

(EIO base: interfaces)+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine eio_switch_inout (eio, success)
      import
      class(eio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
      logical, intent(out), optional :: success
    end subroutine eio_switch_inout
  end interface

```



This is similar: split the output, i.e., close the current file and open a new one. The default implementation does nothing. For the feature to work, an implementation must override this.

```

(EIO base: eio: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: split_out => eio_split_out

(EIO base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine eio_split_out (eio)
    class(eio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  end subroutine eio_split_out

```

Determine the file size in kilobytes. More exactly, determine the size in units of 1024 storage units, as returned by the INQUIRE statement.

The implementation returns zero if there is no file. The `has_file` flag is set by the `set_filename` method, so we can be confident that the `inquire` call is meaningful. If this algorithm doesn't apply for a particular format, we still can override the procedure.

```

(EIO base: eio: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: file_size_kbytes => eio_file_size_kbytes

(EIO base: procedures)+≡
  function eio_file_size_kbytes (eio) result (kbytes)
    class(eio_t), intent(in) :: eio
    integer :: kbytes
    integer(i64) :: bytes
    if (eio%has_file) then
      inquire (file = char (eio%filename), size = bytes)
      if (bytes > 0) then
        kbytes = bytes / 1024
      else
        kbytes = 0
      end if
    else
      kbytes = 0
    end if
  end function eio_file_size_kbytes

```

Output an event. All data can be taken from the `event` record. The index `i_prc` identifies the process among the processes that are contained in the current sample. The `reading` flag, if present, indicates that the event was read from file, not generated.

The `passed` flag tells us that this event has passed the selection criteria. Depending on the event format, we may choose to skip events that have not passed.

```

(EIO base: eio: TBP)+≡
  procedure (eio_output), deferred :: output

(EIO base: interfaces)+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine eio_output (eio, event, i_prc, reading, passed, pacify)
      import
      class(eio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
      class(generic_event_t), intent(in), target :: event
    end subroutine eio_output
  end abstract interface

```



```

        integer, intent(in) :: i_prc
        logical, intent(in), optional :: reading, passed, pacify
    end subroutine eio_output
end interface

```

Input an event. This should fill all event data that cannot be inferred from the associated process.

The input is broken down into two parts. First we read the `i_prc` index. So we know which process to expect in the subsequent event. If we have reached end of file, we also will know. Then, we read the event itself.

The parameter `iostat` is supposed to be set as the Fortran standard requires, negative for EOF and positive for error.

```

<EIO base: eio: TBP>+≡
    procedure (eio_input_i_prc), deferred :: input_i_prc
    procedure (eio_input_event), deferred :: input_event

<EIO base: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine eio_input_i_prc (eio, i_prc, iostat)
            import
            class(eio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
            integer, intent(out) :: i_prc
            integer, intent(out) :: iostat
        end subroutine eio_input_i_prc
    end interface

    abstract interface
        subroutine eio_input_event (eio, event, iostat)
            import
            class(eio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
            class(generic_event_t), intent(inout), target :: event
            integer, intent(out) :: iostat
        end subroutine eio_input_event
    end interface

    procedure (eio_skip), deferred :: skip

<EIO base: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine eio_skip (eio, iostat)
            import
            class(eio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
            integer, intent(out) :: iostat
        end subroutine eio_skip
    end interface

```

### 17.3.2 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

(eio_base.ut.f90)≡

```



```

    <File header>

    module eio_base_ut
        use unit_tests
        use eio_base_utl

    <Standard module head>

    <EIO base: public test>

    <EIO base: public test auxiliary>

    contains

    <EIO base: test driver>

    end module eio_base_ut
<eio_base_uti.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module eio_base_uti

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
        use io_units
        use lorentz
        use model_data
        use particles
        use event_base
        use eio_data

        use eio_base

    <Standard module head>

    <EIO base: public test auxiliary>

    <EIO base: test declarations>

    <EIO base: test types>

    <EIO base: test variables>

    contains

    <EIO base: tests>

    <EIO base: test auxiliary>

    end module eio_base_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<EIO base: public test>≡
    public :: eio_base_test

```



```

<EIO base: test driver>≡
  subroutine eio_base_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
  <EIO base: execute tests>
  end subroutine eio_base_test

```

The caller has to provide procedures that prepare and cleanup the test environment. They depend on modules that are not available here.

```

<EIO base: test types>≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine eio_prepare_event (event, unweighted, n_alt)
      import
      class(generic_event_t), intent(inout), pointer :: event
      logical, intent(in), optional :: unweighted
      integer, intent(in), optional :: n_alt
    end subroutine eio_prepare_event
  end interface

  abstract interface
    subroutine eio_cleanup_event (event)
      import
      class(generic_event_t), intent(inout), pointer :: event
    end subroutine eio_cleanup_event
  end interface

```

We store pointers to the test-environment handlers as module variables. This allows us to call them from the test routines themselves, which don't allow for extra arguments.

```

<EIO base: public test auxiliary>≡
  public :: eio_prepare_test, eio_cleanup_test

<EIO base: test types>+≡
  procedure(eio_prepare_event), pointer :: eio_prepare_test => null ()
  procedure(eio_cleanup_event), pointer :: eio_cleanup_test => null ()

```

Similarly, for the fallback (hadron) model that some eio tests require:

```

<EIO base: test types>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine eio_prepare_model (model)
      import
      class(model_data_t), intent(inout), pointer :: model
    end subroutine eio_prepare_model
  end interface

  abstract interface
    subroutine eio_cleanup_model (model)
      import
      class(model_data_t), intent(inout), pointer :: model
    end subroutine eio_cleanup_model
  end interface

```



```

<EIO base: public test auxiliary>+≡
    public :: eio_prepare_fallback_model, eio_cleanup_fallback_model

<EIO base: test variables>≡
    procedure(eio_prepare_model), pointer :: eio_prepare_fallback_model => null ()
    procedure(eio_cleanup_model), pointer :: eio_cleanup_fallback_model => null ()

```

## Test type for event I/O

The contents simulate the contents of an external file. We have the `sample` string as the file name and the array of momenta `event_p` as the list of events. The second index is the event index. The `event_i` component is the pointer to the current event, `event_n` is the total number of stored events.

```

<EIO base: test types>+≡
    type, extends (eio_t) :: eio_test_t
        integer :: event_n = 0
        integer :: event_i = 0
        integer :: i_prc = 0
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:,,:), allocatable :: event_p
    contains
        <EIO base: eio test: TBP>
    end type eio_test_t

```

Write to screen. Pretend that this is an actual event format.

```

<EIO base: eio test: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => eio_test_write

<EIO base: test auxiliary>≡
    subroutine eio_test_write (object, unit)
        class(eio_test_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u, i
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Test event stream"
        if (object%event_i /= 0) then
            write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A)") "Event #", object%event_i, ":"
            do i = 1, size (object%event_p, 1)
                call vector4_write (object%event_p(i, object%event_i), u)
            end do
        end if
    end subroutine eio_test_write

```

Finalizer. For the test case, we just reset the event count, but keep the stored “events”. For the real implementations, the events would be stored on an external medium, so we would delete the object contents.

```

<EIO base: eio test: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: final => eio_test_final

<EIO base: test auxiliary>+≡
    subroutine eio_test_final (object)
        class(eio_test_t), intent(inout) :: object
        object%event_i = 0
    end subroutine eio_test_final

```



```
end subroutine eio_test_final
```

Initialization: We store the process IDs and the energy from the beam-data object. We also allocate the momenta (i.e., the simulated event record) for a fixed maximum size of 10 events, 2 momenta each. There is only a single process.

```
<EIO base: eio test: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_out => eio_test_init_out

<EIO base: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine eio_test_init_out (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
    class(eio_test_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
    type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in), optional :: data
    logical, intent(out), optional :: success
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
    eio%sample = sample
    eio%event_n = 0
    eio%event_i = 0
    allocate (eio%event_p (2, 10))
    if (present (success)) success = .true.
  end subroutine eio_test_init_out
```

Initialization for input. Nothing to do for the test type.

```
<EIO base: eio test: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_in => eio_test_init_in

<EIO base: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine eio_test_init_in (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
    class(eio_test_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
    type(event_sample_data_t), intent(inout), optional :: data
    logical, intent(out), optional :: success
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
    if (present (success)) success = .true.
  end subroutine eio_test_init_in
```

Switch from output to input. Again, nothing to do for the test type.

```
<EIO base: eio test: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: switch_inout => eio_test_switch_inout

<EIO base: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine eio_test_switch_inout (eio, success)
    class(eio_test_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    logical, intent(out), optional :: success
    if (present (success)) success = .true.
  end subroutine eio_test_switch_inout
```

Output. Increment the event counter and store the momenta of the current event.

```
<EIO base: eio test: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: output => eio_test_output
```



```

(EIO base: test auxiliary)+≡
subroutine eio_test_output (eio, event, i_prc, reading, passed, pacify)
  class(eio_test_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  class(generic_event_t), intent(in), target :: event
  logical, intent(in), optional :: reading, passed, pacify
  integer, intent(in) :: i_prc
  type(particle_set_t), pointer :: pset
  type(particle_t) :: prt
  eio%event_n = eio%event_n + 1
  eio%event_i = eio%event_n
  eio%i_prc = i_prc
  pset => event%get_particle_set_ptr ()
  prt = pset%get_particle (3)
  eio%event_p(1, eio%event_i) = prt%get_momentum ()
  prt = pset%get_particle (4)
  eio%event_p(2, eio%event_i) = prt%get_momentum ()
end subroutine eio_test_output

```

Input. Increment the event counter and retrieve the momenta of the current event. For the test case, we do not actually modify the current event.

```

(EIO base: eio test: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: input_i_prc => eio_test_input_i_prc
  procedure :: input_event => eio_test_input_event

(EIO base: test auxiliary)+≡
subroutine eio_test_input_i_prc (eio, i_prc, iostat)
  class(eio_test_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  integer, intent(out) :: i_prc
  integer, intent(out) :: iostat
  i_prc = eio%i_prc
  iostat = 0
end subroutine eio_test_input_i_prc

subroutine eio_test_input_event (eio, event, iostat)
  class(eio_test_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  class(generic_event_t), intent(inout), target :: event
  integer, intent(out) :: iostat
  eio%event_i = eio%event_i + 1
  iostat = 0
end subroutine eio_test_input_event

```

```

(EIO base: eio test: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: skip => eio_test_skip

```

```

(EIO base: test auxiliary)+≡
subroutine eio_test_skip (eio, iostat)
  class(eio_test_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  integer, intent(out) :: iostat
  iostat = 0
end subroutine eio_test_skip

```



## Test I/O methods

```
<EIO base: execute tests>≡
  call test (eio_base_1, "eio_base_1", &
    "read and write event contents", &
    u, results)

<EIO base: test declarations>≡
  public :: eio_base_1

<EIO base: tests>≡
  subroutine eio_base_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
    class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
    integer :: i_prc, iostat
    type(string_t) :: sample

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_base_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate and read/write an event"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

    call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
    write (u, "(A)")

    sample = "eio_test1"

    allocate (eio_test_t :: eio)

    call eio%init_out (sample)
    call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
    call eio%output (event, 42)
    call eio%write (u)
    call eio%final ()

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Re-read the event"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call eio%init_in (sample)
    call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)
    call eio%input_event (event, iostat)
    call eio%write (u)
    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "i = ", i_prc

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and append another event"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call eio%switch_inout ()
```



```

call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
call eio%output (event, 5)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Re-read both events"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%init_in (sample)
call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)
call eio%input_event (event, iostat)
call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)
call eio%input_event (event, iostat)
call eio%write (u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "i = ", i_prc

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio%final ()
deallocate (eio)

call eio_cleanup_test (event)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_base_1"

end subroutine eio_base_1

```

## 17.4 Event Generation Checkpoints

This is an output-only format. Its only use is to write screen messages every  $n$  events, to inform the user about progress.

*(eio\_checkpoints.f90)≡*  
*⟨File header⟩*

```
module eio_checkpoints
```

*⟨Use strings⟩*

```

use io_units
use diagnostics
use cputime
use event_base
use eio_data
use eio_base

```

*⟨Standard module head⟩*

*⟨EIO checkpoints: public⟩*



*<EIO checkpoints: parameters>*

*<EIO checkpoints: types>*

**contains**

*<EIO checkpoints: procedures>*

**end module eio\_checkpoints**

### 17.4.1 Type

*<EIO checkpoints: public>*≡

**public :: eio\_checkpoints\_t**

*<EIO checkpoints: types>*≡

**type, extends (eio\_t) :: eio\_checkpoints\_t**

**logical :: active = .false.**

**logical :: running = .false.**

**integer :: val = 0**

**integer :: n\_events = 0**

**integer :: n\_read = 0**

**integer :: i\_evt = 0**

**logical :: blank = .false.**

**type(timer\_t) :: timer**

**contains**

*<EIO checkpoints: eio checkpoints: TBP>*

**end type eio\_checkpoints\_t**

### 17.4.2 Specific Methods

Set parameters that are specifically used for checkpointing.

*<EIO checkpoints: eio checkpoints: TBP>*≡

**procedure :: set\_parameters => eio\_checkpoints\_set\_parameters**

*<EIO checkpoints: procedures>*≡

**subroutine eio\_checkpoints\_set\_parameters (eio, checkpoint, blank)**

**class(eio\_checkpoints\_t), intent(inout) :: eio**

**integer, intent(in) :: checkpoint**

**logical, intent(in), optional :: blank**

**eio%val = checkpoint**

**if (present (blank)) eio%blank = blank**

**end subroutine eio\_checkpoints\_set\_parameters**

### 17.4.3 Common Methods

Output. This is not the actual event format, but a readable account of the current status.

*<EIO checkpoints: eio checkpoints: TBP>*+≡

**procedure :: write => eio\_checkpoints\_write**



```

<EIO checkpoints: procedures>+≡
subroutine eio_checkpoints_write (object, unit)
  class(eio_checkpoints_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  if (object%active) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Event-sample checkpoints: active"
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "interval = ", object%val
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_events = ", object%n_events
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_read = ", object%n_read
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_current = ", object%i_evt
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "blanking = ", object%blank
    call object%timer%write (u)
  else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Event-sample checkpoints: off"
  end if
end subroutine eio_checkpoints_write

```

Finalizer: trivial.

```

<EIO checkpoints: eio checkpoints: TBP>+≡
procedure :: final => eio_checkpoints_final

<EIO checkpoints: procedures>+≡
subroutine eio_checkpoints_final (object)
  class(eio_checkpoints_t), intent(inout) :: object
  object%active = .false.
end subroutine eio_checkpoints_final

```

Activate checkpointing for event generation or writing.

```

<EIO checkpoints: eio checkpoints: TBP>+≡
procedure :: init_out => eio_checkpoints_init_out

<EIO checkpoints: procedures>+≡
subroutine eio_checkpoints_init_out (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
  class(eio_checkpoints_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
  type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
  type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in), optional :: data
  logical, intent(out), optional :: success
  if (present (data)) then
    if (eio%val > 0) then
      eio%active = .true.
      eio%i_evt = 0
      eio%n_read = 0
      eio%n_events = data%n_evt * data%nlo_multiplier
    end if
  end if
  if (present (success)) success = .true.
end subroutine eio_checkpoints_init_out

```

No checkpointing for event reading.

```

<EIO checkpoints: eio checkpoints: TBP>+≡
procedure :: init_in => eio_checkpoints_init_in

```



```

<EIO checkpoints: procedures>+≡
subroutine eio_checkpoints_init_in (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
  class(eio_checkpoints_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
  type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
  type(event_sample_data_t), intent(inout), optional :: data
  logical, intent(out), optional :: success
  call msg_bug ("Event checkpoints: event input not supported")
  if (present (success)) success = .false.
end subroutine eio_checkpoints_init_in

```

Switch from input to output: also not supported.

```

<EIO checkpoints: eio checkpoints: TBP>+≡
procedure :: switch_inout => eio_checkpoints_switch_inout

```

```

<EIO checkpoints: procedures>+≡
subroutine eio_checkpoints_switch_inout (eio, success)
  class(eio_checkpoints_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  logical, intent(out), optional :: success
  call msg_bug ("Event checkpoints: in-out switch not supported")
  if (present (success)) success = .false.
end subroutine eio_checkpoints_switch_inout

```

Checkpoints: display progress for the current event, if applicable.

```

<EIO checkpoints: eio checkpoints: TBP>+≡
procedure :: output => eio_checkpoints_output

<EIO checkpoints: procedures>+≡
subroutine eio_checkpoints_output (eio, event, i_prc, reading, passed, pacify)
  class(eio_checkpoints_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  class(generic_event_t), intent(in), target :: event
  integer, intent(in) :: i_prc
  logical, intent(in), optional :: reading, passed, pacify
  logical :: rd
  rd = .false.; if (present (reading)) rd = reading
  if (eio%active) then
    if (.not. eio%running) call eio%startup ()
    if (eio%running) then
      eio%i_evt = eio%i_evt + 1
      if (rd) then
        eio%n_read = eio%n_read + 1
      else if (mod (eio%i_evt, eio%val) == 0) then
        call eio%message (eio%blank)
      end if
      if (eio%i_evt == eio%n_events) call eio%shutdown ()
    end if
  end if
end subroutine eio_checkpoints_output

```

When the first event is called, we have to initialize the screen output.

```

<EIO checkpoints: eio checkpoints: TBP>+≡
procedure :: startup => eio_checkpoints_startup

```



```

<EIO checkpoints: procedures>+≡
subroutine eio_checkpoints_startup (eio)
  class(eio_checkpoints_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  if (eio%active .and. eio%i_evt < eio%n_events) then
    call msg_message ("")
    call msg_message (checkpoint_bar)
    call msg_message (checkpoint_head)
    call msg_message (checkpoint_bar)
    write (msg_buffer, checkpoint_fmt) 0., 0, eio%n_events - eio%i_evt, "???"
    call msg_message ()
    eio%running = .true.
    call eio%timer%start ()
  end if
end subroutine eio_checkpoints_startup

```

This message is printed at every checkpoint.

```

<EIO checkpoints: eio checkpoints: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: message => eio_checkpoints_message

<EIO checkpoints: procedures>+≡
subroutine eio_checkpoints_message (eio, testflag)
  class(eio_checkpoints_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
  real :: t
  type(time_t) :: time_remaining
  type(string_t) :: time_string
  call eio%timer%stop ()
  t = eio%timer
  call eio%timer%restart ()
  time_remaining = &
    nint (t / (eio%i_evt - eio%n_read) * (eio%n_events - eio%i_evt))
  time_string = time_remaining%to_string_ms (blank = testflag)
  write (msg_buffer, checkpoint_fmt) &
    100 * (eio%i_evt - eio%n_read) / real (eio%n_events - eio%n_read), &
    eio%i_evt - eio%n_read, &
    eio%n_events - eio%i_evt, &
    char (time_string)
  call msg_message ()
end subroutine eio_checkpoints_message

```

When the last event is called, wrap up.

```

<EIO checkpoints: eio checkpoints: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: shutdown => eio_checkpoints_shutdown

<EIO checkpoints: procedures>+≡
subroutine eio_checkpoints_shutdown (eio)
  class(eio_checkpoints_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  if (mod (eio%i_evt, eio%val) /= 0) then
    write (msg_buffer, checkpoint_fmt) &
      100., eio%i_evt - eio%n_read, 0, "0m:00s"
    call msg_message ()
  end if
  call msg_message (checkpoint_bar)
  call msg_message ("")

```



```

        eio%running = .false.
    end subroutine eio_checkpoints_shutdown

<EIO checkpoints: eio checkpoints: TBP>+=
    procedure :: input_i_prc => eio_checkpoints_input_i_prc
    procedure :: input_event => eio_checkpoints_input_event

<EIO checkpoints: procedures>+=
    subroutine eio_checkpoints_input_i_prc (eio, i_prc, iostat)
        class(eio_checkpoints_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        integer, intent(out) :: i_prc
        integer, intent(out) :: iostat
        call msg_bug ("Event checkpoints: event input not supported")
        i_prc = 0
        iostat = 1
    end subroutine eio_checkpoints_input_i_prc

    subroutine eio_checkpoints_input_event (eio, event, iostat)
        class(eio_checkpoints_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        class(generic_event_t), intent(inout), target :: event
        integer, intent(out) :: iostat
        call msg_bug ("Event checkpoints: event input not supported")
        iostat = 1
    end subroutine eio_checkpoints_input_event

<EIO checkpoints: eio checkpoints: TBP>+=
    procedure :: skip => eio_checkpoints_skip

<EIO checkpoints: procedures>+=
    subroutine eio_checkpoints_skip (eio, iostat)
        class(eio_checkpoints_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        integer, intent(out) :: iostat
        iostat = 0
    end subroutine eio_checkpoints_skip

```

#### 17.4.4 Message header

```

<EIO checkpoints: parameters>=
    character(*), parameter :: &
        checkpoint_head = "| % complete | events generated | events remaining &
        &| time remaining"
    character(*), parameter :: &
        checkpoint_bar = "|=====
        &=====|"
    character(*), parameter :: &
        checkpoint_fmt = "(' ',F5.1,T16,I9,T35,I9,T58,A)"

```

#### 17.4.5 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

(eio_checkpoints_ut.f90)=
    <File header>

```



```

module eio_checkpoints_ut
    use unit_tests
    use eio_checkpoints_util

    <Standard module head>

    <EIO checkpoints: public test>

    contains

    <EIO checkpoints: test driver>

end module eio_checkpoints_ut
<eio_checkpoints_util.f90>≡
<File header>

module eio_checkpoints_util

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use event_base
    use eio_data
    use eio_base

    use eio_checkpoints

    use eio_base_ut, only: eio_prepare_test, eio_cleanup_test

    <Standard module head>

    <EIO checkpoints: test declarations>

    contains

    <EIO checkpoints: tests>

end module eio_checkpoints_util
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<EIO checkpoints: public test>≡
    public :: eio_checkpoints_test
<EIO checkpoints: test driver>≡
    subroutine eio_checkpoints_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <EIO checkpoints: execute tests>
    end subroutine eio_checkpoints_test

```

## Test I/O methods

We test the implementation of all I/O methods.



```

<EIO checkpoints: execute tests>≡
    call test (eio_checkpoints_1, "eio_checkpoints_1", &
        "read and write event contents", &
        u, results)

<EIO checkpoints: test declarations>≡
    public :: eio_checkpoints_1

<EIO checkpoints: tests>≡
    subroutine eio_checkpoints_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
        class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
        type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
        type(string_t) :: sample
        integer :: i, n_events

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_checkpoints_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate a number of events &
            &with screen output"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

        call eio_prepare_test (event)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate events"
        write (u, "(A)")

        sample = "eio_checkpoints_1"

        allocate (eio_checkpoints_t :: eio)

        n_events = 10
        call data%init (1, 0)
        data%n_evt = n_events

        select type (eio)
        type is (eio_checkpoints_t)
            call eio%set_parameters (checkpoint = 4)
        end select

        call eio%init_out (sample, data)

        do i = 1, n_events
            call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
            call eio%output (event, i_prc = 0)
        end do

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Checkpointing status"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call eio%write (u)
        call eio%final ()

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio_cleanup_test (event)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_checkpoints_1"

end subroutine eio_checkpoints_1

```

## 17.5 Event Generation Callback

This is an output-only format. Its only use is to write screen messages every  $n$  events, to inform the user about progress.

```

<eio_callback.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module eio_callback

    use kinds, only: i64
  <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use diagnostics
    use cputime
    use event_base
    use eio_data
    use eio_base

  <Standard module head>

  <EIO callback: public>

  <EIO callback: types>

  contains

  <EIO callback: procedures>

  end module eio_callback

```

### 17.5.1 Type

```

<EIO callback: public>≡
  public :: eio_callback_t

<EIO callback: types>≡
  type, extends (eio_t) :: eio_callback_t
    class(event_callback_t), allocatable :: callback
    integer(i64) :: i_evt = 0
    integer :: i_interval = 0
    integer :: n_interval = 0

```



```

!      type(timer_t) :: timer
      contains
      <EIO callback: eio callback: TBP>
      end type eio_callback_t

```

### 17.5.2 Specific Methods

Set parameters that are specifically used for callback: the procedure and the number of events to wait until the procedure is called (again).

```

<EIO callback: eio callback: TBP>≡
  procedure :: set_parameters => eio_callback_set_parameters

<EIO callback: procedures>≡
  subroutine eio_callback_set_parameters (eio, callback, count_interval)
    class(eio_callback_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    class(event_callback_t), intent(in) :: callback
    integer, intent(in) :: count_interval
    allocate (eio%callback, source = callback)
    eio%n_interval = count_interval
  end subroutine eio_callback_set_parameters

```

### 17.5.3 Common Methods

Output. This is not the actual event format, but a readable account of the current status.

```

<EIO callback: eio callback: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => eio_callback_write

<EIO callback: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_callback_write (object, unit)
    class(eio_callback_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Event-sample callback:"
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "interval = ", object%n_interval
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "evt count = ", object%i_evt
    !      call object%timer%write (u)
  end subroutine eio_callback_write

```

Finalizer: trivial.

```

<EIO callback: eio callback: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: final => eio_callback_final

<EIO callback: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_callback_final (object)
    class(eio_callback_t), intent(inout) :: object
  end subroutine eio_callback_final

```



Activate checkpointing for event generation or writing.

```
<EIO callback: eio callback: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_out => eio_callback_init_out

<EIO callback: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_callback_init_out (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
    class(eio_callback_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
    type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in), optional :: data
    logical, intent(out), optional :: success
    eio%i_evt = 0
    ei0%i_interval = 0
    if (present (success)) success = .true.
  end subroutine eio_callback_init_out
```

No callback for event reading.

```
<EIO callback: eio callback: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_in => eio_callback_init_in

<EIO callback: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_callback_init_in (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
    class(eio_callback_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
    type(event_sample_data_t), intent(inout), optional :: data
    logical, intent(out), optional :: success
    call msg_bug ("Event callback: event input not supported")
    if (present (success)) success = .false.
  end subroutine eio_callback_init_in
```

Switch from input to output: also not supported.

```
<EIO callback: eio callback: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: switch_inout => eio_callback_switch_inout

<EIO callback: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_callback_switch_inout (eio, success)
    class(eio_callback_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    logical, intent(out), optional :: success
    call msg_bug ("Event callback: in-out switch not supported")
    if (present (success)) success = .false.
  end subroutine eio_callback_switch_inout
```

The actual callback. First increment counters, then call the procedure if the counter hits the interval.

```
<EIO callback: eio callback: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: output => eio_callback_output

<EIO callback: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_callback_output (eio, event, i_prc, reading, passed, pacify)
    class(eio_callback_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in), target :: event
    integer, intent(in) :: i_prc
    logical, intent(in), optional :: reading, passed, pacify
```



```

logical :: rd
eio%i_evt = eio%i_evt + 1
if (eio%n_interval > 0) then
  eio%i_interval = eio%i_interval + 1
  if (eio%i_interval >= eio%n_interval) then
    call eio%callback%proc (eio%i_evt, event)
    eio%i_interval = 0
  end if
end if
end subroutine eio_callback_output

```

No input.

```

<EIO callback: eio callback: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: input_i_prc => eio_callback_input_i_prc
  procedure :: input_event => eio_callback_input_event

<EIO callback: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_callback_input_i_prc (eio, i_prc, iostat)
    class(eio_callback_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    integer, intent(out) :: i_prc
    integer, intent(out) :: iostat
    call msg_bug ("Event callback: event input not supported")
    i_prc = 0
    iostat = 1
  end subroutine eio_callback_input_i_prc

  subroutine eio_callback_input_event (eio, event, iostat)
    class(eio_callback_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    class(generic_event_t), intent(inout), target :: event
    integer, intent(out) :: iostat
    call msg_bug ("Event callback: event input not supported")
    iostat = 1
  end subroutine eio_callback_input_event

<EIO callback: eio callback: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: skip => eio_callback_skip

<EIO callback: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_callback_skip (eio, iostat)
    class(eio_callback_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    integer, intent(out) :: iostat
    iostat = 0
  end subroutine eio_callback_skip

```

## 17.6 Event Weight Output

This is an output-only format. For each event, we print the indices that identify process, process part (MCI group), and term. As numerical information we print the squared matrix element (trace) and the event weight.

```

<eio_weights.f90>≡
  <File header>

```



```

module eio_weights

  <Use kinds>
  <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use diagnostics
    use event_base
    use eio_data
    use eio_base

  <Standard module head>

  <EIO weights: public>

  <EIO weights: types>

  contains

  <EIO weights: procedures>

end module eio_weights

```

### 17.6.1 Type

```

<EIO weights: public>≡
  public :: eio_weights_t

<EIO weights: types>≡
  type, extends (eio_t) :: eio_weights_t
    logical :: writing = .false.
    integer :: unit = 0
    logical :: pacify = .false.
  contains
    <EIO weights: eio weights: TBP>
  end type eio_weights_t

```

### 17.6.2 Specific Methods

Set pacify flags.

```

<EIO weights: eio weights: TBP>≡
  procedure :: set_parameters => eio_weights_set_parameters

<EIO weights: procedures>≡
  subroutine eio_weights_set_parameters (eio, pacify)
    class(eio_weights_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
    if (present (pacify)) eio%pacify = pacify
    eio%extension = "weights.dat"
  end subroutine eio_weights_set_parameters

```



### 17.6.3 Common Methods

Output. This is not the actual event format, but a readable account of the current object status.

```
<EIO weights: eio weights: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => eio_weights_write

<EIO weights: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_weights_write (object, unit)
    class(eio_weights_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Weight stream:"
    if (object%writing) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "Writing to file  = ", char (object%filename)
      write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Reduced I/O prec. = ", object%pacify
    else
      write (u, "(3x,A)") "[closed]"
    end if
  end if
end subroutine eio_weights_write
```

Finalizer: close any open file.

```
<EIO weights: eio weights: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: final => eio_weights_final

<EIO weights: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_weights_final (object)
    class(eio_weights_t), intent(inout) :: object
    if (object%writing) then
      write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: closing weight stream file '", &
        char (object%filename), "'"
      call msg_message ()
      close (object%unit)
      object%writing = .false.
    end if
  end subroutine eio_weights_final
```

Initialize event writing.

```
<EIO weights: eio weights: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_out => eio_weights_init_out

<EIO weights: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_weights_init_out (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
    class(eio_weights_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
    type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in), optional :: data
    logical, intent(out), optional :: success
    if (present(extension)) then
      eio%extension = extension
    else
      eio%extension = "weights.dat"
    end if
  end if
```



```

eio%filename = sample // "." // eio%extension
eio%unit = free_unit ()
write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: writing to weight stream file '", &
char (eio%filename), "'"
call msg_message ()
eio%writing = .true.
open (eio%unit, file = char (eio%filename), &
action = "write", status = "replace")
if (present (success)) success = .true.
end subroutine eio_weights_init_out

```

Initialize event reading.

```

(EIO weights: eio weights: TBP)+≡
procedure :: init_in => eio_weights_init_in

(EIO weights: procedures)+≡
subroutine eio_weights_init_in (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
class(eio_weights_t), intent(inout) :: eio
type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
type(event_sample_data_t), intent(inout), optional :: data
logical, intent(out), optional :: success
call msg_bug ("Weight stream: event input not supported")
if (present (success)) success = .false.
end subroutine eio_weights_init_in

```

Switch from input to output: reopen the file for reading.

```

(EIO weights: eio weights: TBP)+≡
procedure :: switch_inout => eio_weights_switch_inout

(EIO weights: procedures)+≡
subroutine eio_weights_switch_inout (eio, success)
class(eio_weights_t), intent(inout) :: eio
logical, intent(out), optional :: success
call msg_bug ("Weight stream: in-out switch not supported")
if (present (success)) success = .false.
end subroutine eio_weights_switch_inout

```

Output an event. Write first the event indices, then weight and two values of the squared matrix element: `sqme_ref` is the value stored in the event record, and `sqme_prc` is the one stored in the process instance. (They can differ: when recalculating, the former is read from file and the latter is the result of the new calculation.)

For the alternative entries, the `sqme` value is always obtained by a new calculation, and thus qualifies as `sqme_prc`.

```

(EIO weights: eio weights: TBP)+≡
procedure :: output => eio_weights_output

(EIO weights: procedures)+≡
subroutine eio_weights_output (eio, event, i_prc, reading, passed, pacify)
class(eio_weights_t), intent(inout) :: eio
class(generic_event_t), intent(in), target :: event
integer, intent(in) :: i_prc

```



```

logical, intent(in), optional :: reading, passed, pacify
integer :: n_alt, i
real(default) :: weight, sqme_ref, sqme_prc
if (eio%writing) then
    weight = event%get_weight_prc ()
    sqme_ref = event%get_sqme_ref ()
    sqme_prc = event%get_sqme_prc ()
    n_alt = event%get_n_alt ()
1    format (I0,3(1x,ES17.10),3(1x,I0))
2    format (I0,3(1x,ES15.8),3(1x,I0))
    if (eio%pacify) then
        write (eio%unit, 2) 0, weight, sqme_prc, sqme_ref, &
            i_prc
    else
        write (eio%unit, 1) 0, weight, sqme_prc, sqme_ref, &
            i_prc
    end if
    do i = 1, n_alt
        weight = event%get_weight_alt(i)
        sqme_prc = event%get_sqme_alt(i)
        if (eio%pacify) then
            write (eio%unit, 2) i, weight, sqme_prc
        else
            write (eio%unit, 1) i, weight, sqme_prc
        end if
    end do
else
    call eio%write ()
    call msg_fatal ("Weight stream file is not open for writing")
end if
end subroutine eio_weights_output

```

Input an event.

*(EIO weights: eio weights: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: input_i_prc => eio_weights_input_i_prc
procedure :: input_event => eio_weights_input_event

```

*(EIO weights: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine eio_weights_input_i_prc (eio, i_prc, iostat)
    class(eio_weights_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    integer, intent(out) :: i_prc
    integer, intent(out) :: iostat
    call msg_bug ("Weight stream: event input not supported")
    i_prc = 0
    iostat = 1
end subroutine eio_weights_input_i_prc

subroutine eio_weights_input_event (eio, event, iostat)
    class(eio_weights_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    class(generic_event_t), intent(inout), target :: event
    integer, intent(out) :: iostat
    call msg_bug ("Weight stream: event input not supported")
    iostat = 1
end subroutine eio_weights_input_event

```



```

<EIO weights: eio weights: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: skip => eio_weights_skip
<EIO weights: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_weights_skip (eio, iostat)
    class(eio_weights_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    integer, intent(out) :: iostat
    iostat = 0
  end subroutine eio_weights_skip

```

#### 17.6.4 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<eio_weights_ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module eio_weights_ut
    use unit_tests
    use eio_weights_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <EIO weights: public test>

    contains

    <EIO weights: test driver>

  end module eio_weights_ut
<eio_weights_uti.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module eio_weights_uti

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use event_base
    use eio_data
    use eio_base

    use eio_weights

    use eio_base_ut, only: eio_prepare_test, eio_cleanup_test

    <Standard module head>

    <EIO weights: test declarations>

    contains

```



*<EIO weights: tests>*

end module eio\_weights\_util

API: driver for the unit tests below.

*<EIO weights: public test>*≡

public :: eio\_weights\_test

*<EIO weights: test driver>*≡

subroutine eio\_weights\_test (u, results)

integer, intent(in) :: u

type(test\_results\_t), intent(inout) :: results

*<EIO weights: execute tests>*

end subroutine eio\_weights\_test

## Test I/O methods

We test the implementation of all I/O methods.

*<EIO weights: execute tests>*≡

call test (eio\_weights\_1, "eio\_weights\_1", &  
"read and write event contents", &  
u, results)

*<EIO weights: test declarations>*≡

public :: eio\_weights\_1

*<EIO weights: tests>*≡

subroutine eio\_weights\_1 (u)

integer, intent(in) :: u

class(generic\_event\_t), pointer :: event

class(eio\_t), allocatable :: eio

type(string\_t) :: sample

integer :: u\_file

character(80) :: buffer

write (u, "(A)") "\* Test output: eio\_weights\_1"

write (u, "(A)") "\* Purpose: generate an event and write weight to file"

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "\* Initialize test process"

call eio\_prepare\_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)") "\* Generate and write an event"

write (u, "(A)")

sample = "eio\_weights\_1"

allocate (eio\_weights\_t :: eio)

call eio%init\_out (sample)

call event%generate (1, [0.\_default, 0.\_default])

call eio%output (event, i\_prc = 42)



```

call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* File contents: &
      &(weight, sqme(evt), sqme(prc), i_prc, i_mci, i_term)"
write (u, "(A)")

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = "eio_weights_1.weights.dat", &
      action = "read", status = "old")
read (u_file, "(A)")  buffer
write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio_cleanup_test (event)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_weights_1"
end subroutine eio_weights_1

```

## Test I/O methods

We test the implementation of all I/O methods.

```

<EIO weights: execute tests>+≡
call test (eio_weights_2, "eio_weights_2", &
      "multiple weights", &
      u, results)

<EIO weights: test declarations>+≡
public :: eio_weights_2

<EIO weights: tests>+≡
subroutine eio_weights_2 (u)
integer, intent(in) :: u
class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
type(string_t) :: sample
integer :: u_file, i
character(80) :: buffer

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_weights_2"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate an event and write weight to file"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false., n_alt = 2)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

sample = "eio_weights_2"

allocate (eio_weights_t :: eio)

call eio%init_out (sample)
select type (eio)
type is (eio_weights_t)
    call eio%set_parameters (pacify = .true.)
end select
call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
call event%set (sqme_alt = [2._default, 3._default])
call event%set (weight_alt = &
    [2 * event%get_weight_prc (), 3 * event%get_weight_prc ()])

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 42)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* File contents: &
    &(weight, sqme(evt), sqme(prc), i_prc, i_mci, i_term)"
write (u, "(A)")

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = "eio_weights_2.weights.dat", &
    action = "read", status = "old")
do i = 1, 3
    read (u_file, "(A)") buffer
    write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end do
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio_cleanup_test (event)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_weights_2"

end subroutine eio_weights_2

```

## 17.7 Event Dump Output

This is an output-only format. We simply dump the contents of the `particle_set`, using the `write` method of that type. The event-format options are the options of that procedure.

`<eio_dump.f90>`≡  
*<File header>*



```

module eio_dump

    use, intrinsic :: iso_fortran_env, only: output_unit

    <Use kinds>
    use kinds, only: i64
    <Use strings>
    use format_utils, only: write_separator
    use format_utils, only: pac_fmt
    use format_defs, only: FMT_16, FMT_19
    use io_units
    use diagnostics
    use event_base
    use eio_data
    use eio_base

    <Standard module head>

    <EIO dump: public>

    <EIO dump: types>

    contains

    <EIO dump: procedures>

end module eio_dump

```

### 17.7.1 Type

```

<EIO dump: public>≡
    public :: eio_dump_t
<EIO dump: types>≡
    type, extends (eio_t) :: eio_dump_t
        integer(i64) :: count = 0
        integer :: unit = 0
        logical :: writing = .false.
        logical :: screen = .false.
        logical :: pacify = .false.
        logical :: weights = .false.
        logical :: compressed = .false.
        logical :: summary = .false.
    contains
    <EIO dump: eio dump: TBP>
end type eio_dump_t

```

### 17.7.2 Specific Methods

Set pacify flags.

```

<EIO dump: eio dump: TBP>≡
    procedure :: set_parameters => eio_dump_set_parameters

```



```

(EIO dump: procedures)≡
  subroutine eio_dump_set_parameters (eio, extension, &
    pacify, weights, compressed, summary, screen)
    class(eio_dump_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
    logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
    logical, intent(in), optional :: weights
    logical, intent(in), optional :: compressed
    logical, intent(in), optional :: summary
    logical, intent(in), optional :: screen
    if (present (pacify)) eio%pacify = pacify
    if (present (weights)) eio%weights = weights
    if (present (compressed)) eio%compressed = compressed
    if (present (summary)) eio%summary = summary
    if (present (screen)) eio%screen = screen
    eio%extension = "pset.dat"
    if (present (extension)) eio%extension = extension
  end subroutine eio_dump_set_parameters

```

### 17.7.3 Common Methods

Output. This is not the actual event format, but a readable account of the current object status.

```

(EIO dump: eio dump: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: write => eio_dump_write

(EIO dump: procedures)+≡
  subroutine eio_dump_write (object, unit)
    class(eio_dump_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Dump event stream:"
    if (object%writing) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Screen output      = ", object%screen
      write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "Writing to file    = ", char (object%filename)
      write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Reduced I/O prec. = ", object%pacify
      write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Show weights/sqme = ", object%weights
      write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Compressed       = ", object%compressed
      write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Summary          = ", object%summary
    else
      write (u, "(3x,A)") "[closed]"
    end if
  end subroutine eio_dump_write

```

Finalizer: close any open file.

```

(EIO dump: eio dump: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: final => eio_dump_final

(EIO dump: procedures)+≡
  subroutine eio_dump_final (object)
    class(eio_dump_t), intent(inout) :: object
    if (object%screen) then

```



```

        write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: display complete"
        call msg_message ()
        object%screen = .false.
    end if
    if (object%writing) then
        write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: closing event dump file '", &
            char (object%filename), "'"
        call msg_message ()
        close (object%unit)
        object%writing = .false.
    end if
end subroutine eio_dump_final

```

Initialize event writing.

```

<EIO dump: eio dump: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_out => eio_dump_init_out

<EIO dump: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_dump_init_out (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
        class(eio_dump_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
        type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
        type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in), optional :: data
        logical, intent(out), optional :: success
        if (present(extension)) then
            eio%extension = extension
        else
            eio%extension = "pset.dat"
        end if
        if (sample /= "") then
            eio%filename = sample // "." // eio%extension
            eio%unit = free_unit ()
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: writing to event dump file '", &
                char (eio%filename), "'"
            call msg_message ()
            eio%writing = .true.
            open (eio%unit, file = char (eio%filename), &
                action = "write", status = "replace")
        end if
        if (eio%screen) then
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: display on standard output"
            call msg_message ()
        end if
        eio%count = 0
        if (present (success)) success = .true.
    end subroutine eio_dump_init_out

```

Initialize event reading.

```

<EIO dump: eio dump: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_in => eio_dump_init_in

<EIO dump: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_dump_init_in (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
        class(eio_dump_t), intent(inout) :: eio

```



```

type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
type(event_sample_data_t), intent(inout), optional :: data
logical, intent(out), optional :: success
call msg_bug ("Event dump: event input not supported")
if (present (success)) success = .false.
end subroutine eio_dump_init_in

```

Switch from input to output: reopen the file for reading.

```

<EIO dump: eio_dump: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: switch_inout => eio_dump_switch_inout
<EIO dump: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_dump_switch_inout (eio, success)
    class(eio_dump_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    logical, intent(out), optional :: success
    call msg_bug ("Event dump: in-out switch not supported")
    if (present (success)) success = .false.
  end subroutine eio_dump_switch_inout

```

Output an event. Delegate the output call to the `write` method of the current particle set, if valid. Output both to file (if defined) and to screen (if requested).

```

<EIO dump: eio_dump: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: output => eio_dump_output
<EIO dump: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_dump_output (eio, event, i_prc, reading, passed, pacify)
    class(eio_dump_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in), target :: event
    integer, intent(in) :: i_prc
    logical, intent(in), optional :: reading, passed, pacify
    character(len=7) :: fmt
    integer :: i
    eio%count = eio%count + 1
    call pac_fmt (fmt, FMT_19, FMT_16, pacify)
    if (eio%writing) call dump (eio%unit)
    if (eio%screen) then
      call dump (output_unit)
      if (logfile_unit () > 0) call dump (logfile_unit ())
    end if
  contains
    subroutine dump (u)
      integer, intent(in) :: u
      call write_separator (u, 2)
      write (u, "(1x,A,IO)") "Event #", eio%count
      if (eio%weights) then
        call write_separator (u)
        if (event%sqme_ref_known) then
          write (u, "(1x,A," // fmt // ")") "sqme (ref)  = ", &
            event%sqme_ref
        else
          write (u, "(1x,A)") "sqme (ref)  = [undefined]"
        end if
      if (event%sqme_ref_known) then

```



```

        write (u, "(1x,A," // fmt // ")") "sqme (prc) = ", &
            event%sqme_prc
    else
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "sqme (prc) = [undefined]"
    end if
    if (event%weight_ref_known) then
        write (u, "(1x,A," // fmt // ")") "weight (ref) = ", &
            event%weight_ref
    else
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "weight (ref) = [undefined]"
    end if
    if (event%weight_prc_known) then
        write (u, "(1x,A," // fmt // ")") "weight (prc) = ", &
            event%weight_prc
    else
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "weight (prc) = [undefined]"
    end if
    if (event%excess_prc_known) then
        write (u, "(1x,A," // fmt // ")") "excess (prc) = ", &
            event%excess_prc
    else
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "excess (prc) = [undefined]"
    end if
    do i = 1, event%n_alt
        if (event%sqme_ref_known) then
            write (u, "(1x,A,IO,A," // fmt // ")") "sqme (", i, ") = ", &
                event%sqme_prc
        else
            write (u, "(1x,A,IO,A)") "sqme (", i, ") = [undefined]"
        end if
        if (event%weight_prc_known) then
            write (u, "(1x,A,IO,A," // fmt // ")") "weight (", i, ") = ", &
                event%weight_prc
        else
            write (u, "(1x,A,IO,A)") "weight (", i, ") = [undefined]"
        end if
    end do
end if
call write_separator (u)
if (event%particle_set_is_valid) then
    call event%particle_set%write (unit = u, &
        summary = eio%summary, compressed = eio%compressed, &
        testflag = eio%pacify)
else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Particle set: [invalid]"
end if
end subroutine dump
end subroutine eio_dump_output

```

Input an event.

*(EIO dump: eio dump: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: input_i_prc => eio_dump_input_i_prc
procedure :: input_event => eio_dump_input_event

```



```

<EIO dump: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_dump_input_i_prc (eio, i_prc, iostat)
    class(eio_dump_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    integer, intent(out) :: i_prc
    integer, intent(out) :: iostat
    call msg_bug ("Dump stream: event input not supported")
    i_prc = 0
    iostat = 1
  end subroutine eio_dump_input_i_prc

  subroutine eio_dump_input_event (eio, event, iostat)
    class(eio_dump_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    class(generic_event_t), intent(inout), target :: event
    integer, intent(out) :: iostat
    call msg_bug ("Dump stream: event input not supported")
    iostat = 1
  end subroutine eio_dump_input_event

<EIO dump: eio dump: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: skip => eio_dump_skip

<EIO dump: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_dump_skip (eio, iostat)
    class(eio_dump_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    integer, intent(out) :: iostat
    iostat = 0
  end subroutine eio_dump_skip

```

#### 17.7.4 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<eio_dump.ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module eio_dump_ut
    use unit_tests
    use eio_dump_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <EIO dump: public test>

    contains

    <EIO dump: test driver>

  end module eio_dump_ut

<eio_dump.uti.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module eio_dump_uti

```



```

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use event_base
    use eio_data
    use eio_base

    use eio_dump

    use eio_base_ut, only: eio_prepare_test, eio_cleanup_test

    <Standard module head>

    <EIO dump: test declarations>

contains

    <EIO dump: tests>

end module eio_dump_util
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<EIO dump: public test>≡
    public :: eio_dump_test
<EIO dump: test driver>≡
    subroutine eio_dump_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <EIO dump: execute tests>
end subroutine eio_dump_test

```

## Test I/O methods

We test the implementation of all I/O methods.

```

<EIO dump: execute tests>≡
    call test (eio_dump_1, "eio_dump_1", &
        "read and write event contents", &
        u, results)

<EIO dump: test declarations>≡
    public :: eio_dump_1

<EIO dump: tests>≡
    subroutine eio_dump_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
        class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
        integer :: u_file
        character(80) :: buffer

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_dump_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: generate an event and dump to output"
        write (u, "(A)")
    end subroutine eio_dump_1

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (eio_dump_t :: eio)
select type (eio)
type is (eio_dump_t)
    eio%unit = u
    eio%writing = .true.
    eio%weights = .true.
end select

call eio%init_out (var_str (""))
call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 42)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Contents of eio_dump object"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

select type (eio)
type is (eio_dump_t)
    eio%writing = .false.
end select
call eio%final ()

call eio_cleanup_test (event)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_dump_1"
end subroutine eio_dump_1

```

## 17.8 ASCII File Formats

Here, we implement several ASCII file formats. It is possible to switch between them using flags.

```

(eio_ascii.f90)≡
  <File header>

```

```

module eio_ascii

```



```

    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use diagnostics
    use event_base
    use eio_data
    use eio_base
    use hep_common
    use hep_events

    <Standard module head>

    <EIO ascii: public>

    <EIO ascii: types>

contains

    <EIO ascii: procedures>

end module eio_ascii

```

### 17.8.1 Type

```

    <EIO ascii: public>≡
    public :: eio_ascii_t

    <EIO ascii: types>≡
    type, abstract, extends (eio_t) :: eio_ascii_t
    logical :: writing = .false.
    integer :: unit = 0
    logical :: keep_beams = .false.
    logical :: keep_remnants = .true.
    logical :: ensure_order = .false.
    contains
    <EIO ascii: eio ascii: TBP>
    end type eio_ascii_t

    <EIO ascii: public>+≡
    public :: eio_ascii_ascii_t

    <EIO ascii: types>+≡
    type, extends (eio_ascii_t) :: eio_ascii_ascii_t
    end type eio_ascii_ascii_t

    <EIO ascii: public>+≡
    public :: eio_ascii_athena_t

    <EIO ascii: types>+≡
    type, extends (eio_ascii_t) :: eio_ascii_athena_t
    end type eio_ascii_athena_t

```

The debug format has a few options that can be controlled by Sindarin variables.

```

    <EIO ascii: public>+≡
    public :: eio_ascii_debug_t

```



```

<EIO ascii: types>+≡
  type, extends (eio_ascii_t) :: eio_ascii_debug_t
    logical :: show_process = .true.
    logical :: show_transforms = .true.
    logical :: show_decay = .true.
    logical :: verbose = .true.
  end type eio_ascii_debug_t

<EIO ascii: public>+≡
  public :: eio_ascii_hepevt_t

<EIO ascii: types>+≡
  type, extends (eio_ascii_t) :: eio_ascii_hepevt_t
  end type eio_ascii_hepevt_t

<EIO ascii: public>+≡
  public :: eio_ascii_hepevt_verb_t

<EIO ascii: types>+≡
  type, extends (eio_ascii_t) :: eio_ascii_hepevt_verb_t
  end type eio_ascii_hepevt_verb_t

<EIO ascii: public>+≡
  public :: eio_ascii_lha_t

<EIO ascii: types>+≡
  type, extends (eio_ascii_t) :: eio_ascii_lha_t
  end type eio_ascii_lha_t

<EIO ascii: public>+≡
  public :: eio_ascii_lha_verb_t

<EIO ascii: types>+≡
  type, extends (eio_ascii_t) :: eio_ascii_lha_verb_t
  end type eio_ascii_lha_verb_t

<EIO ascii: public>+≡
  public :: eio_ascii_long_t

<EIO ascii: types>+≡
  type, extends (eio_ascii_t) :: eio_ascii_long_t
  end type eio_ascii_long_t

<EIO ascii: public>+≡
  public :: eio_ascii_mokka_t

<EIO ascii: types>+≡
  type, extends (eio_ascii_t) :: eio_ascii_mokka_t
  end type eio_ascii_mokka_t

<EIO ascii: public>+≡
  public :: eio_ascii_short_t

```



```

(EIO ascii: types) +=
  type, extends (eio_ascii_t) :: eio_ascii_short_t
end type eio_ascii_short_t

```

## 17.8.2 Specific Methods

Set parameters that are specifically used with ASCII file formats. In particular, this is the file extension.

```

(EIO ascii: eio ascii: TBP) =
  procedure :: set_parameters => eio_ascii_set_parameters

(EIO ascii: procedures) =
  subroutine eio_ascii_set_parameters (eio, &
    keep_beams, keep_remnants, ensure_order, extension, &
    show_process, show_transforms, show_decay, verbose)
    class(eio_ascii_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_beams
    logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_remnants
    logical, intent(in), optional :: ensure_order
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_process, show_transforms, show_decay
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    if (present (keep_beams)) eio%keep_beams = keep_beams
    if (present (keep_remnants)) eio%keep_remnants = keep_remnants
    if (present (ensure_order)) eio%ensure_order = ensure_order
    if (present (extension)) then
      eio%extension = extension
    else
      select type (eio)
      type is (eio_ascii_ascii_t)
        eio%extension = "evt"
      type is (eio_ascii_athena_t)
        eio%extension = "athena.evt"
      type is (eio_ascii_debug_t)
        eio%extension = "debug"
      type is (eio_ascii_hepevt_t)
        eio%extension = "hepevt"
      type is (eio_ascii_hepevt_verb_t)
        eio%extension = "hepevt.verb"
      type is (eio_ascii_lha_t)
        eio%extension = "lha"
      type is (eio_ascii_lha_verb_t)
        eio%extension = "lha.verb"
      type is (eio_ascii_long_t)
        eio%extension = "long.evt"
      type is (eio_ascii_mokka_t)
        eio%extension = "mokka.evt"
      type is (eio_ascii_short_t)
        eio%extension = "short.evt"
      end select
    end if
    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_ascii_debug_t)

```



```

        if (present (show_process)) eio%show_process = show_process
        if (present (show_transforms)) eio%show_transforms = show_transforms
        if (present (show_decay)) eio%show_decay = show_decay
        if (present (verbose)) eio%verbose = verbose
    end select
end subroutine eio_ascii_set_parameters

```

### 17.8.3 Common Methods

Output. This is not the actual event format, but a readable account of the current object status.

```

<EIO ascii: eio_ascii: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => eio_ascii_write

<EIO ascii: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_ascii_write (object, unit)
        class(eio_ascii_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        select type (object)
        type is (eio_ascii_ascii_t)
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "ASCII event stream (default format):"
        type is (eio_ascii_athena_t)
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "ASCII event stream (ATHENA format):"
        type is (eio_ascii_debug_t)
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "ASCII event stream (Debugging format):"
        type is (eio_ascii_hepevt_t)
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "ASCII event stream (HEPEVT format):"
        type is (eio_ascii_hepevt_verb_t)
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "ASCII event stream (verbose HEPEVT format):"
        type is (eio_ascii_lha_t)
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "ASCII event stream (LHA format):"
        type is (eio_ascii_lha_verb_t)
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "ASCII event stream (verbose LHA format):"
        type is (eio_ascii_long_t)
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "ASCII event stream (long format):"
        type is (eio_ascii_mokka_t)
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "ASCII event stream (MOKKA format):"
        type is (eio_ascii_short_t)
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "ASCII event stream (short format):"
        end select
        if (object%writing) then
            write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "Writing to file   = ", char (object%filename)
        else
            write (u, "(3x,A)") "[closed]"
        end if
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Keep beams      = ", object%keep_beams
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Keep remnants   = ", object%keep_remnants
        select type (object)
        type is (eio_ascii_debug_t)
            write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Show process     = ", object%show_process
            write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Show transforms  = ", object%show_transforms

```



```

        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)")      "Show decay tree   = ", object%show_decay
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)")      "Verbose output   = ", object%verbose
    end select
end subroutine eio_ascii_write

```

Finalizer: close any open file.

```

<EIO ascii: eio_ascii: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: final => eio_ascii_final

<EIO ascii: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_ascii_final (object)
        class(eio_ascii_t), intent(inout) :: object
        if (object%writing) then
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: closing ASCII file '", &
                char (object%filename), "'"
            call msg_message ()
            close (object%unit)
            object%writing = .false.
        end if
    end subroutine eio_ascii_final

```

Initialize event writing.

Check weight normalization. This applies to all ASCII-type files that use the HEPUP common block. We can't allow normalization conventions that are not covered by the HEPUP definition.

```

<EIO ascii: eio_ascii: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_out => eio_ascii_init_out

<EIO ascii: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_ascii_init_out (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
        class(eio_ascii_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
        type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
        type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in), optional :: data
        logical, intent(out), optional :: success
        integer :: i
        if (.not. present (data)) &
            call msg_bug ("ASCII initialization: missing data")
        if (data%n_beam /= 2) &
            call msg_fatal ("ASCII: defined for scattering processes only")
        eio%sample = sample
        call eio%check_normalization (data)
        call eio%set_splitting (data)
        call eio%set_filename ()
        eio%unit = free_unit ()
        write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: writing to ASCII file '", &
            char (eio%filename), "'"
        call msg_message ()
        eio%writing = .true.
        open (eio%unit, file = char (eio%filename), &
            action = "write", status = "replace")
        select type (eio)
        type is (eio_ascii_lha_t)
            call heprup_init &

```



```

        (data%pdg_beam, &
        data%energy_beam, &
        n_processes = data%n_proc, &
        unweighted = data%unweighted, &
        negative_weights = data%negative_weights)
    do i = 1, data%n_proc
        call heprup_set_process_parameters (i = i, &
        process_id = data%proc_num_id(i), &
        cross_section = data%cross_section(i), &
        error = data%error(i))
    end do
    call heprup_write_ascii (eio%unit)
type is (eio_ascii_lha_verb_t)
    call heprup_init &
        (data%pdg_beam, &
        data%energy_beam, &
        n_processes = data%n_proc, &
        unweighted = data%unweighted, &
        negative_weights = data%negative_weights)
    do i = 1, data%n_proc
        call heprup_set_process_parameters (i = i, &
        process_id = data%proc_num_id(i), &
        cross_section = data%cross_section(i), &
        error = data%error(i))
    end do
    call heprup_write_verbose (eio%unit)
end select
    if (present (success)) success = .true.
end subroutine eio_ascii_init_out

```

Some event properties do not go well with some output formats. In particular, many formats require unweighted events.

*(EIO ascii: eio ascii: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: check_normalization => eio_ascii_check_normalization

```

*(EIO ascii: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine eio_ascii_check_normalization (eio, data)
    class(eio_ascii_t), intent(in) :: eio
    type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    if (data%unweighted) then
    else
        select type (eio)
        type is (eio_ascii_athena_t); call msg_fatal &
            ("Event output (Athena format): events must be unweighted.")
        type is (eio_ascii_hepevt_t); call msg_fatal &
            ("Event output (HEPEVT format): events must be unweighted.")
        type is (eio_ascii_hepevt_verb_t); call msg_fatal &
            ("Event output (HEPEVT format): events must be unweighted.")
        end select
        select case (data%norm_mode)
        case (NORM_SIGMA)
        case default
            select type (eio)
            type is (eio_ascii_lha_t)

```



```

        call msg_fatal &
        ("Event output (LHA): normalization for weighted events &
        &must be 'sigma'")
    type is (eio_ascii_lha_verb_t)
        call msg_fatal &
        ("Event output (LHA): normalization for weighted events &
        &must be 'sigma'")
    end select
end select
end if
end subroutine eio_ascii_check_normalization

```

Initialize event reading.

```

<EIO ascii: eio ascii: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_in => eio_ascii_init_in

<EIO ascii: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_ascii_init_in (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
        class(eio_ascii_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
        type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
        type(event_sample_data_t), intent(inout), optional :: data
        logical, intent(out), optional :: success
        call msg_bug ("ASCII: event input not supported")
        if (present (success)) success = .false.
    end subroutine eio_ascii_init_in

```

Switch from input to output: reopen the file for reading.

```

<EIO ascii: eio ascii: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: switch_inout => eio_ascii_switch_inout

<EIO ascii: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_ascii_switch_inout (eio, success)
        class(eio_ascii_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        logical, intent(out), optional :: success
        call msg_bug ("ASCII: in-out switch not supported")
        if (present (success)) success = .false.
    end subroutine eio_ascii_switch_inout

```

Split event file: increment the counter, close the current file, open a new one. If the file needs a header, repeat it for the new file. (We assume that the common block contents are still intact.)

```

<EIO ascii: eio ascii: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: split_out => eio_ascii_split_out

<EIO ascii: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_ascii_split_out (eio)
        class(eio_ascii_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        if (eio%split) then
            eio%split_index = eio%split_index + 1
            call eio%set_filename ()
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: writing to ASCII file '", &
                char (eio%filename), "'"

```



```

        call msg_message ()
        close (eio%unit)
        open (eio%unit, file = char (eio%filename), &
            action = "write", status = "replace")
        select type (eio)
        type is (eio_ascii_lha_t)
            call heprup_write_ascii (eio%unit)
        type is (eio_ascii_lha_verb_t)
            call heprup_write_verbose (eio%unit)
        end select
    end if
end subroutine eio_ascii_split_out

```

Output an event. Write first the event indices, then weight and squared matrix element, then the particle set.

```

<EIO ascii: eio ascii: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: output => eio_ascii_output

<EIO ascii: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_ascii_output (eio, event, i_prc, reading, passed, pacify)
        class(eio_ascii_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        class(generic_event_t), intent(in), target :: event
        integer, intent(in) :: i_prc
        logical, intent(in), optional :: reading, passed, pacify
        if (present (passed)) then
            if (.not. passed) return
        end if
        if (eio%writing) then
            select type (eio)
            type is (eio_ascii_lha_t)
                call hepeup_from_event (event, &
                    process_index = i_prc, &
                    keep_beams = eio%keep_beams, &
                    keep_remnants = eio%keep_remnants)
                call hepeup_write_lha (eio%unit)
            type is (eio_ascii_lha_verb_t)
                call hepeup_from_event (event, &
                    process_index = i_prc, &
                    keep_beams = eio%keep_beams, &
                    keep_remnants = eio%keep_remnants)
                call hepeup_write_verbose (eio%unit)
            type is (eio_ascii_ascii_t)
                call event%write (eio%unit, &
                    show_process = .false., &
                    show_transforms = .false., &
                    show_decay = .false., &
                    verbose = .false., testflag = pacify)
            type is (eio_ascii_athena_t)
                call hepevt_from_event (event, &
                    i_evt = event%get_index (), &
                    keep_beams = eio%keep_beams, &
                    keep_remnants = eio%keep_remnants, &
                    ensure_order = eio%ensure_order)
                call hepevt_write_athena (eio%unit)
            end select
        end if
    end subroutine

```



```

type is (eio_ascii_debug_t)
  call event%write (eio%unit, &
    show_process = eio%show_process, &
    show_transforms = eio%show_transforms, &
    show_decay = eio%show_decay, &
    verbose = eio%verbose, &
    testflag = pacify)
type is (eio_ascii_hepevt_t)
  call hepevt_from_event (event, &
    i_evt = event%get_index (), &
    keep_beams = eio%keep_beams, &
    keep_remnants = eio%keep_remnants, &
    ensure_order = eio%ensure_order)
  call hepevt_write_hepevt (eio%unit)
type is (eio_ascii_hepevt_verb_t)
  call hepevt_from_event (event, &
    i_evt = event%get_index (), &
    keep_beams = eio%keep_beams, &
    keep_remnants = eio%keep_remnants, &
    ensure_order = eio%ensure_order)
  call hepevt_write_verbose (eio%unit)
type is (eio_ascii_long_t)
  call hepevt_from_event (event, &
    i_evt = event%get_index (), &
    keep_beams = eio%keep_beams, &
    keep_remnants = eio%keep_remnants, &
    ensure_order = eio%ensure_order)
  call hepevt_write_ascii (eio%unit, .true.)
type is (eio_ascii_mokka_t)
  call hepevt_from_event (event, &
    i_evt = event%get_index (), &
    keep_beams = eio%keep_beams, &
    keep_remnants = eio%keep_remnants, &
    ensure_order = eio%ensure_order)
  call hepevt_write_mokka (eio%unit)
type is (eio_ascii_short_t)
  call hepevt_from_event (event, &
    i_evt = event%get_index (), &
    keep_beams = eio%keep_beams, &
    keep_remnants = eio%keep_remnants, &
    ensure_order = eio%ensure_order)
  call hepevt_write_ascii (eio%unit, .false.)
end select
else
  call eio%write ()
  call msg_fatal ("ASCII file is not open for writing")
end if
end subroutine eio_ascii_output

```

Input an event.

```

(EIO ascii: eio ascii: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: input_i_prc => eio_ascii_input_i_prc
  procedure :: input_event => eio_ascii_input_event

```



```

<EIO ascii: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_ascii_input_i_prc (eio, i_prc, iostat)
    class(eio_ascii_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    integer, intent(out) :: i_prc
    integer, intent(out) :: iostat
    call msg_bug ("ASCII: event input not supported")
    i_prc = 0
    iostat = 1
  end subroutine eio_ascii_input_i_prc

  subroutine eio_ascii_input_event (eio, event, iostat)
    class(eio_ascii_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    class(generic_event_t), intent(inout), target :: event
    integer, intent(out) :: iostat
    call msg_bug ("ASCII: event input not supported")
    iostat = 1
  end subroutine eio_ascii_input_event

<EIO ascii: eio ascii: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: skip => eio_ascii_skip

<EIO ascii: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_ascii_skip (eio, iostat)
    class(eio_ascii_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    integer, intent(out) :: iostat
    iostat = 0
  end subroutine eio_ascii_skip

```

## 17.8.4 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<eio_ascii_ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module eio_ascii_ut
    use unit_tests
    use eio_ascii_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <EIO ascii: public test>

    contains

    <EIO ascii: test driver>

  end module eio_ascii_ut

<eio_ascii_uti.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module eio_ascii_uti

```



```

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
        use io_units
        use model_data
        use event_base
        use eio_data
        use eio_base

        use eio_ascii

        use eio_base_ut, only: eio_prepare_test, eio_cleanup_test

    <Standard module head>

    <EIO ascii: test declarations>

contains

    <EIO ascii: tests>

end module eio_ascii_utl
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<EIO ascii: public test>≡
    public :: eio_ascii_test
<EIO ascii: test driver>≡
    subroutine eio_ascii_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <EIO ascii: execute tests>
end subroutine eio_ascii_test

```

## Test I/O methods

We test the implementation of all I/O methods, method `ascii`:

```

<EIO ascii: execute tests>≡
    call test (eio_ascii_1, "eio_ascii_1", &
        "read and write event contents, format [ascii]", &
        u, results)

<EIO ascii: test declarations>≡
    public :: eio_ascii_1

<EIO ascii: tests>≡
    subroutine eio_ascii_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
        type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
        class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
        type(string_t) :: sample
        integer :: u_file, iostat
        character(80) :: buffer

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_ascii_1"
    end subroutine eio_ascii_1

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "*"   Purpose: generate an event in ASCII ascii format"
write (u, "(A)")  "*"           and write weight to file"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "*" Initialize test process"

call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

call data%init (1)
data%n_evt = 1
data%n_beam = 2
data%pdg_beam = 25
data%energy_beam = 500
data%proc_num_id = [42]
data%cross_section(1) = 100
data%error(1) = 1
data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*" Generate and write an event"
write (u, "(A)")

sample = "eio_ascii_1"

allocate (eio_ascii_ascii_t :: eio)

select type (eio)
class is (eio_ascii_t); call eio%set_parameters ()
end select
call eio%init_out (sample, data)
call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 1)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*" File contents:"
write (u, "(A)")

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = char (sample // ".evt"), &
      action = "read", status = "old")
do
  read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat) buffer
  if (buffer(1:21) == " <generator_version>") buffer = "[...]"
  if (iostat /= 0) exit
  write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end do
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*" Reset data"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

deallocate (eio)
allocate (eio_ascii_ascii_t :: eio)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_ascii_ascii_t)
  call eio%set_parameters (keep_beams = .true.)
end select
call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio_cleanup_test (event)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_ascii_1"

end subroutine eio_ascii_1

```

We test the implementation of all I/O methods, method `athena`:

```

<EIO ascii: execute tests>+≡
  call test (eio_ascii_2, "eio_ascii_2", &
    "read and write event contents, format [athena]", &
    u, results)

<EIO ascii: test declarations>+≡
  public :: eio_ascii_2

<EIO ascii: tests>+≡
  subroutine eio_ascii_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
    type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
    class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
    type(string_t) :: sample
    integer :: u_file, iostat
    character(80) :: buffer

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_ascii_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: generate an event in ASCII athena format"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*           and write weight to file"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

    call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

    call data%init (1)
    data%n_evt = 1
    data%n_beam = 2
    data%pdg_beam = 25
    data%energy_beam = 500
    data%proc_num_id = [42]

```



```

data%cross_section(1) = 100
data%error(1) = 1
data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
write (u, "(A)")

sample = "eio_ascii_2"

allocate (eio_ascii_athena_t :: eio)

select type (eio)
class is (eio_ascii_t); call eio%set_parameters ()
end select
call eio%init_out (sample, data)
call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 1)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* File contents:"
write (u, "(A)")

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = char(sample // ".athena.evt"), &
      action = "read", status = "old")
do
  read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat) buffer
  if (buffer(1:21) == " <generator_version>") buffer = "[...]"
  if (iostat /= 0) exit
  write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end do
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Reset data"
write (u, "(A)")

deallocate (eio)
allocate (eio_ascii_athena_t :: eio)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_ascii_athena_t)
  call eio%set_parameters (keep_beams = .true.)
end select
call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

```



```

call eio_cleanup_test (event)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_ascii_2"

end subroutine eio_ascii_2

```

We test the implementation of all I/O methods, method `debug`:

```

<EIO ascii: execute tests>+≡
call test (eio_ascii_3, "eio_ascii_3", &
  "read and write event contents, format [debug]", &
  u, results)

<EIO ascii: test declarations>+≡
public :: eio_ascii_3

<EIO ascii: tests>+≡
subroutine eio_ascii_3 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
  type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
  class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
  type(string_t) :: sample
  integer :: u_file, iostat
  character(80) :: buffer

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_ascii_3"
  write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: generate an event in ASCII debug format"
  write (u, "(A)")  "*           and write weight to file"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

  call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

  call data%init (1)
  data%n_evt = 1
  data%n_beam = 2
  data%pdg_beam = 25
  data%energy_beam = 500
  data%proc_num_id = [42]
  data%cross_section(1) = 100
  data%error(1) = 1
  data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
  write (u, "(A)")

  sample = "eio_ascii_3"

  allocate (eio_ascii_debug_t :: eio)

  select type (eio)
  class is (eio_ascii_t); call eio%set_parameters ()

```



```

end select
call eio%init_out (sample, data)
call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 1)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* File contents:"
write (u, "(A)")

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = char (sample // ".debug"), &
      action = "read", status = "old")
do
  read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat)  buffer
  if (buffer(1:21) == " <generator_version>")  buffer = "[...]"
  if (iostat /= 0)  exit
  write (u, "(A)")  trim (buffer)
end do
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Reset data"
write (u, "(A)")

deallocate (eio)
allocate (eio_ascii_debug_t :: eio)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_ascii_debug_t)
  call eio%set_parameters (keep_beams = .true.)
end select
call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio_cleanup_test (event)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_ascii_3"

end subroutine eio_ascii_3

```

We test the implementation of all I/O methods, method `hepevt`:

```

<EIO ascii: execute tests>+≡
  call test (eio_ascii_4, "eio_ascii_4", &
    "read and write event contents, format [hepevt]", &
    u, results)
<EIO ascii: test declarations>+≡

```



```

public :: eio_ascii_4
<EIO ascii: tests>+≡
subroutine eio_ascii_4 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
  type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
  class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
  type(string_t) :: sample
  integer :: u_file, iostat
  character(80) :: buffer

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_ascii_4"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate an event in ASCII hepevt format"
  write (u, "(A)")  "*           and write weight to file"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

  call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

  call data%init (1)
  data%n_evt = 1
  data%n_beam = 2
  data%pdg_beam = 25
  data%energy_beam = 500
  data%proc_num_id = [42]
  data%cross_section(1) = 100
  data%error(1) = 1
  data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
  write (u, "(A)")

  sample = "eio_ascii_4"

  allocate (eio_ascii_hepevt_t :: eio)

  select type (eio)
  class is (eio_ascii_t); call eio%set_parameters ()
  end select
  call eio%init_out (sample, data)
  call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
  call event%evaluate_expressions ()

  call eio%output (event, i_prc = 1)
  call eio%write (u)
  call eio%final ()

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* File contents:"
  write (u, "(A)")

  u_file = free_unit ()

```



```

open (u_file, file = char (sample // ".hepevt"), &
      action = "read", status = "old")
do
  read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat) buffer
  if (buffer(1:21) == " <generator_version>") buffer = "[...]"
  if (iostat /= 0) exit
  write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end do
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Reset data"
write (u, "(A)")

deallocate (eio)
allocate (eio_ascii_hepevt_t :: eio)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_ascii_hepevt_t)
  call eio%set_parameters (keep_beams = .true.)
end select
call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio_cleanup_test (event)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_ascii_4"

end subroutine eio_ascii_4

```

We test the implementation of all I/O methods, method `lha` (old LHA):

```

<EIO ascii: execute tests>+≡
  call test (eio_ascii_5, "eio_ascii_5", &
    "read and write event contents, format [lha]", &
    u, results)

<EIO ascii: test declarations>+≡
  public :: eio_ascii_5

<EIO ascii: tests>+≡
  subroutine eio_ascii_5 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
    type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
    class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
    type(string_t) :: sample
    integer :: u_file, iostat
    character(80) :: buffer

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_ascii_5"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate an event in ASCII LHA format"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*           and write weight to file"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

call data%init (1)
data%n_evt = 1
data%n_beam = 2
data%pdg_beam = 25
data%energy_beam = 500
data%proc_num_id = [42]
data%cross_section(1) = 100
data%error(1) = 1
data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
write (u, "(A)")

sample = "eio_ascii_5"

allocate (eio_ascii_lha_t :: eio)

select type (eio)
class is (eio_ascii_t); call eio%set_parameters ()
end select
call eio%init_out (sample, data)
call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 1)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* File contents:"
write (u, "(A)")

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = char (sample // ".lha"), &
      action = "read", status = "old")
do
  read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat) buffer
  if (buffer(1:21) == " <generator_version>") buffer = "[...]"
  if (iostat /= 0) exit
  write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end do
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Reset data"
write (u, "(A)")

```



```

deallocate (eio)
allocate (eio_ascii_lha_t :: eio)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_ascii_lha_t)
    call eio%set_parameters (keep_beams = .true.)
end select
call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio_cleanup_test (event)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_ascii_5"

end subroutine eio_ascii_5

```

We test the implementation of all I/O methods, method long:

```

<EIO ascii: execute tests>+≡
    call test (eio_ascii_6, "eio_ascii_6", &
        "read and write event contents, format [long]", &
        u, results)

<EIO ascii: test declarations>+≡
    public :: eio_ascii_6

<EIO ascii: tests>+≡
    subroutine eio_ascii_6 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
        type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
        class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
        type(string_t) :: sample
        integer :: u_file, iostat
        character(80) :: buffer

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_ascii_6"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: generate an event in ASCII long format"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*           and write weight to file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

        call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

        call data%init (1)
        data%n_evt = 1
        data%n_beam = 2
        data%pdg_beam = 25
        data%energy_beam = 500
        data%proc_num_id = [42]
        data%cross_section(1) = 100
        data%error(1) = 1

```



```

data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
write (u, "(A)")

sample = "eio_ascii_6"

allocate (eio_ascii_long_t :: eio)

select type (eio)
class is (eio_ascii_t); call eio%set_parameters ()
end select
call eio%init_out (sample, data)
call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 1)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* File contents:"
write (u, "(A)")

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = char (sample // ".long.evt"), &
      action = "read", status = "old")
do
  read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat) buffer
  if (buffer(1:21) == " <generator_version>") buffer = "[...]"
  if (iostat /= 0) exit
  write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end do
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Reset data"
write (u, "(A)")

deallocate (eio)
allocate (eio_ascii_long_t :: eio)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_ascii_long_t)
  call eio%set_parameters (keep_beams = .true.)
end select
call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio_cleanup_test (event)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_ascii_6"

end subroutine eio_ascii_6

```

We test the implementation of all I/O methods, method mokka:

```

<EIO ascii: execute tests>+≡
call test (eio_ascii_7, "eio_ascii_7", &
  "read and write event contents, format [mokka]", &
  u, results)

<EIO ascii: test declarations>+≡
public :: eio_ascii_7

<EIO ascii: tests>+≡
subroutine eio_ascii_7 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
  type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
  class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
  type(string_t) :: sample
  integer :: u_file, iostat
  character(80) :: buffer

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_ascii_7"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate an event in ASCII mokka format"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* and write weight to file"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

  call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

  call data%init (1)
  data%n_evt = 1
  data%n_beam = 2
  data%pdg_beam = 25
  data%energy_beam = 500
  data%proc_num_id = [42]
  data%cross_section(1) = 100
  data%error(1) = 1
  data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
  write (u, "(A)")

  sample = "eio_ascii_7"

  allocate (eio_ascii_mokka_t :: eio)

  select type (eio)
  class is (eio_ascii_t); call eio%set_parameters ()
  end select
  call eio%init_out (sample, data)

```



```

call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 1)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* File contents:"
write (u, "(A)")

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = char (sample // ".mokka.evt"), &
      action = "read", status = "old")
do
  read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat) buffer
  if (buffer(1:21) == " <generator_version>") buffer = "[...]"
  if (iostat /= 0) exit
  write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end do
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Reset data"
write (u, "(A)")

deallocate (eio)
allocate (eio_ascii_mokka_t :: eio)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_ascii_mokka_t)
  call eio%set_parameters (keep_beams = .true.)
end select
call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio_cleanup_test (event)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_ascii_7"

end subroutine eio_ascii_7

```

We test the implementation of all I/O methods, method `short`:

```

<EIO ascii: execute tests>+≡
  call test (eio_ascii_8, "eio_ascii_8", &
    "read and write event contents, format [short]", &
    u, results)

<EIO ascii: test declarations>+≡
  public :: eio_ascii_8

<EIO ascii: tests>+≡

```



```

subroutine eio_ascii_8 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
  type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
  class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
  type(string_t) :: sample
  integer :: u_file, iostat
  character(80) :: buffer

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_ascii_8"
  write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: generate an event in ASCII short format"
  write (u, "(A)")  "*           and write weight to file"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

  call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

  call data%init (1)
  data%n_evt = 1
  data%n_beam = 2
  data%pdg_beam = 25
  data%energy_beam = 500
  data%proc_num_id = [42]
  data%cross_section(1) = 100
  data%error(1) = 1
  data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
  write (u, "(A)")

  sample = "eio_ascii_8"

  allocate (eio_ascii_short_t :: eio)

  select type (eio)
  class is (eio_ascii_t); call eio%set_parameters ()
  end select
  call eio%init_out (sample, data)
  call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
  call event%evaluate_expressions ()

  call eio%output (event, i_prc = 1)
  call eio%write (u)
  call eio%final ()

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* File contents:"
  write (u, "(A)")

  u_file = free_unit ()
  open (u_file, file = char (sample // ".short.evt"), &
       action = "read", status = "old")

```



```

do
  read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat) buffer
  if (buffer(1:21) == " <generator_version>") buffer = "[...]"
  if (iostat /= 0) exit
  write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end do
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Reset data"
write (u, "(A)")

deallocate (eio)
allocate (eio_ascii_short_t :: eio)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_ascii_short_t)
  call eio%set_parameters (keep_beams = .true.)
end select
call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio_cleanup_test (event)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_ascii_8"

end subroutine eio_ascii_8

```

We test the implementation of all I/O methods, method `lha` (old LHA) in verbose version:

```

<EIO ascii: execute tests>+≡
  call test (eio_ascii_9, "eio_ascii_9", &
    "read and write event contents, format [lha_verb]", &
    u, results)

<EIO ascii: test declarations>+≡
  public :: eio_ascii_9

<EIO ascii: tests>+≡
  subroutine eio_ascii_9 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
    type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
    class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
    type(string_t) :: sample
    integer :: u_file, iostat
    character(80) :: buffer

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_ascii_9"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: generate an event in ASCII LHA verbose format"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*           and write weight to file"
    write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

call data%init (1)
data%n_evt = 1
data%n_beam = 2
data%pdg_beam = 25
data%energy_beam = 500
data%proc_num_id = [42]
data%cross_section(1) = 100
data%error(1) = 1
data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
write (u, "(A)")

sample = "eio_ascii_9"

allocate (eio_ascii_lha_verb_t :: eio)

select type (eio)
class is (eio_ascii_t); call eio%set_parameters ()
end select
call eio%init_out (sample, data)
call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 1)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* File contents:"
write (u, "(A)")

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = char (sample // ".lha.verb"), &
      action = "read", status = "old")
do
  read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat) buffer
  if (buffer(1:21) == " <generator_version>") buffer = "[...]"
  if (iostat /= 0) exit
  write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end do
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Reset data"
write (u, "(A)")

deallocate (eio)

```



```

allocate (eio_ascii_lha_verb_t :: eio)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_ascii_lha_verb_t)
    call eio%set_parameters (keep_beams = .true.)
end select
call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio_cleanup_test (event)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_ascii_9"

end subroutine eio_ascii_9

```

We test the implementation of all I/O methods, method `hepevt_verb`:

```

<EIO ascii: execute tests>+≡
    call test (eio_ascii_10, "eio_ascii_10", &
        "read and write event contents, format [hepevt_verb]", &
        u, results)

<EIO ascii: test declarations>+≡
    public :: eio_ascii_10

<EIO ascii: tests>+≡
    subroutine eio_ascii_10 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
        type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
        class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
        type(string_t) :: sample
        integer :: u_file, iostat
        character(80) :: buffer

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_ascii_10"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: generate an event in ASCII hepevt verbose format"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*           and write weight to file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

        call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

        call data%init (1)
        data%n_evt = 1
        data%n_beam = 2
        data%pdg_beam = 25
        data%energy_beam = 500
        data%proc_num_id = [42]
        data%cross_section(1) = 100
        data%error(1) = 1
        data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
write (u, "(A)")

sample = "eio_ascii_10"

allocate (eio_ascii_hepevt_verb_t :: eio)

select type (eio)
class is (eio_ascii_t); call eio%set_parameters ()
end select
call eio%init_out (sample, data)
call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 1)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* File contents:"
write (u, "(A)")

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = char (sample // ".hepevt.verb"), &
      action = "read", status = "old")
do
  read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat) buffer
  if (buffer(1:21) == " <generator_version>") buffer = "[...]"
  if (iostat /= 0) exit
  write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end do
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Reset data"
write (u, "(A)")

deallocate (eio)
allocate (eio_ascii_hepevt_verb_t :: eio)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_ascii_hepevt_verb_t)
  call eio%set_parameters (keep_beams = .true.)
end select
call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio_cleanup_test (event)

write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_ascii_10"

end subroutine eio_ascii_10

```

## 17.9 HEP Common Blocks

Long ago, to transfer data between programs one had to set up a common block and link both programs as libraries to the main executable. The HEP community standardizes several of those common blocks.

The modern way of data exchange uses data files with standard formats. However, the LHEF standard data format derives from a common block (actually, two).

WHIZARD used to support those common blocks, and LHEF was implemented via writing/reading blocks. We still keep this convention, but intend to eliminate common blocks (or any other static storage) from the workflow in the future. This will gain flexibility towards concurrent running of program images.

We encapsulate everything here in a module. The module holds the variables which are part of the common block. To access the common block variables, we just have to use this module. (They are nevertheless in the common block, since external software may access it in this way.)

Note: This code is taken essentially unchanged from WHIZARD 2.1 and does not (yet) provide unit tests.

```

(hep_common.f90)≡
  <File header>

  module hep_common

    <Use kinds>
    use kinds, only: double
    use constants
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use diagnostics
    use unit_tests, only: nearly_equal
    use physics_defs, only: HADRON_REMNANT
    use physics_defs, only: HADRON_REMNANT_SINGLET
    use physics_defs, only: HADRON_REMNANT_TRIPLET
    use physics_defs, only: HADRON_REMNANT_OCTET
    use xml
    use lorentz
    use flavors
    use colors
    use polarizations
    use model_data
    use particles
    use subevents, only: PRT_BEAM, PRT_INCOMING, PRT_OUTGOING
    use subevents, only: PRT_UNDEFINED
    use subevents, only: PRT_VIRTUAL, PRT_RESONANT, PRT_BEAM_REMNANT

    <Standard module head>

```



```

    <HEP common: public>

    <HEP common: interfaces>

    <HEP common: parameters>

    <HEP common: variables>

    <HEP common: common blocks>

contains

    <HEP common: procedures>

end module hep_common

```

### 17.9.1 Event characteristics

The maximal number of particles in an event record.

```

<HEP common: parameters>≡
    integer, parameter, public :: MAXNUP = 500

```

The number of particles in this event.

```

<HEP common: variables>≡
    integer, public :: NUP

```

The process ID for this event.

```

<HEP common: variables>+≡
    integer, public :: IDPRUP

```

The weight of this event ( $\pm 1$  for unweighted events).

```

<HEP common: variables>+≡
    double precision, public :: XWGTUP

```

The factorization scale that is used for PDF calculation ( $-1$  if undefined).

```

<HEP common: variables>+≡
    double precision, public :: SCALUP

```

The QED and QCD couplings  $\alpha$  used for this event ( $-1$  if undefined).

```

<HEP common: variables>+≡
    double precision, public :: AQEDUP
    double precision, public :: AQCDUP

```

### 17.9.2 Particle characteristics

The PDG code:

```

<HEP common: variables>+≡
    integer, dimension(MAXNUP) :: IDUP

```

The status code. Incoming:  $-1$ , outgoing:  $+1$ . Intermediate t-channel propagator:  $-2$  (currently not used by WHIZARD). Intermediate resonance whose mass should be preserved:  $2$ . Intermediate resonance for documentation:  $3$  (currently not used). Beam particles:  $-9$ .

```

<HEP common: variables>+≡
    integer, dimension(MAXNUP), public :: ISTUP

```



Index of first and last mother.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡  
integer, dimension(2,MAXNUP), public :: MOTHUP
```

Color line index of the color and anticolor entry for the particle. The standard recommends using large numbers; we start from MAXNUP+1.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡  
integer, dimension(2,MAXNUP), public :: ICOLUP
```

Momentum, energy, and invariant mass:  $(p_x, p_y, p_z, E, M)$ . For space-like particles,  $M$  is the negative square root of the absolute value of the invariant mass.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡  
double precision, dimension(5,MAXNUP), public :: PUP
```

Invariant lifetime (distance) from production to decay in mm.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡  
double precision, dimension(MAXNUP), public :: VTIMUP
```

Cosine of the angle between the spin-vector and a particle and the 3-momentum of its mother, given in the lab frame. If undefined/unpolarized: 9.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡  
double precision, dimension(MAXNUP), public :: SPINUP
```

### 17.9.3 The HEPRUP common block

This common block is filled once per run.

#### Run characteristics

The maximal number of different processes.

```
<HEP common: parameters>+≡  
integer, parameter, public :: MAXPUP = 100
```

The beam PDG codes.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡  
integer, dimension(2), public :: IDBMUP
```

The beam energies in GeV.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡  
double precision, dimension(2), public :: EBMUP
```

The PDF group and set for the two beams. (Undefined: use -1; LHAPDF: use group = 0).

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡  
integer, dimension(2), public :: PDFGUP  
integer, dimension(2), public :: PDFSUP
```

The (re)weighting model. 1: events are weighted, the shower generator (SHG) selects processes according to the maximum weight (in pb) and unweights events. 2: events are weighted, the SHG selects processes according to their cross section (in pb) and unweights events. 3: events are unweighted and simply run through the SHG. 4: events are weighted, and the SHG keeps the weight. Negative numbers: negative weights are allowed (and are reweighted to  $\pm 1$  by the SHG, if allowed).



WHIZARD only supports modes 3 and 4, as the SHG is not given control over process selection. This is consistent with writing events to file, for offline showering.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡
    integer, public :: IDWTUP
```

The number of different processes.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡
    integer, public :: NPRUP
```

### Process characteristics

Cross section and error in pb. (Cross section is needed only for IDWTUP = 2, so here both values are given for informational purposes only.)

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡
    double precision, dimension(MAXPUP), public :: XSECUP
    double precision, dimension(MAXPUP), public :: XERRUP
```

Maximum weight, i.e., the maximum value that XWGTUP can take. Also unused for the supported weighting models. It is  $\pm 1$  for unweighted events.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡
    double precision, dimension(MAXPUP), public :: XMAXUP
```

Internal ID of the selected process, matches IDPRUP below.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡
    integer, dimension(MAXPUP), public :: LPRUP
```

### The common block

```
<HEP common: common blocks>≡
    common /HEPRUP/ &
        IDBMUP, EBMUP, PDFGUP, PDFSUP, IDWTUP, NPRUP, &
        XSECUP, XERRUP, XMAXUP, LPRUP
    save /HEPRUP/
```

Fill the run characteristics of the common block. The initialization sets the beam properties, number of processes, and weighting model.

```
<HEP common: public>≡
    public :: heprup_init
```

```
<HEP common: procedures>≡
    subroutine heprup_init &
        (beam_pdg, beam_energy, n_processes, unweighted, negative_weights)
        integer, dimension(2), intent(in) :: beam_pdg
        real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: beam_energy
        integer, intent(in) :: n_processes
        logical, intent(in) :: unweighted
        logical, intent(in) :: negative_weights
        IDBMUP = beam_pdg
        EBMUP = beam_energy
        PDFGUP = -1
        PDFSUP = -1
        if (unweighted) then
            IDWTUP = 3
```



```

else
  IDWTUP = 4
end if
if (negative_weights) IDWTUP = - IDWTUP
NPRUP = n_processes
end subroutine heprup_init

```

The HEPRUP (event) common block is needed for the interface to the shower. Filling of it is triggered by some output file formats. If these are not present, the common block is filled with some dummy information. Be generous with the number of processes in HEPRUP so that PYTHIA only rarely needs to be reinitialized in case events with higher process ids are generated.

```

<HEP common: public>+=
  public :: assure_heprup
<HEP common: procedures>+=
  subroutine assure_heprup (pset)
    type(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: pset
    integer :: i, num_id
    integer, parameter :: min_processes = 10
    num_id = 1
    if (LPRUP (num_id) /= 0) return
    call heprup_init ( &
      [pset%prt(1)%get_pdg (), pset%prt(2)%get_pdg ()] , &
      [pset%prt(1)%p%p(0), pset%prt(2)%p%p(0)], &
      num_id, .false., .false.)
    do i = 1, (num_id / min_processes + 1) * min_processes
      call heprup_set_process_parameters (i = i, process_id = &
        i, cross_section = 1._default, error = 1._default)
    end do
  end subroutine assure_heprup

```

Read in the LHE file opened in unit u and add the final particles to the `particle_set`, the outgoing particles of the existing `particle_set` are compared to the particles that are read in. When they are equal in flavor and momenta, they are erased and their mother-daughter relations are transferred to the existing particles.

```

<HEP common: public>+=
  public :: combine_lhef_with_particle_set
<HEP common: procedures>+=
  subroutine combine_lhef_with_particle_set &
    (particle_set, u, model_in, model_hadrons)
    type(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model_in
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model_hadrons
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    type(color_t) :: col
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
    type(particle_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_tmp, prt
    integer :: i, j
    type(vector4_t) :: mom, d_mom

```



```

integer, PARAMETER :: MAXLEN=200
character(len=maxlen) :: string
integer :: ibeg, n_tot, n_entries
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: relations, mothers, tbd
INTEGER :: NUP, IDPRUP, IDUP, ISTUP
real(kind=double) :: XWGTUP, SCALUP, AQEDUP, AQCDUP, VTIMUP, SPINUP
integer :: MOTHUP(1:2), ICOLUP(1:2)
real(kind=double) :: PUP(1:5)
real(kind=default) :: pup_dum(1:5)
character(len=5) :: buffer
character(len=6) :: strfmt
logical :: not_found
logical :: debug_lhef = .false.
STRFMT='(A000)'
WRITE (STRFMT(3:5), '(I3)') MAXLEN

if (debug_lhef) call particle_set%write ()

rewind (u)

do
  read (u,*, END=501, ERR=502) STRING
  IBEG = 0
  do
    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    IBEG = IBEG + 1
    ! Allow indentation.
    IF (STRING (IBEG:IBEG) .EQ. ' ' .and. IBEG < MAXLEN-6) cycle
    exit
  end do
  IF (string(IBEG:IBEG+6) /= '<event>' .and. &
      string(IBEG:IBEG+6) /= '<event ') cycle
  exit
end do
!!! Read first line of event info -> number of entries
read (u, *, END=503, ERR=504) NUP, IDPRUP, XWGTUP, SCALUP, AQEDUP, AQCDUP
n_tot = particle_set%get_n_tot ()
allocate (prt_tmp (1:n_tot+NUP))
allocate (relations (1:NUP), mothers (1:NUP), tbd(1:NUP))
do i = 1, n_tot
  if (signal_is_pending ()) return
  prt_tmp (i) = particle_set%get_particle (i)
end do
!!! transfer particles from lhef to particle_set
!!!...Read NUP subsequent lines with information on each particle.
n_entries = 1
mothers = 0
relations = 0
PARTICLE_LOOP: do I = 1, NUP
  read (u,*, END=200, ERR=505) IDUP, ISTUP, MOTHUP(1), MOTHUP(2), &
    ICOLUP(1), ICOLUP(2), (PUP (J),J=1,5), VTIMUP, SPINUP
  if (model_in%test_field (IDUP)) then
    model => model_in
  else if (model_hadrons%test_field (IDUP)) then

```



```

        model => model_hadrons
    else
        write (buffer, "(I5)") IDUP
        call msg_error ("Parton " // buffer // &
            " found neither in given model file nor in SM_hadrons")
        return
    end if
    if (debug_lhef) then
        print *, "IDUP, ISTUP, MOTHUP, PUP = ", IDUP, ISTUP, MOTHUP(1), &
            MOTHUP(2), PUP
    end if
    call flv%init (IDUP, model)
    if (IABS(IDUP) == 2212 .or. IABS(IDUP) == 2112) then
        ! PYTHIA sometimes sets color indices for protons and neutrons (?)
        ICOLUP (1) = 0
        ICOLUP (2) = 0
    end if
    call col%init_col_acl (ICOLUP (1), ICOLUP (2))
    !!! Settings for unpolarized particles
    ! particle_set%prt (oldsize+i)%hel = ??
    ! particle_set%prt (oldsize+i)%pol = ??
    if (MOTHUP(1) /= 0) then
        mothers(i) = MOTHUP(1)
    end if
    pup_dum = PUP
    if (pup_dum(4) < 1E-10_default) cycle
    mom = vector4_moving (pup_dum (4), &
        vector3_moving ([pup_dum (1), pup_dum (2), pup_dum (3)]))
    not_found = .true.
    SCAN_PARTICLES: do j = 1, n_tot
        d_mom = prt_tmp(j)%get_momentum ()
        if (all (nearly_equal &
            (mom%p, d_mom%p, abs_smallness = 1.E-4_default)) .and. &
            (prt_tmp(j)%get_pdg () == IDUP)) then
            if (.not. prt_tmp(j)%get_status () == PRT_BEAM .or. &
                .not. prt_tmp(j)%get_status () == PRT_BEAM_REMNANT) &
                relations(i) = j
            not_found = .false.
        end if
    end do SCAN_PARTICLES
    if (not_found) then
        if (debug_lhef) &
            print *, "Not found: adding particle"
        call prt_tmp(n_tot+n_entries)%set_flavor (flv)
        call prt_tmp(n_tot+n_entries)%set_color (col)
        call prt_tmp(n_tot+n_entries)%set_momentum (mom)
        if (MOTHUP(1) /= 0) then
            if (relations(MOTHUP(1)) /= 0) then
                call prt_tmp(n_tot+n_entries)%set_parents &
                    ([relations(MOTHUP(1))])
                call prt_tmp(relations(MOTHUP(1)))%add_child (n_tot+n_entries)
                if (prt_tmp(relations(MOTHUP(1)))%get_status () &
                    == PRT_OUTGOING) &
                    call prt_tmp(relations(MOTHUP(1)))%reset_status &

```



```

                                (PRT_VIRTUAL)
                                end if
                                end if
                                call prt_tmp(n_tot+n_entries)%set_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
                                if (debug_lhef) call prt_tmp(n_tot+n_entries)%write ()
                                n_entries = n_entries + 1
                                end if
                                end do PARTICLE_LOOP
                                do i = 1, n_tot
                                    if (prt_tmp(i)%get_status () == PRT_OUTGOING .and. &
                                        prt_tmp(i)%get_n_children () /= 0) then
                                        call prt_tmp(i)%reset_status (PRT_VIRTUAL)
                                    end if
                                end do

                                allocate (prt (1:n_tot+n_entries-1))
                                prt = prt_tmp (1:n_tot+n_entries-1)
                                ! transfer to particle_set
                                call particle_set%replace (prt)
                                deallocate (prt, prt_tmp)

                                if (debug_lhef) then
                                    call particle_set%write ()
                                    print *, "combine_lhef_with_particle_set"
                                    ! stop
                                end if

200 continue
    return

501 write(*,*) "READING LHEF failed 501"
    return
502 write(*,*) "READING LHEF failed 502"
    return
503 write(*,*) "READING LHEF failed 503"
    return
504 write(*,*) "READING LHEF failed 504"
    return
505 write(*,*) "READING LHEF failed 505"
    return
end subroutine combine_lhef_with_particle_set

<HEP common: public>+≡
    public :: w2p_write_lhef_event

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
    subroutine w2p_write_lhef_event (unit)
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        type(xml_tag_t), allocatable :: tag_lhef, tag_head, tag_init, &
            tag_event, tag_gen_n, tag_gen_v
        call msg_debug (D_EVENTS, "w2p_write_lhef_event")
        allocate (tag_lhef, tag_head, tag_init, tag_event, &
            tag_gen_n, tag_gen_v)
        call tag_lhef%init (var_str ("LesHouchesEvents"), &

```



```

        [xml_attribute (var_str ("version"), var_str ("1.0"))], .true.)
    call tag_head%init (var_str ("header"), .true.)
    call tag_init%init (var_str ("init"), .true.)
    call tag_event%init (var_str ("event"), .true.)
    call tag_gen_n%init (var_str ("generator_name"), .true.)
    call tag_gen_v%init (var_str ("generator_version"), .true.)
    call tag_lhef%write (unit); write (unit, *)
    call tag_head%write (unit); write (unit, *)
    write (unit, "(2x)", advance = "no")
    call tag_gen_n%write (var_str ("WHIZARD"), unit)
    write (unit, *)
    write (unit, "(2x)", advance = "no")
    call tag_gen_v%write (var_str ("<Version>"), unit)
    write (unit, *)
    call tag_head%close (unit); write (unit, *)
    call tag_init%write (unit); write (unit, *)
    call heprup_write_lhef (unit)
    call tag_init%close (unit); write (unit, *)
    call tag_event%write (unit); write (unit, *)
    call hepeup_write_lhef (unit)
    call tag_event%close (unit); write (unit, *)
    call tag_lhef%close (unit); write (unit, *)
    deallocate (tag_lhef, tag_head, tag_init, tag_event, &
        tag_gen_n, tag_gen_v)
end subroutine w2p_write_lhef_event

```

Extract parameters from the common block. We leave it to the caller to specify which parameters it actually needs.

PDFGUP and PDFSUP are not extracted. IDWTUP=1,2 are not supported by WHIZARD, but correspond to weighted events.

```

<HEP common: public>+≡
    public :: heprup_get_run_parameters

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
    subroutine heprup_get_run_parameters &
        (beam_pdg, beam_energy, n_processes, unweighted, negative_weights)
        integer, dimension(2), intent(out), optional :: beam_pdg
        real(default), dimension(2), intent(out), optional :: beam_energy
        integer, intent(out), optional :: n_processes
        logical, intent(out), optional :: unweighted
        logical, intent(out), optional :: negative_weights
        if (present (beam_pdg)) beam_pdg = IDBMUP
        if (present (beam_energy)) beam_energy = EBMUP
        if (present (n_processes)) n_processes = NPRUP
        if (present (unweighted)) then
            select case (abs (IDWTUP))
            case (3)
                unweighted = .true.
            case (4)
                unweighted = .false.
            case (1,2) !!! not supported by WHIZARD
                unweighted = .false.
            case default
                call msg_fatal ("HEPRUP: unsupported IDWTUP value")

```



```

        end select
    end if
    if (present (negative_weights)) then
        negative_weights = IDWTUP < 0
    end if
end subroutine heprup_get_run_parameters

```

Specify PDF set info. Since we support only LHAPDF, the group entry is zero.

```

<HEP common: public>+≡
    public :: heprup_set_lhapdf_id

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
    subroutine heprup_set_lhapdf_id (i_beam, pdf_id)
        integer, intent(in) :: i_beam, pdf_id
        PDFGUP(i_beam) = 0
        PDFSUP(i_beam) = pdf_id
    end subroutine heprup_set_lhapdf_id

```

Fill the characteristics for a particular process. Only the process ID is mandatory. Note that WHIZARD computes cross sections in fb, so we have to rescale to pb. The maximum weight is meaningless for unweighted events.

```

<HEP common: public>+≡
    public :: heprup_set_process_parameters

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
    subroutine heprup_set_process_parameters &
        (i, process_id, cross_section, error, max_weight)
        integer, intent(in) :: i, process_id
        real(default), intent(in), optional :: cross_section, error, max_weight
        real(default), parameter :: pb_per_fb = 1.e-3_default
        LPRUP(i) = process_id
        if (present (cross_section)) then
            XSECUP(i) = cross_section * pb_per_fb
        else
            XSECUP(i) = 0
        end if
        if (present (error)) then
            XERRUP(i) = error * pb_per_fb
        else
            XERRUP(i) = 0
        end if
        select case (IDWTUP)
        case (3); XMAXUP(i) = 1
        case (4)
            if (present (max_weight)) then
                XMAXUP(i) = max_weight * pb_per_fb
            else
                XMAXUP(i) = 0
            end if
        end select
    end subroutine heprup_set_process_parameters

```



Extract the process parameters, as far as needed.

```

<HEP common: public>+≡
  public :: heprup_get_process_parameters

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
  subroutine heprup_get_process_parameters &
    (i, process_id, cross_section, error, max_weight)
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    integer, intent(out), optional :: process_id
    real(default), intent(out), optional :: cross_section, error, max_weight
    real(default), parameter :: pb_per_fb = 1.e-3_default
    if (present (process_id)) process_id = LPRUP(i)
    if (present (cross_section)) then
      cross_section = XSECUP(i) / pb_per_fb
    end if
    if (present (error)) then
      error = XERRUP(i) / pb_per_fb
    end if
    if (present (max_weight)) then
      select case (IDWTUP)
      case (3)
        max_weight = 1
      case (4)
        max_weight = XMAXUP(i) / pb_per_fb
      case (1,2) !!! not supported by WHIZARD
        max_weight = 0
      case default
        call msg_fatal ("HEPRUP: unsupported IDWTUP value")
      end select
    end if
  end subroutine heprup_get_process_parameters

```

#### 17.9.4 Run parameter output (verbose)

This is a verbose output of the HEPRUP block.

```

<HEP common: public>+≡
  public :: heprup_write_verbose

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
  subroutine heprup_write_verbose (unit)
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u, "(A)") "HEPRUP Common Block"
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',I9,3x,1x,I9,3x,8x,A)") "IDBMUP", IDBMUP, &
      "PDG code of beams"
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',G12.5,1x,G12.5,8x,A)") "EBMUP ", EBMUP, &
      "Energy of beams in GeV"
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',I9,3x,1x,I9,3x,8x,A)") "PDFGUP", PDFGUP, &
      "PDF author group [-1 = undefined]"
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',I9,3x,1x,I9,3x,8x,A)") "PDFSUP", PDFSUP, &
      "PDF set ID [-1 = undefined]"
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',I9,3x,1x,9x,3x,8x,A)") "IDWTUP", IDWTUP, &

```



```

        "LHA code for event weight mode"
write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',I9,3x,1x,9x,3x,8x,A)") "NPRUP ", NPRUP, &
        "Number of user subprocesses"
do i = 1, NPRUP
    write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "Subprocess #", i
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',ES12.5,1x,12x,8x,A)") "XSECUP", XSECUP(i), &
        "Cross section in pb"
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',ES12.5,1x,12x,8x,A)") "XERRUP", XERRUP(i), &
        "Cross section error in pb"
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',ES12.5,1x,12x,8x,A)") "XMAXUP", XMAXUP(i), &
        "Maximum event weight (cf. IDWTUP)"
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',I9,3x,1x,12x,8x,A)") "LPRUP ", LPRUP(i), &
        "Subprocess ID"
end do
end subroutine heprup_write_verbose

```

### 17.9.5 Run parameter output (other formats)

This routine writes the initialization block according to the LHEF standard. It uses the current contents of the HEPRUP block.

```

<HEP common: public>+≡
    public :: heprup_write_lhef

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
    subroutine heprup_write_lhef (unit)
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u, i
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        write (u, "(2(1x,I0),2(1x,ES17.10),6(1x,I0))") &
            IDBMUP, EBMUP, PDFGUP, PDFSUP, IDWTUP, NPRUP
        do i = 1, NPRUP
            write (u, "(3(1x,ES17.10),1x,I0)") &
                XSECUP(i), XERRUP(i), XMAXUP(i), LPRUP(i)
        end do
    end subroutine heprup_write_lhef

```

This routine is a complete dummy at the moment. It uses the current contents of the HEPRUP block. At the end, it should depend on certain input flags for the different ASCII event formats.

```

<HEP common: public>+≡
    public :: heprup_write_ascii

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
    subroutine heprup_write_ascii (unit)
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u, i
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        write (u, "(2(1x,I0),2(1x,ES17.10),6(1x,I0))") &
            IDBMUP, EBMUP, PDFGUP, PDFSUP, IDWTUP, NPRUP
        do i = 1, NPRUP
            write (u, "(3(1x,ES17.10),1x,I0)") &
                XSECUP(i), XERRUP(i), XMAXUP(i), LPRUP(i)
        end do
    end subroutine heprup_write_ascii

```



```

        end do
    end subroutine heprup_write_ascii

```

### Run parameter input (LHEF)

In a LHEF file, the parameters are written in correct order on separate lines, but we should not count on the precise format. List-directed input should just work.

```

<HEP common: public>+≡
    public :: heprup_read_lhef

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
    subroutine heprup_read_lhef (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        integer :: i
        read (u, *) &
            IDBMUP, EBMUP, PDFGUP, PDFSUP, IDWTUP, NPRUP
        do i = 1, NPRUP
            read (u, *) &
                XSECUP(i), XERRUP(i), XMAXUP(i), LPRUP(i)
        end do
    end subroutine heprup_read_lhef

```

### 17.9.6 The HEPEUP common block

```

<HEP common: common blocks>+≡
    common /HEPEUP/ &
        NUP, IDPRUP, XWGTUP, SCALUP, AQEDUP, AQCDUP, &
        IDUP, ISTUP, MOTHUP, ICOLUP, PUP, VTIMUP, SPINUP
    save /HEPEUP/

```

#### Initialization

Fill the event characteristics of the common block. The initialization sets only the number of particles and initializes the rest with default values. The other routine sets the optional parameters.

```

<HEP common: public>+≡
    public :: hepeup_init
    public :: hepeup_set_event_parameters

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepeup_init (n_tot)
        integer, intent(in) :: n_tot
        NUP = n_tot
        IDPRUP = 0
        XWGTUP = 1
        SCALUP = -1
        AQEDUP = -1
        AQCDUP = -1
    end subroutine hepeup_init

```



```

subroutine hepeup_set_event_parameters &
  (proc_id, weight, scale, alpha_qed, alpha_qcd)
  integer, intent(in), optional :: proc_id
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: weight, scale, alpha_qed, alpha_qcd
  if (present (proc_id)) IDPRUP = proc_id
  if (present (weight)) XWGTUP = weight
  if (present (scale)) SCALUP = scale
  if (present (alpha_qed)) AQEDUP = alpha_qed
  if (present (alpha_qcd)) AQCDUP = alpha_qcd
end subroutine hepeup_set_event_parameters

```

Extract event information. The caller determines the parameters.

```

<HEP common: public>+≡
  public :: hepeup_get_event_parameters

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepeup_get_event_parameters &
    (proc_id, weight, scale, alpha_qed, alpha_qcd)
    integer, intent(out), optional :: proc_id
    real(default), intent(out), optional :: weight, scale, alpha_qed, alpha_qcd
    if (present (proc_id)) proc_id = IDPRUP
    if (present (weight)) weight = XWGTUP
    if (present (scale)) scale = SCALUP
    if (present (alpha_qed)) alpha_qed = AQEDUP
    if (present (alpha_qcd)) alpha_qcd = AQCDUP
  end subroutine hepeup_get_event_parameters

```

## Particle data

Below we need the particle status codes which are actually defined in the `subevents` module.

Set the entry for a specific particle. All parameters are set with the exception of lifetime and spin, where default values are stored.

```

<HEP common: public>+≡
  public :: hepeup_set_particle

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepeup_set_particle (i, pdg, status, parent, col, p, m2)
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg, status
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: parent
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    integer, dimension(2), intent(in) :: col
    real(default), intent(in) :: m2
    if (i > MAXNUP) then
      call msg_error (arr=[ &
        var_str ("Too many particles in HEPEUP common block. " // &
          "If this happened "), &
        var_str ("during event output, your events will be " // &
          "invalid; please consider "), &
        var_str ("switching to a modern event format like HEPMC. " // &
          "If you are not "), &

```



```

        var_str ("using an old, HEPEUP based format and " // &
                "nevertheless get this error,"), &
        var_str ("please notify the WHIZARD developers,") ])
    return
end if
IDUP(i) = pdg
select case (status)
case (PRT_BEAM);          ISTUP(i) = -9
case (PRT_INCOMING);      ISTUP(i) = -1
case (PRT_BEAM_REMNANT);  ISTUP(i) = 3
case (PRT_OUTGOING);      ISTUP(i) = 1
case (PRT_RESONANT);      ISTUP(i) = 2
case (PRT_VIRTUAL);       ISTUP(i) = 3
case default;             ISTUP(i) = 0
end select
select case (size (parent))
case (0);      MOTHUP(:,i) = 0
case (1);      MOTHUP(1,i) = parent(1); MOTHUP(2,i) = 0
case default;  MOTHUP(:,i) = [ parent(1), parent(size (parent)) ]
end select
if (col(1) > 0) then
    ICOLUP(1,i) = 500 + col(1)
else
    ICOLUP(1,i) = 0
end if
if (col(2) > 0) then
    ICOLUP(2,i) = 500 + col(2)
else
    ICOLUP(2,i) = 0
end if
PUP(1:3,i) = vector3_get_components (space_part (p))
PUP(4,i) = energy (p)
PUP(5,i) = sign (sqrt (abs (m2)), m2)
VTIMUP(i) = 0
SPINUP(i) = 9
end subroutine hepeup_set_particle

```

Set the lifetime, actually  $c\tau$  measured in mm, where  $\tau$  is the invariant lifetime.

```

<HEP common: public>+=
    public :: hepeup_set_particle_lifetime

<HEP common: procedures>+=
    subroutine hepeup_set_particle_lifetime (i, lifetime)
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        real(default), intent(in) :: lifetime
        VTIMUP(i) = lifetime
    end subroutine hepeup_set_particle_lifetime

```

Set the particle spin entry. We need the cosine of the angle of the spin axis with respect to the three-momentum of the parent particle.

If the particle has a full polarization density matrix given, we need the particle momentum and polarization as well as the mother-particle momentum. The polarization is transformed into a spin vector (which is sensible only for



spin-1/2 or massless particles), which then is transformed into the lab frame (by a rotation of the 3-axis to the particle momentum axis). Finally, we compute the scalar product of this vector with the mother-particle three-momentum.

This puts severe restrictions on the applicability of this definition, and Lorentz invariance is lost. Unfortunately, the Les Houches Accord requires this computation.

```

<HEP common: public>+≡
  public :: hepeup_set_particle_spin

<HEP common: interfaces>≡
  interface hepeup_set_particle_spin
    module procedure hepeup_set_particle_spin_pol
  end interface

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepeup_set_particle_spin_pol (i, p, pol, p_mother)
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    type(polarization_t), intent(in) :: pol
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p_mother
    type(vector3_t) :: s3, p3
    type(vector4_t) :: s4
    s3 = vector3_moving (polarization_get_axis (pol))
    p3 = space_part (p)
    s4 = rotation_to_2nd (3, p3) * vector4_moving (0._default, s3)
    SPINUP(i) = enclosed_angle_ct (s4, p_mother)
  end subroutine hepeup_set_particle_spin_pol

```

Extract particle data. The caller decides which ones to retrieve.

Status codes: beam remnants share the status code with virtual particles. However, for the purpose of WHIZARD we should identify them. We use the PDG code for this.

```

<HEP common: public>+≡
  public :: hepeup_get_particle

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepeup_get_particle (i, pdg, status, parent, col, p, m2)
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    integer, intent(out), optional :: pdg, status
    integer, dimension(:), intent(out), optional :: parent
    type(vector4_t), intent(out), optional :: p
    integer, dimension(2), intent(out), optional :: col
    real(default), dimension(5,MAXNUP) :: pup_def
    real(default), intent(out), optional :: m2
    if (present (pdg)) pdg = IDUP(i)
    if (present (status)) then
      select case (ISTUP(i))
        case (-9); status = PRT_BEAM
        case (-1); status = PRT_INCOMING
        case (1); status = PRT_OUTGOING
        case (2); status = PRT_RESONANT
        case (3);
          select case (abs (IDUP(i)))
            case (HADRON_REMNANT, HADRON_REMNANT_SINGLET, &

```



```

        HADRON_REMNANT_TRIPLET, HADRON_REMNANT_OCTET)
        status = PRT_BEAM_REMNANT
    case default
        status = PRT_VIRTUAL
    end select
case default
    status = PRT_UNDEFINED
end select
end if
if (present (parent)) then
    select case (size (parent))
    case (0)
    case (1);    parent(1) = MOTHUP(1,i)
    case (2);    parent = MOTHUP(:,i)
    end select
end if
if (present (col)) then
    col = ICOLUP(:,i)
end if
if (present (p)) then
    pup_def = PUP
    p = vector4_moving (pup_def(4,i), vector3_moving (pup_def(1:3,i)))
end if
if (present (m2)) then
    m2 = sign (PUP(5,i) ** 2, PUP(5,i))
end if
end subroutine hepeup_get_particle

```

### 17.9.7 The HEPEVT and HEPEV4 common block

For the LEP Monte Carlos, a standard common block has been proposed in AKV89. We strongly recommend its use. (The description is an abbreviated transcription of AKV89, Vol. 3, pp. 327-330).

NMXHEP is the maximum number of entries:

```

<HEP common: variables>+≡
    integer, parameter :: NMXHEP = 4000

```

NEVHEP is normally the event number, but may take special values as follows:

0 the program does not keep track of event numbers. -1 a special initialization record. -2 a special final record.

```

<HEP common: variables>+≡
    integer :: NEVHEP

```

NHEP holds the number of entries for this event.

```

<HEP common: variables>+≡
    integer :: NHEP

```

The entry ISTHEP(N) gives the status code for the Nth entry, with the following semantics: 0 a null entry. 1 an existing entry, which has not decayed or fragmented. 2 a decayed or fragmented entry, which is retained for event history



information. 3 documentation line. 4- 10 reserved for future standards. 11-200 at the disposal of each model builder. 201- at the disposal of users.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡
integer, dimension(NMXHEP) :: ISTHEP
```

The Particle Data Group has proposed standard particle codes, which are to be stored in IDHEP(N).

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡
integer, dimension(NMXHEP) :: IDHEP
```

JMOHEP(1,N) points to the mother of the Nth entry, if any. It is set to zero for initial entries. JMOHEP(2,N) points to the second mother, if any.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡
integer, dimension(2, NMXHEP) :: JMOHEP
```

JDAHEP(1,N) and JDAHEP(2,N) point to the first and last daughter of the Nth entry, if any. These are zero for entries which have not yet decayed. The other daughters are stored in between these two.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡
integer, dimension(2, NMXHEP) :: JDAHEP
```

In PHEP we store the momentum of the particle, more specifically this means that PHEP(1,N), PHEP(2,N), and PHEP(3,N) contain the momentum in the  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$  direction (as defined by the machine people), measured in GeV/c. PHEP(4,N) contains the energy in GeV and PHEP(5,N) the mass in GeV/ $c^2$ . The latter may be negative for spacelike partons.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡
double precision, dimension(5, NMXHEP) :: PHEP
```

Finally VHEP is the place to store the position of the production vertex. VHEP(1,N), VHEP(2,N), and VHEP(3,N) contain the  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$  coordinate (as defined by the machine people), measured in mm. VHEP(4,N) contains the production time in mm/c.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡
double precision, dimension(4, NMXHEP) :: VHEP
```

As an amendment to the proposed standard common block HEPEVT, we also have a polarisation common block HEPSPN, as described in AKV89. SHEP(1,N), SHEP(2,N), and SHEP(3,N) give the  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$  component of the spinvector  $s$  of a fermion in the fermions restframe.

Furthermore, we add the polarization of the corresponding outgoing particles:

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡
integer, dimension(NMXHEP) :: hepevt_pol
```



By this variable the identity of the current process is given, defined via the LPRUP codes.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡
    integer, public :: idruplh
```

This is the event weight, i.e. the cross section divided by the total number of generated events for the output of the parton shower programs.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡
    double precision, public :: eventweightlh
```

There are the values for the electromagnetic and the strong coupling constants,  $\alpha_{em}$  and  $\alpha_s$ .

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡
    double precision, public :: alphaqedlh, alphaqcdlh
```

This is the squared scale  $Q$  of the event.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡
    double precision, dimension(10), public :: scalelh
```

Finally, these variables contain the spin information and the color/anticolor flow of the particles.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡
    double precision, dimension (3,NMXHEP), public :: spinlh
    integer, dimension (2,NMXHEP), public :: icolorflowlh
```

By convention, SHEP(4,N) is always 1. All this is taken from StdHep 4.06 manual and written using Fortran90 conventions.

```
<HEP common: common blocks>+≡
    common /HEPEVT/ &
        NEVHEP, NHEP, ISTHEP, IDHEP, &
        JMOHEP, JDAHEP, PHEP, VHEP
    save /HEPEVT/
```

Here we store HEPEVT parameters of the WHIZARD 1 realization which are not part of the HEPEVT common block.

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡
    integer :: hepevt_n_out, hepevt_n_remnants
```

```
<HEP common: variables>+≡
    double precision :: hepevt_weight, hepevt_function_value
    double precision :: hepevt_function_ratio
```

The HEPEV4 common block is an extension of the HEPEVT common block to allow for partonic colored events, including especially the color flow etc.

```
<HEP common: common blocks>+≡
    common /HEPEV4/ &
        eventweightlh, alphaqedlh, alphaqcdlh, scalelh, &
        spinlh, icolorflowlh, idruplh
    save /HEPEV4/
```



Filling HEPEVT: If the event count is not provided, set `NEVHEP` to zero. If the event count is -1 or -2, the record corresponds to initialization and finalization, and the event is irrelevant.

Note that the event count may be larger than  $2^{31}$  (2 GEvents). In that case, cut off the upper bits since `NEVHEP` is probably limited to default integer.

For the HEPEV4 common block, it is unclear why the `scalelh` variable is 10-dimensional. We choose to only set the first value of the array.

```

<HEP common: public>+≡
  public :: hepevt_init
  public :: hepevt_set_event_parameters

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepevt_init (n_tot, n_out)
    integer, intent(in) :: n_tot, n_out
    NHEP                = n_tot
    NEVHEP              = 0
    idruplh             = 0
    hepevt_n_out        = n_out
    hepevt_n_remnants   = 0
    hepevt_weight       = 1
    eventweightlh       = 1
    hepevt_function_value = 0
    hepevt_function_ratio = 1
    alphaqcdlh          = -1
    alphaqedlh          = -1
    scalelh             = -1
  end subroutine hepevt_init

  subroutine hepevt_set_event_parameters &
    (proc_id, weight, function_value, function_ratio, &
     alpha_qcd, alpha_qed, scale, i_evt)
    integer, intent(in), optional :: proc_id
    integer, intent(in), optional :: i_evt
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: weight, function_value, &
     function_ratio, alpha_qcd, alpha_qed, scale
    if (present (proc_id)) idruplh = proc_id
    if (present (i_evt)) NEVHEP = i_evt
    if (present (weight)) then
      hepevt_weight = weight
      eventweightlh = weight
    end if
    if (present (function_value)) hepevt_function_value = &
     function_value
    if (present (function_ratio)) hepevt_function_ratio = &
     function_ratio
    if (present (alpha_qcd)) alphaqcdlh = alpha_qcd
    if (present (alpha_qed)) alphaqedlh = alpha_qed
    if (present (scale)) scalelh(1) = scale
  end subroutine hepevt_set_event_parameters

```

Set the entry for a specific particle. All parameters are set with the exception of lifetime and spin, where default values are stored.

```

<HEP common: public>+≡

```



```

public :: hepevt_set_particle
<HEP common: procedures>+≡
subroutine hepevt_set_particle &
    (i, pdg, status, parent, child, p, m2, hel, vtx, &
     col, pol_status, pol, fill_hepev4)
integer, intent(in) :: i
integer, intent(in) :: pdg, status
integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: parent
integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: child
logical, intent(in), optional :: fill_hepev4
type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
real(default), intent(in) :: m2
integer, dimension(2), intent(in) :: col
integer, intent(in) :: pol_status
integer, intent(in) :: hel
type(polarization_t), intent(in), optional :: pol
type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: vtx
logical :: hepev4
real(default) :: r, theta, phi
hepev4 = .false.; if (present (fill_hepev4)) hepev4 = fill_hepev4
IDHEP(i) = pdg
select case (status)
    case (PRT_BEAM);      ISTHEP(i) = 2
    case (PRT_INCOMING);  ISTHEP(i) = 2
    case (PRT_OUTGOING);  ISTHEP(i) = 1
    case (PRT_VIRTUAL);   ISTHEP(i) = 2
    case (PRT_RESONANT);  ISTHEP(i) = 2
    case default;         ISTHEP(i) = 0
end select
select case (size (parent))
case (0);      JMOHEP(:,i) = 0
case (1);      JMOHEP(1,i) = parent(1); JMOHEP(2,i) = 0
case default;  JMOHEP(:,i) = [ parent(1), parent(size (parent)) ]
end select
select case (size (child))
case (0);      JDAHEP(:,i) = 0
case (1);      JDAHEP(:,i) = child(1)
case default;  JDAHEP(:,i) = [ child(1), child(size (child)) ]
end select
PHEP(1:3,i) = vector3_get_components (space_part (p))
PHEP(4,i) = energy (p)
PHEP(5,i) = sign (sqrt (abs (m2)), m2)
VHEP(1:3,i) = vtx%p(1:3)
VHEP(4,i) = vtx%p(0)
hepevt_pol(i) = hel
if (hepev4) then
    if (col(1) > 0) then
        icolorflowlh(1,i) = 500 + col(1)
    else
        icolorflowlh(1,i) = 0
    end if
    if (col(2) > 0) then
        icolorflowlh(2,i) = 500 + col(2)
    else

```



```

        icolorflowlh(2,i) = 0
    end if
    if (present (pol) .and. &
        pol_status == PRT_GENERIC_POLARIZATION) then
        if (polarization_is_polarized (pol)) then
            call polarization_to_angles (pol, r, theta, phi)
            spinlh(:,i) = [r, theta, phi]
        end if
    else
        if (pol_status == PRT_DEFINITE_HELICITY) then
            select case (hel)
            case (1:)
                spinlh(:,i) = [one, zero, zero]
            case (:-1)
                spinlh(:,i) = [one, PI, zero]
            case (0)
                spinlh(:,i) = [one, PI/2, zero]
            end select
        else
            spinlh(:,i) = [zero, zero, zero]
        end if
    end if
end if
end subroutine hepevt_set_particle

```

### 17.9.8 Event output

This is a verbose output of the HEPEVT block.

```

<HEP common: public>+≡
    public :: hepevt_write_verbose

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepevt_write_verbose (unit)
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u, i
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        write (u, "(A)") "HEPEVT Common Block"
        write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',I9,3x,1x,20x,A)") "NEVHEP", NEVHEP, &
            "Event number"
        write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',I9,3x,1x,20x,A)") "NHEP ", NHEP, &
            "Number of particles in event"
        do i = 1, NHEP
            write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "Particle #", i
            write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',I9,3x,1x,20x,A)", advance="no") &
                "ISTHEP", ISTHEP(i), "Status code: "
            select case (ISTHEP(i))
            case ( 0); write (u, "(A)") "null entry"
            case ( 1); write (u, "(A)") "outgoing"
            case ( 2); write (u, "(A)") "decayed"
            case ( 3); write (u, "(A)") "documentation"
            case (4:10); write (u, "(A)") "[unspecified]"
            case (11:200); write (u, "(A)") "[model-specific]"
            case (201:); write (u, "(A)") "[user-defined]"

```



```

      case default; write (u, "(A)") "[undefined]"
    end select
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',I9,3x,1x,20x,A)") "IDHEP ", IDHEP(i), &
      "PDG code of particle"
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',I9,3x,1x,I9,3x,8x,A)") "JMOHEP", JMOHEP(:,i), &
      "Index of first/second mother"
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',I9,3x,1x,I9,3x,8x,A)") "JDAHEP", JDAHEP(:,i), &
      "Index of first/last daughter"
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',ES12.5,1x,ES12.5,8x,A)") "PHEP12", &
      PHEP(1:2,i), "Transversal momentum (x/y) in GeV"
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',ES12.5,1x,12x,8x,A)") "PHEP3 ", PHEP(3,i), &
      "Longitudinal momentum (z) in GeV"
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',ES12.5,1x,12x,8x,A)") "PHEP4 ", PHEP(4,i), &
      "Energy in GeV"
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',ES12.5,1x,12x,8x,A)") "PHEP5 ", PHEP(5,i), &
      "Invariant mass in GeV"
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',ES12.5,1x,ES12.5,8x,A)") "VHEP12", VHEP(1:2,i), &
      "Transversal displacement (xy) in mm"
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',ES12.5,1x,12x,8x,A)") "VHEP3 ", VHEP(3,i), &
      "Longitudinal displacement (z) in mm"
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',ES12.5,1x,12x,8x,A)") "VHEP4 ", VHEP(4,i), &
      "Production time in mm"
  end do
end subroutine hepevt_write_verbose

```

This is a verbose output of the HEPEUP block.

*(HEP common: public)+≡*

```
public :: hepeup_write_verbose
```

*(HEP common: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine hepeup_write_verbose (unit)
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  write (u, "(A)") "HEPEUP Common Block"
  write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',I9,3x,1x,20x,A)") "NUP ", NUP, &
    "Number of particles in event"
  write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',I9,3x,1x,20x,A)") "IDPRUP", IDPRUP, &
    "Subprocess ID"
  write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',ES12.5,1x,20x,A)") "XWGTUP", XWGTUP, &
    "Event weight"
  write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',ES12.5,1x,20x,A)") "SCALUP", SCALUP, &
    "Event energy scale in GeV"
  write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',ES12.5,1x,20x,A)") "AQEDUP", AQEDUP, &
    "QED coupling [-1 = undefined]"
  write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',ES12.5,1x,20x,A)") "AQCDUP", AQCDUP, &
    "QCD coupling [-1 = undefined]"
  do i = 1, NUP
    write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "Particle #", i
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',I9,3x,1x,20x,A)") "IDUP ", IDUP(i), &
      "PDG code of particle"
    write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',I9,3x,1x,20x,A)", advance="no") &
      "ISTUP ", ISTUP(i), "Status code: "
    select case (ISTUP(i))

```



```

case (-1); write (u, "(A)" "incoming"
case ( 1); write (u, "(A)" "outgoing"
case (-2); write (u, "(A)" "spacelike"
case ( 2); write (u, "(A)" "resonance"
case ( 3); write (u, "(A)" "resonance (doc)"
case (-9); write (u, "(A)" "beam"
case default; write (u, "(A)" "[undefined]"
end select
write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',I9,3x,1x,I9,3x,8x,A)" "MOTHUP", MOTHUP(:,i), &
      "Index of first/last mother"
write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',I9,3x,1x,I9,3x,8x,A)" "ICOLUP", ICOLUP(:,i), &
      "Color/anticolor flow index"
write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',ES12.5,1x,ES12.5,8x,A)" "PUP1/2", PUP(1:2,i), &
      "Transversal momentum (x/y) in GeV"
write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',ES12.5,1x,12x,8x,A)" "PUP3 ", PUP(3,i), &
      "Longitudinal momentum (z) in GeV"
write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',ES12.5,1x,12x,8x,A)" "PUP4 ", PUP(4,i), &
      "Energy in GeV"
write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',ES12.5,1x,12x,8x,A)" "PUP5 ", PUP(5,i), &
      "Invariant mass in GeV"
write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',ES12.5,1x,12x,8x,A)" "VTIMUP", VTIMUP(i), &
      "Invariant lifetime in mm"
write (u, "(3x,A6,' = ',ES12.5,1x,12x,8x,A)" "SPINUP", SPINUP(i), &
      "cos(spin angle) [9 = undefined]"
end do
end subroutine hepeup_write_verbose

```

### 17.9.9 Event output in various formats

This routine writes event output according to the LHEF standard. It uses the current contents of the HEPEUP block.

```

<HEP common: public>+≡
public :: hepeup_write_lhef
public :: hepeup_write_lha

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
subroutine hepeup_write_lhef (unit)
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
integer :: u, i
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
call msg_debug (D_EVENTS, "hepeup_write_lhef")
call msg_debug2 (D_EVENTS, "ID IST MOTH ICOL P VTIM SPIN")
write (u, "(2(1x,I0),4(1x,ES17.10))") &
      NUP, IDPRUP, XWGTUP, SCALUP, AQEDUP, AQCDUP
do i = 1, NUP
write (u, "(6(1x,I0),7(1x,ES17.10))") &
      IDUP(i), ISTUP(i), MOTHUP(:,i), ICOLUP(:,i), &
      PUP(:,i), VTIMUP(i), SPINUP(i)
if (debug2_active (D_EVENTS)) then
write (msg_buffer, "(6(1x,I0),7(1x,ES17.10))") &
      IDUP(i), ISTUP(i), MOTHUP(:,i), ICOLUP(:,i), &
      PUP(:,i), VTIMUP(i), SPINUP(i)
call msg_message ()

```



```

        end if
    end do
end subroutine hepeup_write_lhef

subroutine hepeup_write_lha (unit)
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, i
    integer, dimension(MAXNUP) :: spin_up
    spin_up = SPINUP
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u, "(2(1x,I5),1x,ES17.10,3(1x,ES13.6))") &
        NUP, IDPRUP, XWGTUP, SCALUP, AQEDUP, AQCDUP
    write (u, "(500(1x,I5))") IDUP(:NUP)
    write (u, "(500(1x,I5))") MOTHUP(1,:NUP)
    write (u, "(500(1x,I5))") MOTHUP(2,:NUP)
    write (u, "(500(1x,I5))") ICOLUP(1,:NUP)
    write (u, "(500(1x,I5))") ICOLUP(2,:NUP)
    write (u, "(500(1x,I5))") ISTUP(:NUP)
    write (u, "(500(1x,I5))") spin_up(:NUP)
    do i = 1, NUP
        write (u, "(1x,I5,4(1x,ES17.10))") i, PUP([ 4,1,2,3 ], i)
    end do
end subroutine hepeup_write_lha

```

This routine writes event output according to the HEPEVT standard. It uses the current contents of the HEPEVT block and some additional parameters according to the standard in WHIZARD 1. For the long ASCII format, the value of the sample function (i.e. the product of squared matrix element, structure functions and phase space factor is printed out). The option of reweighting matrix elements with respect to some reference cross section is not implemented in WHIZARD 2 for this event format, therefore the second entry in the long ASCII format (the function ratio) is always one. The ATHENA format is an implementation of the HEPEVT format that is readable by the ATLAS ATHENA software framework. It is very similar to the WHIZARD 1 HEPEVT format, except that it contains an event counter, a particle counter inside the event, and has the HEPEVT ISTHEP status before the PDG code. The MOKKA format is a special ASCII format that contains the information to be parsed to the MOKKA LC fast simulation software.

```

<HEP common: public>+≡
    public :: hepevt_write_hepevt
    public :: hepevt_write_ascii
    public :: hepevt_write_athena
    public :: hepevt_write_mokka

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepevt_write_hepevt (unit)
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u, i
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        write (u, "(3(1x,I0),(1x,ES17.10))") &
            NHEP, hepevt_n_out, hepevt_n_remnants, hepevt_weight
        do i = 1, NHEP

```



```

        write (u, "(7(1x,I0))") &
            ISTHEP(i), IDHEP(i), JMOHEP(:,i), JDAHEP(:,i), hepevt_pol(i)
        write (u, "(5(1x,ES17.10))") PHEP(:,i)
        write (u, "(5(1x,ES17.10))") VHEP(:,i), 0.d0
    end do
end subroutine hepevt_write_hepevt

subroutine hepevt_write_ascii (unit, long)
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in) :: long
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u, "(3(1x,I0),(1x,ES17.10))") &
        NHEP, hepevt_n_out, hepevt_n_remnants, hepevt_weight
    do i = 1, NHEP
        if (ISTHEP(i) /= 1) cycle
        write (u, "(2(1x,I0))") IDHEP(i), hepevt_pol(i)
        write (u, "(5(1x,ES17.10))") PHEP(:,i)
    end do
    if (long) then
        write (u, "(2(1x,ES17.10))") &
            hepevt_function_value, hepevt_function_ratio
    end if
end subroutine hepevt_write_ascii

subroutine hepevt_write_athena (unit, i_evt)
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, i_evt
    integer :: u, i, num_event
    num_event = 0
    if (present (i_evt)) num_event = i_evt
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u, "(2(1x,I0))") num_event, NHEP
    do i = 1, NHEP
        write (u, "(7(1x,I0))") &
            i, ISTHEP(i), IDHEP(i), JMOHEP(:,i), JDAHEP(:,i)
        write (u, "(5(1x,ES17.10))") PHEP(:,i)
        write (u, "(5(1x,ES17.10))") VHEP(1:4,i)
    end do
end subroutine hepevt_write_athena

subroutine hepevt_write_mokka (unit)
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u, "(3(1x,I0),(1x,ES17.10))") &
        NHEP, hepevt_n_out, hepevt_n_remnants, hepevt_weight
    do i = 1, NHEP
        write (u, "(4(1x,I0),4(1x,ES17.10))") &
            ISTHEP(i), IDHEP(i), JDAHEP(1,i), JDAHEP(2,i), &
            PHEP(1:3,i), PHEP(5,i)
    end do
end subroutine hepevt_write_mokka

```



### 17.9.10 Event input in various formats

This routine writes event output according to the LHEF standard. It uses the current contents of the HEPEUP block.

```
<HEP common: public>+≡
  public :: hepeup_read_lhef

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepeup_read_lhef (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    integer :: i
    read (u, *) &
      NUP, IDPRUP, XWGTUP, SCALUP, AQEDUP, AQCDUP
    do i = 1, NUP
      read (u, *) &
        IDUP(i), ISTUP(i), MOTHUP(:,i), ICOLUP(:,i), &
          PUP(:,i), VTIMUP(i), SPINUP(i)
    end do
  end subroutine hepeup_read_lhef
```

### 17.9.11 Data Transfer: particle sets

The WHIZARD format for handling particle data in events is `particle_set_t`. We have to interface this to the common blocks.

We first create a new particle set that contains only the particles that are supported by the LHEF format. These are: beam, incoming, resonant, outgoing. We drop particles with unknown, virtual or beam-remnant status.

From this set we fill the common block. Event information such as process ID and weight is not transferred here; this has to be done by the caller. The spin information is set only if the particle has a unique mother, and if its polarization is fully defined.

```
<HEP common: public>+≡
  public :: hepeup_from_particle_set

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepeup_from_particle_set (pset_in, &
    keep_beams, keep_remnants)
    type(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: pset_in
    type(particle_set_t), target :: pset
    logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_beams
    logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_remnants
    integer :: i, n_parents, status, n_tot
    integer, dimension(1) :: i_mother
    logical :: activate_remnants
    activate_remnants = .true.
    if (present (keep_remnants)) activate_remnants = keep_remnants
    call pset_in%filter_particles (pset, real_parents = .true. , &
      keep_beams = keep_beams, keep_virtualls = .false.)
    n_tot = pset%get_n_tot ()
    call hepeup_init (n_tot)
    do i = 1, n_tot
      associate (prt => pset%prt(i))
        status = prt%get_status ()
```



```

    if (activate_remnants &
        .and. status == PRT_BEAM_REMNANT &
        .and. prt%get_n_children () == 0) &
        status = PRT_OUTGOING
    call hepeup_set_particle (i, &
        prt%get_pdg (), &
        status, &
        prt%get_parents (), &
        prt%get_color (), &
        prt%get_momentum (), &
        prt%get_p2 ())
    n_parents = prt%get_n_parents ()
    if (n_parents == 1) then
        i_mother = prt%get_parents ()
        select case (prt%get_polarization_status ())
        case (PRT_GENERIC_POLARIZATION)
            call hepeup_set_particle_spin (i, &
                prt%get_momentum (), &
                prt%get_polarization (), &
                pset%prt(i_mother(1))%get_momentum ())
        end select
    end if
end associate
end do
end subroutine hepeup_from_particle_set

```

Input. The particle set should be allocated properly, but we replace the particle contents.

If there are no beam particles in the event, we try to reconstruct beam particles and beam remnants. We assume for simplicity that the beam particles, if any, are the first two particles. If they are absent, the first two particles should be the incoming partons.

```

<HEP common: public>+≡
    public :: hepeup_to_particle_set

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepeup_to_particle_set &
        (particle_set, recover_beams, model, alt_model)
        type(particle_set_t), intent(inout), target :: particle_set
        logical, intent(in), optional :: recover_beams
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model, alt_model
        type(particle_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt
        integer, dimension(2) :: parent
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: child
        integer :: i, j, k, pdg, status
        type(flavor_t) :: flv
        type(color_t) :: col
        integer, dimension(2) :: c
        type(vector4_t) :: p
        real(default) :: p2
        logical :: reconstruct
        integer :: off
        if (present (recover_beams)) then
            reconstruct = recover_beams .and. .not. all (ISTUP(1:2) == PRT_BEAM)

```



```

else
    reconstruct = .false.
end if
if (reconstruct) then
    off = 4
else
    off = 0
end if
allocate (prt (NUP + off), child (NUP + off))
do i = 1, NUP
    k = i + off
    call hepeup_get_particle (i, pdg, status, col = c, p = p, m2 = p2)
    call flv%init (pdg, model, alt_model)
    call prt(k)%set_flavor (flv)
    call prt(k)%reset_status (status)
    call col%init (c)
    call prt(k)%set_color (col)
    call prt(k)%set_momentum (p, p2)
    where (MOTHUP(:,i) /= 0)
        parent = MOTHUP(:,i) + off
    elsewhere
        parent = 0
    end where
    call prt(k)%set_parents (parent)
    child = [(j, j = 1 + off, NUP + off)]
    where (MOTHUP(1,:NUP) /= i .and. MOTHUP(2,:NUP) /= i) child = 0
    call prt(k)%set_children (child)
end do
if (reconstruct) then
    do k = 1, 2
        call prt(k)%reset_status (PRT_BEAM)
        call prt(k)%set_children ([k+2,k+4])
    end do
    do k = 3, 4
        call prt(k)%reset_status (PRT_BEAM_REMNANT)
        call prt(k)%set_parents ([k-2])
    end do
    do k = 5, 6
        call prt(k)%set_parents ([k-4])
    end do
end if
call particle_set%replace (prt)
end subroutine hepeup_to_particle_set

```

The HEPEVT common block is quite similar, but does contain less information, e.g. no color flows (it was LEP time). The spin information is set only if the particle has a unique mother, and if its polarization is fully defined.

```

<HEP common: public>+≡
    public :: hepevt_from_particle_set

<HEP common: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepevt_from_particle_set &
        (particle_set, keep_beams, keep_remnants, ensure_order, fill_hepev4)
        type(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set

```



```

type(particle_set_t), target :: pset_hepevt, pset_tmp
logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_beams
logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_remnants
logical, intent(in), optional :: ensure_order
logical, intent(in), optional :: fill_hepev4
integer :: i, status, n_tot
logical :: activate_remnants, ensure
activate_remnants = .true.
if (present (keep_remnants)) activate_remnants = keep_remnants
ensure = .false.
if (present (ensure_order)) ensure = ensure_order
call particle_set%filter_particles (pset_tmp, real_parents = .true., &
    keep_virtuals = .false., keep_beams = keep_beams)
if (ensure) then
    call pset_tmp%to_hepevt_form (pset_hepevt)
else
    pset_hepevt = pset_tmp
end if
n_tot = pset_hepevt%get_n_tot ()
call hepevt_init (n_tot, pset_hepevt%get_n_out ())
do i = 1, n_tot
    associate (prt => pset_hepevt%prt(i))
        status = prt%get_status ()
        if (activate_remnants &
            .and. status == PRT_BEAM_REMNANT &
            .and. prt%get_n_children () == 0) &
            status = PRT_OUTGOING
        select case (prt%get_polarization_status ())
        case (PRT_GENERIC_POLARIZATION)
            call hepevt_set_particle (i, &
                prt%get_pdg (), status, &
                prt%get_parents (), &
                prt%get_children (), &
                prt%get_momentum (), &
                prt%get_p2 (), &
                prt%get_helicity (), &
                prt%get_vertex (), &
                prt%get_color (), &
                prt%get_polarization_status (), &
                pol = prt%get_polarization (), &
                fill_hepev4 = fill_hepev4)
        case default
            call hepevt_set_particle (i, &
                prt%get_pdg (), status, &
                prt%get_parents (), &
                prt%get_children (), &
                prt%get_momentum (), &
                prt%get_p2 (), &
                prt%get_helicity (), &
                prt%get_vertex (), &
                prt%get_color (), &
                prt%get_polarization_status (), &
                fill_hepev4 = fill_hepev4)
        end select
    end associate
end do

```



```

        end associate
    end do
    call pset_hepevt%final ()
end subroutine hepevt_from_particle_set

```

## 17.10 HepMC events

This section provides the interface to the HepMC C++ library for handling Monte-Carlo events.

Each C++ class of HepMC that we use is mirrored by a Fortran type, which contains as its only component the C pointer to the C++ object.

Each C++ method of HepMC that we use has a C wrapper function. This function takes a pointer to the host object as its first argument. Further arguments are either C pointers, or in the case of simple types (integer, real), interoperable C/Fortran objects.

The C wrapper functions have explicit interfaces in the Fortran module. They are called by Fortran wrapper procedures. These are treated as methods of the corresponding Fortran type.

```

<hepmc.interface.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module hepmc_interface

    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use constants, only: PI
    use lorentz
    use flavors
    use colors
    use helicities
    use polarizations

    <Standard module head>

    <HepMC interface: public>

    <HepMC interface: types>

    <HepMC interface: parameters>

    <HepMC interface: interfaces>

    contains

    <HepMC interface: procedures>

  end module hepmc_interface

```



### 17.10.1 Interface check

This function can be called in order to verify that we are using the actual HepMC library, and not the dummy version.

```
<HepMC interface: interfaces>≡
  interface
    logical(c_bool) function hepmc_available () bind(C)
    import
    end function hepmc_available
  end interface

<HepMC interface: public>≡
  public :: hepmc_is_available

<HepMC interface: procedures>≡
  function hepmc_is_available () result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    flag = hepmc_available ()
  end function hepmc_is_available
```

### 17.10.2 FourVector

The C version of four-vectors is often transferred by value, and the associated procedures are all inlined. The wrapper needs to transfer by reference, so we create FourVector objects on the heap which have to be deleted explicitly. The input is a `vector4_t` or `vector3_t` object from the `lorentz` module.

```
<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_four_vector_t

<HepMC interface: types>≡
  type :: hepmc_four_vector_t
  private
    type(c_ptr) :: obj
  end type hepmc_four_vector_t
```

In the C constructor, the zero-component (fourth argument) is optional; if missing, it is set to zero. The Fortran version has initializer form and takes either a three-vector or a four-vector. A further version extracts the four-vector from a HepMC particle object.

```
<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    type(c_ptr) function new_four_vector_xyz (x, y, z) bind(C)
    import
    real(c_double), value :: x, y, z
    end function new_four_vector_xyz
  end interface
  interface
    type(c_ptr) function new_four_vector_xyzt (x, y, z, t) bind(C)
    import
    real(c_double), value :: x, y, z, t
    end function new_four_vector_xyzt
  end interface
```



```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_four_vector_init

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface hepmc_four_vector_init
        module procedure hepmc_four_vector_init_v4
        module procedure hepmc_four_vector_init_v3
        module procedure hepmc_four_vector_init_hepmc_prt
    end interface

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepmc_four_vector_init_v4 (pp, p)
        type(hepmc_four_vector_t), intent(out) :: pp
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
        real(default), dimension(0:3) :: pa
        pa = vector4_get_components (p)
        pp%obj = new_four_vector_xyz &
            (real (pa(1), c_double), &
             real (pa(2), c_double), &
             real (pa(3), c_double), &
             real (pa(0), c_double))
    end subroutine hepmc_four_vector_init_v4

    subroutine hepmc_four_vector_init_v3 (pp, p)
        type(hepmc_four_vector_t), intent(out) :: pp
        type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: p
        real(default), dimension(3) :: pa
        pa = vector3_get_components (p)
        pp%obj = new_four_vector_xyz &
            (real (pa(1), c_double), &
             real (pa(2), c_double), &
             real (pa(3), c_double))
    end subroutine hepmc_four_vector_init_v3

    subroutine hepmc_four_vector_init_hepmc_prt (pp, prt)
        type(hepmc_four_vector_t), intent(out) :: pp
        type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
        pp%obj = gen_particle_momentum (prt%obj)
    end subroutine hepmc_four_vector_init_hepmc_prt

```

Here, the destructor is explicitly needed.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine four_vector_delete (p_obj) bind(C)
            import
            type(c_ptr), value :: p_obj
        end subroutine four_vector_delete
    end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_four_vector_final

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepmc_four_vector_final (p)
        type(hepmc_four_vector_t), intent(inout) :: p
        call four_vector_delete (p%obj)
    end subroutine

```



```
end subroutine hepmc_four_vector_final
```

Convert to a Lorentz vector.

*(HepMC interface: interfaces)+≡*

```
interface
  function four_vector_px (p_obj) result (px) bind(C)
    import
    real(c_double) :: px
    type(c_ptr), value :: p_obj
  end function four_vector_px
end interface
interface
  function four_vector_py (p_obj) result (py) bind(C)
    import
    real(c_double) :: py
    type(c_ptr), value :: p_obj
  end function four_vector_py
end interface
interface
  function four_vector_pz (p_obj) result (pz) bind(C)
    import
    real(c_double) :: pz
    type(c_ptr), value :: p_obj
  end function four_vector_pz
end interface
interface
  function four_vector_e (p_obj) result (e) bind(C)
    import
    real(c_double) :: e
    type(c_ptr), value :: p_obj
  end function four_vector_e
end interface
```

*(HepMC interface: public)+≡*

```
public :: hepmc_four_vector_to_vector4
```

*(HepMC interface: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine hepmc_four_vector_to_vector4 (pp, p)
  type(hepmc_four_vector_t), intent(in) :: pp
  type(vector4_t), intent(out) :: p
  real(default) :: E
  real(default), dimension(3) :: p3
  E = four_vector_e (pp%obj)
  p3(1) = four_vector_px (pp%obj)
  p3(2) = four_vector_py (pp%obj)
  p3(3) = four_vector_pz (pp%obj)
  p = vector4_moving (E, vector3_moving (p3))
end subroutine hepmc_four_vector_to_vector4
```

### 17.10.3 Polarization

Polarization objects are temporarily used for assigning particle polarization. We add a flag `polarized`. If this is false, the polarization is not set and should not



be transferred to `hepmc_particle` objects.

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_polarization_t

<HepMC interface: types>+≡
    type :: hepmc_polarization_t
    private
    logical :: polarized = .false.
    type(c_ptr) :: obj
    end type hepmc_polarization_t

```

Constructor. The C wrapper takes polar and azimuthal angle as arguments. The Fortran version allows for either a complete polarization density matrix, or for a definite (diagonal) helicity.

*HepMC does not allow to specify the degree of polarization, therefore we have to map it to either 0 or 1. We choose 0 for polarization less than 0.5 and 1 for polarization greater than 0.5. Even this simplification works only for spin-1/2 and for massless particles; massive vector bosons cannot be treated this way. In particular, zero helicity is always translated as unpolarized.*

*For massive vector bosons, we arbitrarily choose the convention that the longitudinal (zero) helicity state is mapped to the theta angle  $\pi/2$ . This works under the condition that helicity is projected onto one of the basis states.*

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        type(c_ptr) function new_polarization (theta, phi) bind(C)
            import
            real(c_double), value :: theta, phi
        end function new_polarization
    end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_polarization_init

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface hepmc_polarization_init
        module procedure hepmc_polarization_init_pol
        module procedure hepmc_polarization_init_hel
        module procedure hepmc_polarization_init_int
    end interface

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepmc_polarization_init_pol (hpol, pol)
        type(hepmc_polarization_t), intent(out) :: hpol
        type(polarization_t), intent(in) :: pol
        real(default) :: r, theta, phi
        if (polarization_is_polarized (pol)) then
            call polarization_to_angles (pol, r, theta, phi)
            if (r >= 0.5) then
                hpol%polarized = .true.
                hpol%obj = new_polarization &
                    (real (theta, c_double), real (phi, c_double))
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine hepmc_polarization_init_pol

```



```

subroutine hepmc_polarization_init_hel (hpol, hel)
  type(hepmc_polarization_t), intent(out) :: hpol
  type(helicity_t), intent(in) :: hel
  integer, dimension(2) :: h
  if (hel%is_defined ()) then
    h = hel%to_pair ()
    select case (h(1))
    case (1:)
      hpol%polarized = .true.
      hpol%obj = new_polarization (0._c_double, 0._c_double)
    case (:-1)
      hpol%polarized = .true.
      hpol%obj = new_polarization (real (pi, c_double), 0._c_double)
    case (0)
      hpol%polarized = .true.
      hpol%obj = new_polarization (real (pi/2, c_double), 0._c_double)
    end select
  end if
end subroutine hepmc_polarization_init_hel

subroutine hepmc_polarization_init_int (hpol, hel)
  type(hepmc_polarization_t), intent(out) :: hpol
  integer, intent(in) :: hel
  select case (hel)
  case (1:)
    hpol%polarized = .true.
    hpol%obj = new_polarization (0._c_double, 0._c_double)
  case (:-1)
    hpol%polarized = .true.
    hpol%obj = new_polarization (real (pi, c_double), 0._c_double)
  case (0)
    hpol%polarized = .true.
    hpol%obj = new_polarization (real (pi/2, c_double), 0._c_double)
  end select
end subroutine hepmc_polarization_init_int

```

Destructor. The C object is deallocated only if the polarized flag is set.

*<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡*

```

interface
  subroutine polarization_delete (pol_obj) bind(C)
  import
  type(c_ptr), value :: pol_obj
  end subroutine polarization_delete
end interface

```

*<HepMC interface: public>+≡*

```

public :: hepmc_polarization_final

```

*<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine hepmc_polarization_final (hpol)
  type(hepmc_polarization_t), intent(inout) :: hpol
  if (hpol%polarized) call polarization_delete (hpol%obj)
end subroutine hepmc_polarization_final

```



Recover polarization from HepMC polarization object (with the abovementioned deficiencies).

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    function polarization_theta (pol_obj) result (theta) bind(C)
    import
      real(c_double) :: theta
      type(c_ptr), value :: pol_obj
    end function polarization_theta
  end interface
  interface
    function polarization_phi (pol_obj) result (phi) bind(C)
    import
      real(c_double) :: phi
      type(c_ptr), value :: pol_obj
    end function polarization_phi
  end interface
<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_polarization_to_pol
<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepmc_polarization_to_pol (hpol, flv, pol)
    type(hepmc_polarization_t), intent(in) :: hpol
    type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    type(polarization_t), intent(out) :: pol
    real(default) :: theta, phi
    theta = polarization_theta (hpol%obj)
    phi = polarization_phi (hpol%obj)
    call polarization_init_angles (pol, flv, 1._default, theta, phi)
  end subroutine hepmc_polarization_to_pol

```

Recover helicity. Here,  $\phi$  is ignored and only the sign of  $\cos \theta$  is relevant, mapped to positive/negative helicity.

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_polarization_to_hel
<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepmc_polarization_to_hel (hpol, flv, hel)
    type(hepmc_polarization_t), intent(in) :: hpol
    type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    type(helicity_t), intent(out) :: hel
    real(default) :: theta
    integer :: hmax
    theta = polarization_theta (hpol%obj)
    hmax = flv%get_spin_type () / 2
    call hel%init (sign (hmax, nint (cos (theta))))
  end subroutine hepmc_polarization_to_hel

```

#### 17.10.4 GenParticle

Particle objects have the obvious meaning.

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_particle_t

```



```

<HepMC interface: types>+≡
  type :: hepmc_particle_t
  private
  type(c_ptr) :: obj
end type hepmc_particle_t

```

Constructor. The C version takes a FourVector object, which in the Fortran wrapper is created on the fly from a `vector4` Lorentz vector.

No destructor is needed as long as all particles are entered into vertex containers.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    type(c_ptr) function new_gen_particle (prt_obj, pdg_id, status) bind(C)
    import
    type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
    integer(c_int), value :: pdg_id, status
  end function new_gen_particle
  end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_particle_init

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepmc_particle_init (prt, p, pdg, status)
    type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(out) :: prt
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg, status
    type(hepmc_four_vector_t) :: pp
    call hepmc_four_vector_init (pp, p)
    prt%obj = new_gen_particle (pp%obj, int (pdg, c_int), int (status, c_int))
    call hepmc_four_vector_final (pp)
  end subroutine hepmc_particle_init

```

Set the particle color flow.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    subroutine gen_particle_set_flow (prt_obj, code_index, code) bind(C)
    import
    type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
    integer(c_int), value :: code_index, code
  end subroutine gen_particle_set_flow
  end interface

```

Set the particle color. Either from a `color_t` object or directly from a pair of integers.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface hepmc_particle_set_color
    module procedure hepmc_particle_set_color_col
    module procedure hepmc_particle_set_color_int
  end interface hepmc_particle_set_color

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_particle_set_color

```



*<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine hepmc_particle_set_color_col (prt, col)
  type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
  type(color_t), intent(in) :: col
  integer(c_int) :: c
  c = col%get_col ()
  if (c /= 0) call gen_particle_set_flow (prt%obj, 1_c_int, c)
  c = col%get_acl ()
  if (c /= 0) call gen_particle_set_flow (prt%obj, 2_c_int, c)
end subroutine hepmc_particle_set_color_col

subroutine hepmc_particle_set_color_int (prt, col)
  type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
  integer, dimension(2), intent(in) :: col
  integer(c_int) :: c
  c = col(1)
  if (c /= 0) call gen_particle_set_flow (prt%obj, 1_c_int, c)
  c = col(2)
  if (c /= 0) call gen_particle_set_flow (prt%obj, 2_c_int, c)
end subroutine hepmc_particle_set_color_int

```

Set the particle polarization. For the restrictions on particle polarization in HepMC, see above `hepmc_polarization_init`.

*<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡*

```

interface
  subroutine gen_particle_set_polarization (prt_obj, pol_obj) bind(C)
    import
    type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj, pol_obj
  end subroutine gen_particle_set_polarization
end interface

```

*<HepMC interface: public>+≡*

```

public :: hepmc_particle_set_polarization

```

*<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡*

```

interface hepmc_particle_set_polarization
  module procedure hepmc_particle_set_polarization_pol
  module procedure hepmc_particle_set_polarization_hel
  module procedure hepmc_particle_set_polarization_int
end interface

```

*<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine hepmc_particle_set_polarization_pol (prt, pol)
  type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
  type(polarization_t), intent(in) :: pol
  type(hepmc_polarization_t) :: hpol
  call hepmc_polarization_init (hpol, pol)
  if (hpol%polarized) call gen_particle_set_polarization (prt%obj, hpol%obj)
  call hepmc_polarization_final (hpol)
end subroutine hepmc_particle_set_polarization_pol

subroutine hepmc_particle_set_polarization_hel (prt, hel)
  type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
  type(helicity_t), intent(in) :: hel
  type(hepmc_polarization_t) :: hpol

```



```

    call hepmc_polarization_init (hpol, hel)
    if (hpol%polarized) call gen_particle_set_polarization (prt%obj, hpol%obj)
    call hepmc_polarization_final (hpol)
end subroutine hepmc_particle_set_polarization_hel

subroutine hepmc_particle_set_polarization_int (prt, hel)
    type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
    integer, intent(in) :: hel
    type(hepmc_polarization_t) :: hpol
    call hepmc_polarization_init (hpol, hel)
    if (hpol%polarized) call gen_particle_set_polarization (prt%obj, hpol%obj)
    call hepmc_polarization_final (hpol)
end subroutine hepmc_particle_set_polarization_int

```

Return the HepMC barcode (unique integer ID) of the particle.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        function gen_particle_barcode (prt_obj) result (barcode) bind(C)
            import
            integer(c_int) :: barcode
            type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
        end function gen_particle_barcode
    end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_particle_get_barcode

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    function hepmc_particle_get_barcode (prt) result (barcode)
        integer :: barcode
        type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
        barcode = gen_particle_barcode (prt%obj)
    end function hepmc_particle_get_barcode

```

Return the four-vector component of the particle object as a `vector4_t` Lorentz vector.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        type(c_ptr) function gen_particle_momentum (prt_obj) bind(C)
            import
            type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
        end function gen_particle_momentum
    end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_particle_get_momentum

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    function hepmc_particle_get_momentum (prt) result (p)
        type(vector4_t) :: p
        type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
        type(hepmc_four_vector_t) :: pp
        call hepmc_four_vector_init (pp, prt)
        call hepmc_four_vector_to_vector4 (pp, p)
        call hepmc_four_vector_final (pp)
    end function hepmc_particle_get_momentum

```



```
end function hepmc_particle_get_momentum
```

Return the invariant mass squared of the particle object. HepMC stores the signed invariant mass (no squaring).

```
<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  function gen_particle_generated_mass (prt_obj) result (mass) bind(C)
  import
    real(c_double) :: mass
    type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
  end function gen_particle_generated_mass
end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
public :: hepmc_particle_get_mass_squared

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
function hepmc_particle_get_mass_squared (prt) result (m2)
  real(default) :: m2
  type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
  real(default) :: m
  m = gen_particle_generated_mass (prt%obj)
  m2 = sign (m**2, m)
end function hepmc_particle_get_mass_squared
```

Return the PDG ID:

```
<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  function gen_particle_pdg_id (prt_obj) result (pdg_id) bind(C)
  import
    integer(c_int) :: pdg_id
    type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
  end function gen_particle_pdg_id
end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
public :: hepmc_particle_get_pdg

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
function hepmc_particle_get_pdg (prt) result (pdg)
  integer :: pdg
  type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
  pdg = gen_particle_pdg_id (prt%obj)
end function hepmc_particle_get_pdg
```

Return the status code:

```
<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  function gen_particle_status (prt_obj) result (status) bind(C)
  import
    integer(c_int) :: status
    type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
  end function gen_particle_status
end interface
```



```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_particle_get_status

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    function hepmc_particle_get_status (prt) result (status)
        integer :: status
        type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
        status = gen_particle_status (prt%obj)
    end function hepmc_particle_get_status

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        function gen_particle_is_beam (prt_obj) result (is_beam) bind(C)
            import
            logical(c_bool) :: is_beam
            type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
        end function gen_particle_is_beam
    end interface

```

Determine whether a particle is a beam particle.

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_particle_is_beam

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    function hepmc_particle_is_beam (prt) result (is_beam)
        logical :: is_beam
        type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
        is_beam = gen_particle_is_beam (prt%obj)
    end function hepmc_particle_is_beam

```

Return the production/decay vertex (as a pointer, no finalization necessary).

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        type(c_ptr) function gen_particle_production_vertex (prt_obj) bind(C)
            import
            type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
        end function gen_particle_production_vertex
    end interface
    interface
        type(c_ptr) function gen_particle_end_vertex (prt_obj) bind(C)
            import
            type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
        end function gen_particle_end_vertex
    end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_particle_get_production_vertex
    public :: hepmc_particle_get_decay_vertex

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    function hepmc_particle_get_production_vertex (prt) result (v)
        type(hepmc_vertex_t) :: v
        type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
        v%obj = gen_particle_production_vertex (prt%obj)
    end function hepmc_particle_get_production_vertex

```



```

function hepmc_particle_get_decay_vertex (prt) result (v)
  type(hepmc_vertex_t) :: v
  type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
  v%obj = gen_particle_end_vertex (prt%obj)
end function hepmc_particle_get_decay_vertex

```

Return the number of parents/children.

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_particle_get_n_parents
  public :: hepmc_particle_get_n_children

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  function hepmc_particle_get_n_parents (prt) result (n_parents)
    integer :: n_parents
    type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
    type(hepmc_vertex_t) :: v
    v = hepmc_particle_get_production_vertex (prt)
    if (hepmc_vertex_is_valid (v)) then
      n_parents = hepmc_vertex_get_n_in (v)
    else
      n_parents = 0
    end if
  end function hepmc_particle_get_n_parents

  function hepmc_particle_get_n_children (prt) result (n_children)
    integer :: n_children
    type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
    type(hepmc_vertex_t) :: v
    v = hepmc_particle_get_decay_vertex (prt)
    if (hepmc_vertex_is_valid (v)) then
      n_children = hepmc_vertex_get_n_out (v)
    else
      n_children = 0
    end if
  end function hepmc_particle_get_n_children

```

Convenience function: Return the array of parent particles for a given HepMC particle. The contents are HepMC barcodes that still have to be mapped to the particle indices.

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_particle_get_parent_barcodes
  public :: hepmc_particle_get_child_barcodes

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  function hepmc_particle_get_parent_barcodes (prt) result (parent_barcode)
    type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: parent_barcode
    type(hepmc_vertex_t) :: v
    type(hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_t) :: it
    integer :: i
    v = hepmc_particle_get_production_vertex (prt)
    if (hepmc_vertex_is_valid (v)) then
      allocate (parent_barcode (hepmc_vertex_get_n_in (v)))

```



```

        if (size (parent_barcode) /= 0) then
            call hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_init (it, v)
            do i = 1, size (parent_barcode)
                parent_barcode(i) = hepmc_particle_get_barcode &
                    (hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_get (it))
                call hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_advance (it)
            end do
            call hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_final (it)
        end if
    else
        allocate (parent_barcode (0))
    end if
end function hepmc_particle_get_parent_barcodes

function hepmc_particle_get_child_barcodes (prt) result (child_barcode)
    type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: child_barcode
    type(hepmc_vertex_t) :: v
    type(hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_t) :: it
    integer :: i
    v = hepmc_particle_get_decay_vertex (prt)
    if (hepmc_vertex_is_valid (v)) then
        allocate (child_barcode (hepmc_vertex_get_n_out (v)))
        call hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_init (it, v)
        if (size (child_barcode) /= 0) then
            do i = 1, size (child_barcode)
                child_barcode(i) = hepmc_particle_get_barcode &
                    (hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_get (it))
                call hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_advance (it)
            end do
            call hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_final (it)
        end if
    else
        allocate (child_barcode (0))
    end if
end function hepmc_particle_get_child_barcodes

```

Return the polarization (assuming that the particle is completely polarized).  
 Note that the generated polarization object needs finalization.

*<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡*

```

interface
    type(c_ptr) function gen_particle_polarization (prt_obj) bind(C)
    import
    type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
    end function gen_particle_polarization
end interface

```

*<HepMC interface: public>+≡*

```

public :: hepmc_particle_get_polarization

```

*<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡*

```

function hepmc_particle_get_polarization (prt) result (pol)
    type(hepmc_polarization_t) :: pol
    type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
    pol%obj = gen_particle_polarization (prt%obj)

```



```
end function hepmc_particle_get_polarization
```

Return the particle color as a two-dimensional array (color, anticolor).

*(HepMC interface: interfaces)+≡*

```
interface
  function gen_particle_flow (prt_obj, code_index) result (code) bind(C)
  import
  integer(c_int) :: code
  type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
  integer(c_int), value :: code_index
  end function gen_particle_flow
end interface
```

*(HepMC interface: public)+≡*

```
public :: hepmc_particle_get_color
```

*(HepMC interface: procedures)+≡*

```
function hepmc_particle_get_color (prt) result (col)
  integer, dimension(2) :: col
  type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
  col(1) = gen_particle_flow (prt%obj, 1)
  col(2) = - gen_particle_flow (prt%obj, 2)
end function hepmc_particle_get_color
```

*(HepMC interface: interfaces)+≡*

```
interface
  function gen_vertex_pos_x (v_obj) result (x) bind(C)
  import
  type(c_ptr), value :: v_obj
  real(c_double) :: x
  end function gen_vertex_pos_x
end interface
interface
  function gen_vertex_pos_y (v_obj) result (y) bind(C)
  import
  type(c_ptr), value :: v_obj
  real(c_double) :: y
  end function gen_vertex_pos_y
end interface
interface
  function gen_vertex_pos_z (v_obj) result (z) bind(C)
  import
  type(c_ptr), value :: v_obj
  real(c_double) :: z
  end function gen_vertex_pos_z
end interface
interface
  function gen_vertex_time (v_obj) result (t) bind(C)
  import
  type(c_ptr), value :: v_obj
  real(c_double) :: t
  end function gen_vertex_time
end interface
```



```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_vertex_to_vertex

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  function hepmc_vertex_to_vertex (vtx) result (v)
    type(hepmc_vertex_t), intent(in) :: vtx
    type(vector4_t) :: v
    real(default) :: t, vx, vy, vz
    if (hepmc_vertex_is_valid (vtx)) then
      t = gen_vertex_time (vtx%obj)
      vx = gen_vertex_pos_x (vtx%obj)
      vy = gen_vertex_pos_y (vtx%obj)
      vz = gen_vertex_pos_z (vtx%obj)
      v = vector4_moving (t, &
        vector3_moving ([vx, vy, vz]))
    end if
  end function hepmc_vertex_to_vertex

```

### 17.10.5 GenVertex

Vertices are made of particles (incoming and outgoing).

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_vertex_t

<HepMC interface: types>+≡
  type :: hepmc_vertex_t
  private
  type(c_ptr) :: obj
  end type hepmc_vertex_t

```

Constructor. Two versions, one plain, one with the position in space and time (measured in mm) as argument. The Fortran version has initializer form, and the vertex position is an optional argument.

A destructor is unnecessary as long as all vertices are entered into an event container.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    type(c_ptr) function new_gen_vertex () bind(C)
      import
    end function new_gen_vertex
  end interface
  interface
    type(c_ptr) function new_gen_vertex_pos (prt_obj) bind(C)
      import
      type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
    end function new_gen_vertex_pos
  end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_vertex_init

```



```

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
subroutine hepmc_vertex_init (v, x)
  type(hepmc_vertex_t), intent(out) :: v
  type(vector4_t), intent(in), optional :: x
  type(hepmc_four_vector_t) :: pos
  if (present (x)) then
    call hepmc_four_vector_init (pos, x)
    v%obj = new_gen_vertex_pos (pos%obj)
    call hepmc_four_vector_final (pos)
  else
    v%obj = new_gen_vertex ()
  end if
end subroutine hepmc_vertex_init

```

Return true if the vertex pointer is non-null:

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  function gen_vertex_is_valid (v_obj) result (flag) bind(C)
    import
    logical(c_bool) :: flag
    type(c_ptr), value :: v_obj
  end function gen_vertex_is_valid
end interface

```

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
public :: hepmc_vertex_is_valid

```

```

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
function hepmc_vertex_is_valid (v) result (flag)
  logical :: flag
  type(hepmc_vertex_t), intent(in) :: v
  flag = gen_vertex_is_valid (v%obj)
end function hepmc_vertex_is_valid

```

Add a particle to a vertex, incoming or outgoing.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  subroutine gen_vertex_add_particle_in (v_obj, prt_obj) bind(C)
    import
    type(c_ptr), value :: v_obj, prt_obj
  end subroutine gen_vertex_add_particle_in
end interface
interface
  subroutine gen_vertex_add_particle_out (v_obj, prt_obj) bind(C)
    import
    type(c_ptr), value :: v_obj, prt_obj
  end subroutine gen_vertex_add_particle_out
end interface

```

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
public :: hepmc_vertex_add_particle_in
public :: hepmc_vertex_add_particle_out

```



```

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepmc_vertex_add_particle_in (v, prt)
    type(hepmc_vertex_t), intent(inout) :: v
    type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
    call gen_vertex_add_particle_in (v%obj, prt%obj)
  end subroutine hepmc_vertex_add_particle_in

  subroutine hepmc_vertex_add_particle_out (v, prt)
    type(hepmc_vertex_t), intent(inout) :: v
    type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
    call gen_vertex_add_particle_out (v%obj, prt%obj)
  end subroutine hepmc_vertex_add_particle_out

```

Return the number of incoming/outgoing particles.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    function gen_vertex_particles_in_size (v_obj) result (size) bind(C)
      import
      integer(c_int) :: size
      type(c_ptr), value :: v_obj
    end function gen_vertex_particles_in_size
  end interface
  interface
    function gen_vertex_particles_out_size (v_obj) result (size) bind(C)
      import
      integer(c_int) :: size
      type(c_ptr), value :: v_obj
    end function gen_vertex_particles_out_size
  end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_vertex_get_n_in
  public :: hepmc_vertex_get_n_out

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  function hepmc_vertex_get_n_in (v) result (n_in)
    integer :: n_in
    type(hepmc_vertex_t), intent(in) :: v
    n_in = gen_vertex_particles_in_size (v%obj)
  end function hepmc_vertex_get_n_in

  function hepmc_vertex_get_n_out (v) result (n_out)
    integer :: n_out
    type(hepmc_vertex_t), intent(in) :: v
    n_out = gen_vertex_particles_out_size (v%obj)
  end function hepmc_vertex_get_n_out

```

### 17.10.6 Vertex-particle-in iterator

This iterator iterates over all incoming particles in an vertex. We store a pointer to the vertex in addition to the iterator. This allows for simple end checking.

The iterator is actually a constant iterator; it can only read.

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡

```



```

    public :: hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_t
  <HepMC interface: types>+≡
    type :: hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_t
    private
    type(c_ptr) :: obj
    type(c_ptr) :: v_obj
  end type hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_t

```

Constructor. The iterator is initialized at the first particle in the vertex.

```

  <HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
      type(c_ptr) function &
        new_vertex_particles_in_const_iterator (v_obj) bind(C)
      import
      type(c_ptr), value :: v_obj
    end function new_vertex_particles_in_const_iterator
    end interface
  <HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_init
  <HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_init (it, v)
      type(hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_t), intent(out) :: it
      type(hepmc_vertex_t), intent(in) :: v
      it%obj = new_vertex_particles_in_const_iterator (v%obj)
      it%v_obj = v%obj
    end subroutine hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_init

```

Destructor. Necessary because the iterator is allocated on the heap.

```

  <HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
      subroutine vertex_particles_in_const_iterator_delete (it_obj) bind(C)
      import
      type(c_ptr), value :: it_obj
    end subroutine vertex_particles_in_const_iterator_delete
    end interface
  <HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_final
  <HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_final (it)
      type(hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_t), intent(inout) :: it
      call vertex_particles_in_const_iterator_delete (it%obj)
    end subroutine hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_final

```

Increment

```

  <HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
      subroutine vertex_particles_in_const_iterator_advance (it_obj) bind(C)
      import
      type(c_ptr), value :: it_obj
    end subroutine vertex_particles_in_const_iterator_advance
    end interface

```



```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_advance

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_advance (it)
        type(hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_t), intent(inout) :: it
        call vertex_particles_in_const_iterator_advance (it%obj)
    end subroutine hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_advance

```

Reset to the beginning

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine vertex_particles_in_const_iterator_reset &
            (it_obj, v_obj) bind(C)
        import
        type(c_ptr), value :: it_obj, v_obj
        end subroutine vertex_particles_in_const_iterator_reset
    end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_reset

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_reset (it)
        type(hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_t), intent(inout) :: it
        call vertex_particles_in_const_iterator_reset (it%obj, it%v_obj)
    end subroutine hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_reset

```

Test: return true as long as we are not past the end.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        function vertex_particles_in_const_iterator_is_valid &
            (it_obj, v_obj) result (flag) bind(C)
        import
        logical(c_bool) :: flag
        type(c_ptr), value :: it_obj, v_obj
        end function vertex_particles_in_const_iterator_is_valid
    end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_is_valid

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    function hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_is_valid (it) result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        type(hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
        flag = vertex_particles_in_const_iterator_is_valid (it%obj, it%v_obj)
    end function hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_is_valid

```

Return the particle pointed to by the iterator. (The particle object should not be finalized, since it contains merely a pointer to the particle which is owned by the vertex.)

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface

```



```

        type(c_ptr) function &
            vertex_particles_in_const_iterator_get (it_obj) bind(C)
        import
            type(c_ptr), value :: it_obj
        end function vertex_particles_in_const_iterator_get
    end interface

    <HepMC interface: public>+≡
        public :: hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_get

    <HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
        function hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_get (it) result (prt)
            type(hepmc_particle_t) :: prt
            type(hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
            prt%obj = vertex_particles_in_const_iterator_get (it%obj)
        end function hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_get

```

### 17.10.7 Vertex-particle-out iterator

This iterator iterates over all incoming particles in an vertex. We store a pointer to the vertex in addition to the iterator. This allows for simple end checking.

The iterator is actually a constant iterator; it can only read.

```

    <HepMC interface: public>+≡
        public :: hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_t

    <HepMC interface: types>+≡
        type :: hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_t
        private
            type(c_ptr) :: obj
            type(c_ptr) :: v_obj
        end type hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_t

```

Constructor. The iterator is initialized at the first particle in the vertex.

```

    <HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
        interface
            type(c_ptr) function &
                new_vertex_particles_out_const_iterator (v_obj) bind(C)
            import
                type(c_ptr), value :: v_obj
            end function new_vertex_particles_out_const_iterator
        end interface

    <HepMC interface: public>+≡
        public :: hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_init

    <HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
        subroutine hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_init (it, v)
            type(hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_t), intent(out) :: it
            type(hepmc_vertex_t), intent(in) :: v
            it%obj = new_vertex_particles_out_const_iterator (v%obj)
            it%v_obj = v%obj
        end subroutine hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_init

```



Destructor. Necessary because the iterator is allocated on the heap.

```
<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    subroutine vertex_particles_out_const_iterator_delete (it_obj) bind(C)
      import
      type(c_ptr), value :: it_obj
    end subroutine vertex_particles_out_const_iterator_delete
  end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_final

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_final (it)
    type(hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_t), intent(inout) :: it
    call vertex_particles_out_const_iterator_delete (it%obj)
  end subroutine hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_final
```

Increment

```
<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    subroutine vertex_particles_out_const_iterator_advance (it_obj) bind(C)
      import
      type(c_ptr), value :: it_obj
    end subroutine vertex_particles_out_const_iterator_advance
  end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_advance

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_advance (it)
    type(hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_t), intent(inout) :: it
    call vertex_particles_out_const_iterator_advance (it%obj)
  end subroutine hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_advance
```

Reset to the beginning

```
<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    subroutine vertex_particles_out_const_iterator_reset &
      (it_obj, v_obj) bind(C)
      import
      type(c_ptr), value :: it_obj, v_obj
    end subroutine vertex_particles_out_const_iterator_reset
  end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_reset

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_reset (it)
    type(hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_t), intent(inout) :: it
    call vertex_particles_out_const_iterator_reset (it%obj, it%v_obj)
  end subroutine hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_reset
```



Test: return true as long as we are not past the end.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    function vertex_particles_out_const_iterator_is_valid &
      (it_obj, v_obj) result (flag) bind(C)
    import
      logical(c_bool) :: flag
      type(c_ptr), value :: it_obj, v_obj
    end function vertex_particles_out_const_iterator_is_valid
  end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_is_valid

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  function hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_is_valid (it) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    type(hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
    flag = vertex_particles_out_const_iterator_is_valid (it%obj, it%v_obj)
  end function hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_is_valid

```

Return the particle pointed to by the iterator. (The particle object should not be finalized, since it contains merely a pointer to the particle which is owned by the vertex.)

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    type(c_ptr) function &
      vertex_particles_out_const_iterator_get (it_obj) bind(C)
    import
      type(c_ptr), value :: it_obj
    end function vertex_particles_out_const_iterator_get
  end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_get

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  function hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_get (it) result (prt)
    type(hepmc_particle_t) :: prt
    type(hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
    prt%obj = vertex_particles_out_const_iterator_get (it%obj)
  end function hepmc_vertex_particle_out_iterator_get

```

### 17.10.8 GenEvent

The main object of HepMC is a GenEvent. The object is filled by GenVertex objects, which in turn contain GenParticle objects.

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_event_t

<HepMC interface: types>+≡
  type :: hepmc_event_t
  private
    type(c_ptr) :: obj

```



```
end type hepmc_event_t
```

Constructor. Arguments are process ID (integer) and event ID (integer).  
The Fortran version has initializer form.

```
<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  type(c_ptr) function new_gen_event (proc_id, event_id) bind(C)
  import
    integer(c_int), value :: proc_id, event_id
  end function new_gen_event
end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
public :: hepmc_event_init

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
subroutine hepmc_event_init (evt, proc_id, event_id)
  type(hepmc_event_t), intent(out) :: evt
  integer, intent(in), optional :: proc_id, event_id
  integer(c_int) :: pid, eid
  pid = 0; if (present (proc_id)) pid = proc_id
  eid = 0; if (present (event_id)) eid = event_id
  evt%obj = new_gen_event (pid, eid)
end subroutine hepmc_event_init
```

Destructor.

```
<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  subroutine gen_event_delete (evt_obj) bind(C)
  import
    type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
  end subroutine gen_event_delete
end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
public :: hepmc_event_final

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
subroutine hepmc_event_final (evt)
  type(hepmc_event_t), intent(inout) :: evt
  call gen_event_delete (evt%obj)
end subroutine hepmc_event_final
```

Screen output. Printing to file is possible in principle (using a C++ output channel), by allowing an argument. Printing to an open Fortran unit is obviously not possible.

```
<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  subroutine gen_event_print (evt_obj) bind(C)
  import
    type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
  end subroutine gen_event_print
end interface
```



```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_event_print

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepmc_event_print (evt)
        type(hepmc_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
        call gen_event_print (evt%obj)
    end subroutine hepmc_event_print

```

Get the event number.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        integer(c_int) function gen_event_event_number (evt_obj) bind(C)
            use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
            type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
        end function gen_event_event_number
    end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_event_get_event_index

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    function hepmc_event_get_event_index (evt) result (i_proc)
        integer :: i_proc
        type(hepmc_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
        i_proc = gen_event_event_number (evt%obj)
    end function hepmc_event_get_event_index

```

Set the numeric signal process ID

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine gen_event_set_signal_process_id (evt_obj, proc_id) bind(C)
            import
            type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
            integer(c_int), value :: proc_id
        end subroutine gen_event_set_signal_process_id
    end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_event_set_process_id

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepmc_event_set_process_id (evt, proc)
        type(hepmc_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
        integer, intent(in) :: proc
        integer(c_int) :: i_proc
        i_proc = proc
        call gen_event_set_signal_process_id (evt%obj, i_proc)
    end subroutine hepmc_event_set_process_id

```

Get the numeric signal process ID

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        integer(c_int) function gen_event_signal_process_id (evt_obj) bind(C)
            import

```



```

        type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
    end function gen_event_signal_process_id
end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_event_get_process_id

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    function hepmc_event_get_process_id (evt) result (i_proc)
        integer :: i_proc
        type(hepmc_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
        i_proc = gen_event_signal_process_id (evt%obj)
    end function hepmc_event_get_process_id

Set the event energy scale

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine gen_event_set_event_scale (evt_obj, scale) bind(C)
            import
            type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
            real(c_double), value :: scale
        end subroutine gen_event_set_event_scale
    end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_event_set_scale

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepmc_event_set_scale (evt, scale)
        type(hepmc_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
        real(default), intent(in) :: scale
        real(c_double) :: cscale
        cscale = scale
        call gen_event_set_event_scale (evt%obj, cscale)
    end subroutine hepmc_event_set_scale

Get the event energy scale

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        real(c_double) function gen_event_event_scale (evt_obj) bind(C)
            import
            type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
        end function gen_event_event_scale
    end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_event_get_scale

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    function hepmc_event_get_scale (evt) result (scale)
        real(default) :: scale
        type(hepmc_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
        scale = gen_event_event_scale (evt%obj)
    end function hepmc_event_get_scale

```



Set the value of  $\alpha_{\text{QCD}}$ .

```
<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡  
  interface  
    subroutine gen_event_set_alpha_qcd (evt_obj, a) bind(C)  
      import  
      type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj  
      real(c_double), value :: a  
    end subroutine gen_event_set_alpha_qcd  
  end interface  
  
<HepMC interface: public>+≡  
  public :: hepmc_event_set_alpha_qcd  
  
<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡  
  subroutine hepmc_event_set_alpha_qcd (evt, alpha)  
    type(hepmc_event_t), intent(in) :: evt  
    real(default), intent(in) :: alpha  
    real(c_double) :: a  
    a = alpha  
    call gen_event_set_alpha_qcd (evt%obj, a)  
  end subroutine hepmc_event_set_alpha_qcd
```

Get the value of  $\alpha_{\text{QCD}}$ .

```
<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡  
  interface  
    real(c_double) function gen_event_alpha_qcd (evt_obj) bind(C)  
      import  
      type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj  
    end function gen_event_alpha_qcd  
  end interface  
  
<HepMC interface: public>+≡  
  public :: hepmc_event_get_alpha_qcd  
  
<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡  
  function hepmc_event_get_alpha_qcd (evt) result (alpha)  
    real(default) :: alpha  
    type(hepmc_event_t), intent(in) :: evt  
    alpha = gen_event_alpha_qcd (evt%obj)  
  end function hepmc_event_get_alpha_qcd
```

Set the value of  $\alpha_{\text{QED}}$ .

```
<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡  
  interface  
    subroutine gen_event_set_alpha_qed (evt_obj, a) bind(C)  
      import  
      type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj  
      real(c_double), value :: a  
    end subroutine gen_event_set_alpha_qed  
  end interface  
  
<HepMC interface: public>+≡  
  public :: hepmc_event_set_alpha_qed
```



```

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
subroutine hepmc_event_set_alpha_qed (evt, alpha)
  type(hepmc_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
  real(default), intent(in) :: alpha
  real(c_double) :: a
  a = alpha
  call gen_event_set_alpha_qed (evt%obj, a)
end subroutine hepmc_event_set_alpha_qed

```

Get the value of  $\alpha_{\text{QED}}$ .

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  real(c_double) function gen_event_alpha_qed (evt_obj) bind(C)
    import
    type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
  end function gen_event_alpha_qed
end interface

```

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
public :: hepmc_event_get_alpha_qed

```

```

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
function hepmc_event_get_alpha_qed (evt) result (alpha)
  real(default) :: alpha
  type(hepmc_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
  alpha = gen_event_alpha_qed (evt%obj)
end function hepmc_event_get_alpha_qed

```

Clear a weight value to the end of the weight container.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  subroutine gen_event_clear_weights (evt_obj) bind(C)
    use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
    type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
  end subroutine gen_event_clear_weights
end interface

```

The HepMC weights are measured in pb.

```

<HepMC interface: parameters>≡
real(default), parameter :: pb_per_fb = 1.e-3_default

```

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
public :: hepmc_event_clear_weights

```

```

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
subroutine hepmc_event_clear_weights (evt)
  type(hepmc_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
  call gen_event_clear_weights (evt%obj)
end subroutine hepmc_event_clear_weights

```

Add a weight value to the end of the weight container.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  subroutine gen_event_add_weight (evt_obj, w) bind(C)

```



```

        use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
        type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
        real(c_double), value :: w
    end subroutine gen_event_add_weight
end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_event_add_weight

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepmc_event_add_weight (evt, weight)
        type(hepmc_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
        real(default), intent(in) :: weight
        real(c_double) :: w
        w = weight * pb_per_fb
        call gen_event_add_weight (evt%obj, w)
    end subroutine hepmc_event_add_weight

Get the size of the weight container (the number of valid elements).

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        integer(c_int) function gen_event_weights_size (evt_obj) bind(C)
            use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
            type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
        end function gen_event_weights_size
    end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_event_get_weights_size

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    function hepmc_event_get_weights_size (evt) result (n)
        integer :: n
        type(hepmc_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
        n = gen_event_weights_size (evt%obj)
    end function hepmc_event_get_weights_size

Get the value of the weight with index i. (Count from 1, while C counts from
zero.)

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        real(c_double) function gen_event_weight (evt_obj, i) bind(C)
            use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
            type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
            integer(c_int), value :: i
        end function gen_event_weight
    end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_event_get_weight

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    function hepmc_event_get_weight (evt, index) result (weight)
        real(default) :: weight
        type(hepmc_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
        integer, intent(in) :: index

```



```

integer(c_int) :: i
i = index - 1
weight = gen_event_weight (evt%obj, i) / pb_per_fb
end function hepmc_event_get_weight

```

Add a vertex to the event container.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  subroutine gen_event_add_vertex (evt_obj, v_obj) bind(C)
  import
    type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
    type(c_ptr), value :: v_obj
  end subroutine gen_event_add_vertex
end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
public :: hepmc_event_add_vertex

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
subroutine hepmc_event_add_vertex (evt, v)
  type(hepmc_event_t), intent(inout) :: evt
  type(hepmc_vertex_t), intent(in) :: v
  call gen_event_add_vertex (evt%obj, v%obj)
end subroutine hepmc_event_add_vertex

```

Mark a particular vertex as the signal process (hard interaction).

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  subroutine gen_event_set_signal_process_vertex (evt_obj, v_obj) bind(C)
  import
    type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
    type(c_ptr), value :: v_obj
  end subroutine gen_event_set_signal_process_vertex
end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
public :: hepmc_event_set_signal_process_vertex

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
subroutine hepmc_event_set_signal_process_vertex (evt, v)
  type(hepmc_event_t), intent(inout) :: evt
  type(hepmc_vertex_t), intent(in) :: v
  call gen_event_set_signal_process_vertex (evt%obj, v%obj)
end subroutine hepmc_event_set_signal_process_vertex

```

Return the the signal process (hard interaction).

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  function gen_event_get_signal_process_vertex (evt_obj) &
    result (v_obj) bind(C)
  import
    type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
    type(c_ptr) :: v_obj
  end function gen_event_get_signal_process_vertex
end interface

```



```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_event_get_signal_process_vertex

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    function hepmc_event_get_signal_process_vertex (evt) result (v)
        type(hepmc_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
        type(hepmc_vertex_t) :: v
        v%obj = gen_event_get_signal_process_vertex (evt%obj)
    end function hepmc_event_get_signal_process_vertex

```

Set the beam particles explicitly.

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_event_set_beam_particles

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepmc_event_set_beam_particles (evt, prt1, prt2)
        type(hepmc_event_t), intent(inout) :: evt
        type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt1, prt2
        logical(c_bool) :: flag
        flag = gen_event_set_beam_particles (evt%obj, prt1%obj, prt2%obj)
    end subroutine hepmc_event_set_beam_particles

```

The C function returns a boolean which we do not use.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        logical(c_bool) function gen_event_set_beam_particles &
            (evt_obj, prt1_obj, prt2_obj) bind(C)
        import
        type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj, prt1_obj, prt2_obj
        end function gen_event_set_beam_particles
    end interface

```

Set the cross section and error explicitly. Note that HepMC uses pb, while WHIZARD uses fb.

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_event_set_cross_section

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepmc_event_set_cross_section (evt, xsec, xsec_err)
        type(hepmc_event_t), intent(inout) :: evt
        real(default), intent(in) :: xsec, xsec_err
        call gen_event_set_cross_section &
            (evt%obj, &
             real (xsec * 1e-3_default, c_double), &
             real (xsec_err * 1e-3_default, c_double))
    end subroutine hepmc_event_set_cross_section

```

The C function returns a boolean which we do not use.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine gen_event_set_cross_section (evt_obj, xs, xs_err) bind(C)
        import
        type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
    end interface

```



```

        real(c_double), value :: xs, xs_err
    end subroutine gen_event_set_cross_section
end interface

```

### 17.10.9 Event-particle iterator

This iterator iterates over all particles in an event. We store a pointer to the event in addition to the iterator. This allows for simple end checking.

The iterator is actually a constant iterator; it can only read.

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_event_particle_iterator_t

<HepMC interface: types>+≡
    type :: hepmc_event_particle_iterator_t
    private
    type(c_ptr) :: obj
    type(c_ptr) :: evt_obj
    end type hepmc_event_particle_iterator_t

```

Constructor. The iterator is initialized at the first particle in the event.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        type(c_ptr) function new_event_particle_const_iterator (evt_obj) bind(C)
        import
        type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
        end function new_event_particle_const_iterator
    end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_event_particle_iterator_init

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepmc_event_particle_iterator_init (it, evt)
        type(hepmc_event_particle_iterator_t), intent(out) :: it
        type(hepmc_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
        it%obj = new_event_particle_const_iterator (evt%obj)
        it%evt_obj = evt%obj
    end subroutine hepmc_event_particle_iterator_init

```

Destructor. Necessary because the iterator is allocated on the heap.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine event_particle_const_iterator_delete (it_obj) bind(C)
        import
        type(c_ptr), value :: it_obj
        end subroutine event_particle_const_iterator_delete
    end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_event_particle_iterator_final

```



```

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepmc_event_particle_iterator_final (it)
    type(hepmc_event_particle_iterator_t), intent(inout) :: it
    call event_particle_const_iterator_delete (it%obj)
  end subroutine hepmc_event_particle_iterator_final

```

Increment

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    subroutine event_particle_const_iterator_advance (it_obj) bind(C)
      import
      type(c_ptr), value :: it_obj
    end subroutine event_particle_const_iterator_advance
  end interface

```

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_event_particle_iterator_advance

```

```

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepmc_event_particle_iterator_advance (it)
    type(hepmc_event_particle_iterator_t), intent(inout) :: it
    call event_particle_const_iterator_advance (it%obj)
  end subroutine hepmc_event_particle_iterator_advance

```

Reset to the beginning

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    subroutine event_particle_const_iterator_reset (it_obj, evt_obj) bind(C)
      import
      type(c_ptr), value :: it_obj, evt_obj
    end subroutine event_particle_const_iterator_reset
  end interface

```

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_event_particle_iterator_reset

```

```

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepmc_event_particle_iterator_reset (it)
    type(hepmc_event_particle_iterator_t), intent(inout) :: it
    call event_particle_const_iterator_reset (it%obj, it%evt_obj)
  end subroutine hepmc_event_particle_iterator_reset

```

Test: return true as long as we are not past the end.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    function event_particle_const_iterator_is_valid &
      (it_obj, evt_obj) result (flag) bind(C)
      import
      logical(c_bool) :: flag
      type(c_ptr), value :: it_obj, evt_obj
    end function event_particle_const_iterator_is_valid
  end interface

```

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_event_particle_iterator_is_valid

```



```

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
function hepmc_event_particle_iterator_is_valid (it) result (flag)
  logical :: flag
  type(hepmc_event_particle_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
  flag = event_particle_const_iterator_is_valid (it%obj, it%evt_obj)
end function hepmc_event_particle_iterator_is_valid

```

Return the particle pointed to by the iterator. (The particle object should not be finalized, since it contains merely a pointer to the particle which is owned by the vertex.)

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  type(c_ptr) function event_particle_const_iterator_get (it_obj) bind(C)
  import
    type(c_ptr), value :: it_obj
  end function event_particle_const_iterator_get
end interface

```

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
public :: hepmc_event_particle_iterator_get

```

```

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
function hepmc_event_particle_iterator_get (it) result (prt)
  type(hepmc_particle_t) :: prt
  type(hepmc_event_particle_iterator_t), intent(in) :: it
  prt%obj = event_particle_const_iterator_get (it%obj)
end function hepmc_event_particle_iterator_get

```

### 17.10.10 I/O streams

There is a specific I/O stream type for handling the output of GenEvent objects (i.e., Monte Carlo event samples) to file. Opening the file is done by the constructor, closing by the destructor.

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
public :: hepmc_iostream_t

```

```

<HepMC interface: types>+≡
type :: hepmc_iostream_t
private
  type(c_ptr) :: obj
end type hepmc_iostream_t

```

Constructor for an output stream associated to a file.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  type(c_ptr) function new_io_gen_event_out (filename) bind(C)
  import
    character(c_char), dimension(*), intent(in) :: filename
  end function new_io_gen_event_out
end interface

```

```

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
public :: hepmc_iostream_open_out

```



```

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepmc_iostream_open_out (iostream, filename)
    type(hepmc_iostream_t), intent(out) :: iostream
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename
    iostream%obj = new_io_gen_event_out (char (filename) // c_null_char)
  end subroutine hepmc_iostream_open_out

```

Constructor for an input stream associated to a file.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    type(c_ptr) function new_io_gen_event_in (filename) bind(C)
    import
      character(c_char), dimension(*), intent(in) :: filename
    end function new_io_gen_event_in
  end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_iostream_open_in

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepmc_iostream_open_in (iostream, filename)
    type(hepmc_iostream_t), intent(out) :: iostream
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename
    iostream%obj = new_io_gen_event_in (char (filename) // c_null_char)
  end subroutine hepmc_iostream_open_in

```

Destructor:

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    subroutine io_gen_event_delete (io_obj) bind(C)
    import
      type(c_ptr), value :: io_obj
    end subroutine io_gen_event_delete
  end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_iostream_close

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepmc_iostream_close (iostream)
    type(hepmc_iostream_t), intent(inout) :: iostream
    call io_gen_event_delete (iostream%obj)
  end subroutine hepmc_iostream_close

```

Write a single event to the I/O stream.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    subroutine io_gen_event_write_event (io_obj, evt_obj) bind(C)
    import
      type(c_ptr), value :: io_obj, evt_obj
    end subroutine io_gen_event_write_event
  end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_iostream_write_event

```



```

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepmc_iostream_write_event (iostream, evt)
    type(hepmc_iostream_t), intent(inout) :: iostream
    type(hepmc_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
    call io_gen_event_write_event (iostream%obj, evt%obj)
  end subroutine hepmc_iostream_write_event

```

Read a single event from the I/O stream. Return true if successful.

```

<HepMC interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    logical(c_bool) function io_gen_event_read_event (io_obj, evt_obj) bind(C)
    import
    type(c_ptr), value :: io_obj, evt_obj
    end function io_gen_event_read_event
  end interface

<HepMC interface: public>+≡
  public :: hepmc_iostream_read_event

<HepMC interface: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hepmc_iostream_read_event (iostream, evt, ok)
    type(hepmc_iostream_t), intent(inout) :: iostream
    type(hepmc_event_t), intent(inout) :: evt
    logical, intent(out) :: ok
    ok = io_gen_event_read_event (iostream%obj, evt%obj)
  end subroutine hepmc_iostream_read_event

```

### 17.10.11 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<hepmc_interface_ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module hepmc_interface_ut
    use unit_tests
    use hepmc_interface_util

    <Standard module head>

    <HepMC interface: public test>

    contains

    <HepMC interface: test driver>

  end module hepmc_interface_ut

<hepmc_interface_util.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module hepmc_interface_util

    <Use kinds>

```



```

    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use lorentz
    use flavors
    use colors
    use polarizations

    use hepmc_interface

    <Standard module head>

    <HepMC interface: test declarations>

contains

    <HepMC interface: tests>

end module hepmc_interface_util
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<HepMC interface: public test>≡
    public :: hepmc_interface_test
<HepMC interface: test driver>≡
    subroutine hepmc_interface_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <HepMC interface: execute tests>
    end subroutine hepmc_interface_test

```

This test example is an abridged version from the build-from-scratch example in the HepMC distribution. We create two vertices for  $p \rightarrow q$  PDF splitting, then a vertex for a  $qq \rightarrow W^-g$  hard-interaction process, and finally a vertex for  $W^- \rightarrow qq$  decay. The setup is for LHC kinematics.

Extending the original example, we set color flow for the incoming quarks and polarization for the outgoing photon. For the latter, we have to define a particle-data object for the photon, so a flavor object can be correctly initialized.

```

<HepMC interface: execute tests>≡
    call test (hepmc_interface_1, "hepmc_interface_1", &
        "check HepMC interface", &
        u, results)

<HepMC interface: test declarations>≡
    public :: hepmc_interface_1

<HepMC interface: tests>≡
    subroutine hepmc_interface_1 (u)
        use physics_defs, only: VECTOR
        use model_data, only: field_data_t
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        integer :: u_file, iostat
        type(hepmc_event_t) :: evt
        type(hepmc_vertex_t) :: v1, v2, v3, v4
        type(hepmc_particle_t) :: prt1, prt2, prt3, prt4, prt5, prt6, prt7, prt8
        type(hepmc_iostream_t) :: iostream

```



```

type(flavor_t) :: flv
type(color_t) :: col
type(polarization_t) :: pol
type(field_data_t), target :: photon_data
character(80) :: buffer

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: HepMC interface"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test HepMC interface"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
write (u, "(A)")

! Initialize a photon flavor object and some polarization
call photon_data%init (var_str ("PHOTON"), 22)
call photon_data%set (spin_type=VECTOR)
call photon_data%freeze ()
call flv%init (photon_data)
call polarization_init_angles &
    (pol, flv, 0.6_default, 1._default, 0.5_default)

! Event initialization
call hepmc_event_init (evt, 20, 1)

write (u, "(A)")  "* p -> q splitting"
write (u, "(A)")

! $p\to q$ splittings
call hepmc_vertex_init (v1)
call hepmc_event_add_vertex (evt, v1)
call hepmc_vertex_init (v2)
call hepmc_event_add_vertex (evt, v2)
call particle_init (prt1, &
    0._default, 0._default, 7000._default, 7000._default, &
    2212, 3)
call hepmc_vertex_add_particle_in (v1, prt1)
call particle_init (prt2, &
    0._default, 0._default, -7000._default, 7000._default, &
    2212, 3)
call hepmc_vertex_add_particle_in (v2, prt2)
call particle_init (prt3, &
    .750_default, -1.569_default, 32.191_default, 32.238_default, &
    1, 3)
call color_init_from_array (col, [501])
call hepmc_particle_set_color (prt3, col)
call hepmc_vertex_add_particle_out (v1, prt3)
call particle_init (prt4, &
    -3.047_default, -19._default, -54.629_default, 57.920_default, &
    -2, 3)
call color_init_from_array (col, [-501])
call hepmc_particle_set_color (prt4, col)
call hepmc_vertex_add_particle_out (v2, prt4)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Hard interaction"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

! Hard interaction
call hepmc_vertex_init (v3)
call hepmc_event_add_vertex (evt, v3)
call hepmc_vertex_add_particle_in (v3, prt3)
call hepmc_vertex_add_particle_in (v3, prt4)
call particle_init (prt6, &
    -3.813_default, 0.113_default, -1.833_default, 4.233_default, &
    22, 1)
call hepmc_particle_set_polarization (prt6, pol)
call hepmc_vertex_add_particle_out (v3, prt6)
call particle_init (prt5, &
    1.517_default, -20.68_default, -20.605_default, 85.925_default, &
    -24, 3)
call hepmc_vertex_add_particle_out (v3, prt5)
call hepmc_event_set_signal_process_vertex (evt, v3)

! $W^-$ decay
call vertex_init_pos (v4, &
    0.12_default, -0.3_default, 0.05_default, 0.004_default)
call hepmc_event_add_vertex (evt, v4)
call hepmc_vertex_add_particle_in (v4, prt5)
call particle_init (prt7, &
    -2.445_default, 28.816_default, 6.082_default, 29.552_default, &
    1, 1)
call hepmc_vertex_add_particle_out (v4, prt7)
call particle_init (prt8, &
    3.962_default, -49.498_default, -26.687_default, 56.373_default, &
    -2, 1)
call hepmc_vertex_add_particle_out (v4, prt8)

! Event output
call hepmc_event_print (evt)
write (u, "(A)") "Writing to file 'hepmc_test.hepmc'"
write (u, "(A)")

call hepmc_iostream_open_out (iostream, var_str ("hepmc_test.hepmc"))
call hepmc_iostream_write_event (iostream, evt)
call hepmc_iostream_close (iostream)

write (u, "(A)") "Writing completed"

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* File contents:"
write (u, "(A)")

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = "hepmc_test.hepmc", &
    action = "read", status = "old")
do
    read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat) buffer
    if (buffer(1:14) == "HepMC::Version") buffer = "[...]"
    if (iostat /= 0) exit

```



```

        write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
    end do
    close (u_file)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"
    write (u, "(A)")

    ! Wrapup
    call polarization_final (pol)
    call hepmc_event_final (evt)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: hepmc_interface_1"

contains

    subroutine vertex_init_pos (v, x, y, z, t)
        type(hepmc_vertex_t), intent(out) :: v
        real(default), intent(in) :: x, y, z, t
        type(vector4_t) :: xx
        xx = vector4_moving (t, vector3_moving ([x, y, z]))
        call hepmc_vertex_init (v, xx)
    end subroutine vertex_init_pos

    subroutine particle_init (prt, px, py, pz, E, pdg, status)
        type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(out) :: prt
        real(default), intent(in) :: px, py, pz, E
        integer, intent(in) :: pdg, status
        type(vector4_t) :: p
        p = vector4_moving (E, vector3_moving ([px, py, pz]))
        call hepmc_particle_init (prt, p, pdg, status)
    end subroutine particle_init

end subroutine hepmc_interface_1

```

## 17.11 LCIO events

This section provides the interface to the LCIO C++ library for handling Monte-Carlo events.

Each C++ class of LCIO that we use is mirrored by a Fortran type, which contains as its only component the C pointer to the C++ object.

Each C++ method of LCIO that we use has a C wrapper function. This function takes a pointer to the host object as its first argument. Further arguments are either C pointers, or in the case of simple types (integer, real), interoperable C/Fortran objects.

The C wrapper functions have explicit interfaces in the Fortran module. They are called by Fortran wrapper procedures. These are treated as methods of the corresponding Fortran type.

```

(lcio_interface.f90)≡
  {File header}

```



```

module lcio_interface

    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use constants, only: PI
    use diagnostics
    use lorentz
    use flavors
    use colors
    use helicities
    use polarizations

    <Standard module head>

    <LCIO interface: public>

    <LCIO interface: types>

    <LCIO interface: interfaces>

    contains

    <LCIO interface: procedures>

end module lcio_interface

```

### 17.11.1 Interface check

This function can be called in order to verify that we are using the actual LCIO library, and not the dummy version.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>≡
    interface
        logical(c_bool) function lcio_available () bind(C)
            import
        end function lcio_available
    end interface

<LCIO interface: public>≡
    public :: lcio_is_available

<LCIO interface: procedures>≡
    function lcio_is_available () result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        flag = lcio_available ()
    end function lcio_is_available

```

### 17.11.2 LCIO Run Header

This is a type for the run header of the LCIO file.

```

<LCIO interface: public>+≡

```



```

    public :: lcio_run_header_t
<LCIO interface: types>≡
    type :: lcio_run_header_t
    private
    type(c_ptr) :: obj
end type lcio_run_header_t

```

The Fortran version has initializer form.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        type(c_ptr) function new_lcio_run_header (proc_id) bind(C)
        import
        integer(c_int), value :: proc_id
        end function new_lcio_run_header
    end interface

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine run_header_set_simstring &
            (runhdr_obj, simstring) bind(C)
        import
        type(c_ptr), value :: runhdr_obj
        character(c_char), dimension(*), intent(in) :: simstring
        end subroutine run_header_set_simstring
    end interface

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_run_header_init

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lcio_run_header_init (runhdr, proc_id, run_id)
        type(lcio_run_header_t), intent(out) :: runhdr
        integer, intent(in), optional :: proc_id, run_id
        integer(c_int) :: rid
        rid = 0; if (present (run_id)) rid = run_id
        runhdr%obj = new_lcio_run_header (rid)
        call run_header_set_simstring (runhdr%obj, &
            "WHIZARD version:" // "<Version>")
    end subroutine lcio_run_header_init

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine write_run_header (lcwrt_obj, runhdr_obj) bind(C)
        import
        type(c_ptr), value :: lcwrt_obj
        type(c_ptr), value :: runhdr_obj
        end subroutine write_run_header
    end interface

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_run_header_write

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lcio_run_header_write (wrt, hdr)
        type(lcio_writer_t), intent(inout) :: wrt

```



```

    type(lcio_run_header_t), intent(inout) :: hdr
    call write_run_header (wrt%obj, hdr%obj)
end subroutine lcio_run_header_write

```

### 17.11.3 LCIO Event and LC Collection

The main object of LCIO is a LCEventImpl. The object is filled by MCParticle objects, which are set as LCCollection.

```

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lccollection_t

<LCIO interface: types>+≡
    type :: lccollection_t
    private
    type(c_ptr) :: obj
end type lccollection_t

```

Initializer.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        type(c_ptr) function new_lccollection () bind(C)
        import
        end function new_lccollection
    end interface

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_event_t

<LCIO interface: types>+≡
    type :: lcio_event_t
    private
    type(c_ptr) :: obj
    type(lccollection_t) :: lccoll
end type lcio_event_t

```

Constructor. Arguments are process ID (integer) and event ID (integer).

The Fortran version has initializer form.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        type(c_ptr) function new_lcio_event (proc_id, event_id, run_id) bind(C)
        import
        integer(c_int), value :: proc_id, event_id, run_id
        end function new_lcio_event
    end interface

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_event_init

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lcio_event_init (evt, proc_id, event_id, run_id)
        type(lcio_event_t), intent(out) :: evt
        integer, intent(in), optional :: proc_id, event_id, run_id
        integer(c_int) :: pid, eid, rid
    end subroutine

```



```

pid = 0; if (present (proc_id)) pid = proc_id
eid = 0; if (present (event_id)) eid = event_id
rid = 0; if (present (run_id)) rid = run_id
evt%obj = new_lcio_event (pid, eid, rid)
evt%lccoll%obj = new_lccollection ()
end subroutine lcio_event_init

```

Destructor.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  subroutine lcio_event_delete (evt_obj) bind(C)
  import
    type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
  end subroutine lcio_event_delete
end interface

```

Show event on screen.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  subroutine dump_lcio_event (evt_obj) bind(C)
  import
    type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
  end subroutine dump_lcio_event
end interface

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
public :: show_lcio_event

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
subroutine show_lcio_event (evt)
  type(lcio_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
  if (c_associated (evt%obj)) then
    call dump_lcio_event (evt%obj)
  else
    call msg_error ("LCIO event is not allocated.")
  end if
end subroutine show_lcio_event

```

Put a single event to file.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  subroutine lcio_event_to_file (evt_obj, filename) bind(C)
  import
    type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
    character(c_char), dimension(*), intent(in) :: filename
  end subroutine lcio_event_to_file
end interface

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
public :: write_lcio_event

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
subroutine write_lcio_event (evt, filename)
  type(lcio_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename

```



```

        call lcio_event_to_file (evt%obj, char (filename) // c_null_char)
    end subroutine write_lcio_event

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_event_final

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lcio_event_final (evt)
        type(lcio_event_t), intent(inout) :: evt
        call lcio_event_delete (evt%obj)
    end subroutine lcio_event_final

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine lcio_set_alpha_qcd (evt_obj, alphas) bind(C)
            import
            type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
            real(c_double), value :: alphas
        end subroutine lcio_set_alpha_qcd
    end interface
    interface
        subroutine lcio_set_scale (evt_obj, scale) bind(C)
            import
            type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
            real(c_double), value :: scale
        end subroutine lcio_set_scale
    end interface

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_event_set_alpha_qcd

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lcio_event_set_alpha_qcd (evt, alphas)
        type(lcio_event_t), intent(inout) :: evt
        real(default), intent(in) :: alphas
        call lcio_set_alpha_qcd (evt%obj, real (alphas, c_double))
    end subroutine lcio_event_set_alpha_qcd

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_event_set_scale

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lcio_event_set_scale (evt, scale)
        type(lcio_event_t), intent(inout) :: evt
        real(default), intent(in) :: scale
        call lcio_set_scale (evt%obj, real (scale, c_double))
    end subroutine lcio_event_set_scale

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine lcio_event_add_collection &
            (evt_obj, lccoll_obj) bind(C)
            import
            type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj, lccoll_obj

```



```

        end subroutine lcio_event_add_collection
    end interface
    <LCIO interface: public>+≡
        public :: lcio_event_add_coll
    <LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
        subroutine lcio_event_add_coll (evt)
            type(lcio_event_t), intent(inout) :: evt
            call lcio_event_add_collection (evt%obj, &
                evt%lccoll%obj)
        end subroutine lcio_event_add_coll

```

#### 17.11.4 LCIO Particle

Particle objects have the obvious meaning.

```

    <LCIO interface: public>+≡
        public :: lcio_particle_t
    <LCIO interface: types>+≡
        type :: lcio_particle_t
        private
        type(c_ptr) :: obj
    end type lcio_particle_t

```

Constructor.

```

    <LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
        interface
            type(c_ptr) function new_lcio_particle &
                (px, py, pz, pdg_id, mass, status) bind(C)
            import
            integer(c_int), value :: pdg_id, status
            real(c_double), value :: px, py, pz, mass
            end function new_lcio_particle
        end interface
    <LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
        interface
            subroutine add_particle_to_collection &
                (prt_obj, lccoll_obj) bind(C)
            import
            type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj, lccoll_obj
            end subroutine add_particle_to_collection
        end interface
    <LCIO interface: public>+≡
        public :: lcio_particle_add_to_evt_coll
    <LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
        subroutine lcio_particle_add_to_evt_coll &
            (lprt, evt)
            type(lcio_particle_t), intent(in) :: lprt
            type(lcio_event_t), intent(inout) :: evt
            call add_particle_to_collection (lprt%obj, evt%lccoll%obj)
        end subroutine lcio_particle_add_to_evt_coll

```



```

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_particle_init

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lcio_particle_init (prt, p, pdg, status)
        type(lcio_particle_t), intent(out) :: prt
        type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
        real(default) :: mass
        real(default) :: px, py, pz
        integer, intent(in) :: pdg, status
        px = vector4_get_component (p, 1)
        py = vector4_get_component (p, 2)
        pz = vector4_get_component (p, 3)
        mass = p**1
        prt%obj = new_lcio_particle (real (px, c_double), real (py, c_double), &
            real (pz, c_double), int (pdg, c_int), &
            real (mass, c_double), int (status, c_int))
    end subroutine lcio_particle_init

```

Set the particle color flow.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine lcio_set_color_flow (prt_obj, col1, col2) bind(C)
            import
            type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
            integer(c_int), value :: col1, col2
        end subroutine lcio_set_color_flow
    end interface

```

Set the particle color. Either from a color\_t object or directly from a pair of integers.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface lcio_particle_set_color
        module procedure lcio_particle_set_color_col
        module procedure lcio_particle_set_color_int
    end interface lcio_particle_set_color

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_particle_set_color

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lcio_particle_set_color_col (prt, col)
        type(lcio_particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
        type(color_t), intent(in) :: col
        integer(c_int), dimension(2) :: c
        c(1) = col%get_col ()
        c(2) = col%get_acl ()
        if (c(1) /= 0 .or. c(2) /= 0) then
            call lcio_set_color_flow (prt%obj, c(1), c(2))
        end if
    end subroutine lcio_particle_set_color_col

    subroutine lcio_particle_set_color_int (prt, col)
        type(lcio_particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
        integer, dimension(2), intent(in) :: col

```



```

integer(c_int), dimension(2) :: c
c = col
if (c(1) /= 0 .or. c(2) /= 0) then
    call lcio_set_color_flow (prt%obj, c(1), c(2))
end if
end subroutine lcio_particle_set_color_int

```

Return the particle color as a two-dimensional array (color, anticolor).

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
    integer(c_int) function lcio_particle_flow (prt_obj, col_index) bind(C)
        use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
        type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
        integer(c_int), value :: col_index
    end function lcio_particle_flow
end interface

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
public :: lcio_particle_get_flow

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
function lcio_particle_get_flow (prt) result (col)
    integer, dimension(2) :: col
    type(lcio_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
    col(1) = lcio_particle_flow (prt%obj, 0_c_int)
    col(2) = - lcio_particle_flow (prt%obj, 1_c_int)
end function lcio_particle_get_flow

```

Return the four-momentum of a LCIO particle.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
    real(c_double) function lcio_three_momentum (prt_obj, p_index) bind(C)
        use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
        type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
        integer(c_int), value :: p_index
    end function lcio_three_momentum
end interface

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
    real(c_double) function lcio_energy (prt_obj) bind(C)
        import
        type(c_ptr), intent(in), value :: prt_obj
    end function lcio_energy
end interface

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
public :: lcio_particle_get_momentum

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
function lcio_particle_get_momentum (prt) result (p)
    type(vector4_t) :: p
    type(lcio_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
    real(default) :: E, px, py, pz
    E = lcio_energy (prt%obj)

```



```

    px = lcio_three_momentum (prt%obj, 0_c_int)
    py = lcio_three_momentum (prt%obj, 1_c_int)
    pz = lcio_three_momentum (prt%obj, 2_c_int)
    p = vector4_moving ( E, vector3_moving ([ px, py, pz ]))
end function lcio_particle_get_momentum

```

Return the invariant mass squared of the particle object. LCIO stores the signed invariant mass (no squaring).

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    function lcio_mass (prt_obj) result (mass) bind(C)
    import
      real(c_double) :: mass
      type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
    end function lcio_mass
  end interface

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
  public :: lcio_particle_get_mass_squared

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
  function lcio_particle_get_mass_squared (prt) result (m2)
  real(default) :: m2
  type(lcio_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
  real(default) :: m
  m = lcio_mass (prt%obj)
  m2 = sign (m**2, m)
end function lcio_particle_get_mass_squared

```

Return vertex and production time of a LCIO particle.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    real(c_double) function lcio_vtx_x (prt) bind(C)
    import
      type(c_ptr), value :: prt
    end function lcio_vtx_x
  end interface

  interface
    real(c_double) function lcio_vtx_y (prt) bind(C)
    import
      type(c_ptr), value :: prt
    end function lcio_vtx_y
  end interface

  interface
    real(c_double) function lcio_vtx_z (prt) bind(C)
    import
      type(c_ptr), value :: prt
    end function lcio_vtx_z
  end interface

  interface
    real(c_double) function lcio_prt_time (prt) bind(C)
    import
      type(c_ptr), value :: prt
    end function lcio_prt_time
  end interface

```



```

end interface

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
  public :: lcio_particle_get_vertex
  public :: lcio_particle_get_time

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
  function lcio_particle_get_vertex (prt) result (vtx)
    type(vector3_t) :: vtx
    type(lcio_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
    real(default) :: vx, vy, vz
    vx = lcio_vtx_x (prt%obj)
    vy = lcio_vtx_y (prt%obj)
    vz = lcio_vtx_z (prt%obj)
    vtx = vector3_moving ([vx, vy, vz])
  end function lcio_particle_get_vertex

  function lcio_particle_get_time (prt) result (time)
    real(default) :: time
    type(lcio_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
    time = lcio_prt_time (prt%obj)
  end function lcio_particle_get_time

```

### 17.11.5 Polarization

For polarization there is a three-component float entry foreseen in the LCIO format. Completely generic density matrices can in principle be attached to events as float vectors added to `LCCollection` of the `LCEvent`. This is not yet implemented currently. Here, we restrict ourselves to the same implementation as in HepMC format: we use two entries as the polarization angles, while the first entry gives the degree of polarization (something not specified in the HepMC format). *For massive vector bosons, we arbitrarily choose the convention that the longitudinal (zero) helicity state is mapped to the theta angle  $\pi/2$ . This works under the condition that helicity is projected onto one of the basis states.*

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    subroutine lcio_particle_set_spin (prt_obj, s1, s2, s3) bind(C)
      import
      type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
      real(c_double), value :: s1, s2, s3
    end subroutine lcio_particle_set_spin
  end interface

  <LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_polarization_init

  <LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface lcio_polarization_init
      module procedure lcio_polarization_init_pol
      module procedure lcio_polarization_init_hel
      module procedure lcio_polarization_init_int
    end interface

```



```

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
subroutine lcio_polarization_init_pol (prt, pol)
  type(lcio_particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
  type(polarization_t), intent(in) :: pol
  real(default) :: r, theta, phi
  if (polarization_is_polarized (pol)) then
    call polarization_to_angles (pol, r, theta, phi)
    call lcio_particle_set_spin (prt%obj, &
      real(r, c_double), real (theta, c_double), real (phi, c_double))
  end if
end subroutine lcio_polarization_init_pol

subroutine lcio_polarization_init_hel (prt, hel)
  type(lcio_particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
  type(helicity_t), intent(in) :: hel
  integer, dimension(2) :: h
  if (hel%is_defined ()) then
    h = hel%to_pair ()
    select case (h(1))
    case (1:)
      call lcio_particle_set_spin (prt%obj, 1._c_double, &
        0._c_double, 0._c_double)
    case (:-1)
      call lcio_particle_set_spin (prt%obj, 1._c_double, &
        real (pi, c_double), 0._c_double)
    case (0)
      call lcio_particle_set_spin (prt%obj, 1._c_double, &
        real (pi/2, c_double), 0._c_double)
    end select
  end if
end subroutine lcio_polarization_init_hel

subroutine lcio_polarization_init_int (prt, hel)
  type(lcio_particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
  integer, intent(in) :: hel
  select case (hel)
  case (1:)
    call lcio_particle_set_spin (prt%obj, 1._c_double, &
      0._c_double, 0._c_double)
  case (:-1)
    call lcio_particle_set_spin (prt%obj, 1._c_double, &
      real (pi, c_double), 0._c_double)
  case (0)
    call lcio_particle_set_spin (prt%obj, 1._c_double, &
      real (pi/2, c_double), 0._c_double)
  end select
end subroutine lcio_polarization_init_int

```

Recover polarization from LCIO particle (with the abovementioned deficiencies).

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  function lcio_polarization_degree (prt_obj) result (degree) bind(C)
  import

```



```

        real(c_double) :: degree
        type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
    end function lcio_polarization_degree
end interface
interface
    function lcio_polarization_theta (prt_obj) result (theta) bind(C)
        import
        real(c_double) :: theta
        type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
    end function lcio_polarization_theta
end interface
interface
    function lcio_polarization_phi (prt_obj) result (phi) bind(C)
        import
        real(c_double) :: phi
        type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
    end function lcio_polarization_phi
end interface
<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_particle_to_pol
<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lcio_particle_to_pol (prt, flv, pol)
        type(lcio_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
        type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
        type(polarization_t), intent(out) :: pol
        real(default) :: degree, theta, phi
        degree = lcio_polarization_degree (prt%obj)
        theta = lcio_polarization_theta (prt%obj)
        phi = lcio_polarization_phi (prt%obj)
        call polarization_init_angles (pol, flv, degree, theta, phi)
    end subroutine lcio_particle_to_pol

```

Recover helicity. Here,  $\phi$  and `degree` is ignored and only the sign of  $\cos\theta$  is relevant, mapped to positive/negative helicity.

```

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_particle_to_hel
<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lcio_particle_to_hel (prt, flv, hel)
        type(lcio_particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
        type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
        type(helicity_t), intent(out) :: hel
        real(default) :: theta
        integer :: hmax
        theta = lcio_polarization_theta (prt%obj)
        hmax = flv%get_spin_type () / 2
        call hel%init (sign (hmax, nint (cos (theta))))
    end subroutine lcio_particle_to_hel

```

Set the vertex of a particle.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface

```



```

        subroutine lcio_particle_set_vertex (prt_obj, vx, vy, vz) bind(C)
            import
            type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
            real(c_double), value :: vx, vy, vz
        end subroutine lcio_particle_set_vertex
    end interface
    interface
        subroutine lcio_particle_set_time (prt_obj, t) bind(C)
            import
            type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
            real(c_double), value :: t
        end subroutine lcio_particle_set_time
    end interface

    <LCIO interface: public>+≡
        public :: lcio_particle_set_vtx

    <LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
        subroutine lcio_particle_set_vtx (prt, vtx)
            type(lcio_particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
            type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: vtx
            call lcio_particle_set_vertex (prt%obj, real(vtx%p(1), c_double), &
                real(vtx%p(2), c_double), real(vtx%p(3), c_double))
        end subroutine lcio_particle_set_vtx

    <LCIO interface: public>+≡
        public :: lcio_particle_set_t

    <LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
        subroutine lcio_particle_set_t (prt, t)
            type(lcio_particle_t), intent(inout) :: prt
            real(default), intent(in) :: t
            call lcio_particle_set_time (prt%obj, real(t, c_double))
        end subroutine lcio_particle_set_t

    <LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
        interface
            subroutine lcio_particle_add_parent (prt_obj1, prt_obj2) bind(C)
                import
                type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj1, prt_obj2
            end subroutine lcio_particle_add_parent
        end interface

    <LCIO interface: public>+≡
        public :: lcio_particle_set_parent

    <LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
        subroutine lcio_particle_set_parent (daughter, parent)
            type(lcio_particle_t), intent(inout) :: daughter, parent
            call lcio_particle_add_parent (daughter%obj, parent%obj)
        end subroutine lcio_particle_set_parent

```



```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  integer(c_int) function lcio_particle_get_generator_status &
    (prt_obj) bind(C)
  import
    type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
  end function lcio_particle_get_generator_status
end interface

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
public :: lcio_particle_get_status

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
function lcio_particle_get_status (lptr) result (status)
  integer :: status
  type(lcio_particle_t), intent(in) :: lptr
  status = lcio_particle_get_generator_status (lptr%obj)
end function lcio_particle_get_status

```

Getting the PDG code.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  integer(c_int) function lcio_particle_get_pdg_code (prt_obj) bind(C)
  import
    type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
  end function lcio_particle_get_pdg_code
end interface

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
public :: lcio_particle_get_pdg

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
function lcio_particle_get_pdg (lptr) result (pdg)
  integer :: pdg
  type(lcio_particle_t), intent(in) :: lptr
  pdg = lcio_particle_get_pdg_code (lptr%obj)
end function lcio_particle_get_pdg

```

Obtaining the number of parents and daughters of an LCIO particle.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  integer(c_int) function lcio_n_parents (prt_obj) bind(C)
  import
    type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
  end function lcio_n_parents
end interface

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
interface
  integer(c_int) function lcio_n_daughters (prt_obj) bind(C)
  import
    type(c_ptr), value :: prt_obj
  end function lcio_n_daughters
end interface

```



```

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
  public :: lcio_particle_get_n_parents

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
  function lcio_particle_get_n_parents (lptr) result (n_parents)
    integer :: n_parents
    type(lcio_particle_t), intent(in) :: lptr
    n_parents = lcio_n_parents (lptr%obj)
  end function lcio_particle_get_n_parents

```

```

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
  public :: lcio_particle_get_n_children

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
  function lcio_particle_get_n_children (lptr) result (n_children)
    integer :: n_children
    type(lcio_particle_t), intent(in) :: lptr
    n_children = lcio_n_daughters (lptr%obj)
  end function lcio_particle_get_n_children

```

This provides access from the LCIO event `lcio_event_t` to the array entries of the parent and daughter arrays of the LCIO particles.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    integer(c_int) function lcio_event_parent_k &
      (evt_obj, num_part, k_parent) bind (C)
    use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
    type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
    integer(c_int), value :: num_part, k_parent
  end function lcio_event_parent_k
  end interface

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    integer(c_int) function lcio_event_daughter_k &
      (evt_obj, num_part, k_daughter) bind (C)
    use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
    type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
    integer(c_int), value :: num_part, k_daughter
  end function lcio_event_daughter_k
  end interface

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
  public :: lcio_get_n_parents

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
  function lcio_get_n_parents (evt, num_part, k_parent) result (index_parent)
    type(lcio_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
    integer, intent(in) :: num_part, k_parent
    integer :: index_parent
    index_parent = lcio_event_parent_k (evt%obj, int (num_part, c_int), &
      int (k_parent, c_int))
  end function lcio_get_n_parents

```



```

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_get_n_children

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
    function lcio_get_n_children (evt, num_part, k_daughter) result (index_daughter)
        type(lcio_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
        integer, intent(in) :: num_part, k_daughter
        integer :: index_daughter
        index_daughter = lcio_event_daughter_k (evt%obj, int (num_part, c_int), &
            int (k_daughter, c_int))
    end function lcio_get_n_children

```

### 17.11.6 LCIO Writer type

There is a specific LCIO Writer type for handling the output of LCEventImpl objects (i.e., Monte Carlo event samples) to file. Opening the file is done by the constructor, closing by the destructor.

```

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_writer_t

<LCIO interface: types>+≡
    type :: lcio_writer_t
    private
    type(c_ptr) :: obj
end type lcio_writer_t

```

Constructor for an output associated to a file.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        type(c_ptr) function open_lcio_writer_new (filename, complevel) bind(C)
        import
        character(c_char), dimension(*), intent(in) :: filename
        integer(c_int), intent(in) :: complevel
    end function open_lcio_writer_new
    end interface

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_writer_open_out

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lcio_writer_open_out (lcio_writer, filename)
        type(lcio_writer_t), intent(out) :: lcio_writer
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename
        lcio_writer%obj = open_lcio_writer_new (char (filename) // &
            c_null_char, 9_c_int)
    end subroutine lcio_writer_open_out

```

Destructor:

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine lcio_writer_delete (io_obj) bind(C)
        import
        type(c_ptr), value :: io_obj
    end interface

```



```

        end subroutine lcio_writer_delete
    end interface

    <LCIO interface: public>+≡
        public :: lcio_writer_close

    <LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
        subroutine lcio_writer_close (lciowriter)
            type(lcio_writer_t), intent(inout) :: lciowriter
            call lcio_writer_delete (lciowriter%obj)
        end subroutine lcio_writer_close

```

Write a single event to the LCIO writer.

```

    <LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
        interface
            subroutine lcio_write_event (io_obj, evt_obj) bind(C)
                import
                type(c_ptr), value :: io_obj, evt_obj
            end subroutine lcio_write_event
        end interface

    <LCIO interface: public>+≡
        public :: lcio_event_write

    <LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
        subroutine lcio_event_write (wrt, evt)
            type(lcio_writer_t), intent(inout) :: wrt
            type(lcio_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
            call lcio_write_event (wrt%obj, evt%obj)
        end subroutine lcio_event_write

```

### 17.11.7 LCIO Reader type

There is a specific LCIO Reader type for handling the input of LCEventImpl objects (i.e., Monte Carlo event samples) from file. Opening the file is done by the constructor, closing by the destructor.

```

    <LCIO interface: public>+≡
        public :: lcio_reader_t

    <LCIO interface: types>+≡
        type :: lcio_reader_t
        private
        type(c_ptr) :: obj
    end type lcio_reader_t

```

Constructor for an output associated to a file.

```

    <LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
        interface
            type(c_ptr) function open_lcio_reader (filename) bind(C)
                import
                character(c_char), dimension(*), intent(in) :: filename
            end function open_lcio_reader
        end interface

```



```

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_open_file
<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lcio_open_file (lcio_reader, filename)
        type(lcio_reader_t), intent(out) :: lcio_reader
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename
        lcio_reader%obj = open_lcio_reader (char (filename) // c_null_char)
    end subroutine lcio_open_file

```

Destructor:

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine lcio_reader_delete (io_obj) bind(C)
            import
            type(c_ptr), value :: io_obj
        end subroutine lcio_reader_delete
    end interface
<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_reader_close
<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lcio_reader_close (lcio_reader)
        type(lcio_reader_t), intent(inout) :: lcio_reader
        call lcio_reader_delete (lcio_reader%obj)
    end subroutine lcio_reader_close

```

Read a single event from the event file. Return true if successful.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        type(c_ptr) function read_lcio_event (io_obj) bind(C)
            import
            type(c_ptr), value :: io_obj
        end function read_lcio_event
    end interface
<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_read_event
<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lcio_read_event (lcrdr, evt, ok)
        type(lcio_reader_t), intent(inout) :: lcrdr
        type(lcio_event_t), intent(out) :: evt
        logical, intent(out) :: ok
        evt%obj = read_lcio_event (lcrdr%obj)
        ok = c_associated (evt%obj)
    end subroutine lcio_read_event

```

Extract the process ID. This is stored (at the moment abusively) in the RUN ID as well as in an additional event parameter.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        integer(c_int) function lcio_event_signal_process_id (evt_obj) bind(C)
            import

```



```

        type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
    end function lcio_event_signal_process_id
end interface

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_event_get_process_id

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
    function lcio_event_get_process_id (evt) result (i_proc)
        integer :: i_proc
        type(lcio_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
        i_proc = lcio_event_signal_process_id (evt%obj)
    end function lcio_event_get_process_id

```

Number of particles in an LCIO event.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        integer(c_int) function lcio_event_get_n_particles (evt_obj) bind(C)
        import
        type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
    end function lcio_event_get_n_particles
    end interface

<LCIO interface:>≡

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_event_get_n_tot

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
    function lcio_event_get_n_tot (evt) result (n_tot)
        integer :: n_tot
        type(lcio_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
        n_tot = lcio_event_get_n_particles (evt%obj)
    end function lcio_event_get_n_tot

```

Extracting  $\alpha_s$  and the scale.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        function lcio_event_get_alpha_qcd (evt_obj) result (as) bind(C)
        import
        real(c_double) :: as
        type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
    end function lcio_event_get_alpha_qcd
    end interface
    interface
        function lcio_event_get_scale (evt_obj) result (scale) bind(C)
        import
        real(c_double) :: scale
        type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
    end function lcio_event_get_scale
    end interface

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_event_get_alphas

```



```

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
  function lcio_event_get_alphas (evt) result (as)
    type(lcio_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
    real(default) :: as
    as = lcio_event_get_alpha_qcd (evt%obj)
  end function lcio_event_get_alphas

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
  public :: lcio_event_get_scaleval

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
  function lcio_event_get_scaleval (evt) result (scale)
    type(lcio_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
    real(default) :: scale
    scale = lcio_event_get_scale (evt%obj)
  end function lcio_event_get_scaleval

```

Extracting particles by index from an LCIO event.

```

<LCIO interface: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    type(c_ptr) function lcio_event_particle_k (evt_obj, k) bind(C)
    import
    type(c_ptr), value :: evt_obj
    integer(c_int), value :: k
  end function lcio_event_particle_k
end interface

<LCIO interface: public>+≡
  public :: lcio_event_get_particle

<LCIO interface: procedures>+≡
  function lcio_event_get_particle (evt, n) result (prt)
    type(lcio_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
    integer, intent(in) :: n
    type(lcio_particle_t) :: prt
    prt%obj = lcio_event_particle_k (evt%obj, int (n, c_int))
  end function lcio_event_get_particle

```

### 17.11.8 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

(lcio_interface_ut.f90)≡
  <File header>

  module lcio_interface_ut
    use unit_tests
    use lcio_interface_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <LCIO interface: public test>

    contains

```



```

    <LCIO interface: test driver>

    end module lcio_interface_ut

    <lcio_interface_uti.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module lcio_interface_uti

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
        use io_units
        use lorentz
        use flavors
        use colors
        use polarizations

        use lcio_interface

    <Standard module head>

    <LCIO interface: test declarations>

    contains

    <LCIO interface: tests>

    end module lcio_interface_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
    <LCIO interface: public test>≡
        public :: lcio_interface_test
    <LCIO interface: test driver>≡
        subroutine lcio_interface_test (u, results)
            integer, intent(in) :: u
            type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
            <LCIO interface: execute tests>
        end subroutine lcio_interface_test

    <LCIO interface: execute tests>≡
        call test (lcio_interface_1, "lcio_interface_1", &
            "check LCIO interface", &
            u, results)
    <LCIO interface: test declarations>≡
        public :: lcio_interface_1
    <LCIO interface: tests>≡
        subroutine lcio_interface_1 (u)
            use physics_defs, only: VECTOR
            use model_data, only: field_data_t
            integer, intent(in) :: u
            integer :: u_file, iostat
            type(lcio_event_t) :: evt

```



```

type(lcio_particle_t) :: prt1, prt2, prt3, prt4, prt5, prt6, prt7, prt8
type(flavor_t) :: flv
type(color_t) :: col
type(polarization_t) :: pol
type(field_data_t), target :: photon_data
character(220) :: buffer

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: LCIO interface"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test LCIO interface"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
write (u, "(A)")

! Initialize a photon flavor object and some polarization
call photon_data%init (var_str ("PHOTON"), 22)
call photon_data%set (spin_type=VECTOR)
call photon_data%freeze ()
call flv%init (photon_data)
call polarization_init_angles &
    (pol, flv, 0.6_default, 1._default, 0.5_default)

! Event initialization
call lcio_event_init (evt, 20, 1, 42)

write (u, "(A)")  "* p -> q splitting"
write (u, "(A)")

! $p\to q$ splittings
call particle_init (prt1, &
    0._default, 0._default, 7000._default, 7000._default, &
    2212, 3)
call particle_init (prt2, &
    0._default, 0._default, -7000._default, 7000._default, &
    2212, 3)
call particle_init (prt3, &
    .750_default, -1.569_default, 32.191_default, 32.238_default, &
    1, 3)
call color_init_from_array (col, [501])
call lcio_particle_set_color (prt3, col)
call lcio_particle_set_parent (prt3, prt1)
call lcio_particle_set_parent (prt3, prt2)
call particle_init (prt4, &
    -3.047_default, -19._default, -54.629_default, 57.920_default, &
    -2, 3)
call color_init_from_array (col, [-501])
call lcio_particle_set_color (prt4, col)
call lcio_particle_set_parent (prt4, prt1)
call lcio_particle_set_parent (prt4, prt2)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Hard interaction"
write (u, "(A)")

! Hard interaction

```



```

call particle_init (prt6, &
  -3.813_default, 0.113_default, -1.833_default, 4.233_default, &
  22, 1)
call lcio_polarization_init (prt6, pol)
call particle_init (prt5, &
  1.517_default, -20.68_default, -20.605_default, 85.925_default, &
  -24, 3)
call lcio_particle_set_parent (prt5, prt3)
call lcio_particle_set_parent (prt5, prt4)
call lcio_particle_set_parent (prt6, prt3)
call lcio_particle_set_parent (prt6, prt4)

! $W~-$ decay
call particle_init (prt7, &
  -2.445_default, 28.816_default, 6.082_default, 29.552_default, &
  1, 1)
call particle_init (prt8, &
  3.962_default, -49.498_default, -26.687_default, 56.373_default, &
  -2, 1)
call lcio_particle_set_t (prt7, 0.12_default)
call lcio_particle_set_t (prt8, 0.12_default)
call lcio_particle_set_vtx &
  (prt7, vector3_moving ([-0.3_default, 0.05_default, 0.004_default]))
call lcio_particle_set_vtx &
  (prt8, vector3_moving ([-0.3_default, 0.05_default, 0.004_default]))
call lcio_particle_set_parent (prt7, prt5)
call lcio_particle_set_parent (prt8, prt5)
call lcio_particle_add_to_evt_coll (prt1, evt)
call lcio_particle_add_to_evt_coll (prt2, evt)
call lcio_particle_add_to_evt_coll (prt3, evt)
call lcio_particle_add_to_evt_coll (prt4, evt)
call lcio_particle_add_to_evt_coll (prt5, evt)
call lcio_particle_add_to_evt_coll (prt6, evt)
call lcio_particle_add_to_evt_coll (prt7, evt)
call lcio_particle_add_to_evt_coll (prt8, evt)
call lcio_event_add_coll (evt)

! Event output
write (u, "(A)") "Writing in ASCII form to file 'lcio_test.slcio'"
write (u, "(A)")

call write_lcio_event (evt, var_str ("lcio_test.slcio"))

write (u, "(A)") "Writing completed"

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* File contents:"
write (u, "(A)")

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = "lcio_test.slcio", &
  action = "read", status = "old")
do
  read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat) buffer

```



```

        if (trim (buffer) == "") cycle
        if (buffer(1:12) == " - timestamp") buffer = "[...]"
        if (buffer(1:6) == " date:") buffer = "[...]"
        if (iostat /= 0) exit
        write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
    end do
    close (u_file)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"
    write (u, "(A)")

    ! Wrapup
    call polarization_final (pol)
    call lcio_event_final (evt)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: lcio_interface_1"

contains

    subroutine particle_init &
        (prt, px, py, pz, E, pdg, status)
        type(lcio_particle_t), intent(out) :: prt
        real(default), intent(in) :: px, py, pz, E
        integer, intent(in) :: pdg, status
        type(vector4_t) :: p
        p = vector4_moving (E, vector3_moving ([px, py, pz]))
        call lcio_particle_init (prt, p, pdg, status)
    end subroutine particle_init

end subroutine lcio_interface_1

```

## 17.12 HEP Common and Events

This is a separate module that manages data exchange between the common blocks and `event_t` objects. We separate this from the previous module in order to avoid a circular module dependency. It also contains the functions necessary for communication between `hepmc_event_t` and `event_t` or `lcio_event_t` and `event_t` as well as `particle_set_t` and `particle_t` objects.

`(hep_events.f90)≡`  
*⟨File header⟩*

```

module hep_events

    ⟨Use kinds⟩
    ⟨Use strings⟩
    use diagnostics
    use lorentz
    use unit_tests, only: vanishes
    use flavors

```



```

use colors
use helicities
use polarizations
use model_data
use subevents, only: PRT_BEAM, PRT_INCOMING, PRT_OUTGOING
use subevents, only: PRT_UNDEFINED
use subevents, only: PRT_VIRTUAL, PRT_RESONANT, PRT_BEAM_REMNANT
use particles
use hep_common
use hepmc_interface
use lcio_interface
use event_base

<Standard module head>

<HEP events: public>

contains

<HEP events: procedures>

end module hep_events

```

### 17.12.1 Data Transfer: events

Fill the HEPEUP block, given a WHIZARD event object.

```

<HEP events: public>≡
  public :: hepeup_from_event

<HEP events: procedures>≡
  subroutine hepeup_from_event &
    (event, keep_beams, keep_remnants, process_index)
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in), target :: event
    logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_beams
    logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_remnants
    integer, intent(in), optional :: process_index
    type(particle_set_t), pointer :: particle_set
    real(default) :: scale, alpha_qcd
    if (event%has_valid_particle_set ()) then
      particle_set => event%get_particle_set_ptr ()
      call hepeup_from_particle_set (particle_set, keep_beams, keep_remnants)
      if (present (process_index)) then
        call hepeup_set_event_parameters (proc_id = process_index)
      end if
      scale = event%get_fac_scale ()
      if (.not. vanishes (scale)) then
        call hepeup_set_event_parameters (scale = scale)
      end if
      alpha_qcd = event%get_alpha_s ()
      if (.not. vanishes (alpha_qcd)) then
        call hepeup_set_event_parameters (alpha_qcd = alpha_qcd)
      end if
      if (event%weight_prc_is_known ()) then
        call hepeup_set_event_parameters (weight = event%get_weight_prc ())
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine

```



```

        end if
    else
        call msg_bug ("HEPEUP: event incomplete")
    end if
end subroutine hepeup_from_event

```

Reverse.

Note: The current implementation sets the particle set of the hard process and is therefore not useful if the event on file is dressed. This should be reconsidered.

Note: setting of scale or alpha is not yet supported by the `event_t` object. Ticket #628.

```

<HEP events: public>+≡
    public :: hepeup_to_event

<HEP events: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepeup_to_event &
        (event, fallback_model, process_index, recover_beams, &
         use_alpha_s, use_scale)
        class(generic_event_t), intent(inout), target :: event
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: fallback_model
        integer, intent(out), optional :: process_index
        logical, intent(in), optional :: recover_beams
        logical, intent(in), optional :: use_alpha_s
        logical, intent(in), optional :: use_scale
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
        real(default) :: weight, scale, alpha_qcd
        type(particle_set_t) :: particle_set
        model => event%get_model_ptr ()
        call hepeup_to_particle_set &
            (particle_set, recover_beams, model, fallback_model)
        call event%set_hard_particle_set (particle_set)
        call particle_set%final ()
        if (present (process_index)) then
            call hepeup_get_event_parameters (proc_id = process_index)
        end if
        call hepeup_get_event_parameters (weight = weight, &
            scale = scale, alpha_qcd = alpha_qcd)
        call event%set_weight_ref (weight)
        if (present (use_alpha_s)) then
            if (use_alpha_s .and. alpha_qcd > 0) &
                call event%set_alpha_qcd_forced (alpha_qcd)
        end if
        if (present (use_scale)) then
            if (use_scale .and. scale > 0) &
                call event%set_scale_forced (scale)
        end if
    end subroutine hepeup_to_event

```

Fill the HEPEVT (event) common block.

```

<HEP events: public>+≡
    public :: hepevt_from_event

```



```

<HEP events: procedures>+≡
subroutine hepevt_from_event  &
    (event, process_index, i_evt, keep_beams, keep_remnants, &
     ensure_order, fill_hepev4)
class(generic_event_t), intent(in), target :: event
integer, intent(in), optional :: i_evt, process_index
logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_beams
logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_remnants
logical, intent(in), optional :: ensure_order
logical, intent(in), optional :: fill_hepev4
type(particle_set_t), pointer :: particle_set
real(default) :: alpha_qcd, scale
if (event%has_valid_particle_set ()) then
    particle_set => event%get_particle_set_ptr ()
    call hepevt_from_particle_set (particle_set, keep_beams, &
        keep_remnants, ensure_order, fill_hepev4)
    if (present (process_index)) then
        call hepevt_set_event_parameters (proc_id = process_index)
    end if
    if (event%weight_prc_is_known ()) then
        call hepevt_set_event_parameters (weight = event%get_weight_prc ())
    end if
    if (event%sqme_prc_is_known ()) then
        call hepevt_set_event_parameters &
            (function_value = event%get_sqme_prc ())
    end if
    scale = event%get_fac_scale ()
    if (.not. vanishes (scale)) then
        call hepevt_set_event_parameters (scale = scale)
    end if
    alpha_qcd = event%get_alpha_s ()
    if (.not. vanishes (alpha_qcd)) then
        call hepevt_set_event_parameters (alpha_qcd = alpha_qcd)
    end if
    if (present (i_evt)) then
        call hepevt_set_event_parameters (i_evt = i_evt)
    end if
else
    call msg_bug ("HEPEVT: event incomplete")
end if
end subroutine hepevt_from_event

```

## HepMC format

The master output function fills a HepMC GenEvent object that is already initialized, but has no vertices in it.

We first set up the vertex lists and enter the vertices into the HepMC event. Then, we assign first all incoming particles and then all outgoing particles to their associated vertices. Particles which have neither parent nor children entries (this should not happen) are dropped.

Finally, we insert the beam particles. If there are none, use the incoming particles instead. Transform a particle into a `hepmc_particle` object, including



color and polarization. The HepMC status is equivalent to the HEPEVT status, in particular: 0 = null entry, 1 = physical particle, 2 = decayed/fragmented SM hadron, tau or muon, 3 = other unphysical particle entry, 4 = incoming particles, 11 = intermediate resonance such as squarks. The use of 11 for intermediate resonances is as done by HERWIG, see <http://herwig.hepforge.org/trac/wiki/FaQs>.

*(HEP events: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine particle_to_hepmc (prt, hpert)
  type(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
  type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(out) :: hpert
  integer :: hepmc_status
  select case (prt%get_status ())
  case (PRT_UNDEFINED)
    hepmc_status = 0
  case (PRT_OUTGOING)
    hepmc_status = 1
  case (PRT_BEAM)
    hepmc_status = 4
  case (PRT_RESONANT)
    if (abs(prt%get_pdg()) == 13 .or. &
        abs(prt%get_pdg()) == 15) then
      hepmc_status = 2
    else
      hepmc_status = 11
    end if
  case default
    hepmc_status = 3
  end select
  call hepmc_particle_init (hpert, &
    prt%get_momentum (), prt%get_pdg (), &
    hepmc_status)
  call hepmc_particle_set_color (hpert, prt%get_color ())
  select case (prt%get_polarization_status ())
  case (PRT_DEFINITE_HELICITY)
    call hepmc_particle_set_polarization (hpert, &
      prt%get_helicity ())
  case (PRT_GENERIC_POLARIZATION)
    call hepmc_particle_set_polarization (hpert, &
      prt%get_polarization ())
  end select
end subroutine particle_to_hepmc

```

*(HEP events: public)*+≡

```

public :: hepmc_event_from_particle_set

```

*(HEP events: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine hepmc_event_from_particle_set &
  (evt, particle_set, cross_section, error)
  type(hepmc_event_t), intent(inout) :: evt
  type(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: cross_section, error
  type(hepmc_vertex_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: v
  type(hepmc_particle_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: hpert
  type(hepmc_particle_t), dimension(2) :: hbeam
  type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: vtx

```



```

logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: is_beam
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: v_from, v_to
integer :: n_vertices, n_tot, i
n_tot = particle_set%get_n_tot ()
allocate (v_from (n_tot), v_to (n_tot))
call particle_set%assign_vertices (v_from, v_to, n_vertices)
allocate (hpvt (n_tot))
allocate (vtx (n_vertices))
vtx = vector4_null
do i = 1, n_tot
    if (v_to(i) /= 0 .or. v_from(i) /= 0) then
        call particle_to_hePMC (particle_set%prt(i), hpvt(i))
        if (v_to(i) /= 0) then
            vtx(v_to(i)) = particle_set%prt(i)%get_vertex ()
        end if
    end if
end do
if (present (cross_section) .and. present(error)) &
    call hepMC_event_set_cross_section (evt, cross_section, error)
allocate (v (n_vertices))
do i = 1, n_vertices
    call hepMC_vertex_init (v(i), vtx(i))
    call hepMC_event_add_vertex (evt, v(i))
end do
allocate (is_beam (n_tot))
!!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
do i = 1, n_tot
    is_beam(i) = particle_set%prt(i)%get_status () == PRT_BEAM
end do
!!! is_beam = particle_set%prt(1:n_tot)%get_status () == PRT_BEAM
if (.not. any (is_beam)) then
    do i = 1, n_tot
        is_beam(i) = particle_set%prt(i)%get_status () == PRT_INCOMING
    end do
    !!! is_beam = particle_set%prt(1:n_tot)%get_status () == PRT_INCOMING
end if
if (count (is_beam) == 2) then
    hbeam = pack (hpvt, is_beam)
    call hepMC_event_set_beam_particles (evt, hbeam(1), hbeam(2))
end if
do i = 1, n_tot
    if (v_to(i) /= 0) then
        call hepMC_vertex_add_particle_in (v(v_to(i)), hpvt(i))
    end if
end do
do i = 1, n_tot
    if (v_from(i) /= 0) then
        call hepMC_vertex_add_particle_out (v(v_from(i)), hpvt(i))
    end if
end do
FIND_SIGNAL_PROCESS: do i = 1, n_tot
    if (particle_set%prt(i)%get_status () == PRT_INCOMING) then
        call hepMC_event_set_signal_process_vertex (evt, v(v_to(i)))
        exit FIND_SIGNAL_PROCESS
    end if
end do

```



```

        end if
    end do FIND_SIGNAL_PROCESS
end subroutine hepmc_event_from_particle_set

```

Initialize a particle from a HepMC particle object. The model is necessary for making a fully qualified flavor component. We have the additional flag `polarized` which tells whether the polarization information should be interpreted or ignored, and the lookup array of barcodes. Note that the lookup array is searched linearly, a possible bottleneck for large particle arrays. If necessary, the barcode array could be replaced by a hash table.

(*HEP events: procedures*) +=

```

subroutine particle_from_hepmc_particle &
    (prt, hpert, model, fallback_model, polarization, barcode)
    type(particle_t), intent(out) :: prt
    type(hepmc_particle_t), intent(in) :: hpert
    type(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: fallback_model
    type(hepmc_vertex_t) :: vtx
    integer, intent(in) :: polarization
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: barcode
    type(hepmc_polarization_t) :: hpol
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    type(color_t) :: col
    type(helicity_t) :: hel
    type(polarization_t) :: pol
    type(vector4_t) :: vertex
    integer :: n_parents, n_children
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: &
        parent_barcode, child_barcode, parent, child
    integer :: i
    select case (hepmc_particle_get_status (hpert))
    case (1); call prt%set_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
    case (2); call prt%set_status (PRT_RESONANT)
    case (3); call prt%set_status (PRT_VIRTUAL)
    end select
    if (hepmc_particle_is_beam (hpert)) call prt%set_status (PRT_BEAM)
    call flv%init (hepmc_particle_get_pdg (hpert), model, fallback_model)
    call col%init (hepmc_particle_get_color (hpert))
    call prt%set_flavor (flv)
    call prt%set_color (col)
    call prt%set_polarization (polarization)
    select case (polarization)
    case (PRT_DEFINITE_HELICITY)
        hpol = hepmc_particle_get_polarization (hpert)
        call hepmc_polarization_to_hel (hpol, prt%get_flv (), hel)
        call prt%set_helicity (hel)
        call hepmc_polarization_final (hpol)
    case (PRT_GENERIC_POLARIZATION)
        hpol = hepmc_particle_get_polarization (hpert)
        call hepmc_polarization_to_pol (hpol, prt%get_flv (), pol)
        call prt%set_pol (pol)
        call hepmc_polarization_final (hpol)
    end select
end subroutine

```



```

call prt%set_momentum (hepmc_particle_get_momentum (hpvt), &
    hepmc_particle_get_mass_squared (hpvt))
n_parents = hepmc_particle_get_n_parents (hpvt)
n_children = hepmc_particle_get_n_children (hpvt)
allocate (parent_barcode (n_parents), parent (n_parents))
allocate (child_barcode (n_children), child (n_children))
parent_barcode = hepmc_particle_get_parent_barcodes (hpvt)
child_barcode = hepmc_particle_get_child_barcodes (hpvt)
do i = 1, size (barcode)
    where (parent_barcode == barcode(i)) parent = i
    where (child_barcode == barcode(i)) child = i
end do
call prt%set_parents (parent)
call prt%set_children (child)
if (prt%get_status () == PRT_VIRTUAL .and. n_parents == 0) &
    call prt%set_status (PRT_INCOMING)
vtx = hepmc_particle_get_decay_vertex (hpvt)
if (hepmc_vertex_is_valid (vtx)) then
    vertex = hepmc_vertex_to_vertex (vtx)
    if (vertex /= vector4_null) call prt%set_vertex (vertex)
end if
end subroutine particle_from_hepmc_particle

```

If a particle set is initialized from a HepMC event record, we have to specify the treatment of polarization (unpolarized or density matrix) which is common to all particles. Correlated polarization information is not available.

There is some complication in reconstructing incoming particles and beam remnants. First of all, they all will be tagged as virtual. We then define an incoming particle as

```

<HEP events: public>+≡
public :: hepmc_event_to_particle_set

<HEP events: procedures>+≡
subroutine hepmc_event_to_particle_set &
    (particle_set, evt, model, fallback_model, polarization)
type(particle_set_t), intent(inout), target :: particle_set
type(hepmc_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model, fallback_model
integer, intent(in) :: polarization
type(hepmc_event_particle_iterator_t) :: it
type(hepmc_vertex_t) :: v
type(hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_t) :: v_it
type(hepmc_particle_t) :: prt
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: barcode
integer :: n_tot, i, bc
n_tot = 0
call hepmc_event_particle_iterator_init (it, evt)
do while (hepmc_event_particle_iterator_is_valid (it))
    n_tot = n_tot + 1
    call hepmc_event_particle_iterator_advance (it)
end do
allocate (barcode (n_tot))
call hepmc_event_particle_iterator_reset (it)
do i = 1, n_tot

```



```

        barcode(i) = hepmc_particle_get_barcode &
            (hepmc_event_particle_iterator_get (it))
        call hepmc_event_particle_iterator_advance (it)
    end do
    allocate (particle_set%prt (n_tot))
    call hepmc_event_particle_iterator_reset (it)
    do i = 1, n_tot
        prt = hepmc_event_particle_iterator_get (it)
        call particle_from_hepmc_particle (particle_set%prt(i), &
            prt, model, fallback_model, polarization, barcode)
        call hepmc_event_particle_iterator_advance (it)
    end do
    call hepmc_event_particle_iterator_final (it)
    v = hepmc_event_get_signal_process_vertex (evt)
    if (hepmc_vertex_is_valid (v)) then
        call hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_init (v_it, v)
        do while (hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_is_valid (v_it))
            prt = hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_get (v_it)
            bc = hepmc_particle_get_barcode &
                (hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_get (v_it))
            do i = 1, size(barcode)
                if (bc == barcode(i)) &
                    call particle_set%prt(i)%set_status (PRT_INCOMING)
            end do
            call hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_advance (v_it)
        end do
        call hepmc_vertex_particle_in_iterator_final (v_it)
    end if
    do i = 1, n_tot
        if (particle_set%prt(i)%get_status () == PRT_VIRTUAL &
            .and. particle_set%prt(i)%get_n_children () == 0) &
            call particle_set%prt(i)%set_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
    end do
    particle_set%n_tot = n_tot
    particle_set%n_beam = &
        count (particle_set%prt%get_status () == PRT_BEAM)
    particle_set%n_in = &
        count (particle_set%prt%get_status () == PRT_INCOMING)
    particle_set%n_out = &
        count (particle_set%prt%get_status () == PRT_OUTGOING)
    particle_set%n_vir = &
        particle_set%n_tot - particle_set%n_in - particle_set%n_out
end subroutine hepmc_event_to_particle_set

```

Fill a WHIZARD event from a HepMC event record. In HepMC the weights are in a weight container. If the size of this container is larger than one, it is ambiguous to assign the event a specific weight. For now we only allow to read in unweighted events.

```

<HEP events: public>+≡
    public :: hepmc_to_event

<HEP events: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hepmc_to_event &
        (event, hepmc_event, default_model, fallback_model, process_index, &

```



```

        recover_beams, use_alpha_s, use_scale)
class(generic_event_t), intent(inout), target :: event
type(hepmc_event_t), intent(inout) :: hepmc_event
class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: default_model
class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: fallback_model
integer, intent(out), optional :: process_index
logical, intent(in), optional :: recover_beams
logical, intent(in), optional :: use_alpha_s
logical, intent(in), optional :: use_scale
class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
real(default) :: scale, alpha_qcd
type(particle_set_t) :: particle_set
model => event%get_model_ptr ()
if (.not. associated (model)) model => default_model
call hepmc_event_to_particle_set (particle_set, &
    hepmc_event, model, fallback_model, PRT_DEFINITE_HELICITY)
call event%set_hard_particle_set (particle_set)
call particle_set%final ()
call event%set_weight_ref (1._default)
alpha_qcd = hepmc_event_get_alpha_qcd (hepmc_event)
scale = hepmc_event_get_scale (hepmc_event)
if (present (use_alpha_s)) then
    if (use_alpha_s .and. alpha_qcd > 0) &
        call event%set_alpha_qcd_forced (alpha_qcd)
end if
if (present (use_scale)) then
    if (use_scale .and. scale > 0) &
        call event%set_scale_forced (scale)
end if
end subroutine hepmc_to_event

```

## LCIO event format

The master output function fills a LCIO event object that is already initialized, but has no particles in it.

In contrast to HepMC in LCIO there are no vertices (except for tracker and other detector specifications). So we assign first all incoming particles and then all outgoing particles to LCIO particle types. Particles which have neither parent nor children entries (this should not happen) are dropped. Finally, we insert the beam particles. If there are none, use the incoming particles instead.

Transform a particle into a `lcio_particle` object, including color and polarization. The LCIO status is equivalent to the HepMC status, in particular: 0 = null entry, 1 = physical particle, 2 = decayed/fragmented SM hadron, tau or muon, 3 = other unphysical particle entry, 4 = incoming particles, 11 = intermediate resonance such as squarks. The use of 11 for intermediate resonances is as done by HERWIG, see <http://herwig.hepforge.org/trac/wiki/FaQs>.

A beam-remnant particle (e.g., ISR photon) that has no children is tagged as outgoing, otherwise unphysical.

```

<HEP events: public>+≡
public :: particle_to_lcio

```



*(HEP events: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine particle_to_lcio (prt, lprt)
  type(particle_t), intent(in) :: prt
  type(lcio_particle_t), intent(out) :: lprt
  integer :: lcio_status
  type(vector4_t) :: vtx
  select case (prt%get_status ())
  case (PRT_UNDEFINED)
    lcio_status = 0
  case (PRT_OUTGOING)
    lcio_status = 1
  case (PRT_BEAM_REMNANT)
    if (prt%get_n_children () == 0) then
      lcio_status = 1
    else
      lcio_status = 3
    end if
  case (PRT_BEAM)
    lcio_status = 4
  case (PRT_RESONANT)
    if (abs (prt%get_pdg ()) == 13 .or. &
        abs (prt%get_pdg ()) == 15) then
      lcio_status = 2
    else
      lcio_status = 11
    end if
  case default
    lcio_status = 3
  end select
  call lcio_particle_init (lprt, &
    prt%get_momentum (), &
    prt%get_pdg (), &
    lcio_status)
  call lcio_particle_set_color (lprt, prt%get_color ())
  vtx = prt%get_vertex ()
  call lcio_particle_set_vtx (lprt, space_part (vtx))
  call lcio_particle_set_t (lprt, vtx%p(0))
  select case (prt%get_polarization_status ())
  case (PRT_DEFINITE_HELICITY)
    call lcio_polarization_init (lprt, prt%get_helicity ())
  case (PRT_GENERIC_POLARIZATION)
    call lcio_polarization_init (lprt, prt%get_polarization ())
  end select
end subroutine particle_to_lcio

```

Initialize a particle from a LCIO particle object. The model is necessary for making a fully qualified flavor component.

*(HEP events: public)*+≡

```

public :: particle_from_lcio_particle

```

*(HEP events: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine particle_from_lcio_particle &
  (prt, lprt, model, daughters, parents, polarization)
  type(particle_t), intent(out) :: prt

```



```

type(lcio_particle_t), intent(in) :: lprt
type(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: daughters, parents
type(vector4_t) :: vtx4
type(flavor_t) :: flv
type(color_t) :: col
type(helicity_t) :: hel
type(polarization_t) :: pol
integer, intent(in) :: polarization
select case (lcio_particle_get_status (lprt))
case (1); call prt%set_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
case (2); call prt%set_status (PRT_RESONANT)
case (3); call prt%set_status (PRT_VIRTUAL)
end select
call flv%init (lcio_particle_get_pdg (lprt), model)
call col%init (lcio_particle_get_flow (lprt))
if (flv%is_beam_remnant ()) call prt%set_status (PRT_BEAM_REMNANT)
call prt%set_flavor (flv)
call prt%set_color (col)
call prt%set_polarization (polarization)
select case (polarization)
case (PRT_DEFINITE_HELICITY)
call lcio_particle_to_hel (lprt, prt%get_flv (), hel)
call prt%set_helicity (hel)
case (PRT_GENERIC_POLARIZATION)
call lcio_particle_to_pol (lprt, prt%get_flv (), pol)
call prt%set_pol (pol)
end select
call prt%set_momentum (lcio_particle_get_momentum (lprt), &
lcio_particle_get_mass_squared (lprt))
call prt%set_parents (parents)
call prt%set_children (daughters)
if (prt%get_status () == PRT_VIRTUAL .and. size(parents) == 0) &
call prt%set_status (PRT_INCOMING)
vtx4 = vector4_moving (lcio_particle_get_time (lprt), &
lcio_particle_get_vertex (lprt))
if (vtx4 /= vector4_null) call prt%set_vertex (vtx4)
end subroutine particle_from_lcio_particle

```

*<HEP events: public>+≡*

```
public :: lcio_event_from_particle_set
```

*<HEP events: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine lcio_event_from_particle_set (evt, particle_set)
type(lcio_event_t), intent(inout) :: evt
type(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
type(lcio_particle_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: lprt
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: parent
integer :: n_tot, i, j, n_parents
n_tot = particle_set%n_tot
allocate (lprt (n_tot))
do i = 1, n_tot
call particle_to_lcio (particle_set%prt(i), lprt(i))
n_parents = particle_set%prt(i)%get_n_parents ()

```



```

    if (n_parents /= 0) then
        allocate (parent (n_parents))
        parent = particle_set%prt(i)%get_parents ()
        do j = 1, n_parents
            call lcio_particle_set_parent (lprt(i), lprt(parent(j)))
        end do
        deallocate (parent)
    end if
    call lcio_particle_add_to_evt_coll (lprt(i), evt)
end do
call lcio_event_add_coll (evt)
end subroutine lcio_event_from_particle_set

```

If a particle set is initialized from a LCIO event record, we have to specify the treatment of polarization (unpolarized or density matrix) which is common to all particles. Correlated polarization information is not available.

```

<HEP events: public>+≡
    public :: lcio_event_to_particle_set

<HEP events: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lcio_event_to_particle_set &
        (particle_set, evt, model, fallback_model, polarization)
        type(particle_set_t), intent(inout), target :: particle_set
        type(lcio_event_t), intent(in) :: evt
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model, fallback_model
        integer, intent(in) :: polarization
        type(lcio_particle_t) :: prt
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: parents, daughters
        integer :: n_tot, i, j, n_parents, n_children
        n_tot = lcio_event_get_n_tot (evt)
        allocate (particle_set%prt (n_tot))
        do i = 1, n_tot
            prt = lcio_event_get_particle (evt, i-1)
            n_parents = lcio_particle_get_n_parents (prt)
            n_children = lcio_particle_get_n_children (prt)
            allocate (daughters (n_children))
            allocate (parents (n_parents))
            if (n_children > 0) then
                do j = 1, n_children
                    daughters(j) = lcio_get_n_children (evt,i,j)
                end do
            end if
            if (n_parents > 0) then
                do j = 1, n_parents
                    parents(j) = lcio_get_n_parents (evt,i,j)
                end do
            end if
            call particle_from_lcio_particle (particle_set%prt(i), prt, model, &
                daughters, parents, polarization)
            deallocate (daughters, parents)
        end do
        do i = 1, n_tot
            if (particle_set%prt(i)%get_status () == PRT_VIRTUAL) then
                CHECK_BEAM: do j = 1, particle_set%prt(i)%get_n_parents ()

```



```

        if (particle_set%prt(j)%get_status () == PRT_BEAM) &
            call particle_set%prt(i)%set_status (PRT_INCOMING)
        exit CHECK_BEAM
    end do CHECK_BEAM
end if
end do
particle_set%n_tot = n_tot
particle_set%n_beam = &
    count (particle_set%prt%get_status () == PRT_BEAM)
particle_set%n_in = &
    count (particle_set%prt%get_status () == PRT_INCOMING)
particle_set%n_out = &
    count (particle_set%prt%get_status () == PRT_OUTGOING)
particle_set%n_vir = &
    particle_set%n_tot - particle_set%n_in - particle_set%n_out
end subroutine lcio_event_to_particle_set

```

*(HEP events: public)*+≡

```
public :: lcio_to_event
```

*(HEP events: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine lcio_to_event &
    (event, lcio_event, fallback_model, process_index, recover_beams, &
    use_alpha_s, use_scale)
class(generic_event_t), intent(inout), target :: event
type(lcio_event_t), intent(inout) :: lcio_event
class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: fallback_model
integer, intent(out), optional :: process_index
logical, intent(in), optional :: recover_beams
logical, intent(in), optional :: use_alpha_s
logical, intent(in), optional :: use_scale
class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
real(default) :: scale, alpha_qcd
type(particle_set_t) :: particle_set
model => event%get_model_ptr ()
call lcio_event_to_particle_set (particle_set, &
    lcio_event, model, fallback_model, PRT_DEFINITE_HELICITY)
call event%set_hard_particle_set (particle_set)
call particle_set%final ()
alpha_qcd = lcio_event_get_alphas (lcio_event)
scale = lcio_event_get_scaleval (lcio_event)
if (present (use_alpha_s)) then
    if (use_alpha_s .and. alpha_qcd > 0) &
        call event%set_alpha_qcd_forced (alpha_qcd)
end if
if (present (use_scale)) then
    if (use_scale .and. scale > 0) &
        call event%set_scale_forced (scale)
end if
end subroutine lcio_to_event

```



### 17.12.2 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

*(hep\_events\_ut.f90)*≡

*(File header)*

```
module hep_events_ut
  use unit_tests
  use hepmc_interface, only: HEPMC_IS_AVAILABLE
  use hep_events_ut
```

*(Standard module head)*

*(HEP events: public test)*

**contains**

*(HEP events: test driver)*

```
end module hep_events_ut
```

*(hep\_events\_util.f90)*≡

*(File header)*

```
module hep_events_util
```

*(Use kinds)*

*(Use strings)*

```
  use lorentz
  use flavors
  use colors
  use helicities
  use quantum_numbers
  use state_matrices, only: FM_SELECT_HELICITY, FM_FACTOR_HELICITY
  use interactions
  use evaluators
  use model_data
  use particles
  use subevents
  use hepmc_interface
```

```
  use hep_events
```

*(Standard module head)*

*(HEP events: test declarations)*

**contains**

*(HEP events: tests)*

```
end module hep_events_util
```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

*(HEP events: public test)*≡



```

public :: hep_events_test
<HEP events: test driver>≡
  subroutine hep_events_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
  <HEP events: execute tests>
  end subroutine hep_events_test

```

If HepMC is available, check the routines via HepMC.

Set up a chain of production and decay and factorize the result into particles.

The process is  $d\bar{d} \rightarrow Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ .

```

<HEP events: execute tests>≡
  if (hepmc_is_available ()) then
    call test (hep_events_1, "hep_events_1", &
      "check HepMC event routines", &
      u, results)
  end if

<HEP events: test declarations>≡
  public :: hep_events_1

<HEP events: tests>≡
  subroutine hep_events_1 (u)
    use os_interface
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(flavor_t), dimension(3) :: flv
    type(color_t), dimension(3) :: col
    type(helicity_t), dimension(3) :: hel
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(3) :: qn
    type(vector4_t), dimension(3) :: p
    type(interaction_t), target :: int1, int2
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t) :: qn_mask_conn
    type(evaluator_t), target :: eval
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: int
    type(particle_set_t) :: particle_set1, particle_set2
    type(subevt_t) :: subevt
    type(hepmc_event_t) :: hepmc_event
    type(hepmc_iostream_t) :: iostream
    real(default) :: cross_section, error, weight
    logical :: ok
    integer :: unit, iostat

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: HEP events"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test HepMC event routines"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Reading model file"

    call model%init_sm_test ()

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initializing production process"

```



```

call int1%basic_init (2, 0, 1, set_relations=.true.)
call flv%init ([1, -1, 23], model)
call col%init_col_acl ([0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0])
call hel(3)%init ( 1, 1)
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int1%add_state (qn, value=(0.25_default, 0._default))
call hel(3)%init ( 1,-1)
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int1%add_state (qn, value=(0._default, 0.25_default))
call hel(3)%init (-1, 1)
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int1%add_state (qn, value=(0._default,-0.25_default))
call hel(3)%init (-1,-1)
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int1%add_state (qn, value=(0.25_default, 0._default))
call hel(3)%init ( 0, 0)
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int1%add_state (qn, value=(0.5_default, 0._default))
call int1%freeze ()
p(1) = vector4_moving (45._default, 45._default, 3)
p(2) = vector4_moving (45._default,-45._default, 3)
p(3) = p(1) + p(2)
call int1%set_momenta (p)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "** Setup decay process"

call int2%basic_init (1, 0, 2, set_relations=.true.)
call flv%init ([23, 1, -1], model)
call col%init_col_acl ([0, 501, 0], [0, 0, 501])
call hel%init ([1, 1, 1], [1, 1, 1])
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int2%add_state (qn, value=(1._default, 0._default))
call hel%init ([1, 1, 1], [-1,-1,-1])
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int2%add_state (qn, value=(0._default, 0.1_default))
call hel%init ([-1,-1,-1], [1, 1, 1])
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int2%add_state (qn, value=(0._default,-0.1_default))
call hel%init ([-1,-1,-1], [-1,-1,-1])
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int2%add_state (qn, value=(1._default, 0._default))
call hel%init ([0, 1,-1], [0, 1,-1])
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int2%add_state (qn, value=(4._default, 0._default))
call hel%init ([0,-1, 1], [0, 1,-1])
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int2%add_state (qn, value=(2._default, 0._default))
call hel%init ([0, 1,-1], [0,-1, 1])
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int2%add_state (qn, value=(2._default, 0._default))
call hel%init ([0,-1, 1], [0,-1, 1])
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int2%add_state (qn, value=(4._default, 0._default))

```



```

call flv%init ([23, 2, -2], model)
call hel%init ([0, 1,-1], [0, 1,-1])
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int2%add_state (qn, value=(0.5_default, 0._default))
call hel%init ([0,-1, 1], [0,-1, 1])
call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
call int2%add_state (qn, value=(0.5_default, 0._default))
call int2%freeze ()
p(2) = vector4_moving (45._default, 45._default, 2)
p(3) = vector4_moving (45._default,-45._default, 2)
call int2%set_momenta (p)
call int2%set_source_link (1, int1, 3)
call int1%basic_write (u)
call int2%basic_write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Concatenate production and decay"

call eval%init_product (int1, int2, qn_mask_conn, &
    connections_are_resonant=.true.)
call eval%receive_momenta ()
call eval%evaluate ()
call eval%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Factorize as subevent (complete, polarized)"
write (u, "(A)")

int => eval%interaction_t
call particle_set1%init &
    (ok, int, int, FM_FACTOR_HELICITY, &
    [0.2_default, 0.2_default], .false., .true.)
call particle_set1%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Factorize as subevent (in/out only, selected helicity)"
write (u, "(A)")

int => eval%interaction_t
call particle_set2%init &
    (ok, int, int, FM_SELECT_HELICITY, &
    [0.9_default, 0.9_default], .false., .false.)
call particle_set2%write (u)
call particle_set2%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Factorize as subevent (complete, selected helicity)"
write (u, "(A)")

int => eval%interaction_t
call particle_set2%init &
    (ok, int, int, FM_SELECT_HELICITY, &
    [0.7_default, 0.7_default], .false., .true.)
call particle_set2%write (u)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Transfer particle_set to HepMC, print, and output to"
write (u, "(A)")  "      hep_events.hepmc.dat"
write (u, "(A)")

cross_section = 42.0_default
error = 17.0_default
weight = 1.0_default
call hepmc_event_init (hepmc_event, 11, 127)
call hepmc_event_from_particle_set (hepmc_event, particle_set2, &
    cross_section, error)
call hepmc_event_add_weight (hepmc_event, weight)
call hepmc_event_print (hepmc_event)
call hepmc_iostream_open_out &
    (iostream , var_str ("hep_events.hepmc.dat"))
call hepmc_iostream_write_event (iostream, hepmc_event)
call hepmc_iostream_close (iostream)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover from HepMC file"
write (u, "(A)")

call particle_set2%final ()
call hepmc_event_final (hepmc_event)
call hepmc_event_init (hepmc_event)
call hepmc_iostream_open_in &
    (iostream , var_str ("hep_events.hepmc.dat"))
call hepmc_iostream_read_event (iostream, hepmc_event, ok)
call hepmc_iostream_close (iostream)
call hepmc_event_to_particle_set (particle_set2, &
    hepmc_event, model, model, PRT_DEFINITE_HELICITY)
call particle_set2%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call particle_set1%final ()
call particle_set2%final ()
call eval%final ()
call int1%final ()
call int2%final ()
call hepmc_event_final (hepmc_event)
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: hep_events_1"

end subroutine hep_events_1

```



## 17.13 LHEF Input/Output

The LHEF event record is standardized. It is an ASCII format. We try our best at using it for both input and output.

```
<eio_lhef.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module eio_lhef  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use string_utils  
    use unit_tests  
    use diagnostics  
    use os_interface  
    use xml  
    use event_base  
    use eio_data  
    use eio_base  
    use hep_common  
    use hep_events  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <EIO LHEF: public>  
  
    <EIO LHEF: types>  
  
    contains  
  
    <EIO LHEF: procedures>  
  
  end module eio_lhef
```

### 17.13.1 Type

With sufficient confidence that it will always be three characters, we can store the version string with a default value.

```
<EIO LHEF: public>≡  
  public :: eio_lhef_t  
  
<EIO LHEF: types>≡  
  type, extends (eio_t) :: eio_lhef_t  
    logical :: writing = .false.  
    logical :: reading = .false.  
    integer :: unit = 0  
    type(event_sample_data_t) :: data  
    type(cstream_t) :: cstream  
    character(3) :: version = "1.0"  
    logical :: keep_beams = .false.  
    logical :: keep_remnants = .true.  
    logical :: keep_virtuals = .false.
```



```

logical :: recover_beams = .true.
logical :: unweighted = .true.
logical :: write_sqme_ref = .false.
logical :: write_sqme_prc = .false.
logical :: write_sqme_alt = .false.
logical :: use_alpha_s_from_file = .false.
logical :: use_scale_from_file = .false.
integer :: n_alt = 0
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: proc_num_id
integer :: i_weight_sqme = 0
type(xml_tag_t) :: tag_lhef, tag_head, tag_init, tag_event
type(xml_tag_t), allocatable :: tag_gen_n, tag_gen_v
type(xml_tag_t), allocatable :: tag_generator, tag_xsecinfo
type(xml_tag_t), allocatable :: tag_sqme_ref, tag_sqme_prc
type(xml_tag_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: tag_sqme_alt, tag_wgts_alt
type(xml_tag_t), allocatable :: tag_weight, tag_weightinfo, tag_weights
contains
  <EIO LHEF: eio lhef: TBP>
end type eio_lhef_t

```

### 17.13.2 Specific Methods

Set parameters that are specifically used with LHEF.

```

<EIO LHEF: eio lhef: TBP>≡
  procedure :: set_parameters => eio_lhef_set_parameters

<EIO LHEF: procedures>≡
  subroutine eio_lhef_set_parameters (eio, &
    keep_beams, keep_remnants, recover_beams, &
    use_alpha_s_from_file, use_scale_from_file, &
    version, extension, write_sqme_ref, write_sqme_prc, write_sqme_alt)
    class(eio_lhef_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_beams
    logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_remnants
    logical, intent(in), optional :: recover_beams
    logical, intent(in), optional :: use_alpha_s_from_file
    logical, intent(in), optional :: use_scale_from_file
    character(*), intent(in), optional :: version
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
    logical, intent(in), optional :: write_sqme_ref
    logical, intent(in), optional :: write_sqme_prc
    logical, intent(in), optional :: write_sqme_alt
    if (present (keep_beams)) eio%keep_beams = keep_beams
    if (present (keep_remnants)) eio%keep_remnants = keep_remnants
    if (present (recover_beams)) eio%recover_beams = recover_beams
    if (present (use_alpha_s_from_file)) &
      eio%use_alpha_s_from_file = use_alpha_s_from_file
    if (present (use_scale_from_file)) &
      eio%use_scale_from_file = use_scale_from_file
    if (present (version)) then
      select case (version)
        case ("1.0", "2.0", "3.0")
          eio%version = version

```



```

        case default
            call msg_error ("LHEF version " // version &
                // " is not supported. Inserting 2.0")
            eio%version = "2.0"
        end select
    end if
    if (present (extension)) then
        eio%extension = extension
    else
        eio%extension = "lhe"
    end if
    if (present (write_sqme_ref)) eio%write_sqme_ref = write_sqme_ref
    if (present (write_sqme_prc)) eio%write_sqme_prc = write_sqme_prc
    if (present (write_sqme_alt)) eio%write_sqme_alt = write_sqme_alt
end subroutine eio_lhef_set_parameters

```

### 17.13.3 Common Methods

Output. This is not the actual event format, but a readable account of the current object status.

```

<EIO LHEF: eio_lhef: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => eio_lhef_write

<EIO LHEF: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_lhef_write (object, unit)
        class(eio_lhef_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u, i
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "LHEF event stream:"
        if (object%writing) then
            write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "Writing to file  = ", char (object%filename)
        else if (object%reading) then
            write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "Reading from file = ", char (object%filename)
        else
            write (u, "(3x,A)") "[closed]"
        end if
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Keep beams          = ", object%keep_beams
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Keep remnants      = ", object%keep_remnants
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Recover beams       = ", object%recover_beams
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Alpha_s from file = ", &
            object%use_alpha_s_from_file
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Scale from file    = ", &
            object%use_scale_from_file
        write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "Version            = ", object%version
        write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "File extension     = '", &
            char (object%extension), "'"
        if (allocated (object%proc_num_id)) then
            write (u, "(3x,A)") "Numerical process IDs:"
            do i = 1, size (object%proc_num_id)
                write (u, "(5x,I0,': ',I0)") i, object%proc_num_id(i)
            end do
        end if
    end if

```



```
end subroutine eio_lhef_write
```

Finalizer: close any open file.

```
<EIO LHEF: eio_lhef: TBP>+≡
```

```
procedure :: final => eio_lhef_final
```

```
<EIO LHEF: procedures>+≡
```

```
subroutine eio_lhef_final (object)
  class(eio_lhef_t), intent(inout) :: object
  if (allocated (object%proc_num_id)) deallocate (object%proc_num_id)
  if (object%writing) then
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: closing LHEF file '", &
      char (object%filename), "'"
    call msg_message ()
    call object%write_footer ()
    close (object%unit)
    object%writing = .false.
  else if (object%reading) then
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: closing LHEF file '", &
      char (object%filename), "'"
    call msg_message ()
    call object%cstream%final ()
    close (object%unit)
    object%reading = .false.
  end if
end subroutine eio_lhef_final
```

Common initialization for input and output.

```
<EIO LHEF: eio_lhef: TBP>+≡
```

```
procedure :: common_init => eio_lhef_common_init
```

```
<EIO LHEF: procedures>+≡
```

```
subroutine eio_lhef_common_init (eio, sample, data, extension)
  class(eio_lhef_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
  type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
  type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in), optional :: data
  if (.not. present (data)) &
    call msg_bug ("LHEF initialization: missing data")
  eio%data = data
  if (data%n_beam /= 2) &
    call msg_fatal ("LHEF: defined for scattering processes only")
  eio%unweighted = data%unweighted
  if (eio%unweighted) then
    select case (data%norm_mode)
    case (NORM_UNIT)
    case default; call msg_fatal &
      ("LHEF: normalization for unweighted events must be '1'")
    end select
  else
    select case (data%norm_mode)
    case (NORM_SIGMA)
    case default; call msg_fatal &
      ("LHEF: normalization for weighted events must be 'sigma'")
    end select
  end if
end subroutine eio_lhef_common_init
```



```

        end select
    end if
    eio%n_alt = data%n_alt
    eio%sample = sample
    if (present (extension)) then
        eio%extension = extension
    end if
    call eio%set_filename ()
    eio%unit = free_unit ()
    call eio%init_tags (data)
    allocate (eio%proc_num_id (data%n_proc), source = data%proc_num_id)
end subroutine eio_lhef_common_init

```

Initialize the tag objects. Some tags depend on the LHEF version. In particular, the tags that in LHEF 2.0 identify individual weights by name in each event block, in LHEF 3.0 are replaced by info tags in the init block and a single `weights` tag in the event block. The name attributes of those tags are specific for WHIZARD.

```

<EIO LHEF: eio_lhef: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_tags => eio_lhef_init_tags
<EIO LHEF: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_lhef_init_tags (eio, data)
        class(eio_lhef_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in) :: data
        real(default), parameter :: pb_per_fb = 1.e-3_default
        integer :: i
        call eio%tag_lhef%init ( &
            var_str ("LesHouchesEvents"), &
            [xml_attribute (var_str ("version"), var_str (eio%version))], &
            .true.)
        call eio%tag_head%init ( &
            var_str ("header"), &
            .true.)
        call eio%tag_init%init ( &
            var_str ("init"), &
            .true.)
        call eio%tag_event%init (var_str ("event"), &
            .true.)
        select case (eio%version)
        case ("1.0")
            allocate (eio%tag_gen_n)
            call eio%tag_gen_n%init ( &
                var_str ("generator_name"), &
                .true.)
            allocate (eio%tag_gen_v)
            call eio%tag_gen_v%init ( &
                var_str ("generator_version"), &
                .true.)
        end select
        select case (eio%version)
        case ("2.0", "3.0")
            allocate (eio%tag_generator)
            call eio%tag_generator%init ( &

```



```

        var_str ("generator"), &
        [xml_attribute (var_str ("version"), var_str ("<Version>"))], &
        .true.)
    allocate (eio%tag_xsecinfo)
    call eio%tag_xsecinfo%init ( &
        var_str ("xsecinfo"), &
        [xml_attribute (var_str ("neve"), str (data%n_evt)), &
        xml_attribute (var_str ("totxsec"), &
            str (data%total_cross_section * pb_per_fb))])
end select
select case (eio%version)
case ("2.0")
    allocate (eio%tag_weight)
    call eio%tag_weight%init (var_str ("weight"), &
        [xml_attribute (var_str ("name"))])
    if (eio%write_sqme_ref) then
        allocate (eio%tag_sqme_ref)
        call eio%tag_sqme_ref%init (var_str ("weight"), &
            [xml_attribute (var_str ("name"), var_str ("sqme_ref"))], &
            .true.)
    end if
    if (eio%write_sqme_prc) then
        allocate (eio%tag_sqme_prc)
        call eio%tag_sqme_prc%init (var_str ("weight"), &
            [xml_attribute (var_str ("name"), var_str ("sqme_prc"))], &
            .true.)
    end if
    if (eio%n_alt > 0) then
        if (eio%write_sqme_alt) then
            allocate (eio%tag_sqme_alt (1))
            call eio%tag_sqme_alt(1)%init (var_str ("weight"), &
                [xml_attribute (var_str ("name"), var_str ("sqme_alt"))], &
                .true.)
        end if
        allocate (eio%tag_wgts_alt (1))
        call eio%tag_wgts_alt(1)%init (var_str ("weight"), &
            [xml_attribute (var_str ("name"), var_str ("wgts_alt"))], &
            .true.)
    end if
case ("3.0")
    if (eio%write_sqme_ref) then
        allocate (eio%tag_sqme_ref)
        call eio%tag_sqme_ref%init (var_str ("weightinfo"), &
            [xml_attribute (var_str ("name"), var_str ("sqme_ref"))])
    end if
    if (eio%write_sqme_prc) then
        allocate (eio%tag_sqme_prc)
        call eio%tag_sqme_prc%init (var_str ("weightinfo"), &
            [xml_attribute (var_str ("name"), var_str ("sqme_prc"))])
    end if
    if (eio%n_alt > 0) then
        if (eio%write_sqme_alt) then
            allocate (eio%tag_sqme_alt (eio%n_alt))
            do i = 1, eio%n_alt

```



```

        call eio%tag_sqme_alt(i)%init (var_str ("weightinfo"), &
            [xml_attribute (var_str ("name"), &
                var_str ("sqme_alt") // str (i))])
    end do
end if
allocate (eio%tag_wgts_alt (eio%n_alt))
do i = 1, eio%n_alt
    call eio%tag_wgts_alt(i)%init (var_str ("weightinfo"), &
        [xml_attribute (var_str ("name"), &
            var_str ("wgts_alt") // str (i))])
end do
end if
allocate (eio%tag_weightinfo)
call eio%tag_weightinfo%init (var_str ("weightinfo"), &
    [xml_attribute (var_str ("name"))])
allocate (eio%tag_weights)
call eio%tag_weights%init (var_str ("weights"), .true.)
end select
end subroutine eio_lhef_init_tags

```

Initialize event writing.

*(EIO LHEF: eio\_lhef: TBP)*+≡

```

    procedure :: init_out => eio_lhef_init_out

```

*(EIO LHEF: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine eio_lhef_init_out (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
    class(eio_lhef_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
    type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in), optional :: data
    logical, intent(out), optional :: success
    integer :: u, i
    call eio%set_splitting (data)
    call eio%common_init (sample, data, extension)
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: writing to LHEF file '", &
        char (eio%filename), "'"
    call msg_message ()
    eio%writing = .true.
    u = eio%unit
    open (u, file = char (eio%filename), &
        action = "write", status = "replace")
    call eio%write_header ()
    call heprup_init &
        (data%pdg_beam, &
        data%energy_beam, &
        n_processes = data%n_proc, &
        unweighted = data%unweighted, &
        negative_weights = data%negative_weights)
    do i = 1, data%n_proc
        call heprup_set_process_parameters (i = i, &
            process_id = data%proc_num_id(i), &
            cross_section = data%cross_section(i), &
            error = data%error(i))
    end do

```



```

call eio%tag_init%write (u); write (u, *)
call heprup_write_lhef (u)
select case (eio%version)
case ("2.0"); call eio%write_init_20 (data)
case ("3.0"); call eio%write_init_30 (data)
end select
call eio%tag_init%close (u); write (u, *)
if (present (success)) success = .true.
end subroutine eio_lhef_init_out

```

Initialize event reading. First read the LHEF tag and version, then read the header and skip over its contents, then read the init block. (We require the opening and closing tags of the init block to be placed on separate lines without extra stuff.)

For input, we do not (yet?) support split event files.

*(EIO LHEF: eio\_lhef: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: init_in => eio_lhef_init_in

```

*(EIO LHEF: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine eio_lhef_init_in (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
  class(eio_lhef_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
  type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
  type(event_sample_data_t), intent(inout), optional :: data
  logical, intent(out), optional :: success
  logical :: exist, ok, closing
  type(event_sample_data_t) :: data_file
  type(string_t) :: string
  integer :: u
  eio%split = .false.
  call eio%common_init (sample, data, extension)
  write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: reading from LHEF file '", &
    char (eio%filename), "'"
  call msg_message ()
  inquire (file = char (eio%filename), exist = exist)
  if (.not. exist) call msg_fatal ("Events: LHEF file not found.")
  eio%reading = .true.
  u = eio%unit
  open (u, file = char (eio%filename), &
    action = "read", status = "old")
  call eio%cstream%init (u)
  call eio%read_header ()
  call eio%tag_init%read (eio%cstream, ok)
  if (.not. ok) call err_init
  select case (eio%version)
  case ("1.0"); call eio%read_init_10 (data_file)
    call eio%tag_init%read_content (eio%cstream, string, closing)
    if (string /= "" .or. .not. closing) call err_init
  case ("2.0"); call eio%read_init_20 (data_file)
  case ("3.0"); call eio%read_init_30 (data_file)
  end select
  call eio%merge_data (data, data_file)
  if (present (success)) success = .true.

```



contains

```
subroutine err_init
  call msg_fatal ("LHEF: syntax error in init tag")
end subroutine err_init
```

end subroutine eio\_lhef\_init\_in

Merge event sample data: we can check the data in the file against our assumptions and set or reset parameters.

*(EIO LHEF: eio\_lhef: TBP)*+≡

```
procedure :: merge_data => eio_merge_data
```

*(EIO LHEF: procedures)*+≡

```
subroutine eio_merge_data (eio, data, data_file)
  class(eio_lhef_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  type(event_sample_data_t), intent(inout) :: data
  type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in) :: data_file
  real, parameter :: tolerance = 1000 * epsilon (1._default)
  if (data%unweighted .neqv. data_file%unweighted) call err_weights
  if (data%negative_weights .neqv. data_file%negative_weights) &
    call err_weights
  if (data%norm_mode /= data_file%norm_mode) call err_norm
  if (data%n_beam /= data_file%n_beam) call err_beams
  if (any (data%pdg_beam /= data_file%pdg_beam)) call err_beams
  if (any (abs ((data%energy_beam - data_file%energy_beam)) &
    > (data%energy_beam + data_file%energy_beam) * tolerance)) &
    call err_beams
  if (data%n_proc /= data_file%n_proc) call err_proc
  if (any (data%proc_num_id /= data_file%proc_num_id)) call err_proc
  where (data%cross_section == 0)
    data%cross_section = data_file%cross_section
    data%error = data_file%error
  end where
  data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)
  if (data_file%n_evt > 0) then
    if (data%n_evt > 0 .and. data_file%n_evt /= data%n_evt) call err_n_evt
    data%n_evt = data_file%n_evt
  end if
contains
  subroutine err_weights
    call msg_fatal ("LHEF: mismatch in event weight properties")
  end subroutine err_weights
  subroutine err_norm
    call msg_fatal ("LHEF: mismatch in event normalization")
  end subroutine err_norm
  subroutine err_beams
    call msg_fatal ("LHEF: mismatch in beam properties")
  end subroutine err_beams
  subroutine err_proc
    call msg_fatal ("LHEF: mismatch in process definitions")
  end subroutine err_proc
  subroutine err_n_evt
    call msg_error ("LHEF: mismatch in specified number of events (ignored)")
```



```

        end subroutine err_n_evt
    end subroutine eio_merge_data

```

Switch from input to output: reopen the file for reading.

```

<EIO LHEF: eio_lhef: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: switch_inout => eio_lhef_switch_inout

<EIO LHEF: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_lhef_switch_inout (eio, success)
        class(eio_lhef_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        logical, intent(out), optional :: success
        call msg_bug ("LHEF: in-out switch not supported")
        if (present (success)) success = .false.
    end subroutine eio_lhef_switch_inout

```

Split event file: increment the counter, close the current file, open a new one. If the file needs a header, repeat it for the new file. (We assume that the common block contents are still intact.)

```

<EIO LHEF: eio_lhef: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: split_out => eio_lhef_split_out

<EIO LHEF: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_lhef_split_out (eio)
        class(eio_lhef_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        integer :: u
        if (eio%split) then
            eio%split_index = eio%split_index + 1
            call eio%set_filename ()
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: writing to LHEF file '", &
                char (eio%filename), "'"
            call msg_message ()
            call eio%write_footer ()
            u = eio%unit
            close (u)
            open (u, file = char (eio%filename), &
                action = "write", status = "replace")
            call eio%write_header ()
            call eio%tag_init%write (u); write (u, *)
            call heprup_write_lhef (u)
            select case (eio%version)
            case ("2.0"); call eio%write_init_20 (eio%data)
            case ("3.0"); call eio%write_init_30 (eio%data)
            end select
            call eio%tag_init%close (u); write (u, *)
        end if
    end subroutine eio_lhef_split_out

```

Output an event. Write first the event indices, then weight and squared matrix element, then the particle set.

```

<EIO LHEF: eio_lhef: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: output => eio_lhef_output

```



```

<EIO LHEF: procedures>+≡
subroutine eio_lhef_output (eio, event, i_prc, reading, passed, pacify)
  class(eio_lhef_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  class(generic_event_t), intent(in), target :: event
  integer, intent(in) :: i_prc
  logical, intent(in), optional :: reading, passed, pacify
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (eio%unit); if (u < 0) return
  if (present (passed)) then
    if (.not. passed) return
  end if
  if (eio%writing) then
    call hepeup_from_event (event, &
      process_index = eio%proc_num_id (i_prc), &
      keep_beams = eio%keep_beams, &
      keep_remnants = eio%keep_remnants)
    write (u, '(A)') "<event>"
    call hepeup_write_lhef (eio%unit)
    select case (eio%version)
      case ("2.0"); call eio%write_event_20 (event)
      case ("3.0"); call eio%write_event_30 (event)
    end select
    write (u, '(A)') "</event>"
  else
    call eio%write ()
    call msg_fatal ("LHEF file is not open for writing")
  end if
end subroutine eio_lhef_output

```

Input an event. Upon input of `i_prc`, we can just read in the whole HEPEUP common block. These data are known to come first. The `i_prc` value can be deduced from the IDPRUP value by a table lookup.

Reading the common block bypasses the `cstream` which accesses the input unit. This is consistent with the LHEF specification. After the common-block data have been swallowed, we can resume reading from stream.

We don't catch actual I/O errors. However, we return a negative value in `iostat` if we reached the terminating `</LesHouchesEvents>` tag.

```

<EIO LHEF: eio_lhef: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: input_i_prc => eio_lhef_input_i_prc

<EIO LHEF: procedures>+≡
subroutine eio_lhef_input_i_prc (eio, i_prc, iostat)
  class(eio_lhef_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  integer, intent(out) :: i_prc
  integer, intent(out) :: iostat
  integer :: i, proc_num_id
  type(string_t) :: s
  logical :: ok
  iostat = 0
  call eio%tag_lhef%read_content (eio%cstream, s, ok)
  if (ok) then
    if (s == "") then
      iostat = -1
    end if
  end if
end subroutine eio_lhef_input_i_prc

```



```

        else
            call err_close
        end if
        return
    else
        call eio%cstream%revert_record (s)
    end if
    call eio%tag_event%read (eio%cstream, ok)
    if (.not. ok) then
        call err_evt1
        return
    end if
    call hepeup_read_lhef (eio%unit)
    call hepeup_get_event_parameters (proc_id = proc_num_id)
    i_prc = 0
    FIND_I_PRC: do i = 1, size (eio%proc_num_id)
        if (eio%proc_num_id(i) == proc_num_id) then
            i_prc = i
            exit FIND_I_PRC
        end if
    end do FIND_I_PRC
    if (i_prc == 0) call err_index
contains
    subroutine err_close
        call msg_error ("LHEF: reading events: syntax error in closing tag")
        iostat = 1
    end subroutine
    subroutine err_evt1
        call msg_error ("LHEF: reading events: invalid event tag, &
            &aborting read")
        iostat = 2
    end subroutine err_evt1
    subroutine err_index
        call msg_error ("LHEF: reading events: undefined process ID " &
            // char (str (proc_num_id)) // ", aborting read")
        iostat = 3
    end subroutine err_index
end subroutine eio_lhef_input_i_prc

```

Since we have already read the event information from file, this input routine can transfer the common-block contents to the event record. Also, we read any further information in the event record.

Since LHEF doesn't give this information, we must assume that the MCI group, term, and channel can all be safely set to 1. This works if there is only one MCI group and term. The channel doesn't matter for the matrix element.

```

<EIO LHEF: eio lhef: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: input_event => eio_lhef_input_event
<EIO LHEF: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_lhef_input_event (eio, event, iostat)
        class(eio_lhef_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        class(generic_event_t), intent(inout), target :: event
        integer, intent(out) :: iostat
        type(string_t) :: s

```



```

logical :: closing
iostat = 0
call event%reset ()
call event%select (1, 1, 1)
call hepeup_to_event (event, eio%fallback_model, &
    recover_beams = eio%recover_beams, &
    use_alpha_s = eio%use_alpha_s_from_file, &
    use_scale = eio%use_scale_from_file)
select case (eio%version)
case ("1.0")
    call eio%tag_event%read_content (eio%cstream, s, closing = closing)
    if (s /= "" .or. .not. closing) call err_evt2
case ("2.0"); call eio%read_event_20 (event)
case ("3.0"); call eio%read_event_30 (event)
end select
contains
subroutine err_evt2
    call msg_error ("LHEF: reading events: syntax error in event record, &
        &aborting read")
    iostat = 2
end subroutine err_evt2

end subroutine eio_lhef_input_event

```

*<EIO LHEF: eio lhef: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: skip => eio\_lhef\_skip

*<EIO LHEF: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine eio\_lhef\_skip (eio, iostat)  
 class(eio\_lhef\_t), intent(inout) :: eio  
 integer, intent(out) :: iostat  
 if (eio%reading) then  
 read (eio%unit, iostat = iostat)  
 else  
 call eio%write ()  
 call msg\_fatal ("Raw event file is not open for reading")  
 end if  
end subroutine eio\_lhef\_skip

### 17.13.4 Les Houches Event File: header/footer

These two routines write the header and footer for the Les Houches Event File format (LHEF).

The current version writes no information except for the generator name and version (v.1.0 only).

*<EIO LHEF: eio lhef: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: write\_header => eio\_lhef\_write\_header  
 procedure :: write\_footer => eio\_lhef\_write\_footer

*<EIO LHEF: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine eio\_lhef\_write\_header (eio)  
 class(eio\_lhef\_t), intent(in) :: eio



```

integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (eio%unit); if (u < 0) return
call eio%tag_lhef%write (u); write (u, *)
call eio%tag_head%write (u); write (u, *)
select case (eio%version)
case ("1.0")
    write (u, "(2x)", advance = "no")
    call eio%tag_gen_n%write (var_str ("WHIZARD"), u)
    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(2x)", advance = "no")
    call eio%tag_gen_v%write (var_str ("Version"), u)
    write (u, *)
end select
call eio%tag_head%close (u); write (u, *)
end subroutine eio_lhef_write_header

subroutine eio_lhef_write_footer (eio)
class(eio_lhef_t), intent(in) :: eio
integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (eio%unit); if (u < 0) return
call eio%tag_lhef%close (u)
end subroutine eio_lhef_write_footer

```

Reading the header just means finding the tags and ignoring any contents. When done, we should stand just after the header tag.

*<EIO LHEF: eio\_lhef: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: read_header => eio_lhef_read_header

```

*<EIO LHEF: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine eio_lhef_read_header (eio)
class(eio_lhef_t), intent(inout) :: eio
logical :: success, closing
type(string_t) :: content
call eio%tag_lhef%read (eio%cstream, success)
if (.not. success .or. .not. eio%tag_lhef%has_content) call err_lhef
if (eio%tag_lhef%get_attribute (1) /= eio%version) call err_version
call eio%tag_head%read (eio%cstream, success)
if (.not. success) call err_header
if (eio%tag_head%has_content) then
    SKIP_HEADER_CONTENT: do
        call eio%tag_head%read_content (eio%cstream, content, closing)
        if (closing) exit SKIP_HEADER_CONTENT
    end do SKIP_HEADER_CONTENT
end if
contains
subroutine err_lhef
    call msg_fatal ("LHEF: LesHouchesEvents tag absent or corrupted")
end subroutine err_lhef
subroutine err_header
    call msg_fatal ("LHEF: header tag absent or corrupted")
end subroutine err_header
subroutine err_version
    call msg_error ("LHEF: version mismatch: expected " &
        // eio%version // ", found " &

```



```

        // char (eio%tag_lhef%get_attribute (1)))
    end subroutine err_version
end subroutine eio_lhef_read_header

```

### 17.13.5 Version-Specific Code: 1.0

In version 1.0, the init tag contains just HEPRUP data. While a `cstream` is connected to the input unit, we bypass it temporarily for the purpose of reading the HEPRUP contents. This is consistent with the LHEF standard.

This routine does not read the closing tag of the init block.

```

<EIO LHEF: eio_lhef: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read_init_10 => eio_lhef_read_init_10

<EIO LHEF: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_lhef_read_init_10 (eio, data)
        class(eio_lhef_t), intent(in) :: eio
        type(event_sample_data_t), intent(out) :: data
        integer :: n_proc, i
        call heprup_read_lhef (eio%unit)
        call heprup_get_run_parameters (n_processes = n_proc)
        call data%init (n_proc)
        data%n_beam = 2
        call heprup_get_run_parameters ( &
            unweighted = data%unweighted, &
            negative_weights = data%negative_weights, &
            beam_pdg = data%pdg_beam, &
            beam_energy = data%energy_beam)
        if (data%unweighted) then
            data%norm_mode = NORM_UNIT
        else
            data%norm_mode = NORM_SIGMA
        end if
        do i = 1, n_proc
            call heprup_get_process_parameters (i, &
                process_id = data%proc_num_id(i), &
                cross_section = data%cross_section(i), &
                error = data%error(i))
        end do
    end subroutine eio_lhef_read_init_10

```

### 17.13.6 Version-Specific Code: 2.0

This is the init information for the 2.0 format, after the HEPRUP data. We have the following tags:

- **generator** Generator name and version.
- **xsecinfo** Cross section and weights data. We have the total cross section and number of events (assuming that the event file is intact), but information on minimum and maximum weights is not available before the file is complete. We just write the mandatory tags. (Note that the



default values of the other tags describe a uniform unit weight, but we can determine most values only after the sample is complete.)

- **cutsinfo** This optional tag is too specific to represent the possibilities of WHIZARD, so we skip it.
- **procinfo** This optional tag is useful for giving details of NLO calculations. Skipped.
- **mergetype** Optional, also not applicable.

```
<EIO LHEF: eio lhef: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_init_20 => eio_lhef_write_init_20
```

```
<EIO LHEF: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_lhef_write_init_20 (eio, data)
    class(eio_lhef_t), intent(in) :: eio
    type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    integer :: u
    u = eio%unit
    call eio%tag_generator%write (u)
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "WHIZARD"
    call eio%tag_generator%close (u); write (u, *)
    call eio%tag_xsecinfo%write (u); write (u, *)
  end subroutine eio_lhef_write_init_20
```

When reading the init block, we first call the 1.0 routine that fills HEPRUP. Then we consider the possible tags. Only the **generator** and **xsecinfo** tags are of interest. We skip everything else except for the closing tag.

```
<EIO LHEF: eio lhef: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: read_init_20 => eio_lhef_read_init_20

<EIO LHEF: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_lhef_read_init_20 (eio, data)
    class(eio_lhef_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    type(event_sample_data_t), intent(out) :: data
    real(default), parameter :: pb_per_fb = 1.e-3_default
    type(string_t) :: content
    logical :: found, closing
    call eio_lhef_read_init_10 (eio, data)
    SCAN_INIT_TAGS: do
      call eio%tag_generator%read (eio%cstream, found)
      if (found) then
        if (.not. eio%tag_generator%has_content) call err_generator
        call eio%tag_generator%read_content (eio%cstream, content, closing)
        call msg_message ("LHEF: Event file has been generated by " &
          // char (content) // " " &
          // char (eio%tag_generator%get_attribute (1)))
        cycle SCAN_INIT_TAGS
      end if
      call eio%tag_xsecinfo%read (eio%cstream, found)
      if (found) then
        if (eio%tag_xsecinfo%has_content) call err_xsecinfo
        cycle SCAN_INIT_TAGS
      end if
```



```

        call eio%tag_init%read_content (eio%cstream, content, closing)
        if (closing) then
            if (content /= "") call err_init
            exit SCAN_INIT_TAGS
        end if
    end do SCAN_INIT_TAGS
    data%n_evt = &
        read_ival (eio%tag_xsecinfo%get_attribute (1))
    data%total_cross_section = &
        read_rval (eio%tag_xsecinfo%get_attribute (2)) / pb_per_fb
contains
    subroutine err_generator
        call msg_fatal ("LHEF: invalid generator tag")
    end subroutine err_generator
    subroutine err_xsecinfo
        call msg_fatal ("LHEF: invalid xsecinfo tag")
    end subroutine err_xsecinfo
    subroutine err_init
        call msg_fatal ("LHEF: syntax error after init tag")
    end subroutine err_init
end subroutine eio_lhef_read_init_20

```

This is additional event-specific information for the 2.0 format, after the HEP-EUP data. We can specify weights, starting from the master weight and adding alternative weights. The alternative weights are collected in a common tag.

*(EIO LHEF: eio\_lhef: TBP)*+≡

```

    procedure :: write_event_20 => eio_lhef_write_event_20

```

*(EIO LHEF: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine eio_lhef_write_event_20 (eio, event)
    class(eio_lhef_t), intent(in) :: eio
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
    type(string_t) :: s
    integer :: i, u
    u = eio%unit
    if (eio%write_sqme_ref) then
        s = str (event%get_sqme_ref ())
        call eio%tag_sqme_ref%write (s, u); write (u, *)
    end if
    if (eio%write_sqme_prc) then
        s = str (event%get_sqme_prc ())
        call eio%tag_sqme_prc%write (s, u); write (u, *)
    end if
    if (eio%n_alt > 0) then
        if (eio%write_sqme_alt) then
            s = str (event%get_sqme_alt(1))
            do i = 2, eio%n_alt
                s = s // " " // str (event%get_sqme_alt(i)); write (u, *)
            end do
            call eio%tag_sqme_alt(1)%write (s, u)
        end if
        s = str (event%get_weight_alt(1))
        do i = 2, eio%n_alt
            s = s // " " // str (event%get_weight_alt(i)); write (u, *)
        end do
    end if
end subroutine eio_lhef_write_event_20

```



```

        end do
        call eio%tag_wgts_alt(1)%write (s, u)
    end if
end subroutine eio_lhef_write_event_20

```

Read extra event data. If there is a weight entry labeled `sqme_prc`, we take this as the squared matrix-element value (the new *reference* value `sqme_ref`). Other tags, including tags written by the above writer, are skipped.

```

(EIO LHEF: eio_lhef: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: read_event_20 => eio_lhef_read_event_20

(EIO LHEF: procedures)+≡
    subroutine eio_lhef_read_event_20 (eio, event)
        class(eio_lhef_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
        type(string_t) :: content
        logical :: found, closing
        SCAN_EVENT_TAGS: do
            call eio%tag_weight%read (eio%cstream, found)
            if (found) then
                if (.not. eio%tag_weight%has_content) call err_weight
                call eio%tag_weight%read_content (eio%cstream, content, closing)
                if (.not. closing) call err_weight
                if (eio%tag_weight%get_attribute (1) == "sqme_prc") then
                    call event%set_sqme_ref (read_rval (content))
                end if
            end if
            cycle SCAN_EVENT_TAGS
        end if
        call eio%tag_event%read_content (eio%cstream, content, closing)
        if (closing) then
            if (content /= "") call err_event
            exit SCAN_EVENT_TAGS
        end if
    end do SCAN_EVENT_TAGS
contains
    subroutine err_weight
        call msg_fatal ("LHEF: invalid weight tag in event record")
    end subroutine err_weight
    subroutine err_event
        call msg_fatal ("LHEF: syntax error after event tag")
    end subroutine err_event
end subroutine eio_lhef_read_event_20

```

### 17.13.7 Version-Specific Code: 3.0

This is the init information for the 3.0 format, after the HEPUP data. We have the following tags:

- **generator** Generator name and version.
- **xsecinfo** Cross section and weights data. We have the total cross section and number of events (assuming that the event file is intact), but



information on minimum and maximum weights is not available before the file is complete. We just write the mandatory tags. (Note that the default values of the other tags describe a uniform unit weight, but we can determine most values only after the sample is complete.)

- **cutsinfo** This optional tag is too specific to represent the possibilities of WHIZARD, so we skip it.
- **procinfo** This optional tag is useful for giving details of NLO calculations. Skipped.
- **weightinfo** Determine the meaning of optional weights, whose values are given in the event record.

```

<EIO LHEF: eio lhef: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_init_30 => eio_lhef_write_init_30

<EIO LHEF: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_lhef_write_init_30 (eio, data)
    class(eio_lhef_t), intent(in) :: eio
    type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    real(default), parameter :: pb_per_fb = 1.e-3_default
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (eio%unit)
    call eio%tag_generator%write (u)
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "WHIZARD"
    call ei0%tag_generator%close (u); write (u, *)
    call eio%tag_xsecinfo%write (u); write (u, *)
    if (eio%write_sqme_ref) then
      call eio%tag_sqme_ref%write (u); write (u, *)
    end if
    if (eio%write_sqme_prc) then
      call eio%tag_sqme_prc%write (u); write (u, *)
    end if
    if (eio%write_sqme_alt) then
      do i = 1, eio%n_alt
        call eio%tag_sqme_alt(i)%write (u); write (u, *)
      end do
    end if
    do i = 1, eio%n_alt
      call eio%tag_wgts_alt(i)%write (u); write (u, *)
    end do
  end subroutine eio_lhef_write_init_30

```

When reading the init block, we first call the 1.0 routine that fills HEPRUP. Then we consider the possible tags. Only the **generator** and **xsecinfo** tags are of interest. We skip everything else except for the closing tag.

```

<EIO LHEF: eio lhef: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: read_init_30 => eio_lhef_read_init_30

<EIO LHEF: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_lhef_read_init_30 (eio, data)
    class(eio_lhef_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    type(event_sample_data_t), intent(out) :: data
    real(default), parameter :: pb_per_fb = 1.e-3_default

```



```

type(string_t) :: content
logical :: found, closing
integer :: n_weightinfo
call eio_lhef_read_init_10 (eio, data)
n_weightinfo = 0
eio%i_weight_sqme = 0
SCAN_INIT_TAGS: do
  call eio%tag_generator%read (eio%cstream, found)
  if (found) then
    if (.not. eio%tag_generator%has_content) call err_generator
    call eio%tag_generator%read_content (eio%cstream, content, closing)
    call msg_message ("LHEF: Event file has been generated by " &
      // char (content) // " " &
      // char (eio%tag_generator%get_attribute (1)))
    cycle SCAN_INIT_TAGS
  end if
  call eio%tag_xsecinfo%read (eio%cstream, found)
  if (found) then
    if (eio%tag_xsecinfo%has_content) call err_xsecinfo
    cycle SCAN_INIT_TAGS
  end if
  call eio%tag_weightinfo%read (eio%cstream, found)
  if (found) then
    if (eio%tag_weightinfo%has_content) call err_xsecinfo
    n_weightinfo = n_weightinfo + 1
    if (eio%tag_weightinfo%get_attribute (1) == "sqme_prc") then
      eio%i_weight_sqme = n_weightinfo
    end if
    cycle SCAN_INIT_TAGS
  end if
  call eio%tag_init%read_content (eio%cstream, content, closing)
  if (closing) then
    if (content /= "") call err_init
    exit SCAN_INIT_TAGS
  end if
end do SCAN_INIT_TAGS
data%n_evt = &
  read_ival (eio%tag_xsecinfo%get_attribute (1))
data%total_cross_section = &
  read_rval (eio%tag_xsecinfo%get_attribute (2)) / pb_per_fb
contains
  subroutine err_generator
    call msg_fatal ("LHEF: invalid generator tag")
  end subroutine err_generator
  subroutine err_xsecinfo
    call msg_fatal ("LHEF: invalid xsecinfo tag")
  end subroutine err_xsecinfo
  subroutine err_init
    call msg_fatal ("LHEF: syntax error after init tag")
  end subroutine err_init
end subroutine eio_lhef_read_init_30

```

This is additional event-specific information for the 3.0 format, after the HEP-EUP data. We can specify weights, starting from the master weight and adding



alternative weights. The weight tags are already allocated, so we just have to transfer the weight values to strings, assemble them and write them to file. All weights are collected in a single tag.

Note: If efficiency turns out to be an issue, we may revert to traditional character buffer writing. However, we need to know the maximum length.

```

<EIO LHEF: eio_lhef: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_event_30 => eio_lhef_write_event_30

<EIO LHEF: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_lhef_write_event_30 (eio, event)
    class(eio_lhef_t), intent(in) :: eio
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
    type(string_t) :: s
    integer :: u, i
    u = eio%unit
    s = ""
    if (eio%write_sqme_ref) then
      s = s // str (event%get_sqme_ref ()) // " "
    end if
    if (eio%write_sqme_prc) then
      s = s // str (event%get_sqme_prc ()) // " "
    end if
    if (eio%n_alt > 0) then
      if (eio%write_sqme_alt) then
        s = s // str (event%get_sqme_alt(1)) // " "
        do i = 2, eio%n_alt
          s = s // str (event%get_sqme_alt(i)) // " "
        end do
      end if
      s = s // str (event%get_weight_alt(1)) // " "
      do i = 2, eio%n_alt
        s = s // str (event%get_weight_alt(i)) // " "
      end do
    end if
    if (len_trim (s) > 0) then
      call eio%tag_weights%write (trim (s), u); write (u, *)
    end if
  end subroutine eio_lhef_write_event_30

```

Read extra event data. If there is a `weights` tag and if there was a `weightinfo` entry labeled `sqme_prc`, we extract the corresponding entry from the `weights` string and store this as the event's squared matrix-element value. Other tags, including tags written by the above writer, are skipped.

```

<EIO LHEF: eio_lhef: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: read_event_30 => eio_lhef_read_event_30

<EIO LHEF: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_lhef_read_event_30 (eio, event)
    class(eio_lhef_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    class(generic_event_t), intent(inout) :: event
    type(string_t) :: content, string
    logical :: found, closing
    integer :: i
    SCAN_EVENT_TAGS: do

```



```

call eio%tag_weights%read (eio%cstream, found)
if (found) then
  if (.not. eio%tag_weights%has_content) call err_weights
  call eio%tag_weights%read_content (eio%cstream, content, closing)
  if (.not. closing) call err_weights
  if (eio%i_weight_sqme > 0) then
    SCAN_WEIGHTS: do i = 1, eio%i_weight_sqme
      call split (content, string, " ")
      content = adjustl (content)
      if (i == eio%i_weight_sqme) then
        call event%set_sqme_ref (read_rval (string))
        exit SCAN_WEIGHTS
      end if
    end do SCAN_WEIGHTS
  end if
  cycle SCAN_EVENT_TAGS
end if
call eio%tag_event%read_content (eio%cstream, content, closing)
if (closing) then
  if (content /= "") call err_event
  exit SCAN_EVENT_TAGS
end if
end do SCAN_EVENT_TAGS
contains
subroutine err_weights
  call msg_fatal ("LHEF: invalid weights tag in event record")
end subroutine err_weights
subroutine err_event
  call msg_fatal ("LHEF: syntax error after event tag")
end subroutine err_event
end subroutine eio_lhef_read_event_30

```

### 17.13.8 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

*<eio\_lhef.ut.f90>*≡

*<File header>*

```

module eio_lhef_ut
  use unit_tests
  use eio_lhef_utl

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<EIO LHEF: public test>*

contains

*<EIO LHEF: test driver>*

```

end module eio_lhef_ut

```



```

<eio_lhef.uti.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module eio_lhef_uti

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use model_data
    use event_base
    use eio_data
    use eio_base

    use eio_lhef

    use eio_base_ut, only: eio_prepare_test, eio_cleanup_test
    use eio_base_ut, only: eio_prepare_fallback_model, eio_cleanup_fallback_model

    <Standard module head>

    <EIO LHEF: test declarations>

    contains

    <EIO LHEF: tests>

  end module eio_lhef_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<EIO LHEF: public test>≡
  public :: eio_lhef_test
<EIO LHEF: test driver>≡
  subroutine eio_lhef_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <EIO LHEF: execute tests>
  end subroutine eio_lhef_test

```

## Version 1.0 Output

We test the implementation of all I/O methods. We start with output according to version 1.0.

```

<EIO LHEF: execute tests>≡
  call test (eio_lhef_1, "eio_lhef_1", &
    "write version 1.0", &
    u, results)
<EIO LHEF: test declarations>≡
  public :: eio_lhef_1
<EIO LHEF: tests>≡
  subroutine eio_lhef_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u

```



```

class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
type(string_t) :: sample
integer :: u_file, iostat
character(80) :: buffer

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_lhef_1"
write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: generate an event and write weight to file"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

call data%init (1)
data%n_evt = 1
data%n_beam = 2
data%unweighted = .true.
data%norm_mode = NORM_UNIT
data%pdg_beam = 25
data%energy_beam = 500
data%proc_num_id = [42]
data%cross_section(1) = 100
data%error(1) = 1
data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
write (u, "(A)")

sample = "eio_lhef_1"

allocate (eio_lhef_t :: eio)
select type (eio)
type is (eio_lhef_t)
    call eio%set_parameters ()
end select

call eio%init_out (sample, data)
call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 1)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* File contents:"
write (u, "(A)")

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = char (sample // "." // eio%extension), &
      action = "read", status = "old")
do

```



```

        read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat) buffer
        if (buffer(1:21) == " <generator_version>") buffer = "[...]"
        if (iostat /= 0) exit
        write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
    end do
    close (u_file)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Reset data"
    write (u, "(A)")

    deallocate (eio)
    allocate (eio_lhef_t :: eio)
    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_lhef_t)
        call eio%set_parameters ()
    end select

    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_lhef_t)
        call eio%set_parameters (keep_beams = .true.)
    end select
    call eio%write (u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

    call eio_cleanup_test (event)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_lhef_1"

end subroutine eio_lhef_1

```

## Version 2.0 Output

Version 2.0 has added a lot of options to the LHEF format. We implement some of them.

```

<EIO LHEF: execute tests>+≡
    call test (eio_lhef_2, "eio_lhef_2", &
        "write version 2.0", &
        u, results)

<EIO LHEF: test declarations>+≡
    public :: eio_lhef_2

<EIO LHEF: tests>+≡
    subroutine eio_lhef_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
        type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
        class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio

```



```

type(string_t) :: sample
integer :: u_file, iostat
character(80) :: buffer

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_lhef_2"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate an event and write weight to file"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

call data%init (1)
data%unweighted = .false.
data%norm_mode = NORM_SIGMA
data%n_evt = 1
data%n_beam = 2
data%pdg_beam = 25
data%energy_beam = 500
data%proc_num_id = [42]
data%cross_section(1) = 100
data%error(1) = 1
data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
write (u, "(A)")

sample = "eio_lhef_2"

allocate (eio_lhef_t :: eio)
select type (eio)
type is (eio_lhef_t)
    call eio%set_parameters (version = "2.0", write_sqme_prc = .true.)
end select

call eio%init_out (sample, data)
call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 1)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* File contents:"
write (u, "(A)")

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = char (sample // "." // eio%extension), &
      action = "read", status = "old")
do
    read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat) buffer
    if (buffer(1:10) == "<generator") buffer = "[...]"

```



```

        if (iostat /= 0) exit
        write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
    end do
    close (u_file)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

    call eio_cleanup_test (event)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_lhef_2"

end subroutine eio_lhef_2

```

### Version 3.0 Output

Version 3.0 is an update which removes some tags (which we didn't use anyway) and suggests a new treatment of weights.

```

<EIO LHEF: execute tests>+≡
    call test (eio_lhef_3, "eio_lhef_3", &
        "write version 3.0", &
        u, results)

<EIO LHEF: test declarations>+≡
    public :: eio_lhef_3

<EIO LHEF: tests>+≡
    subroutine eio_lhef_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
        type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
        class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
        type(string_t) :: sample
        integer :: u_file, iostat
        character(80) :: buffer

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_lhef_3"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: generate an event and write weight to file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

        call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

        call data%init (1)
        data%unweighted = .false.
        data%norm_mode = NORM_SIGMA
        data%n_evt = 1
        data%n_beam = 2
        data%pdg_beam = 25
        data%energy_beam = 500
        data%proc_num_id = [42]
    end subroutine eio_lhef_3

```



```

data%cross_section(1) = 100
data%error(1) = 1
data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
write (u, "(A)")

sample = "eio_lhef_3"

allocate (eio_lhef_t :: eio)
select type (eio)
type is (eio_lhef_t)
    call eio%set_parameters (version = "3.0", write_sqme_prc = .true.)
end select

call eio%init_out (sample, data)
call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 1)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* File contents:"
write (u, "(A)")

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = char (sample // ".lhe"), &
      action = "read", status = "old")
do
    read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat) buffer
    if (buffer(1:10) == "<generator") buffer = "[...]"
    if (iostat /= 0) exit
    write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end do
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio_cleanup_test (event)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_lhef_3"

end subroutine eio_lhef_3

```

## Version 1.0 Input

Check input of a version-1.0 conforming LHEF file.

*(EIO LHEF: execute tests)+≡*



```

call test (eio_lhef_4, "eio_lhef_4", &
  "read version 1.0", &
  u, results)

<EIO LHEF: test declarations>+≡
public :: eio_lhef_4

<EIO LHEF: tests>+≡
subroutine eio_lhef_4 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  class(model_data_t), pointer :: fallback_model
  class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
  type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
  class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
  type(string_t) :: sample
  integer :: u_file, iostat, i_prc

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_lhef_4"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: read a LHEF 1.0 file"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Write a LHEF data file"
  write (u, "(A)")

  u_file = free_unit ()
  sample = "eio_lhef_4"
  open (u_file, file = char (sample // ".lhe"), &
    status = "replace", action = "readwrite")

  write (u_file, "(A)")  '<LesHouchesEvents version="1.0">'
  write (u_file, "(A)")  '<header>'
  write (u_file, "(A)")  '  <arbitrary_tag opt="foo">content</arbitrary_tag>'
  write (u_file, "(A)")  '  Text'
  write (u_file, "(A)")  '  <another_tag />'
  write (u_file, "(A)")  '</header>'
  write (u_file, "(A)")  '<init>'
  write (u_file, "(A)")  '  25 25  5.0000000000E+02  5.0000000000E+02 &
    & -1 -1 -1 -1 3 1'
  write (u_file, "(A)")  '  1.0000000000E-01  1.0000000000E-03 &
    & 1.0000000000E+00 42'
  write (u_file, "(A)")  '</init>'
  write (u_file, "(A)")  '<event>'
  write (u_file, "(A)")  '  4 42  3.0574068604E+08  1.0000000000E+03 &
    & -1.0000000000E+00 -1.0000000000E+00'
  write (u_file, "(A)")  '  25 -1 0 0 0 0  0.0000000000E+00  0.0000000000E+00 &
    & 4.8412291828E+02  5.0000000000E+02  1.2500000000E+02 &
    & 0.0000000000E+00  9.0000000000E+00'
  write (u_file, "(A)")  '  25 -1 0 0 0 0  0.0000000000E+00  0.0000000000E+00 &
    & -4.8412291828E+02  5.0000000000E+02  1.2500000000E+02 &
    & 0.0000000000E+00  9.0000000000E+00'
  write (u_file, "(A)")  '  25 1 1 2 0 0 -1.4960220911E+02 -4.6042825611E+02 &
    & 0.0000000000E+00  5.0000000000E+02  1.2500000000E+02 &
    & 0.0000000000E+00  9.0000000000E+00'
  write (u_file, "(A)")  '  25 1 1 2 0 0  1.4960220911E+02  4.6042825611E+02 &
    & 0.0000000000E+00  5.0000000000E+02  1.2500000000E+02 &

```



```

& 0.0000000000E+00 9.0000000000E+00'
write (u_file, "(A)") '</event>'
write (u_file, "(A)") '</LesHouchesEvents>'
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio_prepare_fallback_model (fallback_model)
call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

allocate (eio_lhef_t :: eio)
select type (eio)
type is (eio_lhef_t)
    call eio%set_parameters (recover_beams = .false.)
end select
call eio%set_fallback_model (fallback_model)

call data%init (1)
data%n_beam = 2
data%unweighted = .true.
data%norm_mode = NORM_UNIT
data%pdg_beam = 25
data%energy_beam = 500
data%proc_num_id = [42]
call data%write (u)
write (u, *)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize and read header"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%init_in (sample, data)
call eio%write (u)

write (u, *)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_lhef_t)
    call eio%tag_lhef%write (u); write (u, *)
end select

write (u, *)
call data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Read event"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_lhef_t)
    write (u, "(A,I0,A,I0)")  "Found process #", i_prc, &

```



```

        " with ID = ", eio%proc_num_id(i_prc)
end select

call eio%input_event (event, iostat)

call event%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Read closing"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)
write (u, "(A,IO)") "iostat = ", iostat

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio%final ()

call eio_cleanup_test (event)
call eio_cleanup_fallback_model (fallback_model)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_lhef_4"

end subroutine eio_lhef_4

```

## Version 2.0 Input

Check input of a version-2.0 conforming LHEF file.

```

<EIO LHEF: execute tests>+≡
    call test (eio_lhef_5, "eio_lhef_5", &
        "read version 2.0", &
        u, results)

<EIO LHEF: test declarations>+≡
    public :: eio_lhef_5

<EIO LHEF: tests>+≡
    subroutine eio_lhef_5 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: fallback_model
        class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
        type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
        class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
        type(string_t) :: sample
        integer :: u_file, iostat, i_prc

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_lhef_5"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: read a LHEF 2.0 file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Write a LHEF data file"
        write (u, "(A)")

```



```

u_file = free_unit ()
sample = "eio_lhef_5"
open (u_file, file = char (sample // ".lhe"), &
      status = "replace", action = "readwrite")

write (u_file, "(A)") '<LesHouchesEvents version="2.0">'
write (u_file, "(A)") '<header>'
write (u_file, "(A)") '</header>'
write (u_file, "(A)") '<init>'
write (u_file, "(A)") ' 25 25 5.0000000000E+02 5.0000000000E+02 &
&-1 -1 -1 -1 4 1'
write (u_file, "(A)") ' 1.0000000000E-01 1.0000000000E-03 &
& 0.0000000000E+00 42'
write (u_file, "(A)") '<generator version="2.2.3">WHIZARD&
&</generator>'
write (u_file, "(A)") '<xsecinfo neve="1" totxsec="1.0000000000E-01" />'
write (u_file, "(A)") '</init>'
write (u_file, "(A)") '<event>'
write (u_file, "(A)") ' 4 42 3.0574068604E+08 1.0000000000E+03 &
&-1.0000000000E+00 -1.0000000000E+00'
write (u_file, "(A)") ' 25 -1 0 0 0 0 0.0000000000E+00 &
& 0.0000000000E+00 4.8412291828E+02 5.0000000000E+02 &
& 1.2500000000E+02 0.0000000000E+00 9.0000000000E+00'
write (u_file, "(A)") ' 25 -1 0 0 0 0 0.0000000000E+00 &
& 0.0000000000E+00 -4.8412291828E+02 5.0000000000E+02 &
& 1.2500000000E+02 0.0000000000E+00 9.0000000000E+00'
write (u_file, "(A)") ' 25 1 1 2 0 0 -1.4960220911E+02 &
&-4.6042825611E+02 0.0000000000E+00 5.0000000000E+02 &
& 1.2500000000E+02 0.0000000000E+00 9.0000000000E+00'
write (u_file, "(A)") ' 25 1 1 2 0 0 1.4960220911E+02 &
& 4.6042825611E+02 0.0000000000E+00 5.0000000000E+02 &
& 1.2500000000E+02 0.0000000000E+00 9.0000000000E+00'
write (u_file, "(A)") '<weight name="sqme_prc">1.0000000000E+00</weight>'
write (u_file, "(A)") '</event>'
write (u_file, "(A)") '</LesHouchesEvents>'
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)") "* Initialize test process"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio_prepare_fallback_model (fallback_model)
call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

allocate (eio_lhef_t :: eio)
select type (eio)
type is (eio_lhef_t)
  call eio%set_parameters (version = "2.0", recover_beams = .false.)
end select
call eio%set_fallback_model (fallback_model)

call data%init (1)
data%unweighted = .false.
data%norm_mode = NORM_SIGMA

```



```

data%n_beam = 2
data%pdg_beam = 25
data%energy_beam = 500
data%proc_num_id = [42]
call data%write (u)
write (u, *)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize and read header"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%init_in (sample, data)
call eio%write (u)

write (u, *)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_lhef_t)
    call eio%tag_lhef%write (u); write (u, *)
end select

write (u, *)
call data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Read event"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_lhef_t)
    write (u, "(A,I0,A,I0)")  "Found process #", i_prc, &
        " with ID = ", eio%proc_num_id(i_prc)
end select

call eio%input_event (event, iostat)

call event%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Read closing"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)
write (u, "(A,I0)")  "iostat = ", iostat

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio%final ()

call eio_cleanup_test (event)
call eio_cleanup_fallback_model (fallback_model)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_lhef_5"

end subroutine eio_lhef_5

```

### Version 3.0 Input

Check input of a version-3.0 conforming LHEF file.

```

<EIO LHEF: execute tests>+≡
  call test (eio_lhef_6, "eio_lhef_6", &
    "read version 3.0", &
    u, results)

<EIO LHEF: test declarations>+≡
  public :: eio_lhef_6

<EIO LHEF: tests>+≡
  subroutine eio_lhef_6 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: fallback_model
    class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
    type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
    class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
    type(string_t) :: sample
    integer :: u_file, iostat, i_prc

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_lhef_6"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: read a LHEF 3.0 file"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Write a LHEF data file"
    write (u, "(A)")

    u_file = free_unit ()
    sample = "eio_lhef_6"
    open (u_file, file = char (sample // ".lhe"), &
      status = "replace", action = "readwrite")

    write (u_file, "(A)")  '<LesHouchesEvents version="3.0">'
    write (u_file, "(A)")  '<header>'
    write (u_file, "(A)")  '</header>'
    write (u_file, "(A)")  '<init>'
    write (u_file, "(A)")  ' 25 25 5.000000000000E+02 5.000000000000E+02 &
      &-1 -1 -1 -1 4 1'
    write (u_file, "(A)")  ' 1.000000000000E-01 1.000000000000E-03 &
      & 0.000000000000E+00 42'
    write (u_file, "(A)")  '<generator version="2.2.3">WHIZARD&
      &</generator>'
    write (u_file, "(A)")  '<xsecinfo neve="1" totxsec="1.000000000000E-01" />'
    write (u_file, "(A)")  '<weightinfo name="sqme_prc" />'
    write (u_file, "(A)")  '</init>'
    write (u_file, "(A)")  '<event>'
    write (u_file, "(A)")  ' 4 42 3.0574068604E+08 1.000000000000E+03 &
      &-1.000000000000E+00 -1.000000000000E+00'

```



```

write (u_file, "(A)") ' 25 -1 0 0 0 0 0.0000000000E+00 &
& 0.0000000000E+00 4.8412291828E+02 5.0000000000E+02 &
& 1.2500000000E+02 0.0000000000E+00 9.0000000000E+00'
write (u_file, "(A)") ' 25 -1 0 0 0 0 0.0000000000E+00 &
& 0.0000000000E+00 -4.8412291828E+02 5.0000000000E+02 &
& 1.2500000000E+02 0.0000000000E+00 9.0000000000E+00'
write (u_file, "(A)") ' 25 1 1 2 0 0 -1.4960220911E+02 &
& -4.6042825611E+02 0.0000000000E+00 5.0000000000E+02 &
& 1.2500000000E+02 0.0000000000E+00 9.0000000000E+00'
write (u_file, "(A)") ' 25 1 1 2 0 0 1.4960220911E+02 &
& 4.6042825611E+02 0.0000000000E+00 5.0000000000E+02 &
& 1.2500000000E+02 0.0000000000E+00 9.0000000000E+00'
write (u_file, "(A)") '<weights>1.0000000000E+00</weights>'
write (u_file, "(A)") '</event>'
write (u_file, "(A)") '</LesHouchesEvents>'
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)") "* Initialize test process"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio_prepare_fallback_model (fallback_model)
call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

allocate (eio_lhef_t :: eio)
select type (eio)
type is (eio_lhef_t)
    call eio%set_parameters (version = "3.0", recover_beams = .false.)
end select
call eio%set_fallback_model (fallback_model)

call data%init (1)
data%unweighted = .false.
data%norm_mode = NORM_SIGMA
data%n_beam = 2
data%pdg_beam = 25
data%energy_beam = 500
data%proc_num_id = [42]
call data%write (u)
write (u, *)

write (u, "(A)") "* Initialize and read header"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%init_in (sample, data)
call eio%write (u)

write (u, *)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_lhef_t)
    call eio%tag_lhef%write (u); write (u, *)
end select

write (u, *)

```



```

call data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Read event"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_lhef_t)
    write (u, "(A,I0,A,I0)")  "Found process #", i_prc, &
        " with ID = ", eio%proc_num_id(i_prc)
end select

call eio%input_event (event, iostat)

call event%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Read closing"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)
write (u, "(A,I0)")  "iostat = ", iostat

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio%final ()

call eio_cleanup_test (event)
call eio_cleanup_fallback_model (fallback_model)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_lhef_6"

end subroutine eio_lhef_6

```

## 17.14 STDHEP File Formats

Here, we implement the two existing STDHEP file formats, one based on the HEPUP/HEPEUP common blocks, the other based on the HEPEVT common block. The second one is actually the standard STDHEP format.

`<eio_stdhep.f90>`≡  
*<File header>*

```

module eio_stdhep

    use kinds, only: i32, i64
    <Use strings>
    use io_units

```



```

    use string_utils
    use diagnostics
    use event_base
    use hep_common
    use hep_events
    use eio_data
    use eio_base

    <Standard module head>

    <EIO stdhep: public>

    <EIO stdhep: types>

    <EIO stdhep: variables>

contains

    <EIO stdhep: procedures>

end module eio_stdhep

```

### 17.14.1 Type

```

<EIO stdhep: public>≡
    public :: eio_stdhep_t

<EIO stdhep: types>≡
    type, abstract, extends (eio_t) :: eio_stdhep_t
        logical :: writing = .false.
        logical :: reading = .false.
        integer :: unit = 0
        logical :: keep_beams = .false.
        logical :: keep_remnants = .true.
        logical :: ensure_order = .false.
        logical :: recover_beams = .false.
        logical :: use_alpha_s_from_file = .false.
        logical :: use_scale_from_file = .false.
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: proc_num_id
        integer(i64) :: n_events_expected = 0
    contains
        <EIO stdhep: eio stdhep: TBP>
    end type eio_stdhep_t

<EIO stdhep: public>+≡
    public :: eio_stdhep_hepevt_t

<EIO stdhep: types>+≡
    type, extends (eio_stdhep_t) :: eio_stdhep_hepevt_t
    end type eio_stdhep_hepevt_t

<EIO stdhep: public>+≡
    public :: eio_stdhep_hepeup_t

```



```

<EIO stdhep: types>+≡
  type, extends (eio_stdhep_t) :: eio_stdhep_hepeup_t
end type eio_stdhep_hepeup_t

```

```

<EIO stdhep: public>+≡
  public :: eio_stdhep_hepev4_t

```

```

<EIO stdhep: types>+≡
  type, extends (eio_stdhep_t) :: eio_stdhep_hepev4_t
end type eio_stdhep_hepev4_t

```

## 17.14.2 Specific Methods

Set parameters that are specifically used with STDHEP file formats.

```

<EIO stdhep: eio stdhep: TBP>≡
  procedure :: set_parameters => eio_stdhep_set_parameters

<EIO stdhep: procedures>≡
  subroutine eio_stdhep_set_parameters (eio, &
    keep_beams, keep_remnants, ensure_order, recover_beams, &
    use_alpha_s_from_file, use_scale_from_file, extension)
    class(eio_stdhep_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_beams
    logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_remnants
    logical, intent(in), optional :: ensure_order
    logical, intent(in), optional :: recover_beams
    logical, intent(in), optional :: use_alpha_s_from_file
    logical, intent(in), optional :: use_scale_from_file
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
    if (present (keep_beams)) eio%keep_beams = keep_beams
    if (present (keep_remnants)) eio%keep_remnants = keep_remnants
    if (present (ensure_order)) eio%ensure_order = ensure_order
    if (present (recover_beams)) eio%recover_beams = recover_beams
    if (present (use_alpha_s_from_file)) &
      eio%use_alpha_s_from_file = use_alpha_s_from_file
    if (present (use_scale_from_file)) &
      eio%use_scale_from_file = use_scale_from_file
    if (present (extension)) then
      eio%extension = extension
    else
      select type (eio)
      type is (eio_stdhep_hepevt_t)
        eio%extension = "hep"
      type is (eio_stdhep_hepev4_t)
        eio%extension = "ev4.hep"
      type is (eio_stdhep_hepeup_t)
        eio%extension = "up.hep"
      end select
    end if
  end subroutine eio_stdhep_set_parameters

```



### 17.14.3 Common Methods

Output. This is not the actual event format, but a readable account of the current object status.

```

(EIO stdhep: eio stdhep: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: write => eio_stdhep_write

(EIO stdhep: procedures)+≡
  subroutine eio_stdhep_write (object, unit)
    class(eio_stdhep_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "STDHEP event stream:"
    if (object%writing) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "Writing to file   = ", char (object%filename)
    else if (object%reading) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "Reading from file = ", char (object%filename)
    else
      write (u, "(3x,A)") "[closed]"
    end if
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Keep beams      = ", object%keep_beams
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Keep remnants   = ", object%keep_remnants
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Recover beams    = ", object%recover_beams
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Alpha_s from file = ", &
      object%use_alpha_s_from_file
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Scale from file  = ", &
      object%use_scale_from_file
    if (allocated (object%proc_num_id)) then
      write (u, "(3x,A)") "Numerical process IDs:"
      do i = 1, size (object%proc_num_id)
        write (u, "(5x,I0,' ': ',I0)") i, object%proc_num_id(i)
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine eio_stdhep_write

```

Finalizer: close any open file.

```

(EIO stdhep: eio stdhep: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: final => eio_stdhep_final

(EIO stdhep: procedures)+≡
  subroutine eio_stdhep_final (object)
    class(eio_stdhep_t), intent(inout) :: object
    if (allocated (object%proc_num_id)) deallocate (object%proc_num_id)
    if (object%writing) then
      write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: closing STDHEP file '", &
        char (object%filename), "'"
      call msg_message ()
      call stdhep_write (200)
      call stdhep_end ()
      object%writing = .false.
    else if (object%reading) then
      write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: closing STDHEP file '", &
        char (object%filename), "'"
      call msg_message ()
    end if
  end subroutine eio_stdhep_final

```



```

        object%reading = .false.
    end if
end subroutine eio_stdhep_final

```

Common initialization for input and output.

```

<EIO stdhep: eio stdhep: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: common_init => eio_stdhep_common_init

<EIO stdhep: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_stdhep_common_init (eio, sample, data, extension)
        class(eio_stdhep_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
        type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
        type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in), optional :: data
        if (.not. present (data)) &
            call msg_bug ("STDHEP initialization: missing data")
        if (data%n_beam /= 2) &
            call msg_fatal ("STDHEP: defined for scattering processes only")
        if (present (extension)) then
            eio%extension = extension
        end if
        eio%sample = sample
        call eio%set_filename ()
        eio%unit = free_unit ()
        allocate (eio%proc_num_id (data%n_proc), source = data%proc_num_id)
    end subroutine eio_stdhep_common_init

```

Split event file: increment the counter, close the current file, open a new one. If the file needs a header, repeat it for the new file. (We assume that the common block contents are still intact.)

```

<EIO stdhep: eio stdhep: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: split_out => eio_stdhep_split_out

<EIO stdhep: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_stdhep_split_out (eio)
        class(eio_stdhep_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        if (eio%split) then
            eio%split_index = eio%split_index + 1
            call eio%set_filename ()
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: writing to STDHEP file '", &
                char (eio%filename), "'"
            call msg_message ()
            call stdhep_write (200)
            call stdhep_end ()
            select type (eio)
            type is (eio_stdhep_hepeup_t)
                call stdhep_init_out (char (eio%filename), &
                    "WHIZARD <Version>", eio%n_events_expected)
                call stdhep_write (100)
                call stdhep_write (STDHEP_HEPRUP)
            type is (eio_stdhep_hepevt_t)
                call stdhep_init_out (char (eio%filename), &
                    "WHIZARD <Version>", eio%n_events_expected)
                call stdhep_write (100)

```



```

        type is (eio_stdhep_hepev4_t)
        call stdhep_init_out (char (eio%filename), &
            "WHIZARD <Version>", eio%n_events_expected)
        call stdhep_write (100)
    end select
end if
end subroutine eio_stdhep_split_out

```

Initialize event writing.

*<EIO stdhep: eio stdhep: TBP>*+≡

```

    procedure :: init_out => eio_stdhep_init_out

```

*<EIO stdhep: procedures>*+≡

```

subroutine eio_stdhep_init_out (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
    class(eio_stdhep_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
    type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in), optional :: data
    logical, intent(out), optional :: success
    integer :: i
    if (.not. present (data)) &
        call msg_bug ("STDHEP initialization: missing data")
    call eio%set_splitting (data)
    call eio%common_init (sample, data, extension)
    eio%n_events_expected = data%n_evt
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: writing to STDHEP file '", &
        char (eio%filename), ""
    call msg_message ()
    eio%writing = .true.
    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_stdhep_hepeup_t)
        call heprup_init &
            (data%pdg_beam, &
            data%energy_beam, &
            n_processes = data%n_proc, &
            unweighted = data%unweighted, &
            negative_weights = data%negative_weights)
        do i = 1, data%n_proc
            call heprup_set_process_parameters (i = i, &
                process_id = data%proc_num_id(i), &
                cross_section = data%cross_section(i), &
                error = data%error(i))
        end do
        call stdhep_init_out (char (eio%filename), &
            "WHIZARD <Version>", eio%n_events_expected)
        call stdhep_write (100)
        call stdhep_write (STDHEP_HEPRUP)
    type is (eio_stdhep_hepevt_t)
        call stdhep_init_out (char (eio%filename), &
            "WHIZARD <Version>", eio%n_events_expected)
        call stdhep_write (100)
    type is (eio_stdhep_hepev4_t)
        call stdhep_init_out (char (eio%filename), &
            "WHIZARD <Version>", eio%n_events_expected)

```



```

        call stdhep_write (100)
    end select
    if (present (success)) success = .true.
end subroutine eio_stdhep_init_out

```

Initialize event reading.

```

<EIO stdhep: eio stdhep: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_in => eio_stdhep_init_in

<EIO stdhep: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_stdhep_init_in (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
        class(eio_stdhep_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
        type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
        type(event_sample_data_t), intent(inout), optional :: data
        logical, intent(out), optional :: success
        integer :: ilbl, lok
        logical :: exist
        call eio%common_init (sample, data, extension)
        write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: reading from STDHEP file '", &
            char (eio%filename), "'"
        call msg_message ()
        inquire (file = char (eio%filename), exist = exist)
        if (.not. exist) call msg_fatal ("Events: STDHEP file not found.")
        eio%reading = .true.
        call stdhep_init_in (char (eio%filename), eio%n_events_expected)
        call stdhep_read (ilbl, lok)
        if (lok /= 0) then
            call stdhep_end ()
            write (msg_buffer, "(A)") "Events: STDHEP file appears to" // &
                " be empty."
            call msg_message ()
        end if
        if (ilbl == 100) then
            write (msg_buffer, "(A)") "Events: reading in STDHEP events"
            call msg_message ()
        end if
        if (present (success)) success = .false.
    end subroutine eio_stdhep_init_in

```

Switch from input to output: reopen the file for reading.

```

<EIO stdhep: eio stdhep: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: switch_inout => eio_stdhep_switch_inout

<EIO stdhep: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_stdhep_switch_inout (eio, success)
        class(eio_stdhep_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        logical, intent(out), optional :: success
        call msg_bug ("STDHEP: in-out switch not supported")
        if (present (success)) success = .false.
    end subroutine eio_stdhep_switch_inout

```



Output an event. Write first the event indices, then weight and squared matrix element, then the particle set.

```

(EIO stdhep: eio stdhep: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: output => eio_stdhep_output

(EIO stdhep: procedures)+≡
  subroutine eio_stdhep_output (eio, event, i_prc, reading, passed, pacify)
    class(eio_stdhep_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in), target :: event
    integer, intent(in) :: i_prc
    logical, intent(in), optional :: reading, passed, pacify
    if (present (passed)) then
      if (.not. passed) return
    end if
    if (eio%writing) then
      select type (eio)
      type is (eio_stdhep_hepeup_t)
        call hepeup_from_event (event, &
          process_index = eio%proc_num_id (i_prc), &
          keep_beams = eio%keep_beams, &
          keep_remnants = eio%keep_remnants)
        call stdhep_write (STDHEP_HEPEUP)
      type is (eio_stdhep_hepevt_t)
        call hepevt_from_event (event, &
          i_evt = event%get_index (), &
          keep_beams = eio%keep_beams, &
          keep_remnants = eio%keep_remnants, &
          ensure_order = eio%ensure_order)
        call stdhep_write (STDHEP_HEPEVT)
      type is (eio_stdhep_hepev4_t)
        call hepevt_from_event (event, &
          process_index = eio%proc_num_id (i_prc), &
          i_evt = event%get_index (), &
          keep_beams = eio%keep_beams, &
          keep_remnants = eio%keep_remnants, &
          ensure_order = eio%ensure_order, &
          fill_hepev4 = .true.)
        call stdhep_write (STDHEP_HEPEV4)
      end select
    else
      call eio%write ()
      call msg_fatal ("STDHEP file is not open for writing")
    end if
  end subroutine eio_stdhep_output

```

Input an event. We do not allow to read in STDHEP files written via the HEPEVT common block as there is no control on the process ID.

```

(EIO stdhep: eio stdhep: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: input_i_prc => eio_stdhep_input_i_prc
  procedure :: input_event => eio_stdhep_input_event

(EIO stdhep: procedures)+≡
  subroutine eio_stdhep_input_i_prc (eio, i_prc, iostat)
    class(eio_stdhep_t), intent(inout) :: eio

```



```

integer, intent(out) :: i_prc
integer, intent(out) :: iostat
integer :: i, ilbl, proc_num_id
iostat = 0
select type (eio)
type is (eio_stdhep_hepevt_t)
  if (size (eio%proc_num_id) > 1) then
    call msg_fatal ("Events: only single processes allowed " // &
      "with the STDHEP HEPEVT format.")
  else
    proc_num_id = eio%proc_num_id (1)
    call stdhep_read (ilbl, lok)
  end if
type is (eio_stdhep_hepev4_t)
  call stdhep_read (ilbl, lok)
  proc_num_id = idruplh
type is (eio_stdhep_hepeup_t)
  call stdhep_read (ilbl, lok)
  if (lok /= 0) call msg_error ("Events: STDHEP appears to be " // &
    "empty or corrupted.")
  if (ilbl == 12) then
    call stdhep_read (ilbl, lok)
  end if
  if (ilbl == 11) then
    proc_num_id = IDPRUP
  end if
end select
FIND_I_PRC: do i = 1, size (eio%proc_num_id)
  if (eio%proc_num_id(i) == proc_num_id) then
    i_prc = i
    exit FIND_I_PRC
  end if
end do FIND_I_PRC
if (i_prc == 0) call err_index
contains
subroutine err_index
  call msg_error ("STDHEP: reading events: undefined process ID " &
    // char (str (proc_num_id)) // ", aborting read")
  iostat = 1
end subroutine err_index
end subroutine eio_stdhep_input_i_prc

subroutine eio_stdhep_input_event (eio, event, iostat)
  class(eio_stdhep_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  class(generic_event_t), intent(inout), target :: event
  integer, intent(out) :: iostat
  iostat = 0
  call event%reset ()
  call event%select (1, 1, 1)
  call hepeup_to_event (event, eio%fallback_model, &
    recover_beams = eio%recover_beams, &
    use_alpha_s = eio%use_alpha_s_from_file, &
    use_scale = eio%use_scale_from_file)
end subroutine eio_stdhep_input_event

```



```

<EIO stdhep: eio stdhep: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: skip => eio_stdhep_skip

<EIO stdhep: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_stdhep_skip (eio, iostat)
    class(eio_stdhep_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    integer, intent(out) :: iostat
    if (eio%reading) then
      read (eio%unit, iostat = iostat)
    else
      call eio%write ()
      call msg_fatal ("Raw event file is not open for reading")
    end if
  end subroutine eio_stdhep_skip

```

STDHEP specific routines.

```

<EIO stdhep: public>+≡
  public :: stdhep_init_out
  public :: stdhep_init_in
  public :: stdhep_write
  public :: stdhep_end

<EIO stdhep: procedures>+≡
  subroutine stdhep_init_out (file, title, nevt)
    character(len=*), intent(in) :: file, title
    integer(i64), intent(in) :: nevt
    integer(i32) :: nevt32
    nevt32 = min (nevt, int (huge (1_i32), i64))
    call stdxwinit (file, title, nevt32, istr, lok)
  end subroutine stdhep_init_out

  subroutine stdhep_init_in (file, nevt)
    character(len=*), intent(in) :: file
    integer(i64), intent(out) :: nevt
    integer(i32) :: nevt32
    call stdxrinit (file, nevt32, istr, lok)
    if (lok /= 0) call msg_fatal ("STDHEP: error in reading file '" // &
      file // "'.")
    nevt = int (nevt32, i64)
  end subroutine stdhep_init_in

  subroutine stdhep_write (ilbl)
    integer, intent(in) :: ilbl
    call stdxwrt (ilbl, istr, lok)
  end subroutine stdhep_write

  subroutine stdhep_read (ilbl, lok)
    integer, intent(out) :: ilbl, lok
    call stdxrd (ilbl, istr, lok)
    if (lok /= 0) return
  end subroutine stdhep_read

  subroutine stdhep_end

```



```

        call stdxend (istr)
    end subroutine stdhep_end

```

#### 17.14.4 Variables

```

<EIO stdhep: variables>≡
    integer, save :: istr, lok
    integer, parameter :: &
        STDHEP_HEPEVT = 1, STDHEP_HEPEV4 = 4, &
        STDHEP_HEPEUP = 11, STDHEP_HEPRUP = 12

```

#### 17.14.5 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<eio_stdhep_ut.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module eio_stdhep_ut
        use unit_tests
        use eio_stdhep_util

    <Standard module head>

    <EIO stdhep: public test>

    contains

    <EIO stdhep: test driver>

    end module eio_stdhep_ut

<eio_stdhep_util.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module eio_stdhep_util

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
        use io_units
        use model_data
        use event_base
        use eio_data
        use eio_base
        use xdr_stdhep

        use eio_stdhep

        use eio_base_ut, only: eio_prepare_test, eio_cleanup_test
        use eio_base_ut, only: eio_prepare_fallback_model, eio_cleanup_fallback_model

    <Standard module head>

```



```

    <EIO stdhep: test declarations>

contains

    <EIO stdhep: tests>

end module eio_stdhep_util

API: driver for the unit tests below.
<EIO stdhep: public test>≡
    public :: eio_stdhep_test
<EIO stdhep: test driver>≡
    subroutine eio_stdhep_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <EIO stdhep: execute tests>
end subroutine eio_stdhep_test

```

## Test I/O methods

We test the implementation of the STDHEP HEPEVT I/O method:

```

<EIO stdhep: execute tests>≡
    call test (eio_stdhep_1, "eio_stdhep_1", &
        "read and write event contents, format [stdhep]", &
        u, results)

<EIO stdhep: test declarations>≡
    public :: eio_stdhep_1

<EIO stdhep: tests>≡
    subroutine eio_stdhep_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
        type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
        class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
        type(string_t) :: sample
        integer :: u_file, iostat
        character(215) :: buffer

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_stdhep_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate an event in STDHEP HEPEVT format"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* and write weight to file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

        call eio_prepare_test (event)

        call data%init (1)
        data%n_evt = 1
        data%n_beam = 2
        data%pdg_beam = 25
        data%energy_beam = 500
    end subroutine eio_stdhep_1

```



```

data%proc_num_id = [42]
data%cross_section(1) = 100
data%error(1) = 1
data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
write (u, "(A)")

sample = "eio_stdhep_1"

allocate (eio_stdhep_hepevt_t :: eio)
select type (eio)
type is (eio_stdhep_hepevt_t)
    call eio%set_parameters ()
end select

call eio%init_out (sample, data)
call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()
call event%pacify_particle_set ()

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 1)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write STDHEP file contents to ASCII file"
write (u, "(A)")

call write_stdhep_event &
    (sample // ".hep", var_str ("test_1.hep"), 1)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Read in ASCII contents of STDHEP file"
write (u, "(A)")

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = "test_1.hep", &
    action = "read", status = "old")
do
    read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat) buffer
    if (iostat /= 0) exit
    if (trim (buffer) == "") cycle
    if (buffer(1:18) == "    total blocks: ") &
        buffer = "    total blocks: [...]"
    if (buffer(1:25) == "                title: WHIZARD") &
        buffer = "                title: WHIZARD [version]"
    if (buffer(1:17) == "                date:") &
        buffer = "                date: [...]"
    if (buffer(1:17) == "    closing date:") &
        buffer = "    closing date: [...]"
    write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end do

```



```

close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Reset data"
write (u, "(A)")

deallocate (eio)
allocate (eio_stdhep_hepevt_t :: eio)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_stdhep_hepevt_t)
    call eio%set_parameters (keep_beams = .true.)
end select
call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio_cleanup_test (event)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_stdhep_1"

end subroutine eio_stdhep_1

```

We test the implementation of the STDHEP HEPEUP I/O method:

```

<EIO stdhep: execute tests>+≡
    call test (eio_stdhep_2, "eio_stdhep_2", &
        "read and write event contents, format [stdhep]", &
        u, results)

<EIO stdhep: test declarations>+≡
    public :: eio_stdhep_2

<EIO stdhep: tests>+≡
    subroutine eio_stdhep_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
        type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: fallback_model
        class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
        type(string_t) :: sample
        integer :: u_file, iostat
        character(215) :: buffer

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_stdhep_2"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: generate an event in STDHEP HEPEUP format"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*           and write weight to file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

        call eio_prepare_fallback_model (fallback_model)
        call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

```



```

call data%init (1)
data%n_evt = 1
data%n_beam = 2
data%pdg_beam = 25
data%energy_beam = 500
data%proc_num_id = [42]
data%cross_section(1) = 100
data%error(1) = 1
data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
write (u, "(A)")

sample = "eio_stdhep_2"

allocate (eio_stdhep_hepeup_t :: eio)
select type (eio)
type is (eio_stdhep_hepeup_t)
    call eio%set_parameters ()
end select
call eio%set_fallback_model (fallback_model)

call eio%init_out (sample, data)
call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 1)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write STDHEP file contents to ASCII file"
write (u, "(A)")

call write_stdhep_event &
    (sample // ".up.hep", var_str ("test_2.hep"), 2)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Read in ASCII contents of STDHEP file"
write (u, "(A)")

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = "test_2.hep", &
    action = "read", status = "old")
do
    read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat)  buffer
    if (iostat /= 0) exit
    if (trim (buffer) == "") cycle
    if (buffer(1:18) == "    total blocks: ") &
        buffer = "    total blocks: [...]"
    if (buffer(1:25) == "    title: WHIZARD") &
        buffer = "    title: WHIZARD [version]"
    if (buffer(1:17) == "    date:") &

```



```

        buffer = "                date: [...]"
        if (buffer(1:17) == "        closing date:") &
            buffer = "        closing date: [...]"
        write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
    end do
    close (u_file)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Reset data"
    write (u, "(A)")

    deallocate (eio)
    allocate (eio_stdhep_hepeup_t :: eio)

    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_stdhep_hepeup_t)
        call eio%set_parameters (keep_beams = .true.)
    end select
    call eio%write (u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

    call eio_cleanup_test (event)
    call eio_cleanup_fallback_model (fallback_model)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_stdhep_2"

end subroutine eio_stdhep_2

```

Check input from a StdHep file, HEPEVT block.

```

<EIO stdhep: execute tests>+≡
    call test (eio_stdhep_3, "eio_stdhep_3", &
        "read StdHep file, HEPEVT block", &
        u, results)

<EIO stdhep: test declarations>+≡
    public :: eio_stdhep_3

<EIO stdhep: tests>+≡
    subroutine eio_stdhep_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: fallback_model
        class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
        type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
        class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
        type(string_t) :: sample
        integer :: iostat, i_prc

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_stdhep_3"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: read a StdHep file, HEPEVT block"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Write a StdHep data file, HEPEVT block"
    end subroutine eio_stdhep_3

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

call eio_prepare_fallback_model (fallback_model)
call eio_prepare_test (event)

call data%init (1)
data%n_evt = 1
data%n_beam = 2
data%pdg_beam = 25
data%energy_beam = 500
data%proc_num_id = [42]
data%cross_section(1) = 100
data%error(1) = 1
data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
write (u, "(A)")

sample = "eio_stdhep_3"

allocate (eio_stdhep_hepevt_t :: eio)
select type (eio)
type is (eio_stdhep_hepevt_t)
    call eio%set_parameters ()
end select
call eio%set_fallback_model (fallback_model)

call eio%init_out (sample, data)
call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 1)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

call eio_cleanup_test (event)
call eio_cleanup_fallback_model (fallback_model)
deallocate (eio)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio_prepare_fallback_model (fallback_model)
call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

allocate (eio_stdhep_hepevt_t :: eio)
select type (eio)
type is (eio_stdhep_hepevt_t)
    call eio%set_parameters (recover_beams = .false.)
end select
call eio%set_fallback_model (fallback_model)

call data%init (1)

```



```

data%n_beam = 2
data%unweighted = .true.
data%norm_mode = NORM_UNIT
data%pdg_beam = 25
data%energy_beam = 500
data%proc_num_id = [42]
call data%write (u)
write (u, *)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%init_in (sample, data)
call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Read event"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_stdhep_hepevt_t)
  write (u, "(A,I0,A,I0)")  "Found process #", i_prc, &
    " with ID = ", eio%proc_num_id(i_prc)
end select

call eio%input_event (event, iostat)

call event%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Read closing"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)
write (u, "(A,I0)")  "iostat = ", iostat

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio%final ()

call eio_cleanup_test (event)
call eio_cleanup_fallback_model (fallback_model)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_stdhep_3"

end subroutine eio_stdhep_3

```

Check input from a StdHep file, HEPEVT block.

*(EIO stdhep: execute tests)+≡*



```

call test (eio_stdhep_4, "eio_stdhep_4", &
    "read StdHep file, HEPRUP/HEPEUP block", &
    u, results)

<EIO stdhep: test declarations>+≡
public :: eio_stdhep_4

<EIO stdhep: tests>+≡
subroutine eio_stdhep_4 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: fallback_model
    class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
    type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
    class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
    type(string_t) :: sample
    integer :: iostat, i_prc

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_stdhep_3"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: read a StdHep file, HEPRUP/HEPEUP block"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Write a StdHep data file, HEPRUP/HEPEUP block"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call eio_prepare_fallback_model (fallback_model)
    call eio_prepare_test (event)

    call data%init (1)
    data%n_evt = 1
    data%n_beam = 2
    data%pdg_beam = 25
    data%energy_beam = 500
    data%proc_num_id = [42]
    data%cross_section(1) = 100
    data%error(1) = 1
    data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event, HEPEUP/HEPRUP"
    write (u, "(A)")

    sample = "eio_stdhep_4"

    allocate (eio_stdhep_hepeup_t :: eio)
    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_stdhep_hepeup_t)
        call eio%set_parameters ()
    end select
    call eio%set_fallback_model (fallback_model)

    call eio%init_out (sample, data)
    call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
    call event%evaluate_expressions ()
    call event%pacify_particle_set ()

```



```

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 1)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

call eio_cleanup_test (event)
call eio_cleanup_fallback_model (fallback_model)
deallocate (eio)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio_prepare_fallback_model (fallback_model)
call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted = .false.)

allocate (eio_stdhep_hepeup_t :: eio)
select type (eio)
type is (eio_stdhep_hepeup_t)
    call eio%set_parameters (recover_beams = .false.)
end select
call eio%set_fallback_model (fallback_model)

call data%init (1)
data%n_beam = 2
data%unweighted = .true.
data%norm_mode = NORM_UNIT
data%pdg_beam = 25
data%energy_beam = 500
data%proc_num_id = [42]
call data%write (u)
write (u, *)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%init_in (sample, data)
call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Read event"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_stdhep_hepeup_t)
    write (u, "(A,I0,A,I0)")  "Found process #", i_prc, &
        " with ID = ", eio%proc_num_id(i_prc)
end select

call eio%input_event (event, iostat)

call event%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Read closing"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)
write (u, "(A,I0)") "iostat = ", iostat

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio%final ()

call eio_cleanup_test (event)
call eio_cleanup_fallback_model (fallback_model)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_stdhep_4"

end subroutine eio_stdhep_4

```

## 17.15 HepMC Output

The HepMC event record is standardized. It is an ASCII format. We try our best at using it for both input and output.

```

⟨eio_hepmc.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

module eio_hepmc

  ⟨Use strings⟩
  use io_units
  use string_utils
  use diagnostics
  use particles
  use model_data
  use event_base
  use hep_events
  use eio_data
  use eio_base
  use hepmc_interface

  ⟨Standard module head⟩

  ⟨EIO HepMC: public⟩

  ⟨EIO HepMC: types⟩

contains

  ⟨EIO HepMC: procedures⟩

end module eio_hepmc

```



### 17.15.1 Type

A type `hepmc_event` is introduced as container to store HepMC event data, particularly for splitting the reading into read out of the process index and the proper event data.

Note: the `keep_beams` flag is not supported. Beams will always be written. Tools like `Rivet` can use the cross section information of a HepMC file for scaling plots. As there is no header in HepMC and this is written for every event, we make it optional with `output_cross_section`.

```
(EIO HepMC: public)≡
    public :: eio_hepmc_t

(EIO HepMC: types)≡
    type, extends (eio_t) :: eio_hepmc_t
        logical :: writing = .false.
        logical :: reading = .false.
        type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
        ! logical :: keep_beams = .false.
        logical :: recover_beams = .false.
        logical :: use_alpha_s_from_file = .false.
        logical :: use_scale_from_file = .false.
        logical :: output_cross_section = .false.
        type(hepmc_iostream_t) :: iostream
        type(hepmc_event_t) :: hepmc_event
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: proc_num_id
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: default_model => null ()
    contains
        (EIO HepMC: eio_hepmc: TBP)
    end type eio_hepmc_t
```

### 17.15.2 Specific Methods

Set parameters that are specifically used with HepMC.

```
(EIO HepMC: eio_hepmc: TBP)≡
    procedure :: set_parameters => eio_hepmc_set_parameters

(EIO HepMC: procedures)≡
    ! subroutine eio_hepmc_set_parameters (eio, keep_beams, recover_beams, extension)
    subroutine eio_hepmc_set_parameters &
        (eio, default_model, &
         recover_beams, use_alpha_s_from_file, use_scale_from_file, &
         extension, output_cross_section)
        class(eio_hepmc_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), optional, target :: default_model
        logical, intent(in), optional :: recover_beams
        logical, intent(in), optional :: use_alpha_s_from_file
        logical, intent(in), optional :: use_scale_from_file
        logical, intent(in), optional :: output_cross_section
        type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
        if (present (default_model)) &
            eio%default_model => default_model
        if (present (recover_beams)) &
            eio%recover_beams = recover_beams
```



```

if (present (use_alpha_s_from_file)) &
    eio%use_alpha_s_from_file = use_alpha_s_from_file
if (present (use_scale_from_file)) &
    eio%use_scale_from_file = use_scale_from_file
if (present (extension)) then
    eio%extension = extension
else
    eio%extension = "hepmc"
end if
if (present (output_cross_section)) &
    eio%output_cross_section = output_cross_section
end subroutine eio_hepmc_set_parameters

```

### 17.15.3 Common Methods

Output. This is not the actual event format, but a readable account of the current object status.

```

<EIO HepMC: eio hepmc: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => eio_hepmc_write

<EIO HepMC: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_hepmc_write (object, unit)
        class(eio_hepmc_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u, i
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "HepMC event stream:"
        if (object%writing) then
            write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "Writing to file   = ", char (object%filename)
        else if (object%reading) then
            write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "Reading from file = ", char (object%filename)
        else
            write (u, "(3x,A)") "[closed]"
        end if
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Recover beams      = ", object%recover_beams
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Alpha_s from file = ", &
            object%use_alpha_s_from_file
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Scale from file   = ", &
            object%use_scale_from_file
        write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "File extension    = '", &
            char (object%extension), "'"
        if (allocated (object%proc_num_id)) then
            write (u, "(3x,A)") "Numerical process IDs:"
            do i = 1, size (object%proc_num_id)
                write (u, "(5x,I0,': ',I0)") i, object%proc_num_id(i)
            end do
        end if
    end subroutine eio_hepmc_write

```

Finalizer: close any open file.

```

<EIO HepMC: eio hepmc: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: final => eio_hepmc_final

```



```

<EIO HepMC: procedures>+≡
subroutine eio_hepmc_final (object)
  class(eio_hepmc_t), intent(inout) :: object
  if (allocated (object%proc_num_id)) deallocate (object%proc_num_id)
  if (object%writing) then
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: closing HepMC file '", &
      char (object%filename), "'"
    call msg_message ()
    call hepmc_iostream_close (object%iostream)
    object%writing = .false.
  else if (object%reading) then
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: closing HepMC file '", &
      char (object%filename), "'"
    call msg_message ()
    call hepmc_iostream_close (object%iostream)
    object%reading = .false.
  end if
end subroutine eio_hepmc_final

```

Split event file: increment the counter, close the current file, open a new one.  
If the file needs a header, repeat it for the new file.

```

<EIO HepMC: eio hepmc: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: split_out => eio_hepmc_split_out

<EIO HepMC: procedures>+≡
subroutine eio_hepmc_split_out (eio)
  class(eio_hepmc_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  if (eio%split) then
    eio%split_index = eio%split_index + 1
    call eio%set_filename ()
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: writing to HepMC file '", &
      char (eio%filename), "'"
    call msg_message ()
    call hepmc_iostream_close (eio%iostream)
    call hepmc_iostream_open_out (eio%iostream, eio%filename)
  end if
end subroutine eio_hepmc_split_out

```

Common initialization for input and output.

```

<EIO HepMC: eio hepmc: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: common_init => eio_hepmc_common_init

<EIO HepMC: procedures>+≡
subroutine eio_hepmc_common_init (eio, sample, data, extension)
  class(eio_hepmc_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
  type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
  type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in), optional :: data
  if (.not. present (data)) &
    call msg_bug ("HepMC initialization: missing data")
  eio%data = data
  if (data%n_beam /= 2) &
    call msg_fatal ("HepMC: defined for scattering processes only")
  ! We could relax this condition now with weighted hepmc events

```



```

if (data%unweighted) then
  select case (data%norm_mode)
  case (NORM_UNIT)
    case default; call msg_fatal &
      ("HepMC: normalization for unweighted events must be '1'")
  end select
end if
eio%sample = sample
if (present (extension)) then
  eio%extension = extension
end if
call eio%set_filename ()
allocate (eio%proc_num_id (data%n_proc), source = data%proc_num_id)
end subroutine eio_hepmc_common_init

```

Initialize event writing.

```

<EIO HepMC: eio hepmc: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_out => eio_hepmc_init_out

<EIO HepMC: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_hepmc_init_out (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
    class(eio_hepmc_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
    type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in), optional :: data
    logical, intent(out), optional :: success
    call eio%set_splitting (data)
    call eio%common_init (sample, data, extension)
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: writing to HepMC file '", &
      char (eio%filename), ""
    call msg_message ()
    eio%writing = .true.
    call hepmc_iostream_open_out (eio%iostream, eio%filename)
    if (present (success)) success = .true.
  end subroutine eio_hepmc_init_out

```

Initialize event reading. For input, we do not (yet) support split event files.

```

<EIO HepMC: eio hepmc: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_in => eio_hepmc_init_in

<EIO HepMC: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_hepmc_init_in (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
    class(eio_hepmc_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
    type(event_sample_data_t), intent(inout), optional :: data
    logical, intent(out), optional :: success
    logical :: exist
    eio%split = .false.
    call eio%common_init (sample, data, extension)
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: reading from HepMC file '", &
      char (eio%filename), ""
    call msg_message ()
    inquire (file = char (eio%filename), exist = exist)
  end subroutine eio_hepmc_init_in

```



```

    if (.not. exist) call msg_fatal ("Events: HepMC file not found.")
    eio%reading = .true.
    call hepmc_iostream_open_in (eio%iostream, eio%filename)
    if (present (success)) success = .true.
end subroutine eio_hepmc_init_in

```

Switch from input to output: reopen the file for reading.

```

<EIO HepMC: eio hepmc: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: switch_inout => eio_hepmc_switch_inout

<EIO HepMC: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_hepmc_switch_inout (eio, success)
    class(eio_hepmc_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    logical, intent(out), optional :: success
    call msg_bug ("HepMC: in-out switch not supported")
    if (present (success)) success = .false.
  end subroutine eio_hepmc_switch_inout

```

Output an event to the allocated HepMC output stream.

```

<EIO HepMC: eio hepmc: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: output => eio_hepmc_output

<EIO HepMC: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_hepmc_output (eio, event, i_prc, reading, passed, pacify)
    class(eio_hepmc_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in), target :: event
    integer, intent(in) :: i_prc
    logical, intent(in), optional :: reading, passed, pacify
    type(particle_set_t), pointer :: pset_ptr
    if (present (passed)) then
      if (.not. passed) return
    end if
    if (eio%writing) then
      pset_ptr => event%get_particle_set_ptr ()
      call hepmc_event_init (eio%hepmc_event, &
        proc_id = eio%proc_num_id (i_prc), &
        event_id = event%get_index ())
      if (eio%output_cross_section) then
        call hepmc_event_from_particle_set (eio%hepmc_event, pset_ptr, &
          eio%data%cross_section(i_prc), eio%data%error(i_prc))
      else
        call hepmc_event_from_particle_set (eio%hepmc_event, pset_ptr)
      end if
      call hepmc_event_set_scale (eio%hepmc_event, event%get_fac_scale ())
      call hepmc_event_set_alpha_qcd (eio%hepmc_event, event%get_alpha_s ())
      if (.not. eio%data%unweighted) &
        call hepmc_event_add_weight (eio%hepmc_event, event%weight_prc)
      call hepmc_iostream_write_event (eio%iostream, eio%hepmc_event)
      call hepmc_event_final (eio%hepmc_event)
    else
      call eio%write ()
      call msg_fatal ("HepMC file is not open for writing")
    end if
  end subroutine eio_hepmc_output

```



Input an event.

*(EIO HepMC: eio hepmc: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: input_i_prc => eio_hepmc_input_i_prc
procedure :: input_event => eio_hepmc_input_event
```

*(EIO HepMC: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine eio_hepmc_input_i_prc (eio, i_prc, iostat)
  class(eio_hepmc_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  integer, intent(out) :: i_prc
  integer, intent(out) :: iostat
  logical :: ok
  integer :: i, proc_num_id
  iostat = 0
  call hepmc_event_init (eio%hepmc_event)
  call hepmc_iostream_read_event (eio%iostream, eio%hepmc_event, ok)
  proc_num_id = hepmc_event_get_process_id (eio%hepmc_event)
  if (.not. ok) then
    iostat = -1
    return
  end if
  i_prc = 0
  FIND_I_PRC: do i = 1, size (eio%proc_num_id)
    if (eio%proc_num_id(i) == proc_num_id) then
      i_prc = i
      exit FIND_I_PRC
    end if
  end do FIND_I_PRC
  if (i_prc == 0) call err_index
contains
  subroutine err_index
    call msg_error ("HepMC: reading events: undefined process ID " &
      // char (str (proc_num_id)) // ", aborting read")
    iostat = 1
  end subroutine err_index
end subroutine eio_hepmc_input_i_prc

subroutine eio_hepmc_input_event (eio, event, iostat)
  class(eio_hepmc_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  class(generic_event_t), intent(inout), target :: event
  integer, intent(out) :: iostat
  iostat = 0
  call event%reset ()
  call event%select (1, 1, 1)
  call hepmc_to_event (event, eio%hepmc_event, &
    eio%default_model, eio%fallback_model, &
    recover_beams = eio%recover_beams, &
    use_alpha_s = eio%use_alpha_s_from_file, &
    use_scale = eio%use_scale_from_file)
  call hepmc_event_final (eio%hepmc_event)
end subroutine eio_hepmc_input_event
```

*(EIO HepMC: eio hepmc: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: skip => eio_hepmc_skip
```



```

<EIO HepMC: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_hepmc_skip (eio, iostat)
    class(eio_hepmc_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    integer, intent(out) :: iostat
    iostat = 0
  end subroutine eio_hepmc_skip

```

#### 17.15.4 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

(eio_hepmc_ut.f90)≡
  <File header>

  module eio_hepmc_ut
    use unit_tests
    use eio_hepmc_util

    <Standard module head>

    <EIO HepMC: public test>

    contains

    <EIO HepMC: test driver>

  end module eio_hepmc_ut

(eio_hepmc_util.f90)≡
  <File header>

  module eio_hepmc_util

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use model_data
    use event_base
    use eio_data
    use eio_base

    use eio_hepmc

    use eio_base_ut, only: eio_prepare_test, eio_cleanup_test
    use eio_base_ut, only: eio_prepare_fallback_model, eio_cleanup_fallback_model

    <Standard module head>

    <EIO HepMC: test declarations>

    contains

    <EIO HepMC: tests>

```



```

end module eio_hepmc_util
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<EIO HepMC: public test>≡
    public :: eio_hepmc_test
<EIO HepMC: test driver>≡
    subroutine eio_hepmc_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <EIO HepMC: execute tests>
    end subroutine eio_hepmc_test

```

## Test I/O methods

We test the implementation of all I/O methods.

```

<EIO HepMC: execute tests>≡
    call test (eio_hepmc_1, "eio_hepmc_1", &
        "write event contents", &
        u, results)
<EIO HepMC: test declarations>≡
    public :: eio_hepmc_1
<EIO HepMC: tests>≡
    subroutine eio_hepmc_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
        type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
        class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
        type(string_t) :: sample
        integer :: u_file, iostat
        character(116) :: buffer

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_hepmc_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: write a HepMC file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

        call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted=.false.)

        call data%init (1)
        data%n_beam = 2
        data%unweighted = .true.
        data%norm_mode = NORM_UNIT
        data%pdg_beam = 25
        data%energy_beam = 500
        data%proc_num_id = [42]
        data%cross_section(1) = 100
        data%error(1) = 1
        data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
    end subroutine eio_hepmc_1

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

sample = "eio_hepmc_1"

allocate (eio_hepmc_t :: eio)
select type (eio)
type is (eio_hepmc_t)
    call eio%set_parameters ()
end select

call eio%init_out (sample, data)
call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 1)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* File contents (blanking out last two digits):"
write (u, "(A)")

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = char (sample // ".hepmc"), &
      action = "read", status = "old")
do
    read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat)  buffer
    if (iostat /= 0) exit
    if (trim (buffer) == "") cycle
    if (buffer(1:14) == "HepMC::Version") cycle
    if (buffer(1:10) == "P 10001 25") &
        call buffer_blanker (buffer, 32, 55, 78)
    if (buffer(1:10) == "P 10002 25") &
        call buffer_blanker (buffer, 33, 56, 79)
    if (buffer(1:10) == "P 10003 25") &
        call buffer_blanker (buffer, 29, 53, 78, 101)
    if (buffer(1:10) == "P 10004 25") &
        call buffer_blanker (buffer, 28, 51, 76, 99)
    write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end do
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Reset data"
write (u, "(A)")

deallocate (eio)
allocate (eio_hepmc_t :: eio)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_hepmc_t)
    call eio%set_parameters ()
end select
call eio%write (u)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio_cleanup_test (event)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_hepmc_1"

contains

subroutine buffer_blanker (buf, pos1, pos2, pos3, pos4)
  character(len=*), intent(inout) :: buf
  integer, intent(in) :: pos1, pos2, pos3
  integer, intent(in), optional :: pos4
  type(string_t) :: line
  line = var_str (trim (buf))
  line = replace (line, pos1, "XX")
  line = replace (line, pos2, "XX")
  line = replace (line, pos3, "XX")
  if (present (pos4)) then
    line = replace (line, pos4, "XX")
  end if
  line = replace (line, "4999999999999", "5000000000000")
  buf = char (line)
end subroutine buffer_blanker

end subroutine eio_hepmc_1

```

Test also the reading of HepMC events.

```

<EIO HepMC: execute tests>+≡
  call test (eio_hepmc_2, "eio_hepmc_2", &
    "read event contents", &
    u, results)

<EIO HepMC: test declarations>+≡
  public :: eio_hepmc_2

<EIO HepMC: tests>+≡
  subroutine eio_hepmc_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: fallback_model
    class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
    type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
    class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
    type(string_t) :: sample
    integer :: u_file, iostat, i_prc

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_hepmc_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: read a HepMC event"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Write a HepMC data file"
    write (u, "(A)")

    u_file = free_unit ()

```



```

sample = "eio_hepmc_2"
open (u_file, file = char (sample // ".hepmc"), &
      status = "replace", action = "readwrite")

write (u_file, "(A)") "HepMC::Version 2.06.09"
write (u_file, "(A)") "HepMC::IO_GenEvent-START_EVENT_LISTING"
write (u_file, "(A)") "E 0 -1 -1.0000000000000000e+00 &
      &-1.0000000000000000e+00 &
      &-1.0000000000000000e+00 42 0 1 10001 10002 0 0"
write (u_file, "(A)") "U GEV MM"
write (u_file, "(A)") "V -1 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0"
write (u_file, "(A)") "P 10001 25 0 0 4.8412291827592713e+02 &
      &5.0000000000000000e+02 &
      &1.2499999999999999e+02 3 0 0 -1 0"
write (u_file, "(A)") "P 10002 25 0 0 -4.8412291827592713e+02 &
      &5.0000000000000000e+02 &
      &1.2499999999999999e+02 3 0 0 -1 0"
write (u_file, "(A)") "P 10003 25 -1.4960220911365536e+02 &
      &-4.6042825611414656e+02 &
      &0 5.0000000000000000e+02 1.2500000000000000e+02 1 0 0 0 0"
write (u_file, "(A)") "P 10004 25 1.4960220911365536e+02 &
      &4.6042825611414656e+02 &
      &0 5.0000000000000000e+02 1.2500000000000000e+02 1 0 0 0 0"
write (u_file, "(A)") "HepMC::IO_GenEvent-END_EVENT_LISTING"
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)") "* Initialize test process"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio_prepare_fallback_model (fallback_model)
call eio_prepare_test (event, unweighted=.false.)

allocate (eio_hepmc_t :: eio)
select type (eio)
type is (eio_hepmc_t)
    call eio%set_parameters (default_model = &
        fallback_model, recover_beams = .false.)
end select
call eio%set_fallback_model (fallback_model)

call data%init (1)
data%n_beam = 2
data%unweighted = .true.
data%norm_mode = NORM_UNIT
data%pdg_beam = 25
data%energy_beam = 500
data%proc_num_id = [42]
call data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Initialize"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%init_in (sample, data)

```



```

call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Read event"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_hepmc_t)
  write (u, "(A,I0,A,I0)")  "Found process #", i_prc, &
    " with ID = ", eio%proc_num_id(i_prc)
end select

call eio%input_event (event, iostat)

call event%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Read closing"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)
write (u, "(A,I0)")  "iostat = ", iostat

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio%final ()

call eio_cleanup_test (event)
call eio_cleanup_fallback_model (fallback_model)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_hepmc_2"

end subroutine eio_hepmc_2

```

## 17.16 LCIO Output

The LCIO event record is standardized for the use with Linear  $e^+e^-$  colliders. It is a binary event format. We try our best at using it for both input and output.

$\langle \text{eio\_lcio.f90} \rangle \equiv$   
 $\langle \text{File header} \rangle$

```
module eio_lcio
```

$\langle \text{Use strings} \rangle$

```
  use io_units
```

```
  use string_utils
```



```

    use diagnostics
    use particles
    use event_base
    use hep_events
    use eio_data
    use eio_base
    use lcio_interface

```

⟨*Standard module head*⟩

⟨*EIO LCIO: public*⟩

⟨*EIO LCIO: types*⟩

contains

⟨*EIO LCIO: procedures*⟩

```
end module eio_lcio
```

### 17.16.1 Type

A type `lcio_event` is introduced as container to store LCIO event data, particularly for splitting the reading into read out of the process index and the proper event data.

Note: the `keep_beams` flag is not supported.

⟨*EIO LCIO: public*⟩≡

```
public :: eio_lcio_t
```

⟨*EIO LCIO: types*⟩≡

```

type, extends (eio_t) :: eio_lcio_t
  logical :: writing = .false.
  logical :: reading = .false.
  logical :: recover_beams = .false.
  logical :: use_alpha_s_from_file = .false.
  logical :: use_scale_from_file = .false.
  type(lcio_writer_t) :: lcio_writer
  type(lcio_reader_t) :: lcio_reader
  type(lcio_run_header_t) :: lcio_run_hdr
  type(lcio_event_t) :: lcio_event
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: proc_num_id
contains
  ⟨EIO LCIO: eio lcio: TBP⟩
end type eio_lcio_t

```

### 17.16.2 Specific Methods

Set parameters that are specifically used with LCIO.

⟨*EIO LCIO: eio lcio: TBP*⟩≡

```
procedure :: set_parameters => eio_lcio_set_parameters
```



```

<EIO LCIO: procedures>≡
  subroutine eio_lcio_set_parameters &
    (eio, recover_beams, use_alpha_s_from_file, use_scale_from_file, &
      extension)
    class(eio_lcio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    logical, intent(in), optional :: recover_beams
    logical, intent(in), optional :: use_alpha_s_from_file
    logical, intent(in), optional :: use_scale_from_file
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
    if (present (recover_beams)) eio%recover_beams = recover_beams
    if (present (use_alpha_s_from_file)) &
      eio%use_alpha_s_from_file = use_alpha_s_from_file
    if (present (use_scale_from_file)) &
      eio%use_scale_from_file = use_scale_from_file
    if (present (extension)) then
      eio%extension = extension
    else
      eio%extension = "slcio"
    end if
  end subroutine eio_lcio_set_parameters

```

### 17.16.3 Common Methods

Output. This is not the actual event format, but a readable account of the current object status.

```

<EIO LCIO: eio lcio: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => eio_lcio_write

<EIO LCIO: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_lcio_write (object, unit)
    class(eio_lcio_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "LCIO event stream:"
    if (object%writing) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "Writing to file   = ", char (object%filename)
    else if (object%reading) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "Reading from file = ", char (object%filename)
    else
      write (u, "(3x,A)") "[closed]"
    end if
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Recover beams      = ", object%recover_beams
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Alpha_s from file = ", &
      object%use_alpha_s_from_file
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Scale from file   = ", &
      object%use_scale_from_file
    write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "File extension    = '", &
      char (object%extension), "'"
    if (allocated (object%proc_num_id)) then
      write (u, "(3x,A)") "Numerical process IDs:"
      do i = 1, size (object%proc_num_id)
        write (u, "(5x,I0,' ': ',I0)") i, object%proc_num_id(i)
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine eio_lcio_write

```



```

        end do
    end if
end subroutine eio_lcio_write

```

Finalizer: close any open file.

```

<EIO LCIO: eio lcio: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: final => eio_lcio_final

<EIO LCIO: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_lcio_final (object)
        class(eio_lcio_t), intent(inout) :: object
        if (allocated (object%proc_num_id)) deallocate (object%proc_num_id)
        if (object%writing) then
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: closing LCIO file '", &
                char (object%filename), "'"
            call msg_message ()
            call lcio_writer_close (object%lcio_writer)
            object%writing = .false.
        else if (object%reading) then
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: closing LCIO file '", &
                char (object%filename), "'"
            call msg_message ()
            call lcio_reader_close (object%lcio_reader)
            object%reading = .false.
        end if
    end subroutine eio_lcio_final

```

Split event file: increment the counter, close the current file, open a new one.  
If the file needs a header, repeat it for the new file.

```

<EIO LCIO: eio lcio: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: split_out => eio_lcio_split_out

<EIO LCIO: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_lcio_split_out (eio)
        class(eio_lcio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        if (eio%split) then
            eio%split_index = eio%split_index + 1
            call eio%set_filename ()
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: writing to LCIO file '", &
                char (eio%filename), "'"
            call msg_message ()
            call lcio_writer_close (eio%lcio_writer)
            call lcio_writer_open_out (eio%lcio_writer, eio%filename)
        end if
    end subroutine eio_lcio_split_out

```

Common initialization for input and output.

```

<EIO LCIO: eio lcio: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: common_init => eio_lcio_common_init

<EIO LCIO: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_lcio_common_init (eio, sample, data, extension)
        class(eio_lcio_t), intent(inout) :: eio

```



```

type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in), optional :: data
if (.not. present (data)) &
    call msg_bug ("LCIO initialization: missing data")
if (data%n_beam /= 2) &
    call msg_fatal ("LCIO: defined for scattering processes only")
if (data%unweighted) then
    select case (data%norm_mode)
    case (NORM_UNIT)
    case default; call msg_fatal &
        ("LCIO: normalization for unweighted events must be '1'")
    end select
else
    call msg_fatal ("LCIO: events must be unweighted")
end if
eio%sample = sample
if (present (extension)) then
    eio%extension = extension
end if
call eio%set_filename ()
allocate (eio%proc_num_id (data%n_proc), source = data%proc_num_id)
end subroutine eio_lcio_common_init

```

Initialize event writing.

```

<EIO LCIO: eio lcio: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_out => eio_lcio_init_out

<EIO LCIO: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_lcio_init_out (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
        class(eio_lcio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
        type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
        type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in), optional :: data
        logical, intent(out), optional :: success
        call eio%set_splitting (data)
        call eio%common_init (sample, data, extension)
        write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: writing to LCIO file '", &
            char (eio%filename), ""
        call msg_message ()
        eio%writing = .true.
        call lcio_writer_open_out (eio%lcio_writer, eio%filename)
        call lcio_run_header_init (eio%lcio_run_hdr)
        call lcio_run_header_write (eio%lcio_writer, eio%lcio_run_hdr)
        if (present (success)) success = .true.
    end subroutine eio_lcio_init_out

```

Initialize event reading. For input, we do not (yet) support split event files.

```

<EIO LCIO: eio lcio: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_in => eio_lcio_init_in

<EIO LCIO: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_lcio_init_in (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
        class(eio_lcio_t), intent(inout) :: eio

```



```

type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
type(event_sample_data_t), intent(inout), optional :: data
logical, intent(out), optional :: success
logical :: exist
eio%split = .false.
call eio%common_init (sample, data, extension)
write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: reading from LCIO file '", &
    char (eio%filename), "'"
call msg_message ()
inquire (file = char (eio%filename), exist = exist)
if (.not. exist) call msg_fatal ("Events: LCIO file not found.")
eio%reading = .true.
call lcio_open_file (eio%lcio_reader, eio%filename)
if (present (success)) success = .true.
end subroutine eio_lcio_init_in

```

Switch from input to output: reopen the file for reading.

```

<EIO LCIO: eio lcio: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: switch_inout => eio_lcio_switch_inout

<EIO LCIO: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_lcio_switch_inout (eio, success)
        class(eio_lcio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        logical, intent(out), optional :: success
        call msg_bug ("LCIO: in-out switch not supported")
        if (present (success)) success = .false.
    end subroutine eio_lcio_switch_inout

```

Output an event to the allocated LCIO writer.

```

<EIO LCIO: eio lcio: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: output => eio_lcio_output

<EIO LCIO: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_lcio_output (eio, event, i_prc, reading, passed, pacify)
        class(eio_lcio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        class(generic_event_t), intent(in), target :: event
        integer, intent(in) :: i_prc
        logical, intent(in), optional :: reading, passed, pacify
        type(particle_set_t), pointer :: pset_ptr
        if (present (passed)) then
            if (.not. passed) return
        end if
        if (eio%writing) then
            pset_ptr => event%get_particle_set_ptr ()
            call lcio_event_init (eio%lcio_event, &
                proc_id = eio%proc_num_id (i_prc), &
                event_id = event%get_index ())
            call lcio_event_from_particle_set (eio%lcio_event, pset_ptr)
            call lcio_event_set_scale (eio%lcio_event, event%get_fac_scale ())
            call lcio_event_set_alpha_qcd (eio%lcio_event, event%get_alpha_s ())
            call lcio_event_write (eio%lcio_writer, eio%lcio_event)
            call lcio_event_final (eio%lcio_event)
        else

```



```

        call eio%write ()
        call msg_fatal ("LCIO file is not open for writing")
    end if
end subroutine eio_lcio_output

```

Input an event.

```

<EIO LCIO: eio lcio: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: input_i_prc => eio_lcio_input_i_prc
    procedure :: input_event => eio_lcio_input_event

<EIO LCIO: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eio_lcio_input_i_prc (eio, i_prc, iostat)
        class(eio_lcio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        integer, intent(out) :: i_prc
        integer, intent(out) :: iostat
        logical :: ok
        integer :: i, proc_num_id
        iostat = 0
        call lcio_read_event (eio%lcio_reader, eio%lcio_event, ok)
        if (.not. ok) then
            iostat = -1
            return
        end if
        proc_num_id = lcio_event_get_process_id (eio%lcio_event)
        i_prc = 0
        FIND_I_PRC: do i = 1, size (eio%proc_num_id)
            if (eio%proc_num_id(i) == proc_num_id) then
                i_prc = i
                exit FIND_I_PRC
            end if
        end do FIND_I_PRC
        if (i_prc == 0) call err_index
contains
        subroutine err_index
            call msg_error ("LCIO: reading events: undefined process ID " &
                // char (str (proc_num_id)) // ", aborting read")
            iostat = 1
        end subroutine err_index
    end subroutine eio_lcio_input_i_prc

    subroutine eio_lcio_input_event (eio, event, iostat)
        class(eio_lcio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        class(generic_event_t), intent(inout), target :: event
        integer, intent(out) :: iostat
        iostat = 0
        call event%reset ()
        call event%select (1, 1, 1)
        call lcio_to_event (event, eio%lcio_event, eio%fallback_model, &
            recover_beams = eio%recover_beams, &
            use_alpha_s = eio%use_alpha_s_from_file, &
            use_scale = eio%use_scale_from_file)
        call lcio_event_final (eio%lcio_event)
    end subroutine eio_lcio_input_event

```



```

<EIO LCIO: eio lcio: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: skip => eio_lcio_skip

<EIO LCIO: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eio_lcio_skip (eio, iostat)
    class(eio_lcio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    integer, intent(out) :: iostat
    iostat = 0
  end subroutine eio_lcio_skip

```

#### 17.16.4 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<eio_lcio.ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module eio_lcio_ut
    use unit_tests
    use eio_lcio_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <EIO LCIO: public test>

    contains

    <EIO LCIO: test driver>

  end module eio_lcio_ut

<eio_lcio.uti.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module eio_lcio_uti

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use model_data
    use particles
    use event_base
    use eio_data
    use eio_base
    use hep_events
    use lcio_interface

    use eio_lcio

    use eio_base_ut, only: eio_prepare_test, eio_cleanup_test
    use eio_base_ut, only: eio_prepare_fallback_model, eio_cleanup_fallback_model

    <Standard module head>

```



```

    <EIO LCIO: test declarations>

contains

    <EIO LCIO: tests>

    end module eio_lcio_util

API: driver for the unit tests below.
<EIO LCIO: public test>≡
    public :: eio_lcio_test

<EIO LCIO: test driver>≡
    subroutine eio_lcio_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <EIO LCIO: execute tests>
    end subroutine eio_lcio_test

```

## Test I/O methods

We test the implementation of all I/O methods.

```

<EIO LCIO: execute tests>≡
    call test (eio_lcio_1, "eio_lcio_1", &
        "write event contents", &
        u, results)

<EIO LCIO: test declarations>≡
    public :: eio_lcio_1

<EIO LCIO: tests>≡
    subroutine eio_lcio_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
        type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
        class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
        type(particle_set_t), pointer :: pset_ptr
        type(string_t) :: sample
        integer :: u_file, iostat
        character(215) :: buffer

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_lcio_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: write a LCIO file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

        call eio_prepare_test (event)

        call data%init (1)
        data%n_beam = 2
        data%unweighted = .true.
        data%norm_mode = NORM_UNIT
        data%pdg_beam = 25
        data%energy_beam = 500
    end subroutine eio_lcio_1

```



```

data%proc_num_id = [42]
data%cross_section(1) = 100
data%error(1) = 1
data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
write (u, "(A)")

sample = "eio_lcio_1"

allocate (eio_lcio_t :: eio)
select type (eio)
type is (eio_lcio_t)
    call eio%set_parameters ()
end select

call eio%init_out (sample, data)

call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
call event%pacify_particle_set ()

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 1)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Reset data"
write (u, "(A)")

deallocate (eio)
allocate (eio_lcio_t :: eio)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_lcio_t)
    call eio%set_parameters ()
end select
call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write LCIO file contents to ASCII file"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (eio)
type is (eio_lcio_t)
    call lcio_event_init (eio%lcio_event, &
        proc_id = 42, &
        event_id = event%get_index ())
    pset_ptr => event%get_particle_set_ptr ()
    call lcio_event_from_particle_set &
        (eio%lcio_event, pset_ptr)
    call write_lcio_event (eio%lcio_event, var_str ("test_file.slcio"))
    call lcio_event_final (eio%lcio_event)
end select

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Read in ASCII contents of LCIO file"
write (u, "(A)")

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = "test_file.slcio", &
      action = "read", status = "old")
do
  read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat)  buffer
  if (iostat /= 0) exit
  if (trim (buffer) == "") cycle
  if (buffer(1:12) == " - timestamp") cycle
  if (buffer(1:6) == " date:") cycle
  write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end do
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio_cleanup_test (event)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_lcio_1"

end subroutine eio_lcio_1

```

Test also the reading of LCIO events.

```

<EIO LCIO: execute tests>+≡
  call test (eio_lcio_2, "eio_lcio_2", &
            "read event contents", &
            u, results)

<EIO LCIO: test declarations>+≡
  public :: eio_lcio_2

<EIO LCIO: tests>+≡
  subroutine eio_lcio_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: fallback_model
    class(generic_event_t), pointer :: event
    type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
    class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
    type(string_t) :: sample
    integer :: iostat, i_prc

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_lcio_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: read a LCIO event"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

    call eio_prepare_fallback_model (fallback_model)
    call eio_prepare_test (event)

```



```

call data%init (1)
data%n_beam = 2
data%unweighted = .true.
data%norm_mode = NORM_UNIT
data%pdg_beam = 25
data%energy_beam = 500
data%proc_num_id = [42]
data%cross_section(1) = 100
data%error(1) = 1
data%total_cross_section = sum (data%cross_section)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
write (u, "(A)")

sample = "eio_lcio_2"

allocate (eio_lcio_t :: eio)
select type (eio)
type is (eio_lcio_t)
    call eio%set_parameters (recover_beams = .false.)
end select
call eio%set_fallback_model (fallback_model)

call eio%init_out (sample, data)
call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()
call event%pacify_particle_set ()

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 1)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()
deallocate (eio)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (eio_lcio_t :: eio)
select type (eio)
type is (eio_lcio_t)
    call eio%set_parameters (recover_beams = .false.)
end select
call eio%set_fallback_model (fallback_model)

call data%init (1)
data%n_beam = 2
data%unweighted = .true.
data%norm_mode = NORM_UNIT
data%pdg_beam = 25
data%energy_beam = 500
data%proc_num_id = [42]
call data%write (u)

```



```

write (u, *)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%init_in (sample, data)
call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Read event"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)

select type (eio)
type is (eio_lcio_t)
    write (u, "(A,IO,A,IO)")  "Found process #", i_prc, &
        " with ID = ", eio%proc_num_id(i_prc)
end select

call eio%input_event (event, iostat)
call event%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Read closing"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)
write (u, "(A,IO)")  "iostat = ", iostat

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio%final ()

call eio_cleanup_test (event)
call eio_cleanup_fallback_model (fallback_model)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_lcio_2"

end subroutine eio_lcio_2

```



## Chapter 18

# Phase Space

The abstract representation of a type that parameterizes phase space, with methods for construction and evaluation.

**phs\_base** Abstract phase-space representation.

A simple implementation:

**phs\_single** Parameterize the phase space of a single particle, i.e., the solid angle. This is useful only for very restricted problems, but it avoids the complexity of a generic approach in those trivial cases.

The standard implementation is called *wood* phase space. It consists of several auxiliary modules and the actual implementation module.

**mappings** Generate invariant masses and decay angles from given random numbers (or the inverse operation). Each mapping pertains to a particular node in a phase-space tree. Different mappings account for uniform distributions, resonances, zero-mass behavior, and so on.

**phs\_trees** Phase space parameterizations for scattering processes are defined recursively as if there was an initial particle decaying. This module sets up a representation in terms of abstract trees, where each node gets a unique binary number. Each tree is stored as an array of branches, where integers indicate the connections. This emulates pointers in a transparent way. Real pointers would also be possible, but seem to be less efficient for this particular case.

**phs\_forests** The type defined by this module collects the decay trees corresponding to a given process and the applicable mappings. To set this up, a file is read which is either written by the user or by the **cascades** module functions. The module also contains the routines that evaluate phase space, i.e., generate momenta from random numbers and back.

**cascades** This module is a pseudo Feynman diagram generator with the particular purpose of finding the phase space parameterizations best suited for a given process. It uses a model file to set up the possible vertices, generates all possible diagrams, identifies resonances and singularities, and simplifies the list by merging equivalent diagrams and dropping irrelevant



ones. This process can be controlled at several points by user-defined parameters. Note that it depends on the particular values of particle masses, so it cannot be done before reading the input file.

**phs\_wood** Make the functionality available in form of an implementation of the abstract phase-space type.



## 18.1 Abstract phase-space module

In this module we define an abstract base type (and a trivial test implementation) for multi-channel phase-space parameterizations.

```
<phs_base.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module phs_base  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use constants, only: TWOPI, TWOPI4  
    use format_defs, only: FMT_19  
    use unit_tests  
    use diagnostics  
    use md5  
    use physics_defs  
    use lorentz  
    use model_data  
    use flavors  
    use process_constants  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <PHS base: public>  
  
    <PHS base: types>  
  
    <PHS base: interfaces>  
  
    contains  
  
    <PHS base: procedures>  
  
  end module phs_base
```

### 18.1.1 Phase-space channels

The kinematics configuration may generate multiple parameterizations of phase space. Some of those have specific properties, such as a resonance in the s channel.

#### Channel properties

This is the abstract type for the channel properties. We need them as a data transfer container, so everything is public and transparent.

```
<PHS base: public>≡  
  public :: channel_prop_t  
  
<PHS base: types>≡  
  type, abstract :: channel_prop_t  
  contains
```



```

    procedure (channel_prop_to_string), deferred :: to_string
    generic :: operator (==) => is_equal
    procedure (channel_eq), deferred :: is_equal
end type channel_prop_t

```

```

<PHS base: interfaces>≡
abstract interface
    function channel_prop_to_string (object) result (string)
    import
        class(channel_prop_t), intent(in) :: object
        type(string_t) :: string
    end function channel_prop_to_string
end interface

```

```

<PHS base: interfaces>+≡
abstract interface
    function channel_eq (prop1, prop2) result (flag)
    import
        class(channel_prop_t), intent(in) :: prop1, prop2
        logical :: flag
    end function channel_eq
end interface

```

Here is a resonance as a channel property. Mass and width are stored here in physical units.

```

<PHS base: public>+≡
public :: resonance_t

<PHS base: types>+≡
type, extends (channel_prop_t) :: resonance_t
    real(default) :: mass = 0
    real(default) :: width = 0
contains
    procedure :: to_string => resonance_to_string
    procedure :: is_equal => resonance_is_equal
end type resonance_t

```

Print mass and width.

```

<PHS base: procedures>≡
function resonance_to_string (object) result (string)
    class(resonance_t), intent(in) :: object
    type(string_t) :: string
    character(32) :: buffer
    string = "resonant: m ="
    write (buffer, "(" // FMT_19 // ")") object%mass
    string = string // trim (buffer) // " GeV, w ="
    write (buffer, "(" // FMT_19 // ")") object%width
    string = string // trim (buffer) // " GeV"
end function resonance_to_string

```



Equality.

```

(PHS base: procedures)+≡
function resonance_is_equal (prop1, prop2) result (flag)
  class(resonance_t), intent(in) :: prop1
  class(channel_prop_t), intent(in) :: prop2
  logical :: flag
  select type (prop2)
  type is (resonance_t)
    flag = prop1%mass == prop2%mass .and. prop1%width == prop2%width
  class default
    flag = .false.
  end select
end function resonance_is_equal

```

This is the limiting case of a resonance, namely an on-shell particle. We just store the mass in physical units.

```

(PHS base: public)+≡
public :: on_shell_t

(PHS base: types)+≡
type, extends (channel_prop_t) :: on_shell_t
  real(default) :: mass = 0
contains
  procedure :: to_string => on_shell_to_string
  procedure :: is_equal => on_shell_is_equal
end type on_shell_t

```

Print mass and width.

```

(PHS base: procedures)+≡
function on_shell_to_string (object) result (string)
  class(on_shell_t), intent(in) :: object
  type(string_t) :: string
  character(32) :: buffer
  string = "on shell: m ="
  write (buffer, "(" // FMT_19 // ")") object%mass
  string = string // trim (buffer) // " GeV"
end function on_shell_to_string

```

Equality.

```

(PHS base: procedures)+≡
function on_shell_is_equal (prop1, prop2) result (flag)
  class(on_shell_t), intent(in) :: prop1
  class(channel_prop_t), intent(in) :: prop2
  logical :: flag
  select type (prop2)
  type is (on_shell_t)
    flag = prop1%mass == prop2%mass
  class default
    flag = .false.
  end select
end function on_shell_is_equal

```



## Channel equivalences

This type describes an equivalence. The current channel is equivalent to channel `c`. The equivalence involves a permutation `perm` of integration dimensions and, within each integration dimension, a mapping `mode`.

```

<PHS base: types>+≡
  type :: phs_equivalence_t
    integer :: c = 0
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: perm
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: mode
    contains
    <PHS base: phs equivalence: TBP>
  end type phs_equivalence_t

```

The mapping modes are

```

<PHS base: types>+≡
  integer, parameter, public :: &
    EQ_IDENTITY = 0, EQ_INVERT = 1, EQ_SYMMETRIC = 2, EQ_INVARIANT = 3

```

In particular, if a channel is equivalent to itself in the `EQ_SYMMETRIC` mode, the integrand can be assumed to be symmetric w.r.t. a reflection  $x \rightarrow 1 - x$  of the corresponding integration variable.

These are the associated tags, for output:

```

<PHS base: types>+≡
  character, dimension(0:3), parameter :: TAG = ["+", "-", ":", "x"]

```

Write an equivalence.

```

<PHS base: phs equivalence: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => phs_equivalence_write

<PHS base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_equivalence_write (object, unit)
    class(phs_equivalence_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, j
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(5x,'=',1x,I0,1x)", advance = "no") object%c
    if (allocated (object%perm)) then
      write (u, "(A)", advance = "no") "("
      do j = 1, size (object%perm)
        if (j > 1) write (u, "(1x)", advance = "no")
        write (u, "(I0,A1)", advance = "no") &
          object%perm(j), TAG(object%mode(j))
      end do
      write (u, "(A)" ) ")"
    else
      write (u, "(A)")
    end if
  end subroutine phs_equivalence_write

```



Initialize an equivalence. This allocates the `perm` and `mode` arrays with equal size.

```

(PHS base: phs equivalence: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: init => phs_equivalence_init

(PHS base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine phs_equivalence_init (eq, n_dim)
    class(phs_equivalence_t), intent(out) :: eq
    integer, intent(in) :: n_dim
    allocate (eq%perm (n_dim), source = 0)
    allocate (eq%mode (n_dim), source = EQ_IDENTITY)
  end subroutine phs_equivalence_init

```

## Channel objects

The channel entry holds (optionally) specific properties.

`sf_channel` is the structure-function channel that corresponds to this phase-space channel. The structure-function channel may be set up with a specific mapping that depends on the phase-space channel properties. (The default setting is to leave the properties empty.)

```

(PHS base: public)+≡
  public :: phs_channel_t

(PHS base: types)+≡
  type :: phs_channel_t
    class(channel_prop_t), allocatable :: prop
    integer :: sf_channel = 1
    type(phs_equivalence_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: eq
  contains
    (PHS base: phs channel: TBP)
  end type phs_channel_t

```

Output.

```

(PHS base: phs channel: TBP)≡
  procedure :: write => phs_channel_write

(PHS base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine phs_channel_write (object, unit)
    class(phs_channel_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, j
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,I0)", advance="no") object%sf_channel
    if (allocated (object%prop)) then
      write (u, "(1x,A)") char (object%prop%to_string ())
    else
      write (u, *)
    end if
    if (allocated (object%eq)) then
      do j = 1, size (object%eq)
        call object%eq(j)%write (u)
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine

```



```
end subroutine phs_channel_write
```

Identify the channel with an s-channel resonance.

```
<PHS base: phs channel: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_resonant => channel_set_resonant

<PHS base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine channel_set_resonant (channel, mass, width)
    class(phs_channel_t), intent(inout) :: channel
    real(default), intent(in) :: mass, width
    allocate (resonance_t :: channel%prop)
    select type (prop => channel%prop)
    type is (resonance_t)
      prop%mass = mass
      prop%width = width
    end select
  end subroutine channel_set_resonant
```

Identify the channel with an on-shell particle.

```
<PHS base: phs channel: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_on_shell => channel_set_on_shell

<PHS base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine channel_set_on_shell (channel, mass)
    class(phs_channel_t), intent(inout) :: channel
    real(default), intent(in) :: mass
    allocate (on_shell_t :: channel%prop)
    select type (prop => channel%prop)
    type is (on_shell_t)
      prop%mass = mass
    end select
  end subroutine channel_set_on_shell
```

### 18.1.2 Property collection

We can set up a list of all distinct channel properties for a given set of channels.

```
<PHS base: public>+≡
  public :: phs_channel_collection_t

<PHS base: types>+≡
  type :: prop_entry_t
    integer :: i = 0
    class(channel_prop_t), allocatable :: prop
    type(prop_entry_t), pointer :: next => null ()
  end type prop_entry_t

  type :: phs_channel_collection_t
    integer :: n = 0
    type(prop_entry_t), pointer :: first => null ()
  contains
    <PHS base: phs channel collection: TBP>
  end type phs_channel_collection_t
```



Finalizer for the list.

```

(PHS base: phs channel collection: TBP)≡
  procedure :: final => phs_channel_collection_final

(PHS base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine phs_channel_collection_final (object)
    class(phs_channel_collection_t), intent(inout) :: object
    type(prop_entry_t), pointer :: entry
    do while (associated (object%first))
      entry => object%first
      object%first => entry%next
      deallocate (entry)
    end do
  end subroutine phs_channel_collection_final

```

Output.

Note: eliminating the `string` auxiliary triggers an ICE in gfortran 4.7.2.

```

(PHS base: phs channel collection: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: write => phs_channel_collection_write

(PHS base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine phs_channel_collection_write (object, unit)
    class(phs_channel_collection_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    type(prop_entry_t), pointer :: entry
    type(string_t) :: string
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    entry => object%first
    do while (associated (entry))
      if (allocated (entry%prop)) then
        string = entry%prop%to_string ()
        write (u, "(1x,I0,1x,A)" entry%i, char (string))
      else
        write (u, "(1x,I0)" entry%i
      end if
      entry => entry%next
    end do
  end subroutine phs_channel_collection_write

```

Push a new property to the stack if it is not yet included. Simultaneously, set the `sf_channel` entry in the phase-space channel object to the index of the matching entry, or the new entry if there was no match.

```

(PHS base: phs channel collection: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: push => phs_channel_collection_push

(PHS base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine phs_channel_collection_push (coll, channel)
    class(phs_channel_collection_t), intent(inout) :: coll
    type(phs_channel_t), intent(inout) :: channel
    type(prop_entry_t), pointer :: entry, new
    if (associated (coll%first)) then
      entry => coll%first
    do

```



```

        if (allocated (entry%prop)) then
            if (allocated (channel%prop)) then
                if (entry%prop == channel%prop) then
                    channel%sf_channel = entry%i
                    return
                end if
            end if
        else if (.not. allocated (channel%prop)) then
            channel%sf_channel = entry%i
            return
        end if
        if (associated (entry%next)) then
            entry => entry%next
        else
            exit
        end if
    end do
    allocate (new)
    entry%next => new
else
    allocate (new)
    coll%first => new
end if
coll%n = coll%n + 1
new%i = coll%n
channel%sf_channel = new%i
if (allocated (channel%prop)) then
    allocate (new%prop, source = channel%prop)
end if
end subroutine phs_channel_collection_push

```

Return the number of collected distinct channels.

```

<PHS base: phs channel collection: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_n => phs_channel_collection_get_n

<PHS base: procedures>+≡
    function phs_channel_collection_get_n (coll) result (n)
        class(phs_channel_collection_t), intent(in) :: coll
        integer :: n
        n = coll%n
    end function phs_channel_collection_get_n

```

Return a specific channel (property object).

```

<PHS base: phs channel collection: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_entry => phs_channel_collection_get_entry

<PHS base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine phs_channel_collection_get_entry (coll, i, prop)
        class(phs_channel_collection_t), intent(in) :: coll
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        class(channel_prop_t), intent(out), allocatable :: prop
        type(prop_entry_t), pointer :: entry
        integer :: k
        if (i > 0 .and. i <= coll%n) then

```



```

    entry => coll%first
    do k = 2, i
        entry => entry%next
    end do
    if (allocated (entry%prop)) then
        if (allocated (prop)) deallocate (prop)
        allocate (prop, source = entry%prop)
    end if
else
    call msg_bug ("PHS channel collection: get entry: illegal index")
end if
end subroutine phs_channel_collection_get_entry

```

### 18.1.3 Kinematics configuration

Here, we store the universal information that is specifically relevant for phase-space generation. It is a subset of the process data, supplemented by basic information on phase-space parameterization channels.

A concrete implementation will contain more data, that describe the phase space in detail.

MD5 sums: the phase space setup depends on the process, it depends on the model parameters (the masses, that is), and on the configuration parameters. (It doesn't depend on the QCD setup.)

*(PHS base: public)+≡*

```
public :: phs_config_t
```

*(PHS base: types)+≡*

```

type, abstract :: phs_config_t
! private
type(string_t) :: id
integer :: n_in = 0
integer :: n_out = 0
integer :: n_tot = 0
integer :: n_state = 0
integer :: n_par = 0
integer :: n_channel = 0
real(default) :: sqrts = 0
logical :: sqrts_fixed = .true.
logical :: cm_frame = .true.
logical :: azimuthal_dependence = .false.
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: dim_flat
logical :: provides_equivalences = .false.
logical :: provides_chains = .false.
logical :: vis_channels = .false.
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: chain
class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
type(flavor_t), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: flv
type(phs_channel_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: channel
character(32) :: md5sum_process = ""
character(32) :: md5sum_model_par = ""
character(32) :: md5sum_phs_config = ""
integer :: nlo_type

```



```

contains
  <PHS base: phs config: TBP>
end type phs_config_t

```

Finalizer, deferred.

```

<PHS base: phs config: TBP>≡
  procedure (phs_config_final), deferred :: final

```

```

<PHS base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine phs_config_final (object)
      import
      class(phs_config_t), intent(inout) :: object
    end subroutine phs_config_final
  end interface

```

Output. We provide an implementation for the output of the base-type contents and an interface for the actual write method.

```

<PHS base: phs config: TBP>+≡
  procedure (phs_config_write), deferred :: write
  procedure :: base_write => phs_config_write

<PHS base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_config_write (object, unit)
    class(phs_config_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, i, j
    integer :: n_tot_flv
    n_tot_flv = object%n_tot
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "ID          = '", char (object%id), "'"
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)")  "n_in       = ", object%n_in
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)")  "n_out      = ", object%n_out
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)")  "n_tot      = ", object%n_tot
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)")  "n_state   = ", object%n_state
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)")  "n_par      = ", object%n_par
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)")  "n_channel = ", object%n_channel
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "sqrts     = ", object%sqrts
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)")  "s_fixed   = ", object%sqrts_fixed
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)")  "cm_frame  = ", object%cm_frame
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)")  "azim.dep. = ", object%azimuthal_dependence
    if (allocated (object%dim_flat)) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,I0)")  "flat dim. = ", object%dim_flat
    end if
    write (u, "(1x,A)")  "Flavor combinations:"
    do i = 1, object%n_state
      write (u, "(3x,I0,'::~)", advance="no") i
      do j = 1, object%n_tot
        do j = 1, n_tot_flv
          write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") char (object%flv(j,i)%get_name ())
        end do
        write (u, "(A)")
      end do
    end do
    if (allocated (object%channel)) then

```



```

        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Phase-space / structure-function channels:"
        do i = 1, object%n_channel
            write (u, "(3x,I0,':')", advance="no") i
            call object%channel(i)%write (u)
        end do
    end if
    if (object%md5sum_process /= "") then
        write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (process) = ", &
            object%md5sum_process, ""
    end if
    if (object%md5sum_model_par /= "") then
        write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (model par) = ", &
            object%md5sum_model_par, ""
    end if
    if (object%md5sum_phs_config /= "") then
        write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (phs config) = ", &
            object%md5sum_phs_config, ""
    end if
end subroutine phs_config_write

```

Similarly, a basic initializer and an interface. The model pointer is taken as an argument; we may verify that this has the expected model name.

The intent is `inout`. We want to be able to set parameters in advance.

*(PHS base: phs config: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: init => phs_config_init

```

*(PHS base: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine phs_config_init (phs_config, data, model)
    class(phs_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
    type(process_constants_t), intent(in) :: data
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    integer :: i, j
    phs_config%id = data%id
    phs_config%n_in = data%n_in
    phs_config%n_out = data%n_out
    phs_config%n_tot = data%n_in + data%n_out
    phs_config%n_state = data%n_flv
    if (data%model_name == model%get_name ()) then
        phs_config%model => model
    else
        call msg_bug ("phs_config_init: model name mismatch")
    end if
    allocate (phs_config%flv (phs_config%n_tot, phs_config%n_state))
    do i = 1, phs_config%n_state
        do j = 1, phs_config%n_tot
            call phs_config%flv(j,i)%init (data%flv_state(j,i), &
                phs_config%model)
        end do
    end do
    phs_config%md5sum_process = data%md5sum
end subroutine phs_config_init

```

This procedure should complete the phase-space configuration. We need the



`sqrts` value as overall scale, which is known only after the beams have been defined. The procedure should determine the number of channels, their properties (if any), and allocate and fill the `channel` array accordingly.

```

(PHS base: phs config: TBP)+≡
  procedure (phs_config_configure), deferred :: configure

(PHS base: interfaces)+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine phs_config_configure (phs_config, sqrts, &
      sqrts_fixed, cm_frame, azimuthal_dependence, rebuild, ignore_mismatch, &
      nlo_type)
    import
    class(phs_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    logical, intent(in), optional :: sqrts_fixed
    logical, intent(in), optional :: cm_frame
    logical, intent(in), optional :: azimuthal_dependence
    logical, intent(in), optional :: rebuild
    logical, intent(in), optional :: ignore_mismatch
    integer, intent(inout), optional :: nlo_type
  end subroutine phs_config_configure
end interface

```

Manually assign structure-function channel indices to the phase-space channel objects. (Used by a test routine.)

```

(PHS base: phs config: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: set_sf_channel => phs_config_set_sf_channel

(PHS base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine phs_config_set_sf_channel (phs_config, sf_channel)
    class(phs_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: sf_channel
    phs_config%channel%sf_channel = sf_channel
  end subroutine phs_config_set_sf_channel

```

Collect new channels not yet in the collection from this phase-space configuration object. At the same time, assign structure-function channels.

```

(PHS base: phs config: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: collect_channels => phs_config_collect_channels

(PHS base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine phs_config_collect_channels (phs_config, coll)
    class(phs_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
    type(phs_channel_collection_t), intent(inout) :: coll
    integer :: c
    do c = 1, phs_config%n_channel
      call coll%push (phs_config%channel(c))
    end do
  end subroutine phs_config_collect_channels

```

Compute the MD5 sum. We abuse the `write` method. In type implementations, `write` should only display information that is relevant for the MD5 sum. The data include the process MD5 sum which is taken from the process constants,



and the MD5 sum of the model parameters. This may change, so it is computed here.

```

<PHS base: phs config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_md5sum => phs_config_compute_md5sum
<PHS base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_config_compute_md5sum (phs_config)
    class(phs_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
    integer :: u
    phs_config%md5sum_model_par = phs_config%model%get_parameters_md5sum ()
    phs_config%md5sum_phs_config = ""
    u = free_unit ()
    open (u, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")
    call phs_config%write (u)
    rewind (u)
    phs_config%md5sum_phs_config = md5sum (u)
    close (u)
  end subroutine phs_config_compute_md5sum

```

Print an informative message after phase-space configuration.

```

<PHS base: phs config: TBP>+≡
  procedure (phs_startup_message), deferred :: startup_message
  procedure :: base_startup_message => phs_startup_message
<PHS base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_startup_message (phs_config, unit)
    class(phs_config_t), intent(in) :: phs_config
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,3(1x,I0,1x,A))") &
      "Phase space:", &
      phs_config%n_channel, "channels,", &
      phs_config%n_par, "dimensions"
    call msg_message (unit = unit)
  end subroutine phs_startup_message

```

This procedure should be implemented such that the phase-space configuration object allocates a phase-space instance of matching type.

```

<PHS base: phs config: TBP>+≡
  procedure (phs_config_allocate_instance), nopass, deferred :: &
    allocate_instance
<PHS base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine phs_config_allocate_instance (phs)
      import
      class(phs_t), intent(inout), pointer :: phs
    end subroutine phs_config_allocate_instance
  end interface

```

#### 18.1.4 Extract data

Return the number of MC input parameters.

```

<PHS base: phs config: TBP>+≡

```



```

    procedure :: get_n_par => phs_config_get_n_par
  <PHS base: procedures>+≡
    function phs_config_get_n_par (phs_config) result (n)
      class(phs_config_t), intent(in) :: phs_config
      integer :: n
      n = phs_config%n_par
    end function phs_config_get_n_par

```

Return dimensions (parameter indices) for which the phase-space dimension is flat, so integration and event generation can be simplified.

```

  <PHS base: phs config: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_flat_dimensions => phs_config_get_flat_dimensions
  <PHS base: procedures>+≡
    function phs_config_get_flat_dimensions (phs_config) result (dim_flat)
      class(phs_config_t), intent(in) :: phs_config
      integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: dim_flat
      if (allocated (phs_config%dim_flat)) then
        allocate (dim_flat (size (phs_config%dim_flat)))
        dim_flat = phs_config%dim_flat
      else
        allocate (dim_flat (0))
      end if
    end function phs_config_get_flat_dimensions

```

Return the number of phase-space channels.

```

  <PHS base: phs config: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_n_channel => phs_config_get_n_channel
  <PHS base: procedures>+≡
    function phs_config_get_n_channel (phs_config) result (n)
      class(phs_config_t), intent(in) :: phs_config
      integer :: n
      n = phs_config%n_channel
    end function phs_config_get_n_channel

```

Return the structure-function channel that corresponds to the phase-space channel *c*. If the channel array is not allocated (which happens if there is no structure function), return zero.

```

  <PHS base: phs config: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_sf_channel => phs_config_get_sf_channel
  <PHS base: procedures>+≡
    function phs_config_get_sf_channel (phs_config, c) result (c_sf)
      class(phs_config_t), intent(in) :: phs_config
      integer, intent(in) :: c
      integer :: c_sf
      if (allocated (phs_config%channel)) then
        c_sf = phs_config%channel(c)%sf_channel
      else
        c_sf = 0
      end if
    end function phs_config_get_sf_channel

```



Return the mass(es) of the incoming particle(s). We take the first flavor combination in the array, assuming that masses must be degenerate among flavors.

```

(PHS base: phs config: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_masses_in => phs_config_get_masses_in

(PHS base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine phs_config_get_masses_in (phs_config, m)
    class(phs_config_t), intent(in) :: phs_config
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: m
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, phs_config%n_in
      m(i) = phs_config%flv(i,1)%get_mass ()
    end do
  end subroutine phs_config_get_masses_in

```

Return the MD5 sum of the configuration.

```

(PHS base: phs config: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_md5sum => phs_config_get_md5sum

(PHS base: procedures)+≡
  function phs_config_get_md5sum (phs_config) result (md5sum)
    class(phs_config_t), intent(in) :: phs_config
    character(32) :: md5sum
    md5sum = phs_config%md5sum_phs_config
  end function phs_config_get_md5sum

```

### 18.1.5 Phase-space point instance

The `phs_t` object holds the workspace for phase-space generation. In the base object, we have the MC input parameters `r` and the Jacobian factor `f`, for each channel, and the incoming and outgoing momenta.

Note: The `active_channel` array is not used yet, all elements are initialized with `.true..` It should be touched by the integrator if it decides to drop irrelevant channels.

```

(PHS base: public)+≡
  public :: phs_t

(PHS base: types)+≡
  type, abstract :: phs_t
    class(phs_config_t), pointer :: config => null ()
    logical :: r_defined = .false.
    integer :: selected_channel = 0
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: active_channel
    real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: r
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: m_in
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: m_out
    real(default) :: flux = 0
    real(default) :: volume = 0
    type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: lt_cm_to_lab
    logical :: p_defined = .false.
    real(default) :: sqrts_hat = 0

```



```

    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p
    logical :: q_defined = .false.
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: q
contains
  <PHS base: phs: TBP>
end type phs_t

```

Output. Since phase space may get complicated, we include a `verbose` option for the abstract `write` procedure.

```

<PHS base: phs: TBP>≡
  procedure (phs_write), deferred :: write
<PHS base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine phs_write (object, unit, verbose)
      import
      class(phs_t), intent(in) :: object
      integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
      logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    end subroutine phs_write
  end interface

```

This procedure can be called to print the contents of the base type.

```

<PHS base: phs: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: base_write => phs_base_write
<PHS base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_base_write (object, unit)
    class(phs_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, c, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "Partonic phase space: parameters"
    if (object%r_defined) then
      write (u, *)
    else
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "[undefined]"
    end if
    write (u, "(3x,A,999(1x," // FMT_19 // "))") "m_in   =", object%m_in
    write (u, "(3x,A,999(1x," // FMT_19 // "))") "m_out   =", object%m_out
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "Flux    =", object%flux
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "Volume  =", object%volume
    if (allocated (object%f)) then
      do c = 1, size (object%r, 2)
        write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A)", advance="no") "Channel #", c, ":"
        if (c == object%selected_channel) then
          write (u, "(1x,A)") "[selected]"
        else
          write (u, *)
        end if
        write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "r ="
        do i = 1, size (object%r, 1)
          write (u, "(1x,F9.7)", advance="no") object%r(i,c)
        end do
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine phs_base_write

```



```

        write (u, *)
        write (u, "(3x,A,1x,ES13.7)") "f =", object%f(c)
    end do
end if
write (u, "(1x,A)") "Partonic phase space: momenta"
if (object%p_defined) then
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "sqrts = ", object%sqrts_hat
end if
write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "Incoming:"
if (object%p_defined) then
    write (u, *)
else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "[undefined]"
end if
if (allocated (object%p)) then
    do i = 1, size (object%p)
        call vector4_write (object%p(i), u)
    end do
end if
write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "Outgoing:"
if (object%q_defined) then
    write (u, *)
else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "[undefined]"
end if
if (allocated (object%q)) then
    do i = 1, size (object%q)
        call vector4_write (object%q(i), u)
    end do
end if
if (object%p_defined .and. .not. object%config%cm_frame) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Transformation c.m -> lab frame"
    call lorentz_transformation_write (object%lt_cm_to_lab, u)
end if
end subroutine phs_base_write

```

Finalizer. The base type does not need it, but extensions may.

```

<PHS base: phs: TBP>+≡
    procedure (phs_final), deferred :: final

<PHS base: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine phs_final (object)
            import
            class(phs_t), intent(inout) :: object
        end subroutine phs_final
    end interface

```

Initializer. Everything should be contained in the `process_data` configuration object, so we can require a universal interface.

```

<PHS base: phs: TBP>+≡
    procedure (phs_init), deferred :: init

```



```

<PHS base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine phs_init (phs, phs_config)
      import
      class(phs_t), intent(out) :: phs
      class(phs_config_t), intent(in), target :: phs_config
    end subroutine phs_init
  end interface

```

The base version will just allocate the arrays. It should be called at the beginning of the implementation of `phs_init`.

```

<PHS base: phs: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: base_init => phs_base_init

<PHS base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_base_init (phs, phs_config)
    class(phs_t), intent(out) :: phs
    class(phs_config_t), intent(in), target :: phs_config
    real(default), dimension(phs_config%n_in) :: m_in
    real(default), dimension(phs_config%n_out) :: m_out
    phs%config => phs_config
    allocate (phs%active_channel (phs%config%n_channel))
    phs%active_channel = .true.
    allocate (phs%r (phs%config%n_par, phs%config%n_channel)); phs%r = 0
    allocate (phs%f (phs%config%n_channel)); phs%f = 0
    allocate (phs%p (phs%config%n_in))
    !!! !!! !!! Workaround for gfortran 5.0 ICE
    m_in = phs_config%flv(:phs_config%n_in, 1)%get_mass ()
    m_out = phs_config%flv(phs_config%n_in+1:, 1)%get_mass ()
    allocate (phs%m_in (phs%config%n_in), source = m_in)
    !!! allocate (phs%m_in (phs%config%n_in), &
    !!!       source = phs_config%flv(:phs_config%n_in, 1)%get_mass ())
    allocate (phs%q (phs%config%n_out))
    allocate (phs%m_out (phs%config%n_out), source = m_out)
    !!! allocate (phs%m_out (phs%config%n_out), &
    !!!       source = phs_config%flv(phs_config%n_in+1:, 1)%get_mass ())
    call phs%compute_flux ()
  end subroutine phs_base_init

```

Manually select a channel.

```

<PHS base: phs: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: select_channel => phs_base_select_channel

<PHS base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_base_select_channel (phs, channel)
    class(phs_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    integer, intent(in), optional :: channel
    if (present (channel)) then
      phs%selected_channel = channel
    else
      phs%selected_channel = 0
    end if
  end subroutine phs_base_select_channel

```



Set incoming momenta. Assume that array shapes match. If requested, compute the Lorentz transformation from the c.m. to the lab frame and apply that transformation to the incoming momenta.

In the c.m. frame, the sum of three-momenta is zero. In a scattering process, the  $z$  axis is the direction of the first beam, the second beam is along the negative  $z$  axis. The transformation from the c.m. to the lab frame is a rotation from the  $z$  axis to the boost axis followed by a boost, such that the c.m. momenta are transformed into the lab-frame momenta. In a decay process, we just boost along the flight direction, without rotation.

```

(PHS base: phs: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: set_incoming_momenta => phs_set_incoming_momenta

(PHS base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine phs_set_incoming_momenta (phs, p)
    class(phs_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    type(vector4_t) :: p0, p1
    type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: lt0, lt0_inv, lt_inv
    !!! !!! !!! Workaround for standard-semantics ifort 16.0 bug
    integer :: i
    phs%p = p
    if (phs%config%cm_frame) then
      phs%sqrts_hat = phs%config%sqrts
      phs%p = p
    else
      p0 = sum (p)
      if (phs%config%sqrts_fixed) then
        phs%sqrts_hat = phs%config%sqrts
      else
        phs%sqrts_hat = p0 ** 1
      end if
      lt0 = boost (p0, phs%sqrts_hat)
      select case (phs%config%n_in)
      case (1)
        phs%lt_cm_to_lab = lt0
      case (2)
        !!! !!! !!! Workaround for standard-semantics ifort 16.0 bug
        lt0_inv = inverse (lt0)
        p1 = lt0_inv * p(1)
        !!! p1 = inverse (lt0) * p(1)
        phs%lt_cm_to_lab = lt0 * rotation_to_2nd (3, space_part (p1))
      end select
      !!! !!! !!! Workaround for standard-semantics ifort 16.0 bug
      lt_inv = inverse (phs%lt_cm_to_lab)
      do i = 1, size (p)
        phs%p(i) = lt_inv * p(i)
      end do
      !!! phs%p = inverse (phs%lt_cm_to_lab) * p
    end if
    phs%p_defined = .true.
  end subroutine phs_set_incoming_momenta

```

Set outgoing momenta. Assume that array shapes match. The incoming mo-



momenta must be known, so can apply the Lorentz transformation from c.m. to lab (inverse) to the momenta.

```

(PHS base: phs: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: set_outgoing_momenta => phs_set_outgoing_momenta
(PHS base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine phs_set_outgoing_momenta (phs, q)
    class(phs_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: q
    !!! !!! !!! Workaround for standard-semantics ifort 16.0 bug
    type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: l_inv
    integer :: i
    if (phs%p_defined) then
      if (phs%config%cm_frame) then
        phs%q = q
      else
        l_inv = inverse (phs%lt_cm_to_lab)
        do i = 1, size (q)
          phs%q(i) = l_inv * q(i)
        end do
        !!! phs%q = inverse (phs%lt_cm_to_lab) * q
      end if
      phs%q_defined = .true.
    end if
  end subroutine phs_set_outgoing_momenta

```

Return outgoing momenta. Apply the c.m. to lab transformation if necessary.

```

(PHS base: phs: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_outgoing_momenta => phs_get_outgoing_momenta
(PHS base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine phs_get_outgoing_momenta (phs, q)
    class(phs_t), intent(in) :: phs
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(out) :: q
    if (phs%p_defined .and. phs%q_defined) then
      if (phs%config%cm_frame) then
        q = phs%q
      else
        q = phs%lt_cm_to_lab * phs%q
      end if
    else
      q = vector4_null
    end if
  end subroutine phs_get_outgoing_momenta

```

```

(PHS base: phs: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: is_cm_frame => phs_is_cm_frame
(PHS base: procedures)+≡
  function phs_is_cm_frame (phs) result (cm_frame)
    logical :: cm_frame
    class(phs_t), intent(in) :: phs
    cm_frame = phs%config%cm_frame
  end function phs_is_cm_frame

```



```

(PHS base: phs: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_lorentz_transformation => phs_get_lorentz_transformation

(PHS base: procedures)+≡
  function phs_get_lorentz_transformation (phs) result (lt)
    type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: lt
    class(phs_t), intent(in) :: phs
    lt = phs%lt_cm_to_lab
  end function phs_get_lorentz_transformation

```

Return the input parameter array for a channel.

```

(PHS base: phs: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_mcpair => phs_get_mcpair

(PHS base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine phs_get_mcpair (phs, c, r)
    class(phs_t), intent(in) :: phs
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r
    if (phs%r_defined) then
      r = phs%r(:,c)
    else
      r = 0
    end if
  end subroutine phs_get_mcpair

```

Return the Jacobian factor for a channel.

```

(PHS base: phs: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_f => phs_get_f

(PHS base: procedures)+≡
  function phs_get_f (phs, c) result (f)
    class(phs_t), intent(in) :: phs
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    real(default) :: f
    if (phs%r_defined) then
      f = phs%f(c)
    else
      f = 0
    end if
  end function phs_get_f

```

Return the overall factor, which is the product of the flux factor for the incoming partons and the phase-space volume for the outgoing partons.

```

(PHS base: phs: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_overall_factor => phs_get_overall_factor

(PHS base: procedures)+≡
  function phs_get_overall_factor (phs) result (f)
    class(phs_t), intent(in) :: phs
    real(default) :: f
    f = phs%flux * phs%volume
  end function phs_get_overall_factor

```



Compute flux factor. We do this during initialization (when the incoming momenta  $\mathbf{p}$  are undefined), unless `sqrts` is variable. We do this again once for each phase-space point, but then we skip the calculation if `sqrts` is fixed.

There are three different flux factors.

1. For a decaying massive particle, the factor is

$$f = (2\pi)^4/(2M) \quad (18.1)$$

2. For a  $2 \rightarrow n$  scattering process with  $n > 1$ , the factor is

$$f = (2\pi)^4/(2\sqrt{\lambda}) \quad (18.2)$$

where for massless incoming particles,  $\sqrt{\lambda} = s$ .

3. For a  $2 \rightarrow 1$  on-shell production process, the factor includes an extra  $1/(2\pi)^3$  factor and a  $1/m^2$  factor from the phase-space delta function  $\delta(x_1x_2 - m^2/s)$ , which originate from the one-particle phase space that we integrate out.

$$f = 2\pi/(2sm^2) \quad (18.3)$$

The delta function is handled by the structure-function parameterization.

```

(PHS base: phs: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: compute_flux => phs_compute_flux

(PHS base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine phs_compute_flux (phs)
    class(phs_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    real(default) :: s_hat, lda
    select case (phs%config%n_in)
    case (1)
      if (.not. phs%p_defined) then
        phs%flux = twopi4 / (2 * phs%m_in(1))
      end if
    case (2)
      if (phs%p_defined) then
        if (phs%config%sqrts_fixed) then
          return
        else
          s_hat = sum (phs%p) ** 2
        end if
      else
        if (phs%config%sqrts_fixed) then
          s_hat = phs%config%sqrts ** 2
        else
          return
        end if
      end if
    select case (phs%config%n_out)
    case (2:)
      lda = lambda (s_hat, phs%m_in(1) ** 2, phs%m_in(2) ** 2)
      if (lda > 0) then
        phs%flux = conv * twopi4 / (2 * sqrt (lda))
      else

```



```

        phs%flux = 0
    end if
    case (1)
        phs%flux = conv * twopi &
            / (2 * phs%config%sqrts ** 2 * phs%m_out(1) ** 2)
    case default
        phs%flux = 0
    end select
end select
end subroutine phs_compute_flux

```

Evaluate the phase-space point for a particular channel and compute momenta, Jacobian, and phase-space volume. This is, of course, deferred to the implementation.

```

<PHS base: phs: TBP>+=
    procedure (phs_evaluate_selected_channel), deferred :: &
        evaluate_selected_channel

<PHS base: interfaces>+=
    abstract interface
        subroutine phs_evaluate_selected_channel (phs, c_in, r_in)
            import
            class(phs_t), intent(inout) :: phs
            integer, intent(in) :: c_in
            real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r_in
        end subroutine phs_evaluate_selected_channel
    end interface

```

Compute the inverse mappings to completely fill the **r** and **f** arrays, for the non-selected channels.

```

<PHS base: phs: TBP>+=
    procedure (phs_evaluate_other_channels), deferred :: &
        evaluate_other_channels

<PHS base: interfaces>+=
    abstract interface
        subroutine phs_evaluate_other_channels (phs, c_in)
            import
            class(phs_t), intent(inout) :: phs
            integer, intent(in) :: c_in
        end subroutine phs_evaluate_other_channels
    end interface

```

Inverse evaluation. If all momenta are known, we compute the inverse mappings to fill the **r** and **f** arrays.

```

<PHS base: phs: TBP>+=
    procedure (phs_inverse), deferred :: inverse

<PHS base: interfaces>+=
    abstract interface
        subroutine phs_inverse (phs)
            import
            class(phs_t), intent(inout) :: phs

```



```

        end subroutine phs_inverse
    end interface

```

### Uniform angular distribution

These procedures implement the uniform angular distribution, generated from two parameters  $x_1$  and  $x_2$ :

$$\cos \theta = 1 - 2x_1, \quad \phi = 2\pi x_2 \quad (18.4)$$

We generate a rotation (Lorentz transformation) which rotates the positive  $z$  axis into this point on the unit sphere. This rotation is applied to the  $\mathbf{p}$  momenta, which are assumed to be back-to-back, on-shell, and with the correct mass.

We do not compute a Jacobian (constant). The uniform distribution is assumed to be normalized.

```

<PHS base: public>+≡
    public :: compute_kinematics_solid_angle

<PHS base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine compute_kinematics_solid_angle (p, q, x)
        type(vector4_t), dimension(2), intent(in) :: p
        type(vector4_t), dimension(2), intent(out) :: q
        real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: x
        real(default) :: ct, st, phi
        type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: rot
        integer :: i
        ct = 1 - 2*x(1)
        st = sqrt (1 - ct**2)
        phi = twopi * x(2)
        rot = rotation (phi, 3) * rotation (ct, st, 2)
        do i = 1, 2
            q(i) = rot * p(i)
        end do
    end subroutine compute_kinematics_solid_angle

```

This is the inverse transformation. We assume that the outgoing momenta are rotated versions of the incoming momenta, back-to-back. Thus, we determine the angles from  $q(1)$  alone.  $p$  is unused.

```

<PHS base: public>+≡
    public :: inverse_kinematics_solid_angle

<PHS base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine inverse_kinematics_solid_angle (p, q, x)
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
        type(vector4_t), dimension(2), intent(in) :: q
        real(default), dimension(2), intent(out) :: x
        real(default) :: ct, phi
        ct = polar_angle_ct (q(1))
        phi = azimuthal_angle (q(1))
        x(1) = (1 - ct) / 2
        x(2) = phi / twopi
    end subroutine inverse_kinematics_solid_angle

```



### 18.1.6 Auxiliary stuff

The `pacify` subroutine, which is provided by the Lorentz module, has the purpose of setting numbers to zero which are (by comparing with a `tolerance` parameter) considered equivalent with zero. This is useful for numerical checks.

```
<PHS base: public>+≡
    public :: pacify

<PHS base: interfaces>+≡
    interface pacify
        module procedure pacify_phs
    end interface pacify

<PHS base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine pacify_phs (phs)
        class(phs_t), intent(inout) :: phs
        if (phs%p_defined) then
            call pacify (phs%p, 30 * epsilon (1._default) * phs%config%sqrts)
            call pacify (phs%lt_cm_to_lab, 30 * epsilon (1._default))
        end if
        if (phs%q_defined) then
            call pacify (phs%q, 30 * epsilon (1._default) * phs%config%sqrts)
        end if
    end subroutine pacify_phs
```

### 18.1.7 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```
<phs_base.ut.f90>≡
<File header>

    module phs_base_ut
        use unit_tests
        use phs_base_util

<Standard module head>

<PHS base: public test>

<PHS base: public test auxiliary>

    contains

<PHS base: test driver>

    end module phs_base_ut

<phs_base.util.f90>≡
<File header>

    module phs_base_util

<Use kinds>
```



```

    <Use strings>
    use diagnostics
    use io_units
    use format_defs, only: FMT_19
    use physics_defs, only: BORN
    use lorentz
    use flavors
    use model_data
    use process_constants

    use phs_base

    <Standard module head>

    <PHS base: public test auxiliary>

    <PHS base: test declarations>

    <PHS base: test types>

contains

    <PHS base: tests>

    <PHS base: test auxiliary>

end module phs_base_util

API: driver for the unit tests below.
<PHS base: public test>≡
    public :: phs_base_test
<PHS base: test driver>≡
    subroutine phs_base_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <PHS base: execute tests>
    end subroutine phs_base_test

```

## Test process data

We provide a procedure that initializes a test case for the process constants. This set of process data contains just the minimal contents that we need for the phase space. The rest is left uninitialized.

```

<PHS base: public test auxiliary>≡
    public :: init_test_process_data
<PHS base: test auxiliary>≡
    subroutine init_test_process_data (id, data)
        type(process_constants_t), intent(out) :: data
        type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: id
        if (present (id)) then
            data%id = id
        else

```



```

        data%id = "testproc"
    end if
    data%model_name = "Test"
    data%n_in = 2
    data%n_out = 2
    data%n_flv = 1
    allocate (data%flv_state (data%n_in + data%n_out, data%n_flv))
    data%flv_state = 25
end subroutine init_test_process_data

```

This is the variant for a decay process.

```

<PHS base: public test auxiliary>+≡
    public :: init_test_decay_data

<PHS base: test auxiliary>+≡
    subroutine init_test_decay_data (id, data)
        type(process_constants_t), intent(out) :: data
        type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: id
        if (present (id)) then
            data%id = id
        else
            data%id = "testproc"
        end if
        data%model_name = "Test"
        data%n_in = 1
        data%n_out = 2
        data%n_flv = 1
        allocate (data%flv_state (data%n_in + data%n_out, data%n_flv))
        data%flv_state(:,1) = [25, 6, -6]
    end subroutine init_test_decay_data

```

## Test kinematics configuration

This is a trivial implementation of the `phs_config_t` configuration object.

```

<PHS base: public test auxiliary>+≡
    public :: phs_test_config_t

<PHS base: test types>≡
    type, extends (phs_config_t) :: phs_test_config_t
        logical :: create_equivalences = .false.
    contains
        procedure :: final => phs_test_config_final
        procedure :: write => phs_test_config_write
        procedure :: configure => phs_test_config_configure
        procedure :: startup_message => phs_test_config_startup_message
        procedure, nopass :: allocate_instance => phs_test_config_allocate_instance
    end type phs_test_config_t

```

The finalizer is empty.

```

<PHS base: test auxiliary>+≡
    subroutine phs_test_config_final (object)
        class(phs_test_config_t), intent(inout) :: object
    end subroutine

```



```
end subroutine phs_test_config_final
```

The `cm_frame` parameter is not tested here; we defer this to the `phs.single` implementation.

*(PHS base: test auxiliary)*+≡

```
subroutine phs_test_config_write (object, unit)
  class(phs_test_config_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "Partonic phase-space configuration:"
  call object%base_write (unit)
end subroutine phs_test_config_write

subroutine phs_test_config_configure (phs_config, sqrts, &
  sqrts_fixed, cm_frame, azimuthal_dependence, rebuild, ignore_mismatch, &
  nlo_type)
  class(phs_test_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
  real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
  logical, intent(in), optional :: sqrts_fixed
  logical, intent(in), optional :: cm_frame
  logical, intent(in), optional :: azimuthal_dependence
  logical, intent(in), optional :: rebuild
  logical, intent(in), optional :: ignore_mismatch
  integer, intent(inout), optional :: nlo_type
  phs_config%n_channel = 2
  phs_config%n_par = 2
  phs_config%sqrts = sqrts
  if (.not. present (nlo_type)) &
    phs_config%nlo_type = BORN
  if (present (sqrts_fixed)) then
    phs_config%sqrts_fixed = sqrts_fixed
  end if
  if (present (cm_frame)) then
    phs_config%cm_frame = cm_frame
  end if
  if (present (azimuthal_dependence)) then
    phs_config%azimuthal_dependence = azimuthal_dependence
  end if
  if (allocated (phs_config%channel)) deallocate (phs_config%channel)
  allocate (phs_config%channel (phs_config%n_channel))
  if (phs_config%create_equivalences) then
    call setup_test_equivalences (phs_config)
    call setup_test_channel_props (phs_config)
  end if
  call phs_config%compute_md5sum ()
end subroutine phs_test_config_configure
```

If requested, we make up an arbitrary set of equivalences.

*(PHS base: test auxiliary)*+≡

```
subroutine setup_test_equivalences (phs_config)
  class(phs_test_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
  integer :: i
```



```

associate (channel => phs_config%channel(1))
  allocate (channel%eq (2))
  do i = 1, size (channel%eq)
    call channel%eq(i)%init (phs_config%n_par)
  end do
  associate (eq => channel%eq(1))
    eq%c = 1; eq%perm = [1, 2]; eq%mode = [EQ_IDENTITY, EQ_SYMMETRIC]
  end associate
  associate (eq => channel%eq(2))
    eq%c = 2; eq%perm = [2, 1]; eq%mode = [EQ_INVARIANT, EQ_IDENTITY]
  end associate
end associate
end subroutine setup_test_equivalences

```

Ditto, for channel properties.

```

<PHS base: test auxiliary>+≡
subroutine setup_test_channel_props (phs_config)
  class(phs_test_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
  associate (channel => phs_config%channel(2))
    call channel%set_resonant (140._default, 3.1415_default)
  end associate
end subroutine setup_test_channel_props

```

Startup message

```

<PHS base: test auxiliary>+≡
subroutine phs_test_config_startup_message (phs_config, unit)
  class(phs_test_config_t), intent(in) :: phs_config
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  call phs_config%base_startup_message (unit)
  write (msg_buffer, "(A)") "Phase space: Test"
  call msg_message (unit = unit)
end subroutine phs_test_config_startup_message

```

The instance type that matches `phs_test_config_t` is `phs_test_t`.

```

<PHS base: test auxiliary>+≡
subroutine phs_test_config_allocate_instance (phs)
  class(phs_t), intent(inout), pointer :: phs
  allocate (phs_test_t :: phs)
end subroutine phs_test_config_allocate_instance

```

## Test kinematics implementation

This implementation of kinematics generates a simple two-particle configuration from the incoming momenta. The incoming momenta must be in the c.m. system, all masses equal.

There are two channels: one generates  $\cos \theta$  and  $\phi$  uniformly, in the other channel we map the  $r_1$  parameter which belongs to  $\cos \theta$ .

We should store the mass parameter that we need.

```

<PHS base: public test auxiliary>+≡
public :: phs_test_t

```



```

<PHS base: test types>+≡
  type, extends (phs_t) :: phs_test_t
    real(default) :: m = 0
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: x
  contains
    <PHS base: phs test: TBP>
  end type phs_test_t

```

Output. The specific data are displayed only if `verbose` is set.

```

<PHS base: phs test: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => phs_test_write

<PHS base: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine phs_test_write (object, unit, verbose)
    class(phs_test_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    integer :: u
    logical :: verb
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    verb = .false.; if (present (verbose)) verb = verbose
    if (verb) then
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "Partonic phase space: data"
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "m = ", object%m
    end if
    call object%base_write (u)
  end subroutine phs_test_write

```

The finalizer is empty.

```

<PHS base: phs test: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: final => phs_test_final

<PHS base: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine phs_test_final (object)
    class(phs_test_t), intent(inout) :: object
  end subroutine phs_test_final

```

Initialization: set the mass value.

```

<PHS base: phs test: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => phs_test_init

<PHS base: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine phs_test_init (phs, phs_config)
    class(phs_test_t), intent(out) :: phs
    class(phs_config_t), intent(in), target :: phs_config
    call phs%base_init (phs_config)
    phs%m = phs%config%flv(1,1)%get_mass ()
    allocate (phs%x (phs_config%n_par), source = 0._default)
  end subroutine phs_test_init

```

Evaluation. In channel 1, we uniformly generate  $\cos\theta$  and  $\phi$ , with Jacobian normalized to one. In channel 2, we prepend a mapping  $r_1 \rightarrow r_1^{(1/3)}$  with Jacobian  $f = 3r_1^2$ .



The component `x` is allocated in the first subroutine, used and deallocated in the second one.

```

(PHS base: phs test: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: evaluate_selected_channel => phs_test_evaluate_selected_channel
  procedure :: evaluate_other_channels => phs_test_evaluate_other_channels

(PHS base: test auxiliary)+≡
  subroutine phs_test_evaluate_selected_channel (phs, c_in, r_in)
    class(phs_test_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    integer, intent(in) :: c_in
    real(default), intent(in), dimension(:) :: r_in
    if (phs%p_defined) then
      call phs%select_channel (c_in)
      phs%r(:,c_in) = r_in
      select case (c_in)
      case (1)
        phs%x = r_in
      case (2)
        phs%x(1) = r_in(1) ** (1 / 3._default)
        phs%x(2) = r_in(2)
      end select
      call compute_kinematics_solid_angle (phs%p, phs%q, phs%x)
      phs%volume = 1
      phs%q_defined = .true.
    end if
  end subroutine phs_test_evaluate_selected_channel

  subroutine phs_test_evaluate_other_channels (phs, c_in)
    class(phs_test_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    integer, intent(in) :: c_in
    integer :: c, n_channel
    if (phs%p_defined) then
      n_channel = phs%config%n_channel
      do c = 1, n_channel
        if (c /= c_in) then
          call inverse_kinematics_solid_angle (phs%p, phs%q, phs%x)
          select case (c)
          case (1)
            phs%r(:,c) = phs%x
          case (2)
            phs%r(1,c) = phs%x(1) ** 3
            phs%r(2,c) = phs%x(2)
          end select
        end if
      end do
      phs%f(1) = 1
      if (phs%r(1,2) /= 0) then
        phs%f(2) = 1 / (3 * phs%r(1,2) ** (2/3._default))
      else
        phs%f(2) = 0
      end if
      phs%r_defined = .true.
    end if
  end subroutine phs_test_evaluate_other_channels

```



Inverse evaluation.

```

<PHS base: phs test: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: inverse => phs_test_inverse

<PHS base: test auxiliary>+≡
    subroutine phs_test_inverse (phs)
        class(phs_test_t), intent(inout) :: phs
        integer :: c, n_channel
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: x
        if (phs%p_defined .and. phs%q_defined) then
            call phs%select_channel ()
            n_channel = phs%config%n_channel
            allocate (x (phs%config%n_par))
            do c = 1, n_channel
                call inverse_kinematics_solid_angle (phs%p, phs%q, x)
                select case (c)
                    case (1)
                        phs%r(:,c) = x
                    case (2)
                        phs%r(1,c) = x(1) ** 3
                        phs%r(2,c) = x(2)
                end select
            end do
            phs%f(1) = 1
            if (phs%r(1,2) /= 0) then
                phs%f(2) = 1 / (3 * phs%r(1,2) ** (2/3._default))
            else
                phs%f(2) = 0
            end if
            phs%volume = 1
            phs%r_defined = .true.
        end if
    end subroutine phs_test_inverse

```

## Phase-space configuration data

Construct and display a test phase-space configuration object.

```

<PHS base: execute tests>≡
    call test (phs_base_1, "phs_base_1", &
        "phase-space configuration", &
        u, results)

<PHS base: test declarations>≡
    public :: phs_base_1

<PHS base: tests>≡
    subroutine phs_base_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(process_constants_t) :: process_data
        class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_data

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: phs_base_1"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and display &
                  &test phase-space configuration data"
write (u, "(A)")

call model%init_test ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process and a matching &
                  &phase-space configuration"
write (u, "(A)")

call init_test_process_data (var_str ("phs_base_1"), process_data)

allocate (phs_test_config_t :: phs_data)
call phs_data%init (process_data, model)

call phs_data%write (u)

call phs_data%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: phs_base_1"

end subroutine phs_base_1

```

## Phase space evaluation

Compute kinematics for given parameters, also invert the calculation.

```

<PHS base: execute tests>+≡
  call test (phs_base_2, "phs_base_2", &
            "phase-space evaluation", &
            u, results)

<PHS base: test declarations>+≡
  public :: phs_base_2

<PHS base: tests>+≡
  subroutine phs_base_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    type(process_constants_t) :: process_data
    real(default) :: sqrts, E
    class(phs_config_t), allocatable, target :: phs_data
    class(phs_t), pointer :: phs => null ()
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: p, q

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: phs_base_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test simple two-channel phase space"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call model%init_test ()
    call flv%init (25, model)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process and a matching &
                    &phase-space configuration"
write (u, "(A)")

call init_test_process_data (var_str ("phs_base_2"), process_data)

allocate (phs_test_config_t :: phs_data)
call phs_data%init (process_data, model)

sqrts = 1000._default
call phs_data%configure (sqrts)

call phs_data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize the phase-space instance"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs_data%allocate_instance (phs)
select type (phs)
type is (phs_test_t)
    call phs%init (phs_data)
end select

call phs%write (u, verbose=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set incoming momenta"
write (u, "(A)")

E = sqrts / 2
p(1) = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
p(2) = vector4_moving (E,-sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)

call phs%set_incoming_momenta (p)
call phs%compute_flux ()
call phs%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute phase-space point in channel 1 &
                    &for x = 0.5, 0.125"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs%evaluate_selected_channel (1, [0.5_default, 0.125_default])
call phs%evaluate_other_channels (1)
call phs%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute phase-space point in channel 2 &
                    &for x = 0.125, 0.125"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs%evaluate_selected_channel (2, [0.125_default, 0.125_default])

```



```

call phs%evaluate_other_channels (2)
call phs%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Inverse kinematics"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs%get_outgoing_momenta (q)
deallocate (phs)
call phs_data%allocate_instance (phs)
call phs%init (phs_data)

sqrt_s = 1000._default
select type (phs_data)
type is (phs_test_config_t)
    call phs_data%configure (sqrt_s)
end select

call phs%set_incoming_momenta (p)
call phs%compute_flux ()
call phs%set_outgoing_momenta (q)

call phs%inverse ()
call phs%write (u)

call phs%final ()
deallocate (phs)

call phs_data%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: phs_base_2"

end subroutine phs_base_2

```

## Phase-space equivalences

Construct a test phase-space configuration which contains channel equivalences.

```

<PHS base: execute tests>+≡
    call test (phs_base_3, "phs_base_3", &
        "channel equivalences", &
        u, results)

<PHS base: test declarations>+≡
    public :: phs_base_3

<PHS base: tests>+≡
    subroutine phs_base_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(process_constants_t) :: process_data
        class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_data

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: phs_base_3"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: construct phase-space configuration data &
&with equivalences"
write (u, "(A)")

call model%init_test ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process and a matching &
&phase-space configuration"
write (u, "(A)")

call init_test_process_data (var_str ("phs_base_3"), process_data)

allocate (phs_test_config_t :: phs_data)
call phs_data%init (process_data, model)
select type (phs_data)
type is (phs_test_config_t)
  phs_data%create_equivalences = .true.
end select

call phs_data%configure (1000._default)
call phs_data%write (u)

call phs_data%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: phs_base_3"

end subroutine phs_base_3

```

## MD5 sum checks

Construct a test phase-space configuration, compute and compare MD5 sums.

```

<PHS base: execute tests>+≡
  call test (phs_base_4, "phs_base_4", &
    "MD5 sum", &
    u, results)

<PHS base: test declarations>+≡
  public :: phs_base_4

<PHS base: tests>+≡
  subroutine phs_base_4 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(process_constants_t) :: process_data
    class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_data

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: phs_base_4"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: compute and compare MD5 sums"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call model%init_test ()

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Model parameters"
write (u, "(A)")

call model%write (unit = u, &
    show_parameters = .true., &
    show_particles = .false., show_vertices = .false.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process and a matching &
    &phase-space configuration"
write (u, "(A)")

call init_test_process_data (var_str ("phs_base_4"), process_data)
process_data%md5sum = "test_process_data_m6sum_12345678"

allocate (phs_test_config_t :: phs_data)
call phs_data%init (process_data, model)

call phs_data%compute_md5sum ()
call phs_data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Modify model parameter"
write (u, "(A)")

call model%set_par (var_str ("ms"), 100._default)
call model%write (show_parameters = .true., &
    show_particles = .false., show_vertices = .false.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* PHS configuration"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs_data%compute_md5sum ()
call phs_data%write (u)

call phs_data%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: phs_base_4"

end subroutine phs_base_4

```

## Phase-space channel collection

Set up an array of various phase-space channels and collect them in a list.

*(PHS base: execute tests)*  $\vdash \equiv$

```

call test (phs_base_5, "phs_base_5", &
    "channel collection", &
    u, results)

```



```

<PHS base: test declarations>+≡
    public :: phs_base_5
<PHS base: tests>+≡
    subroutine phs_base_5 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(phs_channel_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: channel
        type(phs_channel_collection_t) :: coll
        integer :: i, n

        write (u, "(A)")    "* Test output: phs_base_5"
        write (u, "(A)")    "* Purpose: collect channel properties"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")    "* Set up an array of channels"
        write (u, "(A)")

        n = 6

        allocate (channel (n))
        call channel(2)%set_resonant (75._default, 3._default)
        call channel(4)%set_resonant (130._default, 1._default)
        call channel(5)%set_resonant (75._default, 3._default)
        call channel(6)%set_on_shell (33._default)

        do i = 1, n
            write (u, "(1x,I0)", advance="no") i
            call channel(i)%write (u)
        end do

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")    "* Collect distinct properties"
        write (u, "(A)")

        do i = 1, n
            call coll%push (channel(i))
        end do

        write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "n = ", coll%get_n ()
        write (u, "(A)")

        call coll%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")    "* Channel array with collection index assigned"
        write (u, "(A)")

        do i = 1, n
            write (u, "(1x,I0)", advance="no") i
            call channel(i)%write (u)
        end do

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")    "* Cleanup"

```



```
call coll%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: phs_base_5"

end subroutine phs_base_5
```



## 18.2 Single-particle phase space

This module implements the phase space for a single particle, i.e., the solid angle, in a straightforward parameterization with a single channel. The phase-space implementation may be used either for  $1 \rightarrow 2$  decays or for  $2 \rightarrow 2$  scattering processes, so the number of incoming particles is the only free parameter in the configuration. In the latter case, we should restrict its use to non-resonant s-channel processes, because there is no mapping of the scattering angle.

(We might extend this later to account for generic  $2 \rightarrow 2$  situations, e.g., account for a Coulomb singularity or detect an s-channel resonance structure that requires matching structure-function mappings.)

This is derived from the `phs_test` implementation in the `phs_base` module above, even more simplified, but intended for actual use.

```
<phs_single.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module phs_single  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    use io_units  
    use constants  
    use unit_tests  
    use diagnostics  
    use os_interface  
    use lorentz  
    use physics_defs  
    use model_data  
    use flavors  
    use process_constants  
    use sf_mappings  
    use sf_base  
    use phs_base  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <PHS single: public>  
  
    <PHS single: types>  
  
    contains  
  
    <PHS single: procedures>  
  
  end module phs_single
```

### 18.2.1 Configuration

```
<PHS single: public>≡  
  public :: phs_single_config_t  
  
<PHS single: types>≡  
  type, extends (phs_config_t) :: phs_single_config_t  
    contains
```



```

    <PHS single: phs single config: TBP>
end type phs_single_config_t

```

The finalizer is empty.

```

<PHS single: phs single config: TBP>≡
    procedure :: final => phs_single_config_final

<PHS single: procedures>≡
    subroutine phs_single_config_final (object)
        class(phs_single_config_t), intent(inout) :: object
    end subroutine phs_single_config_final

```

Output.

```

<PHS single: phs single config: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => phs_single_config_write

<PHS single: procedures>+≡
    subroutine phs_single_config_write (object, unit)
        class(phs_single_config_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Partonic phase-space configuration (single-particle):"
        call object%base_write (unit)
    end subroutine phs_single_config_write

```

Configuration: there is only one channel and two parameters. The second parameter is the azimuthal angle, which may be a flat dimension.

```

<PHS single: phs single config: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: configure => phs_single_config_configure

<PHS single: procedures>+≡
    subroutine phs_single_config_configure (phs_config, sqrts, &
        sqrts_fixed, cm_frame, azimuthal_dependence, rebuild, ignore_mismatch, &
        nlo_type)
        class(phs_single_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
        real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
        logical, intent(in), optional :: sqrts_fixed
        logical, intent(in), optional :: cm_frame
        logical, intent(in), optional :: azimuthal_dependence
        logical, intent(in), optional :: rebuild
        logical, intent(in), optional :: ignore_mismatch
        integer, intent(inout), optional :: nlo_type
        if (.not. present (nlo_type)) &
            phs_config%nlo_type = BORN
        if (phs_config%n_out == 2) then
            phs_config%n_channel = 1
            phs_config%n_par = 2
            phs_config%sqrts = sqrts
            if (present (sqrts_fixed)) phs_config%sqrts_fixed = sqrts_fixed
            if (present (cm_frame)) phs_config%cm_frame = cm_frame
            if (present (azimuthal_dependence)) then
                phs_config%azimuthal_dependence = azimuthal_dependence
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine phs_single_config_configure

```



```

        if (.not. azimuthal_dependence) then
            allocate (phs_config%dim_flat (1))
            phs_config%dim_flat(1) = 2
        end if
    end if
    if (allocated (phs_config%channel)) deallocate (phs_config%channel)
    allocate (phs_config%channel (1))
    call phs_config%compute_md5sum ()
else
    call msg_fatal ("Single-particle phase space requires n_out = 2")
end if
end subroutine phs_single_config_configure

```

Startup message, after configuration is complete.

```

<PHS single: phs single config: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: startup_message => phs_single_config_startup_message
<PHS single: procedures>+≡
    subroutine phs_single_config_startup_message (phs_config, unit)
        class(phs_single_config_t), intent(in) :: phs_config
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        call phs_config%base_startup_message (unit)
        write (msg_buffer, "(A,2(1x,I0,1x,A))") &
            "Phase space: single-particle"
        call msg_message (unit = unit)
    end subroutine phs_single_config_startup_message

```

Allocate an instance: the actual phase-space object.

```

<PHS single: phs single config: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: allocate_instance => phs_single_config_allocate_instance
<PHS single: procedures>+≡
    subroutine phs_single_config_allocate_instance (phs)
        class(phs_t), intent(inout), pointer :: phs
        allocate (phs_single_t :: phs)
    end subroutine phs_single_config_allocate_instance

```

## 18.2.2 Kinematics implementation

We generate  $\cos\theta$  and  $\phi$  uniformly, covering the solid angle.

Note: The incoming momenta must be in the c.m. system.

```

<PHS single: public>+≡
    public :: phs_single_t
<PHS single: types>+≡
    type, extends (phs_t) :: phs_single_t
        contains
        <PHS single: phs single: TBP>
    end type phs_single_t

```



Output. The `verbose` setting is irrelevant, we just display the contents of the base object.

```

<PHS single: phs single: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => phs_single_write

<PHS single: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_single_write (object, unit, verbose)
    class(phs_single_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    call object%base_write (u)
  end subroutine phs_single_write

```

The finalizer is empty.

```

<PHS single: phs single: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: final => phs_single_final

<PHS single: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_single_final (object)
    class(phs_single_t), intent(inout) :: object
  end subroutine phs_single_final

```

Initialization. We allocate arrays (`base_init`) and adjust the phase-space volume. The massless two-particle phase space volume is

$$\Phi_2 = \frac{1}{4(2\pi)^5} = 2.55294034614 \times 10^{-5} \quad (18.5)$$

For a decay with nonvanishing masses ( $m_3, m_4$ ), there is a correction factor

$$\Phi_2(m)/\Phi_2(0) = \frac{1}{\hat{s}} \lambda^{1/2}(\hat{s}, m_3^2, m_4^2). \quad (18.6)$$

For a scattering process with nonvanishing masses, the correction factor is

$$\Phi_2(m)/\Phi_2(0) = \frac{1}{\hat{s}^2} \lambda^{1/2}(\hat{s}, m_1^2, m_2^2) \lambda^{1/2}(\hat{s}, m_3^2, m_4^2). \quad (18.7)$$

If the energy is fixed, this is constant. Otherwise, we have to account for varying  $\hat{s}$ .

```

<PHS single: phs single: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => phs_single_init

<PHS single: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_single_init (phs, phs_config)
    class(phs_single_t), intent(out) :: phs
    class(phs_config_t), intent(in), target :: phs_config
    call phs%base_init (phs_config)
    phs%volume = 1 / (4 * twopi5)
    call phs%compute_factor ()
  end subroutine phs_single_init

```



Compute the correction factor for nonzero masses. We do this during initialization (when the incoming momenta  $\mathbf{p}$  are undefined), unless `sqrts` is variable. We do this again once for each phase-space point, but then we skip the calculation if `sqrts` is fixed.

```

<PHS single: phs single: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_factor => phs_single_compute_factor

<PHS single: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_single_compute_factor (phs)
    class(phs_single_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    real(default) :: s_hat
    select case (phs%config%n_in)
    case (1)
      if (.not. phs%p_defined) then
        if (sum (phs%m_out) < phs%m_in(1)) then
          s_hat = phs%m_in(1) ** 2
          phs%f(1) = 1 / s_hat &
            * sqrt (lambda (s_hat, phs%m_out(1)**2, phs%m_out(2)**2))
        else
          print *, "m_in = ", phs%m_in
          print *, "m_out = ", phs%m_out
          call msg_fatal ("Decay is kinematically forbidden")
        end if
      end if
    case (2)
      if (phs%config%sqrts_fixed) then
        if (phs%p_defined) return
        s_hat = phs%config%sqrts ** 2
      else
        if (.not. phs%p_defined) return
        s_hat = sum (phs%p) ** 2
      end if
      if (sum (phs%m_in)**2 < s_hat .and. sum (phs%m_out)**2 < s_hat) then
        phs%f(1) = 1 / s_hat * &
          ( lambda (s_hat, phs%m_in (1)**2, phs%m_in (2)**2) &
            * lambda (s_hat, phs%m_out(1)**2, phs%m_out(2)**2) ) &
          ** 0.25_default
      else
        phs%f(1) = 0
      end if
    end select
  end subroutine phs_single_compute_factor

```

Evaluation. We uniformly generate  $\cos\theta$  and  $\phi$ , with Jacobian normalized to one.

There is only a single channel, so the second subroutine does nothing.

Note: the current implementation works for elastic scattering only.

```

<PHS single: phs single: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: evaluate_selected_channel => phs_single_evaluate_selected_channel
  procedure :: evaluate_other_channels => phs_single_evaluate_other_channels

<PHS single: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_single_evaluate_selected_channel (phs, c_in, r_in)
    class(phs_single_t), intent(inout) :: phs

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: c_in
real(default), intent(in), dimension(:) :: r_in
!!! !!! !!! Catching a gfortran bogus warning
type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: p_dum
if (phs%p_defined) then
  call phs%select_channel (c_in)
  phs%r(:,c_in) = r_in
  select case (phs%config%n_in)
  case (2)
    if (all (phs%m_in == phs%m_out)) then
      call compute_kinematics_solid_angle (phs%p, phs%q, r_in)
    else
      call msg_bug ("PHS single: inelastic scattering not implemented")
    end if
  case (1)
    !!! !!! !!! Catching a gfortran bogus warning
    !!! call compute_kinematics_solid_angle (phs%decay_p (), phs%q, x)
    p_dum = phs%decay_p ()
    call compute_kinematics_solid_angle (p_dum, phs%q, r_in)
  end select
  call phs%compute_factor ()
  phs%q_defined = .true.
  phs%r_defined = .true.
end if
end subroutine phs_single_evaluate_selected_channel

subroutine phs_single_evaluate_other_channels (phs, c_in)
  class(phs_single_t), intent(inout) :: phs
  integer, intent(in) :: c_in
end subroutine phs_single_evaluate_other_channels

```

Auxiliary: split a decaying particle at rest into the decay products, aligned along the  $z$  axis.

```

<PHS single: phs single: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: decay_p => phs_single_decay_p

<PHS single: procedures>+≡
  function phs_single_decay_p (phs) result (p)
    class(phs_single_t), intent(in) :: phs
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: p
    real(default) :: k
    real(default), dimension(2) :: E
    k = sqrt (lambda (phs%m_in(1) ** 2, phs%m_out(1) ** 2, phs%m_out(2) ** 2)) &
      / (2 * phs%m_in(1))
    E = sqrt (phs%m_out ** 2 + k ** 2)
    p(1) = vector4_moving (E(1), k, 3)
    p(2) = vector4_moving (E(2), -k, 3)
  end function phs_single_decay_p

```

Inverse evaluation.

```

<PHS single: phs single: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: inverse => phs_single_inverse

```



```

<PHS single: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_single_inverse (phs)
    class(phs_single_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: x
    if (phs%p_defined .and. phs%q_defined) then
      call phs%select_channel ()
      allocate (x (phs%config%n_par))
      call inverse_kinematics_solid_angle (phs%p, phs%q, x)
      phs%r(:,1) = x
      call phs%compute_factor ()
      phs%r_defined = .true.
    end if
  end subroutine phs_single_inverse

```

### 18.2.3 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<phs_single_ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module phs_single_ut
    use unit_tests
    use phs_single_util

    <Standard module head>

    <PHS single: public test>

    contains

    <PHS single: test driver>

  end module phs_single_ut

<phs_single_util.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module phs_single_util

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use flavors
    use lorentz
    use model_data
    use process_constants
    use phs_base

    use phs_single

    use phs_base_util, only: init_test_process_data, init_test_decay_data

    <Standard module head>

```



*<PHS single: test declarations>*

contains

*<PHS single: tests>*

end module phs\_single\_util

API: driver for the unit tests below.

*<PHS single: public test>*≡

public :: phs\_single\_test

*<PHS single: test driver>*≡

subroutine phs\_single\_test (u, results)

integer, intent(in) :: u

type(test\_results\_t), intent(inout) :: results

*<PHS single: execute tests>*

end subroutine phs\_single\_test

## Phase-space configuration data

Construct and display a test phase-space configuration object. Also check the azimuthal dependence flag.

*<PHS single: execute tests>*≡

call test (phs\_single\_1, "phs\_single\_1", &  
"phase-space configuration", &  
u, results)

*<PHS single: test declarations>*≡

public :: phs\_single\_1

*<PHS single: tests>*≡

subroutine phs\_single\_1 (u)

integer, intent(in) :: u

type(model\_data\_t), target :: model

type(process\_constants\_t) :: process\_data

class(phs\_config\_t), allocatable :: phs\_data

real(default) :: sqrts

write (u, "(A)") "\* Test output: phs\_single\_1"

write (u, "(A)") "\* Purpose: initialize and display &  
&phase-space configuration data"

write (u, "(A)")

call model%init\_test ()

write (u, "(A)") "\* Initialize a process and a matching &  
&phase-space configuration"

write (u, "(A)")

call init\_test\_process\_data (var\_str ("phs\_single\_1"), process\_data)

allocate (phs\_single\_config\_t :: phs\_data)

call phs\_data%init (process\_data, model)



```

sqrts = 1000._default
call phs_data%configure (sqrts, azimuthal_dependence=.false.)

call phs_data%write (u)

call phs_data%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: phs_single_1"

end subroutine phs_single_1

```

## Phase space evaluation

Compute kinematics for given parameters, also invert the calculation.

```

<PHS single: execute tests>+≡
  call test (phs_single_2, "phs_single_2", &
    "phase-space evaluation", &
    u, results)

<PHS single: test declarations>+≡
  public :: phs_single_2

<PHS single: tests>+≡
  subroutine phs_single_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    type(process_constants_t) :: process_data
    real(default) :: sqrts, E
    class(phs_config_t), allocatable, target :: phs_data
    class(phs_t), pointer :: phs => null ()
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: p, q

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: phs_single_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test simple two-channel phase space"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call model%init_test ()
    call flv%init (25, model)

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process and a matching &
      &phase-space configuration"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call init_test_process_data (var_str ("phs_single_2"), process_data)

    allocate (phs_single_config_t :: phs_data)
    call phs_data%init (process_data, model)

    sqrts = 1000._default
    call phs_data%configure (sqrts)

```



```

call phs_data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize the phase-space instance"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs_data%allocate_instance (phs)
call phs%init (phs_data)

call phs%write (u, verbose=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set incoming momenta"
write (u, "(A)")

E = sqrts / 2
p(1) = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
p(2) = vector4_moving (E, -sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)

call phs%set_incoming_momenta (p)
call phs%compute_flux ()
call phs%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute phase-space point &
    &for x = 0.5, 0.125"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs%evaluate_selected_channel (1, [0.5_default, 0.125_default])
call phs%evaluate_other_channels (1)
call phs%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Inverse kinematics"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs%get_outgoing_momenta (q)
deallocate (phs)
call phs_data%allocate_instance (phs)
call phs%init (phs_data)

sqrts = 1000._default
call phs_data%configure (sqrts)

call phs%set_incoming_momenta (p)
call phs%compute_flux ()
call phs%set_outgoing_momenta (q)

call phs%inverse ()
call phs%write (u)

call phs%final ()
deallocate (phs)

```



```

call phs_data%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "** Test output end: phs_single_2"

end subroutine phs_single_2

```

### Phase space for non-c.m. system

Compute kinematics for given parameters, also invert the calculation. Since this will involve cancellations, we call `pacify` to eliminate numerical noise.

```

<PHS single: execute tests>+≡
  call test (phs_single_3, "phs_single_3", &
    "phase-space evaluation in lab frame", &
    u, results)

<PHS single: test declarations>+≡
  public :: phs_single_3

<PHS single: tests>+≡
  subroutine phs_single_3 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    type(process_constants_t) :: process_data
    real(default) :: sqrts, E
    class(phs_config_t), allocatable, target :: phs_data
    class(phs_t), pointer :: phs => null ()
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: p, q
    type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: lt

    write (u, "(A)")  "** Test output: phs_single_3"
    write (u, "(A)")  "** Purpose: test simple two-channel phase space"
    write (u, "(A)")  "**           without c.m. kinematics assumption"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call model%init_test ()
    call flv%init (25, model)

    write (u, "(A)")  "** Initialize a process and a matching &
      &phase-space configuration"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call init_test_process_data (var_str ("phs_single_3"), process_data)

    allocate (phs_single_config_t :: phs_data)
    call phs_data%init (process_data, model)

    sqrts = 1000._default
    call phs_data%configure (sqrts, cm_frame=.false., sqrts_fixed=.false.)

```



```

call phs_data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize the phase-space instance"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs_data%allocate_instance (phs)
call phs%init (phs_data)

call phs%write (u, verbose=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set incoming momenta in lab system"
write (u, "(A)")

lt = boost (0.1_default, 1) * boost (0.3_default, 3)

E = sqrts / 2
p(1) = lt * vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
p(2) = lt * vector4_moving (E, -sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)

call vector4_write (p(1), u)
call vector4_write (p(2), u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute phase-space point &
      &for x = 0.5, 0.125"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs%set_incoming_momenta (p)
call phs%compute_flux ()

call phs%evaluate_selected_channel (1, [0.5_default, 0.125_default])
call phs%evaluate_other_channels (1)
call pacify (phs)
call phs%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Extract outgoing momenta in lab system"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs%get_outgoing_momenta (q)
call vector4_write (q(1), u)
call vector4_write (q(2), u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Inverse kinematics"
write (u, "(A)")

deallocate (phs)
call phs_data%allocate_instance (phs)
call phs%init (phs_data)

sqrts = 1000._default

```



```

call phs_data%configure (sqrts)

call phs%set_incoming_momenta (p)
call phs%compute_flux ()
call phs%set_outgoing_momenta (q)

call phs%inverse ()
call pacify (phs)
call phs%write (u)

call phs%final ()
deallocate (phs)

call phs_data%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: phs_single_3"

end subroutine phs_single_3

```

## Decay Phase space evaluation

Compute kinematics for given parameters, also invert the calculation. This time, implement a decay process.

```

<PHS single: execute tests>+≡
call test (phs_single_4, "phs_single_4", &
  "decay phase-space evaluation", &
  u, results)

<PHS single: test declarations>+≡
public :: phs_single_4

<PHS single: tests>+≡
subroutine phs_single_4 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(model_data_t), target :: model
  type(flavor_t) :: flv
  type(process_constants_t) :: process_data
  class(phs_config_t), allocatable, target :: phs_data
  class(phs_t), pointer :: phs => null ()
  type(vector4_t), dimension(1) :: p
  type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: q

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: phs_single_4"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test simple two-channel phase space"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call model%init_test ()

  call model%set_par (var_str ("ff"), 0.4_default)
  call model%set_par (var_str ("mf"), &
    model%get_real (var_str ("ff")) * model%get_real (var_str ("ms")))

```



```

call flv%init (25, model)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a decay and a matching &
&phase-space configuration"
write (u, "(A)")

call init_test_decay_data (var_str ("phs_single_4"), process_data)

allocate (phs_single_config_t :: phs_data)
call phs_data%init (process_data, model)

call phs_data%configure (flv%get_mass ())

call phs_data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize the phase-space instance"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs_data%allocate_instance (phs)
call phs%init (phs_data)

call phs%write (u, verbose=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set incoming momenta"
write (u, "(A)")

p(1) = vector4_at_rest (flv%get_mass ())

call phs%set_incoming_momenta (p)
call phs%compute_flux ()
call phs%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute phase-space point &
&for x = 0.5, 0.125"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs%evaluate_selected_channel (1, [0.5_default, 0.125_default])
call phs%evaluate_other_channels (1)
call phs%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Inverse kinematics"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs%get_outgoing_momenta (q)
deallocate (phs)
call phs_data%allocate_instance (phs)
call phs%init (phs_data)

call phs_data%configure (flv%get_mass ())

```



```

call phs%set_incoming_momenta (p)
call phs%compute_flux ()
call phs%set_outgoing_momenta (q)

call phs%inverse ()
call phs%write (u)

call phs%final ()
deallocate (phs)

call phs_data%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: phs_single_4"

end subroutine phs_single_4

```



## 18.3 Mappings

Mappings are objects that encode the transformation of the interval  $(0,1)$  to a physical variable  $m^2$  or  $\cos\theta$  (and back), as it is used in the phase space parameterization. The mapping objects contain fixed parameters, the associated methods implement the mapping and inverse mapping operations, including the computation of the Jacobian (phase space factor).

```
<mappings.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module mappings  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    use kinds, only: TC  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use constants, only: pi  
    use format_defs, only: FMT_19  
    use diagnostics  
    use md5  
    use model_data  
    use flavors  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Mappings: public>  
  
    <Mappings: parameters>  
  
    <Mappings: types>  
  
    <Mappings: interfaces>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Mappings: procedures>  
  
  end module mappings
```

### 18.3.1 Default parameters

This type holds the default parameters, needed for setting the scale in cases where no mass parameter is available. The contents are public.

```
<Mappings: public>≡  
  public :: mapping_defaults_t  
  
<Mappings: types>≡  
  type :: mapping_defaults_t  
    real(default) :: energy_scale = 10  
    real(default) :: invariant_mass_scale = 10  
    real(default) :: momentum_transfer_scale = 10  
    logical :: step_mapping = .true.  
    logical :: step_mapping_exp = .true.
```



```

        logical :: enable_s_mapping = .false.
contains
    <Mappings: mapping defaults: TBP>
end type mapping_defaults_t

```

Output.

```

<Mappings: mapping defaults: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => mapping_defaults_write

<Mappings: procedures>≡
    subroutine mapping_defaults_write (object, unit)
        class(mapping_defaults_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "energy scale = ", &
            object%energy_scale
        write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "mass scale = ", &
            object%invariant_mass_scale
        write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "q scale = ", &
            object%momentum_transfer_scale
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "step mapping = ", &
            object%step_mapping
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "step exp. mode = ", &
            object%step_mapping_exp
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "allow s mapping = ", &
            object%enable_s_mapping
    end subroutine mapping_defaults_write

<Mappings: public>+≡
    public :: mapping_defaults_md5sum

<Mappings: procedures>+≡
    function mapping_defaults_md5sum (mapping_defaults) result (md5sum_map)
        character(32) :: md5sum_map
        type(mapping_defaults_t), intent(in) :: mapping_defaults
        integer :: u
        u = free_unit ()
        open (u, status = "scratch")
        write (u, *) mapping_defaults%energy_scale
        write (u, *) mapping_defaults%invariant_mass_scale
        write (u, *) mapping_defaults%momentum_transfer_scale
        write (u, *) mapping_defaults%step_mapping
        write (u, *) mapping_defaults%step_mapping_exp
        write (u, *) mapping_defaults%enable_s_mapping
        rewind (u)
        md5sum_map = md5sum (u)
        close (u)
    end function mapping_defaults_md5sum

```



### 18.3.2 The Mapping type

Each mapping has a type (e.g., s-channel, infrared), a binary code (redundant, but useful for debugging), and a reference particle. The flavor code of this particle is stored for bookkeeping reasons, what matters are the mass and width of this particle. Furthermore, depending on the type, various mapping parameters can be set and used.

The parameters **a1** to **a3** (for  $m^2$  mappings) and **b1** to **b3** (for  $\cos \theta$  mappings) are values that are stored once to speed up the calculation, if **variable\_limits** is false. The exact meaning of these parameters depends on the mapping type. The limits are fixed if there is a fixed c.m. energy.

```

<Mappings: public>+≡
    public :: mapping_t

<Mappings: types>+≡
    type :: mapping_t
    private
        integer :: type = NO_MAPPING
        integer(TC) :: bincode
        type(flavor_t) :: flv
        real(default) :: mass = 0
        real(default) :: width = 0
        logical :: a_unknown = .true.
        real(default) :: a1 = 0
        real(default) :: a2 = 0
        real(default) :: a3 = 0
        logical :: b_unknown = .true.
        real(default) :: b1 = 0
        real(default) :: b2 = 0
        real(default) :: b3 = 0
        logical :: variable_limits = .true.
    end type mapping_t

```

The valid mapping types. The extra type **STEP\_MAPPING** is used only internally.

```

<Mappings: parameters>≡
    <Mapping modes>

```

### 18.3.3 Screen output

Do not write empty mappings.

```

<Mappings: public>+≡
    public :: mapping_write

<Mappings: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mapping_write (map, unit, verbose)
        type(mapping_t), intent(in) :: map
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
        integer :: u
        character(len=9) :: str
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        select case(map%type)
        case(S_CHANNEL); str = "s_channel"

```



```

case(COLLINEAR); str = "collinear"
case(INFRARED); str = "infrared "
case(RADIATION); str = "radiation"
case(T_CHANNEL); str = "t_channel"
case(U_CHANNEL); str = "u_channel"
case(STEP_MAPPING_E); str = "step_exp"
case(STEP_MAPPING_H); str = "step_hyp"
case(ON_SHELL); str = "on_shell"
case default; str = "??????"
end select
if (map%type /= NO_MAPPING) then
  write (u, '(1x,A,I4,A)') &
    "Branch #", map%bincode, ": " // &
    "Mapping (" // str // ") for particle " // &
    "' ' // char (map%flv%get_name ()) // ' '"
  if (present (verbose)) then
    if (verbose) then
      select case (map%type)
      case (S_CHANNEL, RADIATION, STEP_MAPPING_E, STEP_MAPPING_H)
        write (u, "(1x,A,3(" // FMT_19 // "))" ) &
          " m/w = ", map%mass, map%width
      case default
        write (u, "(1x,A,3(" // FMT_19 // "))" ) &
          " m = ", map%mass
      end select
      select case (map%type)
      case (S_CHANNEL, T_CHANNEL, U_CHANNEL, &
        STEP_MAPPING_E, STEP_MAPPING_H, &
        COLLINEAR, INFRARED, RADIATION)
        write (u, "(1x,A,3(" // FMT_19 // "))" ) &
          " a1/2/3 = ", map%a1, map%a2, map%a3
      end select
      select case (map%type)
      case (T_CHANNEL, U_CHANNEL, COLLINEAR)
        write (u, "(1x,A,3(" // FMT_19 // "))" ) &
          " b1/2/3 = ", map%b1, map%b2, map%b3
      end select
    end if
  end if
end if
end subroutine mapping_write

```

### 18.3.4 Define a mapping

The initialization routine sets the mapping type and the particle (binary code and flavor code) for which the mapping applies (e.g., a  $Z$  resonance in branch #3). We only need the absolute value of the flavor code.

*(Mappings: public)*+≡

public :: mapping\_init

*(Mappings: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine mapping_init (mapping, bincode, type, f, model)
  type(mapping_t), intent(inout) :: mapping

```



```

integer(TC), intent(in) :: bincode
type(string_t), intent(in) :: type
integer, intent(in), optional :: f
class(model_data_t), intent(in), optional, target :: model
mapping%bincode = bincode
select case (char (type))
case ("s_channel"); mapping%type = S_CHANNEL
case ("collinear"); mapping%type = COLLINEAR
case ("infrared"); mapping%type = INFRARED
case ("radiation"); mapping%type = RADIATION
case ("t_channel"); mapping%type = T_CHANNEL
case ("u_channel"); mapping%type = U_CHANNEL
case ("step_exp"); mapping%type = STEP_MAPPING_E
case ("step_hyp"); mapping%type = STEP_MAPPING_H
case ("on_shell"); mapping%type = ON_SHELL
case default
    call msg_bug ("Mappings: encountered undefined mapping key '" &
        // char (type) // "'")
end select
if (present (f) .and. present (model)) &
    call mapping%flv%init (abs (f), model)
end subroutine mapping_init

```

This sets the actual mass and width, using a parameter set. Since the auxiliary parameters will only be determined when the mapping is first called, they are marked as unknown.

```

<Mappings: public>+≡
    public :: mapping_set_parameters

<Mappings: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mapping_set_parameters (map, mapping_defaults, variable_limits)
        type(mapping_t), intent(inout) :: map
        type(mapping_defaults_t), intent(in) :: mapping_defaults
        logical, intent(in) :: variable_limits
        if (map%type /= NO_MAPPING) then
            map%mass = map%flv%get_mass ()
            map%width = map%flv%get_width ()
            map%variable_limits = variable_limits
            map%a_unknown = .true.
            map%b_unknown = .true.
            select case (map%type)
            case (S_CHANNEL)
                if (map%mass <= 0) then
                    call mapping_write (map)
                    call msg_fatal &
                        & (" S-channel resonance must have positive mass")
                else if (map%width <= 0) then
                    call mapping_write (map)
                    call msg_fatal &
                        & (" S-channel resonance must have positive width")
                end if
            case (RADIATION)
                map%width = max (map%width, mapping_defaults%energy_scale)
            case (INFRARED, COLLINEAR)

```



```

        map%mass = max (map%mass, mapping_defaults%invariant_mass_scale)
    case (T_CHANNEL, U_CHANNEL)
        map%mass = max (map%mass, mapping_defaults%momentum_transfer_scale)
    end select
end if
end subroutine mapping_set_parameters

```

For a step mapping the mass and width are set directly, instead of being determined from the flavor parameter (which is meaningless here). They correspond to the effective upper bound of phase space due to a resonance, as opposed to the absolute upper bound.

```

<Mappings: public>+≡
    public :: mapping_set_step_mapping_parameters

<Mappings: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mapping_set_step_mapping_parameters (map, &
        mass, width, variable_limits)
        type(mapping_t), intent(inout) :: map
        real(default), intent(in) :: mass, width
        logical, intent(in) :: variable_limits
        select case (map%type)
        case (STEP_MAPPING_E, STEP_MAPPING_H)
            map%variable_limits = variable_limits
            map%a_unknown = .true.
            map%b_unknown = .true.
            map%mass = mass
            map%width = width
        end select
    end subroutine mapping_set_step_mapping_parameters

```

### 18.3.5 Retrieve contents

Return true if there is any / an s-channel mapping.

```

<Mappings: public>+≡
    public :: mapping_is_set
    public :: mapping_is_s_channel
    public :: mapping_is_on_shell

<Mappings: procedures>+≡
    function mapping_is_set (mapping) result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        type(mapping_t), intent(in) :: mapping
        flag = mapping%type /= NO_MAPPING
    end function mapping_is_set

    function mapping_is_s_channel (mapping) result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        type(mapping_t), intent(in) :: mapping
        flag = mapping%type == S_CHANNEL
    end function mapping_is_s_channel

    function mapping_is_on_shell (mapping) result (flag)

```



```

    logical :: flag
    type(mapping_t), intent(in) :: mapping
    flag = mapping%type == ON_SHELL
end function mapping_is_on_shell

```

Return stored mass and width, respectively.

```

<Mappings: public>+≡
    public :: mapping_get_mass
    public :: mapping_get_width

<Mappings: procedures>+≡
    function mapping_get_mass (mapping) result (mass)
        real(default) :: mass
        type(mapping_t), intent(in) :: mapping
        mass = mapping%mass
    end function mapping_get_mass

    function mapping_get_width (mapping) result (width)
        real(default) :: width
        type(mapping_t), intent(in) :: mapping
        width = mapping%width
    end function mapping_get_width

```

### 18.3.6 Compare mappings

Equality for single mappings and arrays

```

<Mappings: public>+≡
    public :: operator(==)

<Mappings: interfaces>≡
    interface operator(==)
        module procedure mapping_equal
    end interface

<Mappings: procedures>+≡
    function mapping_equal (m1, m2) result (equal)
        type(mapping_t), intent(in) :: m1, m2
        logical :: equal
        if (m1%type == m2%type) then
            select case (m1%type)
            case (NO_MAPPING)
                equal = .true.
            case (S_CHANNEL, RADIATION, STEP_MAPPING_E, STEP_MAPPING_H)
                equal = (m1%mass == m2%mass) .and. (m1%width == m2%width)
            case default
                equal = (m1%mass == m2%mass)
            end select
        else
            equal = .false.
        end if
    end function mapping_equal

```



### 18.3.7 Mappings of the invariant mass

Inserting an  $x$  value between 0 and 1, we want to compute the corresponding invariant mass  $m^2(x)$  and the jacobian, aka phase space factor  $f(x)$ . We also need the reverse operation.

In general, the phase space factor  $f$  is defined by

$$\frac{1}{s} \int_{m_{\min}^2}^{m_{\max}^2} dm^2 g(m^2) = \int_0^1 dx \frac{1}{s} \frac{dm^2}{dx} g(m^2(x)) = \int_0^1 dx f(x) g(x), \quad (18.8)$$

where thus

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{s} \frac{dm^2}{dx}. \quad (18.9)$$

With this mapping, a function of the form

$$g(m^2) = c \frac{dx(m^2)}{dm^2} \quad (18.10)$$

is mapped to a constant:

$$\frac{1}{s} \int_{m_{\min}^2}^{m_{\max}^2} dm^2 g(m^2) = \int_0^1 dx f(x) g(m^2(x)) = \int_0^1 dx \frac{c}{s}. \quad (18.11)$$

Here is the mapping routine. Input are the available energy squared  $s$ , the limits for  $m^2$ , and the  $x$  value. Output are the  $m^2$  value and the phase space factor  $f$ .

```

<Mappings: public>+≡
  public :: mapping_compute_msq_from_x

<Mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mapping_compute_msq_from_x (map, s, msq_min, msq_max, msq, f, x)
    type(mapping_t), intent(inout) :: map
    real(default), intent(in) :: s, msq_min, msq_max
    real(default), intent(out) :: msq, f
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    real(default) :: z, msq0, msq1, tmp
    integer :: type
    type = map%type
    if (s == 0) &
      call msg_fatal (" Applying msq mapping for zero energy")
    <Modify mapping type if necessary>
    select case(type)
    case (NO_MAPPING)
      <Constants for trivial msq mapping>
      <Apply trivial msq mapping>
    case (S_CHANNEL)
      <Constants for s-channel resonance mapping>
      <Apply s-channel resonance mapping>
    case (COLLINEAR, INFRARED, RADIATION)
      <Constants for s-channel pole mapping>
      <Apply s-channel pole mapping>
    case (T_CHANNEL, U_CHANNEL)
      <Constants for t-channel pole mapping>
      <Apply t-channel pole mapping>
  end subroutine

```



```

case (STEP_MAPPING_E)
  <Constants for exponential step mapping>
  <Apply exponential step mapping>
case (STEP_MAPPING_H)
  <Constants for hyperbolic step mapping>
  <Apply hyperbolic step mapping>
case default
  call msg_fatal ( " Attempt to apply undefined msq mapping")
end select
end subroutine mapping_compute_msq_from_x

```

The inverse mapping

```

<Mappings: public>+≡
  public :: mapping_compute_x_from_msq

<Mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mapping_compute_x_from_msq (map, s, msq_min, msq_max, msq, f, x)
    type(mapping_t), intent(inout) :: map
    real(default), intent(in) :: s, msq_min, msq_max
    real(default), intent(in) :: msq
    real(default), intent(out) :: f, x
    real(default) :: msq0, msq1, tmp, z
    integer :: type
    type = map%type
    if (s == 0) &
      call msg_fatal (" Applying inverse msq mapping for zero energy")
    <Modify mapping type if necessary>
    select case (type)
    case (NO_MAPPING)
      <Constants for trivial msq mapping>
      <Apply inverse trivial msq mapping>
    case (S_CHANNEL)
      <Constants for s-channel resonance mapping>
      <Apply inverse s-channel resonance mapping>
    case (COLLINEAR, INFRARED, RADIATION)
      <Constants for s-channel pole mapping>
      <Apply inverse s-channel pole mapping>
    case (T_CHANNEL, U_CHANNEL)
      <Constants for t-channel pole mapping>
      <Apply inverse t-channel pole mapping>
    case (STEP_MAPPING_E)
      <Constants for exponential step mapping>
      <Apply inverse exponential step mapping>
    case (STEP_MAPPING_H)
      <Constants for hyperbolic step mapping>
      <Apply inverse hyperbolic step mapping>
    case default
      call msg_fatal ( " Attempt to apply undefined msq mapping")
    end select
  end subroutine mapping_compute_x_from_msq

```



### Trivial mapping

We simply map the boundaries of the interval  $(m_{\min}, m_{\max})$  to  $(0, 1)$ :

$$m^2 = (1 - x)m_{\min}^2 + xm_{\max}^2; \quad (18.12)$$

the inverse is

$$x = \frac{m^2 - m_{\min}^2}{m_{\max}^2 - m_{\min}^2}. \quad (18.13)$$

Hence

$$f(x) = \frac{m_{\max}^2 - m_{\min}^2}{s}, \quad (18.14)$$

and we have, as required,

$$f(x) \frac{dx}{dm^2} = \frac{1}{s}. \quad (18.15)$$

We store the constant parameters the first time the mapping is called – or, if limits vary, recompute them each time.

```

⟨Constants for trivial msq mapping⟩≡
  if (map%variable_limits .or. map%a_unknown) then
    map%a1 = 0
    map%a2 = msq_max - msq_min
    map%a3 = map%a2 / s
    map%a_unknown = .false.
  end if

⟨Apply trivial msq mapping⟩≡
  msq = (1-x) * msq_min + x * msq_max
  f = map%a3

⟨Apply inverse trivial msq mapping⟩≡
  if (map%a2 /= 0) then
    x = (msq - msq_min) / map%a2
  else
    x = 0
  end if
  f = map%a3

```

Resonance or step mapping does not make much sense if the resonance mass is outside the kinematical bounds. If this is the case, revert to `NO_MAPPING`. This is possible even if the kinematical bounds vary from event to event.

```

⟨Modify mapping type if necessary⟩≡
  select case (type)
  case (S_CHANNEL, STEP_MAPPING_E, STEP_MAPPING_H)
    msq0 = map%mass**2
    if (msq0 < msq_min .or. msq0 > msq_max) type = NO_MAPPING
  end select

```

### Breit-Wigner mapping

A Breit-Wigner resonance with mass  $M$  and width  $\Gamma$  is flattened by the following mapping:

This mapping does not make much sense if the resonance mass is too low. If this is the case, revert to `NO_MAPPING`. There is a tricky point with this if the



mass is too high: `msq_max` is not a constant if structure functions are around. However, switching the type depending on the overall energy does not change the integral, it is just another branching point.

$$m^2 = M(M + t\Gamma), \quad (18.16)$$

where

$$t = \tan \left[ (1-x) \arctan \frac{m_{\min}^2 - M^2}{M\Gamma} + x \arctan \frac{m_{\max}^2 - M^2}{M\Gamma} \right]. \quad (18.17)$$

The inverse:

$$x = \frac{\arctan \frac{m^2 - M^2}{M\Gamma} - \arctan \frac{m_{\min}^2 - M^2}{M\Gamma}}{\arctan \frac{m_{\max}^2 - M^2}{M\Gamma} - \arctan \frac{m_{\min}^2 - M^2}{M\Gamma}} \quad (18.18)$$

The phase-space factor of this transformation is

$$f(x) = \frac{M\Gamma}{s} \left( \arctan \frac{m_{\max}^2 - M^2}{M\Gamma} - \arctan \frac{m_{\min}^2 - M^2}{M\Gamma} \right) (1 + t^2). \quad (18.19)$$

This maps any function proportional to

$$g(m^2) = \frac{M\Gamma}{(m^2 - M^2)^2 + M^2\Gamma^2} \quad (18.20)$$

to a constant times  $1/s$ .

```

⟨Constants for s-channel resonance mapping⟩≡
  if (map%variable_limits .or. map%a_unknown) then
    msq0 = map%mass ** 2
    map%a1 = atan ((msq_min - msq0) / (map%mass * map%width))
    map%a2 = atan ((msq_max - msq0) / (map%mass * map%width))
    map%a3 = (map%a2 - map%a1) * (map%mass * map%width) / s
    map%a_unknown = .false.
  end if

⟨Apply s-channel resonance mapping⟩≡
  z = (1-x) * map%a1 + x * map%a2
  if (-pi/2 < z .and. z < pi/2) then
    tmp = tan (z)
    msq = map%mass * (map%mass + map%width * tmp)
    f = map%a3 * (1 + tmp**2)
  else
    msq = 0
    f = 0
  end if

⟨Apply inverse s-channel resonance mapping⟩≡
  tmp = (msq - msq0) / (map%mass * map%width)
  x = (atan (tmp) - map%a1) / (map%a2 - map%a1)
  f = map%a3 * (1 + tmp**2)

```



### Mapping for massless splittings

This mapping accounts for approximately scale-invariant behavior where  $\ln M^2$  is evenly distributed.

$$m^2 = m_{\min}^2 + M^2 (\exp(xL) - 1) \quad (18.21)$$

where

$$L = \ln \left( \frac{m_{\max}^2 - m_{\min}^2}{M^2} + 1 \right). \quad (18.22)$$

The inverse:

$$x = \frac{1}{L} \ln \left( \frac{m^2 - m_{\min}^2}{M^2} + 1 \right) \quad (18.23)$$

The constant  $M$  is a characteristic scale. Above this scale ( $m^2 - m_{\min}^2 \gg M^2$ ), this mapping behaves like  $x \propto \ln m^2$ , while below the scale it reverts to a linear mapping.

The phase-space factor is

$$f(x) = \frac{M^2}{s} \exp(xL) L. \quad (18.24)$$

A function proportional to

$$g(m^2) = \frac{1}{(m^2 - m_{\min}^2) + M^2} \quad (18.25)$$

is mapped to a constant, i.e., a simple pole near  $m_{\min}$  with a regulator mass  $M$ .

This type of mapping is useful for massless collinear and infrared singularities, where the scale is stored as the mass parameter. In the radiation case (IR radiation off massive particle), the heavy particle width is the characteristic scale.

```

⟨Constants for s-channel pole mapping⟩≡
  if (map%variable_limits .or. map%a_unknown) then
    if (type == RADIATION) then
      msq0 = map%width**2
    else
      msq0 = map%mass**2
    end if
    map%a1 = msq0
    map%a2 = log ((msq_max - msq_min) / msq0 + 1)
    map%a3 = map%a2 / s
    map%a_unknown = .false.
  end if

⟨Apply s-channel pole mapping⟩≡
  msq1 = map%a1 * exp (x * map%a2)
  msq = msq1 - map%a1 + msq_min
  f = map%a3 * msq1

⟨Apply inverse s-channel pole mapping⟩≡
  msq1 = msq - msq_min + map%a1
  x = log (msq1 / map%a1) / map%a2
  f = map%a3 * msq1

```



### Mapping for t-channel poles

This is also approximately scale-invariant, and we use the same type of mapping as before. However, we map  $1/x$  singularities at both ends of the interval; again, the mapping becomes linear when the distance is less than  $M^2$ :

$$m^2 = \begin{cases} m_{\min}^2 + M^2 (\exp(xL) - 1) & \text{for } 0 < x < \frac{1}{2} \\ m_{\max}^2 - M^2 (\exp((1-x)L) - 1) & \text{for } \frac{1}{2} \leq x < 1 \end{cases} \quad (18.26)$$

where

$$L = 2 \ln \left( \frac{m_{\max}^2 - m_{\min}^2}{2M^2} + 1 \right). \quad (18.27)$$

The inverse:

$$x = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{L} \ln \left( \frac{m^2 - m_{\min}^2}{M^2} + 1 \right) & \text{for } m^2 < (m_{\max}^2 - m_{\min}^2)/2 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{L} \ln \left( \frac{m_{\max}^2 - m^2}{M^2} + 1 \right) & \text{for } m^2 \geq (m_{\max}^2 - m_{\min}^2)/2 \end{cases} \quad (18.28)$$

The phase-space factor is

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{M^2}{s} \exp(xL) L. & \text{for } 0 < x < \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{M^2}{s} \exp((1-x)L) L. & \text{for } \frac{1}{2} \leq x < 1 \end{cases} \quad (18.29)$$

A (continuous) function proportional to

$$g(m^2) = \begin{cases} 1/(m^2 - m_{\min}^2) + M^2 & \text{for } m^2 < (m_{\max}^2 - m_{\min}^2)/2 \\ 1/((m_{\max}^2 - m^2) + M^2) & \text{for } m^2 \geq (m_{\max}^2 - m_{\min}^2)/2 \end{cases} \quad (18.30)$$

is mapped to a constant by this mapping, i.e., poles near both ends of the interval.

```

⟨Constants for t-channel pole mapping⟩≡
  if (map%variable_limits .or. map%a_unknown) then
    msq0 = map%mass**2
    map%a1 = msq0
    map%a2 = 2 * log ((msq_max - msq_min)/(2*msq0) + 1)
    map%a3 = map%a2 / s
    map%a_unknown = .false.
  end if

⟨Apply t-channel pole mapping⟩≡
  if (x < .5_default) then
    msq1 = map%a1 * exp (x * map%a2)
    msq = msq1 - map%a1 + msq_min
  else
    msq1 = map%a1 * exp ((1-x) * map%a2)
    msq = -(msq1 - map%a1) + msq_max
  end if
  f = map%a3 * msq1

⟨Apply inverse t-channel pole mapping⟩≡
  if (msq < (msq_max + msq_min)/2) then
    msq1 = msq - msq_min + map%a1
    x = log (msq1/map%a1) / map%a2

```



```

else
  msq1 = msq_max - msq + map%a1
  x = 1 - log (msq1/map%a1) / map%a2
end if
f = map%a3 * msq1

```

### 18.3.8 Step mapping

Step mapping is useful when the allowed range for a squared-mass variable is large, but only a fraction at the lower end is populated because the particle in question is an (off-shell) decay product of a narrow resonance. I.e., if the resonance was forced to be on-shell, the upper end of the range would be the resonance mass, minus the effective (real or resonance) mass of the particle(s) in the sibling branch of the decay.

The edge of this phase space section has a width which is determined by the width of the parent, plus the width of the sibling branch. (The widths might be added in quadrature, but this precision is probably not important.)

#### Fermi function

A possible mapping is derived from the Fermi function which has precisely this behavior. The Fermi function is given by

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp \frac{x-\mu}{\gamma}} \quad (18.31)$$

where  $x$  is taken as the invariant mass squared,  $\mu$  is the invariant mass squared of the edge, and  $\gamma$  is the effective width which is given by the widths of the parent and the sibling branch. (Widths might be added in quadrature, but we do not require this level of precision.)

$$x = \frac{m^2 - m_{\min}^2}{\Delta m^2} \quad (18.32)$$

$$\mu = \frac{m_{\max, \text{eff}}^2 - m_{\min}^2}{\Delta m^2} \quad (18.33)$$

$$\gamma = \frac{2m_{\max, \text{eff}}\Gamma}{\Delta m^2} \quad (18.34)$$

with

$$\Delta m^2 = m_{\max}^2 - m_{\min}^2 \quad (18.35)$$

$m^2$  is thus given by

$$m^2(x) = xm_{\max}^2 + (1-x)m_{\min}^2 \quad (18.36)$$

For the mapping, we compute the integral  $g(x)$  of the Fermi function, normalized such that  $g(0) = 0$  and  $g(1) = 1$ . We introduce the abbreviations

$$\alpha = 1 - \gamma \ln \frac{1 + \beta e^{1/\gamma}}{1 + \beta} \quad (18.37)$$

$$\beta = e^{-\mu/\gamma} \quad (18.38)$$



and obtain

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \left( x - \gamma \ln \frac{1 + \beta e^{x/\gamma}}{1 + \beta} \right) \quad (18.39)$$

The actual mapping is the inverse function  $h(y) = g^{-1}(y)$ ,

$$h(y) = -\gamma \ln \left( e^{-\alpha y/\gamma} (1 + \beta) - \beta \right) \quad (18.40)$$

The Jacobian is

$$\frac{dh}{dy} = \alpha \left( 1 - e^{\alpha y/\gamma} \frac{\beta}{1 + \beta} \right)^{-1} \quad (18.41)$$

which is equal to  $1/(dg/dx)$ , namely

$$\frac{dg}{dx} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{1}{1 + \beta e^{x/\gamma}} \quad (18.42)$$

The final result is

$$\int_{m_{\min}^2}^{m_{\max}^2} dm^2 F(m^2) = \Delta m^2 \int_0^1 dx F(m^2(x)) \quad (18.43)$$

$$= \Delta m^2 \int_0^1 dy F(m^2(h(y))) \frac{dh}{dy} \quad (18.44)$$

Here is the implementation. We fill `a1`, `a2`, `a3` with  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ , respectively.

```

<Constants for exponential step mapping>≡
  if (map%variable_limits .or. map%a_unknown) then
    map%a3 = max (2 * map%mass * map%width / (msq_max - msq_min), 0.01_default)
    map%a2 = exp (- (map%mass**2 - msq_min) / (msq_max - msq_min) &
                  / map%a3)
    map%a1 = 1 - map%a3 * log ((1 + map%a2 * exp (1 / map%a3)) / (1 + map%a2))
  end if

<Apply exponential step mapping>≡
  tmp = exp (- x * map%a1 / map%a3) * (1 + map%a2)
  z = - map%a3 * log (tmp - map%a2)
  msq = z * msq_max + (1 - z) * msq_min
  f = map%a1 / (1 - map%a2 / tmp) * (msq_max - msq_min) / s

<Apply inverse exponential step mapping>≡
  z = (msq - msq_min) / (msq_max - msq_min)
  tmp = 1 + map%a2 * exp (z / map%a3)
  x = (z - map%a3 * log (tmp / (1 + map%a2))) &
      / map%a1
  f = map%a1 * tmp * (msq_max - msq_min) / s

```

## Hyperbolic mapping

The Fermi function has the drawback that it decreases exponentially. It might be preferable to take a function with a power-law decrease, such that the high-mass region is not completely depopulated.

Here, we start with the actual mapping which we take as

$$h(y) = \frac{b}{a - y} - \frac{b}{a} + \mu y \quad (18.45)$$



with the abbreviation

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4b}{1-\mu}} \right) \quad (18.46)$$

This is a hyperbola in the  $xy$  plane. The derivative is

$$\frac{dh}{dy} = \frac{b}{(a-y)^2} + \mu \quad (18.47)$$

The constants correspond to

$$\mu = \frac{m_{\max, \text{eff}}^2 - m_{\min}^2}{\Delta m^2} \quad (18.48)$$

$$b = \frac{1}{\mu} \left( \frac{2m_{\max, \text{eff}} \Gamma}{\Delta m^2} \right)^2 \quad (18.49)$$

The inverse function is the solution of a quadratic equation,

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( a + \frac{x}{\mu} + \frac{b}{a\mu} \right) - \sqrt{\left( a - \frac{x}{\mu} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{b}{a\mu} \left( a + \frac{x}{\mu} \right) + \left( \frac{b}{a\mu} \right)^2} \right] \quad (18.50)$$

The constants  $a_{1,2,3}$  are identified with  $a, b, \mu$ .

```

<Constants for hyperbolic step mapping>≡
  if (map%variable_limits .or. map%a_unknown) then
    map%a3 = (map%mass**2 - msq_min) / (msq_max - msq_min)
    map%a2 = max ((2 * map%mass * map%width / (msq_max - msq_min))**2 &
                  / map%a3, 1e-6_default)
    map%a1 = (1 + sqrt (1 + 4 * map%a2 / (1 - map%a3))) / 2
  end if

<Apply hyperbolic step mapping>≡
  z = map%a2 / (map%a1 - x) - map%a2 / map%a1 + map%a3 * x
  msq = z * msq_max + (1 - z) * msq_min
  f = (map%a2 / (map%a1 - x)**2 + map%a3) * (msq_max - msq_min) / s

<Apply inverse hyperbolic step mapping>≡
  z = (msq - msq_min) / (msq_max - msq_min)
  tmp = map%a2 / (map%a1 * map%a3)
  x = ((map%a1 + z / map%a3 + tmp) &
        - sqrt ((map%a1 - z / map%a3)**2 + 2 * tmp * (map%a1 + z / map%a3) &
                + tmp**2)) / 2
  f = (map%a2 / (map%a1 - x)**2 + map%a3) * (msq_max - msq_min) / s

```

### 18.3.9 Mappings of the polar angle

The other type of singularity, a simple pole just outside the integration region, can occur in the integration over  $\cos \theta$ . This applies to exchange of massless (or light) particles.

Double poles (Coulomb scattering) are also possible, but only in certain cases. These are also handled by the single-pole mapping.



The mapping is analogous to the previous  $m^2$  pole mapping, but with a different normalization and notation of variables:

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 d \cos \theta g(\theta) = \int_0^1 dx \frac{d \cos \theta}{dx} g(\theta(x)) = \int_0^1 dx f(x) g(x), \quad (18.51)$$

where thus

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d \cos \theta}{dx}. \quad (18.52)$$

With this mapping, a function of the form

$$g(\theta) = c \frac{dx(\cos \theta)}{d \cos \theta} \quad (18.53)$$

is mapped to a constant:

$$\int_{-1}^1 d \cos \theta g(\theta) = \int_0^1 dx f(x) g(\theta(x)) = \int_0^1 dx c. \quad (18.54)$$

```

<Mappings: public>+≡
  public :: mapping_compute_ct_from_x

<Mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mapping_compute_ct_from_x (map, s, ct, st, f, x)
    type(mapping_t), intent(inout) :: map
    real(default), intent(in) :: s
    real(default), intent(out) :: ct, st, f
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    real(default) :: tmp, ct1
    select case (map%type)
    case (NO_MAPPING, S_CHANNEL, INFRARED, RADIATION, &
          STEP_MAPPING_E, STEP_MAPPING_H)
      <Apply trivial ct mapping>
    case (T_CHANNEL, U_CHANNEL, COLLINEAR)
      <Constants for ct pole mapping>
      <Apply ct pole mapping>
    case default
      call msg_fatal (" Attempt to apply undefined ct mapping")
    end select
  end subroutine mapping_compute_ct_from_x

<Mappings: public>+≡
  public :: mapping_compute_x_from_ct

<Mappings: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mapping_compute_x_from_ct (map, s, ct, f, x)
    type(mapping_t), intent(inout) :: map
    real(default), intent(in) :: s
    real(default), intent(in) :: ct
    real(default), intent(out) :: f, x
    real(default) :: ct1
    select case (map%type)
    case (NO_MAPPING, S_CHANNEL, INFRARED, RADIATION, &
          STEP_MAPPING_E, STEP_MAPPING_H)
      <Apply inverse trivial ct mapping>

```



```

case (T_CHANNEL, U_CHANNEL, COLLINEAR)
  <Constants for ct pole mapping>
  <Apply inverse ct pole mapping>
case default
  call msg_fatal (" Attempt to apply undefined inverse ct mapping")
end select
end subroutine mapping_compute_x_from_ct

```

### Trivial mapping

This is just the mapping of the interval  $(-1, 1)$  to  $(0, 1)$ :

$$\cos \theta = -1 + 2x \quad (18.55)$$

and

$$f(x) = 1 \quad (18.56)$$

with the inverse

$$x = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \quad (18.57)$$

```

<Apply trivial ct mapping>≡
  tmp = 2 * (1-x)
  ct = 1 - tmp
  st = sqrt (tmp * (2-tmp))
  f = 1
<Apply inverse trivial ct mapping>≡
  x = (ct + 1) / 2
  f = 1

```

### Pole mapping

As above for  $m^2$ , we simultaneously map poles at both ends of the  $\cos \theta$  interval. The formulae are completely analogous:

$$\cos \theta = \begin{cases} \frac{M^2}{s} [\exp(xL) - 1] - 1 & \text{for } x < \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{M^2}{s} [\exp((1-x)L) - 1] + 1 & \text{for } x \geq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad (18.58)$$

where

$$L = 2 \ln \frac{M^2 + s}{M^2}. \quad (18.59)$$

Inverse:

$$x = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2L} \ln \frac{1 + \cos \theta + M^2/s}{M^2/s} & \text{for } \cos \theta < 0 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2L} \ln \frac{1 - \cos \theta + M^2/s}{M^2/s} & \text{for } \cos \theta \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (18.60)$$

The phase-space factor:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{M^2}{s} \exp(xL) L & \text{for } x < \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{M^2}{s} \exp((1-x)L) L & \text{for } x \geq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad (18.61)$$

```

<Constants for ct pole mapping>≡
  if (map%variable_limits .or. map%b_unknown) then

```



```

        map%b1 = map%mass**2 / s
        map%b2 = log ((map%b1 + 1) / map%b1)
        map%b3 = 0
        map%b_unknown = .false.
    end if

    <Apply ct pole mapping>≡
    if (x < .5_default) then
        ct1 = map%b1 * exp (2 * x * map%b2)
        ct = ct1 - map%b1 - 1
    else
        ct1 = map%b1 * exp (2 * (1-x) * map%b2)
        ct = -(ct1 - map%b1) + 1
    end if
    if (ct >= -1 .and. ct <= 1) then
        st = sqrt (1 - ct**2)
        f = ct1 * map%b2
    else
        ct = 1;  st = 0;  f = 0
    end if

    <Apply inverse ct pole mapping>≡
    if (ct < 0) then
        ct1 = ct + map%b1 + 1
        x = log (ct1 / map%b1) / (2 * map%b2)
    else
        ct1 = -ct + map%b1 + 1
        x = 1 - log (ct1 / map%b1) / (2 * map%b2)
    end if
    f = ct1 * map%b2

```



## 18.4 Phase-space trees

The phase space evaluation is organized in terms of trees, where each branch corresponds to three integrations:  $m^2$ ,  $\cos\theta$ , and  $\phi$ . The complete tree thus makes up a specific parameterization of the multidimensional phase-space integral. For the multi-channel integration, the phase-space tree is a single channel.

The trees imply mappings of formal Feynman tree graphs into arrays of integer numbers: Each branch, corresponding to a particular line in the graph, is assigned an integer code  $c$  (with kind value  $\text{TC} = \text{tree code}$ ).

In this integer, each bit determines whether a particular external momentum flows through the line. The external branches therefore have codes 1, 2, 4, 8, ... An internal branch has those bits ORed corresponding to the momenta flowing through it. For example, a branch with momentum  $p_1 + p_4$  has code  $2^0 + 2^3 = 1 + 8 = 9$ .

There is a two-fold ambiguity: Momentum conservation implies that the branch with code

$$c_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{n(\text{ext})} 2^{i-1} \quad (18.62)$$

i.e. the branch with momentum  $p_1 + p_2 + \dots p_n$  has momentum zero, which is equivalent to tree code 0 by definition. Correspondingly,

$$c \quad \text{and} \quad c_0 - c = c \text{ XOR } c_0 \quad (18.63)$$

are equivalent. E.g., if there are five externals with codes  $c = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16$ , then  $c = 9$  and  $\bar{c} = 31 - 9 = 22$  are equivalent.

This ambiguity may be used to assign a direction to the line: If all momenta are understood as outgoing,  $c = 9$  in the example above means  $p_1 + p_4$ , but  $c = 22$  means  $p_2 + p_3 + p_5 = -(p_1 + p_4)$ .

Here we make use of the ambiguity in a slightly different way. First, the initial particles are singled out as those externals with the highest bits, the IN-bits. (Here: 8 and 16 for a  $2 \rightarrow 3$  scattering process, 16 only for a  $1 \rightarrow 4$  decay.) Then we invert those codes where all IN-bits are set. For a decay process this maps each tree of an equivalence class onto a unique representative (that one with the smallest integer codes). For a scattering process we proceed further:

The ambiguity remains in all branches where only one IN-bit is set, including the initial particles. If there are only externals with this property, we have an  $s$ -channel graph which we leave as it is. In all other cases, an internal with only one IN-bit is a  $t$ -channel line, which for phase space integration should be associated with one of the initial momenta as a reference axis. We take that one whose bit is set in the current tree code. (E.g., for branch  $c = 9$  we use the initial particle  $c = 8$  as reference axis, whereas for the same branch we would take  $c = 16$  if it had been assigned  $\bar{c} = 31 - 9 = 22$  as tree code.) Thus, different ways of coding the same  $t$ -channel graph imply different phase space parameterizations.

$s$ -channel graphs have a unique parameterization. The same sets of parameterizations are used for  $t$ -channel graphs, except for the reference frames of their angular parts. We map each  $t$ -channel graph onto an  $s$ -channel graph as follows:

Working in ascending order, for each  $t$ -channel line (whose code has exactly one IN-bit set) the attached initial line is flipped upstream, while the outgoing



line is flipped downstream. (This works only if  $t$ -channel graphs are always parameterized beginning at their outer vertices, which we require as a restriction.) After all possible flips have been applied, we have an  $s$ -channel graph. We only have to remember the initial particle a vertex was originally attached to.

```

<phs_trees.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module phs_trees

    <Use kinds>
      use kinds, only: TC
    <Use strings>
      use io_units
      use constants, only: twopi, twopi2, twopi5
      use format_defs, only: FMT_19
      use diagnostics
      use lorentz
      use permutations, only: permutation_t, permutation_size
      use permutations, only: permutation_init, permutation_find
      use permutations, only: tc_decay_level, tc_permute
      use model_data
      use flavors
      use mappings

    <Standard module head>

    <PHS trees: public>

    <PHS trees: types>

    contains

    <PHS trees: procedures>

  end module phs_trees

```

### 18.4.1 Particles

We define a particle type which contains only four-momentum and invariant mass squared, and a flag that tells whether the momentum is filled or not.

```

<PHS trees: public>≡
  public :: phs_prt_t
<PHS trees: types>≡
  type :: phs_prt_t
    private
    logical :: defined = .false.
    type(vector4_t) :: p
    real(default) :: p2
  end type phs_prt_t

```

Set contents:

```

<PHS trees: public>+≡

```



```

public :: phs_prt_set_defined
public :: phs_prt_set_undefined
public :: phs_prt_set_momentum
public :: phs_prt_set_msq

<PHS trees: procedures>≡
elemental subroutine phs_prt_set_defined (prt)
  type(phs_prt_t), intent(inout) :: prt
  prt%defined = .true.
end subroutine phs_prt_set_defined

elemental subroutine phs_prt_set_undefined (prt)
  type(phs_prt_t), intent(inout) :: prt
  prt%defined = .false.
end subroutine phs_prt_set_undefined

elemental subroutine phs_prt_set_momentum (prt, p)
  type(phs_prt_t), intent(inout) :: prt
  type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
  prt%p = p
end subroutine phs_prt_set_momentum

elemental subroutine phs_prt_set_msq (prt, p2)
  type(phs_prt_t), intent(inout) :: prt
  real(default), intent(in) :: p2
  prt%p2 = p2
end subroutine phs_prt_set_msq

```

Access methods:

```

<PHS trees: public>+≡
public :: phs_prt_is_defined
public :: phs_prt_get_momentum
public :: phs_prt_get_msq

<PHS trees: procedures>+≡
elemental function phs_prt_is_defined (prt) result (defined)
  logical :: defined
  type(phs_prt_t), intent(in) :: prt
  defined = prt%defined
end function phs_prt_is_defined

elemental function phs_prt_get_momentum (prt) result (p)
  type(vector4_t) :: p
  type(phs_prt_t), intent(in) :: prt
  p = prt%p
end function phs_prt_get_momentum

elemental function phs_prt_get_msq (prt) result (p2)
  real(default) :: p2
  type(phs_prt_t), intent(in) :: prt
  p2 = prt%p2
end function phs_prt_get_msq

```



Addition of momenta (invariant mass square is computed).

```

<PHS trees: public>+≡
  public :: phs_prt_combine

<PHS trees: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine phs_prt_combine (prt, prt1, prt2)
    type(phs_prt_t), intent(inout) :: prt
    type(phs_prt_t), intent(in) :: prt1, prt2
    prt%defined = .true.
    prt%p = prt1%p + prt2%p
    prt%p2 = prt%p ** 2
    call phs_prt_check (prt)
  end subroutine phs_prt_combine

```

Output

```

<PHS trees: public>+≡
  public :: phs_prt_write

<PHS trees: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_prt_write (prt, unit)
    type(phs_prt_t), intent(in) :: prt
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    if (prt%defined) then
      call vector4_write (prt%p, u)
      write (u, "(1x,A,1x," // FMT_19 // ")") "T = ", prt%p2
    else
      write (u, "(3x,A)") "[undefined]"
    end if
  end subroutine phs_prt_write

<PHS trees: public>+≡
  public :: phs_prt_check

<PHS trees: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine phs_prt_check (prt)
    type(phs_prt_t), intent(inout) :: prt
    if (prt%p2 < 0._default) then
      prt%p2 = 0._default
    end if
  end subroutine phs_prt_check

```

## 18.4.2 The phase-space tree type

### Definition

In the concrete implementation, each branch  $c$  may have two *daughters*  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  such that  $c_1 + c_2 = c$ , a *sibling*  $c_s$  and a *mother*  $c_m$  such that  $c + c_s = c_m$ , and a *friend* which is kept during flips, such that it can indicate a fixed reference frame. Absent entries are set  $c = 0$ .



First, declare the branch type. There is some need to have this public. Give initializations for all components, so no `init` routine is necessary. The branch has some information about the associated coordinates and about connections.

```

(PHS trees: types)+≡
  type :: phs_branch_t
    private
    logical :: set = .false.
    logical :: inverted_decay = .false.
    logical :: inverted_axis = .false.
    integer(TC) :: mother = 0
    integer(TC) :: sibling = 0
    integer(TC) :: friend = 0
    integer(TC) :: origin = 0
    integer(TC), dimension(2) :: daughter = 0
    integer :: firstborn = 0
    logical :: has_children = .false.
    logical :: has_friend = .false.
    logical :: is_real = .false.
  end type phs_branch_t

```

The tree type: No initialization, this is done by `phs_tree_init`. In addition to the branch array which

The branches are collected in an array which holds all possible branches, of which only a few are set. After flips have been applied, the branch  $c_M = \sum_{i=1}^{n(\text{fin})} 2^{i-1}$  must be there, indicating the mother of all decay products. In addition, we should check for consistency at the beginning.

`n_branches` is the number of those actually set. `n externals` defines the number of significant bit, and `mask` is a code where all bits are set. Analogous: `n_in` and `mask_in` for the incoming particles.

The mapping array contains the mappings associated to the branches (corresponding indices). The array `mass_sum` contains the sum of the real masses of the external final-state particles associated to the branch. During phase-space evaluation, this determines the boundaries.

```

(PHS trees: public)+≡
  public :: phs_tree_t

(PHS trees: types)+≡
  type :: phs_tree_t
    private
    integer :: n_branches, n externals, n_in, n_msq, n_angles
    integer(TC) :: n_branches_tot, n_branches_out
    integer(TC) :: mask, mask_in, mask_out
    type(phs_branch_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: branch
    type(mapping_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: mapping
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: mass_sum
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: effective_mass
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: effective_width
    logical :: real_phsp = .false.
    integer(TC) :: emitter = 0
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: momentum_link
  end type phs_tree_t

```



The maximum number of external particles that can be represented is related to the bit size of the integer that stores binary codes. With the default integer of 32 bit on common machines, this is more than enough space. If TC is actually the default integer kind, there is no need to keep it separate, but doing so marks this as a special type of integer. So, just state that the maximum number is 32:

```
<Limits: public parameters>≡
    integer, parameter, public :: MAX_EXTERNAL = 32
```

### Constructor and destructor

Allocate memory for a phase-space tree with given number of externals and incoming. The number of allocated branches can easily become large, but appears manageable for realistic cases, e.g., for `n_in=2` and `n_out=8` we get  $2^{10}-1 = 1023$ .

```
<PHS trees: public>+≡
    public :: phs_tree_init
    public :: phs_tree_final
```

Here we set the masks for incoming and for all externals.

```
<PHS trees: procedures>+≡
    elemental subroutine phs_tree_init (tree, n_in, n_out, n_masses, n_angles)
        type(phs_tree_t), intent(inout) :: tree
        integer, intent(in) :: n_in, n_out, n_masses, n_angles
        integer(TC) :: i
        tree%n_externals = n_in + n_out
        tree%n_branches_tot = 2**(n_in+n_out) - 1
        tree%n_branches_out = 2**n_out - 1
        tree%mask = 0
        do i = 0, n_in + n_out - 1
            tree%mask = ibset (tree%mask, i)
        end do
        tree%n_in = n_in
        tree%mask_in = 0
        do i = n_out, n_in + n_out - 1
            tree%mask_in = ibset (tree%mask_in, i)
        end do
        tree%mask_out = ieor (tree%mask, tree%mask_in)
        tree%n_msq = n_masses
        tree%n_angles = n_angles
        allocate (tree%branch (tree%n_branches_tot))
        tree%n_branches = 0
        allocate (tree%mapping (tree%n_branches_out))
        allocate (tree%mass_sum (tree%n_branches_out))
        allocate (tree%effective_mass (tree%n_branches_out))
        allocate (tree%effective_width (tree%n_branches_out))
    end subroutine phs_tree_init

    elemental subroutine phs_tree_final (tree)
        type(phs_tree_t), intent(inout) :: tree
        deallocate (tree%branch)
        deallocate (tree%mapping)
        deallocate (tree%mass_sum)
        deallocate (tree%effective_mass)
        deallocate (tree%effective_width)
```



```
end subroutine phs_tree_final
```

## Screen output

Write only the branches that are set:

```
<PHS trees: public>+≡
public :: phs_tree_write

<PHS trees: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_tree_write (tree, unit)
  type(phs_tree_t), intent(in) :: tree
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  integer(TC) :: k
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  write (u, '(3X,A,1x,I0,5X,A,I3)') &
    'External:', tree%n_externals, 'Mask:', tree%mask
  write (u, '(3X,A,1x,I0,5X,A,I3)') &
    'Incoming:', tree%n_in, 'Mask:', tree%mask_in
  write (u, '(3X,A,1x,I0,5X,A,I3)') &
    'Branches:', tree%n_branches
  do k = size (tree%branch), 1, -1
    if (tree%branch(k)%set) &
      call phs_branch_write (tree%branch(k), unit=unit, kval=k)
  end do
  do k = 1, size (tree%mapping)
    call mapping_write (tree%mapping (k), unit, verbose=.true.)
  end do
  write (u, "(3x,A)") "Arrays: mass_sum, effective_mass, effective_width"
  do k = 1, size (tree%mass_sum)
    if (tree%branch(k)%set) then
      write (u, "(5x,I0,3(2x," // FMT_19 // ")")" k, tree%mass_sum(k), &
        tree%effective_mass(k), tree%effective_width(k)
    end if
  end do
end subroutine phs_tree_write

subroutine phs_branch_write (b, unit, kval)
  type(phs_branch_t), intent(in) :: b
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer(TC), intent(in), optional :: kval
  integer :: u
  integer(TC) :: k
  character(len=6) :: tmp
  character(len=1) :: firstborn(2), sign_decay, sign_axis
  integer :: i
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  k = 0; if (present (kval)) k = kval
  if (b%origin /= 0) then
    write(tmp, '(A,I4,A)') '(', b%origin, ')'
  else
    tmp = ' '
  end if
```



```

do i=1, 2
  if (b%firstborn == i) then
    firstborn(i) = "*"
  else
    firstborn(i) = " "
  end if
end do
if (b%inverted_decay) then
  sign_decay = "-"
else
  sign_decay = "+"
end if
if (b%inverted_axis) then
  sign_axis = "-"
else
  sign_axis = "+"
end if
if (b%has_children) then
  if (b%has_friend) then
    write(u,'(4X,A1,I0,3x,A,1X,A,I0,A1,1x,I0,A1,1X,A1,1X,A,1x,I0)') &
      & ' ', k, tmp, &
      & 'Daughters: ', &
      & b%daughter(1), firstborn(1), &
      & b%daughter(2), firstborn(2), sign_decay, &
      & 'Friend: ', b%friend
  else
    write(u,'(4X,A1,I0,3x,A,1X,A,I0,A1,1x,I0,A1,1X,A1,1X,A)') &
      & ' ', k, tmp, &
      & 'Daughters: ', &
      & b%daughter(1), firstborn(1), &
      & b%daughter(2), firstborn(2), sign_decay, &
      & '(axis '//sign_axis//')'
  end if
else
  write(u,'(5X,I0)') k
end if
end subroutine phs_branch_write

```

### 18.4.3 PHS tree setup

#### Transformation into an array of branch codes and back

Assume that the tree/array has been created before with the appropriate length and is empty.

```

<PHS trees: public>+≡
  public :: phs_tree_from_array

<PHS trees: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_tree_from_array (tree, a)
    type(phs_tree_t), intent(inout) :: tree
    integer(TC), dimension(:), intent(in) :: a
    integer :: i
    integer(TC) :: k

```



```

    <Set branches from array a>
    <Set external branches if necessary>
    <Check number of branches>
    <Determine the connections>
contains
    <Subroutine: set relatives>
end subroutine phs_tree_from_array

```

First, set all branches specified by the user. If all IN-bits are set, we invert the branch code.

```

<Set branches from array a>≡
do i=1, size(a)
  k = a(i)
  if (iand(k, tree%mask_in) == tree%mask_in) k = ieor(tree%mask, k)
  tree%branch(k)%set = .true.
  tree%n_branches = tree%n_branches+1
end do

```

The external branches are understood, so set them now if not yet done. In all cases ensure that the representative with one bit set is used, except for decays where the in-particle is represented by all OUT-bits set instead.

```

<Set external branches if necessary>≡
do i=0, tree%n externals-1
  k = ibset(0,i)
  if (iand(k, tree%mask_in) == tree%mask_in) k = ieor(tree%mask, k)
  if (tree%branch(ieor(tree%mask, k))%set) then
    tree%branch(ieor(tree%mask, k))%set = .false.
    tree%branch(k)%set = .true.
  else if (.not.tree%branch(k)%set) then
    tree%branch(k)%set = .true.
    tree%n_branches = tree%n_branches+1
  end if
end do

```

Now the number of branches set can be checked. Here we assume that the tree is binary. For three externals there are three branches in total, and for each additional external branch we get another internal one.

```

<Check number of branches>≡
if (tree%n_branches /= tree%n externals*2-3) then
  call phs_tree_write (tree)
  call msg_bug &
    & (" Wrong number of branches set in phase space tree")
end if

```

For all branches that are set, except for the externals, we try to find the daughter branches:

```

<Determine the connections>≡
do k=1, size (tree%branch)
  if (tree%branch(k)%set .and. tc_decay_level (k) /= 1) then
    call branch_set_relatives(k)
  end if
end do

```



To this end, we scan all codes less than the current code, whether we can find two branches which are set and which together give the current code. After that, the tree may still not be connected, but at least we know if a branch does not have daughters: This indicates some inconsistency.

The algorithm ensures that, at this stage, the first daughter has a smaller code value than the second one.

```

(Subroutine: set relatives)≡
subroutine branch_set_relatives (k)
  integer(TC), intent(in) :: k
  integer(TC) :: m,n
  do m=1, k-1
    if(iand(k,m)==m) then
      n = ieor(k,m)
      if ( tree%branch(m)%set .and. tree%branch(n)%set ) then
        tree%branch(k)%daughter(1) = m; tree%branch(k)%daughter(2) = n
        tree%branch(m)%mother      = k; tree%branch(n)%mother      = k
        tree%branch(m)%sibling     = n; tree%branch(n)%sibling     = m
        tree%branch(k)%has_children = .true.
      return
    end if
  end if
end do
call phs_tree_write (tree)
call msg_bug &
  & (" Missing daughter branch(es) in phase space tree")
end subroutine branch_set_relatives

```

The inverse: this is trivial, fortunately.

### Flip $t$ -channel into $s$ -channel

Flipping the tree is done upwards, beginning from the decay products. First we select a  $t$ -channel branch  $k$ : one which is set, which does have an IN-bit, and which is not an external particle.

Next, we determine the adjacent in-particle (called the 'friend'  $f$  here, since it will provide the reference axis for the angular integration). In addition, we look for the 'mother' and 'sibling' of this particle. If the latter field is empty, we select the (unique) other out-particle which has no mother, calling the internal subroutine `find_orphan`.

The flip is done as follows: We assume that the first daughter  $d$  is an  $s$ -channel line, which is true if the daughters are sorted. This will stay the first daughter. The second one is a  $t$ -channel line; it is exchanged with the 'sibling'  $s$ . The new line which replaces the branch  $k$  is just the sum of  $s$  and  $d$ . In addition, we have to rearrange the relatives of  $s$  and  $d$ , as well of  $f$ .

Finally, we flip 'sibling' and 'friend' and set the new  $s$ -channel branch  $n$  which replaces the  $t$ -channel branch  $k$ . After this is complete, we are ready to execute another flip.

[Although the friend is not needed for the final flip, since it would be an initial particle anyway, we need to know whether we have  $t$ - or  $u$ -channel.]

```

(PHS trees: public)+≡
public :: phs_tree_flip_t_to_s_channel

```



*<PHS trees: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine phs_tree_flip_t_to_s_channel (tree)
  type(phs_tree_t), intent(inout) :: tree
  integer(TC) :: k, f, m, n, d, s
  if (tree%n_in == 2) then
    FLIP: do k=3, tree%mask-1
      if (.not. tree%branch(k)%set) cycle FLIP
      f = iand(k,tree%mask_in)
      if (f==0 .or. f==k) cycle FLIP
      m = tree%branch(k)%mother
      s = tree%branch(k)%sibling
      if (s==0) call find_orphan(s)
      d = tree%branch(k)%daughter(1)
      n = ior(d,s)
      tree%branch(k)%set = .false.
      tree%branch(n)%set = .true.
      tree%branch(n)%origin = k
      tree%branch(n)%daughter(1) = d; tree%branch(d)%mother = n
      tree%branch(n)%daughter(2) = s; tree%branch(s)%mother = n
      tree%branch(n)%has_children = .true.
      tree%branch(d)%sibling = s; tree%branch(s)%sibling = d
      tree%branch(n)%sibling = f; tree%branch(f)%sibling = n
      tree%branch(n)%mother = m
      tree%branch(f)%mother = m
      if (m/=0) then
        tree%branch(m)%daughter(1) = n
        tree%branch(m)%daughter(2) = f
      end if
      tree%branch(n)%friend = f
      tree%branch(n)%has_friend = .true.
      tree%branch(n)%firstborn = 2
    end do FLIP
  end if
contains
  subroutine find_orphan(s)
    integer(TC) :: s
    do s=1, tree%mask_out
      if (tree%branch(s)%set .and. tree%branch(s)%mother==0) return
    end do
    call phs_tree_write (tree)
    call msg_bug (" Can't flip phase space tree to channel")
  end subroutine find_orphan
end subroutine phs_tree_flip_t_to_s_channel

```

After the tree has been flipped, one may need to determine what has become of a particular *t*-channel branch. This function gives the bincode of the flipped tree. If the original bincode does not contain IN-bits, we leave it as it is.

*<PHS trees: procedures>+≡*

```

function tc_flipped (tree, kt) result (ks)
  type(phs_tree_t), intent(in) :: tree
  integer(TC), intent(in) :: kt
  integer(TC) :: ks
  if (iand (kt, tree%mask_in) == 0) then

```



```

        ks = kt
    else
        ks = tree%branch(iand (kt, tree%mask_out))%mother
    end if
end function tc_flipped

```

Scan a tree and make sure that the first daughter has always a smaller code than the second one. Furthermore, delete any **friend** entry in the root branch – this branching has the incoming particle direction as axis anyway. Keep track of reordering by updating **inverted\_axis**, **inverted\_decay** and **firstborn**.

```

<PHS trees: public>+≡
    public :: phs_tree_canonicalize

<PHS trees: procedures>+≡
    subroutine phs_tree_canonicalize (tree)
        type(phs_tree_t), intent(inout) :: tree
        integer :: n_out
        integer(TC) :: k_out
        call branch_canonicalize (tree%branch(tree%mask_out))
        n_out = tree%n_externals - tree%n_in
        k_out = tree%mask_out
        if (tree%branch(k_out)%has_friend &
            & .and. tree%branch(k_out)%friend == ibset (0, n_out)) then
            tree%branch(k_out)%inverted_axis = .not.tree%branch(k_out)%inverted_axis
        end if
        tree%branch(k_out)%has_friend = .false.
        tree%branch(k_out)%friend = 0
contains
        recursive subroutine branch_canonicalize (b)
            type(phs_branch_t), intent(inout) :: b
            integer(TC) :: d1, d2
            if (b%has_children) then
                d1 = b%daughter(1)
                d2 = b%daughter(2)
                if (d1 > d2) then
                    b%daughter(1) = d2
                    b%daughter(2) = d1
                    b%inverted_decay = .not.b%inverted_decay
                    if (b%firstborn /= 0) b%firstborn = 3 - b%firstborn
                end if
                call branch_canonicalize (tree%branch(b%daughter(1)))
                call branch_canonicalize (tree%branch(b%daughter(2)))
            end if
        end subroutine branch_canonicalize
    end subroutine phs_tree_canonicalize

```

## Mappings

Initialize a mapping for the current tree. This is done while reading from file, so the mapping parameters are read, but applied to the flipped tree. Thus, the size of the array of mappings is given by the number of outgoing particles only.

```

<PHS trees: public>+≡

```



```

    public :: phs_tree_init_mapping
<PHS trees: procedures>+≡
    subroutine phs_tree_init_mapping (tree, k, type, pdg, model)
        type(phs_tree_t), intent(inout) :: tree
        integer(TC), intent(in) :: k
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: type
        integer, intent(in) :: pdg
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        integer(TC) :: kk
        kk = tc_flipped (tree, k)
        call mapping_init (tree%mapping(kk), kk, type, pdg, model)
    end subroutine phs_tree_init_mapping

```

Set the physical parameters for the mapping, using a specific parameter set.  
Also set the mass sum array.

```

<PHS trees: public>+≡
    public :: phs_tree_set_mapping_parameters
<PHS trees: procedures>+≡
    subroutine phs_tree_set_mapping_parameters &
        (tree, mapping_defaults, variable_limits)
        type(phs_tree_t), intent(inout) :: tree
        type(mapping_defaults_t), intent(in) :: mapping_defaults
        logical, intent(in) :: variable_limits
        integer(TC) :: k
        do k = 1, tree%n_branches_out
            call mapping_set_parameters &
                (tree%mapping(k), mapping_defaults, variable_limits)
        end do
    end subroutine phs_tree_set_mapping_parameters

```

Return the mapping for the sum of all outgoing particles. This should either be no mapping or a global s-channel mapping.

```

<PHS trees: public>+≡
    public :: phs_tree_assign_s_mapping
<PHS trees: procedures>+≡
    subroutine phs_tree_assign_s_mapping (tree, mapping)
        type(phs_tree_t), intent(in) :: tree
        type(mapping_t), intent(out) :: mapping
        mapping = tree%mapping(tree%mask_out)
    end subroutine phs_tree_assign_s_mapping

```

## Kinematics

Fill the mass sum array, starting from the external particles and working down to the tree root. For each bincode  $k$  we scan the bits in  $k$ ; if only one is set, we take the physical mass of the corresponding external particle; if more then one is set, we sum up the two masses (which we know have already been set).

```

<PHS trees: public>+≡
    public :: phs_tree_set_mass_sum

```



*<PHS trees: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine phs_tree_set_mass_sum (tree, flv)
  type(phs_tree_t), intent(inout) :: tree
  type(flavor_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: flv
  integer(TC) :: k
  integer :: i
  tree%mass_sum = 0
  do k = 1, tree%n_branches_out
    do i = 0, size (flv) - 1
      if (btest(k,i)) then
        if (ibclr(k,i) == 0) then
          tree%mass_sum(k) = flv(i+1)%get_mass ()
        else
          tree%mass_sum(k) = &
            tree%mass_sum(ibclr(k,i)) + tree%mass_sum(ibset(0,i))
        end if
      end if
    end do
  end do
end subroutine phs_tree_set_mass_sum

```

Set the effective masses and widths. For each non-resonant branch in a tree, the effective mass is equal to the sum of the effective masses of the children (and analogous for the width). External particles have their real mass and width zero. For resonant branches, we insert mass and width from the corresponding mapping.

This routine has `phs_tree_set_mass_sum` and `phs_tree_set_mapping_parameters` as prerequisites.

*<PHS trees: public>+≡*

```

public :: phs_tree_set_effective_masses

```

*<PHS trees: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine phs_tree_set_effective_masses (tree)
  type(phs_tree_t), intent(inout) :: tree
  tree%effective_mass = 0
  tree%effective_width = 0
  call set_masses_x (tree%mask_out)
contains
  recursive subroutine set_masses_x (k)
    integer(TC), intent(in) :: k
    integer(TC) :: k1, k2
    if (tree%branch(k)%has_children) then
      k1 = tree%branch(k)%daughter(1)
      k2 = tree%branch(k)%daughter(2)
      call set_masses_x (k1)
      call set_masses_x (k2)
      if (mapping_is_s_channel (tree%mapping(k))) then
        tree%effective_mass(k) = mapping_get_mass (tree%mapping(k))
        tree%effective_width(k) = mapping_get_width (tree%mapping(k))
      else
        tree%effective_mass(k) = &
          tree%effective_mass(k1) + tree%effective_mass(k2)
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine set_masses_x

```



```

        tree%effective_width(k) = &
            tree%effective_width(k1) + tree%effective_width(k2)
    end if
else
    tree%effective_mass(k) = tree%mass_sum(k)
end if
end subroutine set_masses_x
end subroutine phs_tree_set_effective_masses

```

Define step mappings, recursively, for the decay products of all intermediate resonances. Step mappings account for the fact that a branch may originate from a resonance, which almost replaces the upper limit on the possible invariant mass. The step mapping implements a smooth cutoff that interpolates between the resonance and the real kinematic limit. The mapping width determines the sharpness of the cutoff.

Step mappings are inserted only for branches that are not mapped otherwise.

At each branch, we record the mass that is effectively available for phase space, by taking the previous limit and subtracting the effective mass of the sibling branch. Widths are added, not subtracted.

If we encounter a resonance decay, we discard the previous limit and replace it by the mass and width of the resonance, also subtracting the sibling branch.

Initially, the limit is zero, so it becomes negative at any branch. Only if there is a resonance, the limit becomes positive. Whenever the limit is positive, and the current branch decays, we activate a step mapping for the current branch.

As a result, step mappings are implemented for all internal lines that originate from an intermediate resonance decay.

The flag `variable_limits` applies to the ultimate limit from the available energy, not to the intermediate resonances whose masses are always fixed.

This routine requires `phs_tree_set_effective_masses`

*(PHS trees: public)*+≡

```
public :: phs_tree_set_step_mappings
```

*(PHS trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine phs_tree_set_step_mappings (tree, exp_type, variable_limits)
    type(phs_tree_t), intent(inout) :: tree
    logical, intent(in) :: exp_type
    logical, intent(in) :: variable_limits
    type(string_t) :: map_str
    integer(TC) :: k
    if (exp_type) then
        map_str = "step_exp"
    else
        map_str = "step_hyp"
    end if
    k = tree%mask_out
    call set_step_mappings_x (k, 0._default, 0._default)
contains
    recursive subroutine set_step_mappings_x (k, m_limit, w_limit)
        integer(TC), intent(in) :: k
        real(default), intent(in) :: m_limit, w_limit
        integer(TC), dimension(2) :: kk
        real(default), dimension(2) :: m, w

```



```

if (tree%branch(k)%has_children) then
  if (m_limit > 0) then
    if (.not. mapping_is_set (tree%mapping(k))) then
      call mapping_init (tree%mapping(k), k, map_str)
      call mapping_set_step_mapping_parameters (tree%mapping(k), &
        m_limit, w_limit, &
        variable_limits)
    end if
  end if
  kk = tree%branch(k)%daughter
  m = tree%effective_mass(kk)
  w = tree%effective_width(kk)
  if (mapping_is_s_channel (tree%mapping(k))) then
    call set_step_mappings_x (kk(1), &
      mapping_get_mass (tree%mapping(k)) - m(2), &
      mapping_get_width (tree%mapping(k)) + w(2))
    call set_step_mappings_x (kk(2), &
      mapping_get_mass (tree%mapping(k)) - m(1), &
      mapping_get_width (tree%mapping(k)) + w(1))
  else if (m_limit > 0) then
    call set_step_mappings_x (kk(1), &
      m_limit - m(2), &
      w_limit + w(2))
    call set_step_mappings_x (kk(2), &
      m_limit - m(1), &
      w_limit + w(1))
  else
    call set_step_mappings_x (kk(1), &
      - m(2), &
      + w(2))
    call set_step_mappings_x (kk(2), &
      - m(1), &
      + w(1))
  end if
end if
end subroutine set_step_mappings_x
end subroutine phs_tree_set_step_mappings

```

### Structural comparison

This function allows to check whether one tree is the permutation of another one. The permutation is applied to the second tree in the argument list. We do not make up a temporary permuted tree, but compare the two trees directly. The branches are scanned recursively, where for each daughter we check the friend and the mapping as well. Once a discrepancy is found, the recursion is exited immediately.

*(PHS trees: public)*+≡

```
public :: phs_tree_equivalent
```

*(PHS trees: procedures)*+≡

```
function phs_tree_equivalent (t1, t2, perm) result (is_equal)
  type(phs_tree_t), intent(in) :: t1, t2
  type(permutation_t), intent(in) :: perm

```



```

logical :: equal, is_equal
integer(TC) :: k1, k2, mask_in
k1 = t1%mask_out
k2 = t2%mask_out
mask_in = t1%mask_in
equal = .true.
call check (t1%branch(k1), t2%branch(k2), k1, k2)
is_equal = equal
contains
recursive subroutine check (b1, b2, k1, k2)
  type(phas_branch_t), intent(in) :: b1, b2
  integer(TC), intent(in) :: k1, k2
  integer(TC), dimension(2) :: d1, d2, pd2
  integer :: i
  if (.not.b1%has_friend .and. .not.b2%has_friend) then
    equal = .true.
  else if (b1%has_friend .and. b2%has_friend) then
    equal = (b1%friend == tc_permute (b2%friend, perm, mask_in))
  end if
  if (equal) then
    if (b1%has_children .and. b2%has_children) then
      d1 = b1%daughter
      d2 = b2%daughter
      do i=1, 2
        pd2(i) = tc_permute (d2(i), perm, mask_in)
      end do
      if (d1(1)==pd2(1) .and. d1(2)==pd2(2)) then
        equal = (b1%firstborn == b2%firstborn)
        if (equal) call check &
          & (t1%branch(d1(1)), t2%branch(d2(1)), d1(1), d2(1))
        if (equal) call check &
          & (t1%branch(d1(2)), t2%branch(d2(2)), d1(2), d2(2))
      else if (d1(1)==pd2(2) .and. d1(2)==pd2(1)) then
        equal = ( (b1%firstborn == 0 .and. b2%firstborn == 0) &
          & .or. (b1%firstborn == 3 - b2%firstborn) )
        if (equal) call check &
          & (t1%branch(d1(1)), t2%branch(d2(2)), d1(1), d2(2))
        if (equal) call check &
          & (t1%branch(d1(2)), t2%branch(d2(1)), d1(2), d2(1))
      else
        equal = .false.
      end if
    end if
  end if
  if (equal) then
    equal = (t1%mapping(k1) == t2%mapping(k2))
  end if
end subroutine check
end function phs_tree_equivalent

```

Scan two decay trees and determine the correspondence of mass variables, i.e., the permutation that transfers the ordered list of mass variables belonging to the second tree into the first one. Mass variables are assigned beginning from



branches and ending at the root.

*<PHS trees: public>+≡*

public :: phs\_tree\_find\_msq\_permutation

*<PHS trees: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine phs_tree_find_msq_permutation (tree1, tree2, perm2, msq_perm)
  type(phs_tree_t), intent(in) :: tree1, tree2
  type(permutation_t), intent(in) :: perm2
  type(permutation_t), intent(out) :: msq_perm
  type(permutation_t) :: perm1
  integer(TC) :: mask_in, root
  integer(TC), dimension(:), allocatable :: index1, index2
  integer :: i
  allocate (index1 (tree1%n_msq), index2 (tree2%n_msq))
  call permutation_init (perm1, permutation_size (perm2))
  mask_in = tree1%mask_in
  root = tree1%mask_out
  i = 0
  call tree_scan (tree1, root, perm1, index1)
  i = 0
  call tree_scan (tree2, root, perm2, index2)
  call permutation_find (msq_perm, index1, index2)
contains
  recursive subroutine tree_scan (tree, k, perm, index)
    type(phs_tree_t), intent(in) :: tree
    integer(TC), intent(in) :: k
    type(permutation_t), intent(in) :: perm
    integer, dimension(:), intent(inout) :: index
    if (tree%branch(k)%has_children) then
      call tree_scan (tree, tree%branch(k)%daughter(1), perm, index)
      call tree_scan (tree, tree%branch(k)%daughter(2), perm, index)
      i = i + 1
      if (i <= size (index)) index(i) = tc_permute (k, perm, mask_in)
    end if
  end subroutine tree_scan
end subroutine phs_tree_find_msq_permutation
```

*<PHS trees: public>+≡*

public :: phs\_tree\_find\_angle\_permutation

*<PHS trees: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine phs_tree_find_angle_permutation &
  (tree1, tree2, perm2, angle_perm, sig2)
  type(phs_tree_t), intent(in) :: tree1, tree2
  type(permutation_t), intent(in) :: perm2
  type(permutation_t), intent(out) :: angle_perm
  logical, dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: sig2
  type(permutation_t) :: perm1
  integer(TC) :: mask_in, root
  integer(TC), dimension(:), allocatable :: index1, index2
  logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: sig1
  integer :: i
  allocate (index1 (tree1%n_angles), index2 (tree2%n_angles))
  allocate (sig1 (tree1%n_angles), sig2 (tree2%n_angles))
  call permutation_init (perm1, permutation_size (perm2))
```



```

mask_in = tree1%mask_in
root = tree1%mask_out
i = 0
call tree_scan (tree1, root, perm1, index1, sig1)
i = 0
call tree_scan (tree2, root, perm2, index2, sig2)
call permutation_find (angle_perm, index1, index2)
contains
recursive subroutine tree_scan (tree, k, perm, index, sig)
  type(phs_tree_t), intent(in) :: tree
  integer(TC), intent(in) :: k
  type(permutation_t), intent(in) :: perm
  integer, dimension(:), intent(inout) :: index
  logical, dimension(:), intent(inout) :: sig
  integer(TC) :: k1, k2, kp
  logical :: s
  if (tree%branch(k)%has_children) then
    k1 = tree%branch(k)%daughter(1)
    k2 = tree%branch(k)%daughter(2)
    s = (tc_permute(k1, perm, mask_in) < tc_permute(k2, perm, mask_in))
    kp = tc_permute (k, perm, mask_in)
    i = i + 1
    index(i) = kp
    sig(i) = s
    i = i + 1
    index(i) = - kp
    sig(i) = s
    call tree_scan (tree, k1, perm, index, sig)
    call tree_scan (tree, k2, perm, index, sig)
  end if
end subroutine tree_scan
end subroutine phs_tree_find_angle_permutation

```

## 18.4.4 Phase-space evaluation

### Phase-space volume

We compute the phase-space volume recursively, following the same path as for computing other kinematical variables. However, the volume depends just on  $\sqrt{\hat{s}}$ , not on the momentum configuration.

Note: counting branches, we may replace this by a simple formula.

```

<PHS trees: public>+≡
  public :: phs_tree_compute_volume

<PHS trees: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_tree_compute_volume (tree, sqrts, volume)
    type(phs_tree_t), intent(in) :: tree
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    real(default), intent(out) :: volume
    integer(TC) :: k
    k = tree%mask_out
    if (tree%branch(k)%has_children) then
      call compute_volume_x (tree%branch(k), k, volume, .true.)
    end if
  end subroutine

```



```

else
    volume = 1
end if
contains
recursive subroutine compute_volume_x (b, k, volume, initial)
    type(phs_branch_t), intent(in) :: b
    integer(TC), intent(in) :: k
    real(default), intent(out) :: volume
    logical, intent(in) :: initial
    integer(TC) :: k1, k2
    real(default) :: v1, v2
    k1 = b%daughter(1); k2 = b%daughter(2)
    if (tree%branch(k1)%has_children) then
        call compute_volume_x (tree%branch(k1), k1, v1, .false.)
    else
        v1 = 1
    end if
    if (tree%branch(k2)%has_children) then
        call compute_volume_x (tree%branch(k2), k2, v2, .false.)
    else
        v2 = 1
    end if
    if (initial) then
        volume = v1 * v2 / (4 * twopi5)
    else
        volume = v1 * v2 * sqrts**2 / (4 * twopi2)
    end if
end subroutine compute_volume_x
end subroutine phs_tree_compute_volume

```

### Determine momenta

This is done in two steps: First the masses are determined. This step may fail, in which case `ok` is set to false. If successful, we generate angles and the actual momenta. The array `decay_p` serves for transferring the individual three-momenta of the daughter particles in their mother rest frame from the mass generation to the momentum generation step.

```

<PHS trees: public>+≡
public :: phs_tree_compute_momenta_from_x

<PHS trees: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_tree_compute_momenta_from_x &
    (tree, prt, factor, volume, sqrts, x, ok)
    type(phs_tree_t), intent(inout) :: tree
    type(phs_prt_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: prt
    real(default), intent(out) :: factor, volume
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
    logical, intent(out) :: ok
    real(default), dimension(tree%mask_out) :: decay_p
    integer :: n1, n2
    integer :: n_out
    if (tree%real_phsp) then

```



```

        n_out = tree%n_externals - tree%n_in - 1
        n1 = max (n_out-2, 0)
        n2 = n1 + max (2*n_out, 0)
    else
        n1 = tree%n_msq
        n2 = n1 + tree%n_angles
    end if
    call phs_tree_set_msq &
        (tree, prt, factor, volume, decay_p, sqrts, x(1:n1), ok)
    if (ok) call phs_tree_set_angles &
        (tree, prt, factor, decay_p, sqrts, x(n1+1:n2))
end subroutine phs_tree_compute_momenta_from_x

```

Mass generation is done recursively. The `ok` flag causes the filled tree to be discarded if set to `.false.` This happens if a three-momentum turns out to be imaginary, indicating impossible kinematics. The index `ix` tells us how far we have used up the input array `x`.

*(PHS trees: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine phs_tree_set_msq &
    (tree, prt, factor, volume, decay_p, sqrts, x, ok)
    type(phs_tree_t), intent(inout) :: tree
    type(phs_prt_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: prt
    real(default), intent(out) :: factor, volume
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: decay_p
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
    logical, intent(out) :: ok
    integer :: ix
    integer(TC) :: k
    real(default) :: m_tot
    ok = .true.
    ix = 1
    k = tree%mask_out
    m_tot = tree%mass_sum(k)
    decay_p(k) = 0.
    if (m_tot < sqrts .or. k == 1) then
        if (tree%branch(k)%has_children) then
            call set_msq_x (tree%branch(k), k, factor, volume, .true.)
        else
            factor = 1
            volume = 1
        end if
    else
        ok = .false.
    end if
contains
    recursive subroutine set_msq_x (b, k, factor, volume, initial)
        type(phs_branch_t), intent(in) :: b
        integer(TC), intent(in) :: k
        real(default), intent(out) :: factor, volume
        logical, intent(in) :: initial
        real(default) :: msq, m, m_min, m_max, m1, m2, msq1, msq2, lda, rlda
        integer(TC) :: k1, k2

```



```

real(default) :: f1, f2, v1, v2
k1 = b%daughter(1); k2 = b%daughter(2)
if (tree%branch(k1)%has_children) then
    call set_msq_x (tree%branch(k1), k1, f1, v1, .false.)
    if (.not.ok) return
else
    f1 = 1; v1 = 1
end if
if (tree%branch(k2)%has_children) then
    call set_msq_x (tree%branch(k2), k2, f2, v2, .false.)
    if (.not.ok) return
else
    f2 = 1; v2 = 1
end if
m_min = tree%mass_sum(k)
if (initial) then
    msq = sqrts**2
    m = sqrts
    m_max = sqrts
    factor = f1 * f2
    volume = v1 * v2 / (4 * twopi5)
else
    m_max = sqrts - m_tot + m_min
    call mapping_compute_msq_from_x &
        (tree%mapping(k), sqrts**2, m_min**2, m_max**2, msq, factor, &
        x(ix)); ix = ix + 1
    if (msq >= 0) then
        m = sqrt (msq)
        factor = f1 * f2 * factor
        volume = v1 * v2 * sqrts**2 / (4 * twopi2)
        call phs_prt_set_msq (prt(k), msq)
        call phs_prt_set_defined (prt(k))
    else
        ok = .false.
    end if
end if
if (ok) then
    msq1 = phs_prt_get_msq (prt(k1)); m1 = sqrt (msq1)
    msq2 = phs_prt_get_msq (prt(k2)); m2 = sqrt (msq2)
    lda = lambda (msq, msq1, msq2)
    if (lda > 0 .and. m > m1 + m2 .and. m <= m_max) then
        rlda = sqrt (lda)
        decay_p(k1) = rlda / (2*m)
        decay_p(k2) = - decay_p(k1)
        factor = rlda / msq * factor
    else
        ok = .false.
    end if
end if
end subroutine set_msq_x

end subroutine phs_tree_set_msq

```

The heart of phase space generation: Now we have the invariant masses, let



us generate angles. At each branch, we take a Lorentz transformation and augment it by a boost to the current particle rest frame, and by rotations  $\phi$  and  $\theta$  around the  $z$  and  $y$  axis, respectively. This transformation is passed down to the daughter particles, if present.

(*PHS trees: procedures*) $\equiv$

```

subroutine phs_tree_set_angles (tree, prt, factor, decay_p, sqrts, x)
  type(phs_tree_t), intent(inout) :: tree
  type(phs_prt_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: prt
  real(default), intent(inout) :: factor
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: decay_p
  real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
  integer :: ix
  integer(TC) :: k
  ix = 1
  k = tree%mask_out
  call set_angles_x (tree%branch(k), k)
contains
  recursive subroutine set_angles_x (b, k, L0)
    type(phs_branch_t), intent(in) :: b
    integer(TC), intent(in) :: k
    type(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(in), optional :: L0
    real(default) :: m, msq, ct, st, phi, f, E, p, bg
    type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: L, LL
    integer(TC) :: k1, k2
    type(vector3_t) :: axis
    p = decay_p(k)
    msq = phs_prt_get_msq (prt(k)); m = sqrt (msq)
    E = sqrt (msq + p**2)
    if (present (L0)) then
      call phs_prt_set_momentum (prt(k), L0 * vector4_moving (E,p,3))
    else
      call phs_prt_set_momentum (prt(k), vector4_moving (E,p,3))
    end if
    call phs_prt_set_defined (prt(k))
    if (b%has_children) then
      k1 = b%daughter(1)
      k2 = b%daughter(2)
      if (m > 0) then
        bg = p / m
      else
        bg = 0
      end if
      phi = x(ix) * twopi; ix = ix + 1
      call mapping_compute_ct_from_x &
        (tree%mapping(k), sqrts**2, ct, st, f, x(ix)); ix = ix + 1
      factor = factor * f
      if (.not. b%has_friend) then
        L = LT_compose_r2_r3_b3 (ct, st, cos(phi), sin(phi), bg)
        !!! The function above is equivalent to:
        ! L = boost (bg,3) * rotation (phi,3) * rotation (ct,st,2)
      else
        LL = boost (-bg,3); if (present (L0)) LL = LL * inverse(L0)
        axis = space_part ( &

```



```

        LL * phs_prt_get_momentum (prt(tree%branch(k)%friend)) )
    L = boost(bg,3) * rotation_to_2nd (vector3_canonical(3), axis) &
        * LT_compose_r2_r3_b3 (ct, st, cos(phi), sin(phi), 0._default)
end if
if (present (L0)) L = L0 * L
call set_angles_x (tree%branch(k1), k1, L)
call set_angles_x (tree%branch(k2), k2, L)
end if
end subroutine set_angles_x

end subroutine phs_tree_set_angles

```

### Recover random numbers

For the other channels we want to compute the random numbers that would have generated the momenta that we already know.

```

<PHS trees: public>+≡
public :: phs_tree_compute_x_from_momenta

<PHS trees: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_tree_compute_x_from_momenta (tree, prt, factor, sqrts, x)
    type(phs_tree_t), intent(inout) :: tree
    type(phs_prt_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt
    real(default), intent(out) :: factor
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: x
    real(default), dimension(tree%mask_out) :: decay_p
    integer :: n1, n2
    n1 = tree%n_msq
    n2 = n1 + tree%n_angles
    call phs_tree_get_msq &
        (tree, prt, factor, decay_p, sqrts, x(1:n1))
    call phs_tree_get_angles &
        (tree, prt, factor, decay_p, sqrts, x(n1+1:n2))
end subroutine phs_tree_compute_x_from_momenta

```

The inverse operation follows exactly the same steps. The tree is `inout` because it contains mappings whose parameters can be reset when the mapping is applied.

```

<PHS trees: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_tree_get_msq (tree, prt, factor, decay_p, sqrts, x)
    type(phs_tree_t), intent(inout) :: tree
    type(phs_prt_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt
    real(default), intent(out) :: factor
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: decay_p
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: x
    integer :: ix
    integer(TC) :: k
    real(default) :: m_tot
    ix = 1
    k = tree%mask_out

```



```

m_tot = tree%mass_sum(k)
decay_p(k) = 0.
if (tree%branch(k)%has_children) then
  call get_msq_x (tree%branch(k), k, factor, .true.)
else
  factor = 1
end if
contains
recursive subroutine get_msq_x (b, k, factor, initial)
  type(phas_branch_t), intent(in) :: b
  integer(TC), intent(in) :: k
  real(default), intent(out) :: factor
  logical, intent(in) :: initial
  real(default) :: msq, m, m_min, m_max, msq1, msq2, lda, rlda
  integer(TC) :: k1, k2
  real(default) :: f1, f2
  k1 = b%daughter(1); k2 = b%daughter(2)
  if (tree%branch(k1)%has_children) then
    call get_msq_x (tree%branch(k1), k1, f1, .false.)
  else
    f1 = 1
  end if
  if (tree%branch(k2)%has_children) then
    call get_msq_x (tree%branch(k2), k2, f2, .false.)
  else
    f2 = 1
  end if
  m_min = tree%mass_sum(k)
  m_max = sqrts - m_tot + m_min
  msq = phs_prt_get_msq (prt(k)); m = sqrt (msq)
  if (initial) then
    factor = f1 * f2
  else
    call mapping_compute_x_from_msq &
      (tree%mapping(k), sqrts**2, m_min**2, m_max**2, msq, factor, &
        x(ix)); ix = ix + 1
    factor = f1 * f2 * factor
  end if
  msq1 = phs_prt_get_msq (prt(k1))
  msq2 = phs_prt_get_msq (prt(k2))
  lda = lambda (msq, msq1, msq2)
  if (lda > 0) then
    rlda = sqrt (lda)
    decay_p(k1) = rlda / (2 * m)
    decay_p(k2) = - decay_p(k1)
    factor = rlda / msq * factor
  else
    decay_p(k1) = 0
    decay_p(k2) = 0
    factor = 0
  end if
end subroutine get_msq_x

end subroutine phs_tree_get_msq

```



This subroutine is the most time-critical part of the whole program. Therefore, we do not exactly parallel the angle generation routine above but make sure that things get evaluated only if they are really needed, at the expense of readability. Particularly important is to have as few multiplications of Lorentz transformations as possible.

(*PHS trees: procedures*) $\equiv$

```

subroutine phs_tree_get_angles (tree, prt, factor, decay_p, sqrts, x)
  type(phs_tree_t), intent(inout) :: tree
  type(phs_prt_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt
  real(default), intent(inout) :: factor
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: decay_p
  real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
  integer :: ix
  integer(TC) :: k
  ix = 1
  k = tree%mask_out
  if (tree%branch(k)%has_children) then
    call get_angles_x (tree%branch(k), k)
  end if
contains
recursive subroutine get_angles_x (b, k, ct0, st0, phi0, L0)
  type(phs_branch_t), intent(in) :: b
  integer(TC), intent(in) :: k
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: ct0, st0, phi0
  type(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(in), optional :: L0
  real(default) :: cp0, sp0, m, msq, ct, st, phi, bg, f
  type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: L, LL
  type(vector4_t) :: p1, pf
  type(vector3_t) :: n, axis
  integer(TC) :: k1, k2, kf
  logical :: has_friend, need_L
  k1 = b%daughter(1)
  k2 = b%daughter(2)
  kf = b%friend
  has_friend = b%has_friend
  if (present(L0)) then
    p1 = L0 * phs_prt_get_momentum (prt(k1))
    if (has_friend) pf = L0 * phs_prt_get_momentum (prt(kf))
  else
    p1 = phs_prt_get_momentum (prt(k1))
    if (has_friend) pf = phs_prt_get_momentum (prt(kf))
  end if
  if (present(phi0)) then
    cp0 = cos (phi0)
    sp0 = sin (phi0)
  end if
  msq = phs_prt_get_msq (prt(k)); m = sqrt (msq)
  if (m > 0) then
    bg = decay_p(k) / m
  else
    bg = 0

```



```

end if
if (has_friend) then
  if (present (phi0)) then
    axis = axis_from_p_r3_r2_b3 (pf, cp0, -sp0, ct0, -st0, -bg)
    LL = rotation_to_2nd (axis, vector3_canonical (3)) &
      * LT_compose_r3_r2_b3 (cp0, -sp0, ct0, -st0, -bg)
  else
    axis = axis_from_p_b3 (pf, -bg)
    LL = rotation_to_2nd (axis, vector3_canonical(3))
    if (bg /= 0) LL = LL * boost(-bg, 3)
  end if
  n = space_part (LL * p1)
else if (present (phi0)) then
  n = axis_from_p_r3_r2_b3 (p1, cp0, -sp0, ct0, -st0, -bg)
else
  n = axis_from_p_b3 (p1, -bg)
end if
phi = azimuthal_angle (n)
x(ix) = phi / twopi; ix = ix + 1
ct = polar_angle_ct (n)
st = sqrt (1 - ct**2)
call mapping_compute_x_from_ct (tree%mapping(k), sqrts**2, ct, f, &
  x(ix)); ix = ix + 1
factor = factor * f
if (tree%branch(k1)%has_children .or. tree%branch(k2)%has_children) then
  need_L = .true.
  if (has_friend) then
    if (present (L0)) then
      L = LL * L0
    else
      L = LL
    end if
  else if (present (L0)) then
    L = LT_compose_r3_r2_b3 (cp0, -sp0, ct0, -st0, -bg) * L0
  else if (present (phi0)) then
    L = LT_compose_r3_r2_b3 (cp0, -sp0, ct0, -st0, -bg)
  else if (bg /= 0) then
    L = boost(-bg, 3)
  else
    need_L = .false.
  end if
  if (need_L) then
    if (tree%branch(k1)%has_children) &
      call get_angles_x (tree%branch(k1), k1, ct, st, phi, L)
    if (tree%branch(k2)%has_children) &
      call get_angles_x (tree%branch(k2), k2, ct, st, phi, L)
  else
    if (tree%branch(k1)%has_children) &
      call get_angles_x (tree%branch(k1), k1, ct, st, phi)
    if (tree%branch(k2)%has_children) &
      call get_angles_x (tree%branch(k2), k2, ct, st, phi)
  end if
end if
end subroutine get_angles_x

```



```
end subroutine phs_tree_get_angles
```

## Auxiliary stuff

This calculates all momenta that are not yet known by summing up daughter particle momenta. The external particles must be known. Only composite particles not yet known are calculated.

```

<PHS trees: public>+≡
  public :: phs_tree_combine_particles

<PHS trees: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_tree_combine_particles (tree, prt)
    type(phs_tree_t), intent(in) :: tree
    type(phs_prt_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: prt
    call combine_particles_x (tree%mask_out)
  contains
    recursive subroutine combine_particles_x (k)
      integer(TC), intent(in) :: k
      integer :: k1, k2
      if (tree%branch(k)%has_children) then
        k1 = tree%branch(k)%daughter(1); k2 = tree%branch(k)%daughter(2)
        call combine_particles_x (k1)
        call combine_particles_x (k2)
        if (.not. prt(k)%defined) then
          call phs_prt_combine (prt(k), prt(k1), prt(k2))
        end if
      end if
    end subroutine combine_particles_x
  end subroutine phs_tree_combine_particles

```

The previous routine is to be evaluated at runtime. Instead of scanning trees, we can as well set up a multiplication table. This is generated here. Note that the table is `intent(out)`.

```

<PHS trees: public>+≡
  public :: phs_tree_setup_prt_combinations

<PHS trees: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_tree_setup_prt_combinations (tree, comb)
    type(phs_tree_t), intent(in) :: tree
    integer, dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: comb
    comb = 0
    call setup_prt_combinations_x (tree%mask_out)
  contains
    recursive subroutine setup_prt_combinations_x (k)
      integer(TC), intent(in) :: k
      integer, dimension(2) :: kk
      if (tree%branch(k)%has_children) then
        kk = tree%branch(k)%daughter
        call setup_prt_combinations_x (kk(1))
        call setup_prt_combinations_x (kk(2))
        comb(:,k) = kk
      end if
    end subroutine setup_prt_combinations_x

```



```

end subroutine phs_tree_setup_prt_combinations

<PHS trees: public>+≡
public :: phs_tree_reshuffle_mappings

<PHS trees: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_tree_reshuffle_mappings (tree)
  type(phs_tree_t), intent(inout) :: tree
  integer(TC) :: k0, k_old, k_new, k2
  integer :: i
  type(mapping_t) :: mapping_tmp
  real(default) :: mass_tmp
  do i = 1, size (tree%momentum_link)
    if (i /= tree%momentum_link(i)) then
      k_old = 2**(i-tree%n_in-1)
      k_new = 2**(tree%momentum_link(i)-tree%n_in-1)
      k0 = tree%branch(k_old)%mother
      k2 = k_new + tree%branch(k_old)%sibling
      mapping_tmp = tree%mapping(k0)
      mass_tmp = tree%mass_sum(k0)
      tree%mapping(k0) = tree%mapping(k2)
      tree%mapping(k2) = mapping_tmp
      tree%mass_sum(k0) = tree%mass_sum(k2)
      tree%mass_sum(k2) = mass_tmp
    end if
  end do
end subroutine phs_tree_reshuffle_mappings

<PHS trees: public>+≡
public :: phs_tree_set_momentum_links

<PHS trees: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_tree_set_momentum_links (tree, list)
  type(phs_tree_t), intent(inout) :: tree
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: list
  tree%momentum_link = list
end subroutine phs_tree_set_momentum_links

```



## 18.5 The phase-space forest

Simply stated, a phase-space forest is a collection of phase-space trees. More precisely, a `phs_forest` object contains all parameterizations of phase space that `WHIZARD` will use for a single hard process, prepared in the form of `phs_tree` objects. This is suitable for evaluation by the `VAMP` integration package: each parameterization (tree) is a valid channel in the multi-channel adaptive integration, and each variable in a tree corresponds to an integration dimension, defined by an appropriate mapping of the  $(0, 1)$  interval to the allowed range of the integration variable.

The trees are grouped in groves. The trees (integration channels) within a grove share a common weight, assuming that they are related by some approximate symmetry.

Trees/channels that are related by an exact symmetry are connected by an array of equivalences; each equivalence object holds the data that relate one channel to another.

The phase-space setup, i.e., the detailed structure of trees and forest, are read from a file. Therefore, this module also contains the syntax definition and the parser needed for interpreting this file.

```
<phs_forests.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module phs_forests  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    use kinds, only: TC  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use format_defs, only: FMT_19  
    use diagnostics  
    use lorentz  
    use unit_tests  
    use permutations  
    use ifiles  
    use syntax_rules  
    use lexers  
    use parser  
    use model_data  
    use model_data  
    use flavors  
    use interactions  
  
    use phs_base  
    use mappings  
    use phs_trees  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <PHS forests: public>  
  
    <PHS forests: types>
```



```

<PHS forests: interfaces>

<PHS forests: variables>

contains

<PHS forests: procedures>

end module phs_forests

```

### 18.5.1 Phase-space setup parameters

This transparent container holds the parameters that the algorithm needs for phase-space setup, with reasonable defaults.

The threshold mass (for considering a particle as effectively massless) is specified separately for s- and t-channel. The default is to treat  $W$  and  $Z$  bosons as massive in the s-channel, but as massless in the t-channel. The  $b$ -quark is treated always massless, the  $t$ -quark always massive.

```

<PHS forests: public>≡
  public :: phs_parameters_t
<PHS forests: types>≡
  type :: phs_parameters_t
    real(default) :: sqrts = 0
    real(default) :: m_threshold_s = 50._default
    real(default) :: m_threshold_t = 100._default
    integer :: off_shell = 1
    integer :: t_channel = 2
    logical :: keep_nonresonant = .true.
  end type phs_parameters_t

```

Write phase-space parameters to file.

```

<PHS forests: public>+≡
  public :: phs_parameters_write
<PHS forests: procedures>≡
  subroutine phs_parameters_write (phs_par, unit)
    type(phs_parameters_t), intent(in) :: phs_par
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "sqrts          = ", phs_par%sqrts
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "m_threshold_s = ", phs_par%m_threshold_s
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "m_threshold_t = ", phs_par%m_threshold_t
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "off_shell = ", phs_par%off_shell
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "t_channel = ", phs_par%t_channel
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "keep_nonresonant = ", phs_par%keep_nonresonant
  end subroutine phs_parameters_write

```

Read phase-space parameters from file.

```

<PHS forests: public>+≡
  public :: phs_parameters_read

```



*(PHS forests: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine phs_parameters_read (phs_par, unit)
  type(phs_parameters_t), intent(out) :: phs_par
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  character(20) :: dummy
  character :: equals
  read (unit, *) dummy, equals, phs_par%sqrts
  read (unit, *) dummy, equals, phs_par%m_threshold_s
  read (unit, *) dummy, equals, phs_par%m_threshold_t
  read (unit, *) dummy, equals, phs_par%off_shell
  read (unit, *) dummy, equals, phs_par%t_channel
  read (unit, *) dummy, equals, phs_par%keep_nonresonant
end subroutine phs_parameters_read

```

Comparison.

*(PHS forests: interfaces)*≡

```

interface operator(==)
  module procedure phs_parameters_eq
end interface
interface operator(/=)
  module procedure phs_parameters_ne
end interface

```

*(PHS forests: procedures)*+≡

```

function phs_parameters_eq (phs_par1, phs_par2) result (equal)
  logical :: equal
  type(phs_parameters_t), intent(in) :: phs_par1, phs_par2
  equal = phs_par1%sqrts == phs_par2%sqrts &
    .and. phs_par1%m_threshold_s == phs_par2%m_threshold_s &
    .and. phs_par1%m_threshold_t == phs_par2%m_threshold_t &
    .and. phs_par1%off_shell == phs_par2%off_shell &
    .and. phs_par1%t_channel == phs_par2%t_channel &
    .and. (phs_par1%keep_nonresonant .eqv. phs_par2%keep_nonresonant)
end function phs_parameters_eq

function phs_parameters_ne (phs_par1, phs_par2) result (ne)
  logical :: ne
  type(phs_parameters_t), intent(in) :: phs_par1, phs_par2
  ne = phs_par1%sqrts /= phs_par2%sqrts &
    .or. phs_par1%m_threshold_s /= phs_par2%m_threshold_s &
    .or. phs_par1%m_threshold_t /= phs_par2%m_threshold_t &
    .or. phs_par1%off_shell /= phs_par2%off_shell &
    .or. phs_par1%t_channel /= phs_par2%t_channel &
    .or. (phs_par1%keep_nonresonant .neqv. phs_par2%keep_nonresonant)
end function phs_parameters_ne

```

## 18.5.2 Equivalences

This type holds information about equivalences between phase-space trees. We make a linked list, where each node contains the two trees which are equivalent and the corresponding permutation of external particles. Two more arrays are



to be filled: The permutation of mass variables and the permutation of angular variables, where the signature indicates a necessary exchange of daughter branches.

```

(PHS forests: types)+≡
  type :: equivalence_t
  private
    integer :: left, right
    type(permutation_t) :: perm
    type(permutation_t) :: msq_perm, angle_perm
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: angle_sig
    type(equivalence_t), pointer :: next => null ()
  end type equivalence_t

(PHS forests: types)+≡
  type :: equivalence_list_t
  private
    integer :: length = 0
    type(equivalence_t), pointer :: first => null ()
    type(equivalence_t), pointer :: last => null ()
  end type equivalence_list_t

```

Append an equivalence to the list

```

(PHS forests: procedures)+≡
  subroutine equivalence_list_add (eql, left, right, perm)
    type(equivalence_list_t), intent(inout) :: eql
    integer, intent(in) :: left, right
    type(permutation_t), intent(in) :: perm
    type(equivalence_t), pointer :: eq
    allocate (eq)
    eq%left = left
    eq%right = right
    eq%perm = perm
    if (associated (eql%last)) then
      eql%last%next => eq
    else
      eql%first => eq
    end if
    eql%last => eq
    eql%length = eql%length + 1
  end subroutine equivalence_list_add

```

Delete the list contents. Has to be pure because it is called from an elemental subroutine.

```

(PHS forests: procedures)+≡
  pure subroutine equivalence_list_final (eql)
    type(equivalence_list_t), intent(inout) :: eql
    type(equivalence_t), pointer :: eq
    do while (associated (eql%first))
      eq => eql%first
      eql%first => eql%first%next
      deallocate (eq)
    end do
  end subroutine equivalence_list_final

```



```

    eql%last => null ()
    eql%length = 0
end subroutine equivalence_list_final

```

Make a deep copy of the equivalence list. This allows for deep copies of groves and forests.

```

<PHS forests: interfaces>+≡
interface assignment(=)
  module procedure equivalence_list_assign
end interface

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
subroutine equivalence_list_assign (eql_out, eql_in)
  type(equivalence_list_t), intent(out) :: eql_out
  type(equivalence_list_t), intent(in) :: eql_in
  type(equivalence_t), pointer :: eq, eq_copy
  eq => eql_in%first
  do while (associated (eq))
    allocate (eq_copy)
    eq_copy = eq
    eq_copy%next => null ()
    if (associated (eql_out%first)) then
      eql_out%last%next => eq_copy
    else
      eql_out%first => eq_copy
    end if
    eql_out%last => eq_copy
    eq => eq%next
  end do
end subroutine equivalence_list_assign

```

The number of list entries

```

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
elemental function equivalence_list_length (eql) result (length)
  integer :: length
  type(equivalence_list_t), intent(in) :: eql
  length = eql%length
end function equivalence_list_length

```

Recursively write the equivalences list

```

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
subroutine equivalence_list_write (eql, unit)
  type(equivalence_list_t), intent(in) :: eql
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  if (associated (eql%first)) then
    call equivalence_write_rec (eql%first, u)
  else
    write (u, *) " [empty]"
  end if
contains

```



```

recursive subroutine equivalence_write_rec (eq, u)
  type(equivalence_t), intent(in) :: eq
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  integer :: i
  write (u, "(3x,A,1x,I0,1x,I0,2x,A)", advance="no") &
    "Equivalence:", eq%left, eq%right, "Final state permutation:"
  call permutation_write (eq%perm, u)
  write (u, "(1x,12x,1x,A,1x)", advance="no") &
    "      msq permutation:  "
  call permutation_write (eq%msq_perm, u)
  write (u, "(1x,12x,1x,A,1x)", advance="no") &
    "      angle permutation:"
  call permutation_write (eq%angle_perm, u)
  write (u, "(1x,12x,1x,26x)", advance="no")
  do i = 1, size (eq%angle_sig)
    if (eq%angle_sig(i)) then
      write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "+"
    else
      write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "-"
    end if
  end do
  write (u, *)
  if (associated (eq%next)) call equivalence_write_rec (eq%next, u)
end subroutine equivalence_write_rec
end subroutine equivalence_list_write

```

### 18.5.3 Groves

A grove is a group of trees (phase-space channels) that share a common weight in the integration. Within a grove, channels can be declared equivalent, so they also share their integration grids (up to symmetries). The grove contains a list of equivalences. The `tree_count_offset` is the total number of trees of the preceding groves; when the trees are counted per forest (integration channels), the offset has to be added to all tree indices.

```

<PHS forests: types>+≡
  type :: phs_grove_t
  private
  integer :: tree_count_offset
  type(phs_tree_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: tree
  type(equivalence_list_t) :: equivalence_list
end type phs_grove_t

```

Call `phs_tree_init` which is also elemental:

```

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine phs_grove_init &
    (grove, n_trees, n_in, n_out, n_masses, n_angles)
  type(phs_grove_t), intent(inout) :: grove
  integer, intent(in) :: n_trees, n_in, n_out, n_masses, n_angles
  grove%tree_count_offset = 0
  allocate (grove%tree (n_trees))
  call phs_tree_init (grove%tree, n_in, n_out, n_masses, n_angles)

```



```
end subroutine phs_grove_init
```

The trees do not have pointer components, thus no call to `phs_tree_final`:

```
(PHS forests: procedures)+≡
  elemental subroutine phs_grove_final (grove)
    type(phs_grove_t), intent(inout) :: grove
    deallocate (grove%tree)
    call equivalence_list_final (grove%equivalence_list)
  end subroutine phs_grove_final
```

Deep copy.

```
(PHS forests: interfaces)+≡
  interface assignment(=)
    module procedure phs_grove_assign0
    module procedure phs_grove_assign1
  end interface

(PHS forests: procedures)+≡
  subroutine phs_grove_assign0 (grove_out, grove_in)
    type(phs_grove_t), intent(out) :: grove_out
    type(phs_grove_t), intent(in) :: grove_in
    grove_out%tree_count_offset = grove_in%tree_count_offset
    if (allocated (grove_in%tree)) then
      allocate (grove_out%tree (size (grove_in%tree)))
      grove_out%tree = grove_in%tree
    end if
    grove_out%equivalence_list = grove_in%equivalence_list
  end subroutine phs_grove_assign0

  subroutine phs_grove_assign1 (grove_out, grove_in)
    type(phs_grove_t), dimension(:), intent(out) :: grove_out
    type(phs_grove_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: grove_in
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, size (grove_in)
      call phs_grove_assign0 (grove_out(i), grove_in(i))
    end do
  end subroutine phs_grove_assign1
```

Get the global (s-channel) mappings. Implemented as a subroutine which returns an array (slice).

```
(PHS forests: procedures)+≡
  subroutine phs_grove_assign_s_mappings (grove, mapping)
    type(phs_grove_t), intent(in) :: grove
    type(mapping_t), dimension(:), intent(out) :: mapping
    integer :: i
    if (size (mapping) == size (grove%tree)) then
      do i = 1, size (mapping)
        call phs_tree_assign_s_mapping (grove%tree(i), mapping(i))
      end do
    else
      call msg_bug ("phs_grove_assign_s_mappings: array size mismatch")
    end if
```



```
end subroutine phs_grove_assign_s_mappings
```

#### 18.5.4 The forest type

This is a collection of trees and associated particles. In a given tree, each branch code corresponds to a particle in the `prt` array. Furthermore, we have an array of mass sums which is independent of the decay tree and of the particular event. The mappings directly correspond to the decay trees, and the decay groves collect the trees in classes. The permutation list consists of all permutations of outgoing particles that map the decay forest onto itself.

The particle codes `flv` (one for each external particle) are needed for determining masses and such. The trees and associated information are collected in the `grove` array, together with a lookup table that associates tree indices to groves. Finally, the `prt` array serves as workspace for phase-space evaluation.

The `prt_combination` is a list of index pairs, namely the particle momenta pairs that need to be combined in order to provide all momentum combinations that the phase-space trees need to know.

```
<PHS forests: public>+≡
  public :: phs_forest_t

<PHS forests: types>+≡
  type :: phs_forest_t
    private
    integer :: n_in, n_out, n_tot
    integer :: n_masses, n_angles, n_dimensions
    integer :: n_trees, n_equivalences
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
    type(phs_grove_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: grove
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: grove_lookup
    type(phs_prt_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in
    type(phs_prt_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_out
    type(phs_prt_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt
    integer(TC), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: prt_combination
    type(mapping_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: s_mapping
  contains
    <PHS forests: phs forest: TBP>
  end type phs_forest_t
```

The initialization merely allocates memory. We have to know how many trees there are in each grove, so we can initialize everything. The number of groves is the size of the `n_tree` array.

In the `grove_lookup` table we store the grove index that belongs to each absolute tree index. The difference between the absolute index and the relative (to the grove) index is stored, for each grove, as `tree_count_offset`.

The particle array is allocated according to the total number of branches each tree has, but not filled.

```
<PHS forests: public>+≡
  public :: phs_forest_init
```



```

(PHS forests: procedures)+≡
subroutine phs_forest_init (forest, n_tree, n_in, n_out)
  type(phs_forest_t), intent(inout) :: forest
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: n_tree
  integer, intent(in) :: n_in, n_out
  integer :: g, count, k_root
  forest%n_in = n_in
  forest%n_out = n_out
  forest%n_tot = n_in + n_out
  forest%n_masses = max (n_out - 2, 0)
  forest%n_angles = max (2*n_out - 2, 0)
  forest%n_dimensions = forest%n_masses + forest%n_angles
  forest%n_trees = sum (n_tree)
  forest%n_equivalences = 0
  allocate (forest%grove (size (n_tree)))
  call phs_grove_init &
    (forest%grove, n_tree, n_in, n_out, forest%n_masses, &
     forest%n_angles)
  allocate (forest%grove_lookup (forest%n_trees))
  count = 0
  do g = 1, size (forest%grove)
    forest%grove(g)%tree_count_offset = count
    forest%grove_lookup (count+1:count+n_tree(g)) = g
    count = count + n_tree(g)
  end do
  allocate (forest%pvt_in (n_in))
  allocate (forest%pvt_out (forest%n_out))
  k_root = 2**forest%n_tot - 1
  allocate (forest%pvt (k_root))
  allocate (forest%pvt_combination (2, k_root))
  allocate (forest%s_mapping (forest%n_trees))
end subroutine phs_forest_init

```

Assign the global (s-channel) mappings.

```

(PHS forests: public)+≡
public :: phs_forest_set_s_mappings

(PHS forests: procedures)+≡
subroutine phs_forest_set_s_mappings (forest)
  type(phs_forest_t), intent(inout) :: forest
  integer :: g, i0, i1, n
  do g = 1, size (forest%grove)
    call phs_forest_get_grove_bounds (forest, g, i0, i1, n)
    call phs_grove_assign_s_mappings &
      (forest%grove(g), forest%s_mapping(i0:i1))
  end do
end subroutine phs_forest_set_s_mappings

```

The grove finalizer is called because it contains the equivalence list:

```

(PHS forests: public)+≡
public :: phs_forest_final

(PHS forests: procedures)+≡
subroutine phs_forest_final (forest)

```



```

type(phs_forest_t), intent(inout) :: forest
if (allocated (forest%grove)) then
    call phs_grove_final (forest%grove)
    deallocate (forest%grove)
end if
if (allocated (forest%grove_lookup)) deallocate (forest%grove_lookup)
if (allocated (forest%prt)) deallocate (forest%prt)
if (allocated (forest%s_mapping)) deallocate (forest%s_mapping)
end subroutine phs_forest_final

```

### 18.5.5 Screen output

Write the particles that are non-null, then the trees which point to them:

```

<PHS forests: public>+≡
    public :: phs_forest_write

<PHS forests: phs_forest: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => phs_forest_write

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
    subroutine phs_forest_write (forest, unit)
        class(phs_forest_t), intent(in) :: forest
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        integer :: i, g, k
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Phase space forest:"
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_in = ", forest%n_in
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_out = ", forest%n_out
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_tot = ", forest%n_tot
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_masses = ", forest%n_masses
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_angles = ", forest%n_angles
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_dim = ", forest%n_dimensions
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_trees = ", forest%n_trees
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_equiv = ", forest%n_equivalences
        write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "flavors ="
        if (allocated (forest%flv)) then
            do i = 1, size (forest%flv)
                write (u, "(1x,I0)", advance="no") forest%flv(i)%get_pdg ()
            end do
            write (u, "(A)")
        else
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "[empty]"
        end if
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Particle combinations:"
        if (allocated (forest%prt_combination)) then
            do k = 1, size (forest%prt_combination, 2)
                if (forest%prt_combination(1, k) /= 0) then
                    write (u, "(3x,I0,1x,'<=',1x,I0,1x,'+',1x,I0)") &
                        k, forest%prt_combination(:,k)
                end if
            end do
        else

```



```

        write (u, "(3x,A)" ) " [empty]"
    end if
    write (u, "(1x,A)" ) "Groves and trees:"
    if (allocated (forest%grove)) then
        do g = 1, size (forest%grove)
            write (u, "(3x,A,1x,I0)" ) "Grove      ", g
            call phs_grove_write (forest%grove(g), unit)
        end do
    else
        write (u, "(3x,A)" ) " [empty]"
    end if
    write (u, "(1x,A,I0)" ) "Total number of equivalences: ", &
        forest%n_equivalences
    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(1x,A)" ) "Global s-channel mappings:"
    if (allocated (forest%s_mapping)) then
        do i = 1, size (forest%s_mapping)
            associate (mapping => forest%s_mapping(i))
                if (mapping_is_s_channel (mapping) &
                    .or. mapping_is_on_shell (mapping)) then
                    write (u, "(1x,I0,':',1x)", advance="no") i
                    call mapping_write (forest%s_mapping(i), unit)
                end if
            end associate
        end do
    else
        write (u, "(3x,A)" ) " [empty]"
    end if
    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(1x,A)" ) "Incoming particles:"
    if (allocated (forest%prt_in)) then
        if (any (phs_prt_is_defined (forest%prt_in))) then
            do i = 1, size (forest%prt_in)
                if (phs_prt_is_defined (forest%prt_in(i))) then
                    write (u, "(1x,A,1x,I0)" ) "Particle", i
                    call phs_prt_write (forest%prt_in(i), u)
                end if
            end do
        else
            write (u, "(3x,A)" ) "[all undefined]"
        end if
    else
        write (u, "(3x,A)" ) " [empty]"
    end if
    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(1x,A)" ) "Outgoing particles:"
    if (allocated (forest%prt_out)) then
        if (any (phs_prt_is_defined (forest%prt_out))) then
            do i = 1, size (forest%prt_out)
                if (phs_prt_is_defined (forest%prt_out(i))) then
                    write (u, "(1x,A,1x,I0)" ) "Particle", i
                    call phs_prt_write (forest%prt_out(i), u)
                end if
            end do
        end do
    end do

```



```

        else
            write (u, "(3x,A)") "[all undefined]"
        end if
    else
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "[empty]"
    end if
    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Tree particles:"
    if (allocated (forest%prt)) then
        if (any (phs_prt_is_defined (forest%prt))) then
            do i = 1, size (forest%prt)
                if (phs_prt_is_defined (forest%prt(i))) then
                    write (u, "(1x,A,1x,I0)") "Particle", i
                    call phs_prt_write (forest%prt(i), u)
                end if
            end do
        else
            write (u, "(3x,A)") "[all undefined]"
        end if
    else
        write (u, "(3x,A)") "[empty]"
    end if
end subroutine phs_forest_write

subroutine phs_grove_write (grove, unit)
    type(phs_grove_t), intent(in) :: grove
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    integer :: t
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    do t = 1, size (grove%tree)
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Tree", t
        call phs_tree_write (grove%tree(t), unit)
    end do
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Equivalence list:"
    call equivalence_list_write (grove%equivalence_list, unit)
end subroutine phs_grove_write

```

Deep copy.

```

<PHS forests: public>+≡
    public :: assignment(=)

<PHS forests: interfaces>+≡
    interface assignment(=)
        module procedure phs_forest_assign
    end interface

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
    subroutine phs_forest_assign (forest_out, forest_in)
        type(phs_forest_t), intent(out) :: forest_out
        type(phs_forest_t), intent(in) :: forest_in
        forest_out%n_in = forest_in%n_in
        forest_out%n_out = forest_in%n_out
        forest_out%n_tot = forest_in%n_tot
    end subroutine

```



```

forest_out%n_masses = forest_in%n_masses
forest_out%n_angles = forest_in%n_angles
forest_out%n_dimensions = forest_in%n_dimensions
forest_out%n_trees = forest_in%n_trees
forest_out%n_equivalences = forest_in%n_equivalences
if (allocated (forest_in%flv)) then
    allocate (forest_out%flv (size (forest_in%flv)))
    forest_out%flv = forest_in%flv
end if
if (allocated (forest_in%grove)) then
    allocate (forest_out%grove (size (forest_in%grove)))
    forest_out%grove = forest_in%grove
end if
if (allocated (forest_in%grove_lookup)) then
    allocate (forest_out%grove_lookup (size (forest_in%grove_lookup)))
    forest_out%grove_lookup = forest_in%grove_lookup
end if
if (allocated (forest_in%prt_in)) then
    allocate (forest_out%prt_in (size (forest_in%prt_in)))
    forest_out%prt_in = forest_in%prt_in
end if
if (allocated (forest_in%prt_out)) then
    allocate (forest_out%prt_out (size (forest_in%prt_out)))
    forest_out%prt_out = forest_in%prt_out
end if
if (allocated (forest_in%prt)) then
    allocate (forest_out%prt (size (forest_in%prt)))
    forest_out%prt = forest_in%prt
end if
if (allocated (forest_in%s_mapping)) then
    allocate (forest_out%s_mapping (size (forest_in%s_mapping)))
    forest_out%s_mapping = forest_in%s_mapping
end if
if (allocated (forest_in%prt_combination)) then
    allocate (forest_out%prt_combination &
              (2, size (forest_in%prt_combination, 2)))
    forest_out%prt_combination = forest_in%prt_combination
end if
end subroutine phs_forest_assign

```

### 18.5.6 Accessing contents

Get the number of integration parameters

```

<PHS forests: public>+≡
    public :: phs_forest_get_n_parameters

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
    function phs_forest_get_n_parameters (forest) result (n)
        integer :: n
        type(phs_forest_t), intent(in) :: forest
        n = forest%n_dimensions
    end function phs_forest_get_n_parameters

```



Get the number of integration channels

```
<PHS forests: public>+≡
  public :: phs_forest_get_n_channels

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
  function phs_forest_get_n_channels (forest) result (n)
    integer :: n
    type(phs_forest_t), intent(in) :: forest
    n = forest%n_trees
  end function phs_forest_get_n_channels
```

Get the number of groves

```
<PHS forests: public>+≡
  public :: phs_forest_get_n_groves

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
  function phs_forest_get_n_groves (forest) result (n)
    integer :: n
    type(phs_forest_t), intent(in) :: forest
    n = size (forest%grove)
  end function phs_forest_get_n_groves
```

Get the index bounds for a specific grove.

```
<PHS forests: public>+≡
  public :: phs_forest_get_grove_bounds

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_forest_get_grove_bounds (forest, g, i0, i1, n)
    type(phs_forest_t), intent(in) :: forest
    integer, intent(in) :: g
    integer, intent(out) :: i0, i1, n
    n = size (forest%grove(g)%tree)
    i0 = forest%grove(g)%tree_count_offset + 1
    i1 = forest%grove(g)%tree_count_offset + n
  end subroutine phs_forest_get_grove_bounds
```

Get the number of equivalences

```
<PHS forests: public>+≡
  public :: phs_forest_get_n_equivalences

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
  function phs_forest_get_n_equivalences (forest) result (n)
    integer :: n
    type(phs_forest_t), intent(in) :: forest
    n = forest%n_equivalences
  end function phs_forest_get_n_equivalences
```

Return true if a particular channel has a global (s-channel) mapping; also return the resonance mass and width for this mapping.

```
<PHS forests: public>+≡
  public :: phs_forest_get_s_mapping
  public :: phs_forest_get_on_shell
```



```

<PHS forests: procedures>+=
subroutine phs_forest_get_s_mapping (forest, channel, flag, mass, width)
  type(phs_forest_t), intent(in) :: forest
  integer, intent(in) :: channel
  logical, intent(out) :: flag
  real(default), intent(out) :: mass, width
  flag = mapping_is_s_channel (forest%s_mapping(channel))
  if (flag) then
    mass = mapping_get_mass (forest%s_mapping(channel))
    width = mapping_get_width (forest%s_mapping(channel))
  else
    mass = 0
    width = 0
  end if
end subroutine phs_forest_get_s_mapping

subroutine phs_forest_get_on_shell (forest, channel, flag, mass)
  type(phs_forest_t), intent(in) :: forest
  integer, intent(in) :: channel
  logical, intent(out) :: flag
  real(default), intent(out) :: mass
  flag = mapping_is_on_shell (forest%s_mapping(channel))
  if (flag) then
    mass = mapping_get_mass (forest%s_mapping(channel))
  else
    mass = 0
  end if
end subroutine phs_forest_get_on_shell

```

### 18.5.7 Read the phase space setup from file

The phase space setup is stored in a file. The file may be generated by the `cascades` module below, or by other means. This file has to be read and parsed to create the PHS forest as the internal phase-space representation.

Create lexer and syntax:

```

<PHS forests: procedures>+=
subroutine define_phs_forest_syntax (ifile)
  type(ifile_t) :: ifile
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ phase_space_list = process_phase_space*")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ process_phase_space = " &
    // "process_def process_header phase_space")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ process_def = process process_list")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY process")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "LIS process_list = process_tag*")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "IDE process_tag")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ process_header = " &
    // "md5sum_process = md5sum " &
    // "md5sum_model_par = md5sum " &
    // "md5sum_phs_config = md5sum " &
    // "sqrts = real " &
    // "m_threshold_s = real " &
    // "m_threshold_t = real " &

```



```

// "off_shell = integer " &
// "t_channel = integer " &
// "keep_nonresonant = logical")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '='")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY md5sum_process")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY md5sum_model_par")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY md5sum_phs_config")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY sqrts")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY m_threshold_s")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY m_threshold_t")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY off_shell")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY t_channel")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY keep_nonresonant")
call ifile_append (ifile, "QUO md5sum = '""' ... '""'")
call ifile_append (ifile, "REA real")
call ifile_append (ifile, "INT integer")
call ifile_append (ifile, "IDE logical")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ phase_space = grove_def+")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ grove_def = grove tree_def+")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY grove")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ tree_def = tree bincodes mapping*")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY tree")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ bincodes = bincodes*")
call ifile_append (ifile, "INT bincodes")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ mapping = map bincodes channel pdg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY map")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT channel = &
    &s_channel | t_channel | u_channel | &
    &collinear | infrared | radiation | on_shell")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY s_channel")
! call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY t_channel")    !!! Key already exists
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY u_channel")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY collinear")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY infrared")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY radiation")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY on_shell")
call ifile_append (ifile, "INT pdg")
end subroutine define_phs_forest_syntax

```

The model-file syntax and lexer are fixed, therefore stored as module variables:

```

<PHS forests: variables>≡
    type(syntax_t), target, save :: syntax_phs_forest

```

```

<PHS forests: public>+≡
    public :: syntax_phs_forest_init

```

```

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
    subroutine syntax_phs_forest_init ()
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        call define_phs_forest_syntax (ifile)
        call syntax_init (syntax_phs_forest, ifile)
        call ifile_final (ifile)
    end subroutine syntax_phs_forest_init

```



```

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
  subroutine lexer_init_phs_forest (lexer)
    type(lexer_t), intent(out) :: lexer
    call lexer_init (lexer, &
      comment_chars = "#!", &
      quote_chars = "'", &
      quote_match = '"', &
      single_chars = "", &
      special_class = ["="] , &
      keyword_list = syntax_get_keyword_list_ptr (syntax_phs_forest))
  end subroutine lexer_init_phs_forest

<PHS forests: public>+≡
  public :: syntax_phs_forest_final

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
  subroutine syntax_phs_forest_final ()
    call syntax_final (syntax_phs_forest)
  end subroutine syntax_phs_forest_final

<PHS forests: public>+≡
  public :: syntax_phs_forest_write

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
  subroutine syntax_phs_forest_write (unit)
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    call syntax_write (syntax_phs_forest, unit)
  end subroutine syntax_phs_forest_write

```

The concrete parser and interpreter. Generate an input stream for the external `unit`, read the parse tree (with given `syntax` and `lexer`) from this stream, and transfer the contents of the parse tree to the PHS forest.

We look for the matching `process` tag, count groves and trees for initializing the forest, and fill the trees.

If the optional parameters are set, compare the parameters stored in the file to those. Set `match` true if everything agrees.

```

<PHS forests: public>+≡
  public :: phs_forest_read

<PHS forests: interfaces>+≡
  interface phs_forest_read
    module procedure phs_forest_read_file
    module procedure phs_forest_read_unit
    module procedure phs_forest_read_parse_tree
  end interface

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_forest_read_file &
    (forest, filename, process_id, n_in, n_out, model, found, &
      md5sum_process, md5sum_model_par, &
      md5sum_phs_config, phs_par, match)
    type(phs_forest_t), intent(out) :: forest
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename

```



```

type(string_t), intent(in) :: process_id
integer, intent(in) :: n_in, n_out
class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
logical, intent(out) :: found
character(32), intent(in), optional :: &
    md5sum_process, md5sum_model_par, md5sum_phs_config
type(phs_parameters_t), intent(in), optional :: phs_par
logical, intent(out), optional :: match
type(parse_tree_t), target :: parse_tree
type(stream_t), target :: stream
type(lexer_t) :: lexer
call lexer_init_phs_forest (lexer)
call stream_init (stream, char (filename))
call lexer_assign_stream (lexer, stream)
call parse_tree_init (parse_tree, syntax_phs_forest, lexer)
call phs_forest_read (forest, parse_tree, &
    process_id, n_in, n_out, model, found, &
    md5sum_process, md5sum_model_par, md5sum_phs_config, phs_par, match)
call stream_final (stream)
call lexer_final (lexer)
call parse_tree_final (parse_tree)
end subroutine phs_forest_read_file

subroutine phs_forest_read_unit &
    (forest, unit, process_id, n_in, n_out, model, found, &
    md5sum_process, md5sum_model_par, md5sum_phs_config, &
    phs_par, match)
type(phs_forest_t), intent(out) :: forest
integer, intent(in) :: unit
type(string_t), intent(in) :: process_id
integer, intent(in) :: n_in, n_out
class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
logical, intent(out) :: found
character(32), intent(in), optional :: &
    md5sum_process, md5sum_model_par, md5sum_phs_config
type(phs_parameters_t), intent(in), optional :: phs_par
logical, intent(out), optional :: match
type(parse_tree_t), target :: parse_tree
type(stream_t), target :: stream
type(lexer_t) :: lexer
call lexer_init_phs_forest (lexer)
call stream_init (stream, unit)
call lexer_assign_stream (lexer, stream)
call parse_tree_init (parse_tree, syntax_phs_forest, lexer)
call phs_forest_read (forest, parse_tree, &
    process_id, n_in, n_out, model, found, &
    md5sum_process, md5sum_model_par, md5sum_phs_config, &
    phs_par, match)
call stream_final (stream)
call lexer_final (lexer)
call parse_tree_final (parse_tree)
end subroutine phs_forest_read_unit

subroutine phs_forest_read_parse_tree &

```



```

        (forest, parse_tree, process_id, n_in, n_out, model, found, &
         md5sum_process, md5sum_model_par, md5sum_phs_config, &
         phs_par, match)
type(phs_forest_t), intent(out) :: forest
type(parse_tree_t), intent(in), target :: parse_tree
type(string_t), intent(in) :: process_id
integer, intent(in) :: n_in, n_out
class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
logical, intent(out) :: found
character(32), intent(in), optional :: &
    md5sum_process, md5sum_model_par, md5sum_phs_config
type(phs_parameters_t), intent(in), optional :: phs_par
logical, intent(out), optional :: match
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: node_header, node_phs, node_grove
integer :: n_grove, g
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: n_tree
integer :: t
node_header => parse_tree_get_process_ptr (parse_tree, process_id)
found = associated (node_header); if (.not. found) return
if (present (match)) then
    call phs_forest_check_input (node_header, &
        md5sum_process, md5sum_model_par, md5sum_phs_config, phs_par, match)
    if (.not. match) return
end if
node_phs => parse_node_get_next_ptr (node_header)
n_grove = parse_node_get_n_sub (node_phs)
allocate (n_tree (n_grove))
do g = 1, n_grove
    node_grove => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node_phs, g)
    n_tree(g) = parse_node_get_n_sub (node_grove) - 1
end do
call phs_forest_init (forest, n_tree, n_in, n_out)
do g = 1, n_grove
    node_grove => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node_phs, g)
    do t = 1, n_tree(g)
        call phs_tree_set (forest%grove(g)%tree(t), &
            parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node_grove, t+1), model)
    end do
end do
end subroutine phs_forest_read_parse_tree

```

Check the input for consistency. If any MD5 sum or phase-space parameter disagrees, the phase-space file cannot be used. The MD5 sum checks are skipped if the stored MD5 sum is empty.

*(PHS forests: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine phs_forest_check_input (pn_header, &
    md5sum_process, md5sum_model_par, md5sum_phs_config, phs_par, match)
type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn_header
character(32), intent(in) :: &
    md5sum_process, md5sum_model_par, md5sum_phs_config
type(phs_parameters_t), intent(in), optional :: phs_par
logical, intent(out) :: match
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_md5sum, pn_rval, pn_ival, pn_lval

```



```

character(32) :: md5sum
type(phs_parameters_t) :: phs_par_old
character(1) :: lstr
pn_md5sum => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_header, 3)
md5sum = parse_node_get_string (pn_md5sum)
if (md5sum /= "" .and. md5sum /= md5sum_process) then
    call msg_message ("Phase space: discarding old configuration &
        &(process changed)")
    match = .false.; return
end if
pn_md5sum => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_md5sum, 3)
md5sum = parse_node_get_string (pn_md5sum)
if (md5sum /= "" .and. md5sum /= md5sum_model_par) then
    call msg_message ("Phase space: discarding old configuration &
        &(model parameters changed)")
    match = .false.; return
end if
pn_md5sum => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_md5sum, 3)
md5sum = parse_node_get_string (pn_md5sum)
if (md5sum /= "" .and. md5sum /= md5sum_phs_config) then
    call msg_message ("Phase space: discarding old configuration &
        &(configuration parameters changed)")
    match = .false.; return
end if
if (present (phs_par)) then
    pn_rval => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_md5sum, 3)
    phs_par_old%sqrts = parse_node_get_real (pn_rval)
    pn_rval => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_rval, 3)
    phs_par_old%m_threshold_s = parse_node_get_real (pn_rval)
    pn_rval => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_rval, 3)
    phs_par_old%m_threshold_t = parse_node_get_real (pn_rval)
    pn_ival => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_rval, 3)
    phs_par_old%off_shell = parse_node_get_integer (pn_ival)
    pn_ival => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_ival, 3)
    phs_par_old%t_channel = parse_node_get_integer (pn_ival)
    pn_lval => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_ival, 3)
    lstr = parse_node_get_string (pn_lval)
    read (lstr, "(L1)") phs_par_old%keep_nonresonant
    if (phs_par_old /= phs_par) then
        call msg_message &
            ("Phase space: discarding old configuration &
                &(configuration parameters changed)")
        match = .false.; return
    end if
end if
match = .true.
end subroutine phs_forest_check_input

```

Initialize a specific tree in the forest, using the contents of the 'tree' node. First, count the bincodes, allocate an array and read them in, and make the tree. Each *t*-channel tree is flipped to *s*-channel. Then, find mappings and initialize them.

*(PHS forests: procedures)* +=

```
subroutine phs_tree_set (tree, node, model)
```



```

type(phs_tree_t), intent(inout) :: tree
type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: node
class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: node_bincodes, node_mapping
integer :: n_bincodes, offset
integer(TC), dimension(:), allocatable :: bincodes
integer :: b, n_mappings, m
integer(TC) :: k
type(string_t) :: type
integer :: pdg
node_bincodes => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node, 2)
if (associated (node_bincodes)) then
  select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (node_bincodes)))
    case ("bincodes")
      n_bincodes = parse_node_get_n_sub (node_bincodes)
      offset = 2
    case default
      n_bincodes = 0
      offset = 1
  end select
else
  n_bincodes = 0
  offset = 2
end if
allocate (bincodes (n_bincodes))
do b = 1, n_bincodes
  bincodes(b) = parse_node_get_integer &
    (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node_bincodes, b))
end do
call phs_tree_from_array (tree, bincodes)
call phs_tree_flip_t_to_s_channel (tree)
call phs_tree_canonicalize (tree)
n_mappings = parse_node_get_n_sub (node) - offset
do m = 1, n_mappings
  node_mapping => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node, m + offset)
  k = parse_node_get_integer &
    (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node_mapping, 2))
  type = parse_node_get_key &
    (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node_mapping, 3))
  pdg = parse_node_get_integer &
    (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node_mapping, 4))
  call phs_tree_init_mapping (tree, k, type, pdg, model)
end do
end subroutine phs_tree_set

```

### 18.5.8 Preparation

The trees that we read from file do not carry flavor information. This is set separately:

The flavor list must be unique for a unique set of masses; if a given particle can have different flavor, the mass must be degenerate, so we can choose one of the possible flavor combinations.



```

<PHS forests: public>+≡
  public :: phs_forest_set_flavors

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_forest_set_flavors (forest, flv, reshuffle, flv_extra)
    type(phs_forest_t), intent(inout) :: forest
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: flv
    integer, intent(in), dimension(:), allocatable, optional :: reshuffle
    type(flavor_t), intent(in), optional :: flv_extra
    integer :: i, n_flv0
    if (present (reshuffle) .and. present (flv_extra)) then
      n_flv0 = size (flv)
      do i = 1, n_flv0
        if (reshuffle(i) <= n_flv0) then
          forest%flv(i) = flv (reshuffle(i))
        else
          forest%flv(i) = flv_extra
        end if
      end do
    else
      allocate (forest%flv (size (flv)))
      forest%flv = flv
    end if
  end subroutine phs_forest_set_flavors

<PHS forests: public>+≡
  public :: phs_forest_set_momentum_links

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_forest_set_momentum_links (forest, list)
    type(phs_forest_t), intent(inout) :: forest
    integer, intent(in), dimension(:), allocatable :: list
    integer :: g, t
    do g = 1, size (forest%grove)
      do t = 1, size (forest%grove(g)%tree)
        associate (tree => forest%grove(g)%tree(t))
          call phs_tree_set_momentum_links (tree, list)
          !!! call phs_tree_reshuffle_mappings (tree)
        end associate
      end do
    end do
  end subroutine phs_forest_set_momentum_links

```

Once the parameter set is fixed, the masses and the widths of the particles are known and the `mass_sum` arrays as well as the mapping parameters can be computed. Note that order is important: we first compute the mass sums, then the ordinary mappings. The resonances obtained here determine the effective masses, which in turn are used to implement step mappings for resonance decay products that are not mapped otherwise.

```

<PHS forests: public>+≡
  public :: phs_forest_set_parameters

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_forest_set_parameters &

```



```

        (forest, mapping_defaults, variable_limits)
    type(phs_forest_t), intent(inout) :: forest
    type(mapping_defaults_t), intent(in) :: mapping_defaults
    logical, intent(in) :: variable_limits
    integer :: g, t
    do g = 1, size (forest%grove)
        do t = 1, size (forest%grove(g)%tree)
            call phs_tree_set_mass_sum &
                (forest%grove(g)%tree(t), forest%flv(forest%n_in+1:))
            call phs_tree_set_mapping_parameters (forest%grove(g)%tree(t), &
                mapping_defaults, variable_limits)
            call phs_tree_set_effective_masses (forest%grove(g)%tree(t))
            if (mapping_defaults%step_mapping) then
                call phs_tree_set_step_mappings (forest%grove(g)%tree(t), &
                    mapping_defaults%step_mapping_exp, variable_limits)
            end if
        end do
    end do
end subroutine phs_forest_set_parameters

```

Generate the particle combination table. Scan all trees and merge their individual combination tables. At the end, valid entries are non-zero, and they indicate the indices of a pair of particles to be combined to a new particle. If a particle is accessible by more than one tree (this is usual), only keep the first possibility.

*(PHS forests: public)+≡*

```
public :: phs_forest_setup_prt_combinations
```

*(PHS forests: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine phs_forest_setup_prt_combinations (forest)
    type(phs_forest_t), intent(inout) :: forest
    integer :: g, t
    integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable :: tree_prt_combination
    forest%prt_combination = 0
    allocate (tree_prt_combination (2, size (forest%prt_combination, 2)))
    do g = 1, size (forest%grove)
        do t = 1, size (forest%grove(g)%tree)
            call phs_tree_setup_prt_combinations &
                (forest%grove(g)%tree(t), tree_prt_combination)
            where (tree_prt_combination /= 0 .and. forest%prt_combination == 0)
                forest%prt_combination = tree_prt_combination
            end where
        end do
    end do
end subroutine phs_forest_setup_prt_combinations

```

### 18.5.9 Accessing the particle arrays

Set the incoming particles from the contents of an interaction.

*(PHS forests: public)+≡*

```
public :: phs_forest_set_prt_in
```



```

<PHS forests: interfaces>+≡
  interface phs_forest_set_prt_in
    module procedure phs_forest_set_prt_in_int, phs_forest_set_prt_in_mom
  end interface phs_forest_set_prt_in

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_forest_set_prt_in_int (forest, int, lt_cm_to_lab)
    type(phs_forest_t), intent(inout) :: forest
    type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
    type(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(in), optional :: lt_cm_to_lab
    if (present (lt_cm_to_lab)) then
      call phs_prt_set_momentum (forest%prt_in, &
        inverse (lt_cm_to_lab) * &
        int%get_momenta (outgoing=.false.))
    else
      call phs_prt_set_momentum (forest%prt_in, &
        int%get_momenta (outgoing=.false.))
    end if
    associate (m_in => forest%flv(:forest%n_in)%get_mass ())
      call phs_prt_set_msq (forest%prt_in, m_in ** 2)
    end associate
    call phs_prt_set_defined (forest%prt_in)
  end subroutine phs_forest_set_prt_in_int

  subroutine phs_forest_set_prt_in_mom (forest, mom, lt_cm_to_lab)
    type(phs_forest_t), intent(inout) :: forest
    type(vector4_t), dimension(size (forest%prt_in)), intent(in) :: mom
    type(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(in), optional :: lt_cm_to_lab
    if (present (lt_cm_to_lab)) then
      call phs_prt_set_momentum (forest%prt_in, &
        inverse (lt_cm_to_lab) * mom)
    else
      call phs_prt_set_momentum (forest%prt_in, mom)
    end if
    associate (m_in => forest%flv(:forest%n_in)%get_mass ())
      call phs_prt_set_msq (forest%prt_in, m_in ** 2)
    end associate
    call phs_prt_set_defined (forest%prt_in)
  end subroutine phs_forest_set_prt_in_mom

```

Set the outgoing particles from the contents of an interaction.

```

<PHS forests: public>+≡
  public :: phs_forest_set_prt_out

<PHS forests: interfaces>+≡
  interface phs_forest_set_prt_out
    module procedure phs_forest_set_prt_out_int, phs_forest_set_prt_out_mom
  end interface phs_forest_set_prt_out

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_forest_set_prt_out_int (forest, int, lt_cm_to_lab)
    type(phs_forest_t), intent(inout) :: forest
    type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
    type(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(in), optional :: lt_cm_to_lab
    if (present (lt_cm_to_lab)) then

```



```

        call phs_prt_set_momentum (forest%prt_out, &
            inverse (lt_cm_to_lab) * &
            int%get_momenta (outgoing=.true.))
    else
        call phs_prt_set_momentum (forest%prt_out, &
            int%get_momenta (outgoing=.true.))
    end if
    associate (m_out => forest%flv(forest%n_in+1:)%get_mass ())
        call phs_prt_set_msq (forest%prt_out, m_out ** 2)
    end associate
    call phs_prt_set_defined (forest%prt_out)
end subroutine phs_forest_set_prt_out_int

subroutine phs_forest_set_prt_out_mom (forest, mom, lt_cm_to_lab)
    type(phs_forest_t), intent(inout) :: forest
    type(vector4_t), dimension(size (forest%prt_out)), intent(in) :: mom
    type(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(in), optional :: lt_cm_to_lab
    if (present (lt_cm_to_lab)) then
        call phs_prt_set_momentum (forest%prt_out, &
            inverse (lt_cm_to_lab) * mom)
    else
        call phs_prt_set_momentum (forest%prt_out, mom)
    end if
    associate (m_out => forest%flv(forest%n_in+1:)%get_mass ())
        call phs_prt_set_msq (forest%prt_out, m_out ** 2)
    end associate
    call phs_prt_set_defined (forest%prt_out)
end subroutine phs_forest_set_prt_out_mom

```

Combine particles as described by the particle combination table. Particle momentum sums will be calculated only if the resulting particle is contained in at least one of the trees in the current forest. The others are kept undefined.

```

<PHS forests: public>+≡
    public :: phs_forest_combine_particles

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
    subroutine phs_forest_combine_particles (forest)
        type(phs_forest_t), intent(inout) :: forest
        integer :: k
        integer, dimension(2) :: kk
        do k = 1, size (forest%prt_combination, 2)
            kk = forest%prt_combination(:,k)
            if (kk(1) /= 0) then
                call phs_prt_combine (forest%prt(k), &
                    forest%prt(kk(1)), forest%prt(kk(2)))
            end if
        end do
    end subroutine phs_forest_combine_particles

```

Extract the outgoing particles and insert into an interaction.

```

<PHS forests: public>+≡
    public :: phs_forest_get_prt_out

```



*(PHS forests: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine phs_forest_get_prt_out (forest, int, lt_cm_to_lab)
  type(phs_forest_t), intent(in) :: forest
  type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
  type(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(in), optional :: lt_cm_to_lab
  if (present (lt_cm_to_lab)) then
    call int%set_momenta (lt_cm_to_lab * &
      phs_prt_get_momentum (forest%prt_out), outgoing=.true.)
  else
    call int%set_momenta (phs_prt_get_momentum (forest%prt_out), &
      outgoing=.true.)
  end if
end subroutine phs_forest_get_prt_out

```

Extract the outgoing particle momenta

*(PHS forests: public)*+≡

```

public :: phs_forest_get_momenta_out

```

*(PHS forests: procedures)*+≡

```

function phs_forest_get_momenta_out (forest, lt_cm_to_lab) result (p)
  type(phs_forest_t), intent(in) :: forest
  type(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(in), optional :: lt_cm_to_lab
  type(vector4_t), dimension(size (forest%prt_out)) :: p
  p = phs_prt_get_momentum (forest%prt_out)
  if (present (lt_cm_to_lab)) p = p * lt_cm_to_lab
end function phs_forest_get_momenta_out

```

### 18.5.10 Find equivalences among phase-space trees

Scan phase space for equivalences. We generate the complete set of unique permutations for the given list of outgoing particles, and use this for scanning equivalences within each grove. We scan all pairs of trees, using all permutations. This implies that trivial equivalences are included, and equivalences between different trees are recorded twice. This is intentional.

*(PHS forests: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine phs_grove_set_equivalences (grove, perm_array)
  type(phs_grove_t), intent(inout) :: grove
  type(permutation_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: perm_array
  type(equivalence_t), pointer :: eq
  integer :: t1, t2, i
  do t1 = 1, size (grove%tree)
    do t2 = 1, size (grove%tree)
      SCAN_PERM: do i = 1, size (perm_array)
        if (phs_tree_equivalent &
          (grove%tree(t1), grove%tree(t2), perm_array(i))) then
          call equivalence_list_add &
            (grove%equivalence_list, t1, t2, perm_array(i))
          eq => grove%equivalence_list%last
          call phs_tree_find_msq_permutation &
            (grove%tree(t1), grove%tree(t2), eq%perm, &
              eq%msq_perm)
          call phs_tree_find_angle_permutation &

```



```

                                (grove%tree(t1), grove%tree(t2), eq%perm, &
                                eq%angle_perm, eq%angle_sig)
                        end if
                end do SCAN_PERM
        end do
        end do
end subroutine phs_grove_set_equivalences

<PHS forests: public>+≡
public :: phs_forest_set_equivalences

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_forest_set_equivalences (forest)
    type(phs_forest_t), intent(inout) :: forest
    type(permutation_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: perm_array
    integer :: i
    call permutation_array_make &
        (perm_array, forest%flv(forest%n_in+1:)%get_pdg ())
    do i = 1, size (forest%grove)
        call phs_grove_set_equivalences (forest%grove(i), perm_array)
    end do
    forest%n_equivalences = sum (forest%grove%equivalence_list%length)
end subroutine phs_forest_set_equivalences

```

### 18.5.11 Interface for channel equivalences

Here, we store the equivalence list in the appropriate containers that the `phs_base` module provides. There is one separate list for each channel.

```

<PHS forests: public>+≡
public :: phs_forest_get_equivalences

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_forest_get_equivalences (forest, channel, azimuthal_dependence)
    type(phs_forest_t), intent(in) :: forest
    type(phs_channel_t), dimension(:), intent(out) :: channel
    logical, intent(in) :: azimuthal_dependence
    integer :: n_masses, n_angles
    integer :: mode_azimuthal_angle
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: n_eq
    type(equivalence_t), pointer :: eq
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: perm, mode
    integer :: g, c, j, left, right
    n_masses = forest%n_masses
    n_angles = forest%n_angles
    allocate (n_eq (forest%n_trees), source = 0)
    allocate (perm (forest%n_dimensions))
    allocate (mode (forest%n_dimensions), source = EQ_IDENTITY)
    do g = 1, size (forest%grove)
        eq => forest%grove(g)%equivalence_list%first
        do while (associated (eq))
            left = eq%left + forest%grove(g)%tree_count_offset
            n_eq(left) = n_eq(left) + 1
            eq => eq%next
        end do
    end do
end subroutine phs_forest_get_equivalences

```



```

        end do
    end do
    do c = 1, size (channel)
        allocate (channel(c)%eq (n_eq(c)))
        do j = 1, n_eq(c)
            call channel(c)%eq(j)%init (forest%n_dimensions)
        end do
    end do
    n_eq = 0
    if (azimuthal_dependence) then
        mode_azimuthal_angle = EQ_IDENTITY
    else
        mode_azimuthal_angle = EQ_INVARIANT
    end if
    do g = 1, size (forest%grove)
        eq => forest%grove(g)%equivalence_list%first
        do while (associated (eq))
            left = eq%left + forest%grove(g)%tree_count_offset
            right = eq%right + forest%grove(g)%tree_count_offset
            do j = 1, n_masses
                perm(j) = permute (j, eq%msq_perm)
                mode(j) = EQ_IDENTITY
            end do
            do j = 1, n_angles
                perm(n_masses+j) = n_masses + permute (j, eq%angle_perm)
                if (j == 1) then
                    mode(n_masses+j) = mode_azimuthal_angle    ! first az. angle
                else if (mod(j,2) == 1) then
                    mode(n_masses+j) = EQ_SYMMETRIC             ! other az. angles
                else if (eq%angle_sig(j)) then
                    mode(n_masses+j) = EQ_IDENTITY              ! polar angle +
                else
                    mode(n_masses+j) = EQ_INVERT                ! polar angle -
                end if
            end do
            n_eq(left) = n_eq(left) + 1
            associate (eq_cur => channel(left)%eq(n_eq(left)))
            eq_cur%c = right
            eq_cur%perm = perm
            eq_cur%mode = mode
        end associate
        eq => eq%next
    end do
end do
end subroutine phs_forest_get_equivalences

```

### 18.5.12 Phase-space evaluation

Given one row of the **x** parameter array and the corresponding channel index, compute first all relevant momenta and then recover the remainder of the **x** array, the Jacobians **phs\_factor**, and the phase-space volume.

The output argument **ok** indicates whether this was successful.



```

<PHS forests: public>+≡
    public :: phs_forest_evaluate_selected_channel

<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
    subroutine phs_forest_evaluate_selected_channel &
        (forest, channel, active, sqrts, x, phs_factor, volume, ok)
        type(phs_forest_t), intent(inout) :: forest
        integer, intent(in) :: channel
        logical, dimension(:), intent(in) :: active
        real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
        real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(inout) :: x
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: phs_factor
        real(default), intent(out) :: volume
        logical, intent(out) :: ok
        integer :: g, t
        integer(TC) :: k, k_root, k_in

        g = forest%grove_lookup (channel)
        t = channel - forest%grove(g)%tree_count_offset
        call phs_prt_set_undefined (forest%prt)
        call phs_prt_set_undefined (forest%prt_out)
        k_in = forest%n_tot

        do k = 1, forest%n_in
            forest%prt(ibset(0,k_in-k)) = forest%prt_in(k)
        end do

        do k = 1, forest%n_out
            call phs_prt_set_msq (forest%prt(ibset(0,k-1)), &
                forest%flv(forest%n_in+k)%get_mass () ** 2)
        end do

        k_root = 2**forest%n_out - 1
        select case (forest%n_in)
        case (1)
            forest%prt(k_root) = forest%prt_in(1)
        case (2)
            call phs_prt_combine &
                (forest%prt(k_root), forest%prt_in(1), forest%prt_in(2))
        end select
        call phs_tree_compute_momenta_from_x (forest%grove(g)%tree(t), &
            forest%prt, phs_factor(channel), volume, sqrts, x(:,channel), ok)
        if (ok) then
            do k = 1, forest%n_out
                forest%prt_out(k) = forest%prt(ibset(0,k-1))
            end do
        end if
    end subroutine phs_forest_evaluate_selected_channel

```

The remainder: recover  $x$  values for all channels except for the current channel.

NOTE: OpenMP not used for the first loop. `combine_particles` is not a channel-local operation.

```

<PHS forests: public>+≡

```



```

public :: phs_forest_evaluate_other_channels
<PHS forests: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_forest_evaluate_other_channels &
    (forest, channel, active, sqrts, x, phs_factor, combine)
type(phs_forest_t), intent(inout) :: forest
integer, intent(in) :: channel
logical, dimension(:), intent(in) :: active
real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(inout) :: x
real(default), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: phs_factor
logical, intent(in) :: combine
integer :: g, t, ch, n_channel

g = forest%grove_lookup (channel)
t = channel - forest%grove(g)%tree_count_offset

n_channel = forest%n_trees
if (combine) then
    do ch = 1, n_channel
        if (ch == channel) cycle
        if (active(ch)) then
            g = forest%grove_lookup(ch)
            t = ch - forest%grove(g)%tree_count_offset
            call phs_tree_combine_particles &
                (forest%grove(g)%tree(t), forest%prt)
        end if
    end do
end if

!OMP PARALLEL PRIVATE (g,t,ch) SHARED(active,forest,sqrts,x,channel)
!OMP DO SCHEDULE(STATIC)
do ch = 1, n_channel
    if (ch == channel) cycle
    if (active(ch)) then
        g = forest%grove_lookup(ch)
        t = ch - forest%grove(g)%tree_count_offset
        call phs_tree_compute_x_from_momenta &
            (forest%grove(g)%tree(t), &
             forest%prt, phs_factor(ch), sqrts, x(:,ch))
    end if
end do
!OMP END DO
!OMP END PARALLEL

end subroutine phs_forest_evaluate_other_channels

```

The complement: recover one row of the **x** array and the associated Jacobian entry, corresponding to **channel**, from incoming and outgoing momenta. Also compute the phase-space volume.

```

<PHS forests: public>+≡
public :: phs_forest_recover_channel
<PHS forests: procedures>+≡

```



```

subroutine phs_forest_recover_channel &
  (forest, channel, sqrts, x, phs_factor, volume)
  type(phs_forest_t), intent(inout) :: forest
  integer, intent(in) :: channel
  real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
  real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(inout) :: x
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: phs_factor
  real(default), intent(out) :: volume
  integer :: g, t
  integer(TC) :: k, k_in
  g = forest%grove_lookup (channel)
  t = channel - forest%grove(g)%tree_count_offset
  call phs_prt_set_undefined (forest%prt)
  k_in = forest%n_tot
  forall (k = 1:forest%n_in)
    forest%prt(ibset(0,k_in-k)) = forest%prt_in(k)
  end forall
  forall (k = 1:forest%n_out)
    forest%prt(ibset(0,k-1)) = forest%prt_out(k)
  end forall
  call phs_forest_combine_particles (forest)
  call phs_tree_compute_volume &
    (forest%grove(g)%tree(t), sqrts, volume)
  call phs_tree_compute_x_from_momenta &
    (forest%grove(g)%tree(t), &
     forest%prt, phs_factor(channel), sqrts, x(:,channel))
end subroutine phs_forest_recover_channel

```

### 18.5.13 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

`<phs_forests_ut.f90>`≡

*<File header>*

```

module phs_forests_ut
  use unit_tests
  use phs_forests_util

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<PHS forests: public test>*

contains

*<PHS forests: test driver>*

```

end module phs_forests_ut

```

`<phs_forests_util.f90>`≡

*<File header>*

```

module phs_forests_util

```



```

<Use kinds>
<Use strings>
    use format_defs, only: FMT_12
    use lorentz
    use flavors
    use interactions
    use model_data
    use mappings
    use phs_base

    use phs_forests

<Standard module head>

<PHS forests: test declarations>

contains

<PHS forests: tests>

end module phs_forests_util
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<PHS forests: public test>≡
    public :: phs_forests_test
<PHS forests: test driver>≡
    subroutine phs_forests_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <PHS forests: execute tests>
    end subroutine phs_forests_test

```

Write a possible phase-space file for a  $2 \rightarrow 3$  process and make the corresponding forest, print the forest. Choose some in-particle momenta and a random-number array and evaluate out-particles and phase-space factors.

```

<PHS forests: execute tests>≡
    call test (phs_forest_1, "phs_forest_1", &
        "check phs forest setup", &
        u, results)

<PHS forests: test declarations>≡
    public :: phs_forest_1

<PHS forests: tests>≡
    subroutine phs_forest_1 (u)
        use os_interface
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(phs_forest_t) :: forest
        type(phs_channel_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: channel
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(string_t) :: process_id
        type(flavor_t), dimension(5) :: flv
        type(string_t) :: filename
        type(interaction_t) :: int
    end subroutine

```



```

integer, parameter :: unit_fix = 20
type(mapping_defaults_t) :: mapping_defaults
logical :: found_process, ok
integer :: n_channel, ch, i
logical, dimension(4) :: active = .true.
real(default) :: sqrts = 1000
real(default), dimension(5,4) :: x
real(default), dimension(4) :: factor
real(default) :: volume

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: PHS forest"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test PHS forest routines"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Reading model file"

call model%init_sm_test ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Create phase-space file 'phs_forest_test.phs'"
write (u, "(A)")

call flv%init ([11, -11, 11, -11, 22], model)
open (file="phs_forest_test.phs", unit=unit_fix, action="write")
write (unit_fix, *) "process foo"
write (unit_fix, *) 'md5sum_process      = "6ABA33BC2927925D0F073B1C1170780A"'
write (unit_fix, *) 'md5sum_model_par   = "1AOB151EE6E2DEB92D880320355A3EAB"'
write (unit_fix, *) 'md5sum_phs_config = "B6A8877058809A8BDD54753CDAB83ACE"'
write (unit_fix, *) "sqrts              = 100.00000000000000"
write (unit_fix, *) "m_threshold_s      = 50.00000000000000"
write (unit_fix, *) "m_threshold_t      = 100.00000000000000"
write (unit_fix, *) "off_shell          = 2"
write (unit_fix, *) "t_channel          = 6"
write (unit_fix, *) "keep_nonresonant = F"
write (unit_fix, *) ""
write (unit_fix, *) "  grove"
write (unit_fix, *) "    tree 3 7"
write (unit_fix, *) "      map 3 s_channel 23"
write (unit_fix, *) "    tree 5 7"
write (unit_fix, *) "    tree 6 7"
write (unit_fix, *) "  grove"
write (unit_fix, *) "    tree 9 11"
write (unit_fix, *) "      map 9 t_channel 22"
close (unit_fix)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Read phase-space file 'phs_forest_test.phs'"

call syntax_phs_forest_init ()
process_id = "foo"
filename = "phs_forest_test.phs"
call phs_forest_read &
  (forest, filename, process_id, 2, 3, model, found_process)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set parameters, flavors, equiv, momenta"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs_forest_set_flavors (forest, flv)
call phs_forest_set_parameters (forest, mapping_defaults, .false.)
call phs_forest_setup_prt_combinations (forest)
call phs_forest_set_equivalences (forest)
call int%basic_init (2, 0, 3)
call int%set_momentum &
    (vector4_moving (500._default, 500._default, 3), 1)
call int%set_momentum &
    (vector4_moving (500._default, -500._default, 3), 2)
call phs_forest_set_prt_in (forest, int)
n_channel = 2
x = 0
x(:,n_channel) = [0.3, 0.4, 0.1, 0.9, 0.6]
write (u, "(A)")  "   Input values:"
write (u, "(3x,5(1x," // FMT_12 // "))")  x(:,n_channel)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluating phase space"

call phs_forest_evaluate_selected_channel (forest, &
    n_channel, active, sqrts, x, factor, volume, ok)
call phs_forest_evaluate_other_channels (forest, &
    n_channel, active, sqrts, x, factor, combine=.true.)
call phs_forest_get_prt_out (forest, int)
write (u, "(A)")  "   Output values:"
do ch = 1, 4
    write (u, "(3x,5(1x," // FMT_12 // "))")  x(:,ch)
end do
call int%basic_write (u)
write (u, "(A)")  "   Factors:"
write (u, "(3x,5(1x," // FMT_12 // "))")  factor
write (u, "(A)")  "   Volume:"
write (u, "(3x,5(1x," // FMT_12 // "))")  volume
call phs_forest_write (forest, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute equivalences"

n_channel = 4
allocate (channel (n_channel))
call phs_forest_get_equivalences (forest, &
    channel, .true.)
do i = 1, n_channel
    write (u, "(1x,I0,':')", advance = "no")  ch
    call channel(i)%write (u)
end do

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

```



```

call model%final ()
call phs_forest_final (forest)
call syntax_phs_forest_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "** Test output end: phs_forest_1"

end subroutine phs_forest_1

```

## 18.6 Finding phase space parameterizations

If the phase space configuration is not found in the appropriate file, we should generate one.

The idea is to construct all Feynman diagrams subject to certain constraints which eliminate everything that is probably irrelevant for the integration. These Feynman diagrams (cascades) are grouped in groves by finding equivalence classes related by symmetry and ordered with respect to their importance (resonances). Finally, the result (or part of it) is written to file and used for the integration.

This module may eventually disappear and be replaced by CAML code. In particular, we need here a set of Feynman rules (vertices with particle codes, but not the factors). Thus, the module works for the Standard Model only.

Note that this module is stand-alone, it communicates to the main program only via the generated ASCII phase-space configuration file.

```

<cascades.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module cascades

    <Use kinds>
    use kinds, only: TC, i8, i32
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use format_defs, only: FMT_12, FMT_19
    use unit_tests
    use diagnostics
    use hashes
    use sorting
    use physics_defs, only: SCALAR, SPINOR, VECTOR, VECTORSPINOR, TENSOR
    use physics_defs, only: UNDEFINED
    use model_data
    use flavors
    use phs_forests

    <Standard module head>

    <Cascades: public>

    <Cascades: parameters>

```



```

    <Cascades: types>

    <Cascades: interfaces>

contains

    <Cascades: procedures>

end module cascades

```

### 18.6.1 The mapping modes

The valid mapping modes, to be used below. We will make use of the convention that mappings of internal particles have a positive value. Only for positive values, the flavor code is propagated when combining cascades.

```

<Mapping modes>≡
    integer, parameter :: &
        & EXTERNAL_PRT = -1, &
        & NO_MAPPING = 0, S_CHANNEL = 1, T_CHANNEL = 2, U_CHANNEL = 3, &
        & RADIATION = 4, COLLINEAR = 5, INFRARED = 6, &
        & STEP_MAPPING_E = 11, STEP_MAPPING_H = 12, &
        & ON_SHELL = 99

<Cascades: parameters>≡
    <Mapping modes>

```

### 18.6.2 The cascade type

A cascade is essentially the same as a decay tree (both definitions may be merged in a later version). It contains a linked tree of nodes, each of which representing an internal particle. In contrast to decay trees, each node has a definite particle code. These nodes need not be modified, therefore we can use pointers and do not have to copy them. Thus, physically each cascades has only a single node, the mother particle. However, to be able to compare trees quickly, we store in addition an array of binary codes which is always sorted in ascending order. This is accompanied by a corresponding list of particle codes. The index is the location of the corresponding cascade in the cascade set, this may be used to access the daughters directly.

The real mass is the particle mass belonging to the particle code. The minimal mass is the sum of the real masses of all its daughters; this is the kinematical cutoff. The effective mass may be zero if the particle mass is below a certain threshold; it may be the real mass if the particle is resonant; or it may be some other value.

The logical `t_channel` is set if this a  $t$ -channel line, while `initial` is true only for an initial particle. Note that both initial particles are also `t_channel` by definition, and that they are distinguished by the direction of the tree: One of them decays and is the root of the tree, while the other one is one of the leaves.

The cascade is a list of nodes (particles) which are linked via the `daughter` entries. The node is the mother particle of the decay cascade. Much of the



information in the nodes is repeated in arrays, to be accessible more easily. The arrays will be kept sorted by binary codes.

The counter `n_off_shell` is increased for each internal line that is neither resonant nor log-enhanced. It is set to zero if the current line is resonant, since this implies on-shell particle production and subsequent decay.

The counter `n_t_channel` is non-negative once an initial particle is included in the tree: then, it counts the number of  $t$ -channel lines.

The `multiplicity` is the number of branchings to follow until all daughters are on-shell. A resonant or non-decaying particle has multiplicity one. Merging nodes, the multiplicities add unless the mother is a resonance. An initial or final node has multiplicity zero.

The arrays correspond to the subnode tree `tree` of the current cascade. PDG codes are stored only for those positions which are resonant, with the exception of the last entry, i.e., the current node. Other positions, in particular external legs, are assigned undefined PDG code.

A cascade is uniquely identified by its tree, the tree of PDG codes, and the tree of mappings. The tree of resonances is kept only to mask the PDG tree as described above.

$\langle \text{Cascades: types} \rangle \equiv$

```

type :: cascade_t
  private
  ! counters
  integer :: index = 0
  integer :: grove = 0
  ! status
  logical :: active = .false.
  logical :: complete = .false.
  logical :: incoming = .false.
  ! this node
  integer(TC) :: bincode = 0
  type(flavor_t) :: flv
  integer :: pdg = UNDEFINED
  logical :: is_vector = .false.
  real(default) :: m_min = 0
  real(default) :: m_rea = 0
  real(default) :: m_eff = 0
  integer :: mapping = NO_MAPPING
  logical :: on_shell = .false.
  logical :: resonant = .false.
  logical :: log_enhanced = .false.
  logical :: t_channel = .false.
  ! global tree properties
  integer :: multiplicity = 0
  integer :: internal = 0
  integer :: n_off_shell = 0
  integer :: n_resonances = 0
  integer :: n_log_enhanced = 0
  integer :: n_t_channel = 0
  integer :: res_hash = 0
  ! the sub-node tree
  integer :: depth = 0
  integer(TC), dimension(:), allocatable :: tree

```



```

integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: tree_pdg
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: tree_mapping
logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: tree_resonant
! branch connections
logical :: has_children = .false.
type(cascade_t), pointer :: daughter1 => null ()
type(cascade_t), pointer :: daughter2 => null ()
type(cascade_t), pointer :: mother => null ()
! next in list
type(cascade_t), pointer :: next => null ()
end type cascade_t

```

*<Cascades: procedures>≡*

```

subroutine cascade_init (cascade, depth)
  type(cascade_t), intent(out) :: cascade
  integer, intent(in) :: depth
  integer, save :: index = 0
  index = cascade_index ()
  cascade%index = index
  cascade%depth = depth
  cascade%active = .true.
  allocate (cascade%tree (depth))
  allocate (cascade%tree_pdg (depth))
  allocate (cascade%tree_mapping (depth))
  allocate (cascade%tree_resonant (depth))
end subroutine cascade_init

```

Keep and increment a global index

*<Cascades: procedures>+≡*

```

function cascade_index (seed) result (index)
  integer :: index
  integer, intent(in), optional :: seed
  integer, save :: i = 0
  if (present (seed)) i = seed
  i = i + 1
  index = i
end function cascade_index

```

We need three versions of writing cascades. This goes to the phase-space file:

*<Cascades: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine cascade_write_file_format (cascade, model, unit)
  type(cascade_t), intent(in) :: cascade
  class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  type(flavor_t) :: flv
  integer :: u, i
1  format(3x,A,1x,40(1x,I4))
2  format(3x,A,1x,I3,1x,A,1x,I7,1x,'!',1x,A)
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  call write_reduced (cascade%tree, u)
  write (u, "(A)")
  do i = 1, cascade%depth
    call flv%init (cascade%tree_pdg(i), model)

```



```

select case (cascade%tree_mapping(i))
case (NO_MAPPING, EXTERNAL_PRT)
case (S_CHANNEL)
    write(u,2) 'map', &
        cascade%tree(i), 's_channel', abs (cascade%tree_pdg(i)), &
        char (flv%get_name ())
case (T_CHANNEL)
    write(u,2) 'map', &
        cascade%tree(i), 't_channel', abs (cascade%tree_pdg(i)), &
        char (flv%get_name ())
case (U_CHANNEL)
    write(u,2) 'map', &
        cascade%tree(i), 'u_channel', abs (cascade%tree_pdg(i)), &
        char (flv%get_name ())
case (RADIATION)
    write(u,2) 'map', &
        cascade%tree(i), 'radiation', abs (cascade%tree_pdg(i)), &
        char (flv%get_name ())
case (COLLINEAR)
    write(u,2) 'map', &
        cascade%tree(i), 'collinear', abs (cascade%tree_pdg(i)), &
        char (flv%get_name ())
case (INFRARED)
    write(u,2) 'map', &
        cascade%tree(i), 'infrared ', abs (cascade%tree_pdg(i)), &
        char (flv%get_name ())
case (ON_SHELL)
    write(u,2) 'map', &
        cascade%tree(i), 'on_shell ', abs (cascade%tree_pdg(i)), &
        char (flv%get_name ())
case default
    call msg_bug (" Impossible mapping mode encountered")
end select
end do
contains
subroutine write_reduced (array, unit)
    integer(TC), dimension(:), intent(in) :: array
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    integer :: i
    write (u, "(3x,A,1x)", advance="no") "tree"
    do i = 1, size (array)
        if (decay_level (array(i)) > 1) then
            write (u, "(1x,I0)", advance="no") array(i)
        end if
    end do
end subroutine write_reduced

elemental function decay_level (k) result (l)
    integer(TC), intent(in) :: k
    integer :: l
    integer :: i
    l = 0
    do i = 0, bit_size(k) - 1
        if (btest(k,i)) l = l + 1
    end do
end function decay_level

```



```

    end do
end function decay_level
subroutine start_comment (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    write(u, '(1x,A)', advance='no') '!'
end subroutine start_comment
end subroutine cascade_write_file_format

```

This creates metapost source for graphical display:

(*Cascades: procedures*) +=

```

subroutine cascade_write_graph_format (cascade, count, unit)
    type(cascade_t), intent(in) :: cascade
    integer, intent(in) :: count
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    integer(TC) :: mask
    type(string_t) :: left_str, right_str
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    mask = 2**((cascade%depth+3)/2) - 1
    left_str = ""
    right_str = ""
    write (u, '(A)') "\begin{minipage}{105pt}"
    write (u, '(A)') "\vspace{30pt}"
    write (u, '(A)') "\begin{center}"
    write (u, '(A)') "\begin{fmfgraph*}(55,55)"
    call graph_write (cascade, mask)
    write (u, '(A)') "\fmfleft{" // char (extract (left_str, 2)) // "}"
    write (u, '(A)') "\fmfright{" // char (extract (right_str, 2)) // "}"
    write (u, '(A)') "\end{fmfgraph*}\\"
    write (u, '(A,I5,A)') "\fbox{$", count, "$}"
    write (u, '(A)') "\end{center}"
    write (u, '(A)') "\end{minipage}"
    write (u, '(A)') "%"
contains
    recursive subroutine graph_write (cascade, mask, reverse)
        type(cascade_t), intent(in) :: cascade
        integer(TC), intent(in) :: mask
        logical, intent(in), optional :: reverse
        type(flavor_t) :: anti
        logical :: rev
        rev = .false.; if (present(reverse)) rev = reverse
        if (cascade%has_children) then
            if (.not.rev) then
                call vertex_write (cascade, cascade%daughter1, mask)
                call vertex_write (cascade, cascade%daughter2, mask)
            else
                call vertex_write (cascade, cascade%daughter2, mask, .true.)
                call vertex_write (cascade, cascade%daughter1, mask, .true.)
            end if
            if (cascade%complete) then
                call vertex_write (cascade, cascade%mother, mask, .true.)
                write (u, '(A,I0,A)') "\fmfv{d.shape=square}{v0}"
            end if
        else

```



```

        if (cascade%incoming) then
            anti = cascade%flv%anti ()
            call external_write (cascade%bincode, anti%get_tex_name (), &
                                left_str)
        else
            call external_write (cascade%bincode, cascade%flv%get_tex_name (), &
                                right_str)
        end if
    end if
end subroutine graph_write
recursive subroutine vertex_write (cascade, daughter, mask, reverse)
    type(cascade_t), intent(in) :: cascade, daughter
    integer(TC), intent(in) :: mask
    logical, intent(in), optional :: reverse
    integer :: bincode
    if (cascade%complete) then
        bincode = 0
    else
        bincode = cascade%bincode
    end if
    call graph_write (daughter, mask, reverse)
    if (daughter%has_children) then
        call line_write (bincode, daughter%bincode, daughter%flv, &
                        mapping=daughter%mapping)
    else
        call line_write (bincode, daughter%bincode, daughter%flv)
    end if
end subroutine vertex_write
subroutine line_write (i1, i2, flv, mapping)
    integer(TC), intent(in) :: i1, i2
    type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    integer, intent(in), optional :: mapping
    integer :: k1, k2
    type(string_t) :: prt_type
    select case (flv%get_spin_type ())
    case (SCALAR);          prt_type = "plain"
    case (SPINOR);          prt_type = "fermion"
    case (VECTOR);          prt_type = "boson"
    case (VECTORSPINOR);    prt_type = "fermion"
    case (TENSOR);          prt_type = "dbl_wiggly"
    case default;           prt_type = "dashes"
    end select
    if (flv%is_antiparticle ()) then
        k1 = i2; k2 = i1
    else
        k1 = i1; k2 = i2
    end if
    if (present (mapping)) then
        select case (mapping)
        case (S_CHANNEL)
            write (u, '(A,I0,A,I0,A)') "\fmf{" // char (prt_type) // &
                & ",f=blue,lab=\sm\blue$" // &
                & char (flv%get_tex_name ()) // "$}" // &
                & "{v", k1, ",v", k2, "}"

```



```

case (T_CHANNEL, U_CHANNEL)
  write (u, '(A,I0,A,I0,A)') "\fmf{" // char (prt_type) // &
    & ",f=cyan,lab=\sm\cyan$" // &
    & char (flv%get_tex_name ()) // "$}" // &
    & "{v", k1, ",v", k2, "}"
case (RADIATION)
  write (u, '(A,I0,A,I0,A)') "\fmf{" // char (prt_type) // &
    & ",f=green,lab=\sm\green$" // &
    & char (flv%get_tex_name ()) // "$}" // &
    & "{v", k1, ",v", k2, "}"
case (COLLINEAR)
  write (u, '(A,I0,A,I0,A)') "\fmf{" // char (prt_type) // &
    & ",f=magenta,lab=\sm\magenta$" // &
    & char (flv%get_tex_name ()) // "$}" // &
    & "{v", k1, ",v", k2, "}"
case (INFRARED)
  write (u, '(A,I0,A,I0,A)') "\fmf{" // char (prt_type) // &
    & ",f=red,lab=\sm\red$" // &
    & char (flv%get_tex_name ()) // "$}" // &
    & "{v", k1, ",v", k2, "}"
case default
  write (u, '(A,I0,A,I0,A)') "\fmf{" // char (prt_type) // &
    & ",f=black}" // &
    & "{v", k1, ",v", k2, "}"
end select
else
  write (u, '(A,I0,A,I0,A)') "\fmf{" // char (prt_type) // &
    & "}" // &
    & "{v", k1, ",v", k2, "}"
end if
end subroutine line_write
subroutine external_write (bincode, name, ext_str)
  integer(TC), intent(in) :: bincode
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  type(string_t), intent(inout) :: ext_str
  character(len=20) :: str
  write (str, '(A2,I0)') ",v", bincode
  ext_str = ext_str // trim (str)
  write (u, '(A,I0,A,I0,A)') "\fmflabel{\sm$" &
    // char (name) &
    // "\",(" , bincode, ")" &
    // "$}{v", bincode, "}"
end subroutine external_write
end subroutine cascade_write_graph_format

```

This is for screen/debugging output:

*(Cascades: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine cascade_write (cascade, unit)
  type(cascade_t), intent(in) :: cascade
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  character(9) :: depth
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  write (u, "(A,(1x,I7))") 'Cascade #', cascade%index

```



```

write (u, "(A,(1x,I7))") ' Grove:      #', cascade%grove
write (u, "(A,3(1x,L1))") ' act/cmp/inc: ', &
    cascade%active, cascade%complete, cascade%incoming
write (u, "(A,I0)") ' Bincode:      ', cascade%bincode
write (u, "(A)", advance="no") ' Flavor:      '
call cascade%flv%write (unit)
write (u, "(A,I9)") ' Active flavor:', cascade%pdg
write (u, "(A,L1)") ' Is vector:      ', cascade%is_vector
write (u, "(A,3(1x," // FMT_19 // ")") ' Mass (m/r/e): ', &
    cascade%m_min, cascade%m_rea, cascade%m_eff
write (u, "(A,I1)") ' Mapping:      ', cascade%mapping
write (u, "(A,3(1x,L1))") ' res/log/tch: ', &
    cascade%resonant, cascade%log_enhanced, cascade%t_channel
write (u, "(A,(1x,I7))") ' Multiplicity: ', cascade%multiplicity
write (u, "(A,2(1x,I7))") ' n intern/off: ', &
    cascade%internal, cascade%n_off_shell
write (u, "(A,3(1x,I7))") ' n res/log/tch:', &
    cascade%n_resonances, cascade%n_log_enhanced, cascade%n_t_channel
write (u, "(A,I7)") ' Depth:      ', cascade%depth
write (depth, "(I7)") cascade%depth
write (u, "(A," // depth // "(1x,I7))") &
    ' Tree:      ', cascade%tree
write (u, "(A," // depth // "(1x,I7))") &
    ' Tree(PDG):      ', cascade%tree_pdg
write (u, "(A," // depth // "(1x,I7))") &
    ' Tree(mapping):', cascade%tree_mapping
write (u, "(A," // depth // "(1x,L1))") &
    ' Tree(res):      ', cascade%tree_resonant
if (cascade%has_children) then
    write (u, "(A,I7,1x,I7)") ' Daughter1/2: ', &
        cascade%daughter1%index, cascade%daughter2%index
end if
if (associated (cascade%mother)) then
    write (u, "(A,I7)") ' Mother:      ', cascade%mother%index
end if
end subroutine cascade_write

```

### 18.6.3 Creating new cascades

This initializes a single-particle cascade (external, final state). The PDG entry in the tree is set undefined because the cascade is not resonant. However, the flavor entry is set, so the cascade flavor is identified nevertheless.

*(Cascades: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine cascade_init_outgoing (cascade, flv, pos, m_thr)
    type(cascade_t), intent(out) :: cascade
    type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    integer, intent(in) :: pos
    real(default), intent(in) :: m_thr
    call cascade_init (cascade, 1)
    cascade%bincode = ibset (0_TC, pos-1)
    cascade%flv = flv
    cascade%pdg = abs (cascade%flv%get_pdg ())

```



```

cascade%is_vector = flv%get_spin_type () == VECTOR
cascade%m_min = flv%get_mass ()
cascade%m_rea = cascade%m_min
if (cascade%m_rea >= m_thr) then
    cascade%m_eff = cascade%m_rea
end if
cascade%on_shell = .true.
cascade%multiplicity = 1
cascade%tree(1) = cascade%bincode
cascade%tree_pdg(1) = cascade%pdg
cascade%tree_mapping(1) = EXTERNAL_PRT
cascade%tree_resonant(1) = .false.
end subroutine cascade_init_outgoing

```

The same for an incoming line:

```

<Cascades: procedures>+=
subroutine cascade_init_incoming (cascade, flv, pos, m_thr)
    type(cascade_t), intent(out) :: cascade
    type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    integer, intent(in) :: pos
    real(default), intent(in) :: m_thr
    call cascade_init (cascade, 1)
    cascade%incoming = .true.
    cascade%bincode = ibset (0_TC, pos-1)
    cascade%flv = flv%anti ()
    cascade%pdg = abs (flv%get_pdg ())
    cascade%is_vector = flv%get_spin_type () == VECTOR
    cascade%m_min = flv%get_mass ()
    cascade%m_rea = cascade%m_min
    if (cascade%m_rea >= m_thr) then
        cascade%m_eff = cascade%m_rea
    end if
    cascade%on_shell = .true.
    cascade%n_t_channel = 0
    cascade%n_off_shell = 0
    cascade%tree(1) = cascade%bincode
    cascade%tree_pdg(1) = cascade%pdg
    cascade%tree_mapping(1) = EXTERNAL_PRT
    cascade%tree_resonant(1) = .false.
end subroutine cascade_init_incoming

```

## 18.6.4 Tools

This function returns true if the two cascades share no common external particle. This is a requirement for joining them.

```

<Cascades: interfaces>≡
interface operator(.disjunct.)
    module procedure cascade_disjunct
end interface

```



```

<Cascades: procedures>+=
function cascade_disjunct (cascade1, cascade2) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    type(cascade_t), intent(in) :: cascade1, cascade2
    flag = iand (cascade1%bincode, cascade2%bincode) == 0
end function cascade_disjunct

```

Compute a hash code for the resonance pattern of a cascade. We count the number of times each particle appears as a resonance.

We pack the PDG codes of the resonances in two arrays (s-channel and t-channel), sort them both, concatenate the results, transfer to i8 integers, and compute the hash code from this byte stream.

```

<Cascades: procedures>+=
subroutine cascade_assign_resonance_hash (cascade)
    type(cascade_t), intent(inout) :: cascade
    integer(i8), dimension(1) :: mold
    cascade%res_hash = hash (transfer &
        (concat (sort (pack (cascade%tree_pdg, &
            cascade%tree_resonant))), &
            sort (pack (cascade%tree_pdg, &
                cascade%tree_mapping == T_CHANNEL .or. &
                cascade%tree_mapping == U_CHANNEL))), &
        mold))
end subroutine cascade_assign_resonance_hash

```

### 18.6.5 Hash entries for cascades

We will set up a hash array which contains keys of and pointers to cascades. We hold a list of cascade (pointers) within each bucket. This is not for collision resolution, but for keeping similar, but unequal cascades together.

```

<Cascades: types>+=
type :: cascade_p
    type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade => null ()
    type(cascade_p), pointer :: next => null ()
end type cascade_p

```

Here is the bucket or hash entry type:

```

<Cascades: types>+=
type :: hash_entry_t
    integer(i32) :: hashval = 0
    integer(i8), dimension(:), allocatable :: key
    type(cascade_p), pointer :: first => null ()
    type(cascade_p), pointer :: last => null ()
end type hash_entry_t

```

Finalize: just deallocate the list; the contents are just pointers.

```

<Cascades: procedures>+=
subroutine hash_entry_final (hash_entry)
    type(hash_entry_t), intent(inout) :: hash_entry
    type(cascade_p), pointer :: current

```



```

do while (associated (hash_entry%first))
  current => hash_entry%first
  hash_entry%first => current%next
  deallocate (current)
end do
end subroutine hash_entry_final

```

Output: concise format for debugging, just list cascade indices.

*(Cascades: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine hash_entry_write (hash_entry, unit)
  type(hash_entry_t), intent(in) :: hash_entry
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  type(cascade_p), pointer :: current
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "Entry:"
  do i = 1, size (hash_entry%key)
    write (u, "(1x,I0)", advance="no") hash_entry%key(i)
  end do
  write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "->"
  current => hash_entry%first
  do while (associated (current))
    write (u, "(1x,I7)", advance="no") current%cascade%index
    current => current%next
  end do
  write (u, *)
end subroutine hash_entry_write

```

This function adds a cascade pointer to the bucket. If `ok` is present, check first if it is already there and return failure if yes. If `cascade_ptr` is also present, set it to the current cascade if successful. If not, set it to the cascade that is already there.

*(Cascades: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine hash_entry_add_cascade_ptr (hash_entry, cascade, ok, cascade_ptr)
  type(hash_entry_t), intent(inout) :: hash_entry
  type(cascade_t), intent(in), target :: cascade
  logical, intent(out), optional :: ok
  type(cascade_t), optional, pointer :: cascade_ptr
  type(cascade_p), pointer :: current
  if (present (ok)) then
    call hash_entry_check_cascade (hash_entry, cascade, ok, cascade_ptr)
    if (.not. ok) return
  end if
  allocate (current)
  current%cascade => cascade
  if (associated (hash_entry%last)) then
    hash_entry%last%next => current
  else
    hash_entry%first => current
  end if
  hash_entry%last => current
end subroutine hash_entry_add_cascade_ptr

```



This function checks whether a cascade is already in the bucket. For incomplete cascades, we look for an exact match. It should suffice to verify the tree, the PDG codes, and the mapping modes. This is the information that is written to the phase space file.

For complete cascades, we ignore the PDG code at positions with mappings infrared, collinear, or t/u-channel. Thus a cascade which is distinguished only by PDG code at such places, is flagged existent. If the convention is followed that light particles come before heavier ones (in the model definition), this ensures that the lightest particle is kept in the appropriate place, corresponding to the strongest peak.

For external cascades (incoming/outgoing) we take the PDG code into account even though it is zeroed in the PDG-code tree.

```

(Cascades: procedures) +=
  subroutine hash_entry_check_cascade (hash_entry, cascade, ok, cascade_ptr)
    type(hash_entry_t), intent(in), target :: hash_entry
    type(cascade_t), intent(in), target :: cascade
    logical, intent(out) :: ok
    type(cascade_t), optional, pointer :: cascade_ptr
    type(cascade_p), pointer :: current
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: tree_pdg
    ok = .true.
    allocate (tree_pdg (size (cascade%tree_pdg)))
    if (cascade%complete) then
      where (cascade%tree_mapping == INFRARED .or. &
             cascade%tree_mapping == COLLINEAR .or. &
             cascade%tree_mapping == T_CHANNEL .or. &
             cascade%tree_mapping == U_CHANNEL)
        tree_pdg = 0
      elsewhere
        tree_pdg = cascade%tree_pdg
      end where
    else
      tree_pdg = cascade%tree_pdg
    end if
    current => hash_entry%first
    do while (associated (current))
      if (current%cascade%depth == cascade%depth) then
        if (all (current%cascade%tree == cascade%tree)) then
          if (all (current%cascade%tree_mapping == cascade%tree_mapping)) &
             then
            if (all (current%cascade%tree_pdg .match. tree_pdg)) then
              if (present (cascade_ptr)) cascade_ptr => current%cascade
              ok = .false.; return
            end if
          end if
        end if
      end if
      current => current%next
    end do
    if (present (cascade_ptr)) cascade_ptr => cascade
  end subroutine hash_entry_check_cascade

```

For PDG codes, we specify that the undefined code matches any code. This is



already defined for flavor objects, but here we need it for the codes themselves.

```

<Cascades: interfaces>+≡
  interface operator(.match.)
    module procedure pdg_match
  end interface

<Cascades: procedures>+≡
  elemental function pdg_match (pdg1, pdg2) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    integer(TC), intent(in) :: pdg1, pdg2
    select case (pdg1)
    case (0)
      flag = .true.
    case default
      select case (pdg2)
      case (0)
        flag = .true.
      case default
        flag = pdg1 == pdg2
      end select
    end select
  end function pdg_match

```

### 18.6.6 The cascade set

The cascade set will later be transformed into the decay forest. It is set up as a linked list. In addition to the usual **first** and **last** pointers, there is a **first\_t** pointer which points to the first t-channel cascade (after all s-channel cascades), and a **first\_k** pointer which points to the first final cascade (with a keystone).

As an auxiliary device, the object contains a hash array with associated parameters where an additional pointer is stored for each cascade. The keys are made from the relevant cascade data. This hash is used for fast detection (and thus avoidance) of double entries in the cascade list.

```

<Cascades: public>≡
  public :: cascade_set_t

<Cascades: types>+≡
  type :: cascade_set_t
    private
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
    integer :: n_in, n_out, n_tot
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:, :), allocatable :: flv
    integer :: depth_out, depth_tot
    real(default) :: sqrts = 0
    real(default) :: m_threshold_s = 0
    real(default) :: m_threshold_t = 0
    integer :: off_shell = 0
    integer :: t_channel = 0
    logical :: keep_nonresonant
    integer :: n_groves = 0
    ! The cascade list
    type(cascade_t), pointer :: first => null ()

```



```

    type(cascade_t), pointer :: last => null ()
    type(cascade_t), pointer :: first_t => null ()
    type(cascade_t), pointer :: first_k => null ()
    ! The hashtable
    integer :: n_entries = 0
    real :: fill_ratio = 0
    integer :: n_entries_max = 0
    integer(i32) :: mask = 0
    logical :: fatal_beam_decay = .true.
    type(hash_entry_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: entry
end type cascade_set_t

```

Return true if there are cascades which are active and complete, so the phase space file would be nonempty.

```

<Cascades: public>+≡
    public :: cascade_set_is_valid

<Cascades: procedures>+≡
    function cascade_set_is_valid (cascade_set) result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        type(cascade_set_t), intent(in) :: cascade_set
        type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade
        flag = .false.
        cascade => cascade_set%first_k
        do while (associated (cascade))
            if (cascade%active .and. cascade%complete) then
                flag = .true.
                return
            end if
            cascade => cascade%next
        end do
    end function cascade_set_is_valid

```

The initializer sets up the hash table with some initial size guessed by looking at the number of external particles. We choose 256 for 3 external particles and a factor of 4 for each additional particle, limited at  $2^{30}=1\text{G}$ .

Note: the explicit initialization loop might be avoided (ELEMENTAL), but a bug in nagfor 5.3.2 prevents this.

```

<Cascades: parameters>+≡
    real, parameter, public :: CASCADE_SET_FILL_RATIO = 0.1

<Cascades: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cascade_set_init (cascade_set, model, n_in, n_out, phs_par, &
        fatal_beam_decay, flv)
        type(cascade_set_t), intent(out) :: cascade_set
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        integer, intent(in) :: n_in, n_out
        type(phs_parameters_t), intent(in) :: phs_par
        logical, intent(in) :: fatal_beam_decay
        type(flavor_t), dimension(:,:), intent(in), optional :: flv
        integer :: size_guess
        integer :: i, j
        cascade_set%model => model
    end subroutine cascade_set_init

```



```

cascade_set%n_in = n_in
cascade_set%n_out = n_out
cascade_set%n_tot = n_in + n_out
if (present (flv)) then
  allocate (cascade_set%flv (size (flv, 1), size (flv, 2)))
  do i = 1, size (flv, 2)
    do j = 1, size (flv, 1)
      call cascade_set%flv(j,i)%init (flv(j,i)%get_pdg (), model)
    end do
  end do
end if
select case (n_in)
case (1); cascade_set%depth_out = 2 * n_out - 3
case (2); cascade_set%depth_out = 2 * n_out - 1
end select
cascade_set%depth_tot = 2 * cascade_set%n_tot - 3
cascade_set%sqrts = phs_par%sqrts
cascade_set%m_threshold_s = phs_par%m_threshold_s
cascade_set%m_threshold_t = phs_par%m_threshold_t
cascade_set%off_shell = phs_par%off_shell
cascade_set%t_channel = phs_par%t_channel
cascade_set%keep_nonresonant = phs_par%keep_nonresonant
cascade_set%fill_ratio = CASCADE_SET_FILL_RATIO
size_guess = ishft (256, min (2 * (cascade_set%n_tot - 3), 22))
cascade_set%n_entries_max = size_guess * cascade_set%fill_ratio
cascade_set%mask = size_guess - 1
allocate (cascade_set%entry (0:cascade_set%mask))
cascade_set%fatal_beam_decay = fatal_beam_decay
end subroutine cascade_set_init

```

The finalizer has to delete both the hash and the list.

```

<Cascades: public>+≡
  public :: cascade_set_final

<Cascades: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cascade_set_final (cascade_set)
    type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set
    type(cascade_t), pointer :: current
    integer :: i
    if (allocated (cascade_set%entry)) then
      do i = 0, cascade_set%mask
        call hash_entry_final (cascade_set%entry(i))
      end do
      deallocate (cascade_set%entry)
    end if
    do while (associated (cascade_set%first))
      current => cascade_set%first
      cascade_set%first => cascade_set%first%next
      deallocate (current)
    end do
  end subroutine cascade_set_final

```

Write the process in ASCII format, in columns that are headed by the corresponding bincode.



```

<Cascades: public>+=
    public :: cascade_set_write_process_bincode_format

<Cascades: procedures>+=
    subroutine cascade_set_write_process_bincode_format (cascade_set, unit)
        type(cascade_set_t), intent(in), target :: cascade_set
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: bincode, field_width
        integer :: n_in, n_out, n_tot, n_flv
        integer :: u, f, i, bc
        character(20) :: str
        type(string_t) :: fmt_head
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: fmt_proc
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        if (.not. allocated (cascade_set%flv)) return
        write (u, "('!',1x,A)") "List of subprocesses with particle bincodes:"
        n_in = cascade_set%n_in
        n_out = cascade_set%n_out
        n_tot = cascade_set%n_tot
        n_flv = size (cascade_set%flv, 2)
        allocate (bincode (n_tot), field_width (n_tot), fmt_proc (n_tot))
        bc = 1
        do i = 1, n_out
            bincode(n_in + i) = bc
            bc = 2 * bc
        end do
        do i = n_in, 1, -1
            bincode(i) = bc
            bc = 2 * bc
        end do
        do i = 1, n_tot
            write (str, "(I0)") bincode(i)
            field_width(i) = len_trim (str)
            do f = 1, n_flv
                field_width(i) = max (field_width(i), &
                    len (cascade_set%flv(i,f)%get_name ()))
            end do
        end do
        fmt_head = "('!',)"
        do i = 1, n_tot
            fmt_head = fmt_head // ",1x,"
            fmt_proc(i) = "(1x,"
            write (str, "(I0)") field_width(i)
            fmt_head = fmt_head // "I" // trim(str)
            fmt_proc(i) = fmt_proc(i) // "A" // trim(str)
            if (i == n_in) then
                fmt_head = fmt_head // ",1x,' '"
            end if
        end do
        !!! !!! !!! Workaround for standard-semantics ifort 16.0 bug
        do i = 1, n_tot
            fmt_proc(i) = fmt_proc(i) // ")"
        end do
        fmt_head = fmt_head // ")"
        write (u, char (fmt_head)) bincode

```



```

do f = 1, n_flv
  write (u, "('!')", advance="no")
  do i = 1, n_tot
    write (u, char (fmt_proc(i)), advance="no") &
      char (cascade_set%flv(i,f)%get_name ())
    if (i == n_in) write (u, "(1x,'=>')", advance="no")
  end do
  write (u, *)
end do
write (u, char (fmt_head)) bincode
end subroutine cascade_set_write_process_bincode_format

```

Write the process as a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X expression.

```

<Cascades: procedures>+≡
subroutine cascade_set_write_process_tex_format (cascade_set, unit)
  type(cascade_set_t), intent(in), target :: cascade_set
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u, f, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  if (.not. allocated (cascade_set%flv)) return
  write (u, "(A)") "\begin{align*}"
  do f = 1, size (cascade_set%flv, 2)
    do i = 1, cascade_set%n_in
      if (i > 1) write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "\quad "
      write (u, "(A)", advance="no") &
        char (cascade_set%flv(i,f)%get_tex_name ())
    end do
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "\quad &\to\quad "
    do i = cascade_set%n_in + 1, cascade_set%n_tot
      if (i > cascade_set%n_in + 1) write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "\quad "
      write (u, "(A)", advance="no") &
        char (cascade_set%flv(i,f)%get_tex_name ())
    end do
    if (f < size (cascade_set%flv, 2)) then
      write (u, "(A)") "\\"
    else
      write (u, "(A)") ""
    end if
  end do
  write (u, "(A)") "\end{align*}"
end subroutine cascade_set_write_process_tex_format

```

Three output routines: phase-space file, graph source code, and screen output.

This version generates the phase space file. It deals only with complete cascades.

```

<Cascades: public>+≡
public :: cascade_set_write_file_format

<Cascades: procedures>+≡
subroutine cascade_set_write_file_format (cascade_set, unit)
  type(cascade_set_t), intent(in), target :: cascade_set
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade

```



```

integer :: u, grove, count
logical :: first_in_grove
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
count = 0
do grove = 1, cascade_set%n_groves
  first_in_grove = .true.
  cascade => cascade_set%first_k
  do while (associated (cascade))
    if (cascade%active .and. cascade%complete) then
      if (cascade%grove == grove) then
        if (first_in_grove) then
          first_in_grove = .false.
          write (u, "(A)")
          write (u, "(1x,'!',1x,A,1x,I0,A)", advance='no') &
            'Multiplicity =', cascade%multiplicity, ", "
          select case (cascade%n_resonances)
            case (0)
              write (u, '(1x,A)', advance='no') 'no resonances, '
            case (1)
              write (u, '(1x,A)', advance='no') '1 resonance, '
            case default
              write (u, '(1x,I0,1x,A)', advance='no') &
                cascade%n_resonances, 'resonances, '
          end select
          write (u, '(1x,I0,1x,A)', advance='no') &
            cascade%n_log_enhanced, 'logs, '
          write (u, '(1x,I0,1x,A)', advance='no') &
            cascade%n_off_shell, 'off-shell, '
          select case (cascade%n_t_channel)
            case (0); write (u, '(1x,A)') 's-channel graph'
            case (1); write (u, '(1x,A)') '1 t-channel line'
            case default
              write(u,'(1x,I0,1x,A)') &
                cascade%n_t_channel, 't-channel lines'
          end select
          write (u, '(1x,A,I0)') 'grove #', grove
        end if
        count = count + 1
        write (u, "(1x,'!',1x,A,I0)" "Channel #", count
        call cascade_write_file_format (cascade, cascade_set%model, u)
      end if
    end if
    cascade => cascade%next
  end do
end do
end subroutine cascade_set_write_file_format

```

This is the graph output format, the driver-file

```

<Cascades: public>+=
  public :: cascade_set_write_graph_format

<Cascades: procedures>+=
  subroutine cascade_set_write_graph_format &
    (cascade_set, filename, process_id, unit)

```



```

type(cascade_set_t), intent(in), target :: cascade_set
type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename, process_id
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade
integer :: u, grove, count, pgcount
logical :: first_in_grove
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
write (u, '(A)') "\documentclass[10pt]{article}"
write (u, '(A)') "\usepackage{amsmath}"
write (u, '(A)') "\usepackage{feynmp}"
write (u, '(A)') "\usepackage{url}"
write (u, '(A)') "\usepackage{color}"
write (u, *)
write (u, '(A)') "\textwidth 18.5cm"
write (u, '(A)') "\evensidemargin -1.5cm"
write (u, '(A)') "\oddsidemargin -1.5cm"
write (u, *)
write (u, '(A)') "\newcommand{\blue}{\color{blue}}"
write (u, '(A)') "\newcommand{\green}{\color{green}}"
write (u, '(A)') "\newcommand{\red}{\color{red}}"
write (u, '(A)') "\newcommand{\magenta}{\color{magenta}}"
write (u, '(A)') "\newcommand{\cyan}{\color{cyan}}"
write (u, '(A)') "\newcommand{\sm}{\footnotesize}"
write (u, '(A)') "\setlength{\parindent}{0pt}"
write (u, '(A)') "\setlength{\parsep}{20pt}"
write (u, *)
write (u, '(A)') "\begin{document}"
write (u, '(A)') "\begin{fmffile}{ " // char (filename) // "}"
write (u, '(A)') "\fmfcmd{color magenta; magenta = red + blue;}"
write (u, '(A)') "\fmfcmd{color cyan; cyan = green + blue;}"
write (u, '(A)') "\begin{fmfshrink}{0.5}"
write (u, '(A)') "\begin{flushleft}"
write (u, *)
write (u, '(A)') "\noindent" // &
& "\textbf{\large\texttt{WHIZARD} phase space channels}" // &
& "\hfill\today"
write (u, *)
write (u, '(A)') "\vspace{10pt}"
write (u, '(A)') "\noindent" // &
& "\textbf{Process:} \url{ " // char (process_id) // "}"
call cascade_set_write_process_tex_format (cascade_set, u)
write (u, *)
write (u, '(A)') "\noindent" // &
& "\textbf{Note:} These are pseudo Feynman graphs that "
write (u, '(A)') "visualize phase-space parameterizations " // &
& "(‘‘integration channels’’). "
write (u, '(A)') "They do \emph{not} indicate Feynman graphs used for the " // &
& "matrix element."
write (u, *)
write (u, '(A)') "\textbf{Color code:} " // &
& "{\blue resonance,} " // &
& "{\cyan t-channel,} " // &
& "{\green radiation,} "
write (u, '(A)') "{\red infrared,} " // &

```



```

        & "{\magenta collinear,} " // &
        & "external/off-shell"
write (u, *)
write (u, '(A)') "\noindent" // &
        & "\textbf{Black square:} Keystone, indicates ordering of " // &
        & "phase space parameters."
write (u, *)
write (u, '(A)') "\vspace{-20pt}"
count = 0
pgcount = 0
do grove = 1, cascade_set%n_groves
    first_in_grove = .true.
    cascade => cascade_set%first
    do while (associated (cascade))
        if (cascade%active .and. cascade%complete) then
            if (cascade%grove == grove) then
                if (first_in_grove) then
                    first_in_grove = .false.
                    write (u, *)
                    write (u, '(A)') "\vspace{20pt}"
                    write (u, '(A)') "\begin{tabular}{l}"
                    write (u, '(A,I5,A)') &
                        & "\fbox{\bf Grove \boldmath$, grove, "$} \\[10pt]"
                    write (u, '(A,I1,A)') "Multiplicity: ", &
                        cascade%multiplicity, "\\"
                    write (u, '(A,I1,A)') "Resonances: ", &
                        cascade%n_resonances, "\\"
                    write (u, '(A,I1,A)') "Log-enhanced: ", &
                        cascade%n_log_enhanced, "\\"
                    write (u, '(A,I1,A)') "Off-shell: ", &
                        cascade%n_off_shell, "\\"
                    write (u, '(A,I1,A)') "t-channel: ", &
                        cascade%n_t_channel, ""
                    write (u, '(A)') "\end{tabular}"
                end if
                count = count + 1
                call cascade_write_graph_format (cascade, count, unit)
                if (pgcount >= 250) then
                    write (u, '(A)') "\clearpage"
                    pgcount = 0
                end if
            end if
        end if
        cascade => cascade%next
    end do
end do
write (u, '(A)') "\end{flushleft}"
write (u, '(A)') "\end{fmfshrink}"
write (u, '(A)') "\end{fmffile}"
write (u, '(A)') "\end{document}"
end subroutine cascade_set_write_graph_format

```

This is for screen output and debugging:



```

<Cascades: public>+=
    public :: cascade_set_write

<Cascades: procedures>+=
    subroutine cascade_set_write (cascade_set, unit, active_only, complete_only)
        type(cascade_set_t), intent(in), target :: cascade_set
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: active_only, complete_only
        logical :: active, complete
        type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade
        integer :: u, i
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        active = .true.; if (present (active_only)) active = active_only
        complete = .false.; if (present (complete_only)) complete = complete_only
        write (u, "(A)") "Cascade set:"
        write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "Model:"
        if (associated (cascade_set%model)) then
            write (u, "(1x,A)") char (cascade_set%model%get_name ())
        else
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "[none]"
        end if
        write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "n_in/out/tot ="
        write (u, "(3(1x,I7))") &
            cascade_set%n_in, cascade_set%n_out, cascade_set%n_tot
        write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "depth_out/tot ="
        write (u, "(2(1x,I7))") cascade_set%depth_out, cascade_set%depth_tot
        write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "mass thr(s/t) ="
        write (u, "(2(1x," // FMT_19 // "))") &
            cascade_set%m_threshold_s, cascade_set%m_threshold_t
        write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "off shell ="
        write (u, "(1x,I7)") cascade_set%off_shell
        write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "keep_nonreson ="
        write (u, "(1x,L1)") cascade_set%keep_nonresonant
        write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "n_groves ="
        write (u, "(1x,I7)") cascade_set%n_groves
        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)") "Cascade list:"
        if (associated (cascade_set%first)) then
            cascade => cascade_set%first
            do while (associated (cascade))
                if (active .and. .not. cascade%active) cycle
                if (complete .and. .not. cascade%complete) cycle
                call cascade_write (cascade, unit)
                cascade => cascade%next
            end do
        else
            write (u, "(A)") "[empty]"
        end if
        write (u, "(A)") "Hash array"
        write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "n_entries ="
        write (u, "(1x,I7)") cascade_set%n_entries
        write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "fill_ratio ="
        write (u, "(1x," // FMT_12 // ")") cascade_set%fill_ratio
        write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "n_entries_max ="
        write (u, "(1x,I7)") cascade_set%n_entries_max
    end subroutine cascade_set_write

```



```

write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "mask          ="
write (u, "(1x,I0)") cascade_set%mask
do i = 0, ubound (cascade_set%entry, 1)
  if (allocated (cascade_set%entry(i)%key)) then
    write (u, "(1x,I7)") i
    call hash_entry_write (cascade_set%entry(i), u)
  end if
end do
end subroutine cascade_set_write

```

### 18.6.7 Adding cascades

Add a deep copy of a cascade to the set. The copy has all content of the original, but the pointers are nullified. We do not care whether insertion was successful or not. The pointer argument, if present, is assigned to the input cascade, or to the hash entry if it is already present.

The procedure is recursive: any daughter or mother entries are also deep-copied and added to the cascade set before the current copy is added.

*(Cascades: procedures)* +=

```

recursive subroutine cascade_set_add_copy &
  (cascade_set, cascade_in, cascade_ptr)
  type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set
  type(cascade_t), intent(in) :: cascade_in
  type(cascade_t), optional, pointer :: cascade_ptr
  type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade
  logical :: ok
  allocate (cascade)
  cascade = cascade_in
  if (associated (cascade_in%daughter1)) call cascade_set_add_copy &
    (cascade_set, cascade_in%daughter1, cascade%daughter1)
  if (associated (cascade_in%daughter2)) call cascade_set_add_copy &
    (cascade_set, cascade_in%daughter2, cascade%daughter2)
  if (associated (cascade_in%mother)) call cascade_set_add_copy &
    (cascade_set, cascade_in%mother, cascade%mother)
  cascade%next => null ()
  call cascade_set_add (cascade_set, cascade, ok, cascade_ptr)
  if (.not. ok) deallocate (cascade)
end subroutine cascade_set_add_copy

```

Add a cascade to the set. This does not deep-copy. We first try to insert it in the hash array. If successful, add it to the list. Failure indicates that it is already present, and we drop it.

The hash key is built solely from the tree array, so neither particle codes nor resonances count, just topology.

Technically, hash and list receive only pointers, so the cascade can be considered as being in either of both. We treat it as part of the list.

*(Cascades: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine cascade_set_add (cascade_set, cascade, ok, cascade_ptr)
  type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set
  type(cascade_t), intent(in), target :: cascade
  logical, intent(out) :: ok

```



```

type(cascade_t), optional, pointer :: cascade_ptr
integer(i8), dimension(1) :: mold
call cascade_set_hash_insert &
    (cascade_set, transfer (cascade%tree, mold), cascade, ok, cascade_ptr)
if (ok) call cascade_set_list_add (cascade_set, cascade)
end subroutine cascade_set_add

```

Add a new cascade to the list:

```

<Cascades: procedures>+=
subroutine cascade_set_list_add (cascade_set, cascade)
type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout) :: cascade_set
type(cascade_t), intent(in), target :: cascade
if (associated (cascade_set%last)) then
    cascade_set%last%next => cascade
else
    cascade_set%first => cascade
end if
cascade_set%last => cascade
end subroutine cascade_set_list_add

```

Add a cascade entry to the hash array:

```

<Cascades: procedures>+=
subroutine cascade_set_hash_insert &
    (cascade_set, key, cascade, ok, cascade_ptr)
type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set
integer(i8), dimension(:), intent(in) :: key
type(cascade_t), intent(in), target :: cascade
logical, intent(out) :: ok
type(cascade_t), optional, pointer :: cascade_ptr
integer(i32) :: h
if (cascade_set%n_entries >= cascade_set%n_entries_max) &
    call cascade_set_hash_expand (cascade_set)
h = hash (key)
call cascade_set_hash_insert_rec &
    (cascade_set, h, h, key, cascade, ok, cascade_ptr)
end subroutine cascade_set_hash_insert

```

Double the hashtable size when necessary:

```

<Cascades: procedures>+=
subroutine cascade_set_hash_expand (cascade_set)
type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set
type(hash_entry_t), dimension(:), allocatable, target :: table_tmp
type(cascade_p), pointer :: current
integer :: i, s
allocate (table_tmp (0:cascade_set%mask))
table_tmp = cascade_set%entry
deallocate (cascade_set%entry)
s = 2 * size (table_tmp)
cascade_set%n_entries = 0
cascade_set%n_entries_max = s * cascade_set%fill_ratio
cascade_set%mask = s - 1
allocate (cascade_set%entry (0:cascade_set%mask))

```



```

do i = 0, ubound (table_tmp, 1)
  current => table_tmp(i)%first
  do while (associated (current))
    call cascade_set_hash_insert_rec &
      (cascade_set, table_tmp(i)%hashval, table_tmp(i)%hashval, &
        table_tmp(i)%key, current%cascade)
    current => current%next
  end do
end do
end subroutine cascade_set_hash_expand

```

Insert the cascade at the bucket determined by the hash value. If the bucket is filled, check first for a collision (unequal keys). In that case, choose the following bucket and repeat. Otherwise, add the cascade to the bucket.

If the bucket is empty, record the hash value, allocate and store the key, and then add the cascade to the bucket.

If ok is present, before insertion we check whether the cascade is already stored, and return failure if yes.

*(Cascades: procedures)*+≡

```

recursive subroutine cascade_set_hash_insert_rec &
  (cascade_set, h, hashval, key, cascade, ok, cascade_ptr)
  type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout) :: cascade_set
  integer(i32), intent(in) :: h, hashval
  integer(i8), dimension(:), intent(in) :: key
  type(cascade_t), intent(in), target :: cascade
  logical, intent(out), optional :: ok
  type(cascade_t), optional, pointer :: cascade_ptr
  integer(i32) :: i
  i = iand (h, cascade_set%mask)
  if (allocated (cascade_set%entry(i)%key)) then
    if (size (cascade_set%entry(i)%key) /= size (key)) then
      call cascade_set_hash_insert_rec &
        (cascade_set, h + 1, hashval, key, cascade, ok, cascade_ptr)
    else if (any (cascade_set%entry(i)%key /= key)) then
      call cascade_set_hash_insert_rec &
        (cascade_set, h + 1, hashval, key, cascade, ok, cascade_ptr)
    else
      call hash_entry_add_cascade_ptr &
        (cascade_set%entry(i), cascade, ok, cascade_ptr)
    end if
  else
    cascade_set%entry(i)%hashval = hashval
    allocate (cascade_set%entry(i)%key (size (key)))
    cascade_set%entry(i)%key = key
    call hash_entry_add_cascade_ptr &
      (cascade_set%entry(i), cascade, ok, cascade_ptr)
    cascade_set%n_entries = cascade_set%n_entries + 1
  end if
end subroutine cascade_set_hash_insert_rec

```



### 18.6.8 External particles

We want to initialize the cascade set with the outgoing particles. In case of multiple processes, initial cascades are prepared for all of them. The hash array check ensures that no particle appears more than once at the same place.

```
(Cascades: interfaces) +=  
    interface cascade_set_add_outgoing  
        module procedure cascade_set_add_outgoing1  
        module procedure cascade_set_add_outgoing2  
    end interface  
  
(Cascades: procedures) +=  
    subroutine cascade_set_add_outgoing2 (cascade_set, flv)  
        type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set  
        type(flavor_t), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: flv  
        integer :: pos, prc, n_out, n_prc  
        type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade  
        logical :: ok  
        n_out = size (flv, dim=1)  
        n_prc = size (flv, dim=2)  
        do prc = 1, n_prc  
            do pos = 1, n_out  
                allocate (cascade)  
                call cascade_init_outgoing &  
                    (cascade, flv(pos,prc), pos, cascade_set%m_threshold_s)  
                call cascade_set_add (cascade_set, cascade, ok)  
                if (.not. ok) then  
                    deallocate (cascade)  
                end if  
            end do  
        end do  
    end subroutine cascade_set_add_outgoing2  
  
    subroutine cascade_set_add_outgoing1 (cascade_set, flv)  
        type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set  
        type(flavor_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: flv  
        integer :: pos, n_out  
        type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade  
        logical :: ok  
        n_out = size (flv, dim=1)  
        do pos = 1, n_out  
            allocate (cascade)  
            call cascade_init_outgoing &  
                (cascade, flv(pos), pos, cascade_set%m_threshold_s)  
            call cascade_set_add (cascade_set, cascade, ok)  
            if (.not. ok) then  
                deallocate (cascade)  
            end if  
        end do  
    end subroutine cascade_set_add_outgoing1
```

The incoming particles are added one at a time. Nevertheless, we may have several processes which are looped over. At the first opportunity, we set the



pointer `first_t` in the cascade set which should point to the first t-channel cascade.

Return the indices of the first and last cascade generated.

*(Cascades: interfaces)+≡*

```
interface cascade_set_add_incoming
  module procedure cascade_set_add_incoming0
  module procedure cascade_set_add_incoming1
end interface
```

*(Cascades: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine cascade_set_add_incoming1 (cascade_set, n1, n2, pos, flv)
  type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set
  integer, intent(out) :: n1, n2
  integer, intent(in) :: pos
  type(flavor_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: flv
  integer :: prc, n_prc
  type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade
  logical :: ok
  n1 = 0
  n2 = 0
  n_prc = size (flv)
  do prc = 1, n_prc
    allocate (cascade)
    call cascade_init_incoming &
      (cascade, flv(prc), pos, cascade_set%m_threshold_t)
    call cascade_set_add (cascade_set, cascade, ok)
    if (ok) then
      if (n1 == 0) n1 = cascade%index
      n2 = cascade%index
      if (.not. associated (cascade_set%first_t)) then
        cascade_set%first_t => cascade
      end if
    else
      deallocate (cascade)
    end if
  end do
end subroutine cascade_set_add_incoming1
```

```
subroutine cascade_set_add_incoming0 (cascade_set, n1, n2, pos, flv)
  type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set
  integer, intent(out) :: n1, n2
  integer, intent(in) :: pos
  type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
  type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade
  logical :: ok
  n1 = 0
  n2 = 0
  allocate (cascade)
  call cascade_init_incoming &
    (cascade, flv, pos, cascade_set%m_threshold_t)
  call cascade_set_add (cascade_set, cascade, ok)
  if (ok) then
    if (n1 == 0) n1 = cascade%index
```



```

n2 = cascade%index
if (.not. associated (cascade_set%first_t)) then
  cascade_set%first_t => cascade
end if
else
  deallocate (cascade)
end if
end subroutine cascade_set_add_incoming0

```

### 18.6.9 Cascade combination I: flavor assignment

We have two disjunct cascades, now use the vertex table to determine the possible flavors of the combination cascade. For each possibility, try to generate a new cascade. The total cascade depth has to be one less than the limit, because this is reached by setting the keystone.

```

<Cascades: procedures>+=
subroutine cascade_match_pair (cascade_set, cascade1, cascade2, s_channel)
  type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set
  type(cascade_t), intent(in), target :: cascade1, cascade2
  logical, intent(in) :: s_channel
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg3
  integer :: i, depth_max
  type(flavor_t) :: flv
  if (s_channel) then
    depth_max = cascade_set%depth_out
  else
    depth_max = cascade_set%depth_tot
  end if
  if (cascade1%depth + cascade2%depth < depth_max) then
    call cascade_set%model%match_vertex ( &
      cascade1%flv%get_pdg (), &
      cascade2%flv%get_pdg (), &
      pdg3)
    do i = 1, size (pdg3)
      call flv%init (pdg3(i), cascade_set%model)
      if (s_channel) then
        call cascade_combine_s (cascade_set, cascade1, cascade2, flv)
      else
        call cascade_combine_t (cascade_set, cascade1, cascade2, flv)
      end if
    end do
    deallocate (pdg3)
  end if
end subroutine cascade_match_pair

```

The triplet version takes a third cascade, and we check whether this triplet has a matching vertex in the database. If yes, we make a keystone cascade.

```

<Cascades: procedures>+=
subroutine cascade_match_triplet &
  (cascade_set, cascade1, cascade2, cascade3, s_channel)
  type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set

```



```

type(cascade_t), intent(in), target :: cascade1, cascade2, cascade3
logical, intent(in) :: s_channel
integer :: depth_max
depth_max = cascade_set%depth_tot
if (cascade1%depth + cascade2%depth + cascade3%depth == depth_max) then
  if (cascade_set%model%check_vertex ( &
    cascade1%flv%get_pdg (), &
    cascade2%flv%get_pdg (), &
    cascade3%flv%get_pdg ())) then
    call cascade_combine_keystone &
      (cascade_set, cascade1, cascade2, cascade3, s_channel)
  end if
end if
end subroutine cascade_match_triplet

```

### 18.6.10 Cascade combination II: kinematics setup and check

Having three matching flavors, we start constructing the combination cascade. We look at the mass hierarchies and determine whether the cascade is to be kept. In passing we set mapping modes, resonance properties and such.

If successful, the cascade is finalized. For a resonant cascade, we prepare in addition a copy without the resonance.

```

(Cascades: procedures)+≡
subroutine cascade_combine_s (cascade_set, cascade1, cascade2, flv)
  type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set
  type(cascade_t), intent(in), target :: cascade1, cascade2
  type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
  type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade3, cascade4
  logical :: keep
  keep = .false.
  allocate (cascade3)
  call cascade_init (cascade3, cascade1%depth + cascade2%depth + 1)
  cascade3%bincode = ior (cascade1%bincode, cascade2%bincode)
  cascade3%flv = flv%anti ()
  cascade3%pdg = abs (cascade3%flv%get_pdg ())
  cascade3%is_vector = flv%get_spin_type () == VECTOR
  cascade3%m_min = cascade1%m_min + cascade2%m_min
  cascade3%m_rea = flv%get_mass ()
  if (cascade3%m_rea > cascade_set%m_threshold_s) then
    cascade3%m_eff = cascade3%m_rea
  end if
  ! Potentially resonant cases [sqrts = m_rea for on-shell decay]
  if (cascade3%m_rea > cascade3%m_min &
    .and. cascade3%m_rea <= cascade_set%sqrts) then
    if (flv%get_width () /= 0) then
      if (cascade1%on_shell .or. cascade2%on_shell) then
        keep = .true.
        cascade3%mapping = S_CHANNEL
        cascade3%resonant = .true.
      end if
    else
      call warn_decay (flv)
    end if
  end if
end subroutine cascade_combine_s

```



```

        end if
! Collinear and IR singular cases
else if (cascade3%m_rea < cascade_set%sqrts) then
    ! Massless splitting
    if (cascade1%m_eff == 0 .and. cascade2%m_eff == 0 &
        .and. cascade3%depth <= 3) then
        keep = .true.
        cascade3%log_enhanced = .true.
        if (cascade3%is_vector) then
            if (cascade1%is_vector .and. cascade2%is_vector) then
                cascade3%mapping = COLLINEAR    ! three-vector-vertex
            else
                cascade3%mapping = INFRARED      ! vector splitting into matter
            end if
        else
            if (cascade1%is_vector .or. cascade2%is_vector) then
                cascade3%mapping = COLLINEAR    ! vector radiation off matter
            else
                cascade3%mapping = INFRARED      ! scalar radiation/splitting
            end if
        end if
! IR radiation off massive particle
else if (cascade3%m_eff > 0 .and. cascade1%m_eff > 0 &
        .and. cascade2%m_eff == 0 &
        .and. (cascade1%on_shell .or. cascade1%mapping == RADIATION) &
        .and. abs (cascade3%m_eff - cascade1%m_eff) &
            < cascade_set%m_threshold_s) &
        then
        keep = .true.
        cascade3%log_enhanced = .true.
        cascade3%mapping = RADIATION
    else if (cascade3%m_eff > 0 .and. cascade2%m_eff > 0 &
        .and. cascade1%m_eff == 0 &
        .and. (cascade2%on_shell .or. cascade2%mapping == RADIATION) &
        .and. abs (cascade3%m_eff - cascade2%m_eff) &
            < cascade_set%m_threshold_s) &
        then
        keep = .true.
        cascade3%log_enhanced = .true.
        cascade3%mapping = RADIATION
    end if
end if
! Non-singular cases, including failed resonances
if (.not. keep) then
    ! Two on-shell particles from a virtual mother
    if (cascade1%on_shell .or. cascade2%on_shell) then
        keep = .true.
        cascade3%m_eff = max (cascade3%m_min, &
                               cascade1%m_eff + cascade2%m_eff)
        if (cascade3%m_eff < cascade_set%m_threshold_s) then
            cascade3%m_eff = 0
        end if
    end if
end if
end if
end if

```



```

! Complete and register the cascade (two in case of resonance)
if (keep) then
  cascade3%on_shell = cascade3%resonant .or. cascade3%log_enhanced
  if (cascade3%resonant) then
    cascade3%pdg = abs (cascade3%flv%get_pdg ())
    if (cascade_set%keep_nonresonant) then
      allocate (cascade4)
      cascade4 = cascade3
      cascade4%index = cascade_index ()
      cascade4%pdg = UNDEFINED
      cascade4%mapping = NO_MAPPING
      cascade4%resonant = .false.
      cascade4%on_shell = .false.
    end if
    cascade3%m_min = cascade3%m_rea
    call cascade_fusion (cascade_set, cascade1, cascade2, cascade3)
    if (cascade_set%keep_nonresonant) then
      call cascade_fusion (cascade_set, cascade1, cascade2, cascade4)
    end if
  else
    call cascade_fusion (cascade_set, cascade1, cascade2, cascade3)
  end if
else
  deallocate (cascade3)
end if
contains
  subroutine warn_decay (flv)
    type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    integer :: i
    integer, dimension(MAX_WARN_RESONANCE), save :: warned_code = 0
    LOOP_WARNED: do i = 1, MAX_WARN_RESONANCE
      if (warned_code(i) == 0) then
        warned_code(i) = flv%get_pdg ()
        write (msg_buffer, "(A)") &
          & " Intermediate decay of zero-width particle " &
          & // char (flv%get_name ()) &
          & // " may be possible."
        call msg_warning
        exit LOOP_WARNED
      else if (warned_code(i) == flv%get_pdg ()) then
        exit LOOP_WARNED
      end if
    end do LOOP_WARNED
  end subroutine warn_decay
end subroutine cascade_combine_s

```

*<Cascades: parameters>+≡*

```
integer, parameter, public :: MAX_WARN_RESONANCE = 50
```

This is the t-channel version. `cascade1` is t-channel and contains the seed, `cascade2` is s-channel. We check for kinematically allowed beam decay (which is a fatal error), or massless splitting / soft radiation. The cascade is kept in all remaining cases and submitted for registration.

*<Cascades: procedures>+≡*



```

subroutine cascade_combine_t (cascade_set, cascade1, cascade2, flv)
  type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set
  type(cascade_t), intent(in), target :: cascade1, cascade2
  type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
  type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade3
  allocate (cascade3)
  call cascade_init (cascade3, cascade1%depth + cascade2%depth + 1)
  cascade3%bincode = ior (cascade1%bincode, cascade2%bincode)
  cascade3%flv = flv%anti ()
  cascade3%pdg = abs (cascade3%flv%get_pdg ())
  cascade3%is_vector = flv%get_spin_type () == VECTOR
  if (cascade1%incoming) then
    cascade3%m_min = cascade2%m_min
  else
    cascade3%m_min = cascade1%m_min + cascade2%m_min
  end if
  cascade3%m_rea = flv%get_mass ()
  if (cascade3%m_rea > cascade_set%m_threshold_t) then
    cascade3%m_eff = max (cascade3%m_rea, cascade2%m_eff)
  else if (cascade2%m_eff > cascade_set%m_threshold_t) then
    cascade3%m_eff = cascade2%m_eff
  else
    cascade3%m_eff = 0
  end if
  ! Allowed decay of beam particle
  if (cascade1%incoming &
    .and. cascade1%m_rea > cascade2%m_rea + cascade3%m_rea) then
    call beam_decay (cascade_set%fatal_beam_decay)
  ! Massless splitting
  else if (cascade1%m_eff == 0 &
    .and. cascade2%m_eff < cascade_set%m_threshold_t &
    .and. cascade3%m_eff == 0) then
    cascade3%mapping = U_CHANNEL
    cascade3%log_enhanced = .true.
  ! IR radiation off massive particle
  else if (cascade1%m_eff /= 0 .and. cascade2%m_eff == 0 &
    .and. cascade3%m_eff /= 0 &
    .and. (cascade1%on_shell .or. cascade1%mapping == RADIATION) &
    .and. abs (cascade1%m_eff - cascade3%m_eff) &
      < cascade_set%m_threshold_t) &
    then
    cascade3%pdg = abs (flv%get_pdg ())
    cascade3%log_enhanced = .true.
    cascade3%mapping = RADIATION
  end if
  cascade3%t_channel = .true.
  call cascade_fusion (cascade_set, cascade1, cascade2, cascade3)
contains
  subroutine beam_decay (fatal_beam_decay)
    logical, intent(in) :: fatal_beam_decay
    write (msg_buffer, "(1x,A,1x,'->',1x,A,1x,A)") &
      char (cascade1%flv%get_name ()), &
      char (cascade3%flv%get_name ()), &
      char (cascade2%flv%get_name ())

```



```

call msg_message
write (msg_buffer, "(1x,'mass(',A,') =',1x,E17.10)") &
char (cascade1%flv%get_name()), cascade1%m_rea
call msg_message
write (msg_buffer, "(1x,'mass(',A,') =',1x,E17.10)") &
char (cascade3%flv%get_name()), cascade3%m_rea
call msg_message
write (msg_buffer, "(1x,'mass(',A,') =',1x,E17.10)") &
char (cascade2%flv%get_name()), cascade2%m_rea
call msg_message
if (fatal_beam_decay) then
call msg_fatal (" Phase space: Initial beam particle can decay")
else
call msg_warning (" Phase space: Initial beam particle can decay")
end if
end subroutine beam_decay
end subroutine cascade_combine_t

```

Here we complete a decay cascade. The third input is the single-particle cascade for the initial particle. There is no resonance or mapping assignment. The only condition for keeping the cascade is the mass sum of the final state, which must be less than the available energy.

Two modifications are necessary for scattering cascades: a pure s-channel diagram (cascade1 is the incoming particle) do not have a logarithmic mapping at top-level. And in a t-channel diagram, the last line exchanged is mapped t-channel, not u-channel. Finally, we can encounter the case of a  $2 \rightarrow 1$  process, where cascade1 is incoming, and cascade2 is the outgoing particle. In all three cases we register a new cascade with the modified mapping.

(*Cascades: procedures*) +=

```

subroutine cascade_combine_keystone &
(cascade_set, cascade1, cascade2, cascade3, s_channel)
type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set
type(cascade_t), intent(in), target :: cascade1, cascade2, cascade3
logical, intent(in) :: s_channel
type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade4, cascade0
logical :: keep, ok
keep = .false.
allocate (cascade4)
call cascade_init &
(cascade4, cascade1%depth + cascade2%depth + cascade3%depth)
cascade4%complete = .true.
if (s_channel) then
cascade4%bincode = ior (cascade1%bincode, cascade2%bincode)
else
cascade4%bincode = cascade3%bincode
end if
cascade4%flv = cascade3%flv
cascade4%pdg = cascade3%pdg
cascade4%mapping = EXTERNAL_PRT
cascade4%is_vector = cascade3%is_vector
cascade4%m_min = cascade1%m_min + cascade2%m_min
cascade4%m_rea = cascade3%m_rea
cascade4%m_eff = cascade3%m_rea

```



```

if (cascade4%m_min < cascade_set%sqrts) then
    keep = .true.
end if
if (keep) then
    if (cascade1%incoming .and. cascade2%log_enhanced) then
        allocate (cascade0)
        cascade0 = cascade2
        cascade0%next => null ()
        cascade0%index = cascade_index ()
        cascade0%mapping = NO_MAPPING
        cascade0%log_enhanced = .false.
        cascade0%n_log_enhanced = cascade0%n_log_enhanced - 1
        cascade0%tree_mapping(cascade0%depth) = NO_MAPPING
        call cascade_keystone &
            (cascade_set, cascade1, cascade0, cascade3, cascade4, ok)
        if (ok) then
            call cascade_set_add (cascade_set, cascade0, ok)
        else
            deallocate (cascade0)
        end if
    else if (cascade1%t_channel .and. cascade1%mapping == U_CHANNEL) then
        allocate (cascade0)
        cascade0 = cascade1
        cascade0%next => null ()
        cascade0%index = cascade_index ()
        cascade0%mapping = T_CHANNEL
        cascade0%tree_mapping(cascade0%depth) = T_CHANNEL
        call cascade_keystone &
            (cascade_set, cascade0, cascade2, cascade3, cascade4, ok)
        if (ok) then
            call cascade_set_add (cascade_set, cascade0, ok)
        else
            deallocate (cascade0)
        end if
    else if (cascade1%incoming .and. cascade2%depth == 1) then
        allocate (cascade0)
        cascade0 = cascade2
        cascade0%next => null ()
        cascade0%index = cascade_index ()
        cascade0%mapping = ON_SHELL
        cascade0%tree_mapping(cascade0%depth) = ON_SHELL
        call cascade_keystone &
            (cascade_set, cascade1, cascade0, cascade3, cascade4, ok)
        if (ok) then
            call cascade_set_add (cascade_set, cascade0, ok)
        else
            deallocate (cascade0)
        end if
    else
        call cascade_keystone &
            (cascade_set, cascade1, cascade2, cascade3, cascade4, ok)
    end if
else
    deallocate (cascade4)

```



```

end if
end subroutine cascade_combine_keystone

```

### 18.6.11 Cascade combination III: node connections and tree fusion

Here we assign global tree properties. If the allowed number of off-shell lines is exceeded, discard the new cascade. Otherwise, assign the trees, sort them, and assign connections. Finally, append the cascade to the list. This may fail (because in the hash array there is already an equivalent cascade). On failure, discard the cascade.

```

(Cascades: procedures)+≡
subroutine cascade_fusion (cascade_set, cascade1, cascade2, cascade3)
  type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set
  type(cascade_t), intent(in), target :: cascade1, cascade2
  type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade3
  integer :: i1, i2, i3, i4
  logical :: ok
  cascade3%internal = (cascade3%depth - 3) / 2
  if (cascade3%resonant) then
    cascade3%multiplicity = 1
    cascade3%n_resonances = &
      cascade1%n_resonances + cascade2%n_resonances + 1
  else
    cascade3%multiplicity = cascade1%multiplicity + cascade2%multiplicity
    cascade3%n_resonances = cascade1%n_resonances + cascade2%n_resonances
  end if
  if (cascade3%log_enhanced) then
    cascade3%n_log_enhanced = &
      cascade1%n_log_enhanced + cascade2%n_log_enhanced + 1
  else
    cascade3%n_log_enhanced = &
      cascade1%n_log_enhanced + cascade2%n_log_enhanced
  end if
  if (cascade3%resonant) then
    cascade3%n_off_shell = 0
  else if (cascade3%log_enhanced) then
    cascade3%n_off_shell = cascade1%n_off_shell + cascade2%n_off_shell
  else
    cascade3%n_off_shell = cascade1%n_off_shell + cascade2%n_off_shell + 1
  end if
  if (cascade3%t_channel) then
    cascade3%n_t_channel = cascade1%n_t_channel + 1
  end if
  if (cascade3%n_off_shell > cascade_set%off_shell) then
    deallocate (cascade3)
  else if (cascade3%n_t_channel > cascade_set%t_channel) then
    deallocate (cascade3)
  else
    i1 = cascade1%depth
    i2 = i1 + 1
    i3 = i1 + cascade2%depth
  end if
end subroutine

```



```

i4 = cascade3%depth
cascade3%tree(:i1) = cascade1%tree
where (cascade1%tree_mapping > NO_MAPPING)
    cascade3%tree_pdg(:i1) = cascade1%tree_pdg
elsewhere
    cascade3%tree_pdg(:i1) = UNDEFINED
end where
cascade3%tree_mapping(:i1) = cascade1%tree_mapping
cascade3%tree_resonant(:i1) = cascade1%tree_resonant
cascade3%tree(i2:i3) = cascade2%tree
where (cascade2%tree_mapping > NO_MAPPING)
    cascade3%tree_pdg(i2:i3) = cascade2%tree_pdg
elsewhere
    cascade3%tree_pdg(i2:i3) = UNDEFINED
end where
cascade3%tree_mapping(i2:i3) = cascade2%tree_mapping
cascade3%tree_resonant(i2:i3) = cascade2%tree_resonant
cascade3%tree(i4) = cascade3%bincode
cascade3%tree_pdg(i4) = cascade3%pdg
cascade3%tree_mapping(i4) = cascade3%mapping
cascade3%tree_resonant(i4) = cascade3%resonant
call tree_sort (cascade3%tree, &
    cascade3%tree_pdg, cascade3%tree_mapping, cascade3%tree_resonant)
cascade3%has_children = .true.
cascade3%daughter1 => cascade1
cascade3%daughter2 => cascade2
call cascade_set_add (cascade_set, cascade3, ok)
if (.not. ok) deallocate (cascade3)
end if
end subroutine cascade_fusion

```

Here we combine a cascade pair with an incoming particle, i.e., we set a keystone. Otherwise, this is similar. On the first opportunity, we set the `first_k` pointer in the cascade set.

*(Cascades: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine cascade_keystone &
    (cascade_set, cascade1, cascade2, cascade3, cascade4, ok)
type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set
type(cascade_t), intent(in), target :: cascade1, cascade2, cascade3
type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade4
logical, intent(out) :: ok
integer :: i1, i2, i3, i4
cascade4%internal = (cascade4%depth - 3) / 2
cascade4%multiplicity = cascade1%multiplicity + cascade2%multiplicity
cascade4%n_resonances = cascade1%n_resonances + cascade2%n_resonances
cascade4%n_off_shell = cascade1%n_off_shell + cascade2%n_off_shell
cascade4%n_log_enhanced = &
    cascade1%n_log_enhanced + cascade2%n_log_enhanced
cascade4%n_t_channel = cascade1%n_t_channel + cascade2%n_t_channel
if (cascade4%n_off_shell > cascade_set%off_shell) then
    deallocate (cascade4)
    ok = .false.
else if (cascade4%n_t_channel > cascade_set%t_channel) then

```



```

        deallocate (cascade4)
        ok = .false.
    else
        i1 = cascade1%depth
        i2 = i1 + 1
        i3 = i1 + cascade2%depth
        i4 = cascade4%depth
        cascade4%tree(:i1) = cascade1%tree
        where (cascade1%tree_mapping > NO_MAPPING)
            cascade4%tree_pdg(:i1) = cascade1%tree_pdg
        elsewhere
            cascade4%tree_pdg(:i1) = UNDEFINED
        end where
        cascade4%tree_mapping(:i1) = cascade1%tree_mapping
        cascade4%tree_resonant(:i1) = cascade1%tree_resonant
        cascade4%tree(i2:i3) = cascade2%tree
        where (cascade2%tree_mapping > NO_MAPPING)
            cascade4%tree_pdg(i2:i3) = cascade2%tree_pdg
        elsewhere
            cascade4%tree_pdg(i2:i3) = UNDEFINED
        end where
        cascade4%tree_mapping(i2:i3) = cascade2%tree_mapping
        cascade4%tree_resonant(i2:i3) = cascade2%tree_resonant
        cascade4%tree(i4) = cascade4%bincode
        cascade4%tree_pdg(i4) = UNDEFINED
        cascade4%tree_mapping(i4) = cascade4%mapping
        cascade4%tree_resonant(i4) = .false.
        call tree_sort (cascade4%tree, &
            cascade4%tree_pdg, cascade4%tree_mapping, cascade4%tree_resonant)
        cascade4%has_children = .true.
        cascade4%daughter1 => cascade1
        cascade4%daughter2 => cascade2
        cascade4%mother => cascade3
        call cascade_set_add (cascade_set, cascade4, ok)
        if (ok) then
            if (.not. associated (cascade_set%first_k)) then
                cascade_set%first_k => cascade4
            end if
        else
            deallocate (cascade4)
        end if
    end if
end subroutine cascade_keystone

```

Sort a tree (array of binary codes) and particle code array simultaneously, by ascending binary codes. A convenient method is to use the `maxloc` function iteratively, to find and remove the largest entry in the tree array one by one.

*(Cascades: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine tree_sort (tree, pdg, mapping, resonant)
    integer(TC), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: tree
    integer, dimension(:), intent(inout) :: pdg, mapping
    logical, dimension(:), intent(inout) :: resonant
    integer(TC), dimension(size(tree)) :: tree_tmp

```



```

integer, dimension(size(pdg)) :: pdg_tmp, mapping_tmp
logical, dimension(size(resonant)) :: resonant_tmp
integer, dimension(1) :: pos
integer :: i
tree_tmp = tree
pdg_tmp = pdg
mapping_tmp = mapping
resonant_tmp = resonant
do i = size(tree),1,-1
  pos = maxloc (tree_tmp)
  tree(i) = tree_tmp (pos(1))
  pdg(i) = pdg_tmp (pos(1))
  mapping(i) = mapping_tmp (pos(1))
  resonant(i) = resonant_tmp (pos(1))
  tree_tmp(pos(1)) = 0
end do
end subroutine tree_sort

```

### 18.6.12 Cascade set generation

These procedures loop over cascades and build up the cascade set. After each iteration of the innermost loop, we set a breakpoint.

s-channel: We use a nested scan to combine all cascades with all other cascades.

```

(Cascades: procedures)+≡
subroutine cascade_set_generate_s (cascade_set)
  type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set
  type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade1, cascade2
  cascade1 => cascade_set%first
  LOOP1: do while (associated (cascade1))
    cascade2 => cascade_set%first
    LOOP2: do while (associated (cascade2))
      if (cascade2%index >= cascade1%index) exit LOOP2
      if (cascade1 .disjunct. cascade2) then
        call cascade_match_pair (cascade_set, cascade1, cascade2, .true.)
      end if
      call terminate_now_if_signal ()
      cascade2 => cascade2%next
    end do LOOP2
    cascade1 => cascade1%next
  end do LOOP1
end subroutine cascade_set_generate_s

```

The t-channel cascades are directed and have a seed (one of the incoming particles) and a target (the other one). We loop over all possible seeds and targets. Inside this, we loop over all t-channel cascades (*cascade1*) and s-channel cascades (*cascade2*) and try to combine them.

```

(Cascades: procedures)+≡
subroutine cascade_set_generate_t (cascade_set, pos_seed, pos_target)
  type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set
  integer, intent(in) :: pos_seed, pos_target

```



```

type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade_seed, cascade_target
type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade1, cascade2
integer(TC) :: bc_seed, bc_target
bc_seed = ibset (0_TC, pos_seed-1)
bc_target = ibset (0_TC, pos_target-1)
cascade_seed => cascade_set%first_t
LOOP_SEED: do while (associated (cascade_seed))
  if (cascade_seed%bincode == bc_seed) then
    cascade_target => cascade_set%first_t
    LOOP_TARGET: do while (associated (cascade_target))
      if (cascade_target%bincode == bc_target) then
        cascade1 => cascade_set%first_t
        LOOP_T: do while (associated (cascade1))
          if ((cascade1 .disjunct. cascade_target) &
              .and. .not. (cascade1 .disjunct. cascade_seed)) then
            cascade2 => cascade_set%first
            LOOP_S: do while (associated (cascade2))
              if ((cascade2 .disjunct. cascade_target) &
                  .and. (cascade2 .disjunct. cascade1)) then
                call cascade_match_pair &
                  (cascade_set, cascade1, cascade2, .false.)
              end if
              call terminate_now_if_signal ()
              cascade2 => cascade2%next
            end do LOOP_S
          end if
          call terminate_now_if_signal ()
          cascade1 => cascade1%next
        end do LOOP_T
      end if
      call terminate_now_if_signal ()
      cascade_target => cascade_target%next
    end do LOOP_TARGET
  end if
  call terminate_now_if_signal ()
  cascade_seed => cascade_seed%next
end do LOOP_SEED
end subroutine cascade_set_generate_t

```

This part completes the phase space for decay processes. It is similar to s-channel cascade generation, but combines two cascade with the particular cascade of the incoming particle. This particular cascade is expected to be pointed at by `first_t`.

*(Cascades: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine cascade_set_generate_decay (cascade_set)
  type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set
  type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade1, cascade2
  type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade_in
  cascade_in => cascade_set%first_t
  cascade1 => cascade_set%first
  do while (associated (cascade1))
    if (cascade1 .disjunct. cascade_in) then
      cascade2 => cascade1%next
    end if
  end do
end subroutine cascade_set_generate_decay

```



```

do while (associated (cascade2))
  if ((cascade2 .disjunct. cascade1) &
      .and. (cascade2 .disjunct. cascade_in)) then
    call cascade_match_triplet (cascade_set, &
                               cascade1, cascade2, cascade_in, .true.)
  end if
  call terminate_now_if_signal ()
  cascade2 => cascade2%next
end do
end if
call terminate_now_if_signal ()
cascade1 => cascade1%next
end do
end subroutine cascade_set_generate_decay

```

This part completes the phase space for scattering processes. We combine a t-channel cascade (containing the seed) with a s-channel cascade and the target.

(*Cascades: procedures*)+=

```

subroutine cascade_set_generate_scattering &
  (cascade_set, ns1, ns2, nt1, nt2, pos_seed, pos_target)
  type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set
  integer, intent(in) :: pos_seed, pos_target
  integer, intent(in) :: ns1, ns2, nt1, nt2
  type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade_seed, cascade_target
  type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade1, cascade2
  integer(TC) :: bc_seed, bc_target
  bc_seed = ibset (0_TC, pos_seed-1)
  bc_target = ibset (0_TC, pos_target-1)
  cascade_seed => cascade_set%first_t
  LOOP_SEED: do while (associated (cascade_seed))
    if (cascade_seed%index < ns1) then
      cascade_seed => cascade_seed%next
      cycle LOOP_SEED
    else if (cascade_seed%index > ns2) then
      exit LOOP_SEED
    else if (cascade_seed%bincode == bc_seed) then
      cascade_target => cascade_set%first_t
      LOOP_TARGET: do while (associated (cascade_target))
        if (cascade_target%index < nt1) then
          cascade_target => cascade_target%next
          cycle LOOP_TARGET
        else if (cascade_target%index > nt2) then
          exit LOOP_TARGET
        else if (cascade_target%bincode == bc_target) then
          cascade1 => cascade_set%first_t
          LOOP_T: do while (associated (cascade1))
            if ((cascade1 .disjunct. cascade_target) &
                .and. .not. (cascade1 .disjunct. cascade_seed)) then
              cascade2 => cascade_set%first
              LOOP_S: do while (associated (cascade2))
                if ((cascade2 .disjunct. cascade_target) &
                    .and. (cascade2 .disjunct. cascade1)) then
                  call cascade_match_triplet (cascade_set, &

```



```

                                cascade1, cascade2, cascade_target, .false.)
                                end if
                                call terminate_now_if_signal ()
                                cascade2 => cascade2%next
                                end do LOOP_S
                                end if
                                call terminate_now_if_signal ()
                                cascade1 => cascade1%next
                                end do LOOP_T
                                end if
                                call terminate_now_if_signal ()
                                cascade_target => cascade_target%next
                                end do LOOP_TARGET
                                end if
                                call terminate_now_if_signal ()
                                cascade_seed => cascade_seed%next
                                end do LOOP_SEED
end subroutine cascade_set_generate_scattering

```

### 18.6.13 Groves

Before assigning groves, assign hashcodes to the resonance patterns, so they can easily be compared.

*(Cascades: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine cascade_set_assign_resonance_hash (cascade_set)
  type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout) :: cascade_set
  type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade
  cascade => cascade_set%first_k
  do while (associated (cascade))
    call cascade_assign_resonance_hash (cascade)
    cascade => cascade%next
  end do
end subroutine cascade_set_assign_resonance_hash

```

After all cascades are recorded, we group the complete cascades in groves. A grove consists of cascades with identical multiplicity, number of resonances, log-enhanced, t-channel lines, and resonance flavors.

*(Cascades: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine cascade_set_assign_groves (cascade_set)
  type(cascade_set_t), intent(inout), target :: cascade_set
  type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade1, cascade2
  integer :: multiplicity
  integer :: n_resonances, n_log_enhanced, n_t_channel, n_off_shell
  integer :: res_hash
  integer :: grove
  grove = 0
  cascade1 => cascade_set%first_k
  do while (associated (cascade1))
    if (cascade1%active .and. cascade1%complete &
      .and. cascade1%grove == 0) then
      grove = grove + 1
      cascade1%grove = grove
    end if
    cascade1 => cascade1%next
  end do
end subroutine cascade_set_assign_groves

```



```

multiplicity = cascade1%multiplicity
n_resonances = cascade1%n_resonances
n_log_enhanced = cascade1%n_log_enhanced
n_off_shell = cascade1%n_off_shell
n_t_channel = cascade1%n_t_channel
res_hash = cascade1%res_hash
cascade2 => cascade1%next
do while (associated (cascade2))
  if (cascade2%grove == 0) then
    if (cascade2%multiplicity == multiplicity &
        .and. cascade2%n_resonances == n_resonances &
        .and. cascade2%n_log_enhanced == n_log_enhanced &
        .and. cascade2%n_off_shell == n_off_shell &
        .and. cascade2%n_t_channel == n_t_channel &
        .and. cascade2%res_hash == res_hash) then
      cascade2%grove = grove
    end if
  end if
  call terminate_now_if_signal ()
  cascade2 => cascade2%next
end do
end if
call terminate_now_if_signal ()
cascade1 => cascade1%next
end do
cascade_set%n_groves = grove
end subroutine cascade_set_assign_groves

```

#### 18.6.14 Generate the phase space file

Generate a complete phase space configuration.

For each flavor assignment: First, all s-channel graphs that can be built up from the outgoing particles. Then we distinguish (1) decay, where we complete the s-channel graphs by connecting to the input line, and (2) scattering, where we now generate t-channel graphs by introducing an incoming particle, and complete this by connecting to the other incoming particle.

After all cascade sets have been generated, merge them into a common set. This eliminates redundancies between flavor assignments.

```

<Cascades: public>+≡
  public :: cascade_set_generate

<Cascades: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cascade_set_generate &
    (cascade_set, model, n_in, n_out, flv, phs_par, fatal_beam_decay)
    type(cascade_set_t), intent(out) :: cascade_set
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: n_in, n_out
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: flv
    type(phs_parameters_t), intent(in) :: phs_par
    logical, intent(in) :: fatal_beam_decay
    type(cascade_set_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: cset
    type(cascade_t), pointer :: cascade

```



```

integer :: i
if (phase_space_vanishes (phs_par%sqrts, n_in, flv)) return
call cascade_set_init (cascade_set, model, n_in, n_out, phs_par, &
    fatal_beam_decay, flv)
allocate (cset (size (flv, 2)))
do i = 1, size (cset)
    call cascade_set_generate_single (cset(i), &
        model, n_in, n_out, flv(:,i), phs_par, fatal_beam_decay)
    cascade => cset(i)%first_k
    do while (associated (cascade))
        if (cascade%active .and. cascade%complete) then
            call cascade_set_add_copy (cascade_set, cascade)
        end if
        cascade => cascade%next
    end do
    call cascade_set_final (cset(i))
end do
cascade_set%first_k => cascade_set%first
call cascade_set_assign_resonance_hash (cascade_set)
call cascade_set_assign_groves (cascade_set)
end subroutine cascade_set_generate

```

This generates phase space for a single channel, without assigning groves.

*(Cascades: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine cascade_set_generate_single (cascade_set, &
    model, n_in, n_out, flv, phs_par, fatal_beam_decay)
type(cascade_set_t), intent(out) :: cascade_set
class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
integer, intent(in) :: n_in, n_out
type(flavor_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: flv
type(phs_parameters_t), intent(in) :: phs_par
logical, intent(in) :: fatal_beam_decay
integer :: n11, n12, n21, n22
call cascade_set_init (cascade_set, model, n_in, n_out, phs_par, &
    fatal_beam_decay)
call cascade_set_add_outgoing (cascade_set, flv(n_in+1:))
call cascade_set_generate_s (cascade_set)
select case (n_in)
case(1)
    call cascade_set_add_incoming &
        (cascade_set, n11, n12, n_out + 1, flv(1))
    call cascade_set_generate_decay (cascade_set)
case(2)
    call cascade_set_add_incoming &
        (cascade_set, n11, n12, n_out + 1, flv(2))
    call cascade_set_add_incoming &
        (cascade_set, n21, n22, n_out + 2, flv(1))
    call cascade_set_generate_t (cascade_set, n_out + 1, n_out + 2)
    call cascade_set_generate_t (cascade_set, n_out + 2, n_out + 1)
    call cascade_set_generate_scattering &
        (cascade_set, n11, n12, n21, n22, n_out + 1, n_out + 2)
    call cascade_set_generate_scattering &
        (cascade_set, n21, n22, n11, n12, n_out + 2, n_out + 1)

```



```

        end select
    end subroutine cascade_set_generate_single

```

Sanity check: Before anything else is done, check if there could possibly be any phase space.

*<Cascades: procedures>+≡*

```

function phase_space_vanishes (sqrts, n_in, flv) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    integer, intent(in) :: n_in
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: flv
    real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: mass
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: mass_in, mass_out
    integer :: n_prt, n_flv, i, j
    flag = .false.
    if (sqrts <= 0) then
        call msg_error ("Phase space vanishes (sqrts must be positive)")
        flag = .true.; return
    end if
    n_prt = size (flv, 1)
    n_flv = size (flv, 2)
    allocate (mass (n_prt, n_flv), mass_in (n_flv), mass_out (n_flv))
    !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
    !!! mass = flv%get_mass ()
    do i = 1, n_prt
        do j = 1, n_flv
            mass(i,j) = flv(i,j)%get_mass ()
        end do
    end do
    mass_in = sum (mass(:n_in,:), 1)
    mass_out = sum (mass(n_in+1:,:), 1)
    if (any (mass_in > sqrts)) then
        call msg_error ("Mass sum of incoming particles " &
            // "is more than available energy")
        flag = .true.; return
    end if
    if (any (mass_out > sqrts)) then
        call msg_error ("Mass sum of outgoing particles " &
            // "is more than available energy")
        flag = .true.; return
    end if
end function phase_space_vanishes

```

### 18.6.15 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

*<cascades\_ut.f90>≡*

*<File header>*

```

module cascades_ut
    use unit_tests
    use cascades_uti

```



```

    <Standard module head>

    <Cascades: public test>

    contains

    <Cascades: test driver>

    end module cascades_ut

<cascades_uti.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module cascades_uti

    <Use kinds>
        use flavors
        use model_data
        use phs_forests, only: phs_parameters_t

        use cascades

    <Standard module head>

    <Cascades: test declarations>

    contains

    <Cascades: tests>

    end module cascades_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<Cascades: public test>≡
    public :: cascades_test
<Cascades: test driver>≡
    subroutine cascades_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Cascades: execute tests>
    end subroutine cascades_test

```

Checking the basic setup up of the phase space cascade parameterizations.

```

<Cascades: execute tests>≡
    call test (cascade_1, "cascade_1", &
        "check cascade setup", &
        u, results)

<Cascades: test declarations>≡
    public :: cascade_1

<Cascades: tests>≡
    subroutine cascade_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
    end subroutine cascade_1

```



```

type(model_data_t), target :: model
type(flavor_t), dimension(5,2) :: flv
type(cascade_set_t) :: cascade_set
type(phs_parameters_t) :: phs_par

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: Cascades"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test cascade phase space functions"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initializing"
write (u, "(A)")

call model%init_sm_test ()

call flv(1,1)%init ( 2, model)
call flv(2,1)%init (-2, model)
call flv(3,1)%init ( 1, model)
call flv(4,1)%init (-1, model)
call flv(5,1)%init (21, model)
call flv(1,2)%init ( 2, model)
call flv(2,2)%init (-2, model)
call flv(3,2)%init ( 2, model)
call flv(4,2)%init (-2, model)
call flv(5,2)%init (21, model)
phs_par%sqrts = 1000._default
phs_par%off_shell = 2

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generating the cascades"
write (u, "(A)")

call cascade_set_generate (cascade_set, model, 2, 3, flv, phs_par,.true.)
call cascade_set_write (cascade_set, u)
call cascade_set_write_file_format (cascade_set, u)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"
write (u, "(A)")

call cascade_set_final (cascade_set)
call model%final ()

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: cascade_1"

end subroutine cascade_1

```

## 18.7 WOOD phase space

This is the module that interfaces the `phs_forests` phase-space treatment and the `cascades` module for generating phase-space channels. As an extension of the `phs_base` abstract type, the phase-space configuration and instance imple-



ment the standard API.

(Currently, this is the only generic phase-space implementation of WHIZARD. For trivial two-particle phase space, there is `phs_wood` as an alternative.)

```
<phs_wood.f90>≡  
<File header>  
  
module phs_wood  
  
  <Use kinds>  
  <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use constants  
    use unit_tests  
    use diagnostics  
    use os_interface  
    use md5  
    use physics_defs  
    use lorentz  
    use model_data  
    use flavors  
    use process_constants  
    use sf_mappings  
    use sf_base  
    use phs_base  
    use mappings  
    use phs_forests  
    use cascades  
  
  <Standard module head>  
  
  <PHS wood: public>  
  
  <PHS wood: types>  
  
contains  
  
  <PHS wood: procedures>  
  
end module phs_wood
```

### 18.7.1 Configuration

```
<PHS wood: public>≡  
  public :: phs_wood_config_t  
  
<PHS wood: types>≡  
  type, extends (phs_config_t) :: phs_wood_config_t  
    character(32) :: md5sum_forest = ""  
    integer :: io_unit = 0  
    logical :: io_unit_keep_open = .false.  
    logical :: use_equivalences = .false.  
    logical :: fatal_beam_decay = .true.  
    type(mapping_defaults_t) :: mapping_defaults  
    type(phs_parameters_t) :: par
```



```

    type(string_t) :: run_id
    type(cascade_set_t), allocatable :: cascade_set
    type(phs_forest_t) :: forest
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    logical :: extended_phs = .false.
contains
  <PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>
end type phs_wood_config_t

```

Finalizer. We should delete the cascade set and the forest subobject.

Also close the I/O unit, just in case. (We assume that `io_unit` is not standard input/output.)

```

<PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => phs_wood_config_final

<PHS wood: procedures>≡
  subroutine phs_wood_config_final (object)
    class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(inout) :: object
    logical :: opened
    if (object%io_unit /= 0) then
      inquire (unit = object%io_unit, opened = opened)
      if (opened) close (object%io_unit)
    end if
    call object%clear_phase_space ()
    call phs_forest_final (object%forest)
  end subroutine phs_wood_config_final

<PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: increase_n_par => phs_wood_config_increase_n_par

<PHS wood: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_wood_config_increase_n_par (phs_config)
    class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
    phs_config%n_par = phs_config%n_par + 3
  end subroutine phs_wood_config_increase_n_par

<PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_extended_phs => phs_wood_config_set_extended_phs

<PHS wood: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_wood_config_set_extended_phs (phs_config)
    class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
    phs_config%extended_phs = .true.
  end subroutine phs_wood_config_set_extended_phs

```

Output. The contents of the PHS forest are not printed explicitly.

```

<PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => phs_wood_config_write

<PHS wood: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_wood_config_write (object, unit)
    class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit

```



```

integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (unit)
write (u, "(1x,A)") &
    "Partonic phase-space configuration (phase-space forest):"
call object%base_write (unit)
write (u, "(1x,A)")    "Phase-space configuration parameters:"
call phs_parameters_write (object%par, u)
call object%mapping_defaults%write (u)
write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "Run ID: '", char (object%run_id), "'"
end subroutine phs_wood_config_write

```

Print the PHS forest contents.

```

<PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_forest => phs_wood_config_write_forest

<PHS wood: procedures>+≡
    subroutine phs_wood_config_write_forest (object, unit)
        class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        call phs_forest_write (object%forest, u)
    end subroutine phs_wood_config_write_forest

```

Set the phase-space parameters that the configuration generator requests.

```

<PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_parameters => phs_wood_config_set_parameters

<PHS wood: procedures>+≡
    subroutine phs_wood_config_set_parameters (phs_config, par)
        class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
        type(phs_parameters_t), intent(in) :: par
        phs_config%par = par
    end subroutine phs_wood_config_set_parameters

```

Enable the generation of channel equivalences (when calling `configure`).

```

<PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: enable_equivalences => phs_wood_config_enable_equivalences

<PHS wood: procedures>+≡
    subroutine phs_wood_config_enable_equivalences (phs_config)
        class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
        phs_config%use_equivalences = .true.
    end subroutine phs_wood_config_enable_equivalences

```

Set the phase-space mapping parameters that the configuration generator requests.

```

<PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_mapping_defaults => phs_wood_config_set_mapping_defaults

```



```

<PHS wood: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_wood_config_set_mapping_defaults (phs_config, mapping_defaults)
    class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
    type(mapping_defaults_t), intent(in) :: mapping_defaults
    phs_config%mapping_defaults = mapping_defaults
  end subroutine phs_wood_config_set_mapping_defaults

```

Define the input stream for the phase-space file as an open logical unit. The unit must be connected.

```

<PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_input => phs_wood_config_set_input

<PHS wood: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_wood_config_set_input (phs_config, unit)
    class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    phs_config%io_unit = unit
    rewind (unit)
  end subroutine phs_wood_config_set_input

```

## 18.7.2 Phase-space generation

This subroutine generates a phase space configuration using the `cascades` module. Note that this may take time, and the `cascade_set` subobject may consume a large amount of memory.

```

<PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate_phase_space => phs_wood_config_generate_phase_space

<PHS wood: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_wood_config_generate_phase_space (phs_config)
    class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
    integer :: off_shell, extra_off_shell
    call msg_message ("Phase space: generating configuration ...")
    off_shell = phs_config%par%off_shell
    allocate (phs_config%cascade_set)
    do extra_off_shell = 0, max (phs_config%n_tot - 3, 0)
      phs_config%par%off_shell = off_shell + extra_off_shell
      call cascade_set_generate (phs_config%cascade_set, &
        phs_config%model, phs_config%n_in, phs_config%n_out, &
        phs_config%flv, &
        phs_config%par, phs_config%fatal_beam_decay)
      if (cascade_set_is_valid (phs_config%cascade_set)) then
        exit
      else
        call msg_message ("Phase space: ... failed. &
          &Increasing phs_off_shell ...")
      end if
    end do
    if (cascade_set_is_valid (phs_config%cascade_set)) then
      call msg_message ("Phase space: ... success.")
    else
      call msg_fatal ("Phase-space: generation failed")
    end if
  end subroutine phs_wood_config_generate_phase_space

```



```

end if
end subroutine phs_wood_config_generate_phase_space

```

Using the generated phase-space configuration, write an appropriate phase-space file to the stored (or explicitly specified) I/O unit.

*(PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: write_phase_space => phs_wood_config_write_phase_space

```

*(PHS wood: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine phs_wood_config_write_phase_space (phs_config, &
  filename_vis, unit)
  class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(in) :: phs_config
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: filename_vis
  type(string_t) :: setenv_tex, setenv_mp, pipe, pipe_dvi
  integer :: u, unit_tex, unit_dev, status
  if (allocated (phs_config%cascade_set)) then
    if (present (unit)) then
      u = unit
    else
      u = phs_config%io_unit
    end if
    write (u, "(1x,A,A)") "process ", char (phs_config%id)
    write (u, "(A)")
    call cascade_set_write_process_bincode_format (phs_config%cascade_set, u)
    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(3x,A,A,A32,A)") "md5sum_process      = ", &
      '', phs_config%md5sum_process, ''
    write (u, "(3x,A,A,A32,A)") "md5sum_model_par  = ", &
      '', phs_config%md5sum_model_par, ''
    write (u, "(3x,A,A,A32,A)") "md5sum_phs_config = ", &
      '', phs_config%md5sum_phs_config, ''
    call phs_parameters_write (phs_config%par, u)
    call cascade_set_write_file_format (phs_config%cascade_set, u)
    if (phs_config%vis_channels) then
      unit_tex = free_unit ()
      open (unit=unit_tex, file=char(filename_vis // ".tex"), &
        action="write", status="replace")
      call cascade_set_write_graph_format (phs_config%cascade_set, &
        filename_vis // "-graphs", phs_config%id, unit_tex)
      close (unit_tex)
      call msg_message ("Phase space: visualizing channels in file " &
        // char(trim(filename_vis)) // "...")
      if (phs_config%os_data%event_analysis_ps) then
        BLOCK: do
          unit_dev = free_unit ()
          open (file = "/dev/null", unit = unit_dev, &
            action = "write", iostat = status)
          if (status /= 0) then
            pipe = ""
            pipe_dvi = ""
          else
            pipe = " > /dev/null"
            pipe_dvi = " 2>/dev/null 1>/dev/null"
          end if
        end BLOCK
      end if
    end if
  end if
end subroutine

```



```

end if
close (unit_dev)
if (phs_config%os_data%whizard_texpath /= "") then
    setenv_tex = "TEXINPUTS=" // &
        phs_config%os_data%whizard_texpath // " :$TEXINPUTS "
    setenv_mp = "MPINPUTS=" // &
        phs_config%os_data%whizard_texpath // " :$MPINPUTS "
else
    setenv_tex = ""
    setenv_mp = ""
end if
call os_system_call (setenv_tex // &
    phs_config%os_data%latex // " " // &
    filename_vis // ".tex " // pipe, status)
if (status /= 0) exit BLOCK
if (phs_config%os_data%mpost /= "") then
    call os_system_call (setenv_mp // &
        phs_config%os_data%mpost // " " // &
        filename_vis // "-graphs.mp" // pipe, status)
else
    call msg_fatal ("Could not use MetaPOST.")
end if
if (status /= 0) exit BLOCK
call os_system_call (setenv_tex // &
    phs_config%os_data%latex // " " // &
    filename_vis // ".tex" // pipe, status)
if (status /= 0) exit BLOCK
call os_system_call &
    (phs_config%os_data%dvips // " -o " // filename_vis &
    // ".ps " // filename_vis // ".dvi" // pipe_dvi, status)
if (status /= 0) exit BLOCK
if (phs_config%os_data%event_analysis_pdf) then
    call os_system_call (phs_config%os_data%ps2pdf // " " // &
        filename_vis // ".ps", status)
    if (status /= 0) exit BLOCK
end if
exit BLOCK
end do BLOCK
if (status /= 0) then
    call msg_error ("Unable to compile analysis output file")
end if
end if
end if
else
    call msg_fatal ("Phase-space configuration: &
        &no phase space object generated")
end if
end subroutine phs_wood_config_write_phase_space

```

Clear the phase-space configuration. This is useful since the object may become *really* large.

*(PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: clear_phase_space => phs_wood_config_clear_phase_space
```



```

(PHS wood: procedures)+≡
subroutine phs_wood_config_clear_phase_space (phs_config)
  class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
  if (allocated (phs_config%cascade_set)) then
    call cascade_set_final (phs_config%cascade_set)
    deallocate (phs_config%cascade_set)
  end if
end subroutine phs_wood_config_clear_phase_space

```

### 18.7.3 Phase-space configuration

We read the phase-space configuration from the stored I/O unit. If this is not set, we assume that we have to generate a phase space configuration. When done, we open a scratch file and write the configuration.

If `rebuild` is set, we should trash any existing phase space file and build a new one. Otherwise, we try to use an old one, which we check for existence and integrity. If `ignore_mismatch` is set, we reuse an existing file even if it does not match the current setup.

```

(PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: configure => phs_wood_config_configure

(PHS wood: procedures)+≡
subroutine phs_wood_config_configure (phs_config, sqrts, &
  sqrts_fixed, cm_frame, azimuthal_dependence, rebuild, ignore_mismatch, &
  nlo_type)
  class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
  real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
  logical, intent(in), optional :: sqrts_fixed
  logical, intent(in), optional :: cm_frame
  logical, intent(in), optional :: azimuthal_dependence
  logical, intent(in), optional :: rebuild
  logical, intent(in), optional :: ignore_mismatch
  integer, intent(inout), optional :: nlo_type
  type(string_t) :: filename, filename_vis
  logical :: variable_limits
  logical :: ok, exist, found, check, match, rebuild_phs
  integer :: g, c0, c1, n
  if (present (nlo_type)) then
    phs_config%nlo_type = nlo_type
  else
    phs_config%nlo_type = BORN
  end if
  phs_config%sqrts = sqrts
  phs_config%par%sqrts = sqrts
  if (present (sqrts_fixed)) &
    phs_config%sqrts_fixed = sqrts_fixed
  if (present (cm_frame)) &
    phs_config%cm_frame = cm_frame
  if (present (azimuthal_dependence)) &
    phs_config%azimuthal_dependence = azimuthal_dependence
  if (present (rebuild)) then
    rebuild_phs = rebuild
  end if
end subroutine phs_wood_config_configure

```



```

else
    rebuild_phs = .true.
end if
if (present (ignore_mismatch)) then
    check = .not. ignore_mismatch
    if (ignore_mismatch) &
        call msg_warning ("Reading phs file: MD5 sum check disabled")
else
    check = .true.
end if
phs_config%md5sum_forest = ""
call phs_config%compute_md5sum ()
if (phs_config%io_unit == 0) then
    if (phs_config%run_id /= "") then
        filename = phs_config%id // "." // phs_config%run_id // ".phs"
        filename_vis = phs_config%id // "." // phs_config%run_id // "_phs"
    else
        filename = phs_config%id // ".phs"
        filename_vis = phs_config%id // "_phs"
    end if
    if (.not. rebuild_phs) then
        if (check) then
            call phs_config%read_phs_file (exist, found, match)
            rebuild_phs = .not. (exist .and. found .and. match)
        else
            call phs_config%read_phs_file (exist, found)
            rebuild_phs = .not. (exist .and. found)
        end if
    end if
    if (rebuild_phs) then
        call phs_config%generate_phase_space ()
        phs_config%io_unit = free_unit ()
        if (phs_config%id /= "") then
            call msg_message ("Phase space: writing configuration file '" &
                // char (filename) // "'")
            open (phs_config%io_unit, file = char (filename), &
                status = "replace", action = "readwrite")
        else
            open (phs_config%io_unit, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")
        end if
        call phs_config%write_phase_space (filename_vis)
        rewind (phs_config%io_unit)
    else
        call msg_message ("Phase space: keeping configuration file '" &
            // char (filename) // "'")
    end if
end if
if (phs_config%io_unit == 0) then
    ok = .true.
else
    call phs_forest_read (phs_config%forest, phs_config%io_unit, &
        phs_config%id, phs_config%n_in, phs_config%n_out, &
        phs_config%model, ok)
    if (.not. phs_config%io_unit_keep_open) then

```



```

        close (phs_config%io_unit)
        phs_config%io_unit = 0
    end if
end if
if (ok) then
    call phs_forest_set_flavors (phs_config%forest, phs_config%flv(:,1))
    variable_limits = .not. phs_config%cm_frame
    call phs_forest_set_parameters &
        (phs_config%forest, phs_config%mapping_defaults, variable_limits)
    call phs_forest_setup_prt_combinations (phs_config%forest)
    phs_config%n_channel = phs_forest_get_n_channels (phs_config%forest)
    phs_config%n_par = phs_forest_get_n_parameters (phs_config%forest)
    allocate (phs_config%channel (phs_config%n_channel))
    if (phs_config%use_equivalences) then
        call phs_forest_set_equivalences (phs_config%forest)
        call phs_forest_get_equivalences (phs_config%forest, &
            phs_config%channel, phs_config%azimuthal_dependence)
        phs_config%provides_equivalences = .true.
    end if
    call phs_forest_set_s_mappings (phs_config%forest)
    call phs_config%record_on_shell ()
    if (phs_config%mapping_defaults%enable_s_mapping) then
        call phs_config%record_s_mappings ()
    end if
    allocate (phs_config%chain (phs_config%n_channel), source = 0)
    do g = 1, phs_forest_get_n_groves (phs_config%forest)
        call phs_forest_get_grove_bounds (phs_config%forest, g, c0, c1, n)
        phs_config%chain (c0:c1) = g
    end do
    phs_config%provides_chains = .true.
    call phs_config%compute_md5sum_forest ()
else
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)" &
        "Phase space: process '", &
        char (phs_config%id), "' not found in configuration file"
    call msg_fatal ()
end if
end subroutine phs_wood_config_configure

```

*<PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: set_extra_parameters => phs_wood_config_set_extra_parameters
```

*<PHS wood: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine phs_wood_config_set_extra_parameters (config)
    class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(inout) :: config
    config%n_par = config%n_par + 3
end subroutine phs_wood_config_set_extra_parameters

```

*<PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: reshuffle_flavors => phs_wood_config_reshuffle_flavors
```

*<PHS wood: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine phs_wood_config_reshuffle_flavors (phs_config, reshuffle, flv_extra)
    class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config

```



```

integer, intent(in), dimension(:), allocatable :: reshuffle
type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv_extra
call phs_forest_set_flavors (phs_config%forest, phs_config%flv(:,1), reshuffle, flv_extra)
end subroutine phs_wood_config_reshuffle_flavors

```

*<PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: set_momentum_links => phs_wood_config_set_momentum_links

```

*<PHS wood: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine phs_wood_config_set_momentum_links (phs_config, reshuffle)
class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
integer, intent(in), dimension(:), allocatable :: reshuffle
call phs_forest_set_momentum_links (phs_config%forest, reshuffle)
end subroutine phs_wood_config_set_momentum_links

```

Identify resonances which are marked by s-channel mappings for the whole phase space and report them to the channel array.

*<PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: record_s_mappings => phs_wood_config_record_s_mappings

```

*<PHS wood: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine phs_wood_config_record_s_mappings (phs_config)
class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
logical :: flag
real(default) :: mass, width
integer :: c
do c = 1, phs_config%n_channel
call phs_forest_get_s_mapping (phs_config%forest, c, flag, mass, width)
if (flag) then
if (mass == 0) then
call msg_fatal ("Phase space: s-channel resonance " &
// " has zero mass")
end if
if (width == 0) then
call msg_fatal ("Phase space: s-channel resonance " &
// " has zero width")
end if
call phs_config%channel(c)%set_resonant (mass, width)
end if
end do
end subroutine phs_wood_config_record_s_mappings

```

Identify on-shell mappings for the whole phase space and report them to the channel array.

*<PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: record_on_shell => phs_wood_config_record_on_shell

```

*<PHS wood: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine phs_wood_config_record_on_shell (phs_config)
class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
logical :: flag
real(default) :: mass
integer :: c

```



```

do c = 1, phs_config%n_channel
  call phs_forest_get_on_shell (phs_config%forest, c, flag, mass)
  if (flag) then
    call phs_config%channel(c)%set_on_shell (mass)
  end if
end do
end subroutine phs_wood_config_record_on_shell

```

The MD5 sum of the forest is computed in addition to the MD5 sum of the configuration. The reason is that the forest may depend on a user-provided external file. On the other hand, this MD5 sum encodes all information that is relevant for further processing. Therefore, the `get_md5sum` method returns this result, once it is available.

```

<PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_md5sum_forest => phs_wood_config_compute_md5sum_forest

<PHS wood: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_wood_config_compute_md5sum_forest (phs_config)
    class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
    integer :: u
    u = free_unit ()
    open (u, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")
    call phs_config%write_forest (u)
    rewind (u)
    phs_config%md5sum_forest = md5sum (u)
    close (u)
  end subroutine phs_wood_config_compute_md5sum_forest

```

Return the most relevant MD5 sum. This overrides the method of the base type.

```

<PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_md5sum => phs_wood_config_get_md5sum

<PHS wood: procedures>+≡
  function phs_wood_config_get_md5sum (phs_config) result (md5sum)
    class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(in) :: phs_config
    character(32) :: md5sum
    if (phs_config%md5sum_forest /= "") then
      md5sum = phs_config%md5sum_forest
    else
      md5sum = phs_config%md5sum_phs_config
    end if
  end function phs_wood_config_get_md5sum

```

Check whether a phase-space configuration for the current process exists. We look for the phase-space file that should correspond to the current process. If we find it, we check the MD5 sums stored in the file against the MD5 sums in the current configuration (if required).

If successful, read the PHS file.

```

<PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: read_phs_file => phs_wood_read_phs_file

```



*<PHS wood: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine phs_wood_read_phs_file (phs_config, exist, found, match)
  class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
  logical, intent(out) :: exist
  logical, intent(out) :: found
  logical, intent(out), optional :: match
  type(string_t) :: filename
  integer :: u
  filename = phs_config%id // ".phs"
  inquire (file = char (filename), exist = exist)
  if (exist) then
    u = free_unit ()
    open (u, file = char (filename), action = "read", status = "old")
    call phs_forest_read (phs_config%forest, u, &
      phs_config%id, phs_config%n_in, phs_config%n_out, &
      phs_config%model, found, &
      phs_config%md5sum_process, &
      phs_config%md5sum_model_par, &
      phs_config%md5sum_phs_config, &
      match = match)
    close (u)
  else
    found = .false.
    if (present (match)) match = .false.
  end if
end subroutine phs_wood_read_phs_file

```

Startup message, after configuration is complete.

*<PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: startup_message => phs_wood_config_startup_message

```

*<PHS wood: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine phs_wood_config_startup_message (phs_config, unit)
  class(phs_wood_config_t), intent(in) :: phs_config
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: n_groves, n_eq
  n_groves = phs_forest_get_n_groves (phs_config%forest)
  n_eq = phs_forest_get_n_equivalences (phs_config%forest)
  call phs_config%base_startup_message (unit)
  if (phs_config%n_channel == 1) then
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,2(I0,A))") &
      "Phase space: found ", phs_config%n_channel, &
      " channel, collected in ", n_groves, &
      " grove."
  else if (n_groves == 1) then
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,2(I0,A))") &
      "Phase space: found ", phs_config%n_channel, &
      " channels, collected in ", n_groves, &
      " grove."
  else
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,2(I0,A))") &
      "Phase space: found ", phs_config%n_channel, &
      " channels, collected in ", &
      phs_forest_get_n_groves (phs_config%forest), &

```



```

        " groves."
    end if
    call msg_message (unit = unit)
    if (phs_config%use_equivalences) then
        if (n_eq == 1) then
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,I0,A)" &
                "Phase space: Using ", n_eq, &
                " equivalence between channels."
            )
        else
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,I0,A)" &
                "Phase space: Using ", n_eq, &
                " equivalences between channels."
            )
        end if
    else
        write (msg_buffer, "(A)" &
            "Phase space: no equivalences between channels used."
        )
    end if
    call msg_message (unit = unit)
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,2(1x,I0,1x,A))" &
        "Phase space: wood"
    )
    call msg_message (unit = unit)
end subroutine phs_wood_config_startup_message

```

Allocate an instance: the actual phase-space object.

```

<PHS wood: phs wood config: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: allocate_instance => phs_wood_config_allocate_instance

<PHS wood: procedures>+≡
    subroutine phs_wood_config_allocate_instance (phs)
        class(phs_t), intent(inout), pointer :: phs
        allocate (phs_wood_t :: phs)
    end subroutine phs_wood_config_allocate_instance

```

## 18.7.4 Kinematics implementation

We generate  $\cos\theta$  and  $\phi$  uniformly, covering the solid angle.

```

<PHS wood: public>+≡
    public :: phs_wood_t

<PHS wood: types>+≡
    type, extends (phs_t) :: phs_wood_t
        real(default) :: sqrts = 0
        type(phs_forest_t) :: forest
        real(default), dimension(3) :: r_real
        integer :: n_r_born = 0
    contains
        <PHS wood: phs wood: TBP>
    end type phs_wood_t

```

Output. The `verbose` setting is irrelevant, we just display the contents of the base object.

```

<PHS wood: phs wood: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => phs_wood_write

```



```

(PHS wood: procedures)+≡
  subroutine phs_wood_write (object, unit, verbose)
    class(phs_wood_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    call object%base_write (u)
  end subroutine phs_wood_write

```

Write the forest separately.

```

(PHS wood: phs wood: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: write_forest => phs_wood_write_forest

(PHS wood: procedures)+≡
  subroutine phs_wood_write_forest (object, unit)
    class(phs_wood_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    call phs_forest_write (object%forest, u)
  end subroutine phs_wood_write_forest

```

Finalizer.

```

(PHS wood: phs wood: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: final => phs_wood_final

(PHS wood: procedures)+≡
  subroutine phs_wood_final (object)
    class(phs_wood_t), intent(inout) :: object
    call phs_forest_final (object%forest)
  end subroutine phs_wood_final

```

Initialization. We allocate arrays (`base_init`) and adjust the phase-space volume. The two-particle phase space volume is

$$\Phi_2 = \frac{1}{4(2\pi)^5} = 2.55294034614 \times 10^{-5} \quad (18.64)$$

independent of the particle masses.

```

(PHS wood: phs wood: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: init => phs_wood_init

(PHS wood: procedures)+≡
  subroutine phs_wood_init (phs, phs_config)
    class(phs_wood_t), intent(out) :: phs
    class(phs_config_t), intent(in), target :: phs_config
    call phs%base_init (phs_config)
    select type (phs_config)
    type is (phs_wood_config_t)
      phs%forest = phs_config%forest
      if (phs_config%extended_phs) &
        phs%n_r_born = phs_config%n_par - 3
    end select
  end subroutine

```



```
end subroutine phs_wood_init
```

### 18.7.5 Evaluation

We compute the outgoing momenta from the incoming momenta and the input parameter set `r_in` in channel `r_in`. We also compute the `r` parameters and Jacobians `f` for all other channels.

We do *not* need to apply a transformation from/to the c.m. frame, because in `phs_base` the momenta are already boosted to the c.m. frame before assigning them in the `phs` object, and inversely boosted when extracting them.

```
<PHS wood: phs wood: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: evaluate_selected_channel => phs_wood_evaluate_selected_channel
  procedure :: evaluate_other_channels => phs_wood_evaluate_other_channels

<PHS wood: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_wood_evaluate_selected_channel (phs, c_in, r_in)
    class(phs_wood_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    integer, intent(in) :: c_in
    real(default), intent(in), dimension(:) :: r_in
    logical :: ok
    phs%q_defined = .false.
    if (phs%p_defined) then
      call phs_forest_set_prt_in (phs%forest, phs%p)
      phs%r(:,c_in) = r_in
      call phs_forest_evaluate_selected_channel (phs%forest, &
        c_in, phs%active_channel, &
        phs%sqrts_hat, phs%r, phs%f, phs%volume, ok)
      select type (config => phs%config)
      type is (phs_wood_config_t)
        if (config%extended_phs) then
          if (phs%n_r_born > 0) then
            phs%r_real = r_in (phs%n_r_born+1:phs%n_r_born+3)
          else
            call msg_fatal ("n_r_born should be larger than 0!")
          end if
        end if
      end select
      if (ok) then
        phs%q = phs_forest_get_momenta_out (phs%forest)
        phs%q_defined = .true.
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine phs_wood_evaluate_selected_channel

  subroutine phs_wood_evaluate_other_channels (phs, c_in)
    class(phs_wood_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    integer, intent(in) :: c_in
    integer :: c
    if (phs%q_defined) then
      call phs_forest_evaluate_other_channels (phs%forest, &
        c_in, phs%active_channel, &
        phs%sqrts_hat, phs%r, phs%f, combine=.true.)
```



```

select type (config => phs%config)
type is (phs_wood_config_t)
  if (config%extended_phs) then
    if (phs%n_r_born > 0) then
      do c = 1, size (phs%r, 2)
        phs%r(phs%n_r_born+1:phs%n_r_born+3,c) = phs%r_real
      end do
    else
      phs%r_defined = .false.
    end if
  end if
end select
phs%r_defined = .true.
end if
end subroutine phs_wood_evaluate_other_channels

```

Inverse evaluation.

```

<PHS wood: phs wood: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: inverse => phs_wood_inverse

<PHS wood: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_wood_inverse (phs)
    class(phs_wood_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    if (phs%p_defined .and. phs%q_defined) then
      call phs_forest_set_prt_in (phs%forest, phs%p)
      call phs_forest_set_prt_out (phs%forest, phs%q)
      call phs_forest_recover_channel (phs%forest, &
        1, &
        phs%sqrts_hat, phs%r, phs%f, phs%volume)
      call phs_forest_evaluate_other_channels (phs%forest, &
        1, phs%active_channel, &
        phs%sqrts_hat, phs%r, phs%f, combine=.false.)
      phs%r_defined = .true.
    end if
  end subroutine phs_wood_inverse

```

### 18.7.6 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<phs_wood_ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module phs_wood_ut
    use unit_tests
    use phs_wood_ut_i

    <Standard module head>

    <PHS wood: public test>

    <PHS wood: public test auxiliary>

```



```

contains

  <PHS wood: test driver>

  end module phs_wood_ut
<phs_wood_uti.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module phs_wood_uti

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use os_interface
    use lorentz
    use flavors
    use model_data
    use process_constants
    use mappings
    use phs_base
    use phs_forests

    use phs_wood

    use phs_base_ut, only: init_test_process_data, init_test_decay_data

    <Standard module head>

    <PHS wood: public test auxiliary>

    <PHS wood: test declarations>

    <PHS wood: test types>

    contains

    <PHS wood: tests>

    <PHS wood: test auxiliary>

    end module phs_wood_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<PHS wood: public test>≡
  public :: phs_wood_test
<PHS wood: test driver>≡
  subroutine phs_wood_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <PHS wood: execute tests>
  end subroutine phs_wood_test

<PHS wood: public test>+≡
  public :: phs_wood_vis_test

```



```

<PHS wood: test driver>+=
  subroutine phs_wood_vis_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <PHS wood: execute vis tests>
  end subroutine phs_wood_vis_test

```

## Phase-space configuration data

Construct and display a test phase-space configuration object. Also check the azimuthal dependence flag.

This auxiliary routine writes a phase-space configuration file to unit u\_phs.

```

<PHS wood: public test auxiliary>=
  public :: write_test_phs_file

<PHS wood: test auxiliary>=
  subroutine write_test_phs_file (u_phs, procname)
    integer, intent(in) :: u_phs
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: procname
    if (present (procname)) then
      write (u_phs, "(A,A)") "process ", char (procname)
    else
      write (u_phs, "(A)") "process testproc"
    end if
    write (u_phs, "(A,A)") "  md5sum_process   = ", '""'
    write (u_phs, "(A,A)") "  md5sum_model_par = ", '""'
    write (u_phs, "(A,A)") "  md5sum_phs_config = ", '""'
    write (u_phs, "(A)") "  sqrts           = 1000"
    write (u_phs, "(A)") "  m_threshold_s = 50"
    write (u_phs, "(A)") "  m_threshold_t = 100"
    write (u_phs, "(A)") "  off_shell = 2"
    write (u_phs, "(A)") "  t_channel = 6"
    write (u_phs, "(A)") "  keep_nonresonant = T"
    write (u_phs, "(A)") "  grove #1"
    write (u_phs, "(A)") "  tree 3"
  end subroutine write_test_phs_file

```

```

<PHS wood: execute tests>=
  call test (phs_wood_1, "phs_wood_1", &
    "phase-space configuration", &
    u, results)

```

```

<PHS wood: test declarations>=
  public :: phs_wood_1

```

```

<PHS wood: tests>=
  subroutine phs_wood_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(process_constants_t) :: process_data
    class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_data
    type(mapping_defaults_t) :: mapping_defaults
    real(default) :: sqrts

```



```

integer :: u_phs, iostat
character(32) :: buffer

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: phs_wood_1"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and display &
                    &phase-space configuration data"
write (u, "(A)")

call model%init_test ()

call syntax_phs_forest_init ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process"
write (u, "(A)")

call init_test_process_data (var_str ("phs_wood_1"), process_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Create a scratch phase-space file"
write (u, "(A)")

u_phs = free_unit ()
open (u_phs, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")
call write_test_phs_file (u_phs, var_str ("phs_wood_1"))
rewind (u_phs)
do
    read (u_phs, "(A)", iostat = iostat) buffer
    if (iostat /= 0) exit
    write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end do

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Setup phase-space configuration object"
write (u, "(A)")

mapping_defaults%step_mapping = .false.

allocate (phs_wood_config_t :: phs_data)
call phs_data%init (process_data, model)
select type (phs_data)
type is (phs_wood_config_t)
    call phs_data%set_input (u_phs)
    call phs_data%set_mapping_defaults (mapping_defaults)
end select

sqrts = 1000._default
call phs_data%configure (sqrts)

call phs_data%write (u)
write (u, "(A)")

select type (phs_data)
type is (phs_wood_config_t)
    call phs_data%write_forest (u)
end select

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

close (u_phs)
call phs_data%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: phs_wood_1"

end subroutine phs_wood_1

```

## Phase space evaluation

Compute kinematics for given parameters, also invert the calculation.

```

<PHS wood: execute tests>+≡
  call test (phs_wood_2, "phs_wood_2", &
    "phase-space evaluation", &
    u, results)

<PHS wood: test declarations>+≡
  public :: phs_wood_2

<PHS wood: tests>+≡
  subroutine phs_wood_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    type(process_constants_t) :: process_data
    real(default) :: sqrts, E
    class(phs_config_t), allocatable, target :: phs_data
    class(phs_t), pointer :: phs => null ()
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: p, q
    integer :: u_phs

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: phs_wood_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test simple single-channel phase space"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call model%init_test ()
    call flv%init (25, model)

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process and a matching &
      &phase-space configuration"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call init_test_process_data (var_str ("phs_wood_2"), process_data)
    u_phs = free_unit ()
    open (u_phs, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")
    call write_test_phs_file (u_phs, var_str ("phs_wood_2"))
    rewind (u_phs)

    allocate (phs_wood_config_t :: phs_data)

```



```

call phs_data%init (process_data, model)
select type (phs_data)
type is (phs_wood_config_t)
    call phs_data%set_input (u_phs)
end select

sqrts = 1000._default
call phs_data%configure (sqrts)

call phs_data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize the phase-space instance"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs_data%allocate_instance (phs)
call phs%init (phs_data)

call phs%write (u, verbose=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set incoming momenta"
write (u, "(A)")

E = squrts / 2
p(1) = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)
p(2) = vector4_moving (E,-sqrt (E**2 - flv%get_mass ()**2), 3)

call phs%set_incoming_momenta (p)
call phs%compute_flux ()
call phs%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute phase-space point &
    &for x = 0.125, 0.5"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs%evaluate_selected_channel (1, [0.125_default, 0.5_default])
call phs%evaluate_other_channels (1)
call phs%write (u)
write (u, "(A)")
select type (phs)
type is (phs_wood_t)
    call phs%write_forest (u)
end select

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Inverse kinematics"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs%get_outgoing_momenta (q)
call phs%final ()
deallocate (phs)

```



```

call phs_data%allocate_instance (phs)
call phs%init (phs_data)

call phs%set_incoming_momenta (p)
call phs%compute_flux ()
call phs%set_outgoing_momenta (q)

call phs%inverse ()
call phs%write (u)
write (u, "(A)")
select type (phs)
type is (phs_wood_t)
    call phs%write_forest (u)
end select

call phs%final ()
deallocate (phs)

close (u_phs)
call phs_data%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: phs_wood_2"

end subroutine phs_wood_2

```

## Phase-space generation

Generate phase space for a simple process.

```

<PHS wood: execute tests>+≡
    call test (phs_wood_3, "phs_wood_3", &
        "phase-space generation", &
        u, results)

<PHS wood: test declarations>+≡
    public :: phs_wood_3

<PHS wood: tests>+≡
    subroutine phs_wood_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(process_constants_t) :: process_data
        type(phs_parameters_t) :: phs_par
        class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_data
        integer :: iostat
        character(80) :: buffer

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: phs_wood_3"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate a phase-space configuration"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call model%init_test ()

```



```

call syntax_phs_forest_init ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process and phase-space parameters"
write (u, "(A)")

call init_test_process_data (var_str ("phs_wood_3"), process_data)
allocate (phs_wood_config_t :: phs_data)
call phs_data%init (process_data, model)

phs_par%sqrts = 1000
select type (phs_data)
type is (phs_wood_config_t)
    call phs_data%set_parameters (phs_par)
    phs_data%io_unit_keep_open = .true.
end select

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate a scratch phase-space file"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs_data%configure (phs_par%sqrts)

select type (phs_data)
type is (phs_wood_config_t)
    rewind (phs_data%io_unit)
    do
        read (phs_data%io_unit, "(A)", iostat = iostat)  buffer
        if (iostat /= 0) exit
        write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
    end do
end select

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call phs_data%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: phs_wood_3"

end subroutine phs_wood_3

```

## Nontrivial process

Generate phase space for a  $2 \rightarrow 3$  process.

```

<PHS wood: execute tests>+≡
    call test (phs_wood_4, "phs_wood_4", &
        "nontrivial process", &
        u, results)

<PHS wood: test declarations>+≡
    public :: phs_wood_4

```



*<PHS wood: tests>+≡*

```
subroutine phs_wood_4 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(model_data_t), target :: model
  type(process_constants_t) :: process_data
  type(phs_parameters_t) :: phs_par
  class(phs_config_t), allocatable, target :: phs_data
  integer :: iostat
  character(80) :: buffer
  class(phs_t), pointer :: phs => null ()
  real(default) :: E, pL
  type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: p
  type(vector4_t), dimension(3) :: q

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: phs_wood_4"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate a phase-space configuration"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call model%init_test ()

  call syntax_phs_forest_init ()

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process and phase-space parameters"
  write (u, "(A)")

  process_data%id = "phs_wood_4"
  process_data%model_name = "Test"
  process_data%n_in = 2
  process_data%n_out = 3
  process_data%n_flv = 1
  allocate (process_data%flv_state (process_data%n_in + process_data%n_out, &
    process_data%n_flv))
  process_data%flv_state(:,1) = [25, 25, 25, 6, -6]

  allocate (phs_wood_config_t :: phs_data)
  call phs_data%init (process_data, model)

  phs_par%sqrts = 1000
  select type (phs_data)
  type is (phs_wood_config_t)
    call phs_data%set_parameters (phs_par)
    phs_data%io_unit_keep_open = .true.
  end select

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate a scratch phase-space file"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call phs_data%configure (phs_par%sqrts)

  select type (phs_data)
  type is (phs_wood_config_t)
    rewind (phs_data%io_unit)
  do
```



```

        read (phs_data%io_unit, "(A)", iostat = iostat)  buffer
        if (iostat /= 0)  exit
        write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
    end do
end select

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize the phase-space instance"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs_data%allocate_instance (phs)
call phs%init (phs_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Set incoming momenta"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (phs_data)
type is (phs_wood_config_t)
    E = phs_data%sqrts / 2
    pL = sqrt (E**2 - phs_data%flv(1,1)%get_mass ()**2)
end select
p(1) = vector4_moving (E, pL, 3)
p(2) = vector4_moving (E, -pL, 3)

call phs%set_incoming_momenta (p)
call phs%compute_flux ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute phase-space point &
    &for x = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs%evaluate_selected_channel (1, &
    [0.1_default, 0.2_default, 0.3_default, 0.4_default, 0.5_default])
call phs%evaluate_other_channels (1)
call phs%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Inverse kinematics"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs%get_outgoing_momenta (q)
call phs%final ()
deallocate (phs)

call phs_data%allocate_instance (phs)
call phs%init (phs_data)

call phs%set_incoming_momenta (p)
call phs%compute_flux ()
call phs%set_outgoing_momenta (q)

call phs%inverse ()
call phs%write (u)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call phs%final ()
deallocate (phs)

call phs_data%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: phs_wood_4"

end subroutine phs_wood_4

```

## Equivalences

Generate phase space for a simple process, including channel equivalences.

```

<PHS wood: execute tests>+≡
  call test (phs_wood_5, "phs_wood_5", &
    "equivalences", &
    u, results)

<PHS wood: test declarations>+≡
  public :: phs_wood_5

<PHS wood: tests>+≡
  subroutine phs_wood_5 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(process_constants_t) :: process_data
    type(phs_parameters_t) :: phs_par
    class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_data

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: phs_wood_5"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate a phase-space configuration"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call model%init_test ()

    call syntax_phs_forest_init ()

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process and phase-space parameters"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call init_test_process_data (var_str ("phs_wood_5"), process_data)
    allocate (phs_wood_config_t :: phs_data)
    call phs_data%init (process_data, model)

    phs_par%sqrts = 1000
    select type (phs_data)
    type is (phs_wood_config_t)
      call phs_data%set_parameters (phs_par)
      call phs_data%enable_equivalences ()
    end select

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate a scratch phase-space file"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs_data%configure (phs_par%sqrts)
call phs_data%write (u)
write (u, "(A)")

select type (phs_data)
type is (phs_wood_config_t)
    call phs_data%write_forest (u)
end select

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call phs_data%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: phs_wood_5"

end subroutine phs_wood_5

```

## MD5 sum checks

Generate phase space for a simple process. Repeat this with and without parameter change.

```

<PHS wood: execute tests>+≡
    call test (phs_wood_6, "phs_wood_6", &
               "phase-space generation", &
               u, results)

<PHS wood: test declarations>+≡
    public :: phs_wood_6

<PHS wood: tests>+≡
    subroutine phs_wood_6 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(process_constants_t) :: process_data
        type(phs_parameters_t) :: phs_par
        class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_data
        logical :: exist, found, match
        integer :: u_phs
        character(*), parameter :: filename = "phs_wood_6_p.phs"

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: phs_wood_6"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate and check phase-space file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call model%init_test ()

```



```

call syntax_phs_forest_init ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process and phase-space parameters"
write (u, "(A)")

call init_test_process_data (var_str ("phs_wood_6"), process_data)
process_data%id = "phs_wood_6_p"
process_data%md5sum = "1234567890abcdef1234567890abcdef"
allocate (phs_wood_config_t :: phs_data)
call phs_data%init (process_data, model)

phs_par%sqrts = 1000
select type (phs_data)
type is (phs_wood_config_t)
    call phs_data%set_parameters (phs_par)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Remove previous phs file, if any"
write (u, "(A)")

inquire (file = filename, exist = exist)
if (exist) then
    u_phs = free_unit ()
    open (u_phs, file = filename, action = "write")
    close (u_phs, status = "delete")
end if

write (u, "(A)")  "* Check phase-space file (should fail)"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (phs_data)
type is (phs_wood_config_t)
    call phs_data%read_phs_file (exist, found, match)
    write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "exist = ", exist
    write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "found = ", found
    write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "match = ", match
end select

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate a phase-space file"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs_data%configure (phs_par%sqrts)

write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (process)      = '", &
    phs_data%md5sum_process, "'"
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (model par) = '", &
    phs_data%md5sum_model_par, "'"
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (phs config) = '", &
    phs_data%md5sum_phs_config, "'"

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Check MD5 sum"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

call phs_data%final ()
deallocate (phs_data)
allocate (phs_wood_config_t :: phs_data)
call phs_data%init (process_data, model)
phs_par%sqrts = 1000
select type (phs_data)
type is (phs_wood_config_t)
    call phs_data%set_parameters (phs_par)
    phs_data%sqrts = phs_par%sqrts
    phs_data%par%sqrts = phs_par%sqrts
end select
call phs_data%compute_md5sum ()

write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (process)    = '", &
    phs_data%md5sum_process, "'"
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (model par)  = '", &
    phs_data%md5sum_model_par, "'"
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (phs config) = '", &
    phs_data%md5sum_phs_config, "'"

select type (phs_data)
type is (phs_wood_config_t)
    call phs_data%read_phs_file (exist, found, match)
    write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "exist = ", exist
    write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "found = ", found
    write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "match = ", match
end select

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Modify sqrts and check MD5 sum"
write (u, "(A)")

call phs_data%final ()
deallocate (phs_data)
allocate (phs_wood_config_t :: phs_data)
call phs_data%init (process_data, model)
phs_par%sqrts = 500
select type (phs_data)
type is (phs_wood_config_t)
    call phs_data%set_parameters (phs_par)
    phs_data%sqrts = phs_par%sqrts
    phs_data%par%sqrts = phs_par%sqrts
end select
call phs_data%compute_md5sum ()

write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (process)    = '", &
    phs_data%md5sum_process, "'"
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (model par)  = '", &
    phs_data%md5sum_model_par, "'"
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (phs config) = '", &
    phs_data%md5sum_phs_config, "'"

```







```

        call phs_data%set_parameters (phs_par)
        phs_data%sqrts = phs_par%sqrts
        phs_data%par%sqrts = phs_par%sqrts
    end select
    call phs_data%compute_md5sum ()

    write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (process)    = '", &
        phs_data%md5sum_process, "'"
    write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (model par) = '", &
        phs_data%md5sum_model_par, "'"
    write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (phs config) = '", &
        phs_data%md5sum_phs_config, "'"

    select type (phs_data)
    type is (phs_wood_config_t)
        call phs_data%read_phs_file (exist, found, match)
        write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "exist = ", exist
        write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "found = ", found
        write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "match = ", match
    end select

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Modify model parameter and check MD5 sum"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call phs_data%final ()
    deallocate (phs_data)
    allocate (phs_wood_config_t :: phs_data)
    call model%set_par (var_str ("ms"), 100._default)
    call phs_data%init (process_data, model)
    phs_par%sqrts = 1000
    phs_par%off_shell = 1
    select type (phs_data)
    type is (phs_wood_config_t)
        call phs_data%set_parameters (phs_par)
        phs_data%sqrts = phs_par%sqrts
        phs_data%par%sqrts = phs_par%sqrts
    end select
    call phs_data%compute_md5sum ()

    write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (process)    = '", &
        phs_data%md5sum_process, "'"
    write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (model par) = '", &
        phs_data%md5sum_model_par, "'"
    write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (phs config) = '", &
        phs_data%md5sum_phs_config, "'"

    select type (phs_data)
    type is (phs_wood_config_t)
        call phs_data%read_phs_file (exist, found, match)
        write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "exist = ", exist
        write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "found = ", found
        write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "match = ", match
    end select

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call phs_data%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: phs_wood_6"

end subroutine phs_wood_6

<PHS wood: execute vis tests>≡
call test (phs_wood_vis_1, "phs_wood_vis_1", &
  "visualizing phase space channels", &
  u, results)

<PHS wood: test declarations>+≡
public :: phs_wood_vis_1

<PHS wood: tests>+≡
subroutine phs_wood_vis_1 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(os_data_t) :: os_data
  type(model_data_t), target :: model
  type(process_constants_t) :: process_data
  class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_data
  type(mapping_defaults_t) :: mapping_defaults
  type(string_t) :: vis_file, pdf_file, ps_file
  real(default) :: sqrts
  logical :: exist, exist_pdf, exist_ps
  integer :: u_phs, iostat, u_vis
  character(95) :: buffer

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: phs_wood_vis_1"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: visualizing the &
    &phase-space configuration"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call os_data_init (os_data)
  call model%init_test ()

  call syntax_phs_forest_init ()

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call init_test_process_data (var_str ("phs_wood_vis_1"), process_data)

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Create a scratch phase-space file"
  write (u, "(A)")

  u_phs = free_unit ()
  open (u_phs, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")
  call write_test_phs_file (u_phs, var_str ("phs_wood_vis_1"))

```



```

rewind (u_phs)
do
  read (u_phs, "(A)", iostat = iostat)  buffer
  if (iostat /= 0)  exit
  write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end do

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Setup phase-space configuration object"
write (u, "(A)")

mapping_defaults%step_mapping = .false.

allocate (phs_wood_config_t :: phs_data)
call phs_data%init (process_data, model)
select type (phs_data)
type is (phs_wood_config_t)
  call phs_data%set_input (u_phs)
  call phs_data%set_mapping_defaults (mapping_defaults)
  phs_data%os_data = os_data
  phs_data%io_unit = 0
  phs_data%io_unit_keep_open = .true.
  phs_data%vis_channels = .true.
end select

sqrts = 1000._default
call phs_data%configure (sqrts)

call phs_data%write (u)
write (u, "(A)")

select type (phs_data)
type is (phs_wood_config_t)
  call phs_data%write_forest (u)
end select

vis_file = "phs_wood_vis_1_phs.tex"
ps_file  = "phs_wood_vis_1_phs.ps"
pdf_file = "phs_wood_vis_1_phs.pdf"
inquire (file = char (vis_file), exist = exist)
if (exist) then
  u_vis = free_unit ()
  open (u_vis, file = char (vis_file), action = "read", status = "old")
  iostat = 0
  do while (iostat == 0)
    read (u_vis, "(A)", iostat = iostat)  buffer
    if (iostat == 0)  write (u, "(A)")  trim (buffer)
  end do
  close (u_vis)
else
  write (u, "(A)")  "[Visualize LaTeX file is missing]"
end if
inquire (file = char (ps_file), exist = exist_ps)
if (exist_ps) then

```



```

        write (u, "(A)") "[Visualize Postscript file exists and is nonempty]"
    else
        write (u, "(A)") "[Visualize Postscript file is missing/non-regular]"
    end if
    inquire (file = char (pdf_file), exist = exist_pdf)
    if (exist_pdf) then
        write (u, "(A)") "[Visualize PDF file exists and is nonempty]"
    else
        write (u, "(A)") "[Visualize PDF file is missing/non-regular]"
    end if

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

    close (u_phs)
    call phs_data%final ()
    call model%final ()

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: phs_wood_vis_1"

end subroutine phs_wood_vis_1

```



## Chapter 19

# Multi-Channel Integration

The abstract representation of multi-channel Monte Carlo algorithms for integration and event generation.

**Module `mci_base`:** The abstract types and their methods. It provides a test integrator that is referenced in later unit tests.

**`iterations`** Container for defining integration call and pass settings.

**`integration_results`** This module handles results from integrating processes. It records passes and iterations, calculates statistical averages, and provides the user output of integration results.

These are the implementations:

**Module `mci_midpoint`:** A simple integrator that uses the midpoint rule to sample the integrand uniformly over the unit hypercube. There is only one integration channel, so this can be matched only to single-channel phase space.

**Module `mci_vamp`:** Interface for the VAMP package.



## 19.1 Generic Integrator

This module provides a multi-channel integrator (MCI) base type, a corresponding configuration type, and methods for integration and event generation.

```
<mci_base.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module mci_base  
  
    use kinds  
    use io_units  
    use format_utils, only: pac_fmt  
    use format_defs, only: FMT_14, FMT_17  
    use diagnostics  
    use cputime  
    use phs_base  
    use rng_base  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <MCI base: public>  
  
    <MCI base: types>  
  
    <MCI base: interfaces>  
  
    contains  
  
    <MCI base: procedures>  
  
  end module mci_base
```

### 19.1.1 MCI: integrator

The MCI object contains the methods for integration and event generation. For the actual work and data storage, it spawns an MCI instance object.

The base object contains the number of integration dimensions and the number of channels as configuration data. Further configuration data are stored in the concrete extensions.

The MCI sum contains all relevant information about the integrand. It can be used for comparing the current configuration against a previous one. If they match, we can skip an actual integration. (Implemented only for the VAMP version.)

There is a random-number generator (its state with associated methods) available as `rng`. It may or may not be used for integration. It will be used for event generation.

```
<MCI base: public>≡  
  public :: mci_t  
  
<MCI base: types>≡  
  type, abstract :: mci_t  
    integer :: n_dim = 0
```



```

integer :: n_channel = 0
integer :: n_chain = 0
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: chain
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: chain_weights
character(32) :: md5sum = ""
logical :: integral_known = .false.
logical :: error_known = .false.
logical :: efficiency_known = .false.
real(default) :: integral = 0
real(default) :: error = 0
real(default) :: efficiency = 0
logical :: use_timer = .false.
type(timer_t) :: timer
class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng
contains
  <MCI base: mci: TBP>
end type mci_t

```

Finalizer: the random-number generator may need one.

```

<MCI base: mci: TBP>≡
  procedure :: base_final => mci_final
  procedure (mci_final), deferred :: final

<MCI base: procedures>≡
  subroutine mci_final (object)
    class(mci_t), intent(inout) :: object
    if (allocated (object%rng)) call object%rng%final ()
  end subroutine mci_final

```

Output: basic and extended output.

```

<MCI base: mci: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: base_write => mci_write
  procedure (mci_write), deferred :: write

<MCI base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_write (object, unit, pacify, md5sum_version)
    class(mci_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
    logical, intent(in), optional :: md5sum_version
    logical :: md5sum_ver
    integer :: u, i, j
    character(len=7) :: fmt
    call pac_fmt (fmt, FMT_17, FMT_14, pacify)
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    md5sum_ver = .false.
    if (present (md5sum_version)) md5sum_ver = md5sum_version
    if (object%use_timer .and. .not. md5sum_ver) then
      write (u, "(2x)", advance="no")
      call object%timer%write (u)
    end if
    if (object%integral_known) then
      write (u, "(3x,A," // fmt // ")") &
        "Integral" = ", object%integral

```



```

end if
if (object%error_known) then
  write (u, "(3x,A," // fmt // ")") &
    "Error" = ", object%error
end if
if (object%efficiency_known) then
  write (u, "(3x,A," // fmt // ")") &
    "Efficiency" = ", object%efficiency
end if
write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Number of channels" = ", object%n_channel
write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Number of dimensions" = ", object%n_dim
if (object%n_chain > 0) then
  write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Number of chains" = ", object%n_chain
  write (u, "(3x,A)") "Chains:"
  do i = 1, object%n_chain
    write (u, "(5x,I0,':')", advance = "no") i
    do j = 1, object%n_channel
      if (object%chain(j) == i) &
        write (u, "(1x,I0)", advance = "no") j
      end do
      write (u, "(A)")
    end do
  end do
end if
end subroutine mci_write

```

Print an informative message when starting integration.

*(MCI base: mci: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure (mci_startup_message), deferred :: startup_message
procedure :: base_startup_message => mci_startup_message

```

*(MCI base: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine mci_startup_message (mci, unit, n_calls)
  class(mci_t), intent(in) :: mci
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, n_calls
  if (mci%n_chain > 0) then
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,3(1x,I0,1x,A))") &
      "Integrator:", mci%n_chain, "chains,", &
      mci%n_channel, "channels,", &
      mci%n_dim, "dimensions"
  else
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,3(1x,I0,1x,A))") &
      "Integrator:", &
      mci%n_channel, "channels,", &
      mci%n_dim, "dimensions"
  end if
  call msg_message (unit = unit)
end subroutine mci_startup_message

```

Dump type-specific info to a logfile.

*(MCI base: mci: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure(mci_write_log_entry), deferred :: write_log_entry

```

*(MCI base: interfaces)*≡

```

abstract interface

```



```

subroutine mci_write_log_entry (mci, u)
  import
  class(mci_t), intent(in) :: mci
  integer, intent(in) :: u
end subroutine mci_write_log_entry
end interface

```

In order to avoid dependencies on definite MCI implementations, we introduce a MD5 sum calculator.

```

⟨MCI base: mci: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure(mci_compute_md5sum), deferred :: compute_md5sum
⟨MCI base: interfaces⟩+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine mci_compute_md5sum (mci, pacify)
      import
      class(mci_t), intent(inout) :: mci
      logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
    end subroutine mci_compute_md5sum
  end interface

```

Record the index of the MCI object within a process. For multi-component processes with more than one integrator, the integrator should know about its own index, so file names can be unique, etc. The default implementation does nothing, however.

```

⟨MCI base: mci: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: record_index => mci_record_index
⟨MCI base: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine mci_record_index (mci, i_mci)
    class(mci_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
  end subroutine mci_record_index

```

There is no Initializer for the abstract type, but a generic setter for the number of channels and dimensions. We make two aliases available, to be able to override it.

```

⟨MCI base: mci: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: set_dimensions => mci_set_dimensions
  procedure :: base_set_dimensions => mci_set_dimensions
⟨MCI base: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine mci_set_dimensions (mci, n_dim, n_channel)
    class(mci_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    integer, intent(in) :: n_dim
    integer, intent(in) :: n_channel
    mci%n_dim = n_dim
    mci%n_channel = n_channel
  end subroutine mci_set_dimensions

```



Declare particular dimensions as flat. This information can be used to simplify integration. When generating events, the flat dimensions should be sampled with uniform and uncorrelated distribution. It depends on the integrator what to do with that information.

```

<MCI base: mci: TBP>+≡
  procedure (mci_declare_flat_dimensions), deferred :: declare_flat_dimensions

<MCI base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine mci_declare_flat_dimensions (mci, dim_flat)
      import
      class(mci_t), intent(inout) :: mci
      integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: dim_flat
    end subroutine mci_declare_flat_dimensions
  end interface

```

Declare particular channels as equivalent, possibly allowing for permutations or reflections of dimensions. We use the information stored in the `phs_channel_t` object array that the phase-space module provides.

(We do not test this here, deferring the unit test to the `mci_vamp` implementation where we actually use this feature.)

```

<MCI base: mci: TBP>+≡
  procedure (mci_declare_equivalences), deferred :: declare_equivalences

<MCI base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine mci_declare_equivalences (mci, channel, dim_offset)
      import
      class(mci_t), intent(inout) :: mci
      type(phs_channel_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: channel
      integer, intent(in) :: dim_offset
    end subroutine mci_declare_equivalences
  end interface

```

Declare particular channels as chained together. The implementation may use this array for keeping their weights equal to each other, etc.

The chain array is an array sized by the number of channels. For each channel, there is an integer entry that indicates the corresponding chains. The total number of chains is the maximum value of this entry.

```

<MCI base: mci: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: declare_chains => mci_declare_chains

<MCI base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_declare_chains (mci, chain)
    class(mci_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: chain
    allocate (mci%chain (size (chain)))
    mci%n_chain = maxval (chain)
    allocate (mci%chain_weights (mci%n_chain), source = 0._default)
    mci%chain = chain
  end subroutine mci_declare_chains

```



Collect channel weights according to chains and store them in the `chain_weights` for output. We sum up the weights for all channels that share the same `chain` index and store the results in the `chain_weights` array.

```

(MCI base: mci: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: collect_chain_weights => mci_collect_chain_weights

(MCI base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine mci_collect_chain_weights (mci, weight)
    class(mci_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: weight
    integer :: i, c
    if (allocated (mci%chain)) then
      mci%chain_weights = 0
      do i = 1, size (mci%chain)
        c = mci%chain(i)
        mci%chain_weights(c) = mci%chain_weights(c) + weight(i)
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine mci_collect_chain_weights

```

Check if there are chains.

```

(MCI base: mci: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: has_chains => mci_has_chains

(MCI base: procedures)+≡
  function mci_has_chains (mci) result (flag)
    class(mci_t), intent(in) :: mci
    logical :: flag
    flag = allocated (mci%chain)
  end function mci_has_chains

```

Output of the chain weights, kept separate from the main `write` method.

[The formatting will work as long as the number of chains is less than  $10^{10}$ ...]

```

(MCI base: mci: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: write_chain_weights => mci_write_chain_weights

(MCI base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine mci_write_chain_weights (mci, unit)
    class(mci_t), intent(in) :: mci
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, i, n, n_digits
    character(4) :: ifmt
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    if (allocated (mci%chain_weights)) then
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "Weights of channel chains (groves):"
      n_digits = 0
      n = size (mci%chain_weights)
      do while (n > 0)
        n = n / 10
        n_digits = n_digits + 1
      end do
      write (ifmt, "(A1,I1)") "I", n_digits
      do i = 1, size (mci%chain_weights)
        write (u, "(3x," // ifmt // ",F13.10)") i, mci%chain_weights(i)
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine mci_write_chain_weights

```



```

        end do
    end if
end subroutine mci_write_chain_weights

```

Set the MD5 sum, independent of initialization.

```

<MCI base: mci: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_md5sum => mci_set_md5sum
<MCI base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_set_md5sum (mci, md5sum)
        class(mci_t), intent(inout) :: mci
        character(32), intent(in) :: md5sum
        mci%md5sum = md5sum
    end subroutine mci_set_md5sum

```

Initialize a new integration pass. This is not necessarily meaningful, so we provide an empty base method. The `mci_vamp` implementation overrides this.

```

<MCI base: mci: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: add_pass => mci_add_pass
<MCI base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_add_pass (mci, adapt_grids, adapt_weights, final)
        class(mci_t), intent(inout) :: mci
        logical, intent(in), optional :: adapt_grids
        logical, intent(in), optional :: adapt_weights
        logical, intent(in), optional :: final
    end subroutine mci_add_pass

```

Allocate an instance with matching type. This must be deferred.

```

<MCI base: mci: TBP>+≡
    procedure (mci_allocate_instance), deferred :: allocate_instance
<MCI base: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine mci_allocate_instance (mci, mci_instance)
            import
            class(mci_t), intent(in) :: mci
            class(mci_instance_t), intent(out), pointer :: mci_instance
        end subroutine mci_allocate_instance
    end interface

```

Import a random-number generator. We transfer the allocation of an existing generator state into the object. The generator state may already be initialized, or we can reset it by its `init` method.

```

<MCI base: mci: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: import_rng => mci_import_rng
<MCI base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_import_rng (mci, rng)
        class(mci_t), intent(inout) :: mci
        class(rng_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: rng
        call move_alloc (rng, mci%rng)
    end subroutine mci_import_rng

```



Activate or deactivate the timer.

```

<MCI base: mci: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_timer => mci_set_timer

<MCI base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_set_timer (mci, active)
    class(mci_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    logical, intent(in) :: active
    mci%use_timer = active
  end subroutine mci_set_timer

```

Start and stop signal for the timer, if active. The elapsed time can then be retrieved from the MCI record.

```

<MCI base: mci: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: start_timer => mci_start_timer
  procedure :: stop_timer => mci_stop_timer

<MCI base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_start_timer (mci)
    class(mci_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    if (mci%use_timer) call mci%timer%start ()
  end subroutine mci_start_timer

  subroutine mci_stop_timer (mci)
    class(mci_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    if (mci%use_timer) call mci%timer%stop ()
  end subroutine mci_stop_timer

```

Sampler test. Evaluate the sampler a given number of times. Results are discarded, so we don't need the MCI instance which would record them.

The evaluation channel is iterated, and the *x* parameters are randomly chosen.

```

<MCI base: mci: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: sampler_test => mci_sampler_test

<MCI base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_sampler_test (mci, sampler, n_calls)
    class(mci_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout), target :: sampler
    integer, intent(in) :: n_calls
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: x_in, f
    real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: x_out
    real(default) :: val
    integer :: i, c
    allocate (x_in (mci%n_dim))
    allocate (f (mci%n_channel))
    allocate (x_out (mci%n_dim, mci%n_channel))
    do i = 1, n_calls
      c = mod (i, mci%n_channel) + 1
      call mci%rng%generate_array (x_in)
      call sampler%evaluate (c, x_in, val, x_out, f)
    end do
  end subroutine mci_sampler_test

```



Integrate: this depends on the implementation. We foresee a pacify flag to take care of small numerical noise on different platforms.

```

(MCI base: mci: TBP)+≡
  procedure (mci_integrate), deferred :: integrate

(MCI base: interfaces)+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine mci_integrate (mci, instance, sampler, &
      n_it, n_calls, results, pacify)
    import
    class(mci_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
    integer, intent(in) :: n_it
    integer, intent(in) :: n_calls
    logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
    class(mci_results_t), intent(inout), optional :: results
  end subroutine mci_integrate
end interface

```

Event generation. Depending on the implementation, event generation may or may not require a previous integration pass.

Instead of a black-box `simulate` method, we require an initializer, a finalizer, and procedures for generating a single event. This allows us to interface simulation event by event from the outside, and it facilitates the further processing of an event after successful generation. For integration, this is not necessary.

The initializer has `intent(inout)` for the `mci` passed object. The reason is that the initializer can read integration results and grids from file, where the results can modify the `mci` record.

```

(MCI base: mci: TBP)+≡
  procedure (mci_prepare_simulation), deferred :: prepare_simulation

(MCI base: interfaces)+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine mci_prepare_simulation (mci)
    import
    class(mci_t), intent(inout) :: mci
  end subroutine mci_prepare_simulation
end interface

```

The generated event will reside in in the `instance` object (overall results and weight) and in the `sampler` object (detailed data). In the real application, we can subsequently call methods of the `sampler` in order to further process the generated event.

The `target` attributes are required by the VAMP implementation, which uses pointers to refer to the instance and sampler objects from within the integration function.

```

(MCI base: mci: TBP)+≡
  procedure (mci_generate), deferred :: generate_weighted_event
  procedure (mci_generate), deferred :: generate_unweighted_event

```



```

<MCI base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine mci_generate (mci, instance, sampler)
      import
      class(mci_t), intent(inout) :: mci
      class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: instance
      class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout), target :: sampler
    end subroutine mci_generate
  end interface

```

This is analogous, but we rebuild the event from the information stored in `state` instead of generating it.

Note: currently unused outside of tests, might be deleted later.

```

<MCI base: mci: TBP>+≡
  procedure (mci_rebuild), deferred :: rebuild_event

<MCI base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine mci_rebuild (mci, instance, sampler, state)
      import
      class(mci_t), intent(inout) :: mci
      class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
      class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
      class(mci_state_t), intent(in) :: state
    end subroutine mci_rebuild
  end interface

```

Pacify: reduce numerical noise. The base implementation does nothing.

```

<MCI base: mci: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: pacify => mci_pacify

<MCI base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_pacify (object, efficiency_reset, error_reset)
    class(mci_t), intent(inout) :: object
    logical, intent(in), optional :: efficiency_reset, error_reset
  end subroutine mci_pacify

```

Return the value of the integral, error, efficiency, and time per call.

```

<MCI base: mci: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_integral => mci_get_integral
  procedure :: get_error => mci_get_error
  procedure :: get_efficiency => mci_get_efficiency
  procedure :: get_time => mci_get_time

<MCI base: procedures>+≡
  function mci_get_integral (mci) result (integral)
    class(mci_t), intent(in) :: mci
    real(default) :: integral
    if (mci%integral_known) then
      integral = mci%integral
    else
      call msg_bug ("The integral is unknown. This is presumably a" // &
        "WHIZARD bug.")
    end if
  end function

```



```

    end if
end function mci_get_integral

function mci_get_error (mci) result (error)
    class(mci_t), intent(in) :: mci
    real(default) :: error
    if (mci%error_known) then
        error = mci%error
    else
        error = 0
    end if
end function mci_get_error

function mci_get_efficiency (mci) result (efficiency)
    class(mci_t), intent(in) :: mci
    real(default) :: efficiency
    if (mci%efficiency_known) then
        efficiency = mci%efficiency
    else
        efficiency = 0
    end if
end function mci_get_efficiency

function mci_get_time (mci) result (time)
    class(mci_t), intent(in) :: mci
    real(default) :: time
    if (mci%use_timer) then
        time = mci%timer
    else
        time = 0
    end if
end function mci_get_time

```

Return the MD5 sum of the configuration. This may be overridden in an extension, to return a different MD5 sum.

```

<MCI base: mci: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_md5sum => mci_get_md5sum

<MCI base: procedures>+≡
    function mci_get_md5sum (mci) result (md5sum)
        class(mci_t), intent(in) :: mci
        character(32) :: md5sum
        md5sum = mci%md5sum
    end function mci_get_md5sum

```

### 19.1.2 MCI instance

The base type contains an array of channel weights. The value `mci_weight` is the combined MCI weight that corresponds to a particular sampling point.

For convenience, we also store the `x` and Jacobian values for this sampling point.

```

<MCI base: public>+≡

```



```

    public :: mci_instance_t
<MCI base: types>+≡
    type, abstract :: mci_instance_t
        logical :: valid = .false.
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: w
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: f
        real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: x
        integer :: selected_channel = 0
        real(default) :: mci_weight = 0
        real(default) :: integrand = 0
        logical :: negative_weights = .false.
    contains
        <MCI base: mci instance: TBP>
    end type mci_instance_t

```

Output: deferred

```

<MCI base: mci instance: TBP>≡
    procedure (mci_instance_write), deferred :: write
<MCI base: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine mci_instance_write (object, unit, pacify)
            import
            class(mci_instance_t), intent(in) :: object
            integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
            logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
        end subroutine mci_instance_write
    end interface

```

A finalizer, just in case.

```

<MCI base: mci instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure (mci_instance_final), deferred :: final
<MCI base: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine mci_instance_final (object)
            import
            class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout) :: object
        end subroutine mci_instance_final
    end interface

```

Init: basic initializer for the arrays, otherwise deferred. Assigning the mci object is also deferred, because it depends on the concrete type.

The weights are initialized with an uniform normalized value.

```

<MCI base: mci instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure (mci_instance_base_init), deferred :: init
    procedure :: base_init => mci_instance_base_init
<MCI base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_instance_base_init (mci_instance, mci)
        class(mci_instance_t), intent(out) :: mci_instance
        class(mci_t), intent(in), target :: mci
        allocate (mci_instance%w (mci%n_channel))

```



```

allocate (mci_instance%f (mci%n_channel))
allocate (mci_instance%x (mci%n_dim, mci%n_channel))
if (mci%n_channel > 0) then
    call mci_instance%set_channel_weights &
        (spread (1._default, dim=1, ncopies=mci%n_channel))
end if
mci_instance%f = 0
mci_instance%x = 0
end subroutine mci_instance_base_init

```

Explicitly set the array of channel weights.

```

<MCI base: mci instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_channel_weights => mci_instance_set_channel_weights

<MCI base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_instance_set_channel_weights (mci_instance, weights)
        class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout) :: mci_instance
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: weights
        real(default) :: wsum
        wsum = sum (weights)
        if (wsum /= 0) then
            mci_instance%w = weights / wsum
        else
            call msg_fatal ("MC sampler initialization:&
                & sum of channel weights is zero")
        end if
    end subroutine mci_instance_set_channel_weights

```

Compute the overall weight factor for a configuration of  $x$  values and Jacobians  $f$ . The  $x$  values come in `n_channel` rows with `n_dim` entries each. The  $f$  factors constitute an array with `n_channel` entries.

We assume that the  $x$  and  $f$  arrays are already stored inside the MC instance. The result is also stored there.

```

<MCI base: mci instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure (mci_instance_compute_weight), deferred :: compute_weight

<MCI base: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine mci_instance_compute_weight (mci, c)
            import
            class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout) :: mci
            integer, intent(in) :: c
        end subroutine mci_instance_compute_weight
    end interface

```

Record the integrand as returned by the sampler. Depending on the implementation, this may merely copy the value, or do more complicated things.

We may need the MCI weight for the actual computations, so this should be called after the previous routine.

```

<MCI base: mci instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure (mci_instance_record_integrand), deferred :: record_integrand

```



```

<MCI base: interfaces>+=
  abstract interface
    subroutine mci_instance_record_integrand (mci, integrand)
      import
      class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout) :: mci
      real(default), intent(in) :: integrand
    end subroutine mci_instance_record_integrand
  end interface

```

Sample a point directly: evaluate the sampler, then compute the weight and the weighted integrand. Finally, record the integrand within the MCI instance.

If a signal (interrupt) was raised recently, we abort the calculation before entering the sampler. Thus, a previous calculation will have completed and any data are already recorded, but any new point can be discarded. If the `abort` flag is present, we may delay the interrupt, so we can do some cleanup.

```

<MCI base: mci instance: TBP>+=
  procedure :: evaluate => mci_instance_evaluate

<MCI base: procedures>+=
  subroutine mci_instance_evaluate (mci, sampler, c, x)
    class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
    real(default) :: val
    call sampler%evaluate (c, x, val, mci%x, mci%f)
    mci%valid = sampler%is_valid ()
    if (mci%valid) then
      call mci%compute_weight (c)
      call mci%record_integrand (val)
    end if
  end subroutine mci_instance_evaluate

```

Initiate and terminate simulation. In contrast to integration, we implement these as methods of the process instance, since the `mci` configuration object is unchanged.

The safety factor reduces the acceptance probability for unweighted events. The implementation of this feature depends on the concrete type.

```

<MCI base: mci instance: TBP>+=
  procedure (mci_instance_init_simulation), deferred :: init_simulation
  procedure (mci_instance_final_simulation), deferred :: final_simulation

<MCI base: interfaces>+=
  abstract interface
    subroutine mci_instance_init_simulation (instance, safety_factor)
      import
      class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
      real(default), intent(in), optional :: safety_factor
    end subroutine mci_instance_init_simulation
  end interface

  abstract interface
    subroutine mci_instance_final_simulation (instance)

```



```

import
class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
end subroutine mci_instance_final_simulation
end interface

```

Assuming that the sampler is in a completely defined state, just extract the data that `evaluate` would compute. Also record the integrand.

```

⟨MCI base: mci instance: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: fetch => mci_instance_fetch
⟨MCI base: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine mci_instance_fetch (mci, sampler, c)
    class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    class(mci_sampler_t), intent(in) :: sampler
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    real(default) :: val
    mci%valid = sampler%is_valid ()
    if (mci%valid) then
      call sampler%fetch (val, mci%x, mci%f)
      call mci%compute_weight (c)
      call mci%record_integrand (val)
    end if
  end subroutine mci_instance_fetch

```

The value, i.e., the weighted integrand, is the integrand (which should be taken as-is from the sampler) multiplied by the MCI weight.

```

⟨MCI base: mci instance: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: get_value => mci_instance_get_value
⟨MCI base: procedures⟩+≡
  function mci_instance_get_value (mci) result (value)
    class(mci_instance_t), intent(in) :: mci
    real(default) :: value
    if (mci%valid) then
      value = mci%integrand * mci%mci_weight
    else
      value = 0
    end if
  end function mci_instance_get_value

```

This is an extra routine. By default, the event weight is equal to the value returned by the previous routine. However, if we select a channel for event generation not just based on the channel weights, the event weight has to account for this bias, so the event weight that applies to event generation is different. In that case, we should override the default routine.

```

⟨MCI base: mci instance: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: get_event_weight => mci_instance_get_value

```

Excess weight can occur during unweighted event generation, if the assumed maximum value of the integrand is too small. This excess should be normalized in the same way as the event weight above (which for unweighted events becomes unity).

```

⟨MCI base: mci instance: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure (mci_instance_get_event_excess), deferred :: get_event_excess

```



```

<MCI base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    function mci_instance_get_event_excess (mci) result (excess)
      import
        class(mci_instance_t), intent(in) :: mci
        real(default) :: excess
    end function mci_instance_get_event_excess
  end interface

```

### 19.1.3 MCI state

This object can hold the relevant information that allows us to reconstruct the MCI instance without re-evaluating the sampler completely.

We store the `x_in` MC input parameter set, which coincides with the section of the complete `x` array that belongs to a particular channel. We also store the MC function value. When we want to reconstruct the state, we can use the input array to recover the complete `x` and `f` arrays (i.e., the kinematics), but do not need to recompute the MC function value (the dynamics).

The `mci_state_t` may be extended, to allow storing/recalling more information. In that case, we would override the type-bound procedures. However, the base type is also a concrete type and self-contained.

```

<MCI base: public>+≡
  public :: mci_state_t

<MCI base: types>+≡
  type :: mci_state_t
    integer :: selected_channel = 0
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: x_in
    real(default) :: val
  contains
    <MCI base: mci state: TBP>
  end type mci_state_t

```

Output:

```

<MCI base: mci state: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => mci_state_write

<MCI base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_state_write (object, unit)
    class(mci_state_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "MCI state:"
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Channel   = ", object%selected_channel
    write (u, "(3x,A,999(1x,F12.10))") "x (in)    =", object%x_in
    write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") "Integrand = ", object%val
  end subroutine mci_state_write

```



To store the object, we take the relevant section of the `x` array. The channel used for storing data is taken from the `instance` object, but it could be arbitrary in principle.

```

(MCI base: mci instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: store => mci_instance_store

(MCI base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine mci_instance_store (mci, state)
    class(mci_instance_t), intent(in) :: mci
    class(mci_state_t), intent(out) :: state
    state%selected_channel = mci%selected_channel
    allocate (state%x_in (size (mci%x, 1)))
    state%x_in = mci%x(:,mci%selected_channel)
    state%val = mci%integrand
  end subroutine mci_instance_store

```

Recalling the state, we must consult the sampler in order to fully reconstruct the `x` and `f` arrays. The integrand value is known, and we also give it to the sampler, bypassing evaluation.

The final steps are equivalent to the `evaluate` method above.

```

(MCI base: mci instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: recall => mci_instance_recall

(MCI base: procedures)+≡
  subroutine mci_instance_recall (mci, sampler, state)
    class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
    class(mci_state_t), intent(in) :: state
    if (size (state%x_in) == size (mci%x, 1) &
        .and. state%selected_channel <= size (mci%x, 2)) then
      call sampler%rebuild (state%selected_channel, &
        state%x_in, state%val, mci%x, mci%f)
      call mci%compute_weight (state%selected_channel)
      call mci%record_integrand (state%val)
    else
      call msg_fatal ("Recalling event: mismatch in channel or dimension")
    end if
  end subroutine mci_instance_recall

```

#### 19.1.4 MCI sampler

A sampler is an object that implements a multi-channel parameterization of the unit hypercube. Specifically, it is able to compute, given a channel and a set of  $x$  MC parameter values, a the complete set of  $x$  values and associated Jacobian factors  $f$  for all channels.

Furthermore, the sampler should return a single real value, the integrand, for the given point in the hypercube.

It must implement a method `evaluate` for performing the above computations.

```

(MCI base: public)+≡
  public :: mci_sampler_t

```



```

<MCI base: types>+≡
  type, abstract :: mci_sampler_t
  contains
    <MCI base: mci_sampler: TBP>
  end type mci_sampler_t

```

Output, deferred to the implementation.

```

<MCI base: mci_sampler: TBP>≡
  procedure (mci_sampler_write), deferred :: write

<MCI base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine mci_sampler_write (object, unit, testflag)
      import
      class(mci_sampler_t), intent(in) :: object
      integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
      logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    end subroutine mci_sampler_write
  end interface

```

The evaluation routine. Input is the channel index *c* and the one-dimensional parameter array *x\_in*. Output are the integrand value *val*, the two-dimensional parameter array *x* and the Jacobian array *f*.

```

<MCI base: mci_sampler: TBP>+≡
  procedure (mci_sampler_evaluate), deferred :: evaluate

<MCI base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine mci_sampler_evaluate (sampler, c, x_in, val, x, f)
      import
      class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
      integer, intent(in) :: c
      real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in
      real(default), intent(out) :: val
      real(default), dimension(:, :), intent(out) :: x
      real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
    end subroutine mci_sampler_evaluate
  end interface

```

Query the validity of the sampling point. Can be called after *evaluate*.

```

<MCI base: mci_sampler: TBP>+≡
  procedure (mci_sampler_is_valid), deferred :: is_valid

<MCI base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    function mci_sampler_is_valid (sampler) result (valid)
      import
      class(mci_sampler_t), intent(in) :: sampler
      logical :: valid
    end function mci_sampler_is_valid
  end interface

```



The shortcut. Again, the channel index `c` and the parameter array `x_in` are input. However, we also provide the integrand value `val`, and we just require that the complete parameter array `x` and Jacobian array `f` are recovered.

```

<MCI base: mci_sampler: TBP>+≡
  procedure (mci_sampler_rebuild), deferred :: rebuild

<MCI base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine mci_sampler_rebuild (sampler, c, x_in, val, x, f)
      import
      class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
      integer, intent(in) :: c
      real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in
      real(default), intent(in) :: val
      real(default), dimension(:, :), intent(out) :: x
      real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
    end subroutine mci_sampler_rebuild
  end interface

```

This routine should extract the important data from a sampler that has been filled by other means. We fetch the integrand value `val`, the two-dimensional parameter array `x` and the Jacobian array `f`.

```

<MCI base: mci_sampler: TBP>+≡
  procedure (mci_sampler_fetch), deferred :: fetch

<MCI base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine mci_sampler_fetch (sampler, val, x, f)
      import
      class(mci_sampler_t), intent(in) :: sampler
      real(default), intent(out) :: val
      real(default), dimension(:, :), intent(out) :: x
      real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
    end subroutine mci_sampler_fetch
  end interface

```

### 19.1.5 Results record

This is an abstract type which allows us to implement callback: each integration results can optionally be recorded to an instance of this object. The actual object may store a new result, average results, etc. It may also display a result on-line or otherwise, whenever the `record` method is called.

```

<MCI base: public>+≡
  public :: mci_results_t

<MCI base: types>+≡
  type, abstract :: mci_results_t
    contains
    <MCI base: mci_results: TBP>
  end type mci_results_t

```



The output routine is deferred. We provide an extra `verbose` flag, which could serve any purpose.

```

<MCI base: mci_results: TBP>≡
  procedure (mci_results_write), deferred :: write

<MCI base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine mci_results_write (object, unit, verbose, suppress)
      import
      class(mci_results_t), intent(in) :: object
      integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
      logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose, suppress
    end subroutine mci_results_write
  end interface

```

This is the `record` method, which can be called directly from the integrator.

```

<MCI base: mci_results: TBP>+≡
  procedure (mci_results_record), deferred :: record

<MCI base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine mci_results_record (object, n_it, &
      n_calls, integral, error, efficiency, chain_weights, suppress)
      import
      class(mci_results_t), intent(inout) :: object
      integer, intent(in) :: n_it
      integer, intent(in) :: n_calls
      real(default), intent(in) :: integral
      real(default), intent(in) :: error
      real(default), intent(in) :: efficiency
      real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: chain_weights
      logical, intent(in), optional :: suppress
    end subroutine mci_results_record
  end interface

```

### 19.1.6 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<mci_base.ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module mci_base_ut
    use unit_tests
    use mci_base_ut_i

  <Standard module head>

  <MCI base: public test>

  <MCI base: public test auxiliary>

  contains

```



```

    <MCI base: test driver>

    end module mci_base_ut
<mci_base.uti.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module mci_base_uti

    <Use kinds>
        use io_units
        use diagnostics
        use phs_base
        use rng_base

        use mci_base

        use rng_base_ut, only: rng_test_t

    <Standard module head>

    <MCI base: public test auxiliary>

    <MCI base: test declarations>

    <MCI base: test types>

    contains

    <MCI base: tests>

    end module mci_base_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<MCI base: public test>≡
    public :: mci_base_test
<MCI base: test driver>≡
    subroutine mci_base_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <MCI base: execute tests>
    end subroutine mci_base_test

```

### Test implementation of the configuration type

The concrete type contains the number of requested calls and the integral result, to be determined.

The `max_factor` entry is set for the actual test integration, where the integrand is not unity but some other constant value. This value should be set here, such that the actual maximum of the integrand is known when vetoing unweighted events.

```

<MCI base: public test auxiliary>≡

```



```

    public :: mci_test_t
<MCI base: test types>≡
type, extends (mci_t) :: mci_test_t
    integer :: divisions = 0
    integer :: tries = 0
    real(default) :: max_factor = 1
contains
    procedure :: final => mci_test_final
    procedure :: write => mci_test_write
    procedure :: startup_message => mci_test_startup_message
    procedure :: write_log_entry => mci_test_write_log_entry
    procedure :: compute_md5sum => mci_test_compute_md5sum
    procedure :: declare_flat_dimensions => mci_test_ignore_flat_dimensions
    procedure :: declare_equivalences => mci_test_ignore_equivalences
    procedure :: set_divisions => mci_test_set_divisions
    procedure :: set_max_factor => mci_test_set_max_factor
    procedure :: allocate_instance => mci_test_allocate_instance
    procedure :: integrate => mci_test_integrate
    procedure :: prepare_simulation => mci_test_ignore_prepare_simulation
    procedure :: generate_weighted_event => mci_test_generate_weighted_event
    procedure :: generate_unweighted_event => &
        mci_test_generate_unweighted_event
    procedure :: rebuild_event => mci_test_rebuild_event
end type mci_test_t

```

Finalizer: base version is sufficient

```

<MCI base: tests>≡
subroutine mci_test_final (object)
    class(mci_test_t), intent(inout) :: object
    call object%base_final ()
end subroutine mci_test_final

```

Output: trivial

```

<MCI base: tests>+≡
subroutine mci_test_write (object, unit, pacify, md5sum_version)
    class(mci_test_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
    logical, intent(in), optional :: md5sum_version
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Test integrator:"
    call object%base_write (u, pacify, md5sum_version)
    if (object%divisions /= 0) then
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Number of divisions = ", object%divisions
    end if
    if (allocated (object%rng)) call object%rng%write (u)
end subroutine mci_test_write

```

Short version.

```

<MCI base: tests>+≡
subroutine mci_test_startup_message (mci, unit, n_calls)

```



```

class(mci_test_t), intent(in) :: mci
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, n_calls
call mci%base_startup_message (unit = unit, n_calls = n_calls)
write (msg_buffer, "(A,1x,I0,1x,A)" &
      "Integrator: Test:", mci%divisions, "divisions"
call msg_message (unit = unit)
end subroutine mci_test_startup_message

```

Log entry: nothing.

```

<MCI base: tests>+≡
subroutine mci_test_write_log_entry (mci, u)
class(mci_test_t), intent(in) :: mci
integer, intent(in) :: u
end subroutine mci_test_write_log_entry

```

Compute MD5 sum: nothing.

```

<MCI base: tests>+≡
subroutine mci_test_compute_md5sum (mci, pacify)
class(mci_test_t), intent(inout) :: mci
logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
end subroutine mci_test_compute_md5sum

```

This is a no-op for the test integrator.

```

<MCI base: tests>+≡
subroutine mci_test_ignore_flat_dimensions (mci, dim_flat)
class(mci_test_t), intent(inout) :: mci
integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: dim_flat
end subroutine mci_test_ignore_flat_dimensions

```

Ditto.

```

<MCI base: tests>+≡
subroutine mci_test_ignore_equivalences (mci, channel, dim_offset)
class(mci_test_t), intent(inout) :: mci
type(phs_channel_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: channel
integer, intent(in) :: dim_offset
end subroutine mci_test_ignore_equivalences

```

Set the number of divisions to a nonzero value.

```

<MCI base: tests>+≡
subroutine mci_test_set_divisions (object, divisions)
class(mci_test_t), intent(inout) :: object
integer, intent(in) :: divisions
object%divisions = divisions
end subroutine mci_test_set_divisions

```

Set the maximum factor (default is 1).

```

<MCI base: tests>+≡
subroutine mci_test_set_max_factor (object, max_factor)
class(mci_test_t), intent(inout) :: object
real(default), intent(in) :: max_factor

```



```

    object%max_factor = max_factor
end subroutine mci_test_set_max_factor

```

Allocate instance with matching type.

```

<MCI base: tests>+≡
subroutine mci_test_allocate_instance (mci, mci_instance)
    class(mci_test_t), intent(in) :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), intent(out), pointer :: mci_instance
    allocate (mci_test_instance_t :: mci_instance)
end subroutine mci_test_allocate_instance

```

Integrate: sample at the midpoints of uniform bits and add the results. We implement this for one and for two dimensions. In the latter case, we scan over two channels and multiply with the channel weights.

The arguments `n_it` and `n_calls` are ignored in this implementations.

The test integrator does not set error or efficiency, so those will remain undefined.

```

<MCI base: tests>+≡
subroutine mci_test_integrate (mci, instance, sampler, &
    n_it, n_calls, results, pacify)
    class(mci_test_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
    integer, intent(in) :: n_it
    integer, intent(in) :: n_calls
    logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
    class(mci_results_t), intent(inout), optional :: results
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: integral
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: x
    integer :: i, j, c
    select type (instance)
    type is (mci_test_instance_t)
        allocate (integral (mci%n_channel))
        integral = 0
        allocate (x (mci%n_dim))
        select case (mci%n_dim)
        case (1)
            do c = 1, mci%n_channel
                do i = 1, mci%divisions
                    x(1) = (i - 0.5_default) / mci%divisions
                    call instance%evaluate (sampler, c, x)
                    integral(c) = integral(c) + instance%get_value ()
                end do
            end do
            mci%integral = dot_product (instance%w, integral) &
                / mci%divisions
            mci%integral_known = .true.
        case (2)
            do c = 1, mci%n_channel
                do i = 1, mci%divisions
                    x(1) = (i - 0.5_default) / mci%divisions
                    do j = 1, mci%divisions

```



```

        x(2) = (j - 0.5_default) / mci%divisions
        call instance%evaluate (sampler, c, x)
        integral(c) = integral(c) + instance%get_value ()
    end do
end do
end do
mci%integral = dot_product (instance%w, integral) &
    / mci%divisions / mci%divisions
mci%integral_known = .true.
end select
if (present (results)) then
    call results%record (n_it, n_calls, &
        mci%integral, mci%error, &
        efficiency = 0._default)
end if
end select
end subroutine mci_test_integrate

```

Simulation initializer and finalizer: nothing to do here.

```

<MCI base: tests>+≡
subroutine mci_test_ignore_prepare_simulation (mci)
    class(mci_test_t), intent(inout) :: mci
end subroutine mci_test_ignore_prepare_simulation

```

Event generator. We use mock random numbers for first selecting the channel and then setting the  $x$  values. The results reside in the state of `instance` and `sampler`.

```

<MCI base: tests>+≡
subroutine mci_test_generate_weighted_event (mci, instance, sampler)
    class(mci_test_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: instance
    class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout), target :: sampler
    real(default) :: r
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: x
    integer :: c
    select type (instance)
    type is (mci_test_instance_t)
        allocate (x (mci%n_dim))
        select case (mci%n_channel)
        case (1)
            c = 1
            call mci%rng%generate (x(1))
        case (2)
            call mci%rng%generate (r)
            if (r < instance%w(1)) then
                c = 1
            else
                c = 2
            end if
            call mci%rng%generate (x)
        end select
        call instance%evaluate (sampler, c, x)
    end select
end subroutine mci_test_generate_weighted_event

```



```
end subroutine mci_test_generate_weighted_event
```

For unweighted events, we generate weighted events and apply a simple rejection step to the relative event weight, until an event passes.

(This might result in an endless loop if we happen to be in sync with the mock random generator cycle. Therefore, limit the number of tries.)

*(MCI base: tests)+≡*

```
subroutine mci_test_generate_unweighted_event (mci, instance, sampler)
  class(mci_test_t), intent(inout) :: mci
  class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: instance
  class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout), target :: sampler
  real(default) :: r
  integer :: i
  select type (instance)
  type is (mci_test_instance_t)
    mci%tries = 0
    do i = 1, 10
      call mci%generate_weighted_event (instance, sampler)
      mci%tries = mci%tries + 1
      call mci%rng%generate (r)
      if (r < instance%rel_value) exit
    end do
  end select
end subroutine mci_test_generate_unweighted_event
```

Here, we rebuild the event from the state without consulting the rng.

*(MCI base: tests)+≡*

```
subroutine mci_test_rebuild_event (mci, instance, sampler, state)
  class(mci_test_t), intent(inout) :: mci
  class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
  class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
  class(mci_state_t), intent(in) :: state
  select type (instance)
  type is (mci_test_instance_t)
    call instance%recall (sampler, state)
  end select
end subroutine mci_test_rebuild_event
```

### Instance of the test MCI type

This instance type simulates the VAMP approach. We implement the VAMP multi-channel formula, but keep the channel-specific probability functions  $g_i$  smooth and fixed. We also keep the weights fixed.

The setup is as follows: we have  $n$  mappings of the unit hypercube

$$x = x(x^{(k)}) \quad \text{where } x = (x_1, \dots). \quad (19.1)$$

The Jacobian factors are the determinants

$$f^{(k)}(x^{(k)}) = \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial x^{(k)}} \right| \quad (19.2)$$



We introduce arbitrary probability functions

$$g^{(k)}(x^{(k)}) \quad \text{with} \quad \int dx^{(k)} g^{(k)}(x^{(k)}) = 1 \quad (19.3)$$

and weights

$$w_k \quad \text{with} \quad \sum_k w_k = 1 \quad (19.4)$$

and construct the joint probability function

$$g(x) = \sum_k w_k \frac{g^{(k)}(x^{(k)}(x))}{f^{(k)}(x^{(k)}(x))} \quad (19.5)$$

which also satisfies

$$\int g(x) dx = 1. \quad (19.6)$$

The algorithm implements a resolution of unity as follows

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \int dx = \int \frac{g(x)}{g(x)} dx \\ &= \sum_k w_k \int \frac{g^{(k)}(x^{(k)}(x))}{f^{(k)}(x^{(k)}(x))} \frac{dx}{g(x)} \\ &= \sum_k w_k \int g^{(k)}(x^{(k)}) \frac{dx^{(k)}}{g(x^{(k)})} \end{aligned} \quad (19.7)$$

where each of the integrals in the sum is evaluated using the channel-specific variables  $x^{(k)}$ .

We provide two examples: (1) trivial with one channel, one dimension, and all functions unity and (2) two channels and two dimensions with

$$\begin{aligned} x(x^{(1)}) &= (x_1^{(1)}, x_2^{(1)}) \\ x(x^{(2)}) &= (x_1^{(2)2}, x_2^{(2)}) \end{aligned} \quad (19.8)$$

hence

$$f^{(1)} \equiv 1, \quad f^{(2)}(x^{(2)}) = 2x_1^{(2)} \quad (19.9)$$

The probability functions are

$$g^{(1)} \equiv 1, \quad g^{(2)}(x^{(2)}) = 2x_2^{(2)} \quad (19.10)$$

In the concrete implementation of the integrator instance we store values for the channel probabilities  $g_i$  and the accumulated probability  $g$ .

We also store the result (product of integrand and MCI weight), the expected maximum for the result in each channel.

```
<XXX MCI base: public>≡
    public :: mci_test_instance_t
```



```

<MCI base: test types>+≡
type, extends (mci_instance_t) :: mci_test_instance_t
  type(mci_test_t), pointer :: mci => null ()
  real(default) :: g = 0
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: gi
  real(default) :: value = 0
  real(default) :: rel_value = 0
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: max
contains
  procedure :: write => mci_test_instance_write
  procedure :: final => mci_test_instance_final
  procedure :: init => mci_test_instance_init
  procedure :: compute_weight => mci_test_instance_compute_weight
  procedure :: record_integrand => mci_test_instance_record_integrand
  procedure :: init_simulation => mci_test_instance_init_simulation
  procedure :: final_simulation => mci_test_instance_final_simulation
  procedure :: get_event_excess => mci_test_instance_get_event_excess
end type mci_test_instance_t

```

Output: trivial

```

<MCI base: tests>+≡
subroutine mci_test_instance_write (object, unit, pacify)
  class(mci_test_instance_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
  integer :: u, c
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(1x,A,ES13.7)") "Result value = ", object%value
  write (u, "(1x,A,ES13.7)") "Rel. weight = ", object%rel_value
  write (u, "(1x,A,ES13.7)") "Integrand = ", object%integrand
  write (u, "(1x,A,ES13.7)") "MCI weight = ", object%mci_weight
  write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "c = ", object%selected_channel
  write (u, "(3x,A,ES13.7)") "g = ", object%g
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "Channel parameters:"
  do c = 1, object%mci%n_channel
    write (u, "(1x,I0,A,4(1x,ES13.7))") c, ": w/f/g/m =", &
      object%w(c), object%f(c), object%gi(c), object%max(c)
    write (u, "(4x,A,9(1x,F9.7))") "x =", object%x(:,c)
  end do
end subroutine mci_test_instance_write

```

The finalizer is empty.

```

<MCI base: tests>+≡
subroutine mci_test_instance_final (object)
  class(mci_test_instance_t), intent(inout) :: object
end subroutine mci_test_instance_final

```

Initializer. We make use of the analytical result that the maximum of the weighted integrand, in each channel, is equal to 1 (one-dimensional case) and 2 (two-dimensional case), respectively.

```

<MCI base: tests>+≡
subroutine mci_test_instance_init (mci_instance, mci)

```



```

class(mci_test_instance_t), intent(out) :: mci_instance
class(mci_t), intent(in), target :: mci
call mci_instance%base_init (mci)
select type (mci)
type is (mci_test_t)
    mci_instance%mci => mci
end select
allocate (mci_instance%gi (mci%n_channel))
mci_instance%gi = 0
allocate (mci_instance%max (mci%n_channel))
select case (mci%n_channel)
case (1)
    mci_instance%max = 1._default
case (2)
    mci_instance%max = 2._default
end select
end subroutine mci_test_instance_init

```

Compute weight: we implement the VAMP multi-channel formula. The channel probabilities *gi* are predefined functions.

*(MCI base: tests)*+≡

```

subroutine mci_test_instance_compute_weight (mci, c)
class(mci_test_instance_t), intent(inout) :: mci
integer, intent(in) :: c
integer :: i
mci%selected_channel = c
select case (mci%mci%n_dim)
case (1)
    mci%gi(1) = 1
case (2)
    mci%gi(1) = 1
    mci%gi(2) = 2 * mci%x(2,2)
end select
mci%g = 0
do i = 1, mci%mci%n_channel
    mci%g = mci%g + mci%w(i) * mci%gi(i) / mci%f(i)
end do
mci%mci_weight = mci%gi(c) / mci%g
end subroutine mci_test_instance_compute_weight

```

Record the integrand. Apply the Jacobian weight to get the absolute value. Divide by the channel maximum and by any overall factor to get the value relative to the maximum.

*(MCI base: tests)*+≡

```

subroutine mci_test_instance_record_integrand (mci, integrand)
class(mci_test_instance_t), intent(inout) :: mci
real(default), intent(in) :: integrand
mci%integrand = integrand
mci%value = mci%integrand * mci%mci_weight
mci%rel_value = mci%value / mci%max(mci%selected_channel) &
    / mci%mci%max_factor
end subroutine mci_test_instance_record_integrand

```



Nothing to do here.

```

<MCI base: tests>+≡
  subroutine mci_test_instance_init_simulation (instance, safety_factor)
    class(mci_test_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: safety_factor
  end subroutine mci_test_instance_init_simulation

  subroutine mci_test_instance_final_simulation (instance)
    class(mci_test_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
  end subroutine mci_test_instance_final_simulation

```

Return always zero.

```

<MCI base: tests>+≡
  function mci_test_instance_get_event_excess (mci) result (excess)
    class(mci_test_instance_t), intent(in) :: mci
    real(default) :: excess
    excess = 0
  end function mci_test_instance_get_event_excess

```

## Test sampler

The test sampler implements a fixed configuration, either trivial (one-channel, one-dimension), or slightly nontrivial (two-channel, two-dimension). In the second channel, the first parameter is mapped according to  $x_1 = x_1^{(2)2}$ , so we have  $f^{(2)}(x^{(2)}) = 2x_1^{(2)}$ .

For display purposes, we store the return values inside the object. This is not strictly necessary.

```

<MCI base: test types>+≡
  type, extends (mci_sampler_t) :: test_sampler_t
    real(default) :: integrand = 0
    integer :: selected_channel = 0
    real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: x
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: f
  contains
    procedure :: init => test_sampler_init
    procedure :: write => test_sampler_write
    procedure :: compute => test_sampler_compute
    procedure :: is_valid => test_sampler_is_valid
    procedure :: evaluate => test_sampler_evaluate
    procedure :: rebuild => test_sampler_rebuild
    procedure :: fetch => test_sampler_fetch
  end type test_sampler_t

```

```

<MCI base: tests>+≡
  subroutine test_sampler_init (sampler, n)
    class(test_sampler_t), intent(out) :: sampler
    integer, intent(in) :: n
    allocate (sampler%x (n, n))
    allocate (sampler%f (n))
  end subroutine test_sampler_init

```



Output

*(MCI base: tests)*+≡

```
subroutine test_sampler_write (object, unit, testflag)
  class(test_sampler_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
  integer :: u, c
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "Test sampler:"
  write (u, "(3x,A,ES13.7)") "Integrand = ", object%integrand
  write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Channel = ", object%selected_channel
  do c = 1, size (object%f)
    write (u, "(1x,I0,':',1x,A,ES13.7)") c, "f = ", object%f(c)
    write (u, "(4x,A,9(1x,F9.7))") "x =", object%x(:,c)
  end do
end subroutine test_sampler_write
```

Compute  $x$  and Jacobians, given the input parameter array. This is called both by `evaluate` and `rebuild`.

*(MCI base: tests)*+≡

```
subroutine test_sampler_compute (sampler, c, x_in)
  class(test_sampler_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
  integer, intent(in) :: c
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in
  sampler%selected_channel = c
  select case (size (sampler%f))
  case (1)
    sampler%x(:,1) = x_in
    sampler%f = 1
  case (2)
    select case (c)
    case (1)
      sampler%x(:,1) = x_in
      sampler%x(1,2) = sqrt (x_in(1))
      sampler%x(2,2) = x_in(2)
    case (2)
      sampler%x(1,1) = x_in(1) ** 2
      sampler%x(2,1) = x_in(2)
      sampler%x(:,2) = x_in
    end select
    sampler%f(1) = 1
    sampler%f(2) = 2 * sampler%x(1,2)
  end select
end subroutine test_sampler_compute
```

The point is always valid.

*(MCI base: tests)*+≡

```
function test_sampler_is_valid (sampler) result (valid)
  class(test_sampler_t), intent(in) :: sampler
  logical :: valid
  valid = .true.
end function test_sampler_is_valid
```



The integrand is always equal to 1.

```

(MCI base: tests)+≡
subroutine test_sampler_evaluate (sampler, c, x_in, val, x, f)
  class(test_sampler_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
  integer, intent(in) :: c
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in
  real(default), intent(out) :: val
  real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
  call sampler%compute (c, x_in)
  sampler%integrand = 1
  val = sampler%integrand
  x = sampler%x
  f = sampler%f
end subroutine test_sampler_evaluate

```

Construct kinematics from the input  $x$  array. Set the integrand instead of evaluating it.

```

(MCI base: tests)+≡
subroutine test_sampler_rebuild (sampler, c, x_in, val, x, f)
  class(test_sampler_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
  integer, intent(in) :: c
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in
  real(default), intent(in) :: val
  real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
  call sampler%compute (c, x_in)
  sampler%integrand = val
  x = sampler%x
  f = sampler%f
end subroutine test_sampler_rebuild

```

Recall contents.

```

(MCI base: tests)+≡
subroutine test_sampler_fetch (sampler, val, x, f)
  class(test_sampler_t), intent(in) :: sampler
  real(default), intent(out) :: val
  real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
  val = sampler%integrand
  x = sampler%x
  f = sampler%f
end subroutine test_sampler_fetch

```

## Test results object

This mock object just stores and displays the current result.

```

(MCI base: test types)+≡
type, extends (mci_results_t) :: mci_test_results_t
  integer :: n_it = 0
  integer :: n_calls = 0

```



```

    real(default) :: integral = 0
    real(default) :: error = 0
    real(default) :: efficiency = 0
contains
  <MCI base: mci test results: TBP>
end type mci_test_results_t

```

Output.

```

<MCI base: mci test results: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => mci_test_results_write
<MCI base: tests>+≡
  subroutine mci_test_results_write (object, unit, verbose, suppress)
    class(mci_test_results_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose, suppress
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(3x,A,1x,I0)") "Iterations = ", object%n_it
    write (u, "(3x,A,1x,I0)") "Calls      = ", object%n_calls
    write (u, "(3x,A,1x,F12.10)") "Integral  = ", object%integral
    write (u, "(3x,A,1x,F12.10)") "Error     = ", object%error
    write (u, "(3x,A,1x,F12.10)") "Efficiency = ", object%efficiency
  end subroutine mci_test_results_write

```

Record result.

```

<MCI base: mci test results: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: record => mci_test_results_record
<MCI base: tests>+≡
  subroutine mci_test_results_record (object, n_it, n_calls, &
    integral, error, efficiency, chain_weights, suppress)
    class(mci_test_results_t), intent(inout) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: n_it
    integer, intent(in) :: n_calls
    real(default), intent(in) :: integral
    real(default), intent(in) :: error
    real(default), intent(in) :: efficiency
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: chain_weights
    logical, intent(in), optional :: suppress
    object%n_it = n_it
    object%n_calls = n_calls
    object%integral = integral
    object%error = error
    object%efficiency = efficiency
  end subroutine mci_test_results_record

```

## Integrator configuration data

Construct and display a test integrator configuration object.

```

<MCI base: execute tests>≡
  call test (mci_base_1, "mci_base_1", &

```



```

        "integrator configuration", &
        u, results)
<MCI base: test declarations>≡
    public :: mci_base_1
<MCI base: tests>+≡
    subroutine mci_base_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
        class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
        class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler

        real(default) :: integrand

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_base_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and display &
            &test integrator"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator"
        write (u, "(A)")

        allocate (mci_test_t :: mci)
        call mci%set_dimensions (2, 2)

        call mci%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize instance"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
        call mci_instance%init (mci)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test sampler"
        write (u, "(A)")

        allocate (test_sampler_t :: sampler)
        select type (sampler)
        type is (test_sampler_t)
            call sampler%init (2)
        end select

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate sampler for given point and channel"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call sampler%evaluate (1, [0.25_default, 0.8_default], &
            integrand, mci_instance%x, mci_instance%f)

        call sampler%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Compute MCI weight"
        write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call mci_instance%compute_weight (1)
call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Get integrand and compute weight for another point"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%evaluate (sampler, 2, [0.5_default, 0.6_default])
call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recall results, again"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%final ()
deallocate (mci_instance)

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

call mci_instance%fetch (sampler, 2)
call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Retrieve value"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A,ES13.7)")  "Weighted integrand = ", &
    mci_instance%get_value ()

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_base_1"

end subroutine mci_base_1

```

## Trivial integral

Use the MCI approach to compute a trivial one-dimensional integral.

```

<MCI base: execute tests>+≡
    call test (mci_base_2, "mci_base_2", &
        "integration", &
        u, results)

<MCI base: test declarations>+≡
    public :: mci_base_2

<MCI base: tests>+≡
    subroutine mci_base_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci

```



```

class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_base_2"
write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: perform a test integral"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (mci_test_t :: mci)
call mci%set_dimensions (1, 1)
select type (mci)
type is (mci_test_t)
    call mci%set_divisions (10)
end select

call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize instance"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test sampler"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (test_sampler_t :: sampler)
select type (sampler)
type is (test_sampler_t)
    call sampler%init (1)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 0, 0)

call mci%write (u)

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_base_2"

end subroutine mci_base_2

```



## Nontrivial integral

Use the MCI approach to compute a simple two-dimensional integral with two channels.

```
<MCI base: execute tests>+≡
    call test (mci_base_3, "mci_base_3", &
               "integration (two channels)", &
               u, results)

<MCI base: test declarations>+≡
    public :: mci_base_3

<MCI base: tests>+≡
    subroutine mci_base_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
        class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
        class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_base_3"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: perform a nontrivial test integral"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator"
        write (u, "(A)")

        allocate (mci_test_t :: mci)
        call mci%set_dimensions (2, 2)
        select type (mci)
        type is (mci_test_t)
            call mci%set_divisions (10)
        end select

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize instance"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
        call mci_instance%init (mci)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test sampler"
        write (u, "(A)")

        allocate (test_sampler_t :: sampler)
        select type (sampler)
        type is (test_sampler_t)
            call sampler%init (2)
        end select

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 0, 0)
        call mci%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with higher resolution"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_test_t)
  call mci%set_divisions (100)
end select

call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 0, 0)
call mci%write (u)

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_base_3"

end subroutine mci_base_3

```

## Event generation

We generate “random” events, one weighted and one unweighted. The test implementation does not require an integration pass, we can generate events immediately.

```

<MCI base: execute tests>+≡
  call test (mci_base_4, "mci_base_4", &
    "event generation (two channels)", &
    u, results)

<MCI base: test declarations>+≡
  public :: mci_base_4

<MCI base: tests>+≡
  subroutine mci_base_4 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
    class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
    class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_base_4"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate events"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator, instance, sampler"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (mci_test_t :: mci)
    call mci%set_dimensions (2, 2)
    select type (mci)
    type is (mci_test_t)
      call mci%set_divisions (10)
    end select

```



```

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

allocate (test_sampler_t :: sampler)
select type (sampler)
type is (test_sampler_t)
    call sampler%init (2)
end select

allocate (rng_test_t :: rng)
call mci%import_rng (rng)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate weighted event"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%generate_weighted_event (mci_instance, sampler)

call sampler%write (u)
write (u, *)
call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate unweighted event"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%generate_unweighted_event (mci_instance, sampler)

select type (mci)
type is (mci_test_t)
    write (u, "(A,I0)")  " Success in try ", mci%tries
    write (u, "(A)")
end select

call sampler%write (u)
write (u, *)
call mci_instance%write (u)

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_base_4"

end subroutine mci_base_4

```

### Store and recall data

We generate an event and store the relevant data, i.e., the input parameters and the result value for a particular channel. Then we use those data to recover the event, as far as the MCI record is concerned.

*(MCI base: execute tests)* +≡



```

call test (mci_base_5, "mci_base_5", &
          "store and recall", &
          u, results)
<MCI base: test declarations>+≡
public :: mci_base_5
<MCI base: tests>+≡
subroutine mci_base_5 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
  class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
  class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
  class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng
  class(mci_state_t), allocatable :: state

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_base_5"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: store and recall an event"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator, instance, sampler"
  write (u, "(A)")

  allocate (mci_test_t :: mci)
  call mci%set_dimensions (2, 2)
  select type (mci)
  type is (mci_test_t)
    call mci%set_divisions (10)
  end select

  call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
  call mci_instance%init (mci)

  allocate (test_sampler_t :: sampler)
  select type (sampler)
  type is (test_sampler_t)
    call sampler%init (2)
  end select

  allocate (rng_test_t :: rng)
  call mci%import_rng (rng)

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate weighted event"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call mci%generate_weighted_event (mci_instance, sampler)

  call sampler%write (u)
  write (u, *)
  call mci_instance%write (u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Store data"
  write (u, "(A)")

```



```

allocate (state)
call mci_instance%store (state)
call mci_instance%final ()
deallocate (mci_instance)

call state%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recall data and rebuild event"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)
call mci%rebuild_event (mci_instance, sampler, state)

call sampler%write (u)
write (u, *)
call mci_instance%write (u)

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_base_5"

end subroutine mci_base_5

```

## Chained channels

Chain channels together. In the base configuration, this just fills entries in an extra array (each channel may belong to a chain). In type implementations, this will be used for grouping equivalent channels by keeping their weights equal.

```

<MCI base: execute tests>+≡
  call test (mci_base_6, "mci_base_6", &
    "chained channels", &
    u, results)

<MCI base: test declarations>+≡
  public :: mci_base_6

<MCI base: tests>+≡
  subroutine mci_base_6 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_base_6"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize and display &
      &test integrator with chains"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator"
    write (u, "(A)")

```



```

allocate (mci_test_t :: mci)
call mci%set_dimensions (1, 5)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Introduce chains"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%declare_chains ([1, 2, 2, 1, 2])

call mci%write (u)

call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_base_6"

end subroutine mci_base_6

```

## Recording results

Compute a simple two-dimensional integral and record the result.

```

<MCI base: execute tests>+≡
  call test (mci_base_7, "mci_base_7", &
    "recording results", &
    u, results)

<MCI base: test declarations>+≡
  public :: mci_base_7

<MCI base: tests>+≡
  subroutine mci_base_7 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
    class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
    class(mci_results_t), allocatable :: results

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_base_7"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: perform a nontrivial test integral &
      &and record results"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (mci_test_t :: mci)
    call mci%set_dimensions (2, 2)
    select type (mci)
    type is (mci_test_t)
      call mci%set_divisions (10)
    end select

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize instance"
    write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test sampler"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (test_sampler_t :: sampler)
select type (sampler)
type is (test_sampler_t)
    call sampler%init (2)
end select

allocate (mci_test_results_t :: results)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 1, 1000, results)
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Display results"
write (u, "(A)")

call results%write (u)

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_base_7"

end subroutine mci_base_7

```

## Timer

Simple checks for the embedded timer.

```

<MCI base: execute tests>+≡
    call test (mci_base_8, "mci_base_8", &
        "timer", &
        u, results)

<MCI base: test declarations>+≡
    public :: mci_base_8

<MCI base: tests>+≡
    subroutine mci_base_8 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_base_8"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: check timer availability"
        write (u, "(A)")
    end subroutine mci_base_8

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator with timer"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (mci_test_t :: mci)
call mci%set_dimensions (2, 2)
select type (mci)
type is (mci_test_t)
    call mci%set_divisions (10)
end select

call mci%set_timer (active = .true.)
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Start timer"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%start_timer ()
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Stop timer"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%stop_timer ()
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Readout"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A,F6.3)")  "Time = ", mci%get_time ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Deactivate timer"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%set_timer (active = .false.)
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_base_8"

end subroutine mci_base_8

```



## 19.2 Iterations

This module defines a container for the list of iterations and calls, to be submitted to integration.

```
<iterations.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module iterations  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use diagnostics  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Iterations: public>  
  
    <Iterations: types>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Iterations: procedures>  
  
  end module iterations
```

### 19.2.1 The iterations list

Each integration pass has a number of iterations and a number of calls per iteration. The last pass produces the end result; the previous passes are used for adaptation.

The flags `adapt_grid` and `adapt_weight` are used only if `custom_adaptation` is set. Otherwise, default settings are used that depend on the integration pass.

```
<Iterations: types>≡  
  type :: iterations_spec_t  
    private  
    integer :: n_it = 0  
    integer :: n_calls = 0  
    logical :: custom_adaptation = .false.  
    logical :: adapt_grids = .false.  
    logical :: adapt_weights = .false.  
  end type iterations_spec_t
```

We build up a list of iterations.

```
<Iterations: public>≡  
  public :: iterations_list_t  
  
<Iterations: types>+≡  
  type :: iterations_list_t  
    private  
    integer :: n_pass = 0  
    type(iterations_spec_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pass  
  contains
```



```

    <Iterations: iterations list: TBP>
end type iterations_list_t

```

Initialize an iterations list. For each pass, we have to specify the number of iterations and calls. We may provide the adaption conventions explicitly, either as character codes or as logicals.

For passes where the adaptation conventions are not specified, we use the following default setting: adapt weights and grids for all passes except the last one.

```

<Iterations: iterations list: TBP>≡
    procedure :: init => iterations_list_init

<Iterations: procedures>≡
    subroutine iterations_list_init &
        (it_list, n_it, n_calls, adapt, adapt_code, adapt_grids, adapt_weights)
    class(iterations_list_t), intent(inout) :: it_list
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: n_it, n_calls
    logical, dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: adapt
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: adapt_code
    logical, dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: adapt_grids, adapt_weights
    integer :: i
    it_list%n_pass = size (n_it)
    if (allocated (it_list%pass)) deallocate (it_list%pass)
    allocate (it_list%pass (it_list%n_pass))
    it_list%pass%n_it = n_it
    it_list%pass%n_calls = n_calls
    if (present (adapt)) then
        it_list%pass%custom_adaptation = adapt
        do i = 1, it_list%n_pass
            if (adapt(i)) then
                if (verify (adapt_code(i), "wg") /= 0) then
                    call msg_error ("iteration specification: " &
                        // "adaptation code letters must be 'w' or 'g'")
                end if
                it_list%pass(i)%adapt_grids = scan (adapt_code(i), "g") /= 0
                it_list%pass(i)%adapt_weights = scan (adapt_code(i), "w") /= 0
            end if
        end do
    else if (present (adapt_grids) .and. present (adapt_weights)) then
        it_list%pass%custom_adaptation = .true.
        it_list%pass%adapt_grids = adapt_grids
        it_list%pass%adapt_weights = adapt_weights
    end if
    do i = 1, it_list%n_pass - 1
        if (.not. it_list%pass(i)%custom_adaptation) then
            it_list%pass(i)%adapt_grids = .true.
            it_list%pass(i)%adapt_weights = .true.
        end if
    end do
end subroutine iterations_list_init

<Iterations: iterations list: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: clear => iterations_list_clear

```



```

<Iterations: procedures>+≡
subroutine iterations_list_clear (it_list)
  class(iterations_list_t), intent(inout) :: it_list
  it_list%n_pass = 0
  deallocate (it_list%pass)
end subroutine iterations_list_clear

```

Write the list of iterations.

```

<Iterations: iterations list: TBP>+≡
procedure :: write => iterations_list_write

<Iterations: procedures>+≡
subroutine iterations_list_write (it_list, unit)
  class(iterations_list_t), intent(in) :: it_list
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(A)") char (it_list%to_string ())
end subroutine iterations_list_write

```

The output as a single-line string.

```

<Iterations: iterations list: TBP>+≡
procedure :: to_string => iterations_list_to_string

<Iterations: procedures>+≡
function iterations_list_to_string (it_list) result (buffer)
  class(iterations_list_t), intent(in) :: it_list
  type(string_t) :: buffer
  character(30) :: ibuf
  integer :: i
  buffer = "iterations = "
  if (it_list%n_pass > 0) then
    do i = 1, it_list%n_pass
      if (i > 1) buffer = buffer // ", "
      write (ibuf, "(I0,':',I0)") &
        it_list%pass(i)%n_it, it_list%pass(i)%n_calls
      buffer = buffer // trim (ibuf)
      if (it_list%pass(i)%custom_adaptation &
        .or. it_list%pass(i)%adapt_grids &
        .or. it_list%pass(i)%adapt_weights) then
        buffer = buffer // ':'
        if (it_list%pass(i)%adapt_grids) buffer = buffer // "g"
        if (it_list%pass(i)%adapt_weights) buffer = buffer // "w"
        buffer = buffer // ','
      end if
    end do
  else
    buffer = buffer // "[undefined]"
  end if
end function iterations_list_to_string

```



## 19.2.2 Tools

Return the total number of passes.

```
<Iterations: iterations list: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_n_pass => iterations_list_get_n_pass

<Iterations: procedures>+≡
    function iterations_list_get_n_pass (it_list) result (n_pass)
        class(iterations_list_t), intent(in) :: it_list
        integer :: n_pass
        n_pass = it_list%n_pass
    end function iterations_list_get_n_pass
```

Return the number of calls for a specific pass.

```
<Iterations: iterations list: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_n_calls => iterations_list_get_n_calls

<Iterations: procedures>+≡
    function iterations_list_get_n_calls (it_list, pass) result (n_calls)
        class(iterations_list_t), intent(in) :: it_list
        integer :: n_calls
        integer, intent(in) :: pass
        if (pass <= it_list%n_pass) then
            n_calls = it_list%pass(pass)%n_calls
        else
            n_calls = 0
        end if
    end function iterations_list_get_n_calls
```

```
<Iterations: iterations list: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_n_calls => iterations_list_set_n_calls

<Iterations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine iterations_list_set_n_calls (it_list, pass, n_calls)
        class(iterations_list_t), intent(inout) :: it_list
        integer, intent(in) :: pass, n_calls
        it_list%pass(pass)%n_calls = n_calls
    end subroutine iterations_list_set_n_calls
```

Get the adaptation mode (automatic/custom) and, for custom adaptation, the flags for a specific pass.

```
<Iterations: iterations list: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: adapt_grids => iterations_list_adapt_grids
    procedure :: adapt_weights => iterations_list_adapt_weights

<Iterations: procedures>+≡
    function iterations_list_adapt_grids (it_list, pass) result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        class(iterations_list_t), intent(in) :: it_list
        integer, intent(in) :: pass
        if (pass <= it_list%n_pass) then
            flag = it_list%pass(pass)%adapt_grids
        else
            flag = .false.
        end if
    end function iterations_list_adapt_grids
```



```

        end if
    end function iterations_list_adapt_grids

function iterations_list_adapt_weights (it_list, pass) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    class(iterations_list_t), intent(in) :: it_list
    integer, intent(in) :: pass
    if (pass <= it_list%n_pass) then
        flag = it_list%pass(pass)%adapt_weights
    else
        flag = .false.
    end if
end function iterations_list_adapt_weights

```

Return the total number of iterations / the iterations for a specific pass.

```

<Iterations: iterations list: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_n_it => iterations_list_get_n_it

<Iterations: procedures>+≡
    function iterations_list_get_n_it (it_list, pass) result (n_it)
        class(iterations_list_t), intent(in) :: it_list
        integer :: n_it
        integer, intent(in) :: pass
        if (pass <= it_list%n_pass) then
            n_it = it_list%pass(pass)%n_it
        else
            n_it = 0
        end if
    end function iterations_list_get_n_it

```

### 19.2.3 Iteration Multipliers

```

<Iterations: public>+≡
    public :: iteration_multipliers_t

<Iterations: types>+≡
    type :: iteration_multipliers_t
        real(default) :: mult_real = 1._default
        real(default) :: mult_virt = 1._default
        real(default) :: mult_pdf = 1._default
        real(default) :: mult_threshold = 1._default
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: n_calls0
    end type iteration_multipliers_t

```

### 19.2.4 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<iterations_ut.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module iterations_ut

```



```

        use unit_tests
        use iterations_uti

        <Standard module head>

        <Iterations: public test>

contains

        <Iterations: test driver>

    end module iterations_ut
<iterations_uti.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module iterations_uti

        <Use strings>

        use iterations

        <Standard module head>

        <Iterations: test declarations>

contains

        <Iterations: tests>

    end module iterations_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<Iterations: public test>≡
    public :: iterations_test
<Iterations: test driver>≡
    subroutine iterations_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
        <Iterations: execute tests>
    end subroutine iterations_test

```

### Empty list

```

<Iterations: execute tests>≡
    call test (iterations_1, "iterations_1", &
        "empty iterations list", &
        u, results)
<Iterations: test declarations>≡
    public :: iterations_1

```



```

<Iterations: tests>+=
subroutine iterations_1 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(iterations_list_t) :: it_list

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: iterations_1"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: display empty iterations list"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call it_list%write (u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: iterations_1"

end subroutine iterations_1

```

## Fill list

```

<Iterations: execute tests>+=
call test (iterations_2, "iterations_2", &
  "create iterations list", &
  u, results)

<Iterations: test declarations>+=
public :: iterations_2

<Iterations: tests>+=
subroutine iterations_2 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(iterations_list_t) :: it_list

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: iterations_2"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: fill and display iterations list"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Minimal setup (2 passes)"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call it_list%init ([2, 4], [5000, 20000])

  call it_list%write(u)
  call it_list%clear ()

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Setup with flags (3 passes)"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call it_list%init ([2, 4, 5], [5000, 20000, 400], &
    [.false., .true., .true.], &
    [var_str (""), var_str ("g"), var_str ("wg")])

  call it_list%write (u)

  write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Extract data"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A,I0)")  "n_pass = ", it_list%get_n_pass ()
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,I0)")  "n_calls(2) = ", it_list%get_n_calls (2)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,I0)")  "n_it(3) = ", it_list%get_n_it (3)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: iterations_2"

end subroutine iterations_2

```

## 19.3 Integration results

We record integration results and errors in a dedicated type. This allows us to do further statistics such as weighted average, chi-squared, grouping by integration passes, etc.

Note WHIZARD 2.2.0: This code is taken from the previous `processes` module essentially unchanged and converted into a separate module. It lacks an overhaul and, in particular, self-tests.

```

<integration_results.f90>≡
module integration_results

  <Use kinds>
  <Use strings>
  use io_units
  use format_utils, only: mp_format, pac_fmt
  use format_defs, only: FMT_10, FMT_14
  use diagnostics
  use md5
  use os_interface
  use mci_base

  <Standard module head>

  <Integration results: public>

  <Integration results: parameters>

  <Integration results: types>

contains

  <Integration results: procedures>

end module integration_results

```



### 19.3.1 Integration results entry

This object collects the results of an integration pass and makes them available to the outside.

The results object has to distinguish the process type:

We store the process type, the index of the integration pass and the absolute iteration index, the number of iterations contained in this result (for averages), and the integral (cross section or partial width), error estimate, efficiency.

For intermediate results, we set a flag if this result is an improvement w.r.t. previous ones.

The process type indicates decay or scattering. Dummy entries (skipped iterations) have a process type of PRC\_UNKNOWN.

*(Integration results: types)*≡

```
type :: integration_entry_t
private
integer :: process_type = PRC_UNKNOWN
integer :: pass = 0
integer :: it = 0
integer :: n_it = 0
integer :: n_calls = 0
logical :: improved = .false.
real(default) :: integral = 0
real(default) :: error = 0
real(default) :: efficiency = 0
real(default) :: chi2 = 0
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: chain_weights
end type integration_entry_t
```

The possible values of the type indicator:

*(Integration results: parameters)*≡

```
integer, parameter, public :: PRC_UNKNOWN = 0
integer, parameter, public :: PRC_DECAY = 1
integer, parameter, public :: PRC_SCATTERING = 2
```

Initialize with all relevant data

*(Integration results: procedures)*≡

```
subroutine integration_entry_init (entry, &
    process_type, pass, it, n_it, n_calls, improved, &
    integral, error, efficiency, chi2, chain_weights)
type(integration_entry_t), intent(out) :: entry
integer, intent(in) :: process_type, pass, it, n_it, n_calls
logical, intent(in) :: improved
real(default), intent(in) :: integral, error, efficiency
real(default), intent(in), optional :: chi2
real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: chain_weights
entry%process_type = process_type
entry%pass = pass
entry%it = it
entry%n_it = n_it
entry%n_calls = n_calls
entry%improved = improved
entry%integral = integral
```



```

entry%error = error
entry%efficiency = efficiency
if (present (chi2)) &
    entry%chi2 = chi2
if (present (chain_weights)) then
    allocate (entry%chain_weights (size (chain_weights)))
    entry%chain_weights = chain_weights
end if
end subroutine integration_entry_init

```

Access values, some of them computed on demand:

*(Integration results: procedures)+≡*

```

elemental function integration_entry_get_pass (entry) result (n)
    integer :: n
    type(integration_entry_t), intent(in) :: entry
    n = entry%pass
end function integration_entry_get_pass

elemental function integration_entry_get_n_calls (entry) result (n)
    integer :: n
    type(integration_entry_t), intent(in) :: entry
    n = entry%n_calls
end function integration_entry_get_n_calls

elemental function integration_entry_get_integral (entry) result (int)
    real(default) :: int
    type(integration_entry_t), intent(in) :: entry
    int = entry%integral
end function integration_entry_get_integral

elemental function integration_entry_get_error (entry) result (err)
    real(default) :: err
    type(integration_entry_t), intent(in) :: entry
    err = entry%error
end function integration_entry_get_error

elemental function integration_entry_get_relative_error (entry) result (err)
    real(default) :: err
    type(integration_entry_t), intent(in) :: entry
    if (entry%integral /= 0) then
        err = entry%error / entry%integral
    else
        err = 0
    end if
end function integration_entry_get_relative_error

elemental function integration_entry_get_accuracy (entry) result (acc)
    real(default) :: acc
    type(integration_entry_t), intent(in) :: entry
    acc = accuracy (entry%integral, entry%error, entry%n_calls)
end function integration_entry_get_accuracy

elemental function accuracy (integral, error, n_calls) result (acc)
    real(default) :: acc

```



```

real(default), intent(in) :: integral, error
integer, intent(in) :: n_calls
if (integral /= 0) then
    acc = error / integral * sqrt (real (n_calls, default))
else
    acc = 0
end if
end function accuracy

elemental function integration_entry_get_efficiency (entry) result (eff)
real(default) :: eff
type(integration_entry_t), intent(in) :: entry
eff = entry%efficiency
end function integration_entry_get_efficiency

elemental function integration_entry_get_chi2 (entry) result (chi2)
real(default) :: chi2
type(integration_entry_t), intent(in) :: entry
chi2 = entry%chi2
end function integration_entry_get_chi2

elemental function integration_entry_has_improved (entry) result (flag)
logical :: flag
type(integration_entry_t), intent(in) :: entry
flag = entry%improved
end function integration_entry_has_improved

elemental function integration_entry_get_n_groves (entry) result (n_groves)
integer :: n_groves
type(integration_entry_t), intent(in) :: entry
if (allocated (entry%chain_weights)) then
    n_groves = size (entry%chain_weights, 1)
else
    n_groves = 0
end if
end function integration_entry_get_n_groves

```

Output. This writes the header line for the result account below:

```

<Integration results: procedures>+≡
subroutine write_header (process_type, unit, logfile)
integer, intent(in) :: process_type
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
logical, intent(in), optional :: logfile
character(5) :: phys_unit
integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
select case (process_type)
case (PRC_DECAY);      phys_unit = "[GeV]"
case (PRC_SCATTERING); phys_unit = "[fb] "
case default
    phys_unit = ""
end select
write (msg_buffer, "(A)") &
    "It      Calls  Integral" // phys_unit // &

```



```

        " Error" // phys_unit // &
        " Err[%]    Acc Eff[%]    Chi2 N[It] |"
    call msg_message (unit=u, logfile=logfile)
end subroutine write_header

```

This writes a separator for result display:

```

<Integration results: procedures>+≡
subroutine write_hline (unit)
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u, "(A)")  "|" // (repeat("-", 77)) // "|"
    flush (u)
end subroutine write_hline

subroutine write_dline (unit)
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u, "(A)")  "|" // (repeat("=", 77)) // "|"
    flush (u)
end subroutine write_dline

```

This writes the standard result account into one screen line. The verbose version uses multiple lines and prints the unabridged values. Dummy entries are not written.

```

<Integration results: procedures>+≡
subroutine integration_entry_write (entry, unit, verbose, suppress)
    type(integration_entry_t), intent(in) :: entry
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    logical, intent(in), optional :: suppress
    integer :: u
    character(1) :: star
    character(12) :: fmt
    character(7) :: fmt2
    logical :: verb, supp
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    verb = .false.; if (present (verbose)) verb = verbose
    supp = .false.; if (present (suppress)) supp = suppress
    if (verb) then
        write (u, *) "process_type = ", entry%process_type
        write (u, *) "      pass = ", entry%pass
        write (u, *) "      it = ", entry%it
        write (u, *) "      n_it = ", entry%n_it
        write (u, *) "      n_calls = ", entry%n_calls
        write (u, *) "      improved = ", entry%improved
        write (u, *) "      integral = ", entry%integral
        write (u, *) "      error = ", entry%error
        write (u, *) "      efficiency = ", entry%efficiency
        write (u, *) "      chi2 = ", entry%chi2
        if (allocated (entry%chain_weights)) then
            write (u, *) "      n_groves = ", size (entry%chain_weights)

```



```

        write (u, *) "chain_weights = ", entry%chain_weights
    else
        write (u, *) "    n_groves = 0"
    end if
else if (entry%process_type /= PRC_UNKNOWN) then
    if (entry%improved .and. .not. supp) then
        star = "*"
    else
        star = " "
    end if
    call pac_fmt (fmt, FMT_14, "3x," // FMT_10 // ",1x", suppress)
    call pac_fmt (fmt2, "1x,F6.2", "2x,F5.1", suppress)
    if (entry%n_it /= 1) then
        write (u, "(1x,I3,1x,I10,1x," // fmt // ",1x,ES9.2,1x,F7.2," // &
            "1x,F7.2,A1," // fmt2 // ",1x,F7.2,1x,I3)") &
            entry%it, &
            entry%n_calls, &
            entry%integral, &
            abs(entry%error), &
            abs(integration_entry_get_relative_error (entry)) * 100, &
            abs(integration_entry_get_accuracy (entry)), &
            star, &
            entry%efficiency * 100, &
            entry%chi2, &
            entry%n_it
    else
        write (u, "(1x,I3,1x,I10,1x," // fmt // ",1x,ES9.2,1x,F7.2," // &
            "1x,F7.2,A1," // fmt2 // ",1x,F7.2,1x,I3)") &
            entry%it, &
            entry%n_calls, &
            entry%integral, &
            abs(entry%error), &
            abs(integration_entry_get_relative_error (entry)) * 100, &
            abs(integration_entry_get_accuracy (entry)), &
            star, &
            entry%efficiency * 100
    end if
end if
flush (u)
end subroutine integration_entry_write

```

Read the entry, assuming it has been written in verbose format.

*(Integration results: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine integration_entry_read (entry, unit)
    type(integration_entry_t), intent(out) :: entry
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    character(30) :: dummy
    character :: equals
    integer :: n_groves
    read (unit, *) dummy, equals, entry%process_type
    read (unit, *) dummy, equals, entry%pass
    read (unit, *) dummy, equals, entry%it
    read (unit, *) dummy, equals, entry%n_it
    read (unit, *) dummy, equals, entry%n_calls

```



```

read (unit, *) dummy, equals, entry%improved
read (unit, *) dummy, equals, entry%integral
read (unit, *) dummy, equals, entry%error
read (unit, *) dummy, equals, entry%efficiency
read (unit, *) dummy, equals, entry%chi2
read (unit, *) dummy, equals, n_groves
if (n_groves /= 0) then
  allocate (entry%chain_weights (n_groves))
  read (unit, *) dummy, equals, entry%chain_weights
end if
end subroutine integration_entry_read

```

Write an account of the channel weights, accumulated by groves.

*(Integration results: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine integration_entry_write_chain_weights (entry, unit)
  type(integration_entry_t), intent(in) :: entry
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  if (allocated (entry%chain_weights)) then
    do i = 1, size (entry%chain_weights)
      write (u, "(1x,I3)", advance="no") nint (entry%chain_weights(i) * 100)
    end do
    write (u, *)
  end if
end subroutine integration_entry_write_chain_weights

```

Compute the average for all entries in the specified integration pass. The integrals are weighted w.r.t. their individual errors.

The quoted error of the result is the expected error, computed from the weighted average of the given individual errors.

This should be compared to the actual distribution of the results, from which we also can compute an error estimate if there is more than one iteration. The ratio of the distribution error and the averaged error, is the  $\chi^2$  value.

All error distributions are assumed Gaussian, of course. The  $\chi^2$  value is a partial check for this assumption. If it is significantly greater than unity, there is something wrong with the individual errors.

The efficiency returned is the one of the last entry in the integration pass.

If any error vanishes, averaging by this algorithm would fail. In this case, we simply average the entries and use the deviations from this average (if any) to estimate the error.

*(Integration results: procedures)+≡*

```

function compute_average (entry, pass) result (result)
  type(integration_entry_t) :: result
  type(integration_entry_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: entry
  integer, intent(in) :: pass
  integer :: i
  logical, dimension(size(entry)) :: mask
  real(default), dimension(size(entry)) :: ivar
  real(default) :: sum_ivar, variance
  result%process_type = entry(1)%process_type
  result%pass = pass

```



```

mask = entry%pass == pass .and. entry%process_type /= PRC_UNKNOWN
result%it = maxval (entry%it, mask)
result%n_it = count (mask)
result%n_calls = sum (entry%n_calls, mask)
if (.not. any (mask .and. entry%error == 0)) then
  where (mask)
    ivar = 1 / entry%error ** 2
  elsewhere
    ivar = 0
  end where
  sum_ivar = sum (ivar, mask)
  if (sum_ivar /= 0) then
    variance = 1 / sum_ivar
  else
    variance = 0
  end if
  result%integral = sum (entry%integral * ivar, mask) * variance
  if (result%n_it > 1) then
    result%chi2 = &
      sum ((entry%integral - result%integral)**2 * ivar, mask) &
      / (result%n_it - 1)
  end if
else if (result%n_it /= 0) then
  result%integral = sum (entry%integral, mask) / result%n_it
  if (result%n_it > 1) then
    variance = &
      sum ((entry%integral - result%integral)**2, mask) &
      / (result%n_it - 1)
    if (result%integral /= 0) then
      if (abs (variance / result%integral) &
        < 100 * epsilon (1._default)) then
        variance = 0
      end if
    end if
    result%chi2 = variance / result%n_it
  else
    variance = 0
  end if
end if
result%error = sqrt (variance)
do i = size (entry), 1, -1
  if (mask(i)) then
    result%efficiency = entry(i)%efficiency
    exit
  end if
end do
end function compute_average

```

### 19.3.2 Combined integration results

We collect a list of results which grows during the execution of the program. This is implemented as an array which grows if necessary; so we can easily



compute averages.

We implement this as an extension of the `mci_results_t` which is defined in `mci_base` as an abstract type. We thus decouple the implementation of the integrator from the implementation of the results display, but nevertheless can record intermediate results during integration. This implies that the present extension implements a `record` method.

```

<Integration results: public>≡
  public :: integration_results_t

<Integration results: types>+≡
  type, extends (mci_results_t) :: integration_results_t
    private
      integer :: process_type = PRC_UNKNOWN
      integer :: current_pass = 0
      integer :: n_pass = 0
      integer :: n_it = 0
      logical :: screen = .false.
      integer :: unit = 0
      real(default) :: error_threshold = 0
      type(integration_entry_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: entry
      type(integration_entry_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: average
    contains
      <Integration results: integration results: TBP>
    end type integration_results_t

```

The array is extended in chunks of 10 entries.

```

<Integration results: parameters>+≡
  integer, parameter :: RESULTS_CHUNK_SIZE = 10

```

The standard does not require to explicitly initialize the integers; however, some gfortran version has a bug here and misses the default initialization in the type definition.

```

<Integration results: integration results: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => integration_results_init

<Integration results: procedures>+≡
  subroutine integration_results_init (results, process_type)
    class(integration_results_t), intent(out) :: results
    integer, intent(in) :: process_type
    results%process_type = process_type
    results%n_pass = 0
    results%n_it = 0
    allocate (results%entry (RESULTS_CHUNK_SIZE))
    allocate (results%average (RESULTS_CHUNK_SIZE))
  end subroutine integration_results_init

```

Set additional parameters: the `error_threshold` declares that any error value (in absolute numbers) smaller than this is to be considered zero.

```

<Integration results: integration results: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_error_threshold => integration_results_set_error_threshold

```



```

<Integration results: procedures>+≡
  subroutine integration_results_set_error_threshold (results, error_threshold)
    class(integration_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    real(default), intent(in) :: error_threshold
    results%error_threshold = error_threshold
  end subroutine integration_results_set_error_threshold

```

Output (ASCII format). The `verbose` format is used for writing the header in grid files.

```

<Integration results: integration results: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => integration_results_write

<Integration results: procedures>+≡
  subroutine integration_results_write (object, unit, verbose, suppress)
    class(integration_results_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    logical, intent(in), optional :: suppress
    logical :: verb
    integer :: u, n
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    verb = .false.; if (present (verbose)) verb = verbose
    if (.not. verb) then
      call write_dline (unit)
      if (object%n_it /= 0) then
        call write_header (object%entry(1)%process_type, unit, &
          logfile=.false.)
        call write_dline (unit)
        do n = 1, object%n_it
          if (n > 1) then
            if (object%entry(n)%pass /= object%entry(n-1)%pass) then
              call write_hline (unit)
              call integration_entry_write &
                (object%average(object%entry(n-1)%pass), &
                  unit, suppress = suppress)
              call write_hline (unit)
            end if
          end if
          call integration_entry_write (object%entry(n), unit, &
            suppress = suppress)
        end do
        call write_hline(unit)
        call integration_entry_write (object%average(object%n_pass), &
          unit, suppress = suppress)
      else
        call msg_message ("[WHIZARD integration results: empty]", unit)
      end if
      call write_dline (unit)
    else
      write (u, *) "begin(integration_results)"
      write (u, *) "  n_pass = ", object%n_pass
      write (u, *) "  n_it = ", object%n_it
      if (object%n_it > 0) then
        write (u, *) "begin(integration_pass)"

```



```

do n = 1, object%n_it
  if (n > 1) then
    if (object%entry(n)%pass /= object%entry(n-1)%pass) then
      write (u, *) "end(integration_pass)"
      write (u, *) "begin(integration_pass)"
    end if
  end if
  write (u, *) "begin(iteration)"
  call integration_entry_write (object%entry(n), unit, &
    verbose = verb, suppress = suppress)
  write (u, *) "end(iteration)"
end do
write (u, *) "end(integration_pass)"
end if
write (u, *) "end(integration_results)"
end if
flush (u)
end subroutine integration_results_write

```

During integration, we do not want to print all results at once, but each intermediate result as soon as we get it. Thus, the previous procedure is chopped in pieces. First piece: store the output unit and a flag whether we want to print to standard output as well. Then write the header if the results are still empty, i.e., before integration has started. The second piece writes a single result to the saved output channels. We call this from the `record` method, which can be called from the integrator directly. The third piece writes the average result, once a pass has been completed. The fourth piece writes a footer (if any), assuming that this is the final result.

*(Integration results: integration results: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: display_init => integration_results_display_init
procedure :: display_current => integration_results_display_current
procedure :: display_pass => integration_results_display_pass
procedure :: display_final => integration_results_display_final

```

*(Integration results: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine integration_results_display_init &
  (results, process_type, screen, unit)
  class(integration_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
  integer, intent(in) :: process_type
  logical, intent(in) :: screen
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  if (present (unit)) results%unit = unit
  u = given_output_unit ()
  results%screen = screen
  if (results%n_it == 0) then
    if (results%screen) then
      call write_dline (u)
      call write_header (process_type, u, &
        logfile=.false.)
      call write_dline (u)
    end if
    if (results%unit /= 0) then

```



```

        call write_dline (results%unit)
        call write_header (process_type, results%unit, &
            logfile=.false.)
        call write_dline (results%unit)
    end if
else
    if (results%screen) then
        call write_hline (u)
    end if
    if (results%unit /= 0) then
        call write_hline (results%unit)
    end if
end if
end subroutine integration_results_display_init

subroutine integration_results_display_current (results, pacify)
    class(integration_results_t), intent(in) :: results
    integer :: u
    logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
    u = given_output_unit ()
    if (results%screen) then
        call integration_entry_write (results%entry(results%n_it), u, &
            suppress = pacify)
    end if
    if (results%unit /= 0) then
        call integration_entry_write (results%entry(results%n_it), &
            results%unit, suppress = pacify)
    end if
end subroutine integration_results_display_current

subroutine integration_results_display_pass (results, pacify)
    class(integration_results_t), intent(in) :: results
    logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit ()
    if (results%screen) then
        call write_hline (u)
        call integration_entry_write &
            (results%average(results%entry(results%n_it)%pass), &
            u, suppress = pacify)
    end if
    if (results%unit /= 0) then
        call write_hline (results%unit)
        call integration_entry_write &
            (results%average(results%entry(results%n_it)%pass), &
            results%unit, suppress = pacify)
    end if
end subroutine integration_results_display_pass

subroutine integration_results_display_final (results)
    class(integration_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit ()
    if (results%screen) then

```



```

        call write_dline (u)
    end if
    if (results%unit /= 0) then
        call write_dline (results%unit)
    end if
    results%screen = .false.
    results%unit = 0
end subroutine integration_results_display_final

```

Write a concise table of chain weights, i.e., the channel history where channels are collected by chains.

*(Integration results: integration results: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: write_chain_weights => &
        integration_results_write_chain_weights

```

*(Integration results: procedures)+≡*

```

    subroutine integration_results_write_chain_weights (results, unit)
        class(integration_results_t), intent(in) :: results
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u, i, n
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        if (allocated (results%entry(1)%chain_weights) .and. results%n_it /= 0) then
            call msg_message ("Phase-space chain (grove) weight history: " &
                // "(numbers in %)", unit)
            write (u, "(A9)", advance="no") "| chain |"
            do i = 1, integration_entry_get_n_groves (results%entry(1))
                write (u, "(1x,I3)", advance="no") i
            end do
            write (u, *)
            call write_dline (unit)
            do n = 1, results%n_it
                if (n > 1) then
                    if (results%entry(n)%pass /= results%entry(n-1)%pass) then
                        call write_hline (unit)
                    end if
                end if
                write (u, "(1x,I6,1x,A1)", advance="no") n, "|"
                call integration_entry_write_chain_weights (results%entry(n), unit)
            end do
            flush (u)
            call write_dline(unit)
        end if
    end subroutine integration_results_write_chain_weights

```

Read the list from file. The file must be written using the verbose option of the writing routine.

*(Integration results: procedures)+≡*

```

    subroutine integration_results_read (results, unit)
        type(integration_results_t), intent(out) :: results
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        character(80) :: buffer
        character :: equals
        integer :: pass, it

```



```

read (unit, *) buffer
if (trim (adjustl (buffer)) /= "begin(integration_results)") then
    call read_err (); return
end if
read (unit, *) buffer, equals, results%n_pass
read (unit, *) buffer, equals, results%n_it
allocate (results%entry (results%n_it + RESULTS_CHUNK_SIZE))
allocate (results%average (results%n_it + RESULTS_CHUNK_SIZE))
it = 0
do pass = 1, results%n_pass
    read (unit, *) buffer
    if (trim (adjustl (buffer)) /= "begin(integration_pass)") then
        call read_err (); return
    end if
    READ_ENTRIES: do
        read (unit, *) buffer
        if (trim (adjustl (buffer)) /= "begin(iteration)") then
            exit READ_ENTRIES
        end if
        it = it + 1
        call integration_entry_read (results%entry(it), unit)
        read (unit, *) buffer
        if (trim (adjustl (buffer)) /= "end(iteration)") then
            call read_err (); return
        end if
    end do READ_ENTRIES
    if (trim (adjustl (buffer)) /= "end(integration_pass)") then
        call read_err (); return
    end if
    results%average(pass) = compute_average (results%entry, pass)
end do
read (unit, *) buffer
if (trim (adjustl (buffer)) /= "end(integration_results)") then
    call read_err (); return
end if
contains
subroutine read_err ()
    call msg_fatal ("Reading integration results from file: syntax error")
end subroutine read_err
end subroutine integration_results_read

```

Check integration results for consistency. We compare against an array of pass indices and call numbers. If there is a difference, up to the number of iterations done so far, we return failure. Dummy entries (where `pass = 0`) are ignored.

*(Integration results: procedures)+≡*

```

function integration_results_iterations_are_consistent &
    (results, pass, n_calls) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    type(integration_results_t), intent(in) :: results
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: pass, n_calls
    integer :: n_it
    n_it = results%n_it
    flag = size (pass) >= n_it .and. size (n_calls) >= n_it

```



```

if (flag) then
  flag = all (results%entry(:n_it)%pass == pass(:n_it) &
    .and. &
    (results%entry(:n_it)%n_calls == n_calls(:n_it) &
    .or. &
    results%entry(:n_it)%process_type == PRC_UNKNOWN))
end if
end function integration_results_iterations_are_consistent

```

Discard all results starting from the specified iteration.

*(Integration results: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine integration_results_discard (results, it)
  type(integration_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
  integer, intent(in) :: it
  if (it <= results%n_it) then
    select case (it)
    case (:1)
      results%n_it = 0
      results%n_pass = 0
      results%current_pass = 0
    case default
      results%n_it = it - 1
      results%n_pass = maxval (results%entry(1:results%n_it)%pass)
      results%current_pass = results%n_pass
    end select
  end if
end subroutine integration_results_discard

```

Expand the list of entries if the limit has been reached:

*(Integration results: integration results: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: expand => integration_results_expand

```

*(Integration results: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine integration_results_expand (results)
  class(integration_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
  type(integration_entry_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: entry_tmp
  if (results%n_it == size (results%entry)) then
    allocate (entry_tmp (results%n_it))
    entry_tmp = results%entry
    deallocate (results%entry)
    allocate (results%entry (results%n_it + RESULTS_CHUNK_SIZE))
    results%entry(:results%n_it) = entry_tmp
    deallocate (entry_tmp)
  end if
  if (results%n_pass == size (results%average)) then
    allocate (entry_tmp (results%n_pass))
    entry_tmp = results%average
    deallocate (results%average)
    allocate (results%average (results%n_it + RESULTS_CHUNK_SIZE))
    results%average(:results%n_pass) = entry_tmp
    deallocate (entry_tmp)
  end if
end subroutine integration_results_expand

```



Increment the `current_pass` counter. Can be done before integration; after integration, the recording method may use the value of this counter to define the entry.

```

<Integration results: integration results: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: new_pass => integration_results_new_pass

<Integration results: procedures>+≡
  subroutine integration_results_new_pass (results)
    class(integration_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    results%current_pass = results%current_pass + 1
  end subroutine integration_results_new_pass

```

Append a new entry to the list and, if appropriate, compute the average.

```

<Integration results: integration results: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: append_entry => integration_results_append_entry

<Integration results: procedures>+≡
  subroutine integration_results_append_entry (results, entry)
    class(integration_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    type(integration_entry_t), intent(in), optional :: entry
    if (results%n_it == 0) then
      results%n_it = 1
      results%n_pass = 1
    else
      call results%expand ()
      if (present (entry)) then
        if (entry%pass /= results%entry(results%n_it)%pass) &
          results%n_pass = results%n_pass + 1
        end if
        results%n_it = results%n_it + 1
      end if
      if (present (entry)) then
        results%entry(results%n_it) = entry
        results%average(results%n_pass) = &
          compute_average (results%entry, entry%pass)
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine integration_results_append_entry

```

Enter results into the results list. For the error value, we may compare them with a given threshold. This guards against numerical noise, if the exact error would be zero.

```

<Integration results: integration results: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: append => integration_results_append

<Integration results: procedures>+≡
  subroutine integration_results_append (results, &
    n_it, n_calls, &
    integral, error, efficiency, &
    chain_weights)
    class(integration_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    integer, intent(in) :: n_it, n_calls
    real(default), intent(in) :: integral, error, efficiency
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: chain_weights
    logical :: improved

```



```

type(integration_entry_t) :: entry
real(default) :: err_checked
if (results%n_it /= 0) then
    improved = abs(accuracy (integral, error, n_calls)) &
        < abs(integration_entry_get_accuracy (results%entry(results%n_it)))
else
    improved = .true.
end if
if (abs (error) >= results%error_threshold) then
    err_checked = error
else
    err_checked = 0
end if
call integration_entry_init (entry, &
    results%process_type, results%current_pass, &
    results%n_it+1, n_it, n_calls, improved, &
    integral, err_checked, efficiency, &
    chain_weights=chain_weights)
call results%append_entry (entry)
end subroutine integration_results_append

```

Enter an empty result into the results list.

```

<Integration results: public>+≡
    public :: integration_results_append_null

<Integration results: procedures>+≡
    subroutine integration_results_append_null (results, pass, n_it)
        type(integration_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
        integer, intent(in) :: pass, n_it
        type(integration_entry_t) :: entry
        call integration_entry_init (entry, &
            PRC_UNKNOWN, results%current_pass, n_it, 1, 0, .false., &
            0._default, 0._default, 0._default)
        call results%append_entry (entry)
    end subroutine integration_results_append_null

```

Record an integration pass executed by an mci integrator object.

There is a tolerance below we treat an error (relative to the integral) as zero.

```

<Integration results: parameters>+≡
    real(default), parameter, public :: INTEGRATION_ERROR_TOLERANCE = 1e-10

<Integration results: integration results: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: record => integration_results_record

<Integration results: procedures>+≡
    subroutine integration_results_record &
        (object, n_it, n_calls, integral, error, efficiency, &
        chain_weights, suppress)
        class(integration_results_t), intent(inout) :: object
        integer, intent(in) :: n_it, n_calls
        real(default), intent(in) :: integral, error, efficiency
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: chain_weights
        real(default) :: err
        logical, intent(in), optional :: suppress

```



```

    if (abs (error) >= abs (integral) * INTEGRATION_ERROR_TOLERANCE) then
        err = error
    else
        err = 0
    end if
    call object%append (n_it, n_calls, integral, err, efficiency, chain_weights)
    call object%display_current (suppress)
end subroutine integration_results_record

```

### 19.3.3 Access results

Return true if the results object has entries.

*<Integration results: integration results: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: exist => integration\_results\_exist

*<Integration results: procedures>+≡*  
 function integration\_results\_exist (results) result (flag)  
 logical :: flag  
 class(integration\_results\_t), intent(in) :: results  
 flag = results%n\_pass > 0  
 end function integration\_results\_exist

Retrieve information from the results record. If **last** is set and true, take the last iteration. If it is set instead, take this iteration. If **pass** is set, take this average. If none is set, take the final average.

If the result would be invalid, the entry is not assigned. Due to default initialization, this returns a null entry.

*<Integration results: integration results: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: get\_entry => results\_get\_entry

*<Integration results: procedures>+≡*  
 function results\_get\_entry (results, last, it, pass) result (entry)  
 class(integration\_results\_t), intent(in) :: results  
 type(integration\_entry\_t) :: entry  
 logical, intent(in), optional :: last  
 integer, intent(in), optional :: it, pass  
 if (present (last)) then  
 if (allocated (results%entry) .and. results%n\_it > 0) then  
 entry = results%entry(results%n\_it)  
 else  
 call error ()  
 end if  
 else if (present (it)) then  
 if (allocated (results%entry) .and. it > 0 .and. it <= results%n\_it) then  
 entry = results%entry(it)  
 else  
 call error ()  
 end if  
 else if (present (pass)) then  
 if (allocated (results%average) &  
 .and. pass > 0 .and. pass <= results%n\_pass) then



```

        entry = results%average (pass)
    else
        call error ()
    end if
else
    if (allocated (results%average) .and. results%n_pass > 0) then
        entry = results%average (results%n_pass)
    else
        call error ()
    end if
end if
contains
    subroutine error ()
        call msg_fatal ("Requested integration result is not available")
    end subroutine error
end function results_get_entry

```

The individual procedures. The `results` record should have the `target` attribute, but only locally within the function.

*(Integration results: integration results: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: get_n_calls => integration_results_get_n_calls
procedure :: get_integral => integration_results_get_integral
procedure :: get_error => integration_results_get_error
procedure :: get_accuracy => integration_results_get_accuracy
procedure :: get_chi2 => integration_results_get_chi2
procedure :: get_efficiency => integration_results_get_efficiency

```

*(Integration results: procedures)+≡*

```

function integration_results_get_n_calls (results, last, it, pass) &
    result (n_calls)
    class(integration_results_t), intent(in), target :: results
    integer :: n_calls
    logical, intent(in), optional :: last
    integer, intent(in), optional :: it, pass
    n_calls = integration_entry_get_n_calls &
        (results%get_entry (last, it, pass))
end function integration_results_get_n_calls

function integration_results_get_integral (results, last, it, pass) &
    result (integral)
    class(integration_results_t), intent(in), target :: results
    real(default) :: integral
    logical, intent(in), optional :: last
    integer, intent(in), optional :: it, pass
    integral = integration_entry_get_integral &
        (results%get_entry (last, it, pass))
end function integration_results_get_integral

function integration_results_get_error (results, last, it, pass) &
    result (error)
    class(integration_results_t), intent(in), target :: results
    real(default) :: error
    logical, intent(in), optional :: last
    integer, intent(in), optional :: it, pass

```



```

        error = integration_entry_get_error &
            (results%get_entry (last, it, pass))
end function integration_results_get_error

function integration_results_get_accuracy (results, last, it, pass) &
    result (accuracy)
    class(integration_results_t), intent(in), target :: results
    real(default) :: accuracy
    logical, intent(in), optional :: last
    integer, intent(in), optional :: it, pass
    accuracy = integration_entry_get_accuracy &
        (results%get_entry (last, it, pass))
end function integration_results_get_accuracy

function integration_results_get_chi2 (results, last, it, pass) &
    result (chi2)
    class(integration_results_t), intent(in), target :: results
    real(default) :: chi2
    logical, intent(in), optional :: last
    integer, intent(in), optional :: it, pass
    chi2 = integration_entry_get_chi2 &
        (results%get_entry (last, it, pass))
end function integration_results_get_chi2

function integration_results_get_efficiency (results, last, it, pass) &
    result (efficiency)
    class(integration_results_t), intent(in), target :: results
    real(default) :: efficiency
    logical, intent(in), optional :: last
    integer, intent(in), optional :: it, pass
    efficiency = integration_entry_get_efficiency &
        (results%get_entry (last, it, pass))
end function integration_results_get_efficiency

```

Return the last pass index and the index of the last iteration *within* the last pass. The third routine returns the absolute index of the last iteration.

*(Integration results: procedures)* +=

```

function integration_results_get_current_pass (results) result (pass)
    integer :: pass
    type(integration_results_t), intent(in) :: results
    pass = results%n_pass
end function integration_results_get_current_pass

function integration_results_get_current_it (results) result (it)
    integer :: it
    type(integration_results_t), intent(in) :: results
    if (allocated (results%entry)) then
        it = count (results%entry(1:results%n_it)%pass == results%n_pass)
    else
        it = 0
    end if
end function integration_results_get_current_it

```



```

function integration_results_get_last_it (results) result (it)
  integer :: it
  type(integration_results_t), intent(in) :: results
  it = results%n_it
end function integration_results_get_last_it

```

Return the index of the best iteration (lowest accuracy value) within the current pass. If none qualifies, return zero.

```

<Integration results: procedures>+≡
function integration_results_get_best_it (results) result (it)
  integer :: it
  type(integration_results_t), intent(in) :: results
  integer :: i
  real(default) :: acc, acc_best
  acc_best = -1
  it = 0
  do i = 1, results%n_it
    if (results%entry(i)%pass == results%n_pass) then
      acc = integration_entry_get_accuracy (results%entry(i))
      if (acc_best < 0 .or. acc <= acc_best) then
        acc_best = acc
        it = i
      end if
    end if
  end do
end function integration_results_get_best_it

```

Compute the MD5 sum by printing everything and checksumming the resulting file.

```

<Integration results: procedures>+≡
function integration_results_get_md5sum (results) result (md5sum_results)
  character(32) :: md5sum_results
  type(integration_results_t), intent(in) :: results
  integer :: u
  u = free_unit ()
  open (unit = u, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")
  call integration_results_write (results, u, verbose=.true.)
  rewind (u)
  md5sum_results = md5sum (u)
  close (u)
end function integration_results_get_md5sum

```

This is (ab)used to suppress numerical noise when integrating constant matrix elements.

```

<Integration results: integration results: TBP>+≡
procedure :: pacify => integration_results_pacify

<Integration results: procedures>+≡
subroutine integration_results_pacify (results, efficiency_reset)
  class(integration_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
  logical, intent(in), optional :: efficiency_reset
  integer :: i
  logical :: reset

```



```

reset = .false.
if (present (efficiency_reset)) reset = efficiency_reset
if (allocated (results%entry)) then
  do i = 1, size (results%entry)
    call pacify (results%entry(i)%error, &
      results%entry(i)%integral * 1.E-9_default)
    if (reset) results%entry(i)%efficiency = 1
  end do
end if
if (allocated (results%average)) then
  do i = 1, size (results%average)
    call pacify (results%average(i)%error, &
      results%average(i)%integral * 1.E-9_default)
    if (reset) results%average(i)%efficiency = 1
  end do
end if
end subroutine integration_results_pacify

```

*<Integration results: integration results: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: record_correction => integration_results_record_correction

```

*<Integration results: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine integration_results_record_correction (object, corr, err)
  class(integration_results_t), intent(inout) :: object
  real(default), intent(in) :: corr, err
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit ()
  if (object%screen) then
    call write_hline (u)
    call msg_message ("NLO Results: 0(alpha_s+1)/0(alpha_s)")
    write(u,'(1X,F6.4,A4,F7.5)') corr, ' +- ', err
  end if
end subroutine integration_results_record_correction

```

### 19.3.4 Results display

Write a driver file for history visualization.

The ratio of  $y$  range over  $y$  value must not become too small, otherwise we run into an arithmetic overflow in GAMELAN. 2% appears to be safe.

*<Integration results: parameters>+≡*

```

real, parameter, public :: GML_MIN_RANGE_RATIO = 0.02

```

*<Integration results: public>+≡*

```

public :: integration_results_write_driver

```

*<Integration results: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine integration_results_write_driver (results, filename, eff_reset)
  type(integration_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename
  logical, intent(in), optional :: eff_reset
  type(string_t) :: file_tex
  integer :: unit
  integer :: n, i, n_pass, pass

```



```

integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: ipass
real(default) :: ymin, ymax, yavg, ydif, y0, y1
logical :: reset
file_tex = filename // ".tex"
unit = free_unit ()
open (unit=unit, file=char(file_tex), action="write", status="replace")
reset = .false.; if (present (eff_reset)) reset = eff_reset
n = results%n_it
n_pass = results%n_pass
allocate (ipass (results%n_pass))
ipass(1) = 0
pass = 2
do i = 1, n-1
    if (integration_entry_get_pass (results%entry(i)) &
        /= integration_entry_get_pass (results%entry(i+1))) then
        ipass(pass) = i
        pass = pass + 1
    end if
end do
ymin = minval (integration_entry_get_integral (results%entry(:n)) &
    - integration_entry_get_error (results%entry(:n)))
ymax = maxval (integration_entry_get_integral (results%entry(:n)) &
    + integration_entry_get_error (results%entry(:n)))
yavg = (ymax + ymin) / 2
ydif = (ymax - ymin)
if (ydif * 1.5 > GML_MIN_RANGE_RATIO * yavg) then
    y0 = yavg - ydif * 0.75
    y1 = yavg + ydif * 0.75
else
    y0 = yavg * (1 - GML_MIN_RANGE_RATIO / 2)
    y1 = yavg * (1 + GML_MIN_RANGE_RATIO / 2)
end if
write (unit, "(A)") "\documentclass{article}"
write (unit, "(A)") "\usepackage{a4wide}"
write (unit, "(A)") "\usepackage{gamelan}"
write (unit, "(A)") "\usepackage{amsmath}"
write (unit, "(A)") ""
write (unit, "(A)") "\begin{document}"
write (unit, "(A)") "\begin{gmlfile}"
write (unit, "(A)") "\section*{Integration Results Display}"
write (unit, "(A)") ""
write (unit, "(A)") "Process: \verb|" // char (filename) // "|"
write (unit, "(A)") ""
write (unit, "(A)") "\vspace*{2\baselineskip}"
write (unit, "(A)") "\unitlength 1mm"
write (unit, "(A)") "\begin{gmlcode}"
write (unit, "(A)") "    picture sym; sym = fshape (circle scaled 1mm());"
write (unit, "(A)") "    color col.band; col.band = 0.9white;"
write (unit, "(A)") "    color col.eband; col.eband = 0.98white;"
write (unit, "(A)") "\end{gmlcode}"
write (unit, "(A)") "\begin{gmlgraph*}(130,180)[history]"
write (unit, "(A)") "    setup (linear, linear);"
write (unit, "(A,I0,A)") "    history.n_pass = ", n_pass, ";"
write (unit, "(A,I0,A)") "    history.n_it   = ", n, ";"

```



```

write (unit, "(A,A,A)" " history.y0 = #""", char (mp_format (y0)), """,")
write (unit, "(A,A,A)" " history.y1 = #""", char (mp_format (y1)), """,")
write (unit, "(A)" &
      " graphrange (#0.5, history.y0), (#(n+0.5), history.y1);")
do pass = 1, n_pass
  write (unit, "(A,I0,A,I0,A)" &
        " history.pass[" , pass, "] = ", ipass(pass), ";")
  write (unit, "(A,I0,A,A,A)" &
        " history.avg[" , pass, "] = #""", &
        char (mp_format &
              (integration_entry_get_integral (results%average(pass)))), &
        """,")
  write (unit, "(A,I0,A,A,A)" &
        " history.err[" , pass, "] = #""", &
        char (mp_format &
              (integration_entry_get_error (results%average(pass)))), &
        """,")
  write (unit, "(A,I0,A,A,A)" &
        " history.chi[" , pass, "] = #""", &
        char (mp_format &
              (integration_entry_get_chi2 (results%average(pass)))), &
        """,")
end do
write (unit, "(A,I0,A,I0,A)" &
      " history.pass[" , n_pass + 1, "] = ", n, ";")
write (unit, "(A)" " for i = 1 upto history.n_pass:")
write (unit, "(A)" " if history.chi[i] greater one:")
write (unit, "(A)" " fill plot ("
write (unit, "(A)" &
      " (#(history.pass[i] +.5), " &
      // "history.avg[i] minus history.err[i] times history.chi[i]),"
write (unit, "(A)" &
      " (#(history.pass[i+1]+.5), " &
      // "history.avg[i] minus history.err[i] times history.chi[i]),"
write (unit, "(A)" &
      " (#(history.pass[i+1]+.5), " &
      // "history.avg[i] plus history.err[i] times history.chi[i]),"
write (unit, "(A)" &
      " (#(history.pass[i] +.5), " &
      // "history.avg[i] plus history.err[i] times history.chi[i])"
write (unit, "(A)" " ) withcolor col.eband fi;"
write (unit, "(A)" " fill plot ("
write (unit, "(A)" &
      " (#(history.pass[i] +.5), history.avg[i] minus history.err[i]),"
write (unit, "(A)" &
      " (#(history.pass[i+1]+.5), history.avg[i] minus history.err[i]),"
write (unit, "(A)" &
      " (#(history.pass[i+1]+.5), history.avg[i] plus history.err[i]),"
write (unit, "(A)" &
      " (#(history.pass[i] +.5), history.avg[i] plus history.err[i])"
write (unit, "(A)" " ) withcolor col.band;"
write (unit, "(A)" " draw plot ("
write (unit, "(A)" &
      " (#(history.pass[i] +.5), history.avg[i]),"

```



```

write (unit, "(A)") &
    "      (#(history.pass[i+1]+.5), history.avg[i])"
write (unit, "(A)") "      ) dashed evenly;"
write (unit, "(A)") "    endfor"
write (unit, "(A)") "  for i = 1 upto history.n_pass + 1:"
write (unit, "(A)") "    draw plot ("
write (unit, "(A)") &
    "      (#(history.pass[i]+.5), history.y0),"
write (unit, "(A)") &
    "      (#(history.pass[i]+.5), history.y1)"
write (unit, "(A)") "      ) dashed withdots;"
write (unit, "(A)") "    endfor"
do i = 1, n
    write (unit, "(A,I0,A,A,A,A,A)") " plot (history) (#", &
        i, ", #""", &
        char (mp_format (integration_entry_get_integral (results%entry(i))), &
            """) vbar #""", &
        char (mp_format (integration_entry_get_error (results%entry(i))), &
            """);"
end do
write (unit, "(A)") " draw piecewise from (history) " &
    // "withsymbol sym;"
write (unit, "(A)") " fullgrid.lr (5,20);"
write (unit, "(A)") " standardgrid.bt (n);"
write (unit, "(A)") " beginmleps ""Whizard-Logo.eps"";"
write (unit, "(A)") "   base := (120*unitlength,170*unitlength);"
write (unit, "(A)") "   height := 9.6*unitlength;"
write (unit, "(A)") "   width := 11.2*unitlength;"
write (unit, "(A)") " endgmleps;"
write (unit, "(A)") "\end{gmlgraph*}"
write (unit, "(A)") "\end{gmlfile}"
write (unit, "(A)") "\clearpage"
write (unit, "(A)") "\begin{verbatim}"
if (reset) then
    call results%pacify (reset)
end if
call integration_results_write (results, unit)
write (unit, "(A)") "\end{verbatim}"
write (unit, "(A)") "\end{document}"
close (unit)
end subroutine integration_results_write_driver

```

Call L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X and Metapost for the history driver file, and convert to PS and PDF.

*(Integration results: public)+≡*

```
public :: integration_results_compile_driver
```

*(Integration results: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine integration_results_compile_driver (results, filename, os_data)
    type(integration_results_t), intent(in) :: results
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    integer :: unit_dev, status
    type(string_t) :: file_tex, file_dvi, file_ps, file_pdf, file_mp
    type(string_t) :: setenv_tex, setenv_mp, pipe, pipe_dvi

```



```

if (.not. os_data%event_analysis) then
  call msg_warning ("Skipping integration history display " &
    // "because latex or mpost is not available")
  return
end if
file_tex = filename // ".tex"
file_dvi = filename // ".dvi"
file_ps = filename // ".ps"
file_pdf = filename // ".pdf"
file_mp = filename // ".mp"
call msg_message ("Creating integration history display "&
  // char (file_ps) // " and " // char (file_pdf))
BLOCK: do
  unit_dev = free_unit ()
  open (file = "/dev/null", unit = unit_dev, &
    action = "write", iostat = status)
  if (status /= 0) then
    pipe = ""
    pipe_dvi = ""
  else
    pipe = " > /dev/null"
    pipe_dvi = " 2>/dev/null 1>/dev/null"
  end if
  close (unit_dev)
  if (os_data%whizard_texpath /= "") then
    setenv_tex = &
      "TEXINPUTS=" // os_data%whizard_texpath // " :$TEXINPUTS "
    setenv_mp = &
      "MPINPUTS=" // os_data%whizard_texpath // " :$MPINPUTS "
  else
    setenv_tex = ""
    setenv_mp = ""
  end if
  call os_system_call (setenv_tex // os_data%latex // " " // &
    file_tex // pipe, status)
  if (status /= 0) exit BLOCK
  if (os_data%gml /= "") then
    call os_system_call (setenv_mp // os_data%gml // " " // &
      file_mp // pipe, status)
  else
    call msg_error ("Could not use GAMELAN/MetaPOST.")
    exit BLOCK
  end if
  if (status /= 0) exit BLOCK
  call os_system_call (setenv_tex // os_data%latex // " " // &
    file_tex // pipe, status)
  if (status /= 0) exit BLOCK
  if (os_data%event_analysis_ps) then
    call os_system_call (os_data%dvips // " " // &
      file_dvi // pipe_dvi, status)
    if (status /= 0) exit BLOCK
  else
    call msg_warning ("Skipping PostScript generation because dvips " &
      // "is not available")
  end if
end do

```



```

        exit BLOCK
    end if
    if (os_data%event_analysis_pdf) then
        call os_system_call (os_data%ps2pdf // " " // &
            file_ps, status)
        if (status /= 0) exit BLOCK
    else
        call msg_warning ("Skipping PDF generation because ps2pdf " &
            // "is not available")
        exit BLOCK
    end if
    exit BLOCK
end do BLOCK
if (status /= 0) then
    call msg_error ("Unable to compile integration history display")
end if
end subroutine integration_results_compile_driver

```



## 19.4 Simple midpoint integration

This is a most simple implementation of an integrator. The algorithm is the straightforward multi-dimensional midpoint rule, i.e., the integration hypercube is binned uniformly, the integrand is evaluated at the midpoints of each bin, and the result is the average. The binning is equivalent for all integration dimensions.

This rule is accurate to the order  $h^2$ , where  $h$  is the bin width. Given that  $h = N^{-1/d}$ , where  $d$  is the integration dimension and  $N$  is the total number of sampling points, we get a relative error of order  $N^{-2/d}$ . This is superior to MC integration if  $d < 4$ , and equivalent if  $d = 4$ . It is not worse than higher-order formulas (such as Gauss integration) if the integrand is not smooth, e.g., if it contains cuts.

The integrator is specifically single-channel. However, we do not limit the dimension.

```
<mci_midpoint.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module mci_midpoint  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    use io_units  
    use diagnostics  
    use phs_base  
  
    use mci_base  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <MCI midpoint: public>  
  
    <MCI midpoint: types>  
  
    contains  
  
    <MCI midpoint: procedures>  
  
  end module mci_midpoint
```

### 19.4.1 Integrator

The object contains the methods for integration and event generation. For the actual work and data storage, it spawns an instance object.

After an integration pass, we update the `max` parameter to indicate the maximum absolute value of the integrand that the integrator encountered. This is required for event generation.

```
<MCI midpoint: public>≡  
  public :: mci_midpoint_t  
  
<MCI midpoint: types>≡  
  type, extends (mci_t) :: mci_midpoint_t  
    integer :: n_dim_binned = 0  
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: dim_is_binned
```



```

        logical :: calls_known = .false.
        integer :: n_calls = 0
        integer :: n_calls_pos = 0
        integer :: n_calls_nul = 0
        integer :: n_calls_neg = 0
        real(default) :: integral_pos = 0
        real(default) :: integral_neg = 0
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: n_bin
        logical :: max_known = .false.
        real(default) :: max = 0
        real(default) :: min = 0
        real(default) :: max_abs = 0
        real(default) :: min_abs = 0
    contains
        <MCI midpoint: mci midpoint: TBP>
    end type mci_midpoint_t

```

Finalizer: base version is sufficient

```

<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint: TBP>≡
    procedure :: final => mci_midpoint_final

<MCI midpoint: procedures>≡
    subroutine mci_midpoint_final (object)
        class(mci_midpoint_t), intent(inout) :: object
        call object%base_final ()
    end subroutine mci_midpoint_final

```

Output.

```

<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => mci_midpoint_write

<MCI midpoint: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_midpoint_write (object, unit, pacify, md5sum_version)
        class(mci_midpoint_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
        logical, intent(in), optional :: md5sum_version
        integer :: u, i
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Single-channel midpoint rule integrator:"
        call object%base_write (u, pacify, md5sum_version)
        if (object%n_dim_binned < object%n_dim) then
            write (u, "(3x,A,99(1x,I0))") "Flat dimensions      =", &
                pack ([(i, i = 1, object%n_dim)], mask = .not. object%dim_is_binned)
            write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Number of binned dim = ", object%n_dim_binned
        end if
        if (object%calls_known) then
            write (u, "(3x,A,99(1x,I0))") "Number of bins      =", object%n_bin
            write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Number of calls     = ", object%n_calls
            if (object%n_calls_pos /= object%n_calls) then
                write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "  positive value    = ", object%n_calls_pos
                write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "  zero value        = ", object%n_calls_nul
                write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "  negative value     = ", object%n_calls_neg
            end if
            write (u, "(3x,A,ES17.10)") &

```



```

        "Integral (pos. part) = ", object%integral_pos
        write (u, "(3x,A,ES17.10)") &
        "Integral (neg. part) = ", object%integral_neg
    end if
end if
if (object%max_known) then
    write (u, "(3x,A,ES17.10)") "Maximum of integrand = ", object%max
    write (u, "(3x,A,ES17.10)") "Minimum of integrand = ", object%min
    if (object%min /= object%min_abs) then
        write (u, "(3x,A,ES17.10)") "Maximum (abs. value) = ", object%max_abs
        write (u, "(3x,A,ES17.10)") "Minimum (abs. value) = ", object%min_abs
    end if
end if
if (allocated (object%rng)) call object%rng%write (u)
end subroutine mci_midpoint_write

```

Startup message: short version.

```

<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: startup_message => mci_midpoint_startup_message

<MCI midpoint: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_midpoint_startup_message (mci, unit, n_calls)
        class(mci_midpoint_t), intent(in) :: mci
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, n_calls
        call mci%base_startup_message (unit = unit, n_calls = n_calls)
        if (mci%n_dim_binned < mci%n_dim) then
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,2(1x,I0,1x,A))") &
                "Integrator: Midpoint rule:", &
                mci%n_dim_binned, "binned dimensions"
        else
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,2(1x,I0,1x,A))") &
                "Integrator: Midpoint rule"
        end if
        call msg_message (unit = unit)
    end subroutine mci_midpoint_startup_message

```

Log entry: just headline.

```

<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_log_entry => mci_midpoint_write_log_entry

<MCI midpoint: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_midpoint_write_log_entry (mci, u)
        class(mci_midpoint_t), intent(in) :: mci
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "MC Integrator is Midpoint rule"
    end subroutine mci_midpoint_write_log_entry

```

MD5 sum: nothing.

```

<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: compute_md5sum => mci_midpoint_compute_md5sum

<MCI midpoint: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_midpoint_compute_md5sum (mci, pacify)
        class(mci_midpoint_t), intent(inout) :: mci

```



```

        logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
    end subroutine mci_midpoint_compute_md5sum

```

The number of channels must be one.

```

<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_dimensions => mci_midpoint_set_dimensions

<MCI midpoint: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_midpoint_set_dimensions (mci, n_dim, n_channel)
        class(mci_midpoint_t), intent(inout) :: mci
        integer, intent(in) :: n_dim
        integer, intent(in) :: n_channel
        if (n_channel == 1) then
            mci%n_channel = n_channel
            mci%n_dim = n_dim
            allocate (mci%dim_is_binned (mci%n_dim))
            mci%dim_is_binned = .true.
            mci%n_dim_binned = count (mci%dim_is_binned)
            allocate (mci%n_bin (mci%n_dim))
            mci%n_bin = 0
        else
            call msg_fatal ("Attempt to initialize single-channel integrator &
                &for multiple channels")
        end if
    end subroutine mci_midpoint_set_dimensions

```

Declare particular dimensions as flat. These dimensions will not be binned.

```

<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: declare_flat_dimensions => mci_midpoint_declare_flat_dimensions

<MCI midpoint: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_midpoint_declare_flat_dimensions (mci, dim_flat)
        class(mci_midpoint_t), intent(inout) :: mci
        integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: dim_flat
        integer :: d
        mci%n_dim_binned = mci%n_dim - size (dim_flat)
        do d = 1, size (dim_flat)
            mci%dim_is_binned(dim_flat(d)) = .false.
        end do
        mci%n_dim_binned = count (mci%dim_is_binned)
    end subroutine mci_midpoint_declare_flat_dimensions

```

Declare particular channels as equivalent. This has no effect.

```

<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: declare_equivalences => mci_midpoint_ignore_equivalences

<MCI midpoint: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_midpoint_ignore_equivalences (mci, channel, dim_offset)
        class(mci_midpoint_t), intent(inout) :: mci
        type(phas_channel_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: channel
        integer, intent(in) :: dim_offset
    end subroutine mci_midpoint_ignore_equivalences

```



Allocate instance with matching type.

```

<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: allocate_instance => mci_midpoint_allocate_instance

<MCI midpoint: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_midpoint_allocate_instance (mci, mci_instance)
    class(mci_midpoint_t), intent(in) :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), intent(out), pointer :: mci_instance
    allocate (mci_midpoint_instance_t :: mci_instance)
  end subroutine mci_midpoint_allocate_instance

```

Integrate. The number of dimensions is arbitrary. We make sure that the number of calls is evenly distributed among the dimensions. The actual number of calls will typically be smaller than the requested number, but never smaller than 1.

The sampling over a variable number of dimensions implies a variable number of nested loops. We implement this by a recursive subroutine, one loop in each recursion level.

The number of iterations `n_it` is ignored. Also, the error is set to zero in the current implementation.

With this integrator, we allow the calculation to abort immediately when forced by a signal. There is no state that we can save, hence we do not catch an interrupt.

```

<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: integrate => mci_midpoint_integrate

<MCI midpoint: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_midpoint_integrate (mci, instance, sampler, n_it, n_calls, &
    results, pacify)
    class(mci_midpoint_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
    integer, intent(in) :: n_it
    integer, intent(in) :: n_calls
    logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
    class(mci_results_t), intent(inout), optional :: results
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: x
    real(default) :: integral, integral_pos, integral_neg
    integer :: n_bin
    select type (instance)
    type is (mci_midpoint_instance_t)
      allocate (x (mci%n_dim))
      integral = 0
      integral_pos = 0
      integral_neg = 0
      select case (mci%n_dim_binned)
      case (1)
        n_bin = n_calls
      case (2:)
        n_bin = max (int (n_calls ** (1. / mci%n_dim_binned)), 1)
      end select
      where (mci%dim_is_binned)
        mci%n_bin = n_bin

```



```

elsewhere
    mci%n_bin = 1
end where
mci%n_calls = product (mci%n_bin)
mci%n_calls_pos = 0
mci%n_calls_nul = 0
mci%n_calls_neg = 0
mci%calls_known = .true.
call sample_dim (mci%n_dim)
mci%integral = integral / mci%n_calls
mci%integral_pos = integral_pos / mci%n_calls
mci%integral_neg = integral_neg / mci%n_calls
mci%integral_known = .true.
call instance%set_max ()
if (present (results)) then
    call results%record (1, mci%n_calls, &
        mci%integral, mci%error, mci%efficiency)
end if
end select
contains
recursive subroutine sample_dim (d)
    integer, intent(in) :: d
    integer :: i
    real(default) :: value
    do i = 1, mci%n_bin(d)
        x(d) = (i - 0.5_default) / mci%n_bin(d)
        if (d > 1) then
            call sample_dim (d - 1)
        else
            if (signal_is_pending ()) return
            call instance%evaluate (sampler, 1, x)
            value = instance%get_value ()
            if (value > 0) then
                mci%n_calls_pos = mci%n_calls_pos + 1
                integral = integral + value
                integral_pos = integral_pos + value
            else if (value == 0) then
                mci%n_calls_nul = mci%n_calls_nul + 1
            else
                mci%n_calls_neg = mci%n_calls_neg + 1
                integral = integral + value
                integral_neg = integral_neg + value
            end if
        end if
    end do
end subroutine sample_dim
end subroutine mci_midpoint_integrate

```

Simulation initializer and finalizer: nothing to do here.

```

<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: prepare_simulation => mci_midpoint_ignore_prepare_simulation
<MCI midpoint: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_midpoint_ignore_prepare_simulation (mci)

```



```

class(mci_midpoint_t), intent(inout) :: mci
end subroutine mci_midpoint_ignore_prepare_simulation

```

Generate weighted event.

```

<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate_weighted_event => mci_midpoint_generate_weighted_event

<MCI midpoint: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_midpoint_generate_weighted_event (mci, instance, sampler)
    class(mci_midpoint_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: instance
    class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout), target :: sampler
    real(default), dimension(mci%n_dim) :: x
    select type (instance)
    type is (mci_midpoint_instance_t)
      call mci%rng%generate (x)
      call instance%evaluate (sampler, 1, x)
      instance%excess_weight = 0
    end select
  end subroutine mci_midpoint_generate_weighted_event

```

For unweighted events, we generate weighted events and apply a simple rejection step to the relative event weight, until an event passes.

Note that we use the `max_abs` value stored in the configuration record, not the one stored in the instance. The latter may change during event generation. After an event generation pass is over, we may update the value for a subsequent pass.

```

<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate_unweighted_event => &
    mci_midpoint_generate_unweighted_event

<MCI midpoint: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_midpoint_generate_unweighted_event (mci, instance, sampler)
    class(mci_midpoint_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: instance
    class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout), target :: sampler
    real(default) :: x, norm, int
    select type (instance)
    type is (mci_midpoint_instance_t)
      if (mci%max_known .and. mci%max_abs > 0) then
        norm = abs (mci%max_abs * instance%safety_factor)
        REJECTION: do
          call mci%generate_weighted_event (instance, sampler)
          if (sampler%is_valid ()) then
            call mci%rng%generate (x)
            int = abs (instance%integrand)
            if (x * norm <= int) then
              if (norm > 0 .and. norm < int) then
                instance%excess_weight = int / norm - 1
              end if
              exit REJECTION
            end if
          end if
        end if
      end if
    end select
  end subroutine mci_midpoint_generate_unweighted_event

```



```

        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    end do REJECTION
else
    call msg_fatal ("Unweighted event generation: &
        &maximum of integrand is zero or unknown")
    end if
end select
end subroutine mci_midpoint_generate_unweighted_event

```

Rebuild an event, using the state input.

```

<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: rebuild_event => mci_midpoint_rebuild_event

<MCI midpoint: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_midpoint_rebuild_event (mci, instance, sampler, state)
        class(mci_midpoint_t), intent(inout) :: mci
        class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
        class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
        class(mci_state_t), intent(in) :: state
        select type (instance)
        type is (mci_midpoint_instance_t)
            call instance%recall (sampler, state)
        end select
    end subroutine mci_midpoint_rebuild_event

```

### 19.4.2 Integrator instance

Covering the case of flat dimensions, we store a complete x array. This is filled when generating events.

```

<MCI midpoint: public>+≡
    public :: mci_midpoint_instance_t

<MCI midpoint: types>+≡
    type, extends (mci_instance_t) :: mci_midpoint_instance_t
        type(mci_midpoint_t), pointer :: mci => null ()
        logical :: max_known = .false.
        real(default) :: max = 0
        real(default) :: min = 0
        real(default) :: max_abs = 0
        real(default) :: min_abs = 0
        real(default) :: safety_factor = 1
        real(default) :: excess_weight = 0
    contains
        <MCI midpoint: mci midpoint instance: TBP>
    end type mci_midpoint_instance_t

```

Output.

```

<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint instance: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => mci_midpoint_instance_write

```



```

<MCI midpoint: procedures>+≡
subroutine mci_midpoint_instance_write (object, unit, pacify)
  class(mci_midpoint_instance_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(1x,A,9(1x,F12.10))") "x =", object%x(:,1)
  write (u, "(1x,A,ES19.12)") "Integrand = ", object%integrand
  write (u, "(1x,A,ES19.12)") "Weight      = ", object%mci_weight
  if (object%safety_factor /= 1) then
    write (u, "(1x,A,ES19.12)") "Safety f  = ", object%safety_factor
  end if
  if (object%excess_weight /= 0) then
    write (u, "(1x,A,ES19.12)") "Excess    = ", object%excess_weight
  end if
  if (object%max_known) then
    write (u, "(1x,A,ES19.12)") "Maximum   = ", object%max
    write (u, "(1x,A,ES19.12)") "Minimum   = ", object%min
    if (object%min /= object%min_abs) then
      write (u, "(1x,A,ES19.12)") "Max.(abs) = ", object%max_abs
      write (u, "(1x,A,ES19.12)") "Min.(abs) = ", object%min_abs
    end if
  end if
end subroutine mci_midpoint_instance_write

```

The finalizer is empty.

```

<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint instance: TBP>+≡
procedure :: final => mci_midpoint_instance_final

<MCI midpoint: procedures>+≡
subroutine mci_midpoint_instance_final (object)
  class(mci_midpoint_instance_t), intent(inout) :: object
end subroutine mci_midpoint_instance_final

```

Initializer.

```

<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint instance: TBP>+≡
procedure :: init => mci_midpoint_instance_init

<MCI midpoint: procedures>+≡
subroutine mci_midpoint_instance_init (mci_instance, mci)
  class(mci_midpoint_instance_t), intent(out) :: mci_instance
  class(mci_t), intent(in), target :: mci
  call mci_instance%base_init (mci)
  select type (mci)
  type is (mci_midpoint_t)
    mci_instance%mci => mci
    call mci_instance%get_max ()
    mci_instance%selected_channel = 1
  end select
end subroutine mci_midpoint_instance_init

```



Copy the stored extrema of the integrand in the instance record.

```

(MCI midpoint: mci midpoint instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_max => mci_midpoint_instance_get_max
(MCI midpoint: procedures)+≡
  subroutine mci_midpoint_instance_get_max (instance)
    class(mci_midpoint_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    associate (mci => instance%mci)
      if (mci%max_known) then
        instance%max_known = .true.
        instance%max = mci%max
        instance%min = mci%min
        instance%max_abs = mci%max_abs
        instance%min_abs = mci%min_abs
      end if
    end associate
  end subroutine mci_midpoint_instance_get_max

```

Reverse operations: recall the extrema, but only if they are wider than the extrema already stored in the configuration. Also recalculate the efficiency value.

```

(MCI midpoint: mci midpoint instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: set_max => mci_midpoint_instance_set_max
(MCI midpoint: procedures)+≡
  subroutine mci_midpoint_instance_set_max (instance)
    class(mci_midpoint_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    associate (mci => instance%mci)
      if (instance%max_known) then
        if (mci%max_known) then
          mci%max = max (mci%max, instance%max)
          mci%min = min (mci%min, instance%min)
          mci%max_abs = max (mci%max_abs, instance%max_abs)
          mci%min_abs = min (mci%min_abs, instance%min_abs)
        else
          mci%max = instance%max
          mci%min = instance%min
          mci%max_abs = instance%max_abs
          mci%min_abs = instance%min_abs
          mci%max_known = .true.
        end if
      end if
      if (mci%max_abs /= 0) then
        if (mci%integral_neg == 0) then
          mci%efficiency = mci%integral / mci%max_abs
          mci%efficiency_known = .true.
        else if (mci%n_calls /= 0) then
          mci%efficiency = &
            (mci%integral_pos - mci%integral_neg) / mci%max_abs
          mci%efficiency_known = .true.
        end if
      end if
    end associate
  end subroutine mci_midpoint_instance_set_max

```



The weight is the Jacobian of the mapping for the only channel.

```

<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_weight => mci_midpoint_instance_compute_weight

<MCI midpoint: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_midpoint_instance_compute_weight (mci, c)
    class(mci_midpoint_instance_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    select case (c)
    case (1)
      mci%mci_weight = mci%f(1)
    case default
      call msg_fatal ("MCI midpoint integrator: only single channel supported")
    end select
  end subroutine mci_midpoint_instance_compute_weight

```

Record the integrand. Update stored values for maximum and minimum.

```

<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: record_integrand => mci_midpoint_instance_record_integrand

<MCI midpoint: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_midpoint_instance_record_integrand (mci, integrand)
    class(mci_midpoint_instance_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    real(default), intent(in) :: integrand
    mci%integrand = integrand
    if (mci%max_known) then
      mci%max = max (mci%max, integrand)
      mci%min = min (mci%min, integrand)
      mci%max_abs = max (mci%max_abs, abs (integrand))
      mci%min_abs = min (mci%min_abs, abs (integrand))
    else
      mci%max = integrand
      mci%min = integrand
      mci%max_abs = abs (integrand)
      mci%min_abs = abs (integrand)
      mci%max_known = .true.
    end if
  end subroutine mci_midpoint_instance_record_integrand

```

We store the safety factor, otherwise nothing to do here.

```

<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_simulation => mci_midpoint_instance_init_simulation
  procedure :: final_simulation => mci_midpoint_instance_final_simulation

<MCI midpoint: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_midpoint_instance_init_simulation (instance, safety_factor)
    class(mci_midpoint_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: safety_factor
    if (present (safety_factor)) instance%safety_factor = safety_factor
  end subroutine mci_midpoint_instance_init_simulation

  subroutine mci_midpoint_instance_final_simulation (instance)
    class(mci_midpoint_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
  end subroutine mci_midpoint_instance_final_simulation

```



Return excess weight for the current event.

```
<MCI midpoint: mci midpoint instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_event_excess => mci_midpoint_instance_get_event_excess

<MCI midpoint: procedures>+≡
    function mci_midpoint_instance_get_event_excess (mci) result (excess)
        class(mci_midpoint_instance_t), intent(in) :: mci
        real(default) :: excess
        excess = mci%excess_weight
    end function mci_midpoint_instance_get_event_excess
```

### 19.4.3 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```
<mci_midpoint.ut.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module mci_midpoint_ut
        use unit_tests
        use mci_midpoint_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <MCI midpoint: public test>

    contains

    <MCI midpoint: test driver>

    end module mci_midpoint_ut

<mci_midpoint.uti.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module mci_midpoint_uti

    <Use kinds>
        use io_units
        use rng_base
        use mci_base

        use mci_midpoint

        use rng_base_ut, only: rng_test_t

    <Standard module head>

    <MCI midpoint: test declarations>

    <MCI midpoint: test types>

    contains
```



*<MCI midpoint: tests>*

```
end module mci_midpoint_util
```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

*<MCI midpoint: public test>*≡

```
public :: mci_midpoint_test
```

*<MCI midpoint: test driver>*≡

```
subroutine mci_midpoint_test (u, results)
```

```
integer, intent(in) :: u
```

```
type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
```

*<MCI midpoint: execute tests>*

```
end subroutine mci_midpoint_test
```

## Test sampler

A test sampler object should implement a function with known integral that we can use to check the integrator.

This is the function  $f(x) = 3x^2$  with integral  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$  and maximum  $f(1) = 3$ . If the integration dimension is greater than one, the function is extended as a constant in the other dimension(s).

Mimicking the behavior of a process object, we store the argument and result inside the sampler, so we can fetch results.

*<MCI midpoint: test types>*≡

```
type, extends (mci_sampler_t) :: test_sampler_1_t
```

```
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: x
```

```
real(default) :: val
```

```
contains
```

*<MCI midpoint: test sampler 1: TBP>*

```
end type test_sampler_1_t
```

Output: There is nothing stored inside, so just print an informative line.

*<MCI midpoint: test sampler 1: TBP>*≡

```
procedure :: write => test_sampler_1_write
```

*<MCI midpoint: tests>*≡

```
subroutine test_sampler_1_write (object, unit, testflag)
```

```
class(test_sampler_1_t), intent(in) :: object
```

```
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
```

```
logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
```

```
integer :: u
```

```
u = given_output_unit (unit)
```

```
write (u, "(1x,A)") "Test sampler: f(x) = 3 x^2"
```

```
end subroutine test_sampler_1_write
```

Evaluation: compute the function value. The output  $x$  parameter (only one channel) is identical to the input  $x$ , and the Jacobian is 1.

*<MCI midpoint: test sampler 1: TBP>*+≡

```
procedure :: evaluate => test_sampler_1_evaluate
```



```

<MCI midpoint: tests>+≡
subroutine test_sampler_1_evaluate (sampler, c, x_in, val, x, f)
  class(test_sampler_1_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
  integer, intent(in) :: c
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in
  real(default), intent(out) :: val
  real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
  if (allocated (sampler%x)) deallocate (sampler%x)
  allocate (sampler%x (size (x_in)))
  sampler%x = x_in
  sampler%val = 3 * x_in(1) ** 2
  call sampler%fetch (val, x, f)
end subroutine test_sampler_1_evaluate

```

The point is always valid.

```

<MCI midpoint: test sampler 1: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_valid => test_sampler_1_is_valid

<MCI midpoint: tests>+≡
function test_sampler_1_is_valid (sampler) result (valid)
  class(test_sampler_1_t), intent(in) :: sampler
  logical :: valid
  valid = .true.
end function test_sampler_1_is_valid

```

Rebuild: compute all but the function value.

```

<MCI midpoint: test sampler 1: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: rebuild => test_sampler_1_rebuild

<MCI midpoint: tests>+≡
subroutine test_sampler_1_rebuild (sampler, c, x_in, val, x, f)
  class(test_sampler_1_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
  integer, intent(in) :: c
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in
  real(default), intent(in) :: val
  real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
  if (allocated (sampler%x)) deallocate (sampler%x)
  allocate (sampler%x (size (x_in)))
  sampler%x = x_in
  sampler%val = val
  x(:,1) = sampler%x
  f = 1
end subroutine test_sampler_1_rebuild

```

Extract the results.

```

<MCI midpoint: test sampler 1: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: fetch => test_sampler_1_fetch

<MCI midpoint: tests>+≡
subroutine test_sampler_1_fetch (sampler, val, x, f)
  class(test_sampler_1_t), intent(in) :: sampler
  real(default), intent(out) :: val

```



```

    real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
    val = sampler%val
    x(:,1) = sampler%x
    f = 1
end subroutine test_sampler_1_fetch

```

This is the function  $f(x) = 3x^2 + 2y$  with integral  $\int_0^1 f(x,y) dx dy = 2$  and maximum  $f(1) = 5$ .

```

⟨MCI midpoint: test types⟩+≡
  type, extends (mci_sampler_t) :: test_sampler_2_t
    real(default) :: val
    real(default), dimension(2) :: x
  contains
    ⟨MCI midpoint: test sampler 2: TBP⟩
  end type test_sampler_2_t

```

Output: There is nothing stored inside, so just print an informative line.

```

⟨MCI midpoint: test sampler 2: TBP⟩≡
  procedure :: write => test_sampler_2_write

⟨MCI midpoint: tests⟩+≡
  subroutine test_sampler_2_write (object, unit, testflag)
    class(test_sampler_2_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Test sampler: f(x) = 3 x^2 + 2 y"
  end subroutine test_sampler_2_write

```

Evaluate: compute the function value. The output  $x$  parameter (only one channel) is identical to the input  $x$ , and the Jacobian is 1.

```

⟨MCI midpoint: test sampler 2: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: evaluate => test_sampler_2_evaluate

⟨MCI midpoint: tests⟩+≡
  subroutine test_sampler_2_evaluate (sampler, c, x_in, val, x, f)
    class(test_sampler_2_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in
    real(default), intent(out) :: val
    real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
    sampler%x = x_in
    sampler%val = 3 * x_in(1) ** 2 + 2 * x_in(2)
    call sampler%fetch (val, x, f)
  end subroutine test_sampler_2_evaluate

```

The point is always valid.

```

⟨MCI midpoint: test sampler 2: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: is_valid => test_sampler_2_is_valid

```



```

⟨MCI midpoint: tests⟩+≡
  function test_sampler_2_is_valid (sampler) result (valid)
    class(test_sampler_2_t), intent(in) :: sampler
    logical :: valid
    valid = .true.
  end function test_sampler_2_is_valid

```

Rebuild: compute all but the function value.

```

⟨MCI midpoint: test sampler 2: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: rebuild => test_sampler_2_rebuild

⟨MCI midpoint: tests⟩+≡
  subroutine test_sampler_2_rebuild (sampler, c, x_in, val, x, f)
    class(test_sampler_2_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in
    real(default), intent(in) :: val
    real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
    sampler%x = x_in
    sampler%val = val
    x(:,1) = sampler%x
    f = 1
  end subroutine test_sampler_2_rebuild

```

```

⟨MCI midpoint: test sampler 2: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: fetch => test_sampler_2_fetch

```

```

⟨MCI midpoint: tests⟩+≡
  subroutine test_sampler_2_fetch (sampler, val, x, f)
    class(test_sampler_2_t), intent(in) :: sampler
    real(default), intent(out) :: val
    real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
    val = sampler%val
    x(:,1) = sampler%x
    f = 1
  end subroutine test_sampler_2_fetch

```

This is the function  $f(x) = (1 - 3x^2)\theta(x - 1/2)$  with integral  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = -3/8$ , minimum  $f(1) = -2$  and maximum  $f(1/2) = 1/4$ . If the integration dimension is greater than one, the function is extended as a constant in the other dimension(s).

```

⟨MCI midpoint: test types⟩+≡
  type, extends (mci_sampler_t) :: test_sampler_4_t
    real(default) :: val
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: x
  contains
    ⟨MCI midpoint: test sampler 4: TBP⟩
  end type test_sampler_4_t

```



Output: There is nothing stored inside, so just print an informative line.

```

(MCI midpoint: test sampler 4: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: write => test_sampler_4_write

(MCI midpoint: tests)+≡
  subroutine test_sampler_4_write (object, unit, testflag)
    class(test_sampler_4_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Test sampler: f(x) = 1 - 3 x^2"
  end subroutine test_sampler_4_write

```

Evaluation: compute the function value. The output  $x$  parameter (only one channel) is identical to the input  $x$ , and the Jacobian is 1.

```

(MCI midpoint: test sampler 4: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: evaluate => test_sampler_4_evaluate

(MCI midpoint: tests)+≡
  subroutine test_sampler_4_evaluate (sampler, c, x_in, val, x, f)
    class(test_sampler_4_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in
    real(default), intent(out) :: val
    real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
    if (x_in(1) >= .5_default) then
      sampler%val = 1 - 3 * x_in(1) ** 2
    else
      sampler%val = 0
    end if
    if (.not. allocated (sampler%x)) allocate (sampler%x (size (x_in)))
    sampler%x = x_in
    call sampler%fetch (val, x, f)
  end subroutine test_sampler_4_evaluate

```

The point is always valid.

```

(MCI midpoint: test sampler 4: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: is_valid => test_sampler_4_is_valid

(MCI midpoint: tests)+≡
  function test_sampler_4_is_valid (sampler) result (valid)
    class(test_sampler_4_t), intent(in) :: sampler
    logical :: valid
    valid = .true.
  end function test_sampler_4_is_valid

```

Rebuild: compute all but the function value.

```

(MCI midpoint: test sampler 4: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: rebuild => test_sampler_4_rebuild

```



```

<MCI midpoint: tests>+≡
subroutine test_sampler_4_rebuild (sampler, c, x_in, val, x, f)
  class(test_sampler_4_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
  integer, intent(in) :: c
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in
  real(default), intent(in) :: val
  real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
  sampler%x = x_in
  sampler%val = val
  x(:,1) = sampler%x
  f = 1
end subroutine test_sampler_4_rebuild

```

```

<MCI midpoint: test sampler 4: TBP>+≡
procedure :: fetch => test_sampler_4_fetch

```

```

<MCI midpoint: tests>+≡
subroutine test_sampler_4_fetch (sampler, val, x, f)
  class(test_sampler_4_t), intent(in) :: sampler
  real(default), intent(out) :: val
  real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
  val = sampler%val
  x(:,1) = sampler%x
  f = 1
end subroutine test_sampler_4_fetch

```

## One-dimensional integration

Construct an integrator and use it for a one-dimensional sampler.

```

<MCI midpoint: execute tests>≡
call test (mci_midpoint_1, "mci_midpoint_1", &
  "one-dimensional integral", &
  u, results)

<MCI midpoint: test declarations>≡
public :: mci_midpoint_1

<MCI midpoint: tests>+≡
subroutine mci_midpoint_1 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
  class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
  class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_midpoint_1"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate function in one dimension"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator"
  write (u, "(A)")

  allocate (mci_midpoint_t :: mci)

```



```

call mci%set_dimensions (1, 1)

call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize instance"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test sampler"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (test_sampler_1_t :: sampler)
call sampler%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate for x = 0.8"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%evaluate (sampler, 1, [0.8_default])
call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate for x = 0.7"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%evaluate (sampler, 1, [0.7_default])
call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate for x = 0.9"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%evaluate (sampler, 1, [0.9_default])
call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with n_calls = 1000"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 1, 1000)
call mci%write (u)

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_midpoint_1"

end subroutine mci_midpoint_1

```



## Two-dimensional integration

Construct an integrator and use it for a two-dimensional sampler.

```
<MCI midpoint: execute tests>+≡
  call test (mci_midpoint_2, "mci_midpoint_2", &
    "two-dimensional integral", &
    u, results)

<MCI midpoint: test declarations>+≡
  public :: mci_midpoint_2

<MCI midpoint: tests>+≡
  subroutine mci_midpoint_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
    class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_midpoint_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate function in two dimensions"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (mci_midpoint_t :: mci)
    call mci%set_dimensions (2, 1)

    call mci%write (u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize instance"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
    call mci_instance%init (mci)

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test sampler"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (test_sampler_2_t :: sampler)
    call sampler%write (u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate for x = 0.8, y = 0.2"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call mci_instance%evaluate (sampler, 1, [0.8_default, 0.2_default])
    call mci_instance%write (u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with n_calls = 1000"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 1, 1000)
```



```

call mci%write (u)

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_midpoint_2"

end subroutine mci_midpoint_2

```

## Two-dimensional integration with flat dimension

Construct an integrator and use it for a two-dimensional sampler, where the function is constant in the second dimension.

```

<MCI midpoint: execute tests>+≡
call test (mci_midpoint_3, "mci_midpoint_3", &
  "two-dimensional integral with flat dimension", &
  u, results)

<MCI midpoint: test declarations>+≡
public :: mci_midpoint_3

<MCI midpoint: tests>+≡
subroutine mci_midpoint_3 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
  class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
  class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_midpoint_3"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate function with one flat dimension"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator"
  write (u, "(A)")

  allocate (mci_midpoint_t :: mci)
  select type (mci)
  type is (mci_midpoint_t)
    call mci%set_dimensions (2, 1)
    call mci%declare_flat_dimensions ([2])
  end select

  call mci%write (u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize instance"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
  call mci_instance%init (mci)

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test sampler"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

allocate (test_sampler_1_t :: sampler)
call sampler%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate for x = 0.8, y = 0.2"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%evaluate (sampler, 1, [0.8_default, 0.2_default])
call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with n_calls = 1000"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 1, 1000)
call mci%write (u)

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_midpoint_3"

end subroutine mci_midpoint_3

```

### Integrand with sign flip

Construct an integrator and use it for a one-dimensional sampler.

```

<MCI midpoint: execute tests>+≡
  call test (mci_midpoint_4, "mci_midpoint_4", &
    "integrand with sign flip", &
    u, results)

<MCI midpoint: test declarations>+≡
  public :: mci_midpoint_4

<MCI midpoint: tests>+≡
  subroutine mci_midpoint_4 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
    class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_midpoint_4"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate function with sign flip &
      &in one dimension"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (mci_midpoint_t :: mci)

```



```

call mci%set_dimensions (1, 1)

call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize instance"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test sampler"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (test_sampler_4_t :: sampler)
call sampler%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate for x = 0.8"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%evaluate (sampler, 1, [0.8_default])
call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with n_calls = 1000"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 1, 1000)
call mci%write (u)

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_midpoint_4"

end subroutine mci_midpoint_4

```

## Weighted events

Generate weighted events. Without rejection, we do not need to know maxima and minima, so we can start generating events immediately. We have two dimensions.

```

<MCI midpoint: execute tests>+≡
  call test (mci_midpoint_5, "mci_midpoint_5", &
    "weighted events", &
    u, results)

<MCI midpoint: test declarations>+≡
  public :: mci_midpoint_5

```



```

<MCI midpoint: tests>+≡
subroutine mci_midpoint_5 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
  class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
  class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
  class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng
  class(mci_state_t), allocatable :: state

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_midpoint_5"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate weighted events"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator"
  write (u, "(A)")

  allocate (mci_midpoint_t :: mci)
  call mci%set_dimensions (2, 1)

  call mci%write (u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize instance"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
  call mci_instance%init (mci)

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test sampler"
  write (u, "(A)")

  allocate (test_sampler_2_t :: sampler)

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize random-number generator"
  write (u, "(A)")

  allocate (rng_test_t :: rng)
  call rng%init ()
  call mci%import_rng (rng)

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate weighted event"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call mci%generate_weighted_event (mci_instance, sampler)
  call mci_instance%write (u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate weighted event"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call mci%generate_weighted_event (mci_instance, sampler)
  call mci_instance%write (u)

  write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Store data"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (state)
call mci_instance%store (state)
call mci_instance%final ()
deallocate (mci_instance)

call state%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recall data and rebuild event"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)
call mci%rebuild_event (mci_instance, sampler, state)

call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call mci_instance%final ()
deallocate (mci_instance)
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_midpoint_5"

end subroutine mci_midpoint_5

```

## Unweighted events

Generate unweighted events. The integrand has a sign flip in it.

```

<MCI midpoint: execute tests>+≡
  call test (mci_midpoint_6, "mci_midpoint_6", &
    "unweighted events", &
    u, results)

<MCI midpoint: test declarations>+≡
  public :: mci_midpoint_6

<MCI midpoint: tests>+≡
  subroutine mci_midpoint_6 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
    class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
    class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_midpoint_6"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate unweighted events"
    write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (mci_midpoint_t :: mci)
call mci%set_dimensions (1, 1)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize instance"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test sampler"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (test_sampler_4_t :: sampler)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize random-number generator"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (rng_test_t :: rng)
call rng%init ()
call mci%import_rng (rng)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate (determine maximum of integrand"
write (u, "(A)")
call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 1, 1000)
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate unweighted event"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%generate_unweighted_event (mci_instance, sampler)
call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call mci_instance%final ()
deallocate (mci_instance)
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_midpoint_6"

end subroutine mci_midpoint_6

```

### Excess weight

Generate unweighted events. With only 2 points for integration, the maximum of the integrand is too low, and we produce excess weight.



```

<MCI midpoint: execute tests>+≡
    call test (mci_midpoint_7, "mci_midpoint_7", &
        "excess weight", &
        u, results)

<MCI midpoint: test declarations>+≡
    public :: mci_midpoint_7

<MCI midpoint: tests>+≡
    subroutine mci_midpoint_7 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
        class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
        class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
        class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_midpoint_7"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate unweighted event &
            &with excess weight"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator"
        write (u, "(A)")

        allocate (mci_midpoint_t :: mci)
        call mci%set_dimensions (1, 1)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize instance"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
        call mci_instance%init (mci)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test sampler"
        write (u, "(A)")

        allocate (test_sampler_4_t :: sampler)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize random-number generator"
        write (u, "(A)")

        allocate (rng_test_t :: rng)
        call rng%init ()
        call mci%import_rng (rng)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate (determine maximum of integrand"
        write (u, "(A)")
        call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 1, 2)
        call mci%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate unweighted event"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call mci_instance%init_simulation ()

```



```

call mci%generate_unweighted_event (mci_instance, sampler)
call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Use getter methods"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A,1x,ES19.12)")  "weight =", mci_instance%get_event_weight ()
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,ES19.12)")  "excess =", mci_instance%get_event_excess ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Apply safety factor"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%init_simulation (safety_factor = 2.1_default)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate unweighted event"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%generate_unweighted_event (mci_instance, sampler)
call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Use getter methods"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A,1x,ES19.12)")  "weight =", mci_instance%get_event_weight ()
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,ES19.12)")  "excess =", mci_instance%get_event_excess ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call mci_instance%final ()
deallocate (mci_instance)
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_midpoint_7"

end subroutine mci_midpoint_7

```



## 19.5 VAMP interface

The standard method for integration is **VAMP**: the multi-channel version of the VEGAS algorithm. Each parameterization (channel) of the hypercube is binned in each dimension. The binning is equally equidistant, but an iteration of the integration procedure, the binning is updated for each dimension, according to the variance distribution of the integrand, summed over all other dimension. In the next iteration, the binning approximates (hopefully) follows the integrand more closely, and the accuracy of the result is increased. Furthermore, the relative weight of the individual channels is also updated after an iteration.

The bin distribution is denoted as the grid for a channel, which we can write to file and reuse later.

In our implementation we specify the generic **VAMP** algorithm more tightly: the number of bins is equal for all dimensions, the initial weights are all equal. The user controls whether to update bins and/or weights after each iteration. The integration is organized in passes, each one consisting of several iterations with a common number of calls to the integrand. The first passes are intended as warmup, so the results are displayed but otherwise discarded. In the final pass, the integration estimates for the individual iterations are averaged for the final result.

```
<mci_vamp.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module mci_vamp  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use format_utils, only: pac_fmt  
    use format_utils, only: write_separator  
    use format_defs, only: FMT_12, FMT_14, FMT_17, FMT_19  
    use diagnostics  
    use md5  
    use phs_base  
    use rng_base  
    use rng_tao  
    use vamp !NODEP!  
    use exceptions !NODEP!  
  
    use mci_base  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <MCI vamp: public>  
  
    <MCI vamp: types>  
  
    <MCI vamp: interfaces>  
  
    contains  
  
    <MCI vamp: procedures>
```



```
end module mci_vamp
```

### 19.5.1 Grid parameters

This is a transparent container. It holds the parameters that are stored in grid files, and are checked when grid files are read.

```
<MCI vamp: public>≡
  public :: grid_parameters_t

<MCI vamp: types>≡
  type :: grid_parameters_t
    integer :: threshold_calls = 0
    integer :: min_calls_per_channel = 10
    integer :: min_calls_per_bin = 10
    integer :: min_bins = 3
    integer :: max_bins = 20
    logical :: stratified = .true.
    logical :: use_vamp_equivalences = .true.
    real(default) :: channel_weights_power = 0.25_default
    real(default) :: accuracy_goal = 0
    real(default) :: error_goal = 0
    real(default) :: rel_error_goal = 0
  contains
    <MCI vamp: grid parameters: TBP>
  end type grid_parameters_t
```

I/O:

```
<MCI vamp: grid parameters: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => grid_parameters_write

<MCI vamp: procedures>≡
  subroutine grid_parameters_write (object, unit)
    class(grid_parameters_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "threshold_calls      = ", &
      object%threshold_calls
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "min_calls_per_channel = ", &
      object%min_calls_per_channel
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "min_calls_per_bin   = ", &
      object%min_calls_per_bin
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "min_bins           = ", &
      object%min_bins
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "max_bins           = ", &
      object%max_bins
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "stratified         = ", &
      object%stratified
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "use_vamp_equivalences = ", &
      object%use_vamp_equivalences
    write (u, "(3x,A,F10.7)") "channel_weights_power = ", &
      object%channel_weights_power
    if (object%accuracy_goal > 0) then
```



```

        write (u, "(3x,A,F10.7)") "accuracy_goal      = ", &
            object%accuracy_goal
    end if
    if (object%error_goal > 0) then
        write (u, "(3x,A,F10.7)") "error_goal        = ", &
            object%error_goal
    end if
    if (object%rel_error_goal > 0) then
        write (u, "(3x,A,F10.7)") "rel_error_goal    = ", &
            object%rel_error_goal
    end if
end subroutine grid_parameters_write

```

### 19.5.2 History parameters

The history parameters are also stored in a transparent container. This is not a part of the grid definition, and should not be included in the MD5 sum.

```

<MCI vamp: public>+≡
    public :: history_parameters_t

<MCI vamp: types>+≡
    type :: history_parameters_t
        logical :: global = .true.
        logical :: global_verbose = .false.
        logical :: channel = .false.
        logical :: channel_verbose = .false.
    contains
        <MCI vamp: history parameters: TBP>
    end type history_parameters_t

```

I/O:

```

<MCI vamp: history parameters: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => history_parameters_write

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
    subroutine history_parameters_write (object, unit)
        class(history_parameters_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "history(global)      = ", object%global
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "history(global) verb. = ", object%global_verbose
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "history(channels)    = ", object%channel
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "history(chann.) verb. = ", object%channel_verbose
    end subroutine history_parameters_write

```

### 19.5.3 Integration pass

We store the parameters for each integration pass in a linked list.

```

<MCI vamp: types>+≡
    type :: pass_t

```



```

integer :: i_pass = 0
integer :: i_first_it = 0
integer :: n_it = 0
integer :: n_calls = 0
integer :: n_bins = 0
logical :: adapt_grids = .false.
logical :: adapt_weights = .false.
logical :: is_final_pass = .false.
logical :: integral_defined = .false.
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: calls
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: integral
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: error
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: efficiency
type(vamp_history), dimension(:), allocatable :: v_history
type(vamp_history), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: v_histories
type(pass_t), pointer :: next => null ()
contains
<MCI vamp: pass: TBP>
end type pass_t

```

Finalizer. The VAMP histories contain a pointer array.

```

<MCI vamp: pass: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => pass_final
<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
  subroutine pass_final (object)
    class(pass_t), intent(inout) :: object
    if (allocated (object%v_history)) then
      call vamp_delete_history (object%v_history)
    end if
    if (allocated (object%v_histories)) then
      call vamp_delete_history (object%v_histories)
    end if
  end subroutine pass_final

```

Output. Note that the precision of the numerical values should match the precision for comparing output from file with data.

```

<MCI vamp: pass: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => pass_write
<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
  subroutine pass_write (object, unit, pacify)
    class(pass_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
    integer :: u, i
    character(len=7) :: fmt
    call pac_fmt (fmt, FMT_17, FMT_14, pacify)
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_it" = ", object%n_it
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_calls" = ", object%n_calls
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_bins" = ", object%n_bins
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "adapt grids" = ", object%adapt_grids
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "adapt weights" = ", object%adapt_weights

```



```

if (object%integral_defined) then
  write (u, "(3x,A)") "Results: [it, calls, integral, error, efficiency]"
  do i = 1, object%n_it
    write (u, "(5x,I0,1x,I0,3(1x," // fmt // ")")) &
      i, object%calls(i), object%integral(i), object%error(i), &
      object%efficiency(i)
  end do
else
  write (u, "(3x,A)") "Results: [undefined]"
end if
end subroutine pass_write

```

Read and reconstruct the pass.

*<MCI vamp: pass: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: read => pass_read

```

*<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine pass_read (object, u, n_pass, n_it)
  class(pass_t), intent(out) :: object
  integer, intent(in) :: u, n_pass, n_it
  integer :: i, j
  character(80) :: buffer
  object%i_pass = n_pass + 1
  object%i_first_it = n_it + 1
  call read_ival (u, object%n_it)
  call read_ival (u, object%n_calls)
  call read_ival (u, object%n_bins)
  call read_lval (u, object%adapt_grids)
  call read_lval (u, object%adapt_weights)
  allocate (object%calls (object%n_it), source = 0)
  allocate (object%integral (object%n_it), source = 0._default)
  allocate (object%error (object%n_it), source = 0._default)
  allocate (object%efficiency (object%n_it), source = 0._default)
  read (u, "(A)") buffer
  select case (trim (adjustl (buffer)))
  case ("Results: [it, calls, integral, error, efficiency]")
    do i = 1, object%n_it
      read (u, *) &
        j, object%calls(i), object%integral(i), object%error(i), &
        object%efficiency(i)
    end do
    object%integral_defined = .true.
  case ("Results: [undefined]")
    object%integral_defined = .false.
  case default
    call msg_fatal ("Reading integration pass: corrupted file")
  end select
end subroutine pass_read

```

Write the VAMP history for this pass. (The subroutine writes the whole array at once.)

*<MCI vamp: pass: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: write_history => pass_write_history

```



```

<MCI vamp: procedures>+=
subroutine pass_write_history (pass, unit)
  class(pass_t), intent(in) :: pass
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  if (allocated (pass%v_history)) then
    call vamp_write_history (u, pass%v_history)
  else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Global history: [undefined]"
  end if
  if (allocated (pass%v_histories)) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Channel histories:"
    call vamp_write_history (u, pass%v_histories)
  else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Channel histories: [undefined]"
  end if
end subroutine pass_write_history

```

Given a number of calls and iterations, compute remaining data.

```

<MCI vamp: pass: TBP>+=
procedure :: configure => pass_configure

<MCI vamp: procedures>+=
subroutine pass_configure (pass, n_it, n_calls, min_calls, &
  min_bins, max_bins, min_channel_calls)
  class(pass_t), intent(inout) :: pass
  integer, intent(in) :: n_it, n_calls, min_channel_calls
  integer, intent(in) :: min_calls, min_bins, max_bins
  pass%n_it = n_it
  if (min_calls /= 0) then
    pass%n_bins = max (min_bins, &
      min (n_calls / min_calls, max_bins))
  else
    pass%n_bins = max_bins
  end if
  pass%n_calls = max (n_calls, max (min_calls, min_channel_calls))
  if (pass%n_calls /= n_calls) then
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,I0)") "VAMP: too few calls, resetting " &
      // "n_calls to ", pass%n_calls
    call msg_warning ()
  end if
  allocate (pass%calls (n_it), source = 0)
  allocate (pass%integral (n_it), source = 0._default)
  allocate (pass%error (n_it), source = 0._default)
  allocate (pass%efficiency (n_it), source = 0._default)
end subroutine pass_configure

```

Allocate the VAMP history and give options. We assume that the `configure` routine above has been executed, so the number of iterations is known.

```

<MCI vamp: pass: TBP>+=
procedure :: configure_history => pass_configure_history

```



```

<MCI vamp: procedures>+=
subroutine pass_configure_history (pass, n_channels, par)
  class(pass_t), intent(inout) :: pass
  integer, intent(in) :: n_channels
  type(history_parameters_t), intent(in) :: par
  if (par%global) then
    allocate (pass%v_history (pass%n_it))
    call vamp_create_history (pass%v_history, &
      verbose = par%global_verbose)
  end if
  if (par%channel) then
    allocate (pass%v_histories (pass%n_it, n_channels))
    call vamp_create_history (pass%v_histories, &
      verbose = par%channel_verbose)
  end if
end subroutine pass_configure_history

```

Given two pass objects, compare them. All parameters must match. Where integrations are done in both (number of calls nonzero), the results must be equal (up to numerical noise).

The allocated array sizes might be different, but should match up to the common `n_it` value.

```

<MCI vamp: interfaces>=
interface operator (.matches.)
  module procedure pass_matches
end interface operator (.matches.)

<MCI vamp: procedures>+=
function pass_matches (pass, ref) result (ok)
  type(pass_t), intent(in) :: pass, ref
  integer :: n
  logical :: ok
  ok = .true.
  if (ok) ok = pass%i_pass == ref%i_pass
  if (ok) ok = pass%i_first_it == ref%i_first_it
  if (ok) ok = pass%n_it == ref%n_it
  if (ok) ok = pass%n_calls == ref%n_calls
  if (ok) ok = pass%n_bins == ref%n_bins
  if (ok) ok = pass%adapt_grids .eqv. ref%adapt_grids
  if (ok) ok = pass%adapt_weights .eqv. ref%adapt_weights
  if (ok) ok = pass%integral_defined .eqv. ref%integral_defined
  if (pass%integral_defined) then
    n = pass%n_it
    if (ok) ok = all (pass%calls(:n) == ref%calls(:n))
    if (ok) ok = all (pass%integral(:n) .matches. ref%integral(:n))
    if (ok) ok = all (pass%error(:n) .matches. ref%error(:n))
    if (ok) ok = all (pass%efficiency(:n) .matches. ref%efficiency(:n))
  end if
end function pass_matches

```

Update a pass object, given a reference. The parameters must match, except for the `n_it` entry. The number of complete iterations must be less or equal to the reference, and the number of complete iterations in the reference must be no



larger than `n_it`. Where results are present in both passes, they must match. Where results are present in the reference only, the pass is updated accordingly.

```

(MCI vamp: pass: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: update => pass_update

(MCI vamp: procedures)+≡
  subroutine pass_update (pass, ref, ok)
    class(pass_t), intent(inout) :: pass
    type(pass_t), intent(in) :: ref
    logical, intent(out) :: ok
    integer :: n, n_ref
    ok = .true.
    if (ok) ok = pass%i_pass == ref%i_pass
    if (ok) ok = pass%i_first_it == ref%i_first_it
    if (ok) ok = pass%n_calls == ref%n_calls
    if (ok) ok = pass%n_bins == ref%n_bins
    if (ok) ok = pass%adapt_grids .eqv. ref%adapt_grids
    if (ok) ok = pass%adapt_weights .eqv. ref%adapt_weights
    if (ok) then
      if (ref%integral_defined) then
        if (.not. allocated (pass%calls)) then
          allocate (pass%calls (pass%n_it), source = 0)
          allocate (pass%integral (pass%n_it), source = 0._default)
          allocate (pass%error (pass%n_it), source = 0._default)
          allocate (pass%efficiency (pass%n_it), source = 0._default)
        end if
        n = count (pass%calls /= 0)
        n_ref = count (ref%calls /= 0)
        ok = n <= n_ref .and. n_ref <= pass%n_it
        if (ok) ok = all (pass%calls(:n) == ref%calls(:n))
        if (ok) ok = all (pass%integral(:n) .matches. ref%integral(:n))
        if (ok) ok = all (pass%error(:n) .matches. ref%error(:n))
        if (ok) ok = all (pass%efficiency(:n) .matches. ref%efficiency(:n))
        if (ok) then
          pass%calls(n+1:n_ref) = ref%calls(n+1:n_ref)
          pass%integral(n+1:n_ref) = ref%integral(n+1:n_ref)
          pass%error(n+1:n_ref) = ref%error(n+1:n_ref)
          pass%efficiency(n+1:n_ref) = ref%efficiency(n+1:n_ref)
          pass%integral_defined = any (pass%calls /= 0)
        end if
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine pass_update

```

Match two real numbers: they are equal up to a tolerance, which is  $10^{-8}$ , matching the number of digits that are output by `pass_write`. In particular, if one number is exactly zero, the other one must also be zero.

```

(MCI vamp: interfaces)+≡
  interface operator (.matches.)
    module procedure real_matches
  end interface operator (.matches.)

(MCI vamp: procedures)+≡
  elemental function real_matches (x, y) result (ok)

```



```

    real(default), intent(in) :: x, y
    logical :: ok
    real(default), parameter :: tolerance = 1.e-8_default
    ok = abs (x - y) <= tolerance * max (abs (x), abs (y))
end function real_matches

```

Return the index of the most recent complete integration. If there is none, return zero.

```

<MCI vamp: pass: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_integration_index => pass_get_integration_index

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
    function pass_get_integration_index (pass) result (n)
        class (pass_t), intent(in) :: pass
        integer :: n
        integer :: i
        n = 0
        if (allocated (pass%calls)) then
            do i = 1, pass%n_it
                if (pass%calls(i) == 0) exit
                n = i
            end do
        end if
    end function pass_get_integration_index

```

Return the most recent integral and error, if available.

```

<MCI vamp: pass: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_calls => pass_get_calls
    procedure :: get_integral => pass_get_integral
    procedure :: get_error => pass_get_error
    procedure :: get_efficiency => pass_get_efficiency

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
    function pass_get_calls (pass) result (calls)
        class(pass_t), intent(in) :: pass
        integer :: calls
        integer :: n
        n = pass%get_integration_index ()
        if (n /= 0) then
            calls = pass%calls(n)
        else
            calls = 0
        end if
    end function pass_get_calls

    function pass_get_integral (pass) result (integral)
        class(pass_t), intent(in) :: pass
        real(default) :: integral
        integer :: n
        n = pass%get_integration_index ()
        if (n /= 0) then
            integral = pass%integral(n)
        else
            integral = 0
        end if
    end function pass_get_integral

```



```

    end if
end function pass_get_integral

function pass_get_error (pass) result (error)
    class(pass_t), intent(in) :: pass
    real(default) :: error
    integer :: n
    n = pass%get_integration_index ()
    if (n /= 0) then
        error = pass%error(n)
    else
        error = 0
    end if
end function pass_get_error

function pass_get_efficiency (pass) result (efficiency)
    class(pass_t), intent(in) :: pass
    real(default) :: efficiency
    integer :: n
    n = pass%get_integration_index ()
    if (n /= 0) then
        efficiency = pass%efficiency(n)
    else
        efficiency = 0
    end if
end function pass_get_efficiency

```

#### 19.5.4 Integrator

```

<MCI vamp: public>+≡
    public :: mci_vamp_t

<MCI vamp: types>+≡
    type, extends (mci_t) :: mci_vamp_t
        logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: dim_is_flat
        type(grid_parameters_t) :: grid_par
        type(history_parameters_t) :: history_par
        integer :: min_calls = 0
        type(pass_t), pointer :: first_pass => null ()
        type(pass_t), pointer :: current_pass => null ()
        type(vamp_equivalences_t) :: equivalences
        logical :: rebuild = .true.
        logical :: check_grid_file = .true.
        logical :: grid_filename_set = .false.
        logical :: negative_weights = .false.
        logical :: verbose = .false.
        type(string_t) :: grid_filename
        character(32) :: md5sum_adapted = ""
    contains
        <MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>
    end type mci_vamp_t

```



Reset: delete integration-pass entries.

```

(MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: reset => mci_vamp_reset

(MCI vamp: procedures)+≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_reset (object)
    class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: object
    type(pass_t), pointer :: current_pass
    do while (associated (object%first_pass))
      current_pass => object%first_pass
      object%first_pass => current_pass%next
      call current_pass%final ()
      deallocate (current_pass)
    end do
    object%current_pass => null ()
  end subroutine mci_vamp_reset

```

Finalizer: reset and finalize the equivalences list.

```

(MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: final => mci_vamp_final

(MCI vamp: procedures)+≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_final (object)
    class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: object
    call object%reset ()
    call vamp_equivalences_final (object%equivalences)
    call object%base_final ()
  end subroutine mci_vamp_final

```

Output. Do not output the grids themselves, this may result in tons of data.

```

(MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: write => mci_vamp_write

(MCI vamp: procedures)+≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_write (object, unit, pacify, md5sum_version)
    class(mci_vamp_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
    logical, intent(in), optional :: md5sum_version
    type(pass_t), pointer :: current_pass
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "VAMP integrator:"
    call object%base_write (u, pacify, md5sum_version)
    if (allocated (object%dim_is_flat)) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,999(1x,I0))") "Flat dimensions      =", &
        pack ([i, i = 1, object%n_dim], object%dim_is_flat)
    end if
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Grid parameters:"
    call object%grid_par%write (u)
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "min_calls              = ", object%min_calls
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "negative weights      = ", &
      object%negative_weights
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "verbose                = ", &

```



```

        object%verbose
    if (object%grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences) then
        call vamp_equivalences_write (object%equivalences, u)
    end if
    current_pass => object%first_pass
    do while (associated (current_pass))
        write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A)") "Integration pass:"
        call current_pass%write (u, pacify)
        current_pass => current_pass%next
    end do
    if (object%md5sum_adapted /= "") then
        write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (including results) = '", &
            object%md5sum_adapted, "'"
    end if
end subroutine mci_vamp_write

```

Write the history parameters.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_history_parameters => mci_vamp_write_history_parameters

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_write_history_parameters (mci, unit)
        class(mci_vamp_t), intent(in) :: mci
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "VAMP history parameters:"
        call mci%history_par%write (unit)
    end subroutine mci_vamp_write_history_parameters

```

Write the history, iterating over passes. We keep this separate from the generic write routine.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_history => mci_vamp_write_history

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_write_history (mci, unit)
        class(mci_vamp_t), intent(in) :: mci
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        type(pass_t), pointer :: current_pass
        integer :: i_pass
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        if (associated (mci%first_pass)) then
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "VAMP history (global):"
            i_pass = 0
            current_pass => mci%first_pass
            do while (associated (current_pass))
                i_pass = i_pass + 1
                write (u, "(1x,A,I0,':')") "Pass #", i_pass
                call current_pass%write_history (u)
                current_pass => current_pass%next
            end do
        end if
    end subroutine mci_vamp_write_history

```



```
end subroutine mci_vamp_write_history
```

Compute the MD5 sum, including the configuration MD5 sum and the printout, which incorporates the current results.

```
<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+=
  procedure :: compute_md5sum => mci_vamp_compute_md5sum

<MCI vamp: procedures>+=
  subroutine mci_vamp_compute_md5sum (mci, pacify)
    class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
    integer :: u
    mci%md5sum_adapted = ""
    u = free_unit ()
    open (u, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")
    write (u, "(A)") mci%md5sum
    call mci%write (u, pacify, md5sum_version = .true.)
    rewind (u)
    mci%md5sum_adapted = md5sum (u)
    close (u)
  end subroutine mci_vamp_compute_md5sum
```

Return the MD5 sum: If available, return the adapted one.

```
<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_md5sum => mci_vamp_get_md5sum

<MCI vamp: procedures>+=
  function mci_vamp_get_md5sum (mci) result (md5sum)
    class(mci_vamp_t), intent(in) :: mci
    character(32) :: md5sum
    if (mci%md5sum_adapted /= "") then
      md5sum = mci%md5sum_adapted
    else
      md5sum = mci%md5sum
    end if
  end function mci_vamp_get_md5sum
```

Startup message: short version.

```
<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+=
  procedure :: startup_message => mci_vamp_startup_message

<MCI vamp: procedures>+=
  subroutine mci_vamp_startup_message (mci, unit, n_calls)
    class(mci_vamp_t), intent(in) :: mci
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, n_calls
    integer :: num_calls, n_bins
    if (present (n_calls)) then
      num_calls = n_calls
    else
      num_calls = 0
    end if
    if (mci%min_calls /= 0) then
      n_bins = max (mci%grid_par%min_bins, &
```



```

        min (num_calls / mci%min_calls, &
            mci%grid_par%max_bins))
    else
        n_bins = mci%grid_par%max_bins
    end if
    call mci%base_startup_message (unit = unit, n_calls = n_calls)
    if (mci%grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences) then
        write (msg_buffer, "(A,2(1x,I0,1x,A))" &
            "Integrator: Using VAMP channel equivalences"
            call msg_message (unit = unit)
    end if
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,2(1x,I0,1x,A),L1)" &
        "Integrator:", num_calls, &
        "initial calls,", n_bins, &
        "bins, stratified = ", &
        mci%grid_par%stratified
        call msg_message (unit = unit)
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,2(1x,I0,1x,A))" &
        "Integrator: VAMP"
        call msg_message (unit = unit)
    end subroutine mci_vamp_startup_message

```

Log entry: just headline.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_log_entry => mci_vamp_write_log_entry

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_write_log_entry (mci, u)
        class(mci_vamp_t), intent(in) :: mci
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "MC Integrator is VAMP"
        call write_separator (u)
        call mci%write_history (u)
        call write_separator (u)
        if (mci%grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences) then
            call vamp_equivalences_write (mci%equivalences, u)
        else
            write (u, "(3x,A)") "No VAMP equivalences have been used"
        end if
        call write_separator (u)
        call mci%write_chain_weights (u)
    end subroutine mci_vamp_write_log_entry

```

Set the MCI index (necessary for processes with multiple components). We append the index to the grid filename, just before the final dotted suffix.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: record_index => mci_vamp_record_index

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_record_index (mci, i_mci)
        class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: mci
        integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
        type(string_t) :: basename, suffix
        character(32) :: buffer

```



```

    if (mci%grid_filename_set) then
        basename = mci%grid_filename
        call split (basename, suffix, ".", back=.true.)
        write (buffer, "(I0)") i_mci
        if (basename /= "") then
            mci%grid_filename = basename // "_m" // trim (buffer) // "." // suffix
        else
            mci%grid_filename = suffix // "_m" // trim (buffer) // ".vg"
        end if
    end if
end if
end subroutine mci_vamp_record_index

```

Set the grid parameters.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_grid_parameters => mci_vamp_set_grid_parameters

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_set_grid_parameters (mci, grid_par)
        class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: mci
        type(grid_parameters_t), intent(in) :: grid_par
        mci%grid_par = grid_par
        mci%min_calls = grid_par%min_calls_per_bin * mci%n_channel
    end subroutine mci_vamp_set_grid_parameters

```

Set the history parameters.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_history_parameters => mci_vamp_set_history_parameters

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_set_history_parameters (mci, history_par)
        class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: mci
        type(history_parameters_t), intent(in) :: history_par
        mci%history_par = history_par
    end subroutine mci_vamp_set_history_parameters

```

Set the rebuild flag, also the flag for checking the grid file.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_rebuild_flag => mci_vamp_set_rebuild_flag

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_set_rebuild_flag (mci, rebuild, check_grid_file)
        class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: mci
        logical, intent(in) :: rebuild
        logical, intent(in) :: check_grid_file
        mci%rebuild = rebuild
        mci%check_grid_file = check_grid_file
    end subroutine mci_vamp_set_rebuild_flag

```

Set the filename.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_grid_filename => mci_vamp_set_grid_filename

```



```

<MCI vamp: procedures>+=
subroutine mci_vamp_set_grid_filename (mci, name, run_id)
  class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: mci
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: run_id
  if (present (run_id)) then
    mci%grid_filename = name // "." // run_id // ".vg"
  else
    mci%grid_filename = name // ".vg"
  end if
  mci%grid_filename_set = .true.
end subroutine mci_vamp_set_grid_filename

```

Declare particular dimensions as flat.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+=
  procedure :: declare_flat_dimensions => mci_vamp_declare_flat_dimensions

<MCI vamp: procedures>+=
subroutine mci_vamp_declare_flat_dimensions (mci, dim_flat)
  class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: mci
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: dim_flat
  integer :: d
  allocate (mci%dim_is_flat (mci%n_dim), source = .false.)
  do d = 1, size (dim_flat)
    mci%dim_is_flat(dim_flat(d)) = .true.
  end do
end subroutine mci_vamp_declare_flat_dimensions

```

Declare equivalences. We have an array of channel equivalences, provided by the phase-space module. Here, we translate this into the `vamp_equivalences` array.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+=
  procedure :: declare_equivalences => mci_vamp_declare_equivalences

<MCI vamp: procedures>+=
subroutine mci_vamp_declare_equivalences (mci, channel, dim_offset)
  class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: mci
  type(phs_channel_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: channel
  integer, intent(in) :: dim_offset
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: perm, mode
  integer :: n_channels, n_dim, n_equivalences
  integer :: c, i, j, left, right
  n_channels = mci%n_channel
  n_dim = mci%n_dim
  n_equivalences = 0
  do c = 1, n_channels
    n_equivalences = n_equivalences + size (channel(c)%eq)
  end do
  call vamp_equivalences_init (mci%equivalences, &
    n_equivalences, n_channels, n_dim)
  allocate (perm (n_dim))
  allocate (mode (n_dim))
  perm(1:dim_offset) = [(i, i = 1, dim_offset)]
  mode(1:dim_offset) = VEQ_IDENTITY

```



```

c = 1
j = 0
do i = 1, n_equivalences
  if (j < size (channel(c)%eq)) then
    j = j + 1
  else
    c = c + 1
    j = 1
  end if
  associate (eq => channel(c)%eq(j))
    left = c
    right = eq%c
    perm(dim_offset+1:) = eq%perm + dim_offset
    mode(dim_offset+1:) = eq%mode
    call vamp_equivalence_set (mci%equivalences, &
      i, left, right, perm, mode)
  end associate
end do
call vamp_equivalences_complete (mci%equivalences)
end subroutine mci_vamp_declare_equivalences

```

Allocate instance with matching type.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: allocate_instance => mci_vamp_allocate_instance

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_allocate_instance (mci, mci_instance)
    class(mci_vamp_t), intent(in) :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), intent(out), pointer :: mci_instance
    allocate (mci_vamp_instance_t :: mci_instance)
  end subroutine mci_vamp_allocate_instance

```

Allocate a new integration pass. We can preset everything that does not depend on the number of iterations and calls. This is postponed to the `integrate` method.

In the final pass, we do not check accuracy goal etc., since we can assume that the user wants to perform and average all iterations in this pass.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: add_pass => mci_vamp_add_pass

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_add_pass (mci, adapt_grids, adapt_weights, final)
    class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    logical, intent(in), optional :: adapt_grids, adapt_weights, final
    integer :: i_pass, i_it
    type(pass_t), pointer :: new
    allocate (new)
    if (associated (mci%current_pass)) then
      i_pass = mci%current_pass%i_pass + 1
      i_it   = mci%current_pass%i_first_it + mci%current_pass%n_it
      mci%current_pass%next => new
    else
      i_pass = 1
    end if
  end subroutine mci_vamp_add_pass

```



```

        i_it = 1
        mci%first_pass => new
    end if
    mci%current_pass => new
    new%i_pass = i_pass
    new%i_first_it = i_it
    if (present (adapt_grids)) then
        new%adapt_grids = adapt_grids
    else
        new%adapt_grids = .false.
    end if
    if (present (adapt_weights)) then
        new%adapt_weights = adapt_weights
    else
        new%adapt_weights = .false.
    end if
    if (present (final)) then
        new%is_final_pass = final
    else
        new%is_final_pass = .false.
    end if
end subroutine mci_vamp_add_pass

```

Update the list of integration passes. All passes except for the last one must match exactly. For the last one, integration results are updated. The reference output may contain extra passes, these are ignored.

*(MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: update_from_ref => mci_vamp_update_from_ref

```

*(MCI vamp: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine mci_vamp_update_from_ref (mci, mci_ref, success)
    class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    class(mci_t), intent(in) :: mci_ref
    logical, intent(out) :: success
    type(pass_t), pointer :: current_pass, ref_pass
    select type (mci_ref)
    type is (mci_vamp_t)
        current_pass => mci%first_pass
        ref_pass => mci_ref%first_pass
        success = .true.
        do while (success .and. associated (current_pass))
            if (associated (ref_pass)) then
                if (associated (current_pass%next)) then
                    success = current_pass .matches. ref_pass
                else
                    call current_pass%update (ref_pass, success)
                    if (current_pass%integral_defined) then
                        mci%integral = current_pass%get_integral ()
                        mci%error = current_pass%get_error ()
                        mci%efficiency = current_pass%get_efficiency ()
                        mci%integral_known = .true.
                        mci%error_known = .true.
                        mci%efficiency_known = .true.
                    end if
                end if
            end if
        end while
    end select
end subroutine mci_vamp_update_from_ref

```



```

        end if
        current_pass => current_pass%next
        ref_pass => ref_pass%next
    else
        success = .false.
    end if
end do
end select
end subroutine mci_vamp_update_from_ref

```

Update the MCI record (i.e., the integration passes) by reading from input stream. The stream should contain a `write` output from a previous run. We first check the MD5 sum of the configuration parameters. If that matches, we proceed directly to the stored integration passes. If successful, we may continue to read the file; the position will be after a blank line that must follow the MCI record.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: update => mci_vamp_update
<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_update (mci, u, success)
        class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: mci
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        logical, intent(out) :: success
        character(80) :: buffer
        character(32) :: md5sum_file
        type(mci_vamp_t) :: mci_file
        integer :: n_pass, n_it
        call read_sval (u, md5sum_file)
        if (mci%check_grid_file) then
            success = md5sum_file == mci%md5sum
        else
            success = .true.
        end if
        if (success) then
            read (u, *)
            read (u, "(A)") buffer
            if (trim (adjustl (buffer)) == "VAMP integrator:") then
                n_pass = 0
                n_it = 0
                do
                    read (u, "(A)") buffer
                    select case (trim (adjustl (buffer)))
                    case ("")
                        exit
                    case ("Integration pass:")
                        call mci_file%add_pass ()
                        call mci_file%current_pass%read (u, n_pass, n_it)
                        n_pass = n_pass + 1
                        n_it = n_it + mci_file%current_pass%n_it
                    end select
                end do
                call mci%update_from_ref (mci_file, success)
                call mci_file%final ()
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine

```



```

        else
            call msg_fatal ("VAMP: reading grid file: corrupted data")
        end if
    end if
end subroutine mci_vamp_update

```

Read / write grids from / to file.

Bug fix for 2.2.5: after reading grids from file, channel weights must be copied back to the mci\_instance record.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+=
    procedure :: write_grids => mci_vamp_write_grids
    procedure :: read_grids_header => mci_vamp_read_grids_header
    procedure :: read_grids_data => mci_vamp_read_grids_data
    procedure :: read_grids => mci_vamp_read_grids

<MCI vamp: procedures>+=
    subroutine mci_vamp_write_grids (mci, instance)
        class(mci_vamp_t), intent(in) :: mci
        class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
        integer :: u
        select type (instance)
        type is (mci_vamp_instance_t)
            if (mci%grid_filename_set) then
                if (instance%grids_defined) then
                    u = free_unit ()
                    open (u, file = char (mci%grid_filename), &
                        action = "write", status = "replace")
                    write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "MD5sum = '", mci%md5sum, "'"
                    write (u, *)
                    call mci%write (u)
                    write (u, *)
                    write (u, "(1x,A)") "VAMP grids:"
                    call vamp_write_grids (instance%grids, u, &
                        write_integrals = .true.)
                    close (u)
                else
                    call msg_bug ("VAMP: write grids: grids undefined")
                end if
            else
                call msg_bug ("VAMP: write grids: filename undefined")
            end if
        end select
    end subroutine mci_vamp_write_grids

    subroutine mci_vamp_read_grids_header (mci, success)
        class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: mci
        logical, intent(out) :: success
        logical :: exist
        integer :: u
        success = .false.
        if (mci%grid_filename_set) then
            inquire (file = char (mci%grid_filename), exist = exist)
            if (exist) then
                u = free_unit ()

```



```

        open (u, file = char (mci%grid_filename), &
              action = "read", status = "old")
        call mci%update (u, success)
        close (u)
        if (.not. success) then
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") &
                "VAMP: parameter mismatch, discarding grid file '", &
                char (mci%grid_filename), "'"
            call msg_message ()
        end if
    end if
else
    call msg_bug ("VAMP: read grids: filename undefined")
end if
end subroutine mci_vamp_read_grids_header

subroutine mci_vamp_read_grids_data (mci, instance, read_integrals)
    class(mci_vamp_t), intent(in) :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    logical, intent(in), optional :: read_integrals
    integer :: u
    character(80) :: buffer
    select type (instance)
    type is (mci_vamp_instance_t)
        if (.not. instance%grids_defined) then
            u = free_unit ()
            open (u, file = char (mci%grid_filename), &
                  action = "read", status = "old")
            do
                read (u, "(A)") buffer
                if (trim (adjustl (buffer)) == "VAMP grids:") exit
            end do
            call vamp_read_grids (instance%grids, u, read_integrals)
            close (u)
            call instance%set_channel_weights (instance%grids%weights)
            instance%grids_defined = .true.
        else
            call msg_bug ("VAMP: read grids: grids already defined")
        end if
    end select
end subroutine mci_vamp_read_grids_data

subroutine mci_vamp_read_grids (mci, instance, success)
    class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    logical, intent(out) :: success
    logical :: exist
    integer :: u
    character(80) :: buffer
    select type (instance)
    type is (mci_vamp_instance_t)
        success = .false.
        if (mci%grid_filename_set) then
            if (.not. instance%grids_defined) then

```



```

    inquire (file = char (mci%grid_filename), exist = exist)
    if (exist) then
        u = free_unit ()
        open (u, file = char (mci%grid_filename), &
            action = "read", status = "old")
        call mci%update (u, success)
        if (success) then
            read (u, "(A)") buffer
            if (trim (adjustl (buffer)) == "VAMP grids:") then
                call vamp_read_grids (instance%grids, u)
            else
                call msg_fatal ("VAMP: reading grid file: &
                    &corrupted grid data")
            end if
        else
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") &
                "VAMP: parameter mismatch, discarding grid file '", &
                char (mci%grid_filename), "'"
            call msg_message ()
        end if
        close (u)
        instance%grids_defined = success
    end if
else
    call msg_bug ("VAMP: read grids: grids already defined")
end if
else
    call msg_bug ("VAMP: read grids: filename undefined")
end if
end select
end subroutine mci_vamp_read_grids

```

Auxiliary: Read real, integer, string value. We search for an equals sign, the value must follow.

*(MCI vamp: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine read_rval (u, rval)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    real(default), intent(out) :: rval
    character(80) :: buffer
    read (u, "(A)") buffer
    buffer = adjustl (buffer(scan (buffer, "=") + 1:))
    read (buffer, *) rval
end subroutine read_rval

subroutine read_ival (u, ival)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    integer, intent(out) :: ival
    character(80) :: buffer
    read (u, "(A)") buffer
    buffer = adjustl (buffer(scan (buffer, "=") + 1:))
    read (buffer, *) ival
end subroutine read_ival

```



```

subroutine read_sval (u, sval)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  character(*), intent(out) :: sval
  character(80) :: buffer
  read (u, "(A)") buffer
  buffer = adjustl (buffer(scan (buffer, "=") + 1:))
  read (buffer, *) sval
end subroutine read_sval

subroutine read_lval (u, lval)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  logical, intent(out) :: lval
  character(80) :: buffer
  read (u, "(A)") buffer
  buffer = adjustl (buffer(scan (buffer, "=") + 1:))
  read (buffer, *) lval
end subroutine read_lval

```

Integrate. Perform a new integration pass (possibly reusing previous results), which may consist of several iterations.

Note: we record the integral once per iteration. The integral stored in the `mci` record itself is the last integral of the current iteration, no averaging done. The `results` record may average results.

Note: recording the efficiency is not supported yet.

*(MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: integrate => mci_vamp_integrate

```

*(MCI vamp: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine mci_vamp_integrate (mci, instance, sampler, &
  n_it, n_calls, results, pacify)
  class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: mci
  class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
  class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
  integer, intent(in) :: n_it
  integer, intent(in) :: n_calls
  class(mci_results_t), intent(inout), optional :: results
  logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
  integer :: it
  logical :: reshape, from_file, success
  select type (instance)
  type is (mci_vamp_instance_t)
    if (associated (mci%current_pass)) then
      mci%current_pass%integral_defined = .false.
      call mci%current_pass%configure (n_it, n_calls, &
        mci%min_calls, mci%grid_par%min_bins, &
        mci%grid_par%max_bins, &
        mci%grid_par%min_calls_per_channel * mci%n_channel)
      call mci%current_pass%configure_history &
        (mci%n_channel, mci%history_par)
      instance%pass_complete = .false.
      instance%it_complete = .false.
      call instance%new_pass (reshape)
      if (.not. instance%grids_defined .or. instance%grids_from_file) then
        if (mci%grid_filename_set .and. .not. mci%rebuild) then

```



```

        call mci%read_grids_header (success)
        from_file = success
        if (.not. instance%grids_defined .and. success) then
            call mci%read_grids_data (instance)
        end if
    else
        from_file = .false.
    end if
end if
else
    from_file = .false.
end if
if (from_file) then
    if (.not. mci%check_grid_file) &
        call msg_warning ("Reading grid file: MD5 sum check disabled")
    call msg_message ("VAMP: " &
        // "using grids and results from file '" &
        // char (mci%grid_filename) // "'")
else if (.not. instance%grids_defined) then
    call instance%create_grids ()
end if
do it = 1, instance%n_it
    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    instance%grids_from_file = from_file .and. &
        it <= mci%current_pass%get_integration_index ()
    if (.not. instance%grids_from_file) then
        instance%it_complete = .false.
        call instance%adapt_grids ()
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        call instance%adapt_weights ()
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        call instance%discard_integrals (reshape)
        if (mci%grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences) then
            call instance%sample_grids (mci%rng, sampler, &
                mci%equivalences)
        else
            call instance%sample_grids (mci%rng, sampler)
        end if
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        instance%it_complete = .true.
        if (instance%integral /= 0) then
            mci%current_pass%calls(it) = instance%calls
            mci%current_pass%integral(it) = instance%integral
            if (abs (instance%error / instance%integral) &
                > epsilon (1._default)) then
                mci%current_pass%error(it) = instance%error
            end if
            mci%current_pass%efficiency(it) = instance%efficiency
        end if
        mci%current_pass%integral_defined = .true.
    end if
    if (present (results)) then
        if (mci%has_chains ()) then
            call mci%collect_chain_weights (instance%w)
            call results%record (1, &

```



```

        n_calls      = mci%current_pass%calls(it), &
        integral     = mci%current_pass%integral(it), &
        error        = mci%current_pass%error(it), &
        efficiency    = mci%current_pass%efficiency(it), &
        chain_weights = mci%chain_weights, &
        suppress      = pacify)
    else
        call results%record (1, &
            n_calls      = mci%current_pass%calls(it), &
            integral     = mci%current_pass%integral(it), &
            error        = mci%current_pass%error(it), &
            efficiency    = mci%current_pass%efficiency(it), &
            suppress      = pacify)
    end if
end if
if (.not. instance%grids_from_file &
    .and. mci%grid_filename_set) then
    call mci%write_grids (instance)
end if
call instance%allow_adaptation ()
reshape = .false.
if (.not. mci%current_pass%is_final_pass) then
    call mci%check_goals (it, success)
    if (success) exit
end if
end do
if (signal_is_pending ()) return
instance%pass_complete = .true.
mci%integral = mci%current_pass%get_integral()
mci%error = mci%current_pass%get_error()
mci%efficiency = mci%current_pass%get_efficiency()
mci%integral_known = .true.
mci%error_known = .true.
mci%efficiency_known = .true.
call mci%compute_md5sum (pacify)
else
    call msg_bug ("MCI integrate: current_pass object not allocated")
end if
end select
end subroutine mci_vamp_integrate

```

Check whether we are already finished with this pass.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: check_goals => mci_vamp_check_goals

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_check_goals (mci, it, success)
        class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: mci
        integer, intent(in) :: it
        logical, intent(out) :: success
        success = .false.
        if (mci%error_reached (it)) then
            mci%current_pass%n_it = it
            call msg_message ("VAMP: error goal reached; &

```



```

        &skipping iterations")
    success = .true.
    return
end if
if (mci%rel_error_reached (it)) then
    mci%current_pass%n_it = it
    call msg_message ("VAMP: relative error goal reached; &
        &skipping iterations")
    success = .true.
    return
end if
if (mci%accuracy_reached (it)) then
    mci%current_pass%n_it = it
    call msg_message ("VAMP: accuracy goal reached; &
        &skipping iterations")
    success = .true.
    return
end if
end subroutine mci_vamp_check_goals

```

Return true if the error, relative error, or accuracy goal has been reached, if any.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+=
    procedure :: error_reached => mci_vamp_error_reached
    procedure :: rel_error_reached => mci_vamp_rel_error_reached
    procedure :: accuracy_reached => mci_vamp_accuracy_reached

<MCI vamp: procedures>+=
    function mci_vamp_error_reached (mci, it) result (flag)
        class(mci_vamp_t), intent(in) :: mci
        integer, intent(in) :: it
        logical :: flag
        real(default) :: error_goal, error
        error_goal = mci%grid_par%error_goal
        if (error_goal > 0) then
            associate (pass => mci%current_pass)
                if (pass%integral_defined) then
                    error = abs (pass%error(it))
                    flag = error < error_goal
                else
                    flag = .false.
                end if
            end associate
        else
            flag = .false.
        end if
    end function mci_vamp_error_reached

    function mci_vamp_rel_error_reached (mci, it) result (flag)
        class(mci_vamp_t), intent(in) :: mci
        integer, intent(in) :: it
        logical :: flag
        real(default) :: rel_error_goal, rel_error
        rel_error_goal = mci%grid_par%rel_error_goal

```



```

if (rel_error_goal > 0) then
  associate (pass => mci%current_pass)
    if (pass%integral_defined) then
      if (pass%integral(it) /= 0) then
        rel_error = abs (pass%error(it) / pass%integral(it))
        flag = rel_error < rel_error_goal
      else
        flag = .true.
      end if
    else
      flag = .false.
    end if
  end associate
else
  flag = .false.
end if
end function mci_vamp_rel_error_reached

function mci_vamp_accuracy_reached (mci, it) result (flag)
  class(mci_vamp_t), intent(in) :: mci
  integer, intent(in) :: it
  logical :: flag
  real(default) :: accuracy_goal, accuracy
  accuracy_goal = mci%grid_par%accuracy_goal
  if (accuracy_goal > 0) then
    associate (pass => mci%current_pass)
      if (pass%integral_defined) then
        if (pass%integral(it) /= 0) then
          accuracy = abs (pass%error(it) / pass%integral(it)) &
            * sqrt (real (pass%calls(it), default))
          flag = accuracy < accuracy_goal
        else
          flag = .true.
        end if
      else
        flag = .false.
      end if
    end associate
  else
    flag = .false.
  end if
end function mci_vamp_accuracy_reached

```

Prepare an event generation pass. Should be called before a sequence of events is generated, then we should call the corresponding finalizer.

The pass-specific data of the previous integration pass are retained, but we reset the number of iterations and calls to zero. The latter now counts the number of events (calls to the sampling function, actually).

```

(MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: prepare_simulation => mci_vamp_prepare_simulation

(MCI vamp: procedures)+≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_prepare_simulation (mci)
    class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: mci

```



```

logical :: success
if (mci%grid_filename_set) then
  call mci%read_grids_header (success)
  call mci%compute_md5sum ()
  if (.not. success) then
    call msg_fatal ("Simulate: " &
      // "reading integration grids from file '" &
      // char (mci%grid_filename) // "' failed")
  end if
else
  call msg_bug ("VAMP: simulation: no grids, no grid filename")
end if
end subroutine mci_vamp_prepare_simulation

```

Generate weighted event. Note that the event weight (`vamp_weight`) is not just the MCI weight. `vamp_next_event` selects a channel based on the channel weights multiplied by the (previously recorded) maximum integrand value of the channel. The MCI weight is renormalized accordingly, to cancel this effect on the result.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+=
  procedure :: generate_weighted_event => mci_vamp_generate_weighted_event

<MCI vamp: procedures>+=
  subroutine mci_vamp_generate_weighted_event (mci, instance, sampler)
    class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: instance
    class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout), target :: sampler
    class(vamp_data_t), allocatable :: data
    type(exception) :: vamp_exception
    select type (instance)
    type is (mci_vamp_instance_t)
      instance%vamp_weight_set = .false.
      allocate (mci_workspace_t :: data)
      select type (data)
      type is (mci_workspace_t)
        data%sampler => sampler
        data%instance => instance
      end select
    end select
    select type (rng => mci%rng)
    type is (rng_tao_t)
      if (instance%grids_defined) then
        call vamp_next_event ( &
          instance%vamp_x, &
          rng%state, &
          instance%grids, &
          vamp_sampling_function, &
          data, &
          phi = phi_trivial, &
          weight = instance%vamp_weight, &
          exc = vamp_exception)
        call handle_vamp_exception (vamp_exception, mci%verbose)
        instance%vamp_excess = 0
        instance%vamp_weight_set = .true.
      else

```



```

        call msg_bug ("VAMP: generate event: grids undefined")
    end if
    class default
        call msg_fatal ("VAMP event generation: &
            &random-number generator must be TAO")
    end select
end select
end subroutine mci_vamp_generate_weighted_event

```

Generate unweighted event.

*(MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: generate_unweighted_event => &
    mci_vamp_generate_unweighted_event

```

*(MCI vamp: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine mci_vamp_generate_unweighted_event (mci, instance, sampler)
    class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: instance
    class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout), target :: sampler
    class(vamp_data_t), allocatable :: data
    logical :: positive
    type(exception) :: vamp_exception
    select type (instance)
    type is (mci_vamp_instance_t)
        instance%vamp_weight_set = .false.
        allocate (mci_workspace_t :: data)
        select type (data)
        type is (mci_workspace_t)
            data%sampler => sampler
            data%instance => instance
        end select
        select type (rng => mci%rng)
        type is (rng_tao_t)
            if (instance%grids_defined) then
                REJECTION: do
                    call vamp_next_event ( &
                        instance%vamp_x, &
                        rng%state, &
                        instance%grids, &
                        vamp_sampling_function, &
                        data, &
                        phi = phi_trivial, &
                        excess = instance%vamp_excess, &
                        positive = positive, &
                        exc = vamp_exception)
                    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
                    if (sampler%is_valid ()) exit REJECTION
                end do REJECTION
                call handle_vamp_exception (vamp_exception, mci%verbose)
            if (positive) then
                instance%vamp_weight = 1
            else if (instance%negative_weights) then
                instance%vamp_weight = -1
            else

```



```

        call msg_fatal ("VAMP: event with negative weight generated")
        instance%vamp_weight = 0
    end if
    instance%vamp_weight_set = .true.
else
    call msg_bug ("VAMP: generate event: grids undefined")
end if
class default
    call msg_fatal ("VAMP event generation: &
        &random-number generator must be TAO")
end select
end select
end subroutine mci_vamp_generate_unweighted_event

```

Rebuild an event, using the `state` input.

Note: This feature is currently unused.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: rebuild_event => mci_vamp_rebuild_event

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_rebuild_event (mci, instance, sampler, state)
        class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: mci
        class(mci_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
        class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
        class(mci_state_t), intent(in) :: state
        call msg_bug ("MCI vamp rebuild event not implemented yet")
    end subroutine mci_vamp_rebuild_event

```

Pacify: override the default no-op, since VAMP numerics might need some message.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: pacify => mci_vamp_pacify

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_pacify (object, efficiency_reset, error_reset)
        class(mci_vamp_t), intent(inout) :: object
        logical, intent(in), optional :: efficiency_reset, error_reset
        logical :: err_reset
        type(pass_t), pointer :: current_pass
        err_reset = .false.
        if (present (error_reset)) err_reset = error_reset
        current_pass => object%first_pass
        do while (associated (current_pass))
            if (allocated (current_pass%error) .and. err_reset) then
                current_pass%error = 0
            end if
            if (allocated (current_pass%efficiency) .and. err_reset) then
                current_pass%efficiency = 1
            end if
            current_pass => current_pass%next
        end do
    end subroutine mci_vamp_pacify

```



### 19.5.5 Sampler as Workspace

In the full setup, the sampling function requires the process instance object as workspace. We implement this by (i) implementing the process instance as a type extension of the abstract `sampler_t` object used by the MCI implementation and (ii) providing such an object as an extra argument to the sampling function that VAMP can call. To minimize cross-package dependencies, we use an abstract type `vamp_workspace` that VAMP declares and extend this by including a pointer to the `sampler` and `instance` objects. In the body of the sampling function, we dereference this pointer and can then work with the contents.

```
<MCI vamp: types>+≡
  type, extends (vamp_data_t) :: mci_workspace_t
    class(mci_sampler_t), pointer :: sampler => null ()
    class(mci_vamp_instance_t), pointer :: instance => null ()
  end type mci_workspace_t
```

### 19.5.6 Integrator instance

The history entries should point to the corresponding history entry in the `pass_t` object. If there is none, we may allocate a local history, which is then just transient.

```
<MCI vamp: public>+≡
  public :: mci_vamp_instance_t

<MCI vamp: types>+≡
  type, extends (mci_instance_t) :: mci_vamp_instance_t
    type(mci_vamp_t), pointer :: mci => null ()
    logical :: grids_defined = .false.
    logical :: grids_from_file = .false.
    integer :: n_it = 0
    integer :: it = 0
    logical :: pass_complete = .false.
    integer :: n_calls = 0
    integer :: calls = 0
    logical :: it_complete = .false.
    logical :: enable_adapt_grids = .false.
    logical :: enable_adapt_weights = .false.
    logical :: allow_adapt_grids = .false.
    logical :: allow_adapt_weights = .false.
    integer :: n_adapt_grids = 0
    integer :: n_adapt_weights = 0
    logical :: generating_events = .false.
    real(default) :: safety_factor = 1
    type(vamp_grids) :: grids
    real(default) :: g = 0
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: gi
    real(default) :: integral = 0
    real(default) :: error = 0
    real(default) :: efficiency = 0
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: vamp_x
    logical :: vamp_weight_set = .false.
```



```

    real(default) :: vamp_weight = 0
    real(default) :: vamp_excess = 0
    logical :: allocate_global_history = .false.
    type(vamp_history), dimension(:), pointer :: v_history => null ()
    logical :: allocate_channel_history = .false.
    type(vamp_history), dimension(:,:), pointer :: v_histories => null ()
contains
  <MCI vamp: mci vamp instance: TBP>
end type mci_vamp_instance_t

```

Output.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp instance: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => mci_vamp_instance_write
<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_instance_write (object, unit, pacify)
    class(mci_vamp_instance_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
    integer :: u, i
    character(len=7) :: fmt
    call pac_fmt (fmt, FMT_17, FMT_14, pacify)
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "Integrand = ", object%integrand
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "Weight      = ", object%mc_i_weight
    if (object%vamp_weight_set) then
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "VAMP wgt  = ", object%vamp_weight
      if (object%vamp_excess /= 0) then
        write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "VAMP exc  = ", &
          object%vamp_excess
      end if
    end if
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "adapt grids  = ", object%enable_adapt_grids
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "adapt weights = ", object%enable_adapt_weights
    if (object%grids_defined) then
      if (object%grids_from_file) then
        write (u, "(3x,A)") "VAMP grids: read from file"
      else
        write (u, "(3x,A)") "VAMP grids: defined"
      end if
    else
      write (u, "(3x,A)") "VAMP grids: [undefined]"
    end if
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_it      = ", object%n_it
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "it        = ", object%it
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "pass complete = ", object%it_complete
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_calls   = ", object%n_calls
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "calls     = ", object%calls
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "it complete = ", object%it_complete
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n adapt.(g) = ", object%n_adapt_grids
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n adapt.(w) = ", object%n_adapt_weights
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "gen. events = ", object%generating_events
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "neg. weights = ", object%negative_weights
    if (object%safety_factor /= 1) write &

```



```

        (u, "(3x,A," // fmt // ")") "safety f = ", object%safety_factor
write (u, "(3x,A," // fmt // ")") "integral = ", object%integral
write (u, "(3x,A," // fmt // ")") "error = ", object%error
write (u, "(3x,A," // fmt // ")") "eff. = ", object%efficiency
write (u, "(3x,A)") "weights:"
do i = 1, size (object%w)
    write (u, "(5x,I0,1x," // FMT_12 // ")") i, object%w(i)
end do
end subroutine mci_vamp_instance_write

```

Write the grids to the specified unit.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_grids => mci_vamp_instance_write_grids

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_instance_write_grids (object, unit)
        class(mci_vamp_instance_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        if (object%grids_defined) then
            call vamp_write_grids (object%grids, u, write_integrals = .true.)
        end if
    end subroutine mci_vamp_instance_write_grids

```

Finalizer: the history arrays are pointer arrays and need finalization.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: final => mci_vamp_instance_final

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_instance_final (object)
        class(mci_vamp_instance_t), intent(inout) :: object
        if (object%allocate_global_history) then
            if (associated (object%v_history)) then
                call vamp_delete_history (object%v_history)
                deallocate (object%v_history)
            end if
        end if
        if (object%allocate_channel_history) then
            if (associated (object%v_histories)) then
                call vamp_delete_history (object%v_histories)
                deallocate (object%v_histories)
            end if
        end if
        if (object%grids_defined) then
            call vamp_delete_grids (object%grids)
            object%grids_defined = .false.
        end if
    end subroutine mci_vamp_instance_final

```

Initializer.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => mci_vamp_instance_init

```



```

(MCI vamp: procedures)+≡
subroutine mci_vamp_instance_init (mci_instance, mci)
  class(mci_vamp_instance_t), intent(out) :: mci_instance
  class(mci_t), intent(in), target :: mci
  call mci_instance%base_init (mci)
  select type (mci)
  type is (mci_vamp_t)
    mci_instance%mci => mci
    allocate (mci_instance%gi (mci%n_channel))
    mci_instance%allocate_global_history = .not. mci%history_par%global
    mci_instance%allocate_channel_history = .not. mci%history_par%channel
    mci_instance%negative_weights = mci%negative_weights
  end select
end subroutine mci_vamp_instance_init

```

Prepare a new integration pass: write the pass-specific settings to the `instance` object. This should be called initially, together with the `create_grids` procedure, and whenever we start a new integration pass.

Set `reshape` if the number of calls is different than previously (unless it was zero, indicating the first pass).

We link VAMP histories to the allocated histories in the current pass object, so the recorded results are persistent. However, if there are no histories present there, we allocate them locally. In that case, the histories will disappear together with the MCI instance object.

```

(MCI vamp: mci vamp instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: new_pass => mci_vamp_instance_new_pass

(MCI vamp: procedures)+≡
subroutine mci_vamp_instance_new_pass (instance, reshape)
  class(mci_vamp_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
  logical, intent(out) :: reshape
  type(pass_t), pointer :: current
  associate (mci => instance%mci)
    current => mci%current_pass
    instance%n_it = current%n_it
    if (instance%n_calls == 0) then
      reshape = .false.
      instance%n_calls = current%n_calls
    else if (instance%n_calls == current%n_calls) then
      reshape = .false.
    else
      reshape = .true.
      instance%n_calls = current%n_calls
    end if
    instance%it = 0
    instance%calls = 0
    instance%enable_adapt_grids = current%adapt_grids
    instance%enable_adapt_weights = current%adapt_weights
    instance%generating_events = .false.
    if (instance%allocate_global_history) then
      if (associated (instance%v_history)) then
        call vamp_delete_history (instance%v_history)
        deallocate (instance%v_history)
      end if
    end if
  end associate
end subroutine mci_vamp_instance_new_pass

```



```

        end if
        allocate (instance%v_history (instance%n_it))
        call vamp_create_history (instance%v_history, verbose = .false.)
    else
        instance%v_history => current%v_history
    end if
    if (instance%allocate_channel_history) then
        if (associated (instance%v_histories)) then
            call vamp_delete_history (instance%v_histories)
            deallocate (instance%v_histories)
        end if
        allocate (instance%v_histories (instance%n_it, mci%n_channel))
        call vamp_create_history (instance%v_histories, verbose = .false.)
    else
        instance%v_histories => current%v_histories
    end if
end associate
end subroutine mci_vamp_instance_new_pass

```

Create a grid set within the *instance* object, using the data of the current integration pass. Also reset counters that track this grid set.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp instance: TBP>+=
    procedure :: create_grids => mci_vamp_instance_create_grids

<MCI vamp: procedures>+=
    subroutine mci_vamp_instance_create_grids (instance)
        class(mci_vamp_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
        type (pass_t), pointer :: current
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: num_div
        real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: region
        associate (mci => instance%mci)
            current => mci%current_pass
            allocate (num_div (mci%n_dim))
            allocate (region (2, mci%n_dim))
            region(1,:) = 0
            region(2,:) = 1
            num_div = current%n_bins
            instance%n_adapt_grids = 0
            instance%n_adapt_weights = 0
            if (.not. instance%grids_defined) then
                call vamp_create_grids (instance%grids, &
                    region, &
                    current%n_calls, &
                    weights = instance%w, &
                    num_div = num_div, &
                    stratified = mci%grid_par%stratified)
                instance%grids_defined = .true.
            else
                call msg_bug ("VAMP: create grids: grids already defined")
            end if
        end associate
    end subroutine mci_vamp_instance_create_grids

```



Reset a grid set, so we can start a fresh integration pass. In effect, we delete results of previous integrations, but keep the grid shapes, weights, and variance arrays, so adaptation is still possible. The grids are prepared for a specific number of calls (per iteration) and sampling mode (stratified/importance).

The `vamp_discard_integrals` implementation will reshape the grids only if the argument `num_calls` is present.

```

(MCI vamp: mci vamp instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: discard_integrals => mci_vamp_instance_discard_integrals

(MCI vamp: procedures)+≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_instance_discard_integrals (instance, reshape)
    class(mci_vamp_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    logical, intent(in) :: reshape
    instance%calls = 0
    instance%integral = 0
    instance%error = 0
    instance%efficiency = 0
    associate (mci => instance%mci)
      if (instance%grids_defined) then
        if (mci%grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences) then
          if (reshape) then
            call vamp_discard_integrals (instance%grids, &
              num_calls = instance%n_calls, &
              stratified = mci%grid_par%stratified, &
              eq = mci%equivalences)
          else
            call vamp_discard_integrals (instance%grids, &
              stratified = mci%grid_par%stratified, &
              eq = mci%equivalences)
          end if
        else
          if (reshape) then
            call vamp_discard_integrals (instance%grids, &
              num_calls = instance%n_calls, &
              stratified = mci%grid_par%stratified)
          else
            call vamp_discard_integrals (instance%grids, &
              stratified = mci%grid_par%stratified)
          end if
        end if
      else
        call msg_bug ("VAMP: discard integrals: grids undefined")
      end if
    end associate
  end subroutine mci_vamp_instance_discard_integrals

```

After grids are created (with equidistant binning and equal weight), adaptation is redundant. Therefore, we should allow it only after a complete integration step has been performed, calling this.

```

(MCI vamp: mci vamp instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: allow_adaptation => mci_vamp_instance_allow_adaptation

(MCI vamp: procedures)+≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_instance_allow_adaptation (instance)

```



```

class(mci_vamp_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
instance%allow_adapt_grids = .true.
instance%allow_adapt_weights = .true.
end subroutine mci_vamp_instance_allow_adaptation

```

Adapt grids.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: adapt_grids => mci_vamp_instance_adapt_grids

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_instance_adapt_grids (instance)
    class(mci_vamp_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    if (instance%enable_adapt_grids .and. instance%allow_adapt_grids) then
      if (instance%grids_defined) then
        call vamp_refine_grids (instance%grids)
        instance%n_adapt_grids = instance%n_adapt_grids + 1
      else
        call msg_bug ("VAMP: adapt grids: grids undefined")
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine mci_vamp_instance_adapt_grids

```

Adapt weights. Use the variance array returned by VAMP for recalculating the weight array. The parameter `channel_weights_power` dampens fluctuations.

If the number of calls in a given channel falls below a user-defined threshold, the weight is not lowered further but kept at this threshold. The other channel weights are reduced accordingly.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: adapt_weights => mci_vamp_instance_adapt_weights

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_instance_adapt_weights (instance)
    class(mci_vamp_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    real(default) :: w_sum, w_avg_ch, sum_w_underflow, w_min
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: weights
    integer :: n_ch, ch, n_underflow
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: mask, underflow
    type(exception) :: vamp_exception
    if (instance%enable_adapt_weights .and. instance%allow_adapt_weights) then
      associate (mci => instance%mci)
        if (instance%grids_defined) then
          allocate (weights (size (instance%grids%weights)))
          weights = instance%grids%weights &
            * vamp_get_variance (instance%grids%grids) &
            ** mci%grid_par%channel_weights_power
          w_sum = sum (weights)
          if (w_sum /= 0) then
            weights = weights / w_sum
            if (mci%n_chain /= 0) then
              allocate (mask (mci%n_channel))
              do ch = 1, mci%n_chain
                mask = mci%chain == ch
                n_ch = count (mask)
              end do
            end if
          end if
        end if
      end associate
    end if
  end subroutine mci_vamp_instance_adapt_weights

```



```

        if (n_ch /= 0) then
            w_avg_ch = sum (weights, mask) / n_ch
            where (mask) weights = w_avg_ch
        end if
    end do
end if
if (mci%grid_par%threshold_calls /= 0) then
    w_min = &
        real (mci%grid_par%threshold_calls, default) &
        / instance%n_calls
    allocate (underflow (mci%n_channel))
    underflow = weights /= 0 .and. abs (weights) < w_min
    n_underflow = count (underflow)
    sum_w_underflow = sum (weights, mask=underflow)
    if (sum_w_underflow /= 1) then
        where (underflow)
            weights = w_min
        elsewhere
            weights = weights &
                * (1 - n_underflow * w_min) / (1 - sum_w_underflow)
        end where
    end if
end if
end if
call instance%set_channel_weights (weights)
call vamp_update_weights (instance%grids, weights, &
    exc = vamp_exception)
call handle_vamp_exception (vamp_exception, mci%verbose)
else
    call msg_bug ("VAMP: adapt weights: grids undefined")
end if
end associate
instance%n_adapt_weights = instance%n_adapt_weights + 1
end if
end subroutine mci_vamp_instance_adapt_weights

```

Integration: sample the VAMP grids. The number of calls etc. are already stored inside the grids. We provide the random-number generator, the sampling function, and a link to the workspace object, which happens to contain a pointer to the sampler object. The sampler object thus becomes the workspace of the sampling function.

Note: in the current implementation, the random-number generator must be the TAO generator. This explicit dependence should be removed from the VAMP implementation.

*(MCI vamp: mci vamp instance: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: sample_grids => mci_vamp_instance_sample_grids
```

*(MCI vamp: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine mci_vamp_instance_sample_grids (instance, rng, sampler, eq)
    class(mci_vamp_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: instance
    class(rng_t), intent(inout) :: rng
    class(mci_sampler_t), intent(inout), target :: sampler
    type(vamp_equivalences_t), intent(in), optional :: eq

```



```

class(vamp_data_t), allocatable :: data
type(exception) :: vamp_exception
allocate (mci_workspace_t :: data)
select type (data)
type is (mci_workspace_t)
    data%sampler => sampler
    data%instance => instance
end select
select type (rng)
type is (rng_tao_t)
    instance%it = instance%it + 1
    instance%calls = 0
    if (instance%grids_defined) then
        call vamp_sample_grids ( &
            rng%state, &
            instance%grids, &
            vamp_sampling_function, &
            data, &
            1, &
            eq = eq, &
            history = instance%v_history(instance%it:), &
            histories = instance%v_histories(instance%it:,:), &
            integral = instance%integral, &
            std_dev = instance%error, &
            exc = vamp_exception, &
            negative_weights = instance%negative_weights)
        call handle_vamp_exception (vamp_exception, instance%mci%verbose)
        instance%efficiency = instance%get_efficiency ()
    else
        call msg_bug ("VAMP: sample grids: grids undefined")
    end if
class default
    call msg_fatal ("VAMP integration: random-number generator must be TAO")
end select
end subroutine mci_vamp_instance_sample_grids

```

Compute the reweighting efficiency for the current grids, suitable averaged over all active channels.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp instance: TBP>+=
    procedure :: get_efficiency_array => mci_vamp_instance_get_efficiency_array
    procedure :: get_efficiency => mci_vamp_instance_get_efficiency

<MCI vamp: procedures>+=
    function mci_vamp_instance_get_efficiency_array (mci) result (efficiency)
        class(mci_vamp_instance_t), intent(in) :: mci
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: efficiency
        allocate (efficiency (mci%mci%n_channel))
        if (.not. mci%negative_weights) then
            where (mci%grids%grids%f_max /= 0)
                efficiency = mci%grids%grids%mu(1) / abs (mci%grids%grids%f_max)
            elsewhere
                efficiency = 0
            end where
        else

```



```

        where (mci%grids%grids%f_max /= 0)
            efficiency = &
                (mci%grids%grids%mu_plus(1) - mci%grids%grids%mu_minus(1)) &
                / abs (mci%grids%grids%f_max)
        elsewhere
            efficiency = 0
        end where
    end if
end function mci_vamp_instance_get_efficiency_array

function mci_vamp_instance_get_efficiency (mci) result (efficiency)
    class(mci_vamp_instance_t), intent(in) :: mci
    real(default) :: efficiency
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: weight
    real(default) :: norm
    allocate (weight (mci%mci%n_channel))
    weight = mci%grids%weights * abs (mci%grids%grids%f_max)
    norm = sum (weight)
    if (norm /= 0) then
        efficiency = dot_product (mci%get_efficiency_array (), weight) / norm
    else
        efficiency = 1
    end if
end function mci_vamp_instance_get_efficiency

```

Prepare an event generation pass. Should be called before a sequence of events is generated, then we should call the corresponding finalizer.

The pass-specific data of the previous integration pass are retained, but we reset the number of iterations and calls to zero. The latter now counts the number of events (calls to the sampling function, actually).

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_simulation => mci_vamp_instance_init_simulation

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_instance_init_simulation (instance, safety_factor)
        class(mci_vamp_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
        real(default), intent(in), optional :: safety_factor
        associate (mci => instance%mci)
            allocate (instance%vamp_x (mci%n_dim))
            instance%it = 0
            instance%calls = 0
            instance%generating_events = .true.
            if (present (safety_factor)) instance%safety_factor = safety_factor
            if (.not. instance%grids_defined) then
                if (mci%grid_filename_set) then
                    if (.not. mci%check_grid_file) &
                        call msg_warning ("Reading grid file: MD5 sum check disabled")
                    call msg_message ("Simulate: " &
                        // "using integration grids from file '" &
                        // char (mci%grid_filename) // "'")
                    call mci%read_grids_data (instance)
                end if
                if (instance%safety_factor /= 1) then
                    write (msg_buffer, "(A,ES10.3,A)") "Simulate: &
                        &applying safety factor", instance%safety_factor, &

```



```

        " to event rejection"
        call msg_message ()
        instance%grids%grids%f_max = &
            instance%grids%grids%f_max * instance%safety_factor
    end if
else
    call msg_bug ("VAMP: simulation: no grids, no grid filename")
end if
end if
end associate
end subroutine mci_vamp_instance_init_simulation

```

Finalize an event generation pass. Should be called before a sequence of events is generated, then we should call the corresponding finalizer.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp instance: TBP>+=
    procedure :: final_simulation => mci_vamp_instance_final_simulation

<MCI vamp: procedures>+=
    subroutine mci_vamp_instance_final_simulation (instance)
        class(mci_vamp_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
        if (allocated (instance%vamp_x)) deallocate (instance%vamp_x)
    end subroutine mci_vamp_instance_final_simulation

```

### 19.5.7 Sampling function

The VAMP sampling function has a well-defined interface which we have to implement. The `data` argument allows us to pass pointers to the `sampler` and `instance` objects, so we can access configuration data and fill point-dependent contents within these objects.

The `weights` and `channel` argument must be present in the call.

Note: we would normally declare the `instance` pointer with the concrete type, or just use the `data` component directly. Unfortunately, gfortran 4.6 forgets the inherited base-type methods in that case.

Note: this is the place where we must look for external signals, i.e., interrupt from the OS. We would like to raise a VAMP exception which is then caught by `vamp_sample_grids` as the caller, so it dumps its current state and returns (with the signal still pending). WHIZARD will then terminate gracefully. Of course, VAMP should be able to resume from the dump.

In the current implementation, we handle the exception in place and terminate immediately. The incomplete current integration pass is lost.

```

<MCI vamp: procedures>+=
    function vamp_sampling_function &
        (xi, data, weights, channel, grids) result (f)
        real(default) :: f
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: xi
        class(vamp_data_t), intent(in) :: data
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: weights
        integer, intent(in), optional :: channel
        type(vamp_grid), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: grids
        type(exception) :: exc
        class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: instance

```



```

logical :: verbose
character(*), parameter :: FN = "WHIZARD sampling function"
select type (data)
type is (mci_workspace_t)
  instance => data%instance
  select type (instance)
  class is (mci_vamp_instance_t)
    instance%calls = instance%calls + 1
    verbose = instance%mci%verbose
  end select
  call instance%evaluate (data%sampler, channel, xi)
  if (signal_is_pending ()) then
    call raise_exception (exc, EXC_FATAL, FN, "signal received")
    call handle_vamp_exception (exc, verbose)
    call terminate_now_if_signal ()
  end if
  f = instance%get_value ()
end select
end function vamp_sampling_function

```

This is supposed to be the mapping between integration channels. The VAMP event generating procedures technically require it, but it is meaningless in our setup where all transformations happen inside the sampler object. So, this implementation is trivial:

```

⟨MCI vamp: procedures⟩+=≡
  pure function phi_trivial (xi, channel_dummy) result (x)
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: xi
    integer, intent(in) :: channel_dummy
    real(default), dimension(size(xi)) :: x
    x = xi
  end function phi_trivial

```

### 19.5.8 Integrator instance: evaluation

Here, we compute the multi-channel reweighting factor for the current channel, that accounts for the Jacobians of the transformations from/to all other channels.

The computation of the VAMP probabilities may consume considerable time, therefore we enable parallel evaluation. (Collecting the contributions to `mci%g` is a reduction, which we should also implement via OpenMP.)

```

⟨MCI vamp: mci vamp instance: TBP⟩+=≡
  procedure :: compute_weight => mci_vamp_instance_compute_weight

⟨MCI vamp: procedures⟩+=≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_instance_compute_weight (mci, c)
    class(mci_vamp_instance_t), intent(inout) :: mci
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    integer :: i
    mci%selected_channel = c
    !$OMP PARALLEL PRIVATE(i) SHARED(mci)
    !$OMP DO
    do i = 1, mci%mci%n_channel

```



```

        if (mci%w(i) /= 0) then
            mci%gi(i) = vamp_probability (mci%grids%grids(i), mci%x(:,i))
        else
            mci%gi(i) = 0
        end if
    end do
!$OMP END DO
!$OMP END PARALLEL
mci%g = 0
if (mci%gi(c) /= 0) then
    do i = 1, mci%nci%channel
        if (mci%w(i) /= 0 .and. mci%f(i) /= 0) then
            mci%g = mci%g + mci%w(i) * mci%gi(i) / mci%f(i)
        end if
    end do
end if
if (mci%g /= 0) then
    mci%nci_weight = mci%gi(c) / mci%g
else
    mci%nci_weight = 0
end if
end subroutine mci_vamp_instance_compute_weight

```

Record the integrand.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: record_integrand => mci_vamp_instance_record_integrand

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_instance_record_integrand (mci, integrand)
        class(mci_vamp_instance_t), intent(inout) :: mci
        real(default), intent(in) :: integrand
        mci%integrand = integrand
    end subroutine mci_vamp_instance_record_integrand

```

Get the event weight. The default routine returns the same value that we would use for integration. This is correct if we select the integration channel according to the channel weight. `vamp_next_event` does differently, so we should rather rely on the weight that VAMP returns. This is the value stored in `vamp_weight`. We override the default TBP accordingly.

```

<MCI vamp: mci vamp instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_event_weight => mci_vamp_instance_get_event_weight
    procedure :: get_event_excess => mci_vamp_instance_get_event_excess

<MCI vamp: procedures>+≡
    function mci_vamp_instance_get_event_weight (mci) result (value)
        class(mci_vamp_instance_t), intent(in) :: mci
        real(default) :: value
        if (mci%vamp_weight_set) then
            value = mci%vamp_weight
        else
            call msg_bug ("VAMP: attempt to read undefined event weight")
        end if
    end function mci_vamp_instance_get_event_weight

```



```

function mci_vamp_instance_get_event_excess (mci) result (value)
  class(mci_vamp_instance_t), intent(in) :: mci
  real(default) :: value
  if (mci%vamp_weight_set) then
    value = mci%vamp_excess
  else
    call msg_bug ("VAMP: attempt to read undefined event excess weight")
  end if
end function mci_vamp_instance_get_event_excess

```

### 19.5.9 VAMP exceptions

A VAMP routine may have raised an exception. Turn this into a WHIZARD error message.

An external signal could raise a fatal exception, but this should be delayed and handled by the correct termination routine.

```

<MCI vamp: procedures>+=
subroutine handle_vamp_exception (exc, verbose)
  type(exception), intent(in) :: exc
  logical, intent(in) :: verbose
  integer :: exc_level
  if (verbose) then
    exc_level = EXC_INFO
  else
    exc_level = EXC_ERROR
  end if
  if (exc%level >= exc_level) then
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,':',1x,A)") trim (exc%origin), trim (exc%message)
    select case (exc%level)
      case (EXC_INFO); call msg_message ()
      case (EXC_WARN); call msg_warning ()
      case (EXC_ERROR); call msg_error ()
      case (EXC_FATAL)
        if (signal_is_pending ()) then
          call msg_message ()
        else
          call msg_fatal ()
        end if
      end select
  end if
end subroutine handle_vamp_exception

```

### 19.5.10 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<mci_vamp.ut.f90>=
<File header>

module mci_vamp_ut

```



```

    use unit_tests
    use mci_vamp_utili

    <Standard module head>

    <MCI vamp: public test>

contains

    <MCI vamp: test driver>

end module mci_vamp_utili
<mci_vamp_utili.f90>≡
    <File header>

module mci_vamp_utili

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use constants, only: PI, TWOPI
    use rng_base
    use rng_tao
    use phs_base
    use mci_base
    use vamp, only: vamp_write_grids !NODEP!

    use mci_vamp

    <Standard module head>

    <MCI vamp: test declarations>

    <MCI vamp: test types>

contains

    <MCI vamp: tests>

end module mci_vamp_utili
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<MCI vamp: public test>≡
    public :: mci_vamp_test
<MCI vamp: test driver>≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <MCI vamp: execute tests>
    end subroutine mci_vamp_test

```



## Test sampler

A test sampler object should implement a function with known integral that we can use to check the integrator.

In mode 1, the function is  $f(x) = 3x^2$  with integral  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$  and maximum  $f(1) = 3$ . If the integration dimension is greater than one, the function is extended as a constant in the other dimension(s).

In mode 2, the function is  $11x^{10}$ , also with integral 1.

Mode 4 includes ranges of zero and negative function value, the integral is negative. The results should be identical to the results of `mci_midpoint_4`, where the same function is evaluated. The function is  $f(x) = (1 - 3x^2) \theta(x - 1/2)$  with integral  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = -3/8$ , minimum  $f(1) = -2$  and maximum  $f(1/2) = 1/4$ .

```

<MCI vamp: test types>≡
  type, extends (mci_sampler_t) :: test_sampler_1_t
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: x
    real(default) :: val
    integer :: mode = 1
  contains
    <MCI vamp: test sampler 1: TBP>
  end type test_sampler_1_t

```

Output: There is nothing stored inside, so just print an informative line.

```

<MCI vamp: test sampler 1: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => test_sampler_1_write

<MCI vamp: tests>≡
  subroutine test_sampler_1_write (object, unit, testflag)
    class(test_sampler_1_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    select case (object%mode)
    case (1)
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "Test sampler: f(x) = 3 x^2"
    case (2)
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "Test sampler: f(x) = 11 x^10"
    case (3)
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "Test sampler: f(x) = 11 x^10 * 2 * cos^2 (2 pi y)"
    case (4)
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "Test sampler: f(x) = (1 - 3 x^2) theta(x - 1/2)"
    end select
  end subroutine test_sampler_1_write

```

Evaluation: compute the function value. The output  $x$  parameter (only one channel) is identical to the input  $x$ , and the Jacobian is 1.

```

<MCI vamp: test sampler 1: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: evaluate => test_sampler_1_evaluate

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
  subroutine test_sampler_1_evaluate (sampler, c, x_in, val, x, f)
    class(test_sampler_1_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
    integer, intent(in) :: c

```



```

real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in
real(default), intent(out) :: val
real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
if (allocated (sampler%x)) deallocate (sampler%x)
allocate (sampler%x (size (x_in)))
sampler%x = x_in
select case (sampler%mode)
case (1)
  sampler%val = 3 * x_in(1) ** 2
case (2)
  sampler%val = 11 * x_in(1) ** 10
case (3)
  sampler%val = 11 * x_in(1) ** 10 * 2 * cos (twopi * x_in(2)) ** 2
case (4)
  if (x_in(1) >= .5_default) then
    sampler%val = 1 - 3 * x_in(1) ** 2
  else
    sampler%val = 0
  end if
end select
call sampler%fetch (val, x, f)
end subroutine test_sampler_1_evaluate

```

The point is always valid.

```

<MCI vamp: test sampler 1: TBP>+=
  procedure :: is_valid => test_sampler_1_is_valid

<MCI vamp: tests>+=
  function test_sampler_1_is_valid (sampler) result (valid)
    class(test_sampler_1_t), intent(in) :: sampler
    logical :: valid
    valid = .true.
  end function test_sampler_1_is_valid

```

Rebuild: compute all but the function value.

```

<MCI vamp: test sampler 1: TBP>+=
  procedure :: rebuild => test_sampler_1_rebuild

<MCI vamp: tests>+=
  subroutine test_sampler_1_rebuild (sampler, c, x_in, val, x, f)
    class(test_sampler_1_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in
    real(default), intent(in) :: val
    real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
    if (allocated (sampler%x)) deallocate (sampler%x)
    allocate (sampler%x (size (x_in)))
    sampler%x = x_in
    sampler%val = val
    x(:,1) = sampler%x
    f = 1
  end subroutine test_sampler_1_rebuild

```



Extract the results.

```

<MCI vamp: test sampler 1: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: fetch => test_sampler_1_fetch
<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
  subroutine test_sampler_1_fetch (sampler, val, x, f)
    class(test_sampler_1_t), intent(in) :: sampler
    real(default), intent(out) :: val
    real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
    val = sampler%val
    x(:,1) = sampler%x
    f = 1
  end subroutine test_sampler_1_fetch

```

## Two-channel, two dimension test sampler

This sampler implements the function

$$f(x, y) = 4 \sin^2(\pi x) \sin^2(\pi y) + 2 \sin^2(\pi v) \quad (19.11)$$

where

$$x = u^v \quad u = xy \quad (19.12)$$

$$y = u^{(1-v)} \quad v = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{\log(x/y)}{\log xy} \right) \quad (19.13)$$

Each term contributes 1 to the integral. The first term in the function is peaked along a cross aligned to the coordinates  $x$  and  $y$ , while the second term is peaked along the diagonal  $x = y$ .

The Jacobian is

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = |\log u| \quad (19.14)$$

```

<MCI vamp: test types>+≡
  type, extends (mci_sampler_t) :: test_sampler_2_t
    real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: x
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: f
    real(default) :: val
  contains
    <MCI vamp: test sampler 2: TBP>
  end type test_sampler_2_t

```

Output: There is nothing stored inside, so just print an informative line.

```

<MCI vamp: test sampler 2: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => test_sampler_2_write

```



```

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
  subroutine test_sampler_2_write (object, unit, testflag)
    class(test_sampler_2_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Two-channel test sampler 2"
  end subroutine test_sampler_2_write

```

Kinematics: compute  $x$  and Jacobians, given the input parameter array.

```

<MCI vamp: test sampler 2: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute => test_sampler_2_compute

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
  subroutine test_sampler_2_compute (sampler, c, x_in)
    class(test_sampler_2_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in
    real(default) :: xx, yy, uu, vv
    if (.not. allocated (sampler%x)) &
      allocate (sampler%x (size (x_in), 2))
    if (.not. allocated (sampler%f)) &
      allocate (sampler%f (2))
    select case (c)
    case (1)
      xx = x_in(1)
      yy = x_in(2)
      uu = xx * yy
      vv = (1 + log (xx/yy) / log (xx*yy)) / 2
    case (2)
      uu = x_in(1)
      vv = x_in(2)
      xx = uu ** vv
      yy = uu ** (1 - vv)
    end select
    sampler%val = (2 * sin (pi * xx) * sin (pi * yy)) ** 2 &
      + 2 * sin (pi * vv) ** 2
    sampler%f(1) = 1
    sampler%f(2) = abs (log (uu))
    sampler%x(:,1) = [xx, yy]
    sampler%x(:,2) = [uu, vv]
  end subroutine test_sampler_2_compute

```

Evaluation: compute the function value. The output  $x$  parameter (only one channel) is identical to the input  $x$ , and the Jacobian is 1.

```

<MCI vamp: test sampler 2: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: evaluate => test_sampler_2_evaluate

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
  subroutine test_sampler_2_evaluate (sampler, c, x_in, val, x, f)
    class(test_sampler_2_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in

```



```

    real(default), intent(out) :: val
    real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
    call sampler%compute (c, x_in)
    call sampler%fetch (val, x, f)
end subroutine test_sampler_2_evaluate

```

The point is always valid.

```

⟨MCI vamp: test sampler 2: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: is_valid => test_sampler_2_is_valid

⟨MCI vamp: tests⟩+≡
    function test_sampler_2_is_valid (sampler) result (valid)
        class(test_sampler_2_t), intent(in) :: sampler
        logical :: valid
        valid = .true.
    end function test_sampler_2_is_valid

```

Rebuild: compute all but the function value.

```

⟨MCI vamp: test sampler 2: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: rebuild => test_sampler_2_rebuild

⟨MCI vamp: tests⟩+≡
    subroutine test_sampler_2_rebuild (sampler, c, x_in, val, x, f)
        class(test_sampler_2_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
        integer, intent(in) :: c
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in
        real(default), intent(in) :: val
        real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
        call sampler%compute (c, x_in)
        x = sampler%x
        f = sampler%f
    end subroutine test_sampler_2_rebuild

```

Extract the results.

```

⟨MCI vamp: test sampler 2: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: fetch => test_sampler_2_fetch

⟨MCI vamp: tests⟩+≡
    subroutine test_sampler_2_fetch (sampler, val, x, f)
        class(test_sampler_2_t), intent(in) :: sampler
        real(default), intent(out) :: val
        real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
        val = sampler%val
        x = sampler%x
        f = sampler%f
    end subroutine test_sampler_2_fetch

```



## Two-channel, one dimension test sampler

This sampler implements the function

$$f(x, y) = a * 5x^4 + b * 5(1 - x)^4 \quad (19.15)$$

Each term contributes 1 to the integral, multiplied by  $a$  or  $b$ , respectively. The first term is peaked at  $x = 1$ , the second one at  $x = 0$ .

We implement the two mappings

$$x = u^{1/5} \quad \text{and} \quad x = 1 - v^{1/5}, \quad (19.16)$$

with Jacobians

$$\frac{\partial(x)}{\partial(u)} = u^{-4/5}/5 \quad \text{and} \quad v^{-4/5}/5, \quad (19.17)$$

respectively. The first mapping concentrates points near  $x = 1$ , the second one near  $x = 0$ .

```

<MCI vamp: test types>+≡
  type, extends (mci_sampler_t) :: test_sampler_3_t
    real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: x
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: f
    real(default) :: val
    real(default) :: a = 1
    real(default) :: b = 1
  contains
    <MCI vamp: test sampler 3: TBP>
  end type test_sampler_3_t

```

Output: display  $a$  and  $b$

```

<MCI vamp: test sampler 3: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => test_sampler_3_write

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
  subroutine test_sampler_3_write (object, unit, testflag)
    class(test_sampler_3_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Two-channel test sampler 3"
    write (u, "(3x,A,F5.2)") "a = ", object%a
    write (u, "(3x,A,F5.2)") "b = ", object%b
  end subroutine test_sampler_3_write

```

Kinematics: compute  $x$  and Jacobians, given the input parameter array.

```

<MCI vamp: test sampler 3: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute => test_sampler_3_compute

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
  subroutine test_sampler_3_compute (sampler, c, x_in)
    class(test_sampler_3_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in

```



```

real(default) :: u, v, xx
if (.not. allocated (sampler%x)) &
    allocate (sampler%x (size (x_in), 2))
if (.not. allocated (sampler%f)) &
    allocate (sampler%f (2))
select case (c)
case (1)
    u = x_in(1)
    xx = u ** 0.2_default
    v = (1 - xx) ** 5._default
case (2)
    v = x_in(1)
    xx = 1 - v ** 0.2_default
    u = xx ** 5._default
end select
sampler%val = sampler%a * 5 * xx ** 4 + sampler%b * 5 * (1 - xx) ** 4
sampler%f(1) = 0.2_default * u ** (-0.8_default)
sampler%f(2) = 0.2_default * v ** (-0.8_default)
sampler%x(:,1) = [u]
sampler%x(:,2) = [v]
end subroutine test_sampler_3_compute

```

Evaluation: compute the function value. The output  $x$  parameter (only one channel) is identical to the input  $x$ , and the Jacobian is 1.

```

<MCI vamp: test sampler 3: TBP>+=
    procedure :: evaluate => test_sampler_3_evaluate

<MCI vamp: tests>+=
    subroutine test_sampler_3_evaluate (sampler, c, x_in, val, x, f)
        class(test_sampler_3_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
        integer, intent(in) :: c
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in
        real(default), intent(out) :: val
        real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
        call sampler%compute (c, x_in)
        call sampler%fetch (val, x, f)
    end subroutine test_sampler_3_evaluate

```

The point is always valid.

```

<MCI vamp: test sampler 3: TBP>+=
    procedure :: is_valid => test_sampler_3_is_valid

<MCI vamp: tests>+=
    function test_sampler_3_is_valid (sampler) result (valid)
        class(test_sampler_3_t), intent(in) :: sampler
        logical :: valid
        valid = .true.
    end function test_sampler_3_is_valid

```

Rebuild: compute all but the function value.

```

<MCI vamp: test sampler 3: TBP>+=
    procedure :: rebuild => test_sampler_3_rebuild

```



```

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
  subroutine test_sampler_3_rebuild (sampler, c, x_in, val, x, f)
    class(test_sampler_3_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in
    real(default), intent(in) :: val
    real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
    call sampler%compute (c, x_in)
    x = sampler%x
    f = sampler%f
  end subroutine test_sampler_3_rebuild

```

Extract the results.

```

<MCI vamp: test sampler 3: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: fetch => test_sampler_3_fetch

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
  subroutine test_sampler_3_fetch (sampler, val, x, f)
    class(test_sampler_3_t), intent(in) :: sampler
    real(default), intent(out) :: val
    real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
    val = sampler%val
    x = sampler%x
    f = sampler%f
  end subroutine test_sampler_3_fetch

```

## One-dimensional integration

Construct an integrator and use it for a one-dimensional sampler.

Note: We would like to check the precise contents of the grid allocated during integration, but the output format for reals is very long (for good reasons), so the last digits in the grid content display are numerical noise. So, we just check the integration results.

```

<MCI vamp: execute tests>≡
  call test (mci_vamp_1, "mci_vamp_1", &
    "one-dimensional integral", &
    u, results)

<MCI vamp: test declarations>≡
  public :: mci_vamp_1

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(grid_parameters_t) :: grid_par
    class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
    class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
    class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_vamp_1"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate function in one dimension &
                  &(single channel)"

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci)
call mci%set_dimensions (1, 1)
select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences = .false.
    call mci%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
end select

allocate (rng_tao_t :: rng)
call rng%init ()
call mci%import_rng (rng)

call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize instance"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test sampler"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (test_sampler_1_t :: sampler)
call sampler%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with n_calls = 1000"
write (u, "(A)")  "    (lower precision to avoid"
write (u, "(A)")  "        numerical noise)"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci%add_pass ()
end select
call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 1, 1000, pacify = .true.)
call mci%write (u, .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Contents of mci_instance:"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%write (u, .true.)

write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_vamp_1"

end subroutine mci_vamp_1

```

## Multiple iterations

Construct an integrator and use it for a one-dimensional sampler. Integrate with five iterations without grid adaptation.

```

<MCI vamp: execute tests>+≡
  call test (mci_vamp_2, "mci_vamp_2", &
    "multiple iterations", &
    u, results)

<MCI vamp: test declarations>+≡
  public :: mci_vamp_2

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(grid_parameters_t) :: grid_par
    class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
    class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
    class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_vamp_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate function in one dimension &
      &(single channel)"

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator, sampler, instance"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci)
    call mci%set_dimensions (1, 1)
    select type (mci)
    type is (mci_vamp_t)
      grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences = .false.
      call mci%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
    end select

    allocate (rng_tao_t :: rng)
    call rng%init ()
    call mci%import_rng (rng)

    call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
    call mci_instance%init (mci)

```



```

allocate (test_sampler_1_t :: sampler)
select type (sampler)
type is (test_sampler_1_t)
    sampler%mode = 2
end select
call sampler%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with n_it = 3 and n_calls = 100"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci%add_pass (adapt_grids = .false.)
end select
call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 3, 100)
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Contents of mci_instance:"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_vamp_2"

end subroutine mci_vamp_2

```

## Grid adaptation

Construct an integrator and use it for a one-dimensional sampler. Integrate with three iterations and in-between grid adaptations.

```

<MCI vamp: execute tests>+≡
    call test (mci_vamp_3, "mci_vamp_3", &
        "grid adaptation", &
        u, results)

<MCI vamp: test declarations>+≡
    public :: mci_vamp_3

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(grid_parameters_t) :: grid_par
        class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci

```



```

class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_vamp_3"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate function in one dimension &
                    &(single channel)"
write (u, "(A)")  "*                and adapt grid"

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator, sampler, instance"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci)
call mci%set_dimensions (1, 1)
select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences = .false.
    call mci%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
end select

allocate (rng_tao_t :: rng)
call rng%init ()
call mci%import_rng (rng)

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

allocate (test_sampler_1_t :: sampler)
select type (sampler)
type is (test_sampler_1_t)
    sampler%mode = 2
end select
call sampler%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with n_it = 3 and n_calls = 100"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci%add_pass (adapt_grids = .true.)
end select
call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 3, 100)
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Contents of mci_instance:"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

```



```

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_vamp_3"

end subroutine mci_vamp_3

```

## Two-dimensional integral

Construct an integrator and use it for a two-dimensional sampler. Integrate with three iterations and in-between grid adaptations.

```

<MCI vamp: execute tests>+≡
  call test (mci_vamp_4, "mci_vamp_4", &
    "two-dimensional integration", &
    u, results)

<MCI vamp: test declarations>+≡
  public :: mci_vamp_4

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_4 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(grid_parameters_t) :: grid_par
    class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
    class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
    class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_vamp_4"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate function in two dimensions &
      &(single channel)"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*           and adapt grid"

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator, sampler, instance"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci)
    call mci%set_dimensions (2, 1)
    select type (mci)
    type is (mci_vamp_t)
      grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences = .false.
      call mci%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
    end select

    allocate (rng_tao_t :: rng)
    call rng%init ()
    call mci%import_rng (rng)

    call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
    call mci_instance%init (mci)

```



```

allocate (test_sampler_1_t :: sampler)
select type (sampler)
type is (test_sampler_1_t)
    sampler%mode = 3
end select
call sampler%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with n_it = 3 and n_calls = 1000"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci%add_pass (adapt_grids = .true.)
end select
call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 3, 1000)
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Contents of mci_instance:"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_vamp_4"

end subroutine mci_vamp_4

```

## Two-channel integral

Construct an integrator and use it for a two-dimensional sampler with two channels.

Integrate with three iterations and in-between grid adaptations.

```

<MCI vamp: execute tests>+≡
    call test (mci_vamp_5, "mci_vamp_5", &
        "two-dimensional integration", &
        u, results)

<MCI vamp: test declarations>+≡
    public :: mci_vamp_5

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_5 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(grid_parameters_t) :: grid_par

```



```

class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_vamp_5"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate function in two dimensions &
                    &(two channels)"
write (u, "(A)")  "*           and adapt grid"

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator, sampler, instance"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci)
call mci%set_dimensions (2, 2)
select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    grid_par%stratified = .false.
    grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences = .false.
    call mci%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
end select

allocate (rng_tao_t :: rng)
call rng%init ()
call mci%import_rng (rng)

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

allocate (test_sampler_2_t :: sampler)
call sampler%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with n_it = 3 and n_calls = 1000"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci%add_pass (adapt_grids = .true.)
end select
call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 3, 1000)
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Contents of mci_instance:"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call mci_instance%final ()

```



```

call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_vamp_5"

end subroutine mci_vamp_5

```

## Weight adaptation

Construct an integrator and use it for a one-dimensional sampler with two channels.

Integrate with three iterations and in-between weight adaptations.

```

<MCI vamp: execute tests>+≡
  call test (mci_vamp_6, "mci_vamp_6", &
    "weight adaptation", &
    u, results)

<MCI vamp: test declarations>+≡
  public :: mci_vamp_6

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_6 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(grid_parameters_t) :: grid_par
    class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
    class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
    class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_vamp_6"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate function in one dimension &
      &(two channels)"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*           and adapt weights"

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator, sampler, instance"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci)
    call mci%set_dimensions (1, 2)
    select type (mci)
    type is (mci_vamp_t)
      grid_par%stratified = .false.
      grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences = .false.
      call mci%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
    end select

    allocate (rng_tao_t :: rng)
    call rng%init ()
    call mci%import_rng (rng)

    call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
    call mci_instance%init (mci)

```



```

allocate (test_sampler_3_t :: sampler)
select type (sampler)
type is (test_sampler_3_t)
    sampler%a = 0.9_default
    sampler%b = 0.1_default
end select
call sampler%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with n_it = 3 and n_calls = 1000"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci%add_pass (adapt_weights = .true.)
end select
call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 3, 1000)
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Contents of mci_instance:"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()
deallocate (mci_instance)
deallocate (mci)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Re-initialize with chained channels"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci)
call mci%set_dimensions (1, 2)
call mci%declare_chains ([1,1])
select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    grid_par%stratified = .false.
    grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences = .false.
    call mci%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
end select

allocate (rng_tao_t :: rng)
call rng%init ()
call mci%import_rng (rng)

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with n_it = 3 and n_calls = 1000"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
  call mci%add_pass (adapt_weights = .true.)
end select
call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 3, 1000)
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Contents of mci_instance:"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_vamp_6"

end subroutine mci_vamp_6

```

## Equivalences

Construct an integrator and use it for a one-dimensional sampler with two channels.

Integrate with three iterations and in-between grid adaptations. Apply an equivalence between the two channels, so the binning of the two channels is forced to coincide. Compare this with the behavior without equivalences.

```

<MCI vamp: execute tests>+≡
  call test (mci_vamp_7, "mci_vamp_7", &
    "use channel equivalences", &
    u, results)

<MCI vamp: test declarations>+≡
  public :: mci_vamp_7

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_7 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(grid_parameters_t) :: grid_par
    class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
    class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
    type(phs_channel_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: channel
    class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng
    real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: x

```



```

integer :: u_grid, iostat, i, div, ch
character(16) :: buffer

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_vamp_7"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: check effect of channel equivalences"

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator, sampler, instance"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci)
call mci%set_dimensions (1, 2)
select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    grid_par%stratified = .false.
    grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences = .false.
    call mci%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
end select

allocate (rng_tao_t :: rng)
call rng%init ()
call mci%import_rng (rng)

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

allocate (test_sampler_3_t :: sampler)
select type (sampler)
type is (test_sampler_3_t)
    sampler%a = 0.7_default
    sampler%b = 0.3_default
end select
call sampler%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with n_it = 2 and n_calls = 1000, &
    &adapt grids"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci%add_pass (adapt_grids = .true.)
end select
call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 2, 1000)

call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write grids and extract binning"
write (u, "(A)")

u_grid = free_unit ()
open (u_grid, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")
select type (mci_instance)

```



```

type is (mci_vamp_instance_t)
    call vamp_write_grids (mci_instance%grids, u_grid)
end select
rewind (u_grid)
allocate (x (0:20, 2))
do div = 1, 2
    FIND_BINS1: do
        read (u_grid, "(A)") buffer
        if (trim (adjustl (buffer)) == "begin d%x") then
            do
                read (u_grid, *, iostat = iostat) i, x(i,div)
                if (iostat /= 0) exit FIND_BINS1
            end do
        end if
    end do FIND_BINS1
end do
close (u_grid)

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "Equal binning in both channels = ", &
    all (x(:,1) == x(:,2))
deallocate (x)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Cleanup"

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()
deallocate (mci_instance)
deallocate (mci)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Re-initialize integrator, instance"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci)
call mci%set_dimensions (1, 2)
select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    grid_par%stratified = .false.
    grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences = .true.
    call mci%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
end select

write (u, "(A)") "* Define equivalences"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (channel (2))
do ch = 1, 2
    allocate (channel(ch)%eq (2))
    do i = 1, 2
        associate (eq => channel(ch)%eq(i))
            call eq%init (1)
            eq%c = i
            eq%perm = [1]
        end associate
    end do
end do

```



```

        eq%mode = [0]
    end associate
end do
write (u, "(1x,I0,':')", advance = "no")  ch
call channel(ch)%write (u)
end do
call mci%declare_equivalences (channel, dim_offset = 0)

allocate (rng_tao_t :: rng)
call rng%init ()
call mci%import_rng (rng)

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with n_it = 2 and n_calls = 1000, &
&adapt grids"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci%add_pass (adapt_grids = .true.)
end select
call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 2, 1000)

call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write grids and extract binning"
write (u, "(A)")

u_grid = free_unit ()
open (u_grid, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")
select type (mci_instance)
type is (mci_vamp_instance_t)
    call vamp_write_grids (mci_instance%grids, u_grid)
end select
rewind (u_grid)
allocate (x (0:20, 2))
do div = 1, 2
    FIND_BINS2: do
        read (u_grid, "(A)")  buffer
        if (trim (adjustl (buffer)) == "begin d%x") then
            do
                read (u_grid, *, iostat = iostat)  i, x(i,div)
                if (iostat /= 0)  exit FIND_BINS2
            end do
        end if
    end do FIND_BINS2
end do
close (u_grid)

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "Equal binning in both channels = ", &

```



```

        all (x(:,1) == x(:,2))
deallocate (x)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_vamp_7"

end subroutine mci_vamp_7

```

## Multiple passes

Integrate with three passes and different settings for weight and grid adaptation.

```

<MCI vamp: execute tests>+≡
    call test (mci_vamp_8, "mci_vamp_8", &
        "integration passes", &
        u, results)

<MCI vamp: test declarations>+≡
    public :: mci_vamp_8

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_8 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(grid_parameters_t) :: grid_par
        class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
        class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
        class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
        class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_vamp_8"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: integrate function in one dimension &
            &(two channels)"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*               in three passes"

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator, sampler, instance"
        write (u, "(A)")

        allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci)
        call mci%set_dimensions (1, 2)
        select type (mci)
        type is (mci_vamp_t)
            grid_par%stratified = .false.
            grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences = .false.
            call mci%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
        end select

        allocate (rng_tao_t :: rng)

```



```

call rng%init ()
call mci%import_rng (rng)

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

allocate (test_sampler_3_t :: sampler)
select type (sampler)
type is (test_sampler_3_t)
    sampler%a = 0.9_default
    sampler%b = 0.1_default
end select
call sampler%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with grid and weight adaptation"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci%add_pass (adapt_grids = .true., adapt_weights = .true.)
end select
call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 3, 1000)
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Contents of mci_instance:"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with grid adaptation"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci%add_pass (adapt_grids = .true.)
end select
call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 3, 1000)
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Contents of mci_instance:"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate without adaptation"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)

```



```

        call mci%add_pass ()
    end select
    call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 3, 1000)
    call mci%write (u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Contents of mci_instance:"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call mci_instance%write (u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

    call mci_instance%final ()
    call mci%final ()

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_vamp_8"

end subroutine mci_vamp_8

```

## Weighted events

Construct an integrator and use it for a two-dimensional sampler with two channels. Integrate and generate a weighted event.

```

<MCI vamp: execute tests>+≡
    call test (mci_vamp_9, "mci_vamp_9", &
        "weighted event", &
        u, results)

<MCI vamp: test declarations>+≡
    public :: mci_vamp_9

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_9 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(grid_parameters_t) :: grid_par
        class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
        class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
        class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
        class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_vamp_9"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: integrate function in two dimensions &
            &(two channels)"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*               and generate a weighted event"

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator, sampler, instance"
        write (u, "(A)")

        allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci)

```



```

call mci%set_dimensions (2, 2)
select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    grid_par%stratified = .false.
    grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences = .false.
    call mci%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
end select

allocate (rng_tao_t :: rng)
call rng%init ()
call mci%import_rng (rng)

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

allocate (test_sampler_2_t :: sampler)
call sampler%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with n_it = 3 and n_calls = 1000"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%add_pass ()
call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 1, 1000)
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate a weighted event"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%init_simulation ()
call mci%generate_weighted_event (mci_instance, sampler)

write (u, "(1x,A)")  "MCI instance:"
call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call mci_instance%final_simulation ()
call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_vamp_9"

end subroutine mci_vamp_9

```

## Grids I/O

Construct an integrator and allocate grids. Write grids to file, read them in again and compare.



```

<MCI vamp: execute tests>+≡
    call test (mci_vamp_10, "mci_vamp_10", &
               "grids I/O", &
               u, results)

<MCI vamp: test declarations>+≡
    public :: mci_vamp_10

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_10 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(grid_parameters_t) :: grid_par
        class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
        class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
        class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
        class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng
        type(string_t) :: file1, file2
        character(80) :: buffer1, buffer2
        integer :: u1, u2, iostat1, iostat2
        logical :: equal, success

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_vamp_10"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: write and read VAMP grids"

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator, sampler, instance"
        write (u, "(A)")

        allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci)
        call mci%set_dimensions (2, 2)
        select type (mci)
        type is (mci_vamp_t)
            grid_par%stratified = .false.
            grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences = .false.
            call mci%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
        end select

        allocate (rng_tao_t :: rng)
        call rng%init ()
        call mci%import_rng (rng)

        mci%md5sum = "1234567890abcdef1234567890abcdef"

        call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
        call mci_instance%init (mci)

        allocate (test_sampler_2_t :: sampler)
        call sampler%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with n_it = 3 and n_calls = 1000"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call mci%add_pass ()
        call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 1, 1000)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write grids to file"
write (u, "(A)")

file1 = "mci_vamp_10.1"
select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci%set_grid_filename (file1)
    call mci%write_grids (mci_instance)
end select

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()
deallocate (mci)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Read grids from file"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci)
call mci%set_dimensions (2, 2)
select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
end select

allocate (rng_tao_t :: rng)
call rng%init ()
call mci%import_rng (rng)

mci%md5sum = "1234567890abcdef1234567890abcdef"

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci%set_grid_filename (file1)
    call mci%add_pass ()
    call mci%current_pass%configure (1, 1000, &
        mci%min_calls, &
        mci%grid_par%min_bins, mci%grid_par%max_bins, &
        mci%grid_par%min_calls_per_channel * mci%n_channel)
    call mci%read_grids_header (success)
    call mci%compute_md5sum ()
    call mci%read_grids_data (mci_instance, read_integrals = .true.)
end select
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "success = ", success

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write grids again"
write (u, "(A)")

file2 = "mci_vamp_10.2"
select type (mci)

```



```

type is (mci_vamp_t)
  call mci%set_grid_filename (file2)
  call mci%write_grids (mci_instance)
end select

u1 = free_unit ()
open (u1, file = char (file1) // ".vg", action = "read", status = "old")
u2 = free_unit ()
open (u2, file = char (file2) // ".vg", action = "read", status = "old")

equal = .true.
iostat1 = 0
iostat2 = 0
do while (equal .and. iostat1 == 0 .and. iostat2 == 0)
  read (u1, "(A)", iostat = iostat1) buffer1
  read (u2, "(A)", iostat = iostat2) buffer2
  equal = buffer1 == buffer2 .and. iostat1 == iostat2
end do
close (u1)
close (u2)

if (equal) then
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "Success: grid files are identical"
else
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "Failure: grid files differ"
end if

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Cleanup"

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: mci_vamp_10"

end subroutine mci_vamp_10

```

## Weighted events with grid I/O

Construct an integrator and use it for a two-dimensional sampler with two channels. Integrate, write grids, and generate a weighted event using the grids from file.

```

<MCI vamp: execute tests>+≡
  call test (mci_vamp_11, "mci_vamp_11", &
    "weighted events with grid I/O", &
    u, results)

<MCI vamp: test declarations>+≡
  public :: mci_vamp_11

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_11 (u)

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: u
type(grid_parameters_t) :: grid_par
class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_vamp_11"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate function in two dimensions &
                    &(two channels)"
write (u, "(A)")  "*                  and generate a weighted event"

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator, sampler, instance"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci)
call mci%set_dimensions (2, 2)
select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    grid_par%stratified = .false.
    grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences = .false.
    call mci%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
    call mci%set_grid_filename (var_str ("mci_vamp_11"))
end select

allocate (rng_tao_t :: rng)
call rng%init ()
call mci%import_rng (rng)

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

allocate (test_sampler_2_t :: sampler)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with n_it = 3 and n_calls = 1000"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%add_pass ()
call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 1, 1000)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Reset instance"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate a weighted event"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%init_simulation ()
call mci%generate_weighted_event (mci_instance, sampler)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call mci_instance%final_simulation ()
call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_vamp_11"

end subroutine mci_vamp_11

```

## Unweighted events with grid I/O

Construct an integrator and use it for a two-dimensional sampler with two channels.

```

<MCI vamp: execute tests>+≡
  call test (mci_vamp_12, "mci_vamp_12", &
    "unweighted events with grid I/O", &
    u, results)

<MCI vamp: test declarations>+≡
  public :: mci_vamp_12

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_12 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(grid_parameters_t) :: grid_par
    class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
    class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
    class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_vamp_12"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: integrate function in two dimensions &
      &(two channels)"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*               and generate an unweighted event"

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator, sampler, instance"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci)
    call mci%set_dimensions (2, 2)
    select type (mci)
    type is (mci_vamp_t)
      grid_par%stratified = .false.
      grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences = .false.
      call mci%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
      call mci%set_grid_filename (var_str ("mci_vamp_12"))
    end select

    allocate (rng_tao_t :: rng)
    call rng%init ()

```



```

call mci%import_rng (rng)

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

allocate (test_sampler_2_t :: sampler)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with n_it = 3 and n_calls = 1000"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%add_pass ()
call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 1, 1000)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Reset instance"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate an unweighted event"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%init_simulation ()
call mci%generate_unweighted_event (mci_instance, sampler)

write (u, "(1x,A)")  "MCI instance:"
call mci_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call mci_instance%final_simulation ()
call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_vamp_12"

end subroutine mci_vamp_12

```

## Update integration results

Compare two mci objects; match the two and update the first if successful.

```

<MCI vamp: execute tests>+≡
  call test (mci_vamp_13, "mci_vamp_13", &
    "updating integration results", &
    u, results)

<MCI vamp: test declarations>+≡
  public :: mci_vamp_13

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_13 (u)

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: u
type(grid_parameters_t) :: grid_par
class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci, mci_ref
logical :: success

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_vamp_13"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: match and update integrators"

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator with no passes"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci)
call mci%set_dimensions (2, 2)
select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    grid_par%stratified = .false.
    grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences = .false.
    call mci%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
end select
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize reference"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci_ref)
call mci_ref%set_dimensions (2, 2)
select type (mci_ref)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci_ref%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
end select

select type (mci_ref)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci_ref%add_pass (adapt_grids = .true.)
    call mci_ref%current_pass%configure (2, 1000, 0, 1, 5, 0)
    mci_ref%current_pass%calls = [77, 77]
    mci_ref%current_pass%integral = [1.23_default, 3.45_default]
    mci_ref%current_pass%error = [0.23_default, 0.45_default]
    mci_ref%current_pass%efficiency = [0.1_default, 0.6_default]
    mci_ref%current_pass%integral_defined = .true.

    call mci_ref%add_pass ()
    call mci_ref%current_pass%configure (2, 2000, 0, 1, 7, 0)
    mci_ref%current_pass%calls = [99, 0]
    mci_ref%current_pass%integral = [7.89_default, 0._default]
    mci_ref%current_pass%error = [0.89_default, 0._default]
    mci_ref%current_pass%efficiency = [0.86_default, 0._default]
    mci_ref%current_pass%integral_defined = .true.
end select

call mci_ref%write (u)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Update integrator (no-op, should succeed)"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
  call mci%update_from_ref (mci_ref, success)
end select

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "success = ", success
write (u, "(A)")
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Add pass to integrator"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
  call mci%add_pass (adapt_grids = .true.)
  call mci%current_pass%configure (2, 1000, 0, 1, 5, 0)
  mci%current_pass%calls = [77, 77]
  mci%current_pass%integral = [1.23_default, 3.45_default]
  mci%current_pass%error = [0.23_default, 0.45_default]
  mci%current_pass%efficiency = [0.1_default, 0.6_default]
  mci%current_pass%integral_defined = .true.
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Update integrator (no-op, should succeed)"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
  call mci%update_from_ref (mci_ref, success)
end select

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "success = ", success
write (u, "(A)")
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Add pass to integrator, wrong parameters"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
  call mci%add_pass ()
  call mci%current_pass%configure (2, 1000, 0, 1, 7, 0)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Update integrator (should fail)"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)

```



```

type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci%update_from_ref (mci_ref, success)
end select

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "success = ", success
write (u, "(A)")
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Reset and add passes to integrator"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci%reset ()
    call mci%add_pass (adapt_grids = .true.)
    call mci%current_pass%configure (2, 1000, 0, 1, 5, 0)
    mci%current_pass%calls = [77, 77]
    mci%current_pass%integral = [1.23_default, 3.45_default]
    mci%current_pass%error = [0.23_default, 0.45_default]
    mci%current_pass%efficiency = [0.1_default, 0.6_default]
    mci%current_pass%integral_defined = .true.

    call mci%add_pass ()
    call mci%current_pass%configure (2, 2000, 0, 1, 7, 0)
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Update integrator (should succeed)"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci%update_from_ref (mci_ref, success)
end select

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "success = ", success
write (u, "(A)")
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Update again (no-op, should succeed)"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci%update_from_ref (mci_ref, success)
end select

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "success = ", success
write (u, "(A)")
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Add extra result to integrator"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
  mci%current_pass%calls(2) = 1234
end select

write (u, "(A)")  "* Update integrator (should fail)"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
  call mci%update_from_ref (mci_ref, success)
end select

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "success = ", success
write (u, "(A)")
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call mci%final ()
call mci_ref%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_vamp_13"

end subroutine mci_vamp_13

```

## Accuracy Goal

Integrate with multiple iterations. Skip iterations once an accuracy goal has been reached.

```

<MCI vamp: execute tests>+≡
  call test (mci_vamp_14, "mci_vamp_14", &
    "accuracy goal", &
    u, results)

<MCI vamp: test declarations>+≡
  public :: mci_vamp_14

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
  subroutine mci_vamp_14 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(grid_parameters_t) :: grid_par
    class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
    class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
    class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
    class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_vamp_14"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate function in one dimension &

```



```

        &(single channel)"
write (u, "(A)")  "*"                and check accuracy goal"

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator, sampler, instance"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci)
call mci%set_dimensions (1, 1)
select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences = .false.
    grid_par%accuracy_goal = 5E-2_default
    call mci%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
end select

allocate (rng_tao_t :: rng)
call rng%init ()
call mci%import_rng (rng)

call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
call mci_instance%init (mci)

allocate (test_sampler_1_t :: sampler)
select type (sampler)
type is (test_sampler_1_t)
    sampler%mode = 2
end select
call sampler%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with n_it = 5 and n_calls = 100"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci%add_pass (adapt_grids = .true.)
end select
call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 5, 100)
call mci%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_vamp_14"

end subroutine mci_vamp_14

```



## VAMP history

Integrate with three passes and different settings for weight and grid adaptation.  
Then show the VAMP history.

```
<MCI vamp: execute tests>+≡
    call test (mci_vamp_15, "mci_vamp_15", &
               "VAMP history", &
               u, results)

<MCI vamp: test declarations>+≡
    public :: mci_vamp_15

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_15 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(grid_parameters_t) :: grid_par
        type(history_parameters_t) :: history_par
        class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
        class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
        class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
        class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng

        write (u, "(A)")  "*" Test output: mci_vamp_15"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*" Purpose: integrate function in one dimension &
                           &(two channels)"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*"           in three passes, show history"

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "*" Initialize integrator, sampler, instance"
        write (u, "(A)")

        history_par%channel = .true.

        allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci)
        call mci%set_dimensions (1, 2)
        select type (mci)
        type is (mci_vamp_t)
            grid_par%stratified = .false.
            grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences = .false.
            call mci%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
            call mci%set_history_parameters (history_par)
        end select

        allocate (rng_tao_t :: rng)
        call rng%init ()
        call mci%import_rng (rng)

        call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
        call mci_instance%init (mci)

        allocate (test_sampler_3_t :: sampler)
        select type (sampler)
        type is (test_sampler_3_t)
            sampler%a = 0.9_default
            sampler%b = 0.1_default
```



```

end select
call sampler%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Pass 1: grid and weight adaptation"

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
  call mci%add_pass (adapt_grids = .true., adapt_weights = .true.)
end select
call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 3, 1000)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Pass 2: grid adaptation"

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
  call mci%add_pass (adapt_grids = .true.)
end select
call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 3, 1000)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Pass 3: without adaptation"

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
  call mci%add_pass ()
end select
call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 3, 1000)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Contents of MCI record, with history"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci%write (u)
select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
  call mci%write_history (u)
end select

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_vamp_15"

end subroutine mci_vamp_15

```



## One-dimensional integration with sign change

Construct an integrator and use it for a one-dimensional sampler.

```
<MCI vamp: execute tests>+≡
    call test (mci_vamp_16, "mci_vamp_16", &
               "1-D integral with sign change", &
               u, results)

<MCI vamp: test declarations>+≡
    public :: mci_vamp_16

<MCI vamp: tests>+≡
    subroutine mci_vamp_16 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(grid_parameters_t) :: grid_par
        class(mci_t), allocatable, target :: mci
        class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci_instance => null ()
        class(mci_sampler_t), allocatable :: sampler
        class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: mci_vamp_16"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate function in one dimension &
                           &(single channel)"

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize integrator"
        write (u, "(A)")

        allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci)
        call mci%set_dimensions (1, 1)
        select type (mci)
            type is (mci_vamp_t)
                grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences = .false.
                call mci%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
                mci%negative_weights = .true.
            end select

        allocate (rng_tao_t :: rng)
        call rng%init ()
        call mci%import_rng (rng)

        call mci%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize instance"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call mci%allocate_instance (mci_instance)
        call mci_instance%init (mci)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test sampler"
        write (u, "(A)")

        allocate (test_sampler_1_t :: sampler)
        select type (sampler)
```



```

type is (test_sampler_1_t)
    sampler%mode = 4
end select
call sampler%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with n_calls = 1000"
write (u, "(A)")  "    (lower precision to avoid"
write (u, "(A)")  "        numerical noise)"
write (u, "(A)")

select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci%add_pass ()
end select
call mci%integrate (mci_instance, sampler, 1, 1000, pacify = .true.)
call mci%write (u, .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Contents of mci_instance:"
write (u, "(A)")

call mci_instance%write (u, .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call mci_instance%final ()
call mci%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: mci_vamp_16"

end subroutine mci_vamp_16

```



## Chapter 20

# Parton shower and interface to PYTHIA6

This is the code for the WHIZARD QCD parton shower for final state radiation (FSR) and initial state radiation (ISR) as well as the interface to the PYTHIA module for showering and hadronization.

### 20.1 Basics of the shower

```
<shower_base.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module shower_base  
  
    <Use kinds with double>  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use constants  
    use diagnostics  
    use format_utils, only: write_separator  
    use lorentz  
    use particles  
    use os_interface  
    use rng_base  
    use physics_defs  
    use sm_physics, only: running_as_lam  
    use particles  
    use variables  
    use model_data  
    use pdf  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Shower base: parameters>  
  
    <Shower base: public>
```



```

    <Shower base: types>

    <Shower base: interfaces>

contains

    <Shower base: procedures>

end module shower_base

```

### 20.1.1 Shower implementations

```

<Shower base: public>≡
    public :: PS_WHIZARD, PS_PYTHIA6, PS_PYTHIA8, PS_UNDEFINED

<Shower base: parameters>≡
    integer, parameter :: PS_WHIZARD = 1
    integer, parameter :: PS_PYTHIA6 = 2
    integer, parameter :: PS_PYTHIA8 = 3
    integer, parameter :: PS_UNDEFINED = 17

A dictionary
<Shower base: public>+≡
    public :: shower_method_of_string

<Shower base: procedures>≡
    elemental function shower_method_of_string (string) result (i)
        integer :: i
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: string
        select case (char(string))
        case ("WHIZARD")
            i = PS_WHIZARD
        case ("PYTHIA6")
            i = PS_PYTHIA6
        case ("PYTHIA8")
            i = PS_PYTHIA8
        case default
            i = PS_UNDEFINED
        end select
    end function shower_method_of_string

<Shower base: public>+≡
    public :: shower_method_to_string

<Shower base: procedures>+≡
    elemental function shower_method_to_string (i) result (string)
        type(string_t) :: string
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        select case (i)
        case (PS_WHIZARD)
            string = "WHIZARD"
        case (PS_PYTHIA6)
            string = "PYTHIA6"
        case (PS_PYTHIA8)
            string = "PYTHIA8"

```



```

    case default
        string = "UNDEFINED"
    end select
end function shower_method_to_string

```

## 20.1.2 Shower settings

These the general shower settings, the settings and parameters for the matching are defined in the corresponding matching modules. The width and the cutoff of the Gaussian primordial  $k_t$  distribution, PARP(91) and PARP(93), in GeV, are called `isr_primordial_kt_width` and `isr_primordial_kt_cutoff` in WHIZARD. The parameter MSTJ(45) gives the maximum number of flavors in gluon decay to quarks, and is here called `max_n_flavors`.

The two parameters `isr_alpha_s_running` and `[fsr_alpha_s_running]` decide whether to use constant or running  $\alpha_s$  in the form of the function  $D_{\alpha_s}(t)$  for the FSR and ISR (MSTJ(44), MSTP(64)), respectively. The next parameter, `fixed_alpha_s` is the parameter PARU(111), which sets the value for constant  $\alpha_s$ , and the flag whether to use  $P_t$ -ordered ISR is `isr_pt_ordered`.

```

<Shower base: public>+=
    public :: shower_settings_t

<Shower base: types>=
    type :: shower_settings_t
        logical :: active = .false.
        logical :: isr_active = .false.
        logical :: fsr_active = .false.
        logical :: multi_active = .false.
        logical :: verbose = .false.
        integer :: method = PS_UNDEFINED
        logical :: hadronization_active = .false.
        logical :: hadron_collision = .false.
        logical :: mlm_matching = .false.
        logical :: ckkw_matching = .false.
        logical :: powheg_matching = .false.
        type(string_t) :: pythia6_pygive
        !!! values present in PYTHIA and WHIZARDS PS,
        !!! comments denote corresponding PYTHIA values
        real(default) :: min_virtuality = 1._default ! PARJ(82)^2
        real(default) :: fsr_lambda = 0.29_default ! PARP(72)
        real(default) :: isr_lambda = 0.29_default ! PARP(61)
        integer :: max_n_flavors = 5 ! MSTJ(45)
        logical :: isr_alpha_s_running = .true. ! MSTP(64)
        logical :: fsr_alpha_s_running = .true. ! MSTJ(44)
        real(default) :: fixed_alpha_s = 0.2_default ! PARU(111)
        logical :: alpha_s_fudged = .true.
        logical :: isr_pt_ordered = .false.
        logical :: isr_angular_ordered = .true. ! MSTP(62)
        real(default) :: isr_primordial_kt_width = 1.5_default ! PARP(91)
        real(default) :: isr_primordial_kt_cutoff = 5._default ! PARP(93)
        real(default) :: isr_z_cutoff = 0.999_default ! 1-PARP(66)
        real(default) :: isr_minenergy = 2._default ! PARP(65)
        real(default) :: isr_tscalefactor = 1._default

```



```

        logical :: isr_only_onshell_emitted_partons = .true.    ! MSTP(63)
contains
  (Shower base: shower settings: TBP)
end type shower_settings_t

```

Read in the shower settings (and flags whether matching and hadronization are switched on).

```

(Shower base: shower settings: TBP)≡
  procedure :: init => shower_settings_init

(Shower base: procedures) +=
  subroutine shower_settings_init (shower_settings, var_list)
    class(shower_settings_t), intent(out) :: shower_settings
    type(var_list_t), intent(in) :: var_list

    shower_settings%fsr_active = &
      var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?ps_fsr_active"))
    shower_settings%isr_active = &
      var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?ps_isr_active"))
    shower_settings%mul_active = &
      var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?mul_active"))
    shower_settings%hadronization_active = &
      var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?hadronization_active"))
    shower_settings%mlm_matching = &
      var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?mlm_matching"))
    shower_settings%ckkw_matching = &
      var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?ckkw_matching"))
    shower_settings%powheg_matching = &
      var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?powheg_matching"))

    shower_settings%method = shower_method_of_string ( &
      var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$shower_method")))

    !!! We have to split off hadronization settings at some point.

    shower_settings%active = shower_settings%isr_active .or. &
      shower_settings%fsr_active .or. &
      shower_settings%powheg_matching .or. &
      shower_settings%mul_active .or. &
      shower_settings%hadronization_active
    if (.not. shower_settings%active) return
    shower_settings%verbose = &
      var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?shower_verbose"))
    shower_settings%pythia6_pygive = &
      var_list%get_sval (var_str ("ps_PYTHIA_PYGIVE"))
    shower_settings%min_virtuality = &
      (var_list%get_rval (var_str ("ps_mass_cutoff"))**2)
    shower_settings%fsr_lambda = &
      var_list%get_rval (var_str ("ps_fsr_lambda"))
    shower_settings%isr_lambda = &
      var_list%get_rval (var_str ("ps_isr_lambda"))
    shower_settings%max_n_flavors = &
      var_list%get_ival (var_str ("ps_max_n_flavors"))
    shower_settings%isr_alpha_s_running = &

```



```

        var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?ps_isr_alpha_s_running"))
shower_settings%fsr_alpha_s_running = &
        var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?ps_fsr_alpha_s_running"))
shower_settings%fixed_alpha_s = &
        var_list%get_rval (var_str ("ps_fixed_alpha_s"))
shower_settings%isr_pt_ordered = &
        var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?ps_isr_pt_ordered"))
shower_settings%isr_angular_ordered = &
        var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?ps_isr_angular_ordered"))
shower_settings%isr_primordial_kt_width = &
        var_list%get_rval (var_str ("ps_isr_primordial_kt_width"))
shower_settings%isr_primordial_kt_cutoff = &
        var_list%get_rval (var_str ("ps_isr_primordial_kt_cutoff"))
shower_settings%isr_z_cutoff = &
        var_list%get_rval (var_str ("ps_isr_z_cutoff"))
shower_settings%isr_minenergy = &
        var_list%get_rval (var_str ("ps_isr_minenergy"))
shower_settings%isr_tscalefactor = &
        var_list%get_rval (var_str ("ps_isr_tscalefactor"))
shower_settings%isr_only_onshell_emitted_partons = &
        var_list%get_lval (&
        var_str ("?ps_isr_only_onshell_emitted_partons"))
end subroutine shower_settings_init

```

*(Shower base: shower settings: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: write => shower_settings_write

```

*(Shower base: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine shower_settings_write (settings, unit)
class(shower_settings_t), intent(in) :: settings
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
write (u, "(1x,A)") "Shower settings:"
call write_separator (u)
write (u, "(1x,A)") "Master switches:"
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,L1)") &
        "ps_isr_active" = ", settings%isr_active"
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,L1)") &
        "ps_fsr_active" = ", settings%fsr_active"
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,L1)") &
        "multi_active" = ", settings%multi_active"
write (u, "(1x,A)") "General settings:"
if (settings%isr_active .or. settings%fsr_active) then
write (u, "(3x,A)") &
        "shower_method" = " // &
        char (shower_method_to_string (settings%method))
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,L1)") &
        "shower_verbose" = ", settings%verbose"
write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") &
        "ps_mass_cutoff" = ", &
        sqrt (abs (settings%min_virtuality))
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,I1)") &
        "ps_max_n_flavors" = ", settings%max_n_flavors"

```



```

else
  write (u, "(3x,A)" ) " [ISR and FSR off]"
end if
if (settings%isr_active) then
  write (u, "(1x,A)" ) "ISR settings:"
  write (u, "(3x,A,1x,L1)" ) &
    "ps_isr_pt_ordered          = ", settings%isr_pt_ordered
  write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)" ) &
    "ps_isr_lambda              = ", settings%isr_lambda
  write (u, "(3x,A,1x,L1)" ) &
    "ps_isr_alpha_s_running     = ", settings%isr_alpha_s_running
  write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)" ) &
    "ps_isr_primordial_kt_width = ", settings%isr_primordial_kt_width
  write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)" ) &
    "ps_isr_primordial_kt_cutoff = ", &
    settings%isr_primordial_kt_cutoff
  write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)" ) &
    "ps_isr_z_cutoff            = ", settings%isr_z_cutoff
  write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)" ) &
    "ps_isr_minenergy           = ", settings%isr_minenergy
  write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)" ) &
    "ps_isr_tscalefactor        = ", settings%isr_tscalefactor
else if (settings%fsr_active) then
  write (u, "(3x,A)" ) " [ISR off]"
end if
if (settings%fsr_active) then
  write (u, "(1x,A)" ) "FSR settings:"
  write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)" ) &
    "ps_fsr_lambda              = ", settings%fsr_lambda
  write (u, "(3x,A,1x,L1)" ) &
    "ps_fsr_alpha_s_running     = ", settings%fsr_alpha_s_running
else if (settings%isr_active) then
  write (u, "(3x,A)" ) " [FSR off]"
end if
write (u, "(1x,A)" ) "Hadronization settings:"
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,L1)" ) &
  "hadronization_active        = ", settings%hadronization_active
write (u, "(1x,A)" ) "Matching Settings:"
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,L1)" ) &
  "mlm_matching                = ", settings%mlm_matching
write (u, "(3x,A,1x,L1)" ) &
  "ckkw_matching               = ", settings%ckkw_matching
write (u, "(1x,A)" ) "PYTHIA6 specific settings:"
write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)" ) &
  "ps_PYTHIA_PYGIVE            = ', &
  char(settings%pythia6_pygive), '"
end subroutine shower_settings_write

```

### 20.1.3 Abstract Shower Type

Any parton shower implementation will use random numbers to generate emissions.



```

<Shower base: public>+≡
    public :: shower_base_t

<Shower base: types>+≡
    type, abstract :: shower_base_t
        class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng
        type(string_t) :: name
        type(pdf_data_t) :: pdf_data
        type(shower_settings_t) :: settings
    contains
        <Shower base: shower base: TBP>
    end type shower_base_t

<Shower base: shower base: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write_msg => shower_base_write_msg

<Shower base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine shower_base_write_msg (shower)
        class(shower_base_t), intent(inout) :: shower
        call msg_message ("Shower: Using " // char(shower%name) // " shower")
    end subroutine shower_base_write_msg

<Shower base: shower base: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: import_rng => shower_base_import_rng

<Shower base: procedures>+≡
    pure subroutine shower_base_import_rng (shower, rng)
        class(shower_base_t), intent(inout) :: shower
        class(rng_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: rng
        call move_alloc (from = rng, to = shower%rng)
    end subroutine shower_base_import_rng

Shower implementations need to know the overall settings as well as pdf_data_t
if ISR needs to be simulated.

<Shower base: shower base: TBP>+≡
    procedure (shower_base_init), deferred :: init

<Shower base: interfaces>≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine shower_base_init (shower, settings, pdf_data)
            import
            class(shower_base_t), intent(out) :: shower
            type(shower_settings_t), intent(in) :: settings
            type(pdf_data_t), intent(in) :: pdf_data
        end subroutine shower_base_init
    end interface

<Shower base: shower base: TBP>+≡
    procedure (shower_base_prepare_new_event), deferred :: prepare_new_event

<Shower base: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine shower_base_prepare_new_event &
            (shower)

```



```

import
class(shower_base_t), intent(inout) :: shower
end subroutine shower_base_prepare_new_event
end interface

<Shower base: shower base: TBP>+≡
  procedure (shower_base_import_particle_set), deferred :: import_particle_set

<Shower base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine shower_base_import_particle_set &
      (shower, particle_set, os_data)
    import
    class(shower_base_t), target, intent(inout) :: shower
    type(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    end subroutine shower_base_import_particle_set
  end interface

<Shower base: shower base: TBP>+≡
  procedure (shower_base_generate_emissions), deferred :: generate_emissions

<Shower base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine shower_base_generate_emissions &
      (shower, valid, number_of_emissions)
    import
    class(shower_base_t), intent(inout), target :: shower
    logical, intent(out) :: valid
    integer, optional, intent(in) :: number_of_emissions
    end subroutine shower_base_generate_emissions
  end interface

<Shower base: shower base: TBP>+≡
  procedure (shower_base_make_particle_set), deferred :: make_particle_set

<Shower base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine shower_base_make_particle_set &
      (shower, particle_set, model, model_hadrons)
    import
    class(shower_base_t), intent(in) :: shower
    type(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model_hadrons
    end subroutine shower_base_make_particle_set
  end interface

<Shower base: shower base: TBP>+≡
  procedure (shower_base_get_final_colored_ME_momenta), deferred :: &
    get_final_colored_ME_momenta

```



```

<Shower base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine shower_base_get_final_colored_ME_momenta &
      (shower, momenta)
      import
      class(shower_base_t), intent(in) :: shower
      type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: momenta
    end subroutine shower_base_get_final_colored_ME_momenta
  end interface

```

#### 20.1.4 Additional parameters

These parameters are the cut-off scale  $t_{\text{cut}}$ , given in  $\text{GeV}^2$  (PARJ(82)), the cut-off scale for the  $P_t^2$ -ordered shower in  $\text{GeV}^2$ , and the two shower parameters PARP(72) and PARP(61), respectively.

```

<Shower base: parameters>+≡
  real(default), public :: D_min_scale = 0.5_default

```

Treating either  $u$  and  $d$ , or all quarks except  $t$  as massless:

```

<Shower base: parameters>+≡
  logical, public :: treat_light_quarks_massless = .true.
  logical, public :: treat_duscb_quarks_massless = .false.

```

Temporary parameters for the  $P_t$ -ordered shower:

```

<Shower base: parameters>+≡
  real(default), public :: scalefactor1 = 0.02_default
  real(default), public :: scalefactor2 = 0.02_default

```

```

<Shower base: public>+≡
  public :: D_alpha_s_isr
  public :: D_alpha_s_fsr

```

```

<Shower base: procedures>+≡
  function D_alpha_s_isr (tin, settings) result (alpha_s)
    real(default), intent(in) :: tin
    type(shower_settings_t), intent(in) :: settings
    real(default) :: min_virtuality, d_constalpha_s, d_lambda_isr
    integer :: d_nf
    real(default) :: t
    real(default) :: alpha_s
    min_virtuality = settings%min_virtuality
    d_lambda_isr = settings%isr_lambda
    d_constalpha_s = settings%fixed_alpha_s
    d_nf = settings%max_n_flavors
    if (settings%alpha_s_fudged) then
      t = max (max (0.1_default * min_virtuality, &
        1.1_default * d_lambda_isr**2), abs(tin))
    else
      t = abs(tin)
    end if
    if (settings%isr_alpha_s_running) then
      alpha_s = running_as_lam (number_of_flavors(t, d_nf, min_virtuality), &
        sqrt(t), d_lambda_isr, 0)
    else

```



```

        alpha_s = d_constalpha_s
    end if
end function D_alpha_s_isr

function D_alpha_s_fsr (tin, settings) result (alpha_s)
    real(default), intent(in) :: tin
    type(shower_settings_t), intent(in) :: settings
    real(default) :: min_virtuality, d_lambda_fsr, d_constalpha_s
    integer :: d_nf
    real(default) :: t
    real(default) :: alpha_s
    min_virtuality = settings%min_virtuality
    d_lambda_fsr = settings%fsr_lambda
    d_constalpha_s = settings%fixed_alpha_s
    d_nf = settings%max_n_flavors
    if (settings%alpha_s_fudged) then
        t = max (max (0.1_default * min_virtuality, &
                     1.1_default * d_lambda_fsr**2), abs(tin))
    else
        t = abs(tin)
    end if
    if (settings%fsr_alpha_s_running) then
        alpha_s = running_as_lam (number_of_flavors (t, d_nf, min_virtuality), &
                                   sqrt(t), d_lambda_fsr, 0)
    else
        alpha_s = d_constalpha_s
    end if
end function D_alpha_s_fsr

```

Mass and mass squared selection functions. All masses are in GeV. Light quarks are assumed to be ordered,  $m_1 < m_2 < m_3 \dots$ , and they get current masses, not elementary ones. Mesons and baryons other than proton and neutron are needed as beam-remnants. Particles with PDG number zero are taken massless, as well as proper beam remnants and any other particles.

```

(Shower base: public)+≡
    public :: mass_type
    public :: mass_squared_type

(Shower base: procedures)+≡
    elemental function mass_type (type, m2_default) result (mass)
        integer, intent(in) :: type
        real(default), intent(in) :: m2_default
        real(default) :: mass
        mass = sqrt (mass_squared_type (type, m2_default))
    end function mass_type

    elemental function mass_squared_type (type, m2_default) result (mass2)
        integer, intent(in) :: type
        real(default), intent(in) :: m2_default
        real(default) :: mass2
        select case (abs (type))
        !!! case (1,2)
        !!! if (treat_light_quarks_massless .or. &
        !!!     treat_duscb_quarks_massless) then

```



```

!!!      mass2 = zero
!!!      else
!!!      mass2 = 0.330_default**2
!!!      end if
!!! case (3)
!!!      if (treat_duscb_quarks_massless) then
!!!      mass2 = zero
!!!      else
!!!      mass2 = 0.500_default**2
!!!      end if
!!! case (4)
!!!      if (treat_duscb_quarks_massless) then
!!!      mass2 = zero
!!!      else
!!!      mass2 = 1.500_default**2
!!!      end if
!!! case (5)
!!!      if (treat_duscb_quarks_massless) then
!!!      mass2 = zero
!!!      else
!!!      mass2 = 4.800_default**2
!!!      end if
!!! case (GLUON)
!!!      mass2 = zero
case (NEUTRON)
    mass2 = 0.939565_default**2
case (PROTON)
    mass2 = 0.93827_default**2
case (DPLUS)
    mass2 = 1.86960_default**2
case (D0)
    mass2 = 1.86483_default**2
case (B0)
    mass2 = 5.27950_default**2
case (BPLUS)
    mass2 = 5.27917_default**2
case (DELTAPLUSPLUS)
    mass2 = 1.232_default**2
case (SIGMA0)
    mass2 = 1.192642_default**2
case (SIGMAPLUS)
    mass2 = 1.18937_default**2
case (SIGMACPLUS)
    mass2 = 2.4529_default**2
case (SIGMACPLUSPLUS)
    mass2 = 2.45402_default**2
case (SIGMAB0)
    mass2 = 5.8152_default**2
case (SIGMABPLUS)
    mass2 = 5.8078_default**2
case (BEAM_REMNANT)
    mass2 = zero !!! don't know how to handle the beamremnant
case default
    mass2 = m2_default

```



```

    end select
end function mass_squared_type

```

The number of flavors active at a certain scale (virtuality)  $t$ .

```

<Shower base: public>+≡
    public :: number_of_flavors

<Shower base: procedures>+≡
    elemental function number_of_flavors (t, d_nf, min_virtuality) result (nr)
        real(default), intent(in) :: t, min_virtuality
        integer, intent(in) :: d_nf
        real(default) :: nr
        integer :: i
        nr = 0
        if (t < min_virtuality) return ! arbitrary cut off
        ! TODO: do i = 1, min (max (3, d_nf), 6)
        do i = 1, min (3, d_nf)
            !!! to do: take heavier quarks(-> cuts on allowed costheta in g->qq)
            !!! into account
            if ((four * mass_squared_type (i, zero) + min_virtuality) < t ) then
                nr = i
            else
                exit
            end if
        end do
    end function number_of_flavors

```

## 20.2 Parton module for the shower

```

<shower_partons.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module shower_partons

    <Use kinds with double>
        use io_units
        use constants
        use system_defs, only: TAB
        use diagnostics
        use physics_defs
        use lorentz
        use sm_physics
        use particles
        use flavors
        use colors
        use subevents
        use model_data
        use shower_base
        use rng_base

    <Standard module head>

```



```

    <Shower partons: public>

    <Shower partons: types>

contains

    <Shower partons: procedures>

end module shower_partons

```

### 20.2.1 The basic type defintions

The type `parton_t` defines a parton for the shower. The `x` value of the parton is only needed for spacelike showers. The pointer `initial` is only needed for partons in initial showers, it points to the hadron the parton is coming from. An auxiliary value for the  $P_t$ -ordered ISR is `aux_pt`. Then, there are two auxiliary entries for the clustering of CKKW pseudo weights and CKKW matching, `ckkwlabel` and `ckkwscale`. In order to make shower settings available to all operations on the shower partons, we endow the `parton_t` type with a pointer to `shower_settings_t`.

```

<Shower partons: public>≡
    public :: parton_t

<Shower partons: types>≡
    type :: parton_t
        integer :: nr = 0
        integer :: type = 0
        type(shower_settings_t), pointer :: settings => null()
        type(vector4_t) :: momentum = vector4_null
        real(default) :: t = zero
        real(default) :: mass2 = zero
        real(default) :: scale = zero
        real(default) :: z = zero
        real(default) :: costheta = zero
        real(default) :: x = zero
        logical :: simulated = .false.
        logical :: belongstoFSR = .true.
        logical :: belongstointeraction = .false.
        type(parton_t), pointer :: parent => null ()
        type(parton_t), pointer :: child1 => null ()
        type(parton_t), pointer :: child2 => null ()
        type(parton_t), pointer :: initial => null ()
        integer :: c1 = 0, c2 = 0
        integer :: aux_pt = 0
        integer :: ckkwlabel = 0
        real(default) :: ckkwscale = zero
        integer :: ckkwtype = -1
        integer :: interactionnr = 0
    contains
        <Shower partons: parton: TBP>
end type parton_t

```



```

<Shower partons: public>+≡
    public :: parton_pointer_t

<Shower partons: types>+≡
    type :: parton_pointer_t
    type(parton_t), pointer :: p => null ()
    end type parton_pointer_t

```

## 20.2.2 Routines

```

<Shower partons: parton: TBP>≡
    procedure :: to_particle => parton_to_particle

<Shower partons: procedures>≡
    function parton_to_particle (parton, model, from_hard_int) result (particle)
        type(particle_t) :: particle
        class(parton_t), intent(in) :: parton
        class(model_data_t), pointer, intent(in) :: model
        logical, intent(in), optional :: from_hard_int
        integer :: col, anti_col
        call parton%to_color (col, anti_col, from_hard_int)
        call particle%init (parton%to_status (from_hard_int), parton%type, &
            model, col, anti_col, parton%momentum)
    end function parton_to_particle

<Shower partons: public>+≡
    public :: parton_of_particle

<Shower partons: procedures>+≡
    ! pure
    function parton_of_particle (particle, nr) result (parton)
        type(parton_t) :: parton
        type(particle_t), intent(in) :: particle
        integer, intent(in) :: nr
        integer, dimension(2) :: col_array
        parton%nr = nr
        parton%momentum = particle%p
        parton%t = particle%p2
        parton%type = particle%flv%get_pdg ()
        col_array = particle%get_color ()
        parton%c1 = col_array (1)
        parton%c2 = col_array (2)
        parton%interactionnr = 1
        parton%mass2 = particle%flv%get_mass () ** 2
    end function parton_of_particle

<Shower partons: parton: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: to_status => parton_to_status

<Shower partons: procedures>+≡
    pure function parton_to_status (parton, from_hard_int) result (status)
        integer :: status
        class(parton_t), intent(in) :: parton

```



```

logical, intent(in), optional :: from_hard_int
logical :: fhi
fhi = .false.; if (present (from_hard_int)) fhi = from_hard_int
if (fhi .or. parton%is_colored ()) then
    if (associated (parton%initial) .and. .not. parton%belongstoFSR) then
        status = PRT_INCOMING
    else
        status = PRT_OUTGOING
    end if
else
    status = PRT_BEAM_REMNANT
end if
end function parton_to_status

```

*<Shower partons: parton: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: to\_color => parton\_to\_color

*<Shower partons: procedures>+≡*  
 pure subroutine parton\_to\_color (parton, c1, c2, from\_hard\_int)  
 class(parton\_t), intent(in) :: parton  
 integer, intent(out) :: c1, c2  
 logical, intent(in), optional :: from\_hard\_int  
 logical :: fhi  
 fhi = .false.; if (present (from\_hard\_int)) fhi = from\_hard\_int  
 c1 = 0  
 c2 = 0  
 if (parton%is\_colored ()) then  
 if (fhi) then  
 if (parton%c1 /= 0) c1 = parton%c1  
 if (parton%c2 /= 0) c2 = parton%c2  
 else  
 if (parton%c1 /= 0) c1 = 500 + parton%c1  
 if (parton%c2 /= 0) c2 = 500 + parton%c2  
 end if  
 end if  
end subroutine parton\_to\_color

*<Shower partons: public>+≡*  
 public :: parton\_copy

*<Shower partons: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine parton\_copy (prt1, prt2)  
 type(parton\_t), intent(in) :: prt1  
 type(parton\_t), intent(out) :: prt2  
 if (associated (prt1%settings)) prt2%settings => prt1%settings  
 prt2%nr = prt1%nr  
 prt2%type = prt1%type  
 prt2%momentum = prt1%momentum  
 prt2%t = prt1%t  
 prt2%mass2 = prt1%mass2  
 prt2%scale = prt1%scale  
 prt2%z = prt1%z  
 prt2%costheta = prt1%costheta  
 prt2%x = prt1%x



```

prt2%simulated = prt1%simulated
prt2%belongstoFSR = prt1%belongstoFSR
prt2%belongstointeraction = prt1%belongstointeraction
prt2%interactionnr = prt1%interactionnr
if (associated (prt1%parent)) prt2%parent => prt1%parent
if (associated (prt1%child1)) prt2%child1 => prt1%child1
if (associated (prt1%child2)) prt2%child2 => prt1%child2
if (associated (prt1%initial)) prt2%initial => prt1%initial
prt2%c1 = prt1%c1
prt2%c2 = prt1%c2
prt2%aux_pt = prt1%aux_pt
end subroutine parton_copy

```

This returns the angle between the daughters assuming them to be massless.

```

(Shower partons: parton: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_cstheta => parton_get_cstheta

(Shower partons: procedures)+≡
  elemental function parton_get_cstheta (prt) result (cstheta)
    class(parton_t), intent(in) :: prt
    real(default) :: cstheta
    real(default) :: denom
    denom = two * prt%z * (one - prt%z) * prt%momentum%p(0)**2
    if (denom > eps0) then
      cstheta = one - prt%t / denom
    else
      cstheta = - one
    end if
  end function parton_get_cstheta

```

The same for massive daughters.

```

(Shower partons: parton: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_cstheta_mass => parton_get_cstheta_mass

(Shower partons: procedures)+≡
  elemental function parton_get_cstheta_mass (prt) result (cstheta)
    class(parton_t), intent(in) :: prt
    real(default) :: cstheta, sqrt12
    if (prt%is_branched ()) then
      if (prt%child1%simulated .and. &
          prt%child2%simulated) then
        sqrt12 = sqrt (max (zero, (prt%z)**2 * prt%momentum%p(0)**2 &
                               - prt%child1%t)) * &
                    sqrt (max (zero, (one - prt%z)**2 * prt%momentum%p(0)**2 &
                               - prt%child2%t))
        if (sqrt12 > eps0) then
          cstheta = (prt%t - prt%child1%t - prt%child2%t - &
                     two * prt%z * (one - prt%z) * prt%momentum%p(0)**2) / &
                     (- two * sqrt12)
          return
        end if
      end if
    end if
    cstheta = prt%get_cstheta ()

```



```
end function parton_get_costheta_mass
```

This function returns the angle between the momentum vectors of the parton and first daughter. This is only used for debugging.

```
<Shower partons: parton: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_costheta_motherfirst => parton_get_costheta_motherfirst

<Shower partons: procedures>+≡
  elemental function parton_get_costheta_motherfirst (prt) result (costheta)
    class(parton_t), intent(in) :: prt
    real(default) :: costheta
    if (prt%is_branched ()) then
      if ((prt%child1%simulated .or. &
        prt%child1%is_final () .or. &
        prt%child1%is_branched ()) .and. &
        (prt%child2%simulated .or. &
        prt%child2%is_final () .or. &
        prt%child2%is_branched ())) then
        costheta = enclosed_angle_ct (prt%momentum, prt%child1%momentum)
        return
      end if
    end if
    costheta = - two
  end function parton_get_costheta_motherfirst
```

Get the parton velocities.

```
<Shower partons: parton: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_beta => parton_get_beta

<Shower partons: procedures>+≡
  pure function get_beta (t,E) result (beta)
    real(default), intent(in) :: t,E
    real(default) :: beta
    beta = sqrt (max (tiny_07, one - t / (E**2)))
  end function get_beta

  elemental function parton_get_beta (prt) result (beta)
    class(parton_t), intent(in) :: prt
    real(default) :: beta
    beta = sqrt (max (tiny_07, one - prt%t / prt%momentum%p(0)**2))
  end function parton_get_beta
```

Write routine.

```
<Shower partons: parton: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => parton_write

<Shower partons: procedures>+≡
  subroutine parton_write (prt, unit)
    class(parton_t), intent(in) :: prt
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return

    write (u, "(1x,7A)") "Shower parton <nr>", TAB, "<type>", TAB // TAB, &
```



```

        "<parent>", TAB, "<mom(0:3)>"
write (u, "(2x,I5,3A)", advance = "no") prt%nr, TAB, TAB, TAB
if (prt%is_final ()) then
    write (u, "(1x,I5,1x,A)", advance = "no") prt%type, TAB // TAB
else
    write (u, "('[' ,I5,']',A)", advance = "no") prt%type, TAB // TAB
end if
if (associated (prt%parent)) then
    write (u, "(I5,A)", advance = "no") prt%parent%nr, TAB // TAB
else
    write (u, "(5x,2A)", advance = "no") TAB, TAB
end if
write (u, "(4(ES12.5,A))") prt%momentum%p(0), TAB, &
    prt%momentum%p(1), TAB, &
    prt%momentum%p(2), TAB, &
    prt%momentum%p(3)
write (u, "(1x,9A)") "<p4square>", TAB // TAB, "<t>", TAB // TAB, &
    "<scale>", TAB // TAB, "<c1>", TAB, "<c2>", TAB, "<mass2>"
write (u, "(1x,3(ES12.5,A))", advance = "no") &
    prt%momentum ** 2, TAB // TAB, prt%t, TAB, prt%scale, TAB, prt%mass2
write (u, "(2(I4,A))") prt%c1, TAB, prt%c2, TAB
if (prt%is_branched ()) then
    if (prt%belongstoFSR) then
        write (u, "(1x,9A)") "costheta(prt)", TAB, &
            "costheta_correct(prt)", TAB, &
            "prt%costheta", TAB, "prt%z", TAB, &
            "costheta_motherfirst(prt)"
        write (u, "(1X,5(ES12.5,A))") &
            prt%get_costheta (), TAB, &
            prt%get_costheta_mass (), TAB // TAB, &
            prt%costheta, TAB, prt%z, TAB, &
            prt%get_costheta_motherfirst (), TAB
    else
        write (u, "(1x,9A)") "prt%z", TAB, "prt%x", TAB, &
            "costheta_correct(prt)", TAB, &
            "prt%costheta", TAB, &
            "costheta_motherfirst(prt)"
        write (u, "(1X,5(ES12.5,A))") &
            prt%z, TAB, prt%x, TAB, &
            prt%get_costheta_mass (), TAB, &
            prt%costheta, TAB, &
            prt%get_costheta_motherfirst (), TAB
    end if
else
    if (prt%belongstoFSR) then
        write (u, "(1X,A)") "not branched."
    else
        write (u, "(1X,A,ES12.5)") "not branched. x = ", prt%x
    end if
end if
write (u, "(A)", advance = "no") " Parton"
if (prt%belongstoFSR) then
    write (u, "(A)", advance = "no") " is FSR,"
else

```



```

        if (associated (prt%initial)) then
            write (u, "(A,I1)", advance = "no") " from hadron,", prt%initial%nr
        else
            write (u, "(A)", advance = "no") ""
        end if
    end if
end if
if (prt%is_final ()) then
    write (u, "(A)", advance = "no") " is final,"
else
    write (u, "(A)", advance = "no") ""
end if
if (prt%simulated) then
    write (u, "(A)", advance = "no") " is simulated,"
else
    write (u, "(A)", advance = "no") ""
end if
if (associated (prt%child1) .and. associated (prt%child2)) then
    write (u, "(A,2(I5),A)", advance = "no") &
        " has children: ", prt%child1%nr, prt%child2%nr, ","
else if (associated (prt%child1)) then
    write (u, "(A,1(I5),A)", advance = "no") &
        " has one child: ", prt%child1%nr, ", "
end if
if (prt%belongstointeraction) then
    write (u, "(A,I2)") " belongs to interaction ", &
        prt%interactionnr
else
    write (u, "(A,I2)") " does not belong to interaction ", &
        prt%interactionnr
end if
write (u, "(A)") TAB
end subroutine parton_write

```

*<Shower partons: parton: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: is\_final => parton\_is\_final

*<Shower partons: procedures>+≡*  
 elemental function parton\_is\_final (prt) result (is\_final)  
 class(parton\_t), intent(in) :: prt  
 logical :: is\_final  
 is\_final = .false.  
 if (prt%belongstoFSR) then  
 is\_final = .not. associated (prt%child1) .and. &  
 (.not. prt%belongstointeraction .or. &  
 (prt%belongstointeraction .and. prt%simulated))  
 end if  
end function parton\_is\_final

*<Shower partons: parton: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: is\_branched => parton\_is\_branched

*<Shower partons: procedures>+≡*  
 elemental function parton\_is\_branched (prt) result (is\_branched)  
 class(parton\_t), intent(in) :: prt



```

        logical :: is_branched
        is_branched = associated (prt%child1) .and. associated (prt%child2)
    end function parton_is_branched

    <Shower partons: parton: TBP>+≡
        procedure :: set_simulated => parton_set_simulated

    <Shower partons: procedures>+≡
        pure subroutine parton_set_simulated (prt, sim)
            class(parton_t), intent(inout) :: prt
            logical, intent(in), optional :: sim
            if (present (sim)) then
                prt%simulated = sim
            else
                prt%simulated = .true.
            end if
        end subroutine parton_set_simulated

    <Shower partons: public>+≡
        public :: parton_set_parent

    <Shower partons: procedures>+≡
        subroutine parton_set_parent (prt, parent)
            type(parton_t), intent(inout) :: prt
            type(parton_t), intent(in) , target :: parent
            prt%parent => parent
        end subroutine parton_set_parent

    <Shower partons: public>+≡
        public :: parton_get_parent

    <Shower partons: procedures>+≡
        function parton_get_parent (prt) result (parent)
            type(parton_t), intent(in) :: prt
            type(parton_t), pointer :: parent
            parent => prt%parent
        end function parton_get_parent

    <Shower partons: public>+≡
        public :: parton_set_initial

    <Shower partons: procedures>+≡
        subroutine parton_set_initial (prt, initial)
            type(parton_t), intent(inout) :: prt
            type(parton_t), intent(in) , target :: initial
            prt%initial => initial
        end subroutine parton_set_initial

    <Shower partons: public>+≡
        public :: parton_get_initial

```



```

<Shower partons: procedures>+≡
function parton_get_initial (prt) result (initial)
  type(parton_t), intent(in) :: prt
  type(parton_t), pointer :: initial
  initial => prt%initial
end function parton_get_initial

```

```

<Shower partons: public>+≡
public :: parton_set_child

```

```

<Shower partons: procedures>+≡
subroutine parton_set_child (prt, child, i)
  type(parton_t), intent(inout) :: prt
  type(parton_t), intent(in), target :: child
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  if (i == 1) then
    prt%child1 => child
  else
    prt%child2 => child
  end if
end subroutine parton_set_child

```

```

<Shower partons: public>+≡
public :: parton_get_child

```

```

<Shower partons: procedures>+≡
function parton_get_child (prt, i) result (child)
  type(parton_t), pointer :: child
  type(parton_t), intent(in) :: prt
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  child => null ()
  if (i == 1) then
    child => prt%child1
  else
    child => prt%child2
  end if
end function parton_get_child

```

```

<Shower partons: parton: TBP>+≡
procedure :: is_quark => parton_is_quark

```

```

<Shower partons: procedures>+≡
elemental function parton_is_quark (prt) result (is_quark)
  class(parton_t), intent(in) :: prt
  logical :: is_quark
  is_quark = abs (prt%type) <= 6 .and. prt%type /= 0
end function parton_is_quark

```

```

<Shower partons: parton: TBP>+≡
procedure :: is_squark => parton_is_squark

```



```

<Shower partons: procedures>+=
  elemental function parton_is_squark (prt) result (is_squark)
    class(parton_t), intent(in) :: prt
    logical :: is_squark
    is_squark = ((abs(prt%type) >= 1000001) .and. (abs(prt%type) <= 1000006)) &
      .or. ((abs(prt%type) >= 2000001) .and. (abs(prt%type) <= 2000006))
  end function parton_is_squark

```

9 can be used for gluons in codes for glueballs

```

<Shower partons: parton: TBP>+=
  procedure :: is_gluon => parton_is_gluon

```

```

<Shower partons: procedures>+=
  elemental function parton_is_gluon (prt) result (is_gluon)
    class(parton_t), intent(in) :: prt
    logical :: is_gluon
    is_gluon = prt%type == GLUON .or. prt%type == 9
  end function parton_is_gluon

```

```

<Shower partons: parton: TBP>+=
  procedure :: is_gluino => parton_is_gluino

```

```

<Shower partons: procedures>+=
  elemental function parton_is_gluino (prt) result (is_gluino)
    class(parton_t), intent(in) :: prt
    logical :: is_gluino
    is_gluino = prt%type == 1000021
  end function parton_is_gluino

```

```

<Shower partons: parton: TBP>+=
  procedure :: is_proton => parton_is_proton

```

```

<Shower partons: procedures>+=
  elemental function parton_is_proton (prt) result (is_hadron)
    class(parton_t), intent(in) :: prt
    logical :: is_hadron
    is_hadron = abs (prt%type) == PROTON
  end function parton_is_proton

```

TODO: SUSY partons.

```

<Shower partons: parton: TBP>+=
  procedure :: is_colored => parton_is_colored

```

```

<Shower partons: procedures>+=
  pure function parton_is_colored (parton) result (is_colored)
    logical :: is_colored
    class(parton_t), intent(in) :: parton
    is_colored = parton_is_quark (parton) .or. parton_is_gluon (parton)
  end function parton_is_colored

```

```

<Shower partons: parton: TBP>+=
  procedure :: mass => parton_mass

```



```

<Shower partons: procedures>+≡
  elemental function parton_mass (prt) result (mass)
    class(parton_t), intent(in) :: prt
    real(default) :: mass
    mass = mass_type (prt%type, prt%mass2)
  end function parton_mass

<Shower partons: parton: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: mass_squared => parton_mass_squared

<Shower partons: procedures>+≡
  elemental function parton_mass_squared (prt) result (mass_squared)
    class(parton_t), intent(in) :: prt
    real(default) :: mass_squared
    mass_squared = mass_squared_type (prt%type, prt%mass2)
  end function parton_mass_squared

<Shower partons: parton: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: momentum_to_pythia6 => parton_momentum_to_pythia6

<Shower partons: procedures>+≡
  pure function parton_momentum_to_pythia6 (prt) result (p)
    real(double), dimension(1:5) :: p
    class(parton_t), intent(in) :: prt
    real(default) :: mass
    !!! gfortran 5.1 complains about 'ELEMENTAL procedure pointer
    !!! component mass is not allowed as an actual argument'
    !!! p = prt%momentum%to_pythia6 (prt%mass ())
    mass = prt%mass ()
    p = prt%momentum%to_pythia6 (mass)
  end function parton_momentum_to_pythia6

<Shower partons: public>+≡
  public :: P_prt_to_child1

<Shower partons: procedures>+≡
  function P_prt_to_child1 (prt) result (retvalue)
    type(parton_t), intent(in) :: prt
    real(default) :: retvalue
    retvalue = zero
    if (prt%is_gluon ()) then
      if (prt%child1%is_quark ()) then
        retvalue = P_gqq (prt%z)
      else if (prt%child1%is_gluon ()) then
        retvalue = P_ggg (prt%z) + P_ggg (one - prt%z)
      end if
    else if (prt%is_quark ()) then
      if (prt%child1%is_quark ()) then
        retvalue = P_qqq (prt%z)
      else if (prt%child1%is_gluon ()) then
        retvalue = P_qqg (one - prt%z)
      end if
    end if
  end function P_prt_to_child1

```



This function returns whether the kinematics of the branching of parton prt into its daughters are allowed or not.

*<Shower partons: public>+≡*

public :: thetabar

*<Shower partons: procedures>+≡*

```
function thetabar (prt, recoiler, isr_ang, E3out) result (retvalue)
  type(parton_t), intent(inout) :: prt
  type(parton_t), intent(in) :: recoiler
  real(default), intent(out), optional :: E3out
  logical, intent(in) :: isr_ang
  logical :: retvalue
  real(default) :: ctheta, cthetachild1
  real(default) p1, p4, p3, E3, shat

  shat = (prt%child1%momentum + recoiler%momentum)**2
  E3 = 0.5_default * (shat / prt%z -recoiler%t + prt%child1%t - &
    prt%child2%mass_squared ()) / sqrt(shat)
  if (present (E3out)) then
    E3out = E3
  end if
  !!! absolute values of momenta in a 3 -> 1 + 4 branching
  p3 = sqrt (E3**2 - prt%t)
  p1 = sqrt (prt%child1%momentum%p(0)**2 - prt%child1%t)
  p4 = sqrt (max (zero, (E3 - prt%child1%momentum%p(0))**2 &
    - prt%child2%t))
  if (p3 > zero) then
    retvalue = ((p1 + p4 >= p3) .and. (p3 >= abs(p1 - p4)) )
    if (retvalue .and. isr_ang) then
      !!! check angular ordering
      if (associated (prt%child1)) then
        if (associated (prt%child1%child2)) then
          ctheta = (E3**2 - p1**2 - p4**2 + prt%t) / (two * p1 * p4)
          cthetachild1 = (prt%child1%momentum%p(0)**2 - &
            space_part (prt%child1%child1%momentum)**2 &
            - space_part (prt%child1%child2%momentum)**2 + prt%child1%t) &
            / (two * space_part (prt%child1%child1%momentum)**1 * &
            space_part (prt%child1%child2%momentum)**1)
          retvalue = (ctheta > cthetachild1)
        end if
      end if
    end if
  else
    retvalue = .false.
  end if
end function thetabar
```

*<Shower partons: public>+≡*

public :: parton\_apply\_cstheta

*<Shower partons: procedures>+≡*

```
recursive subroutine parton_apply_cstheta (prt, rng)
  type(parton_t), intent(inout) :: prt
  class(rng_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: rng
```



```

if (debug2_active (D_SHOWER)) then
  print *, "D: parton_apply_costheta for parton " , prt%nr
  print *, 'prt%momentum%p = ', prt%momentum%p
  call msg_debug2 (D_SHOWER, "prt%type", prt%type)
end if
prt%z = 0.5_default * (one + prt%get_beta () * prt%costheta)
if (associated (prt%child1) .and. associated (prt%child2)) then
  if (prt%child1%simulated .and. prt%child2%simulated) then
    prt%z = 0.5_default * (one + (prt%child1%t - prt%child2%t) / &
      prt%t + prt%get_beta () * prt%costheta * &
      sqrt((prt%t - prt%child1%t - prt%child2%t)**2 - &
        4 * prt%child1%t * prt%child2%t) / prt%t)
  if (prt%type /= INTERNAL) then
    prt%child1%momentum%p(0) = prt%z * prt%momentum%p(0)
    prt%child2%momentum%p(0) = (one - prt%z) * prt%momentum%p(0)
  end if
  call prt%generate_ps (rng)
  call parton_apply_costheta (prt%child1, rng)
  call parton_apply_costheta (prt%child2, rng)
end if
end if
end subroutine parton_apply_costheta

```

*<Shower partons: public>+≡*  
 public :: parton\_apply\_lorentztrafo

*<Shower partons: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine parton\_apply\_lorentztrafo (prt, L)  
   type(parton\_t), intent(inout) :: prt  
   type(lorentz\_transformation\_t), intent(in) :: L  
   prt%momentum = L \* prt%momentum  
end subroutine parton\_apply\_lorentztrafo

*<Shower partons: public>+≡*  
 public :: parton\_apply\_lorentztrafo\_recursive

*<Shower partons: procedures>+≡*  
 recursive subroutine parton\_apply\_lorentztrafo\_recursive (prt, L)  
   type(parton\_t), intent(inout) :: prt  
   type(lorentz\_transformation\_t), intent(in) :: L  
 if (prt%type /= PROTON .and. prt%type /= BEAM\_REMNANT) then  
   !!! don't boost hadrons and beam-remnants  
   call parton\_apply\_lorentztrafo (prt, L)  
 end if  
 if (associated (prt%child1) .and. associated (prt%child2)) then  
   if ((space\_part\_norm (prt%child1%momentum) < eps0) .and. &  
   (space\_part\_norm (prt%child2%momentum) < eps0) .and. &  
   (.not. prt%child1%belongstointeraction) .and. &  
   (.not. prt%child2%belongstointeraction)) then  
   !!! don't boost unevolved timelike partons  
   else  
   call parton\_apply\_lorentztrafo\_recursive (prt%child1, L)  
   call parton\_apply\_lorentztrafo\_recursive (prt%child2, L)  
   end if  
 end if



```

else
  if (associated (prt%child1)) then
    call parton_apply_lorentztrafo_recursive (prt%child1, L)
  end if
  if (associated (prt%child2)) then
    call parton_apply_lorentztrafo_recursive (prt%child2, L)
  end if
end if
end if
end subroutine parton_apply_lorentztrafo_recursive

```

This takes the three-momentum of a parton and generates three-momenta of its children given their energy and virtuality

*<Shower partons: parton: TBP>+≡*

```

  procedure :: generate_ps => parton_generate_ps

```

*<Shower partons: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine parton_generate_ps (prt, rng)
  class(parton_t), intent(inout) :: prt
  class(rng_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: rng
  real(default), dimension(1:3, 1:3) :: directions
  integer i,j
  real(default) :: scproduct, pabs, plabs, p2abs, x, ptabs, phi
  real(default), dimension(1:3) :: momentum
  type(vector3_t) :: pchild1_direction
  type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: L, rotation
  if (debug2_active (D_SHOWER)) print *, "D: parton_generate_ps for parton " , prt%nr
  if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
    if (.not. (associated (prt%child1) .and. associated (prt%child2))) then
      call msg_fatal ("no children for generate_ps")
    end if
  end if
  !!! test if parton is a virtual parton from the imagined parton shower history
  if (prt%type == INTERNAL) then
    L = inverse (boost (prt%momentum, sqrt(prt%t)))
    !!! boost to restframe of mother
    call parton_apply_lorentztrafo (prt, L)
    call parton_apply_lorentztrafo (prt%child1, L)
    call parton_apply_lorentztrafo (prt%child2, L)
    !!! Store child1's momenta
    pchild1_direction = direction (space_part (prt%child1%momentum))
    !!! Redistribute energy
    prt%child1%momentum%p(0) = (prt%momentum%p(0)**2 - &
      prt%child2%t + prt%child1%t) / (two * prt%momentum%p(0))
    prt%child2%momentum%p(0) = prt%momentum%p(0) - &
      prt%child1%momentum%p(0)

    ! rescale momenta and set momenta to be along z-axis
    prt%child1%momentum = vector4_moving (prt%child1%momentum%p(0), &
      vector3_canonical(3) * &
      sqrt(prt%child1%momentum%p(0)**2 - prt%child1%t))
    prt%child2%momentum = vector4_moving (prt%child2%momentum%p(0), &
      - vector3_canonical(3) * &
      sqrt(prt%child2%momentum%p(0)**2 - prt%child2%t))
  end if
end subroutine parton_generate_ps

```



```

!!! rotate so that total momentum is along former total momentum
rotation = rotation_to_2nd (space_part (prt%child1%momentum), &
    pchild1_direction)
call parton_apply_lorentztrafo (prt%child1, rotation)
call parton_apply_lorentztrafo (prt%child2, rotation)

L = inverse (L)          !!! inverse of the boost to restframe of mother
call parton_apply_lorentztrafo (prt, L)
call parton_apply_lorentztrafo (prt%child1, L)
call parton_apply_lorentztrafo (prt%child2, L)
else
!!! directions(1,:) -> direction of the parent parton
if (space_part_norm (prt%momentum) < eps0) return
directions(1,1:3) = prt%momentum%p(1:3) / space_part_norm (prt%momentum)
!!! directions(2,:) and directions(3,:) -> two random directions
!!! perpendicular to the direction of the parent parton
do j = 2, 3
    call rng%generate (directions(j,:))
end do
do i = 2, 3
    scproduct = zero
    do j = 1, i - 1
        scproduct = directions(i,1) * directions(j,1) + &
            directions(i,2) * directions(j,2) + &
            directions(i,3) * directions(j,3)
        directions(i,1) = directions(i,1) - directions(j,1) * scproduct
        directions(i,2) = directions(i,2) - directions(j,2) * scproduct
        directions(i,3) = directions(i,3) - directions(j,3) * scproduct
    end do
    scproduct = directions(i,1)**2 + directions(i,2)**2 + &
        directions(i,3)**2
    do j = 1, 3
        directions(i,j) = directions(i,j) / sqrt(scproduct)
    end do
end do
<Enforce right-handed system for directions>

pabs = space_part_norm (prt%momentum)
if ((prt%child1%momentum%p(0)**2 - prt%child1%t < 0) .or. &
    (prt%child2%momentum%p(0)**2 - prt%child2%t < 0)) then
    call msg_debug(D_SHOWER, "generate_ps error at E^2 < t")
    return
end if
p1abs = sqrt (prt%child1%momentum%p(0)**2 - prt%child1%t)
p2abs = sqrt (prt%child2%momentum%p(0)**2 - prt%child2%t)
x = (pabs**2 + p1abs**2 - p2abs**2) / (two * pabs)
if (pabs > p1abs + p2abs .or. &
    pabs < abs(p1abs - p2abs)) then
    if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
        print *, "D: parton_generate_ps Dreiecksungleichung error &
            &for parton ", prt%nr, " ", &
            space_part_norm (prt%momentum), " ", p1abs, " ", p2abs
        call prt%write ()
        call prt%child1%write ()
    end if
end if

```



```

        call prt%child2%write ()
    end if
    return
end if
!!! Due to numerical problems transverse momentum could be imaginary ->
!!!     set transverse momentum to zero
ptabs = sqrt (max (plabs * plabs - x * x, zero))
call rng%generate (phi)
phi = twopi * phi
do i = 1, 3
    momentum(i) = x * directions(1,i) + ptabs * &
        (cos(phi) * directions(2,i) + sin(phi) * directions(3,i))
end do
prt%child1%momentum%p(1:3) = momentum(1:3)
do i = 1, 3
    momentum(i) = (space_part_norm (prt%momentum) - x) * directions(1,i) - &
        ptabs * (cos(phi) * directions(2,i) + sin(phi) * directions(3,i))
end do
prt%child2%momentum%p(1:3) = momentum(1:3)
end if
end subroutine parton_generate_ps

```

*(Enforce right-handed system for directions)*≡

```

if ((directions(1,1) * (directions(2,2) * directions(3,3) - &
    directions(2,3) * directions(3,2)) + &
    directions(1,2) * (directions(2,3) * directions(3,1) - &
    directions(2,1) * directions(3,3)) + &
    directions(1,3) * (directions(2,1) * directions(3,2) - &
    directions(2,2) * directions(3,1))) < 0) then
    directions(3,:) = - directions(3,:)
end if

```

This routine is similar to `parton_generate_ps`, but now for the ISR. It takes the three-momentum of a parton's first child as fixed and generates the two remaining three-momenta.

*(Shower partons: parton: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: generate_ps_ini => parton_generate_ps_ini

```

*(Shower partons: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine parton_generate_ps_ini (prt, rng)
    class(parton_t), intent(inout) :: prt
    class(rng_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: rng
    real(default), dimension(1:3, 1:3) :: directions
    integer :: i,j
    real(default) :: sproduct, pabs, plabs, p2abs, x, ptabs, phi
    real(default), dimension(1:3) :: momentum
    if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) print *, "D: parton_generate_ps_ini: for parton " , prt%nr
    if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
        if (.not. (associated (prt%child1) .and. associated (prt%child2))) then
            call msg_fatal ("no children for generate_ps")
        end if
    end if
end if

if (.not. prt%is_proton()) then

```



```

!!! generate ps for normal partons
do i = 1, 3
    directions(1,i) = prt%child1%momentum%p(i) / &
        space_part_norm(prt%child1%momentum)
end do
do j = 2, 3
    call rng%generate (directions(j,:))
end do
do i = 2, 3
    scproduct = zero
    do j = 1, i - 1
        scproduct = directions(i,1) * directions(j,1) + &
            directions(i,2) * directions(j,2) + &
            directions(i,3) * directions(j,3)
        directions(i,1) = directions(i,1) - directions(j,1) * scproduct
        directions(i,2) = directions(i,2) - directions(j,2) * scproduct
        directions(i,3) = directions(i,3) - directions(j,3) * scproduct
    end do
    scproduct = directions(i,1)**2 + directions(i,2)**2 + &
        directions(i,3)**2
    do j = 1, 3
        directions(i,j) = directions(i,j) / sqrt(scproduct)
    end do
end do
<Enforce right-handed system for directions>

pabs = space_part_norm (prt%child1%momentum)
p1abs = sqrt (prt%momentum%p(0)**2 - prt%t)
p2abs = sqrt (max(zero, prt%child2%momentum%p(0)**2 - &
    prt%child2%t))

x = (pabs**2 + p1abs**2 - p2abs**2) / (two * pabs)
if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
    if (pabs > p1abs + p2abs .or. pabs < abs(p1abs - p2abs)) then
        print *, "error at generate_ps, Dreiecksungleichung for parton ", &
            prt%nr, " ", pabs, " ", p1abs, " ", p2abs
        call prt%write ()
        call prt%child1%write ()
        call prt%child2%write ()
        call msg_fatal ("parton_generate_ps_ini: Dreiecksungleichung")
    end if
end if
if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) print *, "D: parton_generate_ps_ini: x = ", x
ptabs = sqrt (p1abs * p1abs - x**2)
call rng%generate (phi)
phi = twopi * phi
do i = 1,3
    momentum(i) = x * directions(1,i) + ptabs * (cos(phi) * &
        directions(2,i) + sin(phi) * directions(3,i))
end do
prt%momentum%p(1:3) = momentum
do i = 1, 3
    momentum(i) = (x - pabs) * directions(1,i) + ptabs * (cos(phi) * &
        directions(2,i) + sin(phi) * directions(3,i))
end do

```



```

        end do
        prt%child2%momentum%p(1:3) = momentum(1:3)
    else
        !!! for first partons just set beam remnants momentum
        prt%child2%momentum = prt%momentum - prt%child1%momentum
    end if
end subroutine parton_generate_ps_ini

```

### 20.2.3 The analytic FSR

```

<Shower partons: parton: TBP>+=
    procedure :: next_t_ana => parton_next_t_ana

<Shower partons: procedures>+=
    subroutine parton_next_t_ana (prt, rng)
        class(parton_t), intent(inout) :: prt
        class(rng_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: rng
        integer :: gtoqq
        real(default) :: integral, random
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "next_t_ana")
        ! check if branchings are possible at all
        if (min (prt%t, prt%momentum%p(0)**2) < &
            prt%mass_squared () + prt%settings%min_virtuality) then
            prt%t = prt%mass_squared ()
            call prt%set_simulated ()
            return
        end if
        integral = zero
        call rng%generate (random)
        do
            call parton_simulate_stept (prt, rng, integral, random, gtoqq, .false.)
            if (prt%simulated) then
                if (prt%is_gluon ()) then
                    !!! Abusing the x-variable to store the information to which
                    !!! quark flavor the gluon branches (if any)
                    prt%x = one * gtoqq + 0.1_default
                    !!! x = gtoqq + 0.1 -> int(x) will be the quark flavor or
                    !!! zero for g -> gg
                end if
                exit
            end if
        end do
    end subroutine parton_next_t_ana

```

The shower is actually sensitive to how close we go to the one here.

```

<Shower partons: procedures>+=
    function cmax (prt, tt) result (cmaxx)
        type(parton_t), intent(in) :: prt
        real(default), intent(in), optional :: tt
        real(default) :: t, cost, cmaxx, radicand
        t = prt%t; if (present (tt)) t = tt

```



```

if (associated (prt%parent)) then
  cost = prt%parent%get_costheta ()
  radicand = max(zero, one - &
    t / (prt%get_beta () * prt%momentum%p(0))**2 * &
    (one + cost) / (one - cost))
  call msg_debug2 (D_SHOWER, "cmax: sqrt (radicand)", sqrt (radicand))
  cmaxx = min (0.99999_default, sqrt (radicand))
else
  cmaxx = 0.99999_default
end if
end function cmax

```

Simulation routine. The variable `lookatsister` takes constraints from the sister parton into account, if not given it is assumed `.true.`. `a` and `x` are three-dimensional arrays for values used for the integration.

```

<Shower partons: public>+≡
  public :: parton_simulate_stept

<Shower partons: procedures>+≡
  subroutine parton_simulate_stept &
    (prt, rng, integral, random, gtoqq, lookatsister)
    type(parton_t), intent(inout) :: prt
    class(rng_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: rng
    real(default), intent(inout) :: integral
    real(default), intent(inout) :: random
    integer, intent(out) :: gtoqq
    logical, intent(in), optional :: lookatsister

    type(parton_t), pointer :: sister
    real(default) :: tstep, tmin, oldt
    real(default) :: c, cstep
    real(default), dimension(3) :: z, P
    real(default) :: to_integral
    real(default) :: a11,a12,a13,a21,a22,a23
    real(default) :: cmax_t
    real(default) :: temprand
    real(default), dimension(3) :: a, x

    ! higher values -> faster but coarser
    real(default), parameter :: tstepfactor = 0.02_default
    real(default), parameter :: tstepmin = 0.5_default
    real(default), parameter :: cstepfactor = 0.8_default
    real(default), parameter :: cstepmin = 0.03_default

    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "parton_simulate_stept")
    gtoqq = 111 ! illegal value
    call prt%set_simulated (.false.)

    <Set sister if lookatsister is true or not given>

    tmin = prt%settings%min_virtuality + prt%mass_squared ()
    if (prt%is_quark ()) then
      to_integral = three * pi * log(one / random)

```



```

else if (prt%is_gluon ()) then
  to_integral = four *pi * log(one / random)
else
  prt%t = prt%mass_squared ()
  call prt%set_simulated ()
  return
end if

if (associated (sister)) then
  if (sqrt(prt%t) > sqrt(prt%parent%t) - &
      sqrt(sister%mass_squared ())) then
    prt%t = (sqrt (prt%parent%t) - sqrt (sister%mass_squared ()))**2
  end if
end if

if (prt%t > prt%momentum%p(0)**2) then
  prt%t = prt%momentum%p(0)**2
end if

if (prt%t <= tmin) then
  prt%t = prt%mass_squared ()
  call prt%set_simulated ()
  return
end if

! simulate the branchings between prt%t and prt%t - tstep
tstep = max(tstepfactor * (prt%t - 0.9_default * tmin), tstepmin)
cmax_t = cmax(prt)
c = - cmax_t ! take highest t -> minimal constraint
cstep = max(cstepfactor * (one - abs(c)), cstepmin)
! get values at border of "previous" bin -> to be used in first bin
z(3) = 0.5_default + 0.5_default * get_beta (prt%t - &
      0.5_default * tstep, prt%momentum%p(0)) * c
if (prt%is_gluon ()) then
  P(3) = P_ggg (z(3)) + P_gqq (z(3)) * number_of_flavors &
      (prt%t, prt%settings%max_n_flavors, prt%settings%min_virtuality)
else
  P(3) = P_qqg (z(3))
end if
a(3) = D_alpha_s_fsr (z(3) * (one - z(3)) * prt%t, &
      prt%settings) * P(3) / (prt%t - 0.5_default * tstep)

do while (c < cmax_t .and. (integral < to_integral))
  if (signal_is_pending ()) return
  cmax_t = cmax (prt)
  cstep = max (cstepfactor * (one - abs(c)**2), cstepmin)
  if (c + cstep > cmax_t) then
    cstep = cmax_t - c
  end if
  if (cstep < 1E-9_default) then
    !!! reject too small bins
    exit
  end if
  z(1) = z(3)
  z(2) = 0.5_default + 0.5_default * get_beta &

```



```

        (prt%t - 0.5_default * tstep, prt%momentum%p(0)) * &
        (c + 0.5_default * cstep)
z(3) = 0.5_default + 0.5_default * get_beta &
        (prt%t - 0.5_default * tstep, prt%momentum%p(0)) * (c + cstep)
P(1) = P(3)
if (prt%is_gluon ()) then
    P(2) = P_ggg(z(2)) + P_gqq(z(2)) * number_of_flavors &
        (prt%t, prt%settings%max_n_flavors, prt%settings%min_virtuality)
    P(3) = P_ggg(z(3)) + P_gqq(z(3)) * number_of_flavors &
        (prt%t, prt%settings%max_n_flavors, prt%settings%min_virtuality)
else
    P(2) = P_qqg(z(2))
    P(3) = P_qqg(z(3))
end if
! get values at borders of the integral and in the middle
a(1) = a(3)
a(2) = D_alpha_s_fsr (z(2) * (one - z(2)) * prt%t, &
    prt%settings) * P(2) / &
    (prt%t - 0.5_default * tstep)
a(3) = D_alpha_s_fsr (z(3) * (one - z(3)) * prt%t, &
    prt%settings) * P(3) / &
    (prt%t - 0.5_default * tstep)

!!! a little tricky:
!!! fit x(1) + x(2)/(1 + c) + x(3)/(1 - c) to these values
a11 = (one+c+0.5_default*cstep) * (one-c-0.5_default*cstep) - &
    (one-c) * (one+c+0.5_default*cstep)
a12 = (one-c-0.5_default*cstep) - (one+c+0.5_default*cstep) * &
    (one-c) / (one+c)
a13 = a(2) * (one+c+0.5_default*cstep) * (one-c-0.5_default*cstep) - &
    a(1) * (one-c) * (one+c+0.5_default*cstep)
a21 = (one+c+cstep) * (one-c-cstep) - (one+c+cstep) * (one-c)
a22 = (one-c-cstep) - (one+c+cstep) * (one-c) / (one+c)
a23 = a(3) * (one+c+cstep) * (one-c-cstep) - &
    a(1) * (one-c) * (one+c+cstep)

x(2) = (a23 - a21 * a13 / a11) / (a22 - a12 * a21 / a11)
x(1) = (a13 - a12 * x(2)) / a11
x(3) = a(1) * (one - c) - x(1) * (one - c) - x(2) * (one - c) / (one + c)

integral = integral + tstep * (x(1) * cstep + x(2) * &
    log((one + c + cstep) / (one + c)) - x(3) * &
    log((one - c - cstep) / (one - c)))

if (integral > to_integral) then
    oldt = prt%t
    call rng%generate (temprand)
    prt%t = prt%t - temprand * tstep
    call rng%generate (temprand)
    prt%costheta = c + (0.5_default - temprand) * cstep
    call prt%set_simulated ()

    if (prt%t < prt%settings%min_virtuality + prt%mass_squared ()) then
        prt%t = prt%mass_squared ()
    end if
end if

```



```

end if
if (abs(prt%costheta) > cmax_t) then
! reject branching due to violation of costheta-limits
call rng%generate (random)
if (prt%is_quark ()) then
to_integral = three * pi * log(one / random)
else if (prt%is_gluon ()) then
to_integral = four * pi * log(one / random)
end if
integral = zero
prt%t = oldt
call prt%set_simulated (.false.)
end if
if (prt%is_gluon ()) then
! decide between g->gg and g->qqbar splitting
z(1) = 0.5_default + 0.5_default * prt%costheta
call rng%generate (temprand)
if (P_ggg(z(1)) > temprand * (P_ggg (z(1)) + P_gqq (z(1)) * &
number_of_flavors(prt%t, prt%settings%max_n_flavors, &
prt%settings%min_virtuality))) then
gtoqq = 0
else
call rng%generate (temprand)
gtoqq = 1 + int (temprand * number_of_flavors &
(prt%t, prt%settings%max_n_flavors, &
prt%settings%min_virtuality))
end if
end if
else
c = c + cstep
end if
cmax_t = cmax (prt)
end do
if (integral <= to_integral) then
prt%t = prt%t - tstep
if (prt%t < prt%settings%min_virtuality + prt%mass_squared ()) then
prt%t = prt%mass_squared ()
call prt%set_simulated ()
end if
end if
end if
end subroutine parton_simulate_step

```

*(Set sister if lookatsister is true or not given)≡*

```

sister => null()
SET_SISTER: do
if (present (lookatsister)) then
if (.not. lookatsister) then
exit SET_SISTER
end if
end if
if (prt%nr == prt%parent%child1%nr) then
sister => prt%parent%child2
else
sister => prt%parent%child1

```



```

    end if
    exit SET_SISTER
end do SET_SISTER

```

From the whole ISR algorithm all functionality has been moved to `shower_core.f90`. Only `maxzz` remains here, because more than one module needs to access it.

```

<Shower partons: public>+≡
    public :: maxzz

<Shower partons: procedures>+≡
    function maxzz (shat, s, maxz_isr, minenergy_timelike) result (maxz)
        real(default), intent(in) :: shat, s, minenergy_timelike, maxz_isr
        real(default) :: maxz
        maxz = min (maxz_isr, one - (two * minenergy_timelike * sqrt(shat)) / s)
    end function maxzz

```

## 20.3 Main shower module

```

<shower_core.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module shower_core

        <Use kinds with double>
        <Use strings>
        use io_units
        use constants
        use format_utils, only: write_separator
        use unit_tests, only: vanishes, nearly_equal
        use system_defs, only: TAB
        use diagnostics
        use physics_defs
        use os_interface
        use lorentz
        use sm_physics
        use particles
        use model_data
        use flavors
        use colors
        use subevents
        use pdf
        use rng_base
        use shower_base
        use shower_partons
        use muli, only: muli_t
        use hep_common

        <Standard module head>

        <Shower core: public>

        <Shower core: parameters>

```



```

    <Shower core: types>

    <Shower core: interfaces>

    contains

    <Shower core: procedures>

    end module shower_core

    <Shower core: interfaces>≡
    interface
        subroutine evolvePDFM (set, x, q, ff)
            integer, intent(in) :: set
            double precision, intent(in) :: x, q
            double precision, dimension(-6:6), intent(out) :: ff
        end subroutine evolvePDFM
    end interface

    <Shower core: public>≡
    public :: shower_interaction_t

    <Shower core: types>≡
    type :: shower_interaction_t
        type(parton_pointer_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: partons
    end type shower_interaction_t

    type :: shower_interaction_pointer_t
        type(shower_interaction_t), pointer :: i => null ()
    end type shower_interaction_pointer_t

```

The WHIZARD internal shower. Flags distinguish between analytic and  $k_T$ -ordered showers.

```

    <Shower core: public>+≡
    public :: shower_t

    <Shower core: types>+≡
    type, extends (shower_base_t) :: shower_t
        type(shower_interaction_pointer_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: &
            interactions
        type(parton_pointer_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: partons
        type(muli_t) :: mi
        integer :: next_free_nr
        integer :: next_color_nr
        logical :: valid
    contains
        <Shower core: shower: TBP>
    end type shower_t

    <Shower core: shower: TBP>≡
    procedure :: init => shower_init

```



```

(Shower core: procedures)≡
  subroutine shower_init (shower, settings, pdf_data)
    class(shower_t), intent(out) :: shower
    type(shower_settings_t), intent(in) :: settings
    type(pdf_data_t), intent(in) :: pdf_data
    call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "shower_init")
    shower%settings = settings
    call shower%pdf_data%init (pdf_data)
    shower%name = "WHIZARD internal"
    call shower%write_msg ()
  end subroutine shower_init

(Shower core: shower: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: prepare_new_event => shower_prepare_new_event

(Shower core: procedures)+≡
  subroutine shower_prepare_new_event (shower)
    class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
    call shower%cleanup ()
    shower%next_free_nr = 1
    shower%next_color_nr = 1
    if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
      if (allocated (shower%interactions)) then
        call msg_bug ("Shower: creating new shower while old one " // &
          "is still associated (interactions)")
      end if
      if (allocated (shower%partons)) then
        call msg_bug ("Shower: creating new shower while old one " // &
          "is still associated (partons)")
      end if
    end if
    treat_light_quarks_massless = .true.
    treat_duscb_quarks_massless = .false.
    shower%valid = .true.
  end subroutine shower_prepare_new_event

```

It would be better to have the multi type outside of the shower.

```

(Shower core: shower: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: activate_multiple_interactions => shower_activate_multiple_interactions

(Shower core: procedures)+≡
  subroutine shower_activate_multiple_interactions (shower, os_data)
    class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    if (shower%mi%is_initialized ()) then
      call shower%mi%restart ()
    else
      call shower%mi%initialize (&
        GeV2_scale_cutoff=shower%settings%min_virtuality, &
        GeV2_s=shower_interaction_get_s &
        (shower%interactions(1)%i), &
        multi_dir=char(os_data%whizard_mulipath))
    end if
    call shower%mi%apply_initial_interaction ( &

```



```

        GeV2_s=shower_interaction_get_s(shower%interactions(1)%i), &
        x1=shower%interactions(1)%i%partons(1)%p%parent%x, &
        x2=shower%interactions(1)%i%partons(2)%p%parent%x, &
        pdg_f1=shower%interactions(1)%i%partons(1)%p%parent%type, &
        pdg_f2=shower%interactions(1)%i%partons(2)%p%parent%type, &
        n1=shower%interactions(1)%i%partons(1)%p%parent%nr, &
        n2=shower%interactions(1)%i%partons(2)%p%parent%nr)
    end subroutine shower_activate_multiple_interactions

```

*<Shower core: shower: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: import_particle_set => shower_import_particle_set

```

*<Shower core: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine shower_import_particle_set (shower, particle_set, os_data)
        class(shower_t), target, intent(inout) :: shower
        type(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        !integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: connections
        type(parton_t), dimension(:), allocatable, target, save :: partons, hadrons
        type(parton_pointer_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: &
            parton_pointers
        integer :: n_beam, n_in, n_out, n_tot
        integer :: i, j, nr, max_color_nr
        call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, 'shower_import_particle_set')
        call count_and_allocate ()
        call setup_hadrons_from_particle_set ()
        call setup_partons_from_particle_set ()
        call shower%update_max_color_nr (1 + max_color_nr)
        call shower%add_interaction_2ton (parton_pointers)
        if (shower%settings%multi_active) then
            call shower%activate_multiple_interactions (os_data)
        end if
        call msg_debug2 (D_SHOWER, 'shower%write() after shower_import_particle_set')
        if (debug2_active (D_SHOWER)) then
            call shower%write ()
        end if
    contains
    <Shower core: shower import particle set: procedures>
    end subroutine shower_import_particle_set

```

*<Shower core: shower import particle set: procedures>≡*

```

    subroutine count_and_allocate ()
        max_color_nr = 0
        n_beam = particle_set%get_n_beam ()
        n_in = particle_set%get_n_in ()
        n_out = particle_set%get_n_out ()
        n_tot = particle_set%get_n_tot ()
        if (allocated (partons)) deallocate (partons)
        allocate (partons (n_in + n_out))
        allocate (parton_pointers (n_in+n_out))
    end subroutine count_and_allocate

```

*<Shower core: shower import particle set: procedures>+≡*



```

subroutine setup_hadrons_from_particle_set ()
  j = 0
  if (n_beam > 0 .and. all (particle_set%prt(1:2)%flv%get_pdg_abs () > TAU)) then
    call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, 'Copy hadrons from particle_set to hadrons')
    if (.not. allocated (hadrons)) allocate (hadrons (1:2))
    do i = 1, n_tot
      if (particle_set%prt(i)%status == PRT_BEAM) then
        j = j + 1
        nr = shower%get_next_free_nr ()
        hadrons(j) = parton_of_particle (particle_set%prt(i), nr)
        hadrons(j)%settings => shower%settings
        max_color_nr = max (max_color_nr, abs(hadrons(j)%c1), &
                             abs(hadrons(j)%c2))
      end if
    end do
  end if
end subroutine setup_hadrons_from_particle_set

```

```

(Shower core: shower import particle set: procedures)+≡
subroutine setup_partons_from_particle_set ()
  integer, dimension(1) :: parent
  j = 0
  call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "Copy partons from particle_set to partons")
  do i = 1, n_tot
    if (particle_set%prt(i)%get_status () == PRT_INCOMING .or. &
        particle_set%prt(i)%get_status () == PRT_OUTGOING) then
      j = j + 1
      nr = shower%get_next_free_nr ()
      partons(j) = parton_of_particle (particle_set%prt(i), nr)
      partons(j)%settings => shower%settings
      parton_pointers(j)%p => partons(j)
      max_color_nr = max (max_color_nr, abs (partons(j)%c1), &
                           abs (partons(j)%c2))
      if (particle_set%prt(i)%get_status () == PRT_INCOMING .and. &
          particle_set%prt(i)%get_n_parents () == 1 .and. &
          allocated (hadrons)) then
        parent = particle_set%prt(i)%get_parents ()
        partons(j)%initial => hadrons (parent(1))
        partons(j)%x = space_part_norm (partons(j)%momentum) / &
                        space_part_norm (partons(j)%initial%momentum)
      end if
    end if
  end do
end subroutine setup_partons_from_particle_set

```

```

(Shower core: shower: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: generate_emissions => shower_generate_emissions

(Shower core: procedures)+≡
subroutine shower_generate_emissions &
  (shower, valid, number_of_emissions)
  class(shower_t), intent(inout), target :: shower
  logical, intent(out) :: valid
  integer, optional, intent(in) :: number_of_emissions

```



```

type(parton_t), dimension(:), allocatable, target :: partons
type(parton_pointer_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: &
    parton_pointers
real(default) :: mi_scale, ps_scale, shat, phi
type(parton_pointer_t) :: temppp
integer :: i, j, k
integer :: n_int, max_color_nr
integer, dimension(2,4) :: color_corr
call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "shower_generate_emissions")
if (shower%settings%isr_active) then
    call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "Generate ISR with FSR")
    i = 0
    BRANCHINGS: do
        i = i+1
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        if (shower%settings%multi_active) then
            call shower%mi%generate_gev2_pt2 &
                (shower%get_ISR_scale (), mi_scale)
        else
            mi_scale = 0.0
        end if

        !!! Shower: debugging
        !!! shower%generate_next_isr_branching returns a pointer to
        !!! the parton with the next ISR-branching, this parton's
        !!! scale is the scale of the next branching
        ! temppp=shower%generate_next_isr_branching_veto ()
        temppp = shower%generate_next_isr_branching ()

        if (.not. associated (temppp%p) .and. &
            mi_scale < shower%settings%min_virtuality) then
            exit BRANCHINGS
        end if
        !!! check if branching or interaction occurs next
        if (associated (temppp%p)) then
            ps_scale = abs(temppp%p%t)
        else
            ps_scale = 0._default
        end if
        if (mi_scale > ps_scale) then
            !!! discard branching evolution lower than mi_scale
            call shower%set_max_ISR_scale (mi_scale)
            if (associated (temppp%p)) &
                call temppp%p%set_simulated (.false.)

            !!! execute new interaction
            deallocate (partons)
            deallocate (parton_pointers)
            allocate (partons(1:4))
            allocate (parton_pointers(1:4))
            do j = 1, 4
                partons(j)%nr = shower%get_next_free_nr ()
                partons(j)%belongstointeraction = .true.
            end do
        end if
    end do
end if

```



```

        parton_pointers(j)%p => partons(j)
    end do
    call shower%mi%generate_partons (partons(1)%nr, partons(2)%nr, &
        partons(1)%x, partons(2)%x, &
        partons(1)%type, partons(2)%type, &
        partons(3)%type, partons(4)%type)
    !!! calculate momenta
    shat = partons(1)%x * partons(2)%x * &
        shower_interaction_get_s (shower%interactions(1)%i)
    partons(1)%momentum = [0.5_default * sqrt(shat), &
        zero, zero, 0.5_default*sqrt(shat)]
    partons(2)%momentum = [0.5_default * sqrt(shat), &
        zero, zero, -0.5_default*sqrt(shat)]
    call parton_set_initial (partons(1), &
        shower%interactions(1)%i%partons(1)%p%initial)
    call parton_set_initial (partons(2), &
        shower%interactions(1)%i%partons(2)%p%initial)
    partons(1)%belongstoFSR = .false.
    partons(2)%belongstoFSR = .false.
    !!! calculate color connection
    call shower%mi%get_color_correlations &
        (shower%get_next_color_nr (), &
        max_color_nr,color_corr)
    call shower%update_max_color_nr (max_color_nr)

    partons(1)%c1 = color_corr(1,1)
    partons(1)%c2 = color_corr(2,1)
    partons(2)%c1 = color_corr(1,2)
    partons(2)%c2 = color_corr(2,2)
    partons(3)%c1 = color_corr(1,3)
    partons(3)%c2 = color_corr(2,3)
    partons(4)%c1 = color_corr(1,4)
    partons(4)%c2 = color_corr(2,4)

    call shower%rng%generate (phi)
    phi = 2 * pi * phi
    partons(3)%momentum = [0.5_default*sqrt(shat), &
        sqrt(mi_scale)*cos(phi), &
        sqrt(mi_scale)*sin(phi), &
        sqrt(0.25_default*shat - mi_scale)]
    partons(4)%momentum = [ 0.5_default*sqrt(shat), &
        -sqrt(mi_scale)*cos(phi), &
        -sqrt(mi_scale)*sin(phi), &
        -sqrt(0.25_default*shat - mi_scale)]
    partons(3)%belongstoFSR = .true.
    partons(4)%belongstoFSR = .true.

    call shower%add_interaction_2ton (parton_pointers)
    n_int = size (shower%interactions)
    do k = 1, 2
    call shower%mi%replace_parton &
        (shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(k)%p%initial%nr, &
        shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(k)%p%nr, &
        shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(k)%p%parent%nr, &

```



```

        shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(k)%p%type, &
        shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(k)%p%x, &
        mi_scale)
    end do
else
    !!! execute the next branching 'found' in the previous step
    call shower%execute_next_isr_branching (temppp)
    if (shower%settings%multi_active) then
        call shower%mi%replace_parton (temppp%p%initial%nr, &
            temppp%p%child1%nr, temppp%p%nr, &
            temppp%p%type, temppp%p%x, ps_scale)
    end if

    end if
end do BRANCHINGS

    call shower%generate_fsr_for_isr_partons ()
else
    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "Generate FSR without ISR")
    call shower%simulate_no_isr_shower ()
end if

    !!! some bookkeeping, needed after the shower is done
    call shower%boost_to_labframe ()
    call shower%generate_primordial_kt ()
    call shower%update_beamremnants ()

    if (shower%settings%fsr_active) then
        do i = 1, size (shower%interactions)
            if (signal_is_pending ()) return
            call shower%interaction_generate_fsr_2ton &
                (shower%interactions(i)%i)
        end do
    else
        call shower%simulate_no_fsr_shower ()
    end if
    call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "Shower finished:")
    if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) call shower%write ()

    valid = shower%valid
    !!! clean-up multi: we should finalize the multi pdf sets
    !!!      when_all_runs are done. Not after every event if possible
    ! call shower%mi%finalize()
end subroutine shower_generate_emissions

```

*<Shower core: shower: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: make_particle_set => shower_make_particle_set

```

*<Shower core: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine shower_make_particle_set &
        (shower, particle_set, model, model_hadrons)
    class(shower_t), intent(in) :: shower
    type(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set

```



```

class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model_hadrons
call shower%combine_with_particle_set (particle_set, model, &
    model_hadrons)
if (shower%settings%hadronization_active) then
    call shower%converttopythia ()
end if
end subroutine shower_make_particle_set

```

The parameters of the shower module:

```

<Shower core: parameters>≡
    real(default), save :: alphasxpdfmax = 12._default

```

In this routine,  $y$  and  $y_{\min}$  are the jet measures,  $w$  and  $w_{\max}$  are weights,  $s$  is the kinematic energy squared of the interaction. The flag `isr_is_possible_and_allowed` checks whether the initial parton is set, lepton-hadron collisions are not implemented (yet).

As a workaround: as WHIZARD can treat partons as massless, there might be partons with  $E < m$ : if such a parton is found, quarks will be treated massless.

```

<Shower core: shower: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: add_interaction_2ton => shower_add_interaction_2ton

<Shower core: procedures>+≡
    subroutine shower_add_interaction_2ton (shower, partons)
        class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
        type(parton_pointer_t), intent(in), dimension(:), allocatable :: partons
        !type(ckkw_pseudo_shower_weights_t), intent(in) :: ckkw_pseudo_weights

        integer :: n_partons, n_out
        integer :: i, j, imin, jmin
        real(default) :: y, ymin
        !real(default) :: w, wmax
        !real(default) :: random, sum
        type(parton_pointer_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: new_partons
        type(parton_t), pointer :: prt
        integer :: n_int
        type(shower_interaction_pointer_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: temp
        type(vector4_t) :: prtmomentum, childmomentum
        logical :: isr_is_possible_and_allowed
        type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: L

        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "Add interaction2toN")
        n_partons = size (partons)
        n_out = n_partons - 2
        if (n_out < 2) then
            call msg_bug &
                ("Shower core: trying to add a 2-> (something<2) interaction")
        end if

        isr_is_possible_and_allowed = (associated (partons(1)%p%initial) &
            .and. associated (partons(2)%p%initial)) .and. &

```



```

        shower%settings%isr_active
call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "isr_is_possible_and_allowed", &
        isr_is_possible_and_allowed)

if (associated (partons(1)%p%initial) .and. &
    partons(1)%p%is_quark ()) then
    if (partons(1)%p%momentum%p(0) < &
        two * partons(1)%p%mass()) then
        if (abs(partons(1)%p%type) < 2) then
            treat_light_quarks_massless = .true.
        else
            treat_duscb_quarks_massless = .true.
        end if
    end if
end if
if (associated (partons(2)%p%initial) .and. &
    partons(2)%p%is_quark ()) then
    if (partons(2)%p%momentum%p(0) < &
        two * partons(2)%p%mass()) then
        if (abs(partons(2)%p%type) < 2) then
            treat_light_quarks_massless = .true.
        else
            treat_duscb_quarks_massless = .true.
        end if
    end if
end if

<Add a new interaction to shower%interactions>

if (associated (shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(1)%p%initial)) &
    call shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(1)%p%initial%set_simulated ()
if (associated (shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(2)%p%initial)) &
    call shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(2)%p%initial%set_simulated ()
if (isr_is_possible_and_allowed) then
    !!! boost to the CMFrame of the incoming partons
    L = boost (-(shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(1)%p%momentum + &
        shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(2)%p%momentum), &
        (shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(1)%p%momentum + &
        shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(2)%p%momentum)**1 )
    do i = 1, n_partons
        call parton_apply_lorentztrafo &
            (shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(i)%p, L)
    end do
end if
do i = 1, size (partons)
    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    !!! partons are marked as belonging to the hard interaction
    shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(i)%p%belongstointeraction &
        = .true.
    shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(i)%p%belongstoFSR = i > 2
    shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(i)%p%interactionnr = n_int
    !!! include a 2^(i - 1) number as a label for the ckkw clustering
    shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(i)%p%ckkwlabel = 2**(i - 1)
end do

```



```

    <Add partons from shower%interactions to shower%partons>

    if (isr_is_possible_and_allowed) then
        if (shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered) then
            call shower_prepare_for_simulate_isr_pt &
                (shower, shower%interactions(size (shower%interactions))%i)
        else
            call shower_prepare_for_simulate_isr_ana_test &
                (shower, shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(1)%p, &
                shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(2)%p)
        end if
    end if

    !!! generate pseudo parton shower history and add all partons to
    !!! shower%partons-array
    !!! TODO initial -> initial + final branchings ??
    allocate (new_partons(1:(n_partons - 2)))
    do i = 1, size (new_partons)
        nullify (new_partons(i)%p)
    end do
    do i = 1, size (new_partons)
        new_partons(i)%p => shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(i + 2)%p
    end do
    imin = 0
    jmin = 0

    ! TODO: (bcn 2015-04-24) make this a clustering step of the matching
    ! if (allocated (ckkw_pseudo_weights%weights)) then
    !     !<Perform clustering using the CKKW weights>>
    ! else
    !     <Perform clustering in the usual way>
    ! end if

    !!! set the FSR starting scale for all partons
    do i = 1, size (new_partons)
        !!! the imaginary mother is the only parton remaining in new_partons
        if (.not. associated (new_partons(i)%p)) cycle
        call set_starting_scale (new_partons(i)%p, &
            get_starting_scale (new_partons(i)%p))
        exit
    end do

contains

    <Procedures of shower_add_interaction_2ton>
    end subroutine shower_add_interaction_2ton

<Add a new interaction to shower%interactions>≡
    if (allocated (shower%interactions)) then
        n_int = size (shower%interactions) + 1
    else
        n_int = 1
    end if

```



```

allocate (temp (1:n_int))
do i = 1, n_int - 1
    allocate (temp(i)%i)
    temp(i)%i = shower%interactions(i)%i
end do
allocate (temp(n_int)%i)
allocate (temp(n_int)%i%partons(1:n_partons))
do i = 1, n_partons
    allocate (temp(n_int)%i%partons(i)%p)
    call parton_copy (partons(i)%p, temp(n_int)%i%partons(i)%p)
end do
if (allocated (shower%interactions)) deallocate(shower%interactions)
allocate (shower%interactions(1:n_int))
do i = 1, n_int
    shower%interactions(i)%i => temp(i)%i
end do
deallocate (temp)

<Add partons from shower%interactions to shower%partons>≡
if (allocated (shower%partons)) then
    allocate (new_partons(1:size(shower%partons) + &
        size(shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons)))
    do i = 1, size (shower%partons)
        new_partons(i)%p => shower%partons(i)%p
    end do
    do i = 1, size (shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons)
        new_partons(size(shower%partons) + i)%p => &
            shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(i)%p
    end do
    deallocate (shower%partons)
else
    allocate (new_partons(1:size(shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons)))
    do i = 1, size (partons)
        new_partons(i)%p => shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(i)%p
    end do
end if
allocate (shower%partons(1:size (new_partons)))
do i = 1, size (new_partons)
    shower%partons(i)%p => new_partons(i)%p
end do
deallocate (new_partons)

<Perform clustering using the CKKW weights>≡
CKKW_CLUSTERING: do
    !!! search for the combination with the highest weight
    wmax = zero
    CKKW_OUTER: do i = 1, size (new_partons)
        CKKW_INNER: do j = i + 1, size (new_partons)
            if (.not. associated (new_partons(i)%p)) cycle
            if (.not. associated (new_partons(j)%p)) cycle
            w = ckkw_pseudo_weights%weights(new_partons(i)%p%ckkwlabel + &
                new_partons(j)%p%ckkwlabel)
            if (w > wmax .or. vanishes(wmax)) then
                wmax = w
                imin = i
            end if
        end do
    end do
end do

```



```

        jmin = j
    end if
end do CKKW_INNER
end do CKKW_OUTER
if (wmax > zero) then
    call shower%add_parent (new_partons(imin)%p)
    call parton_set_child (new_partons(imin)%p%parent, &
        new_partons(jmin)%p, 2)
    call parton_set_parent (new_partons(jmin)%p, &
        new_partons(imin)%p%parent)
    prt => new_partons(imin)%p%parent
    prt%nr = shower_get_next_free_nr (shower)
    prt%type = INTERNAL

    prt%momentum = new_partons(imin)%p%momentum + &
        new_partons(jmin)%p%momentum
    prt%t = prt%momentum**2

    !!! auxilliary values for the ckkw matching
    !!! for now, randomly choose the type of the intermediate
    prt%ckkwlabel = new_partons(imin)%p%ckkwlabel + &
        new_partons(jmin)%p%ckkwlabel
    sum = zero
    call shower%rng%generate (random)
    CKKW_TYPE: do i = 0, 4
        if (sum + &
            ckkw_pseudo_weights%weights_by_type(prt%ckkwlabel, i) > &
            random * ckkw_pseudo_weights%weights(prt%ckkwlabel) ) then
            prt%ckkwtype = i
            exit ckkw_type
        end if
        sum = sum + &
            ckkw_pseudo_weights%weights_by_type(prt%ckkwlabel, i)
    end do CKKW_TYPE

    !!! TODO -> calculate costheta and store it for
    !!!         later use in generate_ps

    if (space_part_norm(prt%momentum) > tiny_10) then
        prtmomentum = prt%momentum
        childmomentum = prt%child1%momentum
        prtmomentum = boost (- prt%get_beta() / &
            sqrt (one - &
                (prt%get_beta ())**2), space_part (prt%momentum) / &
                space_part_norm(prt%momentum)) * prtmomentum
        childmomentum = boost (- prt%get_beta () / &
            sqrt(one - &
                (prt%get_beta ())**2), space_part (prt%momentum) / &
                space_part_norm(prt%momentum)) * childmomentum
        prt%costheta = enclosed_angle_ct(prtmomentum, childmomentum)
    else
        prt%costheta = - one
    end if
end if

```



```

prt%belongstointeraction = .true.
prt%belongstoFSR = &
    new_partons(imin)%p%belongstoFSR .and. &
    new_partons(jmin)%p%belongstoFSR

nullify (new_partons(imin)%p)
nullify (new_partons(jmin)%p)
new_partons(imin)%p => prt
else
    exit CKKW_CLUSTERING
end if
end do CKKW_CLUSTERING
(Perform clustering in the usual way)≡
CLUSTERING: do
    !!! search for the partons to be clustered together
    ymin = zero
    OUTER: do i = 1, size (new_partons)
        INNER: do j = i + 1, size (new_partons)
            !!! calculate the jet measure
            if (.not.associated (new_partons(i)%p)) cycle INNER
            if (.not.associated (new_partons(j)%p)) cycle INNER
            !if (.not. shower_clustering_allowed &
                !(shower, new_partons, i,j)) &
                !cycle inner
            !!! Durham jet-measure ! don't care about constants
            y = min (new_partons(i)%p%momentum%p(0), &
                new_partons(j)%p%momentum%p(0)) * &
                (one - enclosed_angle_ct &
                (new_partons(i)%p%momentum, &
                new_partons(j)%p%momentum))
            if (y < ymin .or. vanishes(ymin)) then
                ymin = y
                imin = i
                jmin = j
            end if
        end do INNER
    end do OUTER
    if (ymin > zero) then
        call shower%add_parent (new_partons(imin)%p)
        call parton_set_child &
            (new_partons(imin)%p%parent, new_partons(jmin)%p, 2)
        call parton_set_parent &
            (new_partons(jmin)%p, new_partons(imin)%p%parent)
        prt => new_partons(imin)%p%parent
        prt%nr = shower_get_next_free_nr (shower)
        prt%type = INTERNAL

        prt%momentum = new_partons(imin)%p%momentum + &
            new_partons(jmin)%p%momentum
        prt%t = prt%momentum**2
        !!! TODO -> calculate costheta and store it for
        !!!         later use in generate_ps

        if (space_part_norm(prt%momentum) > tiny_10) then

```



```

prtmomentum = prt%momentum
childmomentum = prt%child1%momentum
prtmomentum = boost (- prt%get_beta () / sqrt(one - &
    (prt%get_beta ())**2), space_part(prt%momentum) / &
    space_part_norm(prt%momentum)) * prtmomentum
childmomentum = boost (- prt%get_beta() / &
    sqrt(one - &
    (prt%get_beta ())**2), space_part(prt%momentum) / &
    space_part_norm(prt%momentum)) * childmomentum
prt%costheta = enclosed_angle_ct (prtmomentum, childmomentum)
else
    prt%costheta = - one
end if

prt%belongstointeraction = .true.
nullify (new_partons(imin)%p)
nullify (new_partons(jmin)%p)
new_partons(imin)%p => prt
else
    exit CLUSTERING
end if
end do CLUSTERING

(Procedures of shower_add.interaction.2ton)≡
recursive subroutine transfer_pointers (destiny, start, prt)
    type(parton_pointer_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: destiny
    integer, intent(inout) :: start
    type(parton_t), pointer :: prt
    destiny(start)%p => prt
    start = start + 1
    if (associated (prt%child1)) then
        call transfer_pointers (destiny, start, prt%child1)
    end if
    if (associated (prt%child2)) then
        call transfer_pointers (destiny, start, prt%child2)
    end if
end subroutine transfer_pointers

(Procedures of shower_add.interaction.2ton)+≡
recursive function get_starting_scale (prt) result (scale)
    type(parton_t), pointer :: prt
    real(default) :: scale
    scale = huge (scale)
    if (associated (prt%child1) .and. associated (prt%child2)) then
        scale = min(scale, prt%t)
    end if
    if (associated (prt%child1)) then
        scale = min (scale, get_starting_scale (prt%child1))
    end if
    if (associated (prt%child2)) then
        scale = min (scale, get_starting_scale (prt%child2))
    end if
end function get_starting_scale

```



```

<Procedures of shower.add.interaction.2ton>+=
recursive subroutine set_starting_scale (prt, scale)
  type(parton_t), pointer :: prt
  real(default) :: scale
  if (prt%type /= INTERNAL) then
    if (scale > prt%settings%min_virtuality + prt%mass_squared ()) then
      prt%t = scale
    else
      prt%t = prt%mass_squared ()
      call prt%set_simulated ()
    end if
  end if
  if (associated (prt%child1)) then
    call set_starting_scale (prt%child1, scale)
  end if
  if (associated (prt%child2)) then
    call set_starting_scale (prt%child2, scale)
  end if
end subroutine set_starting_scale

<Shower core: shower: TBP>+=
procedure :: simulate_no_isr_shower => shower_simulate_no_isr_shower

<Shower core: procedures>+=
subroutine shower_simulate_no_isr_shower (shower)
  class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
  integer :: i, j
  type(parton_t), pointer :: prt
  call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "shower_simulate_no_isr_shower")
  do i = 1, size (shower%interactions)
    do j = 1, 2
      prt => shower%interactions(i)%i%partons(j)%p
      if (associated (prt%initial)) then
        !!! for virtuality ordered: remove unneeded partons
        if (associated (prt%parent)) then
          if (.not. prt%parent%is_proton ()) then
            if (associated (prt%parent%parent)) then
              if (.not. prt%parent%is_proton ()) then
                call shower_remove_parton_from_partons &
                  (shower, prt%parent%parent)
              end if
            end if
          end if
          call shower_remove_parton_from_partons &
            (shower, prt%parent)
        end if
      end if
      call parton_set_parent (prt, prt%initial)
      call parton_set_child (prt%initial, prt, 1)
      if (associated (prt%initial%child2)) then
        call shower_remove_parton_from_partons &
          (shower, prt%initial%child2)
        deallocate (prt%initial%child2)
      end if
      call shower%add_child (prt%initial, 2)
    end do
  end do
end subroutine shower_simulate_no_isr_shower

```



```

        end if
    end do
end do
end subroutine shower_simulate_no_isr_shower

```

```

<Shower core: shower: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: simulate_no_fsr_shower => shower_simulate_no_fsr_shower

```

```

<Shower core: procedures>+≡
    subroutine shower_simulate_no_fsr_shower (shower)
        class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
        integer :: i, j
        type(parton_t), pointer :: prt
        do i = 1, size (shower%interactions)
            do j = 3, size (shower%interactions(i)%i%partons)
                prt => shower%interactions(i)%i%partons(j)%p
                call prt%set_simulated ()
                prt%scale = zero
                prt%t = prt%mass_squared ()
            end do
        end do
    end subroutine shower_simulate_no_fsr_shower

```

```

<Shower core: procedures>+≡
    subroutine swap_pointers (prtp1, prtp2)
        type(parton_pointer_t), intent(inout) :: prtp1, prtp2
        type(parton_pointer_t) :: prtptemp
        prtptemp%p => prtp1%p
        prtp1%p => prtp2%p
        prtp2%p => prtptemp%p
    end subroutine swap_pointers

```

This removes emitted timelike partons.

```

<Shower core: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine shower_remove_parton_from_partons (shower, prt)
        type(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
        type(parton_t), pointer :: prt
        integer :: i
        if (.not. prt%belongstoFSR .and. associated (prt%child2)) then
            call shower_remove_parton_from_partons_recursive (shower, prt%child2)
        end if
        do i = 1, size (shower%partons)
            if (associated (shower%partons(i)%p, prt)) then
                shower%partons(i)%p => null()
                ! TODO: (bcn 2015-05-05) memory leak here? no deallocation?
                exit
            end if
            if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
                if (i == size (shower%partons)) then
                    call msg_bug ("shower_remove_parton_from_partons: parton&
                                &to be removed not found")
                end if
            end if
        end do
    end subroutine shower_remove_parton_from_partons

```



```

end do
end subroutine shower_remove_parton_from_partons

```

This removes the parton prt and all its children.

*(Shower core: procedures)+≡*

```

recursive subroutine shower_remove_parton_from_partons_recursive (shower, prt)
  type(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
  type(parton_t), pointer :: prt
  if (associated (prt%child1)) then
    call shower_remove_parton_from_partons_recursive (shower, prt%child1)
    deallocate (prt%child1)
  end if
  if (associated (prt%child2)) then
    call shower_remove_parton_from_partons_recursive (shower, prt%child2)
    deallocate (prt%child2)
  end if
  call shower_remove_parton_from_partons (shower, prt)
end subroutine shower_remove_parton_from_partons_recursive

```

*(Shower core: shower: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: sort_partons => shower_sort_partons

```

*(Shower core: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine shower_sort_partons (shower)
  class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
  integer :: i, j, maxsort, size_partons
  logical :: changed
  call msg_debug2 (D_SHOWER, "shower_sort_partons")
  if (.not. allocated (shower%partons)) return
  size_partons = size (shower%partons)
  maxsort = 0
  do i = 1, size_partons
    if (associated (shower%partons(i)%p)) maxsort = i
  end do
  if (signal_is_pending ()) return
  size_partons = size (shower%partons)
  if (size_partons <= 1) return
  do i = 1, maxsort
    if (.not. associated (shower%partons(i)%p)) cycle
    if (.not. shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered) then
      !!! set unsimulated ISR partons to be "typeless" to prevent
      !!! influences from "wrong" masses
    if (.not. shower%partons(i)%p%belongstoFSR .and. &
      .not. shower%partons(i)%p%simulated .and. &
      .not. shower%partons(i)%p%belongstointeraction) then
      shower%partons(i)%p%type = 0
    end if
  end if
end do
if (signal_is_pending ()) return
!!! Just a Bubblesort
!!! Different algorithms needed for t-ordered and pt^2-ordered shower
!!! Pt-ordered:
if (shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered) then

```



```

OUTERDO_PT: do i = 1, maxsort - 1
  changed = .false.
  INNERDO_PT: do j = 1, maxsort - i
    if (.not. associated (shower%partons(j + 1)%p)) cycle
    if (.not. associated (shower%partons(j)%p)) then
      !!! change if j + 1 is associated and j is not
      call swap_pointers (shower%partons(j), shower%partons(j + 1))
      changed = .true.
    else if (shower%partons(j)%p%scale < &
      shower%partons(j + 1)%p%scale) then
      call swap_pointers (shower%partons(j), shower%partons(j + 1))
      changed = .true.
    else if (nearly_equal(shower%partons(j)%p%scale, &
      shower%partons(j + 1)%p%scale)) then
      if (shower%partons(j)%p%nr > shower%partons(j + 1)%p%nr) then
        call swap_pointers (shower%partons(j), shower%partons(j + 1))
        changed = .true.
      end if
    end if
  end do INNERDO_PT
  if (.not. changed) exit OUTERDO_PT
end do outerdo_pt
!!! |t|-ordered
else
  OUTERDO_T: do i = 1, maxsort - 1
    changed = .false.
    INNERDO_T: do j = 1, maxsort - i
      if (.not. associated (shower%partons(j + 1)%p)) cycle
      if (.not. associated (shower%partons(j)%p)) then
        !!! change if j+1 is associated and j isn't
        call swap_pointers (shower%partons(j), shower%partons(j + 1))
        changed = .true.
      else if (.not. shower%partons(j)%p%belongstointeraction .and. &
        shower%partons(j + 1)%p%belongstointeraction) then
        !!! move partons belonging to the interaction to the front
        call swap_pointers (shower%partons(j), shower%partons(j + 1))
        changed = .true.
      else if (.not. shower%partons(j)%p%belongstointeraction .and. &
        .not. shower%partons(j + 1)%p%belongstointeraction ) then
        if (abs (shower%partons(j)%p%t) - &
          shower%partons(j)%p%mass_squared () < &
          abs(shower%partons(j + 1)%p%t) - &
          shower%partons(j + 1)%p%mass_squared ())) then
          call swap_pointers (shower%partons(j), shower%partons(j + 1))
          changed = .true.
        else
          if (nearly_equal(abs (shower%partons(j)%p%t) - &
            shower%partons(j)%p%mass_squared (), &
            abs(shower%partons(j + 1)%p%t) - &
            shower%partons(j + 1)%p%mass_squared ())) then
            if (shower%partons(j)%p%nr > &
              shower%partons(j + 1)%p%nr) then
              call swap_pointers (shower%partons(j), &
                shower%partons(j + 1))
            end if
          end if
        end if
      end if
    end do INNERDO_T
  end do OUTERDO_T
end if

```



```

        changed = .true.
    end if
end if
end if
end if
end do INNERDO_T
if (.not. changed) exit OUTERDO_T
end do OUTERDO_T
end if
end subroutine shower_sort_partons

```

Deallocate the interaction pointers.

```

<Shower core: shower: TBP>+=
    procedure :: cleanup => shower_cleanup

<Shower core: procedures>+=
    subroutine shower_cleanup (shower)
        class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
        integer :: i
        if (allocated (shower%interactions)) then
            do i = 1, size (shower%interactions)
                if (allocated (shower%interactions(i)%i%partons)) &
                    deallocate (shower%interactions(i)%i%partons)
                deallocate (shower%interactions(i)%i)
            end do
            deallocate (shower%interactions)
        end if
        if (allocated (shower%partons)) deallocate (shower%partons)
    end subroutine shower_cleanup

```

Bookkeeping functions.

```

<Shower core: shower: TBP>+=
    procedure :: get_next_free_nr => shower_get_next_free_nr

<Shower core: procedures>+=
    function shower_get_next_free_nr (shower) result (next_number)
        class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
        integer :: next_number
        next_number = shower%next_free_nr
        shower%next_free_nr = shower%next_free_nr + 1
    end function shower_get_next_free_nr

<Shower core: shower: TBP>+=
    procedure :: update_max_color_nr => shower_update_max_color_nr

<Shower core: procedures>+=
    pure subroutine shower_update_max_color_nr (shower, index)
        class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
        integer, intent(in) :: index
        if (index > shower%next_color_nr) then
            shower%next_color_nr = index
        end if
    end subroutine shower_update_max_color_nr

```



```

<Shower core: shower: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_next_color_nr => shower_get_next_color_nr

<Shower core: procedures>+=
  function shower_get_next_color_nr (shower) result (next_color)
    class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
    integer :: next_color
    next_color = shower%next_color_nr
    shower%next_color_nr = shower%next_color_nr + 1
  end function shower_get_next_color_nr

<Shower core: procedures>+=
  subroutine shower_enlarge_partons_array (shower, custom_length)
    type(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
    integer, intent(in), optional :: custom_length
    integer :: i, length, oldlength
    type(parton_pointer_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: tmp_partons
    call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "shower_enlarge_partons_array")
    if (present(custom_length)) then
      length = custom_length
    else
      length = 10
    end if
    if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
      if (length < 1) then
        call msg_bug ("Shower: no parton_pointers added in shower%partons")
      end if
    end if
    if (allocated (shower%partons)) then
      oldlength = size (shower%partons)
      allocate (tmp_partons(1:oldlength))
      do i = 1, oldlength
        tmp_partons(i)%p => shower%partons(i)%p
      end do
      deallocate (shower%partons)
    else
      oldlength = 0
    end if
    allocate (shower%partons(1:oldlength + length))
    do i = 1, oldlength
      shower%partons(i)%p => tmp_partons(i)%p
    end do
    do i = oldlength + 1, oldlength + length
      shower%partons(i)%p => null()
    end do
  end subroutine shower_enlarge_partons_array

<Shower core: shower: TBP>+=
  procedure :: add_child => shower_add_child

<Shower core: procedures>+=
  subroutine shower_add_child (shower, prt, child)
    class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
    type(parton_t), pointer :: prt

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: child
integer :: i, lastfree
type(parton_pointer_t) :: newprt
if (child /= 1 .and. child /= 2) then
    call msg_bug ("Shower: Adding child in nonexisting place")
end if
allocate (newprt%p)
newprt%p%nr = shower%get_next_free_nr ()
!!! add new parton as child
if (child == 1) then
    prt%child1 => newprt%p
else
    prt%child2 => newprt%p
end if
newprt%p%parent => prt
if (associated (prt%settings)) then
    newprt%p%settings => prt%settings
end if
newprt%p%interactionnr = prt%interactionnr
!!! add new parton to shower%partons list
if (associated (shower%partons (size(shower%partons))%p)) then
    call shower_enlarge_partons_array (shower)
end if
!!! find last free pointer and let it point to the new parton
lastfree = 0
do i = size (shower%partons), 1, -1
    if (.not. associated (shower%partons(i)%p)) then
        lastfree = i
    end if
end do
if (lastfree == 0) then
    call msg_bug ("Shower: no free pointers found")
end if
shower%partons(lastfree)%p => newprt%p
end subroutine shower_add_child

```

*<Shower core: shower: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: add_parent => shower_add_parent

```

*<Shower core: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine shower_add_parent (shower, prt)
class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
type(parton_t), intent(inout), target :: prt
integer :: i, lastfree
type(parton_pointer_t) :: newprt
call msg_debug2 (D_SHOWER, "shower_add_parent: for parton nr", prt%nr)
allocate (newprt%p)
newprt%p%nr = shower%get_next_free_nr ()
!!! add new parton as parent
newprt%p%child1 => prt
prt%parent => newprt%p
if (associated (prt%settings)) then
    newprt%p%settings => prt%settings
end if

```



```

newprt%p%interactionnr = prt%interactionnr
!!! add new parton to shower%partons list
if (.not. allocated (shower%partons) .or. &
    associated (shower%partons(size(shower%partons))%p)) then
    call shower_enlarge_partons_array (shower)
end if
!!! find last free pointer and let it point to the new parton
lastfree = 0
do i = size(shower%partons), 1, -1
    if (.not. associated (shower%partons(i)%p)) then
        lastfree = i
    end if
end do
if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
    if (lastfree == 0) then
        call msg_bug ("Shower: no free pointers found")
    end if
end if
shower%partons(lastfree)%p => newprt%p
end subroutine shower_add_parent

```

For debugging:

```

<Shower core: procedures>+≡
pure function shower_get_total_momentum (shower) result (mom)
type(shower_t), intent(in) :: shower
type(vector4_t) :: mom
integer :: i
if (.not. allocated (shower%partons)) return
mom = vector4_null
do i = 1, size (shower%partons)
    if (.not. associated (shower%partons(i)%p)) cycle
    if (shower%partons(i)%p%is_final ()) then
        mom = mom + shower%partons(i)%p%momentum
    end if
end do
end function shower_get_total_momentum

```

Count the number of partons by going through `shower%partons` whereby you can require a minimum energy `mine` and specify whether to `include_remnants`, which is done if not given.

```

<Shower core: shower: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_nr_of_partons => shower_get_nr_of_partons

<Shower core: procedures>+≡
function shower_get_nr_of_partons (shower, mine, &
    include_remnants, no_hard_prts, only_colored) result (nr)
class(shower_t), intent(in) :: shower
real(default), intent(in), optional :: mine
logical, intent(in), optional :: include_remnants, no_hard_prts, &
    only_colored
logical :: no_hard, only_col, include_rem
integer :: nr, i
nr = 0

```



```

no_hard = .false.; if (present (no_hard_prts)) &
    no_hard = no_hard_prts
only_col = .false.; if (present (only_colored)) &
    only_col = only_colored
include_rem = .true.; if (present (include_remnants)) &
    include_rem = include_remnants
do i = 1, size (shower%partons)
    if (.not. associated (shower%partons(i)%p)) cycle
    associate (prt => shower%partons(i)%p)
        if (.not. prt%is_final ()) cycle
        if (present (only_colored)) then
            if (only_col) then
                if (.not. prt%is_colored ()) cycle
            else
                if (prt%is_colored ()) cycle
            end if
        end if
        if (no_hard) then
            if (shower%partons(i)%p%belongstointeraction) cycle
        end if
        if (.not. include_rem) then
            if (prt%type == BEAM_REMNANT) cycle
        end if
        if (present(mine)) then
            if (prt%momentum%p(0) < mine) cycle
        end if
        nr = nr + 1
    end associate
end do
end function shower_get_nr_of_partons

```

*(Shower core: procedures)+≡*

```

function shower_get_nr_of_final_colored_ME_partons (shower) result (nr)
    type(shower_t), intent(in) :: shower
    integer :: nr
    integer :: i, j
    type(parton_t), pointer :: prt
    nr = 0
    do i = 1, size (shower%interactions)
        do j = 1, size (shower%interactions(i)%i%partons)
            prt => shower%interactions(i)%i%partons(j)%p
            if (.not. associated (prt)) cycle
            if (.not. prt%is_colored ()) cycle
            if (prt%belongstointeraction .and. prt%belongstoFSR .and. &
                (prt%type /= INTERNAL)) then
                nr = nr +1
            end if
        end do
    end do
end function shower_get_nr_of_final_colored_ME_partons

```

*(Shower core: shower: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: get_final_colored_ME_momenta => &

```



shower\_get\_final\_colored\_ME\_momenta

(Shower core: procedures)+≡

```
subroutine shower_get_final_colored_ME_momenta (shower, momenta)
  class(shower_t), intent(in) :: shower
  type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: momenta
  type(parton_pointer_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: partons
  integer :: i, j, index, s
  type(parton_t), pointer :: prt
  s = shower_get_nr_of_final_colored_ME_partons (shower)
  if (s == 0) return
  allocate (partons(1:s))
  allocate (momenta(1:s))
  index = 0
  do i = 1, size (shower%interactions)
    do j = 1, size (shower%interactions(i)%i%partons)
      prt => shower%interactions(i)%i%partons(j)%p
      if (.not. associated (prt)) cycle
      if (.not. prt%is_colored ()) cycle
      if (prt%belongstointeraction .and. prt%belongstoFSR .and. &
        (prt%type /= INTERNAL)) then
        index = index + 1
        partons(index)%p => prt
      end if
    end do
  end do
  do i = 1, s    ! pointers forbid array notation
    momenta(i) = partons(i)%p%momentum
  end do
end subroutine shower_get_final_colored_ME_momenta
```

(Shower core: procedures)+≡

```
recursive function interaction_fsr_is_finished_for_parton &
  (prt) result (finished)
  type(parton_t), intent(in) :: prt
  logical :: finished
  if (prt%belongstoFSR) then
    !!! FSR partons
    if (associated (prt%child1)) then
      finished = interaction_fsr_is_finished_for_parton (prt%child1) &
        .and. interaction_fsr_is_finished_for_parton (prt%child2)
    else
      finished = prt%t <= prt%mass_squared ()
    end if
  else
    !!! search for emitted timelike partons in ISR shower
    if (.not. associated (prt%initial)) then
      !!! no initial -> no ISR
      finished = .true.
    else if (.not. associated (prt%parent)) then
      finished = .false.
    else
      if (.not. prt%parent%is_proton ()) then
        if (associated (prt%child2)) then
```



```

        finished = interaction_fsr_is_finished_for_parton (prt%parent) .and. &
            interaction_fsr_is_finished_for_parton (prt%child2)
    else
        finished = interaction_fsr_is_finished_for_parton (prt%parent)
    end if
else
    if (associated (prt%child2)) then
        finished = interaction_fsr_is_finished_for_parton (prt%child2)
    else
        !!! only second partons can come here -> if that happens FSR
        !!!     evolution is not existing
        finished = .true.
    end if
end if
end if
end if
end function interaction_fsr_is_finished_for_parton

```

*(Shower core: procedures)+≡*

```

function interaction_fsr_is_finished (interaction) result (finished)
    type(shower_interaction_t), intent(in) :: interaction
    logical :: finished
    integer :: i
    finished = .true.
    if (.not. allocated (interaction%partons)) return
    do i = 1, size (interaction%partons)
        if (.not. interaction_fsr_is_finished_for_parton &
            (interaction%partons(i)%p)) then
            finished = .false.
            exit
        end if
    end do
end function interaction_fsr_is_finished

```

*(Shower core: public)+≡*

```

public :: shower_interaction_get_s

```

*(Shower core: procedures)+≡*

```

function shower_interaction_get_s (interaction) result (s)
    type(shower_interaction_t), intent(in) :: interaction
    real(default) :: s
    s = (interaction%partons(1)%p%initial%momentum + &
        interaction%partons(2)%p%initial%momentum)**2
end function shower_interaction_get_s

```

*(Shower core: procedures)+≡*

```

function shower_fsr_is_finished (shower) result (finished)
    type(shower_t), intent(in) :: shower
    logical :: finished
    integer :: i
    finished = .true.
    if (.not. allocated (shower%interactions)) return
    do i = 1, size(shower%interactions)

```



```

        if (.not. interaction_fsr_is_finished (shower%interactions(i)%i)) then
            finished = .false.
            exit
        end if
    end do
end function shower_fsr_is_finished

```

*(Shower core: procedures)+≡*

```

function shower_isr_is_finished (shower) result (finished)
    type(shower_t), intent(in) :: shower
    logical :: finished
    integer :: i
    type(parton_t), pointer :: prt
    finished = .true.
    if (.not.allocated (shower%partons)) return
    do i = 1, size (shower%partons)
        if (.not. associated (shower%partons(i)%p)) cycle
        prt => shower%partons(i)%p
        if (shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered) then
            if (.not. prt%belongstoFSR .and. .not. prt%simulated &
                .and. prt%scale > zero) then
                finished = .false.
                exit
            end if
        else
            if (.not. prt%belongstoFSR .and. .not. prt%simulated &
                .and. prt%t < zero) then
                finished = .false.
                exit
            end if
        end if
    end do
end function shower_isr_is_finished

```

*(Shower core: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine interaction_find_partons_nearest_to_hadron &
    (interaction, prt1, prt2, isr_pt_ordered)
    type(shower_interaction_t), intent(in) :: interaction
    type(parton_t), pointer :: prt1, prt2
    logical, intent(in) :: isr_pt_ordered
    prt1 => null ()
    prt2 => null ()
    prt1 => interaction%partons(1)%p
    do
        if (associated (prt1%parent)) then
            if (prt1%parent%is_proton ()) then
                exit
            else if ((.not. isr_pt_ordered .and. .not. prt1%parent%simulated) &
                .or. (isr_pt_ordered .and. .not. prt1%simulated)) then
                exit
            else
                prt1 => prt1%parent
            end if
        end if
    end do

```



```

        else
            exit
        end if
    end do
    prt2 => interaction%partons(2)%p
    do
        if (associated (prt2%parent)) then
            if (prt2%parent%is_proton ()) then
                exit
            else if ((.not. isr_pt_ordered .and. .not. prt2%parent%simulated) &
                .or. (isr_pt_ordered .and. .not. prt2%simulated)) then
                exit
            else
                prt2 => prt2%parent
            end if
        else
            exit
        end if
    end do
end subroutine interaction_find_partons_nearest_to_hadron

```

*(Shower core: shower: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: update_beamremnants => shower_update_beamremnants

```

*(Shower core: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine shower_update_beamremnants (shower)
    class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
    type(parton_t), pointer :: hadron, remnant
    integer :: i
    real(default) :: random
    !!! only proton in first interaction !!!
    !!! currently only first beam-remnant will be updated
    do i = 1,2
        if (associated (shower%interactions(1)%i%partons(i)%p%initial)) then
            hadron => shower%interactions(1)%i%partons(i)%p%initial
        else
            cycle
        end if
        remnant => hadron%child2
        if (associated (remnant)) then
            remnant%momentum = hadron%momentum - hadron%child1%momentum
        end if
        !!! generate flavor of the beam-remnant if beam was proton
        if (abs (hadron%type) == PROTON .and. associated (hadron%child1)) then
            if (hadron%child1%is_quark ()) then
                !!! decide if valence (u,d) or sea quark (s,c,b)
                if ((abs (hadron%child1%type) <= 2) .and. &
                    (hadron%type * hadron%child1%type > zero)) then
                    !!! valence quark
                    if (abs (hadron%child1%type) == 1) then
                        !!! if d then remaining diquark is uu_1
                        remnant%type = sign (UU1, hadron%type)
                    else
                        call shower%rng%generate (random)
                    end if
                end if
            end if
        end if
    end do

```



```

    !!! if u then remaining diquark is ud_0 or ud_1
    if (random < 0.75_default) then
        remnant%type = sign (UD0, hadron%type)
    else
        remnant%type = sign (UD1, hadron%type)
    end if
end if
remnant%c1 = hadron%child1%c2
remnant%c2 = hadron%child1%c1
else if ((hadron%type * hadron%child1%type) < zero) then
    !!! antiquark
    if (.not. associated (remnant%child1)) then
        call shower%add_child (remnant, 1)
    end if
    if (.not. associated (remnant%child2)) then
        call shower%add_child (remnant, 2)
    end if
    call shower%rng%generate (random)
    if (random < 0.6666_default) then
        !!! 2/3 into udq + u
        if (abs (hadron%child1%type) == 1) then
            remnant%child1%type = sign (NEUTRON, hadron%type)
        else if (abs (hadron%child1%type) == 2) then
            remnant%child1%type = sign (PROTON, hadron%type)
        else if (abs (hadron%child1%type) == 3) then
            remnant%child1%type = sign (SIGMA0, hadron%type)
        else if (abs (hadron%child1%type) == 4) then
            remnant%child1%type = sign (SIGMACPLUS, hadron%type)
        else if (abs (hadron%child1%type) == 5) then
            remnant%child1%type = sign (SIGMAB0, hadron%type)
        end if
        remnant%child2%type = sign (2, hadron%type)
    else
        !!! 1/3 into uuq + d
        if (abs (hadron%child1%type) == 1) then
            remnant%child1%type = sign (PROTON, hadron%type)
        else if (abs (hadron%child1%type) == 2) then
            remnant%child1%type = sign (DELTAPLUSPLUS, hadron%type)
        else if (abs (hadron%child1%type) == 3) then
            remnant%child1%type = sign (SIGMAPLUS, hadron%type)
        else if (abs (hadron%child1%type) == 4) then
            remnant%child1%type = sign (SIGMACPLUSPLUS, hadron%type)
        else if (abs (hadron%child1%type) == 5) then
            remnant%child1%type = sign (SIGMABPLUS, hadron%type)
        end if
        remnant%child2%type = sign (1, hadron%type)
    end if
    remnant%c1 = hadron%child1%c2
    remnant%c2 = hadron%child1%c1
    remnant%child1%c1 = 0
    remnant%child1%c2 = 0
    remnant%child2%c1 = remnant%c1
    remnant%child2%c2 = remnant%c2
else

```



```

!!! sea quark
if (.not. associated (remnant%child1)) then
    call shower%add_child (remnant, 1)
end if
if (.not. associated (remnant%child2)) then
    call shower%add_child (remnant, 2)
end if
call shower%rng%generate (random)
if (random < 0.5_default) then
    !!! 1/2 into usbar + ud_0
    if (abs (hadron%child1%type) == 3) then
        remnant%child1%type = sign (KPLUS, hadron%type)
    else if (abs (hadron%child1%type) == 4) then
        remnant%child1%type = sign (D0, hadron%type)
    else if (abs (hadron%child1%type) == 5) then
        remnant%child1%type = sign (BPLUS, hadron%type)
    end if
    remnant%child2%type = sign (UD0, hadron%type)
else if (random < 0.6666_default) then
    !!! 1/6 into usbar + ud_1
    if (abs (hadron%child1%type) == 3) then
        remnant%child1%type = sign (KPLUS, hadron%type)
    else if (abs (hadron%child1%type) == 4) then
        remnant%child1%type = sign (D0, hadron%type)
    else if (abs (hadron%child1%type) == 5) then
        remnant%child1%type = sign (BPLUS, hadron%type)
    end if
    remnant%child2%type = sign (UD1, hadron%type)
else
    !!! 1/3 into dsbar + uu_1
    if (abs (hadron%child1%type) == 3) then
        remnant%child1%type = sign (K0, hadron%type)
    else if (abs (hadron%child1%type) == 4) then
        remnant%child1%type = sign (DPLUS, hadron%type)
    else if (abs (hadron%child1%type) == 5) then
        remnant%child1%type = sign (B0, hadron%type)
    end if
    remnant%child2%type = sign (UU1, hadron%type)
end if
remnant%c1 = hadron%child1%c2
remnant%c2 = hadron%child1%c1
remnant%child1%c1 = 0
remnant%child1%c2 = 0
remnant%child2%c1 = remnant%c1
remnant%child2%c2 = remnant%c2
end if
else if (hadron%child1%is_gluon ()) then
    if (.not.associated (remnant%child1)) then
        call shower%add_child (remnant, 1)
    end if
    if (.not.associated (remnant%child2)) then
        call shower%add_child (remnant, 2)
    end if
    call shower%rng%generate (random)

```



```

    if (random < 0.5_default) then
        !!! 1/2 into u + ud_0
        remnant%child1%type = sign (2, hadron%type)
        remnant%child2%type = sign (UD0, hadron%type)
    else if (random < 0.6666_default) then
        !!! 1/6 into u + ud_1
        remnant%child1%type = sign (2, hadron%type)
        remnant%child2%type = sign (UD1, hadron%type)
    else
        !!! 1/3 into d + uu_1
        remnant%child1%type = sign (1, hadron%type)
        remnant%child2%type = sign (UU1, hadron%type)
    end if
    remnant%c1 = hadron%child1%c2
    remnant%c2 = hadron%child1%c1
    if (hadron%type > 0) then
        remnant%child1%c1 = remnant%c1
        remnant%child2%c2 = remnant%c2
    else
        remnant%child1%c2 = remnant%c2
        remnant%child2%c1 = remnant%c1
    end if
end if
remnant%initial => hadron
if (associated (remnant%child1)) then
    remnant%child1%initial => hadron
    remnant%child2%initial => hadron
    !!! don't care about on-shellness for now
    remnant%child1%momentum = 0.5_default * remnant%momentum
    remnant%child2%momentum = 0.5_default * remnant%momentum
    !!! but care about on-shellness for baryons
    if (mod (remnant%child1%type, 100) >= 10) then
        !!! check if the third quark is set -> meson or baryon
        remnant%child1%t = remnant%child1%mass_squared ()
        remnant%child1%momentum = [remnant%child1%momentum%p(0), &
            (remnant%child1%momentum%p(1:3) / &
                remnant%child1%momentum%p(1:3)**1) * &
            sqrt (remnant%child1%momentum%p(0)**2 - remnant%child1%t)]
        remnant%child2%momentum = remnant%momentum &
            - remnant%child1%momentum
    end if
end if
end if
end do
end subroutine shower_update_beamremnants

```

*(Shower core: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine interaction_apply_lorentztrafo (interaction, L)
    type(shower_interaction_t), intent(inout) :: interaction
    type(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(in) :: L
    type(parton_t), pointer :: prt
    integer :: i
    !!! ISR part
    do i = 1,2

```



```

prt => interaction%partons(i)%p
!!! loop over ancestors
MOTHERS: do
  !!! boost parton
  call parton_apply_lorentztrafo (prt, L)
  if (associated (prt%child2)) then
    !!! boost emitted timelike parton (and daughters)
    call parton_apply_lorentztrafo_recursive (prt%child2, L)
  end if
  if (associated (prt%parent)) then
    if (.not. prt%parent%is_proton ()) then
      prt => prt%parent
    else
      exit
    end if
  else
    exit
  end if
end do MOTHERS
end do
!!! FSR part
if (associated (interaction%partons(3)%p%parent)) then
  !!! pseudo Parton-Shower histora has been generated -> find
  !!! mother and go on from there recursively
  prt => interaction%partons(3)%p
  do while (associated (prt%parent))
    prt => prt%parent
  end do
  call parton_apply_lorentztrafo_recursive (prt, L)
else
  do i = 3, size (interaction%partons)
    call parton_apply_lorentztrafo (interaction%partons(i)%p, L)
  end do
end if
end subroutine interaction_apply_lorentztrafo

```

*(Shower core: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine shower_apply_lorentztrafo (shower, L)
  type(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
  type(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(in) :: L
  integer :: i
  do i = 1, size (shower%interactions)
    call interaction_apply_lorentztrafo (shower%interactions(i)%i, L)
  end do
end subroutine shower_apply_lorentztrafo

```

This boosts partons belonging to the interaction to the center-of-mass frame of its partons nearest to the hadron.

*(Shower core: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine interaction_boost_to_CMframe (interaction, isr_pt_ordered)
  type(shower_interaction_t), intent(inout) :: interaction
  logical, intent(in) :: isr_pt_ordered
  type(vector4_t) :: beta

```



```

type(parton_t), pointer :: prt1, prt2
call interaction_find_partons_nearest_to_hadron &
    (interaction, prt1, prt2, isr_pt_ordered)
beta = prt1%momentum + prt2%momentum
beta = beta / beta%p(0)
if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
    if (beta**2 > one) then
        call msg_error ("Shower: boost to CM frame: beta > 1")
        return
    end if
end if
if (space_part(beta)**2 > tiny_13) then
    call interaction_apply_lorentztrafo (interaction, &
        boost(space_part(beta)**1 / &
            sqrt (one - space_part(beta)**2), -direction(beta)))
end if
end subroutine interaction_boost_to_CMframe

```

This boosts every interaction to the center-of-mass-frame of its partons nearest to the hadron.

```

<Shower core: shower: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: boost_to_CMframe => shower_boost_to_CMframe

<Shower core: procedures>+≡
    subroutine shower_boost_to_CMframe (shower)
        class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, size (shower%interactions)
            call interaction_boost_to_CMframe &
                (shower%interactions(i)%i, shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered)
        end do
        ! TODO: (bcn 2015-03-23) this shouldnt be here !
        call shower%update_beamremnants ()
    end subroutine shower_boost_to_CMframe

```

This boost all partons so that initial partons have their assigned  $x$ -value.

```

<Shower core: shower: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: boost_to_labframe => shower_boost_to_labframe

<Shower core: procedures>+≡
    subroutine shower_boost_to_labframe (shower)
        class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, size (shower%interactions)
            call interaction_boost_to_labframe &
                (shower%interactions(i)%i, shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered)
        end do
    end subroutine shower_boost_to_labframe

```

This boosts all partons so that initial partons have their assigned  $x$ -value.

```

<Shower core: procedures>+≡
    subroutine interaction_boost_to_labframe (interaction, isr_pt_ordered)
        type(shower_interaction_t), intent(inout) :: interaction

```



```

logical, intent(in) :: isr_pt_ordered
type(parton_t), pointer :: prt1, prt2
type(vector3_t) :: beta
call interaction_find_partons_nearest_to_hadron &
    (interaction, prt1, prt2, isr_pt_ordered)
if (.not. associated (prt1%initial) .or. .not. &
    associated (prt2%initial)) then
    return
end if
!!! transform partons to overall labframe.
beta = vector3_canonical(3) * &
    ((prt1%x * prt2%momentum%p(0) - &
    prt2%x * prt1%momentum%p(0)) / &
    (prt1%x * prt2%momentum%p(3) - &
    prt2%x * prt1%momentum%p(3)))
if (beta**1 > tiny_10) &
    call interaction_apply_lorentztrafo (interaction, &
        boost (beta**1 / sqrt(one - beta**2), -direction(beta)))
end subroutine interaction_boost_to_labframe

```

Only rotate to z if initial hadrons are given (and they are assumed to be aligned along the z-axis).

```

<Shower core: procedures>+≡
subroutine interaction_rotate_to_z (interaction, isr_pt_ordered)
    type(shower_interaction_t), intent(inout) :: interaction
    logical, intent(in) :: isr_pt_ordered
    type(parton_t), pointer :: prt1, prt2
    call interaction_find_partons_nearest_to_hadron &
        (interaction, prt1, prt2, isr_pt_ordered)
    if (associated (prt1%initial)) then
        call interaction_apply_lorentztrafo (interaction, &
            rotation_to_2nd (space_part (prt1%momentum), &
            vector3_canonical(3) * sign (one, &
            prt1%initial%momentum%p(3))))
    end if
end subroutine interaction_rotate_to_z

```

Rotate initial partons to lie along  $\pm z$  axis.

```

<Shower core: shower: TBP>+≡
procedure :: rotate_to_z => shower_rotate_to_z

<Shower core: procedures>+≡
subroutine shower_rotate_to_z (shower)
    class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, size (shower%interactions)
        call interaction_rotate_to_z &
            (shower%interactions(i)%i, shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered)
    end do
    ! TODO: (bcn 2015-03-23) this shouldnt be here !
    call shower%update_beamremnants ()
end subroutine shower_rotate_to_z

```



Return if there are no initials, electron-hadron collision not implemented.

*(Shower core: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine interaction_generate_primordial_kt &
  (interaction, primordial_kt_width, primordial_kt_cutoff, rng)
  type(shower_interaction_t), intent(inout) :: interaction
  real(default), intent(in) :: primordial_kt_width, primordial_kt_cutoff
  class(rng_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: rng
  type(parton_t), pointer :: had1, had2
  type(vector4_t) :: momenta(2)
  type(vector3_t) :: beta
  real(default) :: pt (2), phi(2)
  real(default) :: shat
  real(default) :: btheta, bphi
  integer :: i
  if (vanishes (primordial_kt_width)) return
  if (.not. associated (interaction%partons(1)%p%initial) .or. &
      .not. associated (interaction%partons(2)%p%initial)) then
    return
  end if
  had1 => interaction%partons(1)%p%initial
  had2 => interaction%partons(2)%p%initial
  !!! copy momenta and energy
  momenta(1) = had1%child1%momentum
  momenta(2) = had2%child1%momentum
  GENERATE_PT_PHI: do i = 1, 2
    !!! generate transverse momentum and phi
    GENERATE_PT: do
      call rng%generate (pt (i))
      pt(i) = primordial_kt_width * sqrt(-log(pt(i)))
      if (pt(i) < primordial_kt_cutoff) exit
    end do GENERATE_PT
    call rng%generate (phi (i))
    phi(i) = twopi * phi(i)
  end do GENERATE_PT_PHI
  !!! adjust momenta
  shat = (momenta(1) + momenta(2))**2
  momenta(1) = [momenta(1)%p(0), &
    pt(1) * cos(phi(1)), &
    pt(1) * sin(phi(1)), &
    momenta(1)%p(3)]
  momenta(2) = [momenta(2)%p(0), &
    pt(2) * cos(phi(2)), &
    pt(2) * sin(phi(2)), &
    momenta(2)%p(3)]
  beta = [momenta(1)%p(1) + momenta(2)%p(1), &
    momenta(1)%p(2) + momenta(2)%p(2), zero] / sqrt(shat)
  momenta(1) = boost (beta**1 / sqrt(one - beta**2), -direction(beta)) &
    * momenta(1)
  bphi = azimuthal_angle (momenta(1))
  btheta = polar_angle (momenta(1))
  call interaction_apply_lorentztrafo (interaction, &
    rotation (cos(bphi), sin(bphi), 3) * rotation(cos(btheta), &
    sin(btheta), 2) * rotation(cos(-bphi), sin(-bphi), 3))
  call interaction_apply_lorentztrafo (interaction, &

```



```

        boost (beta**1 / sqrt(one - beta**2), -direction(beta))
    end subroutine interaction_generate_primordial_kt

```

*<Shower core: shower: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: generate_primordial_kt => shower_generate_primordial_kt

```

*<Shower core: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine shower_generate_primordial_kt (shower)
    class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, size (shower%interactions)
        call interaction_generate_primordial_kt (shower%interactions(i)%i, &
            shower%settings%isr_primordial_kt_width, &
            shower%settings%isr_primordial_kt_cutoff, shower%rng)
    end do
    ! TODO: (bcn 2015-03-23) this shouldnt be here !
    call shower%update_beamremnants ()
end subroutine shower_generate_primordial_kt

```

Output.

*<Shower core: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine interaction_write (interaction, unit)
    type(shower_interaction_t), intent(in) :: interaction
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: i, u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    if (associated (interaction%partons(1)%p)) then
        if (associated (interaction%partons(1)%p%initial)) &
            call interaction%partons(1)%p%initial%write (u)
    end if
    if (associated (interaction%partons(2)%p)) then
        if (associated (interaction%partons(2)%p%initial)) &
            call interaction%partons(2)%p%initial%write (u)
    end if
    if (allocated (interaction%partons)) then
        do i = 1, size (interaction%partons)
            call interaction%partons(i)%p%write (u)
        end do
    end if
    write (u, "(A)")
end subroutine interaction_write

```

*<Shower core: shower: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: write => shower_write

```

*<Shower core: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine shower_write (shower, unit)
    class(shower_t), intent(in) :: shower
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: i, u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "-----"
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "WHIZARD internal parton shower"

```



```

write (u, "(1x,A)") "-----"
call shower%pdf_data%write (u)
if (size (shower%interactions) > 0) then
  write (u, "(3x,A)") "Interactions: "
  do i = 1, size (shower%interactions)
    write (u, "(4x,A,I0)") "Interaction number ", i
    if (.not. associated (shower%interactions(i)%i)) then
      call msg_fatal ("Shower: missing interaction in shower")
    end if
    call interaction_write (shower%interactions(i)%i, u)
  end do
else
  write (u, "(3x,A)") "[no interactions in shower]"
end if
write (u, "(A)")
if (allocated (shower%partons)) then
  write (u, "(5x,A)") "Partons:"
  do i = 1, size (shower%partons)
    if (associated (shower%partons(i)%p)) then
      call shower%partons(i)%p%write (u)
      if (i < size (shower%partons)) then
        if (associated (shower%partons(i + 1)%p)) then
          if (shower%partons(i)%p%belongstointeraction .and. &
              .not. shower%partons(i + 1)%p%belongstointeraction) then
            call write_separator (u)
          end if
        end if
      end if
    end if
  end do
else
  write (u, "(5x,A)") "[no partons in shower]"
end if
write (u, "(4x,A)") "Total Momentum: "
call vector4_write (shower_get_total_momentum (shower))
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "ISR finished: ", shower_isr_is_finished (shower)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "FSR finished: ", shower_fsr_is_finished (shower)
end subroutine shower_write

```

We combine the `particle_set` from the hard interaction with the partons of the shower. For simplicity, we do not maintain the mother-daughter-relations of the shower. Hadronic `beam_remnants` of the old `particle_set` are removed as they are provided, including proper flavor information, by the ISR shower.

*(Shower core: shower: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: combine_with_particle_set => shower_combine_with_particle_set

```

*(Shower core: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine shower_combine_with_particle_set (shower, particle_set, &
  model_in, model_hadrons)
  class(shower_t), intent(in) :: shower
  type(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
  class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model_in
  class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model_hadrons
  type(particle_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: particles

```



```

integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: hard_colored_ids, &
    shower_partons_ids, incoming_ids, outgoing_ids
class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: hard_colored_mask
integer :: n_shower_partons, n_remnants, i, j
integer :: n_in, n_out, n_beam, n_tot_old
if (signal_is_pending ()) return
call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "shower_combine_with_particle_set")
call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "Particle set before replacing")
if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) &
    call particle_set%write (summary=.true., compressed=.true.)

n_shower_partons = shower%get_nr_of_partons (only_colored = &
    .true., no_hard_prts = .true.)
n_remnants = shower%get_nr_of_partons (only_colored = .false., &
    no_hard_prts = .true.)
if (n_shower_partons + n_remnants > 0) then
    call particle_set%without_hadronic_remnants &
        (particles, n_tot_old, n_shower_partons + n_remnants)
    call count_and_allocate ()
    call replace_outgoings ()
    call set_hard_colored_as_resonant_parents_for_shower ()
    call add_to_pset (n_tot_old, .true.)
    call add_to_pset (n_tot_old + n_remnants, .false.)
    call particle_set%replace (particles)
end if

call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, 'Particle set after replacing')
if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) &
    call particle_set%write (summary=.true., compressed=.true.)

```

contains

*<Shower core: shower combine with particle set: procedures>*

end subroutine shower\_combine\_with\_particle\_set

*<Shower core: shower combine with particle set: procedures>≡*

```

subroutine count_and_allocate ()
    n_beam = particle_set%get_n_beam ()
    n_in = particle_set%get_n_in ()
    n_out = particle_set%get_n_out ()
    allocate (hard_colored_mask (size (particles)))
    !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
    do i = 1, size (particles)
        hard_colored_mask(i) = (particles(i)%get_status () == PRT_INCOMING .or. &
            particles(i)%get_status () == PRT_OUTGOING) .and. &
            particles(i)%is_colored ()
    end do
    !!! hard_colored_mask = (particles%get_status () == PRT_INCOMING .or. &
    !!!                             particles%get_status () == PRT_OUTGOING) .and. &
    !!!                             particles%is_colored ()
    allocate (hard_colored_ids (count (hard_colored_mask)))
    hard_colored_ids = pack ([i, i=1, size (particles)], hard_colored_mask)

```



```

allocate (shower_partons_ids (n_shower_partons))
shower_partons_ids = [(n_tot_old + n_remnants + i, i=1, n_shower_partons)]
incoming_ids = [(n_beam + i, i=1, n_in)]
outgoing_ids = [(n_tot_old - n_out + i, i=1, n_out)]
if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
  print *, 'n_remnants = ', n_remnants
  print *, 'n_shower_partons = ', n_shower_partons
  print *, 'n_tot_old = ', n_tot_old
  print *, 'n_beam = ', n_beam
  print *, 'n_in, n_out = ', n_in, n_out
end if
end subroutine count_and_allocate

```

*(Shower core: shower combine with particle set: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine replace_outgoings ()
do i = 1, size (shower%interactions)
  if (i > 1) then
    call msg_bug ('shower_combine_with_particle_set assumes 1 interaction')
  end if
  associate (interaction => shower%interactions(i)%i)
    do j = 3, size (interaction%partons)
      if (associated (interaction%partons(j)%p)) then
        call replace_parton_in_particles (j, interaction%partons(j)%p)
      end if
    end do
  end associate
end do
end subroutine replace_outgoings

```

*(Shower core: shower combine with particle set: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine replace_parton_in_particles (j, prt)
integer, intent(in) :: j
type(parton_t), intent(in) :: prt
integer :: idx
if (j <= 2) then
  idx = n_beam + j
else
  idx = n_tot_old - n_out - n_in + j
end if
call particles(idx)%set_momentum (prt%momentum)
end subroutine replace_parton_in_particles

```

*(Shower core: shower combine with particle set: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine set_hard_colored_as_resonant_parents_for_shower ()
do i = 1, n_tot_old
  if (hard_colored_mask (i)) then
    if (hasSplitted (i)) then
      call particles(i)%add_children (shower_partons_ids)
      if (particles(i)%get_status () == PRT_OUTGOING) then
        call particles(i)%set_status (PRT_RESONANT)
      end if
    end if
  end if
end do

```



```

        end if
    end do
    end subroutine set_hard_colored_as_resonant_parents_for_shower

    (Shower core: shower combine with particle set: procedures)+≡
    function has_splitted (i) result (splitted)
        logical :: splitted
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        splitted = .false.
        do j = 1, size (shower%partons)
            if (.not. associated (shower%partons(j)%p)) cycle
            if (particles(i)%flv%get_pdg () == shower%partons(j)%p%type) then
                if (all (nearly_equal (particles(i)%p%p, &
                                         shower%partons(j)%p%momentum%p))) then
                    splitted = shower%partons(j)%p%is_branched ()
                end if
            end if
        end do
    end function has_splitted

    (Shower core: shower combine with particle set: procedures)+≡
    subroutine add_to_pset (offset, remnants)
        integer, intent(in) :: offset
        logical, intent(in) :: remnants
        integer :: i, j
        j = offset
        do i = 1, size (shower%partons)
            if (.not. associated (shower%partons(i)%p)) cycle
            associate (prt => shower%partons(i)%p)
                if (.not. prt%is_final () .or. &
                    prt%belongstointeraction) cycle
                if (remnants) then
                    if (prt%is_colored ()) cycle
                else
                    if (.not. (prt%is_colored ())) cycle
                end if
                j = j + 1
                call find_model (model, prt%type, model_in, model_hadrons)
                particles (j) = prt%to_particle (model)
                if (remnants) then
                    call particles(j)%set_parents ([prt%initial%nr])
                    call particles(prt%initial%nr)%add_child (j)
                else
                    call particles(j)%set_parents (hard_colored_ids)
                end if
            end associate
        end do
    end subroutine add_to_pset

    (Shower core: shower: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: write_lhef => shower_write_lhef

    (Shower core: procedures)+≡
    subroutine shower_write_lhef (shower, unit)

```



```

class(shower_t), intent(in) :: shower
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
integer :: u
integer :: i
integer :: c1, c2
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
write(u,'(A)') '<LesHouchesEvents version="1.0">'
write(u,'(A)') '<-- not a complete lhe file - just one event -->'
write(u,'(A)') '<event>'
write(u, *) 2 + shower%get_nr_of_partons (), 1, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0
!!! write incoming partons
do i = 1, 2
  if (abs (shower%partons(i)%p%type) < 1000) then
    c1 = 0
    c2 = 0
    if (shower%partons(i)%p%is_colored ()) then
      if (shower%partons(i)%p%c1 /= 0) c1 = 500 + shower%partons(i)%p%c1
      if (shower%partons(i)%p%c2 /= 0) c2 = 500 + shower%partons(i)%p%c2
    end if
    write (u,*) shower%partons(i)%p%type, -1, 0, 0, c1, c2, &
      shower%partons(i)%p%momentum%p(1), &
      shower%partons(i)%p%momentum%p(2), &
      shower%partons(i)%p%momentum%p(3), &
      shower%partons(i)%p%momentum%p(0), &
      shower%partons(i)%p%momentum**2, zero, 9.0
  else
    write (u,*) shower%partons(i)%p%type, -9, 0, 0, 0, 0, &
      shower%partons(i)%p%momentum%p(1), &
      shower%partons(i)%p%momentum%p(2), &
      shower%partons(i)%p%momentum%p(3), &
      shower%partons(i)%p%momentum%p(0), &
      shower%partons(i)%p%momentum**2, zero, 9.0
  end if
end do
!!! write outgoing partons
do i = 3, size (shower%partons)
  if (.not. associated (shower%partons(i)%p)) cycle
  if (.not. shower%partons(i)%p%is_final ()) cycle
  c1 = 0
  c2 = 0
  if (shower%partons(i)%p%is_colored ()) then
    if (shower%partons(i)%p%c1 /= 0) c1 = 500 + shower%partons(i)%p%c1
    if (shower%partons(i)%p%c2 /= 0) c2 = 500 + shower%partons(i)%p%c2
  end if
  write (u,*) shower%partons(i)%p%type, 1, 1, 2, c1, c2, &
    shower%partons(i)%p%momentum%p(1), &
    shower%partons(i)%p%momentum%p(2), &
    shower%partons(i)%p%momentum%p(3), &
    shower%partons(i)%p%momentum%p(0), &
    shower%partons(i)%p%momentum**2, zero, 9.0
end do
write(u,'(A)') '</event>'
write(u,'(A)') '</LesHouchesEvents>'
end subroutine shower_write_lhef

```



*(Shower core: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine shower_replace_parent_by_hadron (shower, prt)
  type(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
  type(parton_t), intent(inout), target :: prt
  type(parton_t), pointer :: remnant => null()
  if (associated (prt%parent)) then
    call shower_remove_parton_from_partons (shower, prt%parent)
    deallocate (prt%parent)
  end if
  if (.not. associated (prt%initial%child2)) then
    call shower%add_child (prt%initial, 2)
  end if
  prt%parent => prt%initial
  prt%parent%child1 => prt
  ! make other child to be a beam-remnant
  remnant => prt%initial%child2
  remnant%type = BEAM_REMNANT
  remnant%momentum = prt%parent%momentum - prt%momentum
  remnant%x = one - prt%x
  remnant%parent => prt%initial
  remnant%t = zero
end subroutine shower_replace_parent_by_hadron

```

*(Shower core: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine shower_get_first_ISR_scale_for_parton (shower, prt, tmax)
  type(shower_t), intent(inout), target :: shower
  type(parton_t), intent(inout), target :: prt
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: tmax
  real(default) :: t, tstep, random, integral, temp1
  real(default) :: temprand
  if (present(tmax)) then
    t = max (max (-shower%settings%isr_tscalefactor * prt%momentum%p(0)**2, &
      -abs(tmax)), prt%t)
  else
    t = max (-shower%settings%isr_tscalefactor * prt%momentum%p(0)**2, prt%t)
  end if
  call shower%rng%generate (random)
  random = -twopi * log(random)
  !!! compare Integral and log(random) instead of random and exp(-Integral)
  integral = zero
  call prt%set_simulated (.false.)
  do
    call shower%rng%generate (temprand)
    tstep = max (abs (0.01_default * t) * temprand, 0.1_default * &
      shower%settings%min_virtuality)
    if (t + 0.5_default * tstep > - shower%settings%min_virtuality) then
      prt%t = prt%mass_squared ()
      call prt%set_simulated ()
      exit
    end if
    prt%t = t + 0.5_default * tstep
    temp1 = integral_over_z_simple (prt, (random - integral) / tstep)
  end do

```



```

        integral = integral + tstep * temp1
        if (integral > random) then
            prt%t = t + 0.5_default * tstep
            exit
        end if
        t = t + tstep
    end do
    if (prt%t > - shower%settings%min_virtuality) then
        call shower_replace_parent_by_hadron (shower, prt)
    end if
contains

function integral_over_z_simple (prt, final) result (integral)
    type(parton_t), intent(inout) :: prt
    real(default), intent(in) :: final
    real(default) :: integral

    real(default), parameter :: zstepfactor = one
    real(default), parameter :: zstepmin = 0.0001_default
    real(default) :: z, zstep, minz, maxz
    real(default) :: pdfsum
    integer :: quark, d_nf

    integral = zero
    if (debug2_active (D_SHOWER)) then
        print *, "D: integral_over_z_simple: t = ", prt%t
    end if
    minz = prt%x
    ! maxz = maxx(shat, s, shower%settings%isr_z_cutoff, shower%settings%isr_minenergy)
    maxz = shower%settings%isr_z_cutoff
    z = minz
    d_nf = shower%settings%max_n_flavors
    !!! TODO -> Adapt zstep to structure of divergencies
    if (prt%child1%is_gluon ()) then
        !!! gluon coming from g->gg
        do
            call shower%rng%generate (temprand)
            zstep = max(zstepmin, temprand * zstepfactor * z * (one - z))
            zstep = min(zstep, maxz - z)
            integral = integral + zstep * (D_alpha_s_isr ((one - &
                (z + 0.5_default * zstep)) * abs(prt%t), &
                shower%settings) / (abs(prt%t))) * &
                P_ggg (z + 0.5_default * zstep) * &
                shower%get_pdf (prt%initial%type, &
                    prt%x / (z + 0.5_default * zstep), abs(prt%t), GLUON)
            if (integral > final) then
                exit
            end if
            z = z + zstep
            if (z >= maxz) then
                exit
            end if
        end do
    end do

```



```

!!! gluon coming from q->qg ! correctly implemented yet?
if (integral < final) then
  z = minz
  do
    call shower%rng%generate (temprand)
    zstep = max(zstepmin, temprand * zstepfactor * z * (one - z))
    zstep = min(zstep, maxz - z)
    pdfsum = zero
    do quark = -d_nf, d_nf
      if (quark == 0) cycle
      pdfsum = pdfsum + shower%get_pdf (prt%initial%type, &
        prt%x / (z + 0.5_default * zstep), abs(prt%t), quark)
    end do
    integral = integral + zstep * (D_alpha_s_isr &
      ((z + 0.5_default * zstep) * abs(prt%t), &
        shower%settings) / (abs(prt%t))) * &
      P_qqg (one - (z + 0.5_default * zstep)) * pdfsum
    if (integral > final) then
      exit
    end if
    z = z + zstep
    if (z >= maxz) then
      exit
    end if
  end do
end if
else if (prt%child1%is_quark ()) then
  !!! quark coming from q->qg
  do
    call shower%rng%generate(temprand)
    zstep = max(zstepmin, temprand * zstepfactor * z * (one - z))
    zstep = min(zstep, maxz - z)
    integral = integral + zstep * (D_alpha_s_isr ((one - &
      (z + 0.5_default * zstep)) * abs(prt%t), &
        shower%settings) / (abs(prt%t))) * &
      P_qqg (z + 0.5_default * zstep) * &
        shower%get_pdf (prt%initial%type, &
          prt%x / (z + 0.5_default * zstep), abs(prt%t), prt%type)
    if (integral > final) then
      exit
    end if
    z = z + zstep
    if (z >= maxz) then
      exit
    end if
  end do
  !!! quark coming from g->qqbar
  if (integral < final) then
    z = minz
    do
      call shower%rng%generate (temprand)
      zstep = max(zstepmin, temprand * zstepfactor * z*(one - z))
      zstep = min(zstep, maxz - z)
      integral = integral + zstep * (D_alpha_s_isr &

```



```

        ((one - (z + 0.5_default * zstep)) * abs(prt%t), &
        shower%settings) / (abs(prt%t))) * &
        P_gqq (z + 0.5_default * zstep) * &
        shower%get_pdf (prt%initial%type, &
        prt%x / (z + 0.5_default * zstep), abs(prt%t), GLUON)
    if (integral > final) then
        exit
    end if
    z = z + zstep
    if (z >= maxx) then
        exit
    end if
end do
end if

    integral = integral / shower%get_pdf (prt%initial%type, prt%x, &
    abs(prt%t), prt%type)
end function integral_over_z_simple

end subroutine shower_get_first_ISR_scale_for_parton

```

*(Shower core: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine shower_prepare_for_simulate_isr_pt (shower, interaction)
    type(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
    type(shower_interaction_t), intent(inout) :: interaction
    real(default) :: s
    s = (interaction%partons(1)%p%momentum + &
        interaction%partons(2)%p%momentum)**2
    interaction%partons(1)%p%scale = shower%settings%isr_tscalefactor * 0.25_default * s
    interaction%partons(2)%p%scale = shower%settings%isr_tscalefactor * 0.25_default * s
end subroutine shower_prepare_for_simulate_isr_pt

```

*(Shower core: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine shower_prepare_for_simulate_isr_ana_test (shower, prt1, prt2)
    type(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
    type(parton_t), intent(inout), target :: prt1, prt2
    type(parton_t), pointer :: prt, prta, prtb
    real(default) :: scale, factor, E
    integer :: i
    if (.not. associated (prt1%initial) .or. .not. associated (prt2%initial)) then
        return
    end if
    scale = - (prt1%momentum + prt2%momentum) ** 2
    call prt1%set_simulated ()
    call prt2%set_simulated ()
    call shower%add_parent (prt1)
    call shower%add_parent (prt2)
    factor = sqrt (energy (prt1%momentum)**2 - scale) / &
        space_part_norm(prt1%momentum)
    prt1%parent%type = prt1%type
    prt1%parent%z = one
    prt1%parent%momentum = prt1%momentum

```



```

prt1%parent%t = scale
prt1%parent%x = prt1%x
prt1%parent%initial => prt1%initial
prt1%parent%belongstoFSR = .false.
prt1%parent%c1 = prt1%c1
prt1%parent%c2 = prt1%c2

prt2%parent%type= prt2%type
prt2%parent%z = one
prt2%parent%momentum = prt2%momentum
prt2%parent%t = scale
prt2%parent%x = prt2%x
prt2%parent%initial => prt2%initial
prt2%parent%belongstoFSR = .false.
prt2%parent%c1 = prt2%c1
prt2%parent%c2 = prt2%c2

do
  call shower_get_first_ISR_scale_for_parton (shower, prt1%parent)
  call shower_get_first_ISR_scale_for_parton (shower, prt2%parent)

  !!! redistribute energy among first partons
  prta => prt1%parent
  prtb => prt2%parent

  E = energy (prt1%momentum + prt2%momentum)
  prta%momentum%p(0) = (E**2 - prtb%t + prta%t) / (two * E)
  prtb%momentum%p(0) = E - prta%momentum%p(0)

  exit
end do

call prt1%parent%set_simulated ()
call prt2%parent%set_simulated ()
!!! rescale momenta
do i = 1, 2
  if (i == 1) then
    prt => prt1%parent
  else
    prt => prt2%parent
  end if
  factor = sqrt (energy (prt%momentum)**2 - prt%t) &
    / space_part_norm (prt%momentum)
  prt%momentum = vector4_moving (energy (prt%momentum), &
    factor * space_part (prt%momentum))
end do

if (prt1%parent%t < zero) then
  call shower%add_parent (prt1%parent)
  prt1%parent%parent%momentum = prt1%parent%momentum
  prt1%parent%parent%t = prt1%parent%t
  prt1%parent%parent%x = prt1%parent%x
  prt1%parent%parent%initial => prt1%parent%initial
  prt1%parent%parent%belongstoFSR = .false.

```



```

        call shower%add_child (prt1%parent%parent, 2)
    end if

    if (prt2%parent%t < zero) then
        call shower%add_parent (prt2%parent)
        prt2%parent%parent%momentum = prt2%parent%momentum
        prt2%parent%parent%t = prt2%parent%t
        prt2%parent%parent%x = prt2%parent%x
        prt2%parent%parent%initial => prt2%parent%initial
        prt2%parent%parent%belongstoFSR = .false.
        call shower%add_child (prt2%parent%parent, 2)
    end if

end subroutine shower_prepare_for_simulate_isr_ana_test

```

*(Shower core: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine shower_add_children_of_emitted_timelike_parton (shower, prt)
    type(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
    type(parton_t), pointer :: prt

    if (prt%t > prt%mass_squared () + shower%settings%min_virtuality) then
        if (prt%is_quark ()) then
            !!! q -> qg
            call shower%add_child (prt, 1)
            prt%child1%type = prt%type
            prt%child1%momentum%p(0) = prt%z * prt%momentum%p(0)
            prt%child1%t = prt%t
            call shower%add_child (prt, 2)
            prt%child2%type = GLUON
            prt%child2%momentum%p(0) = (one - prt%z) * prt%momentum%p(0)
            prt%child2%t = prt%t
        else
            if (int (prt%x) > 0) then
                call shower%add_child (prt, 1)
                prt%child1%type = int (prt%x)
                prt%child1%momentum%p(0) = prt%z * prt%momentum%p(0)
                prt%child1%t = prt%t
                call shower%add_child (prt, 2)
                prt%child2%type = -int (prt%x)
                prt%child2%momentum%p(0) = (one - prt%z) * prt%momentum%p(0)
                prt%child2%t = prt%t
            else
                call shower%add_child (prt, 1)
                prt%child1%type = GLUON
                prt%child1%momentum%p(0) = prt%z * prt%momentum%p(0)
                prt%child1%t = prt%t
                call shower%add_child (prt, 2)
                prt%child2%type = GLUON
                prt%child2%momentum%p(0) = (one - prt%z) * prt%momentum%p(0)
                prt%child2%t = prt%t
            end if
        end if
    end if
end subroutine shower_add_children_of_emitted_timelike_parton

```



*(Shower core: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine shower_simulate_children_ana (shower,prt)
  type(shower_t), intent(inout), target :: shower
  type(parton_t), intent(inout) :: prt
  real(default), dimension(1:2) :: t, random, integral
  integer, dimension(1:2) :: gtoqq
  integer :: daughter
  type(parton_t), pointer :: daughterprt
  integer :: n_loop

  if (signal_is_pending ()) return
  if (debug2_active (D_SHOWER)) &
    print *, "D: shower_simulate_children_ana: for parton " , prt%nr
  gtoqq = 0
  if (.not. associated (prt%child1) .or. .not. associated (prt%child2)) then
    call msg_error ("Shower: error in simulate_children_ana: no children.")
    return
  end if

  (Set beam-remnants and internal partons as simulated)

  integral = zero

  !!! impose constraints by angular ordering -> cf. (26) of Gaining analytic control
  !!! check if no branchings are possible
  if (.not. prt%child1%simulated) then
    prt%child1%t = min (prt%child1%t, &
      0.5_default * prt%child1%momentum%p(0)**2 * (one - &
        prt%get_cstheta ()))
    if (.not. associated (prt%child1%settings)) &
      prt%child1%settings => shower%settings
    if (min (prt%child1%t, prt%child1%momentum%p(0)**2) < &
      prt%child1%mass_squared () + &
      prt%child1%settings%min_virtuality) then
      prt%child1%t = prt%child1%mass_squared ()
      call prt%child1%set_simulated ()
    end if
  end if
  if (.not. prt%child2%simulated) then
    prt%child2%t = min (prt%child2%t, &
      0.5_default * prt%child2%momentum%p(0)**2 * (one - &
        prt%get_cstheta ()))
    if (.not. associated (prt%child2%settings)) &
      prt%child2%settings => shower%settings
    if (min (prt%child2%t, prt%child2%momentum%p(0)**2) < &
      prt%child2%mass_squared () + &
      prt%child2%settings%min_virtuality) then
      prt%child2%t = prt%child2%mass_squared ()
      call prt%child2%set_simulated ()
    end if
  end if

  call shower%rng%generate (random)

```



```

n_loop = 0
do
  if (signal_is_pending ()) return
  n_loop = n_loop + 1
  if (n_loop > 900) then
    !!! try with massless quarks
    treat_duscb_quarks_massless = .true.
  end if
  if (n_loop > 1000) then
    call msg_message ("simulate_children_ana failed for parton ", prt%nr)
    call msg_warning ("too many loops in simulate_children_ana")
    call shower%write ()
    shower%valid = .false.
    return
  end if

  t(1) = prt%child1%t
  t(2) = prt%child2%t

  !!! check if a branching in the range t(i) to t(i) - tstep(i) occurs
  if (.not. prt%child1%simulated) then
    call parton_simulate_stept &
      (prt%child1, shower%rng, integral(1), random(1), gtoqq(1))
  end if
  if (.not. prt%child2%simulated) then
    call parton_simulate_stept &
      (prt%child2, shower%rng, integral(2), random(2), gtoqq(2))
  end if

  if (prt%child1%simulated .and. prt%child2%simulated) then
    if (sqrt (prt%t) <= sqrt (prt%child1%t) + sqrt (prt%child2%t)) then
      <Repeat the simulation for the parton with the lower virtuality>
    else
      exit
    end if
  end if
end do

call parton_apply_costheta (prt, shower%rng)

<Add children>
call shower_parton_update_color_connections (shower, prt)
end subroutine shower_simulate_children_ana

<Set beam-remnants and internal partons as simulated>≡
if (HADRON_REMNANT <= abs (prt%type) .and. abs (prt%type) <= HADRON_REMNANT_OCTET) then
  !!! prt is beam-remnant
  call prt%set_simulated ()
  return
end if

!!! check if partons are "internal" -> fixed scale
if (prt%child1%type == INTERNAL) then

```



```

        call prt%child1%set_simulated ()
    end if
    if (prt%child2%type == INTERNAL) then
        call prt%child2%set_simulated ()
    end if
    <Repeat the simulation for the parton with the lower virtuality>≡
    !!! virtuality : t - m**2 (assuming it's not fixed)
    if (prt%child1%type == INTERNAL .and. prt%child2%type == INTERNAL) then
        call msg_fatal &
            ("Shower: both partons fixed, but momentum not conserved")
    else if (prt%child1%type == INTERNAL) then
        !!! reset child2
        call prt%child2%set_simulated (.false.)
        prt%child2%t = min (prt%child1%t, (sqrt (prt%t) - &
            sqrt (prt%child1%t))**2)
        integral(2) = zero
        call shower%rng%generate (random(2))
    else if (prt%child2%type == INTERNAL) then
        ! reset child1
        call prt%child1%set_simulated (.false.)
        prt%child1%t = min (prt%child2%t, (sqrt (prt%t) - &
            sqrt (prt%child2%t))**2)
        integral(1) = zero
        call shower%rng%generate (random(1))
    else if (prt%child1%t - prt%child1%mass_squared () > &
        prt%child2%t - prt%child2%mass_squared ()) then
        !!! reset child2
        call prt%child2%set_simulated (.false.)
        prt%child2%t = min (prt%child1%t, (sqrt (prt%t) - &
            sqrt (prt%child1%t))**2)
        integral(2) = zero
        call shower%rng%generate (random(2))
    else
        !!! reset child1 ! TODO choose child according to their t
        call prt%child1%set_simulated (.false.)
        prt%child1%t = min (prt%child2%t, (sqrt (prt%t) - &
            sqrt (prt%child2%t))**2)
        integral(1) = zero
        call shower%rng%generate (random(1))
    end if
    <Add children>≡
    if (.not. associated (prt%child1%settings)) &
        prt%child1%settings => shower%settings
    if (.not. associated (prt%child2%settings)) &
        prt%child2%settings => shower%settings
    do daughter = 1, 2
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        if (daughter == 1) then
            daughterprt => prt%child1
        else
            daughterprt => prt%child2
        end if
        if (daughterprt%t < daughterprt%mass_squared () + &

```



```

        daughterprt%settings%min_virtuality) then
      cycle
    end if
    if (.not. (daughterprt%is_quark () .or. daughterprt%is_gluon ())) then
      cycle
    end if
    if (daughterprt%is_quark ()) then
      !!! q -> qg
      call shower%add_child (daughterprt, 1)
      daughterprt%child1%type = daughterprt%type
      daughterprt%child1%momentum%p(0) = daughterprt%z * &
        daughterprt%momentum%p(0)
      daughterprt%child1%t = daughterprt%t
      call shower%add_child (daughterprt, 2)
      daughterprt%child2%type = GLUON
      daughterprt%child2%momentum%p(0) = (one - daughterprt%z) * &
        daughterprt%momentum%p(0)
      daughterprt%child2%t = daughterprt%t
    else if (daughterprt%is_gluon ()) then
      if (gtoqq(daughter) > 0) then
        call shower%add_child (daughterprt, 1)
        daughterprt%child1%type = gtoqq (daughter)
        daughterprt%child1%momentum%p(0) = &
          daughterprt%z * daughterprt%momentum%p(0)
        daughterprt%child1%t = daughterprt%t
        call shower%add_child (daughterprt, 2)
        daughterprt%child2%type = - gtoqq (daughter)
        daughterprt%child2%momentum%p(0) = (one - &
          daughterprt%z) * daughterprt%momentum%p(0)
        daughterprt%child2%t = daughterprt%t
      else
        call shower%add_child (daughterprt, 1)
        daughterprt%child1%type = GLUON
        daughterprt%child1%momentum%p(0) = &
          daughterprt%z * daughterprt%momentum%p(0)
        daughterprt%child1%t = daughterprt%t
        call shower%add_child (daughterprt, 2)
        daughterprt%child2%type = GLUON
        daughterprt%child2%momentum%p(0) = (one - &
          daughterprt%z) * daughterprt%momentum%p(0)
        daughterprt%child2%t = daughterprt%t
      end if
    end if
  end do
end do

```

The recoiler is `otherprt`. Instead of the random number and the exponential of the integral, we compare the logarithm of the random number and the integral.

*(Shower core: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine shower_isr_step_pt (shower, prt)
  type(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
  type(parton_t), target, intent(inout) :: prt
  type(parton_t), pointer :: otherprt

  real(default) :: scale, scalestep

```



```

real(default) :: integral, random, factor
real(default) :: temprand1, temprand2

otherprt => shower%find_recoiler (prt)

scale = prt%scale
call shower%rng%generate (temprand1)
call shower%rng%generate (temprand2)
scalestep = max (abs (scalefactor1 * scale) * temprand1, &
    scalefactor2 * temprand2 * D_Min_scale)
call shower%rng%generate (random)
random = - twopi * log(random)
integral = zero

if (scale - 0.5_default * scalestep < D_Min_scale) then
    !!! close enough to cut-off scale -> ignore
    prt%scale = zero
    prt%t = prt%mass_squared ()
    call prt%set_simulated ()
else
    prt%scale = scale - 0.5_default * scalestep
    factor = scalestep * (D_alpha_s_isr (prt%scale, &
        shower%settings) / (prt%scale * &
        shower%get_pdf (prt%initial%type, prt%x, prt%scale, prt%type)))
    integral = integral + factor * integral_over_z_isr_pt &
        (prt, otherprt, (random - integral) / factor)
    if (integral > random) then
        !!! prt%scale set above and prt%z set in integral_over_z_isr_pt
        call prt%set_simulated ()
        prt%t = - prt%scale / (one - prt%z)
    else
        prt%scale = scale - scalestep
    end if
end if

contains

function integral_over_z_isr_pt (prt, otherprt, final) &
    result (integral)
    type(parton_t), intent(inout) :: prt, otherprt
    real(default), intent(in) :: final
    real(default) :: integral
    real(default) :: mbr, r
    real(default) :: zmin, zmax, z, zstep
    integer :: n_bin
    integer, parameter :: n_total_bins = 100
    real(default) :: quarkpdfsum
    real(default) :: temprand
    integer :: quark, d_nf

    quarkpdfsum = zero
    d_nf = shower%settings%max_n_flavors
    if (debug2_active (D_SHOWER)) then
        print *, "D: integral_over_z_isr_pt: for scale = ", prt%scale
    end if

```



```

end if

integral = zero
mbr = (prt%momentum + otherprt%momentum)**1
zmin = prt%x
zmax = min (one - (sqrt (prt%scale) / mbr) * &
            (sqrt(one + 0.25_default * prt%scale / mbr**2) - &
             0.25_default * sqrt(prt%scale) / mbr), shower%settings%isr_z_cutoff)
zstep = (zmax - zmin) / n_total_bins

if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
  if (zmin > zmax) then
    call msg_bug(" error in integral_over_z_isr_pt: zmin > zmax ")
    integral = zero
  end if
end if

!!! divide the range [zmin:zmax] in n_total_bins
BINS: do n_bin = 1, n_total_bins
  z = zmin + zstep * (n_bin - 0.5_default)
  !!! z-value in the middle of the bin

  if (prt%is_gluon ()) then
    QUARKS: do quark = -d_nf, d_nf
      if (quark == 0) cycle quarks
      quarkpdfsum = quarkpdfsum + shower%get_pdf &
        (prt%initial%type, prt%x / z, prt%scale, quark)
    end do QUARKS
    !!! g -> gg or q -> gq
    integral = integral + (zstep / z) * ((P_ggg (z) + &
      P_ggg (one - z)) * shower%get_pdf (prt%initial%type, &
      prt%x / z, prt%scale, GLUON) + P_qqg (one - z) * quarkpdfsum)
  else if (prt%is_quark ()) then
    !!! q -> qg or g -> qq
    integral = integral + (zstep / z) * ( P_qqg (z) * &
      shower%get_pdf (prt%initial%type, prt%x / z, prt%scale, &
      prt%type) + &
      P_gqq(z) * shower%get_pdf (prt%initial%type, prt%x / z, &
      prt%scale, GLUON))
  else
    ! call msg_fatal ("Bug neither quark nor gluon in" &
    !               // " integral_over_z_isr_pt")
  end if
  if (integral > final) then
    prt%z = z
    call shower%rng%generate (temprand)
    !!! decide type of father partons
    if (prt%is_gluon ()) then
      if (temprand > (P_qqg (one - z) * quarkpdfsum) / &
        ((P_ggg (z) + P_ggg (one - z)) * shower%get_pdf &
        (prt%initial%type, prt%x / z, prt%scale, GLUON) &
        + P_qqg (one - z) * quarkpdfsum)) then
        !!! gluon => gluon + gluon
        prt%aux_pt = GLUON
      end if
    end if
  end if
end do BINS

```



```

else
  !!! quark => quark + gluon
  !!! decide which quark flavor the parent is
  r = temprand * quarkpdfsum
  WHICH_QUARK: do quark = -d_nf, d_nf
    if (quark == 0) cycle WHICH_QUARK
    if (r > quarkpdfsum - shower%get_pdf (prt%initial%type, &
      prt%x / z, prt%scale, quark)) then
      prt%aux_pt = quark
      exit WHICH_QUARK
    else
      quarkpdfsum = quarkpdfsum - shower%get_pdf &
        (prt%initial%type, prt%x / z, prt%scale, quark)
    end if
  end do WHICH_QUARK
end if

else if (prt%is_quark ()) then
  if (temprand > (P_qqg (z) * shower%get_pdf (prt%initial%type, &
    prt%x / z, prt%scale, prt%type)) / &
    (P_qqg (z) * shower%get_pdf (prt%initial%type, prt%x / z, &
    prt%scale, prt%type) + &
    P_gqq (z) * shower%get_pdf (prt%initial%type, prt%x / z, &
    prt%scale, GLUON))) then
    !!! gluon => quark + antiquark
    prt%aux_pt = GLUON
  else
    !!! quark => quark + gluon
    prt%aux_pt = prt%type
  end if
end if
exit BINS
end if
end do BINS
end function integral_over_z_isr_pt
end subroutine shower_isr_step_pt

```

This function returns a pointer to the parton with the next ISR branching, while FSR branchings are ignored.

*(Shower core: shower: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: generate_next_isr_branching_veto => &
  shower_generate_next_isr_branching_veto

```

*(Shower core: procedures)+≡*

```

function shower_generate_next_isr_branching_veto &
  (shower) result (next_brancher)
  class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
  type(parton_pointer_t) :: next_brancher
  integer :: i
  type(parton_t), pointer :: prt
  real(default) :: random
  !!! pointers to branchable partons
  type(parton_pointer_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: partons
  integer :: n_partons

```



```

real(default) :: weight
real(default) :: temp1, temp2, temp3, E3

if (signal_is_pending ()) return

if (shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered) then
    next_brancher = shower%generate_next_isr_branching ()
    return
end if
next_brancher%p => null()
!!! branchable partons
n_partons = 0
do i = 1, size (shower%partons)
    prt => shower%partons(i)%p
    if (.not. associated (prt)) cycle
    if (prt%belongstoFSR) cycle
    if (prt%is_final ()) cycle
    if (.not. prt%belongstoFSR .and. prt%simulated) cycle
    n_partons = n_partons + 1
end do
if (n_partons == 0) then
    return
end if
allocate (partons(1:n_partons))
n_partons = 1
do i = 1, size (shower%partons)
    prt => shower%partons(i)%p
    if (.not. associated (prt)) cycle
    if (prt%belongstoFSR) cycle
    if (prt%is_final ()) cycle
    if (.not. prt%belongstoFSR .and. prt%simulated) cycle
    partons(n_partons)%p => shower%partons(i)%p
    n_partons = n_partons + 1
end do
!!! generate initial trial scales
do i = 1, size (partons)
    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    call generate_next_trial_scale (partons(i)%p)
end do

do
    !!! search for parton with the highest trial scale
    prt => partons(1)%p
    do i = 1, size (partons)
        if (prt%t >= zero) cycle
        if (abs (partons(i)%p%t) > abs (prt%t)) then
            prt => partons(i)%p
        end if
    end do

    if (prt%t >= zero) then
        next_brancher%p => null()
        exit
    end if
end do

```



```

!!! generate trial z and type of mother prt
call generate_trial_z_and_typ (prt)

!!! weight with pdf and alpha_s
temp1 = (D_alpha_s_isr ((one - prt%z) * abs(prt%t), &
  shower%settings) / sqrt (alphasxpdfmax))
temp2 = shower%get_xpdf (prt%initial%type, prt%x, prt%t, &
  prt%type) / sqrt (alphasxpdfmax)
temp3 = shower%get_xpdf (prt%initial%type, prt%child1%x, prt%child1%t, &
  prt%child1%type) / &
  shower%get_xpdf (prt%initial%type, prt%child1%x, prt%t, &
  prt%child1%type)
! TODO: (bcn 2015-02-19) ???
if (temp1 * temp2 * temp3 > one) then
  print *, "weights:", temp1, temp2, temp3
end if
weight = (D_alpha_s_isr ((one - prt%z) * abs(prt%t), &
  shower%settings)) * &
  shower%get_xpdf (prt%initial%type, prt%x, prt%t, prt%type) * &
  shower%get_xpdf (prt%initial%type, prt%child1%x, prt%child1%t, &
  prt%child1%type) / &
  shower%get_xpdf &
  (prt%initial%type, prt%child1%x, prt%t, prt%child1%type)
if (weight > alphasxpdfmax) then
  print *, "Setting alphasxpdfmax from ", alphasxpdfmax, " to ", weight
  alphasxpdfmax = weight
end if
weight = weight / alphasxpdfmax
call shower%rng%generate (random)
if (weight < random) then
  !!! discard branching
  call generate_next_trial_scale (prt)
  cycle
end if
!!! branching accepted so far
!!! generate emitted parton
prt%child2%t = abs(prt%t)
prt%child2%momentum%p(0) = sqrt (abs(prt%t))
if (shower%settings%isr_only_onshell_emitted_partons) then
  prt%child2%t = prt%child2%mass_squared ()
else
  call prt%child2%next_t_ana (shower%rng)
end if

if (thetabar (prt, shower%find_recoiler (prt), &
  shower%settings%isr_angular_ordered, E3)) then
  prt%momentum%p(0) = E3
  prt%child2%momentum%p(0) = E3 - prt%child1%momentum%p(0)

  !!! found branching
  call prt%generate_ps_ini (shower%rng)
  next_brancher%p => prt
  call prt%set_simulated ()
  exit

```



```

        else
            call generate_next_trial_scale (prt)
            cycle
        end if
    end do
end do
if (.not. associated (next_brancher%p)) then
    !!! no further branching found -> all partons emitted by hadron
    print *, "--all partons emitted by hadrons---"
    do i = 1, size(partons)
        call shower_replace_parent_by_hadron (shower, partons(i)%p%child1)
    end do
end if
!!! some bookkeeping
call shower%sort_partons ()
! call shower%boost_to_CMframe ()          ! really necessary?
! call shower%rotate_to_z ()              ! really necessary?
contains

subroutine generate_next_trial_scale (prt)
    type(parton_t), pointer, intent(inout) :: prt
    real(default) :: random, F
    real(default) :: zmax = 0.99_default !! ??
    call shower%rng%generate (random)
    F = one    !!! TODO
    F = alphaspdfmax / (two * pi)
    if (prt%child1%is_quark ()) then
        F = F * (integral_over_P_gqq (prt%child1%x, zmax) + &
            integral_over_P_qqq (prt%child1%x, zmax))
    else if (prt%child1%is_gluon ()) then
        F = F * (integral_over_P_ggg (prt%child1%x, zmax) + &
            two * shower%settings%max_n_flavors * &
            integral_over_P_qqg (one - zmax, one - prt%child1%x))
    else
        call msg_bug("neither quark nor gluon in generate_next_trial_scale")
    end if
    F = F / shower%get_xpdf (prt%child1%initial%type, prt%child1%x, &
        prt%child1%t, prt%child1%type)
    prt%t = prt%t * random**(one / F)
    if (abs (prt%t) - prt%mass_squared () < &
        prt%settings%min_virtuality) then
        prt%t = prt%mass_squared ()
    end if
end subroutine generate_next_trial_scale

subroutine generate_trial_z_and_typ (prt)
    type(parton_t), pointer, intent(inout) :: prt
    real(default) :: random
    real(default) :: z, zstep, zmin, integral
    real(default) :: zmax = 0.99_default !! ??
    call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "generate_trial_z_and_typ")
    call shower%rng%generate (random)
    integral = zero
    !!! decide which branching a->bc occurs
    if (prt%child1%is_quark ()) then

```



```

if (random < integral_over_P_qqg (prt%child1%x, zmax) / &
    (integral_over_P_qqg (prt%child1%x, zmax) + &
    integral_over_P_gqq (prt%child1%x, zmax))) then
    prt%type = prt%child1%type
    prt%child2%type = GLUON
    integral = integral_over_P_qqg (prt%child1%x, zmax)
else
    prt%type = GLUON
    prt%child2%type = - prt%child1%type
    integral = integral_over_P_gqq (prt%child1%x, zmax)
end if
else if (prt%child1%is_gluon ()) then
    if (random < integral_over_P_ggg (prt%child1%x, zmax) / &
        (integral_over_P_ggg (prt%child1%x, zmax) + two * &
        shower%settings%max_n_flavors * &
        integral_over_P_qqg (one - zmax, &
        one - prt%child1%x))) then
        prt%type = GLUON
        prt%child2%type = GLUON
        integral = integral_over_P_ggg (prt%child1%x, zmax)
    else
        call shower%rng%generate (random)
        prt%type = 1 + floor(random * shower%settings%max_n_flavors)
        call shower%rng%generate (random)
        if (random > 0.5_default) prt%type = - prt%type
        prt%child2%type = prt%type
        integral = integral_over_P_qqg (one - zmax, &
            one - prt%child1%x)
    end if
else
    call msg_bug("neither quark nor gluon in generate_next_trial_scale")
end if
!!! generate the z-value
!!! z between prt%child1%x and zmax
! prt%z = one - random * (one - prt%child1%x)      ! TODO

call shower%rng%generate (random)
zmin = prt%child1%x
zstep = max(0.1_default, 0.5_default * (zmax - zmin))
z = zmin
if (zmin > zmax) then
    print *, " zmin = ", zmin, " zmax = ", zmax
    call msg_fatal ("Shower: zmin greater than zmax")
end if
!!! procedure pointers would be helpful here
if (prt%is_quark () .and. prt%child1%is_quark ()) then
    do
        zstep = min(zstep, 0.5_default * (zmax - z))
        if (abs(zstep) < 0.00001) exit
        if (integral_over_P_qqg (zmin, z) < random * integral) then
            if (integral_over_P_qqg (zmin, min(z + zstep, zmax)) &
                < random * integral) then
                z = min (z + zstep, zmax)
            cycle
        end if
    end do
end if

```



```

        else
            zstep = zstep * 0.5_default
            cycle
        end if
    end if
end do
else if (prt%is_quark () .and. prt%child1%is_gluon ()) then
do
    zstep = min(zstep, 0.5_default * (zmax - z))
    if (abs(zstep) < 0.00001) exit
    if (integral_over_P_qqg (zmin, z) < random * integral) then
        if (integral_over_P_qqg (zmin, min(z + zstep, zmax)) &
            < random * integral) then
            z = min(z + zstep, zmax)
            cycle
        else
            zstep = zstep * 0.5_default
            cycle
        end if
    end if
end do
else if (prt%is_gluon () .and. prt%child1%is_quark ()) then
do
    zstep = min(zstep, 0.5_default * (zmax - z))
    if (abs (zstep) < 0.00001) exit
    if (integral_over_P_gqq (zmin, z) < random * integral) then
        if (integral_over_P_gqq (zmin, min(z + zstep, zmax)) &
            < random * integral) then
            z = min (z + zstep, zmax)
            cycle
        else
            zstep = zstep * 0.5_default
            cycle
        end if
    end if
end do
else if (prt%is_gluon () .and. prt%child1%is_gluon ()) then
do
    zstep = min(zstep, 0.5_default * (zmax - z))
    if (abs (zstep) < 0.00001) exit
    if (integral_over_P_ggg (zmin, z) < random * integral) then
        if (integral_over_P_ggg (zmin, min(z + zstep, zmax)) &
            < random * integral) then
            z = min(z + zstep, zmax)
            cycle
        else
            zstep = zstep * 0.5_default
            cycle
        end if
    end if
end do
else
end if
prt%z = z

```



```

prt%x = prt%child1%x / prt%z
end subroutine generate_trial_z_and_typ
end function shower_generate_next_isr_branching_veto

```

*(Shower core: shower: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: find_recoiler => shower_find_recoiler

```

*(Shower core: procedures)+≡*

```

function shower_find_recoiler (shower, prt) result(recoiler)
  class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
  type(parton_t), intent(inout), target :: prt
  type(parton_t), pointer :: recoiler
  type(parton_t), pointer :: otherprt1, otherprt2
  integer :: n_int
  otherprt1 => null()
  otherprt2 => null()
  DO_INTERACTIONS: do n_int = 1, size(shower%interactions)
    otherprt1 => shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(1)%p
    otherprt2 => shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(2)%p
    PARTON1: do
      if (associated (otherprt1%parent)) then
        if (.not. otherprt1%parent%is_proton () .and. &
            otherprt1%parent%simulated) then
          otherprt1 => otherprt1%parent
          if (associated (otherprt1, prt)) then
            exit PARTON1
          end if
        else
          exit PARTON1
        end if
      else
        exit PARTON1
      end if
    end do PARTON1
    PARTON2: do
      if (associated (otherprt2%parent)) then
        if (.not. otherprt2%parent%is_proton () .and. &
            otherprt2%parent%simulated) then
          otherprt2 => otherprt2%parent
          if (associated (otherprt2, prt)) then
            exit PARTON2
          end if
        else
          exit PARTON2
        end if
      else
        exit PARTON2
      end if
    end do PARTON2

    if (associated (otherprt1, prt) .or. associated (otherprt2, prt)) then
      exit DO_INTERACTIONS
    end if
    if (associated (otherprt1%parent, prt) .or. &

```



```

        associated (otherprt2%parent, prt)) then
      exit DO_INTERACTIONS
    end if
  end do DO_INTERACTIONS

  recoiler => null()
  if (associated (otherprt1%parent, prt)) then
    recoiler => otherprt2
  else if (associated (otherprt2%parent, prt)) then
    recoiler => otherprt1
  else if (associated (otherprt1, prt)) then
    recoiler => otherprt2
  else if (associated (otherprt2, prt)) then
    recoiler => otherprt1
  else
    call shower%write ()
    call prt%write ()
    call msg_error ("shower_find_recoiler: no otherparton found")
  end if
end function shower_find_recoiler

```

*(Shower core: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine shower_isr_step (shower, prt)
  type(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
  type(parton_t), target, intent(inout) :: prt
  type(parton_t), pointer :: otherprt => null()
  real(default) :: t, tstep
  real(default) :: integral, random
  real(default) :: temprand1, temprand2
  integer :: d_nf
  otherprt => shower%find_recoiler (prt)
  ! if (.not. otherprt%child1%belongstointeraction) then
  !   otherprt => otherprt%child1
  ! end if

  if (signal_is_pending ()) return
  t = max(prt%t, prt%child1%t)
  call shower%rng%generate (random)
  d_nf = shower%settings%max_n_flavors
  ! compare Integral and log(random) instead of random and exp(-Integral)
  random = - twopi * log(random)
  integral = zero
  call shower%rng%generate (temprand1)
  call shower%rng%generate (temprand2)
  tstep = max (abs (0.02_default * t) * temprand1, &
    0.02_default * temprand2 * shower%settings%min_virtuality)
  if (t + 0.5_default * tstep > - shower%settings%min_virtuality) then
    prt%t = prt%mass_squared ()
    call prt%set_simulated ()
  else
    prt%t = t + 0.5_default * tstep
    integral = integral + tstep * &
      integral_over_z_isr (prt, otherprt, (random - integral) / tstep)
    if (integral > random) then

```



```

        prt%t = t + 0.5_default * tstep
        prt%x = prt%child1%x / prt%z
        call prt%set_simulated ()
    else
        prt%t = t + tstep
    end if
end if

contains

function integral_over_z_isr (prt, otherprt, final) result (integral)
    type(parton_t), intent(inout) :: prt, otherprt
    real(default), intent(in) :: final
    real(default) integral
    real(default) :: minz, maxz, z, shat,s
    integer :: quark

    !!! calculate shat -> s of parton-parton system
    shat = (otherprt%momentum + prt%child1%momentum)**2
    !!! calculate s -> s of hadron-hadron system
    s = (otherprt%initial%momentum + prt%initial%momentum)**2
    integral = zero
    minz = prt%child1%x
    maxz = maxzz (shat, s, shower%settings%isr_z_cutoff, shower%settings%isr_minenergy)

    !!! for gluon
    if (prt%child1%is_gluon ()) then
        !!! 1: g->gg
        prt%type = GLUON
        prt%child2%type = GLUON
        z = minz
        prt%child2%t = abs(prt%t)
        call integral_over_z_part_isr &
            (prt, otherprt, shat, minz, maxz, integral, final)
        if (integral > final) then
            return
        end if
        !!! 2: q->qq
        do quark = -d_nf, d_nf
            if (quark == 0) cycle
            prt%type = quark
            prt%child2%type = quark
            z = minz
            prt%child2%t = abs(prt%t)
            call integral_over_z_part_isr &
                (prt, otherprt, shat, minz, maxz, integral, final)
            if (integral > final) then
                return
            end if
        end do
    else if (prt%child1%is_quark ()) then
        !!! 1: q->qg
        prt%type = prt%child1%type
        prt%child2%type = GLUON

```



```

      z = minz
      prt%child2%t = abs(prt%t)
      call integral_over_z_part_isr &
        (prt,otherprt, shat, minz, maxz, integral, final)
      if (integral > final) then
        return
      end if
      !!! 2: g->qqbar
      prt%type = GLUON
      prt%child2%type = -prt%child1%type
      z = minz
      prt%child2%t = abs(prt%t)
      call integral_over_z_part_isr &
        (prt,otherprt, shat, minz, maxz, integral, final)
      if (integral > final) then
        return
      end if
    end if
  end if
end function integral_over_z_isr

subroutine integral_over_z_part_isr &
  (prt, otherprt, shat ,minz, maxz, retvalue, final)
  type(parton_t), intent(inout) :: prt, otherprt
  real(default), intent(in) :: shat, minz, maxz, final
  real(default), intent(inout) :: retvalue
  real(default) :: z, zstep
  real(default) :: r1,r3,s1,s3
  real(default) :: pdf_divisor
  real(default) :: temprand
  real(default), parameter :: zstepfactor = 0.1_default
  real(default), parameter :: zstepmin = 0.0001_default
  call msg_debug2 (D_SHOWER, "integral_over_z_part_isr")
  if (signal_is_pending ()) return
  pdf_divisor = shower%get_pdf &
    (prt%initial%type, prt%child1%x, prt%t, prt%child1%type)
  z = minz
  s1 = shat + abs(otherprt%t) + abs(prt%child1%t)
  r1 = sqrt (s1**2 - four * abs(otherprt%t * prt%child1%t))
  ZLOOP: do
    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    if (z >= maxz) then
      exit
    end if
    call shower%rng%generate (temprand)
    if (prt%child1%is_gluon ()) then
      if (prt%is_gluon ()) then
        !!! g-> gg -> divergencies at z->0 and z->1
        zstep = max(zstepmin, temprand * zstepfactor * z * (one - z))
      else
        !!! q-> gq -> divergencies at z->0
        zstep = max(zstepmin, temprand * zstepfactor * (one - z))
      end if
    else
      if (prt%is_gluon ()) then

```



```

        !!! g-> qqbar -> no divergencies
        zstep = max(zstepmin, temprand * zstepfactor)
    else
        !!! q-> qq -> divergencies at z->1
        zstep = max(zstepmin, temprand * zstepfactor * (one - z))
    end if
end if
zstep = min(zstep, maxz - z)
prt%z = z + 0.5_default * zstep
s3 = shat / prt%z + abs(otherprt%t) + abs(prt%t)
r3 = sqrt (s3**2 - four * abs(otherprt%t * prt%t))
!!! TODO: WHY is this if needed?
if (abs(otherprt%t) > eps0) then
    prt%child2%t = min ((s1 * s3 - r1 * r3) / &
        (two * abs(otherprt%t)) - abs(prt%child1%t) - &
        abs(prt%t), abs(prt%child1%t))
else
    prt%child2%t = abs(prt%child1%t)
end if
do
    prt%child2%momentum%p(0) = sqrt (abs(prt%child2%t))
    if (shower%settings%isr_only_onshell_emitted_partons) then
        prt%child2%t = prt%child2%mass_squared ()
    else
        call prt%child2%next_t_ana (shower%rng)
    end if
    !!! take limits by recoiler into account
    prt%momentum%p(0) = (shat / prt%z + &
        abs(otherprt%t) - abs(prt%child1%t) - &
        prt%child2%t) / (two * sqrt(shat))
    prt%child2%momentum%p(0) = &
        prt%momentum%p(0) - prt%child1%momentum%p(0)
    !!! check if E and t of prt%child2 are consistent
    if (prt%child2%momentum%p(0)**2 < prt%child2%t &
        .and. prt%child2%t > prt%child2%mass_squared ()) then
        !!! E is too small to have  $p_T^2 = E^2 - t > 0$ 
        !!! -> cycle to find another solution
        cycle
    else
        !!! E is big enough -> exit
        exit
    end if
end do
if (thetabar (prt, otherprt, shower%settings%isr_angular_ordered) &
    .and. pdf_divisor > zero &
    .and. prt%child2%momentum%p(0) > zero) then
    retvalue = retvalue + (zstep / prt%z) * &
        (D_alpha_s_isr ((one - prt%z) * prt%t, &
            shower%settings) * &
            P_prt_to_child1 (prt) * &
            shower%get_pdf (prt%initial%type, prt%child1%x / prt%z, &
                prt%t, prt%type)) / (abs(prt%t) * pdf_divisor)
end if
if (retvalue > final) then

```



```

        exit
    else
        z = z + zstep
    end if
end do ZLOOP
end subroutine integral_over_z_part_isr
end subroutine shower_isr_step

```

This returns a pointer to the parton with the next ISR branching, again FSR branchings are ignored.

```

<Shower core: shower: TBP>+=
    procedure :: generate_next_isr_branching => &
        shower_generate_next_isr_branching

<Shower core: procedures>+=
    function shower_generate_next_isr_branching &
        (shower) result (next_brancher)
    class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
    type(parton_pointer_t) :: next_brancher
    integer i, index
    type(parton_t), pointer :: prt
    real(default) :: maxscale
    next_brancher%p => null()
    do
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        if (shower_isr_is_finished (shower)) exit
        !!! find mother with highest |t| or pt to be simulated
        index = 0
        maxscale = zero
        call shower%sort_partons ()
        do i = 1,size (shower%partons)
            prt => shower%partons(i)%p
            if (.not. associated (prt)) cycle
            if (.not. shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered) then
                if (prt%belongstointeraction) cycle
            end if
            if (prt%belongstoFSR) cycle
            if (prt%is_final ()) cycle
            if (.not. prt%belongstoFSR .and. prt%simulated) cycle
            index = i
        end do
        exit
    end do
    if (debug_active (D_SHOWR)) then
        if (index == 0) then
            call msg_fatal(" no branchable partons found")
        end if
    end if

    prt => shower%partons(index)%p

    !!! ISR simulation
    if (shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered) then
        call shower_isr_step_pt (shower, prt)
    else

```



```

        call shower_isr_step (shower, prt)
    end if
    if (prt%simulated) then
        if (prt%t < zero) then
            next_brancher%p => prt
            if (.not. shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered) &
                call prt%generate_ps_ini (shower%rng)
            exit
        else
            if (.not. shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered) then
                call shower_replace_parent_by_hadron (shower, prt%child1)
            else
                call shower_replace_parent_by_hadron (shower, prt)
            end if
        end if
    end if
end do

!!! some bookkeeping
call shower%sort_partons ()
call shower%boost_to_CMframe ()          !!! really necessary?
call shower%rotate_to_z ()              !!! really necessary?
end function shower_generate_next_isr_branching

```

This is a loop which searches for all emitted and branched partons.

*(Shower core: shower: TBP)*+≡

```

    procedure :: generate_fsr_for_isr_partons => &
        shower_generate_fsr_for_partons_emitted_in_ISR

```

*(Shower core: procedures)*+≡

```

    subroutine shower_generate_fsr_for_partons_emitted_in_ISR (shower)
        class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
        integer :: n_int, i
        type(parton_t), pointer :: prt
        if (shower%settings%isr_only_onshell_emitted_partons) return
        call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "shower_generate_fsr_for_partons_emitted_in_ISR")
        INTERACTIONS_LOOP: do n_int = 1, size (shower%interactions)
            INCOMING_PARTONS_LOOP: do i = 1, 2
                if (signal_is_pending ()) return
                prt => shower%interactions(n_int)%i%partons(i)%p
                PARENT_PARTONS_LOOP: do
                    if (associated (prt%parent)) then
                        if (.not. prt%parent%is_proton ()) then
                            prt => prt%parent
                        else
                            exit
                        end if
                    else
                        exit
                    end if
                    if (associated (prt%child2)) then
                        if (prt%child2%is_branched ()) then
                            call shower_parton_generate_fsr (shower, prt%child2)
                        end if
                    end if
                end do
            end do
        end do
    end subroutine

```



```

        else
            ! call msg_fatal ("Shower: no child2 associated?")
        end if
    end do PARENT_PARTONS_LOOP
end do INCOMING_PARTONS_LOOP
end do INTERACTIONS_LOOP
end subroutine shower_generate_fsr_for_partons_emitted_in_ISR

```

This executes the branching generated by `shower_generate_next_isr_branching`, that means it generates the flavors, momenta, etc.

```

<Shower core: shower: TBP>+=
    procedure :: execute_next_isr_branching => shower_execute_next_isr_branching

<Shower core: procedures>+=
    subroutine shower_execute_next_isr_branching (shower, prtp)
        class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
        type(parton_pointer_t), intent(inout) :: prtp
        type(parton_t), pointer :: prt, otherprt
        type(parton_t), pointer :: prta, prtb, prtc, prtr
        real(default) :: mar, mbr
        real(default) :: phirand
        call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "shower_execute_next_isr_branching")
        if (.not. associated (prtp%p)) then
            call msg_fatal ("Shower: prtp not associated")
        end if

        prt => prtp%p

        if ((.not. shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered .and. &
            prt%t > - shower%settings%min_virtuality) .or. &
            (shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered .and. prt%scale < D_Min_scale)) then
            call msg_error ("Shower: no branching to be executed.")
        end if

        otherprt => shower%find_recoiler (prt)
        if (shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered) then
            !!! get the recoiler
            otherprt => shower%find_recoiler (prt)
            if (associated (otherprt%parent)) then
                !!! Why only for pt ordered
                if (.not. otherprt%parent%is_proton () .and. &
                    shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered) otherprt => otherprt%parent
            end if
            if (.not. associated (prt%parent)) then
                call shower%add_parent (prt)
            end if
            prt%parent%belongstoFSR = .false.
            if (.not. associated (prt%parent%child2)) then
                call shower%add_child (prt%parent, 2)
            end if

            prta => prt%parent          !!! new parton a with branching a->bc
            prtb => prt                !!! former parton
            prtc => prt%parent%child2  !!! emitted parton

```



```

prtr => otherprt          !!! recoiler

mbr = (prtb%momentum + prtr%momentum)**1
mar = mbr / sqrt(prt%z)

!!! 1. assume you are in the restframe
!!! 2. rotate by random phi
call shower%rng%generate (phirand)
phirand = twopi * phirand
call shower_apply_lorentztrafo (shower, &
    rotation(cos(phirand), sin(phirand),vector3_canonical(3)))
!!! 3. Put the b off-shell
!!! and
!!! 4. construct the massless a
!!! and the parton (eventually emitted by a)

!!! generate the flavor of the parent (prta)
if (prtb%aux_pt /= 0) prta%type = prtb%aux_pt
if (prtb%is_quark ()) then
    if (prta%type == prtb%type) then
        !!! (anti)-quark -> (anti-)quark + gluon
        prta%type = prtb%type    ! quarks have same flavor
        prtc%type = GLUON        ! emitted gluon
    else
        !!! gluon -> quark + antiquark
        prta%type = GLUON
        prtc%type = - prtb%type
    end if
else if (prtb%is_gluon ()) then
    prta%type = GLUON
    prtc%type = GLUON
else
    ! STOP "Bug in shower_execute_next_branching: neither quark nor gluon"
end if

prta%initial => prtb%initial
prta%belongstoFSR = .false.
prta%scale = prtb%scale
prta%x = prtb%x / prtb%z

prtb%momentum = vector4_moving ((mbr**2 + prtb%t) / (two * mbr), &
    vector3_canonical(3) * &
    sign ((mbr**2 - prtb%t) / (two * mbr), &
    prtb%momentum%p(3)))
prtr%momentum = vector4_moving ((mbr**2 - prtb%t) / (two * mbr), &
    vector3_canonical(3) * &
    sign( (mbr**2 - prtb%t) / (two * mbr), &
    prtr%momentum%p(3)))

prta%momentum = vector4_moving ((0.5_default / mbr) * &
    ((mbr**2 / prtb%z) + prtb%t - prtc%mass_squared ()), &
    vector3_null)
prta%momentum = vector4_moving (prta%momentum%p(0), &
    vector3_canonical(3) * &

```



```

        (0.5_default / prtb%momentum%p(3)) * &
        ((mbr**2 / prtb%z) - two &
        * prtr%momentum%p(0) * prta%momentum%p(0) ) )
    if (prta%momentum%p(0)**2 - prta%momentum%p(3)**2 - &
        prtc%mass_squared () > zero) then
        !!! This SHOULD be always fulfilled???
        prta%momentum = vector4_moving (prta%momentum%p(0), &
            vector3_moving([sqrt (prta%momentum%p(0)**2 - &
            prta%momentum%p(3)**2 - &
            prtc%mass_squared ()), zero, &
            prta%momentum%p(3)]))
    end if
    prtc%momentum = prta%momentum - prtb%momentum

    !!! 5. rotate to have a along z-axis
    call shower%boost_to_CMframe ()
    call shower%rotate_to_z ()
    !!! 6. rotate back in phi
    call shower_apply_lorentztrafo (shower, rotation &
        (cos(-phirand), sin(-phirand), vector3_canonical(3)))
else
    if (prt%child2%t > prt%child2%mass_squared ()) then
        call shower_add_children_of_emitted_timelike_parton &
            (shower, prt%child2)
        call prt%child2%set_simulated ()
    end if

    call shower%add_parent (prt)
    call shower%add_child (prt%parent, 2)

    prt%parent%momentum = prt%momentum
    prt%parent%t = prt%t
    prt%parent%x = prt%x
    prt%parent%initial => prt%initial
    prt%parent%belongstoFSR = .false.

    prta => prt
    prtb => prt%child1
    prtc => prt%child2
end if
if (signal_is_pending ()) return
if (shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered) then
    call prt%parent%generate_ps_ini (shower%rng)
else
    call prt%generate_ps_ini (shower%rng)
end if

!!! add color connections
if (prtb%is_quark ()) then

    if (prta%type == prtb%type) then
        if (prtb%type > 0) then
            !!! quark -> quark + gluon
            prtc%c2 = prtb%c1

```



```

        prtc%c1 = shower%get_next_color_nr ()
        prta%c1 = prtc%c1
    else
        !!! antiquark -> antiquark + gluon
        prtc%c1 = prtb%c2
        prtc%c2 = shower%get_next_color_nr ()
        prta%c2 = prtc%c2
    end if
else
    !!! gluon -> quark + antiquark
    if (prtb%type > 0) then
        !!! gluon -> quark + antiquark
        prta%c1 = prtb%c1
        prtc%c1 = 0
        prtc%c2 = shower%get_next_color_nr ()
        prta%c2 = prtc%c2
    else
        !!! gluon -> antiquark + quark
        prta%c2 = prtb%c2
        prtc%c1 = shower%get_next_color_nr ()
        prtc%c2 = 0
        prta%c1 = prtc%c1
    end if
end if
else if (prtb%is_gluon ()) then
    if (prta%is_gluon ()) then
        !!! g -> gg
        prtc%c2 = prtb%c1
        prtc%c1 = shower%get_next_color_nr ()
        prta%c1 = prtc%c1
        prta%c2 = prtb%c2
    else if (prta%is_quark ()) then
        if (prta%type > 0) then
            prta%c1 = prtb%c1
            prta%c2 = 0
            prtc%c1 = prtb%c2
            prtc%c2 = 0
        else
            prta%c1 = 0
            prta%c2 = prtb%c2
            prtc%c1 = 0
            prtc%c2 = prtb%c1
        end if
    end if
end if
end if

call shower%sort_partons ()
call shower%boost_to_CMframe ()
call shower%rotate_to_z ()

end subroutine shower_execute_next_isr_branching

```

*(Shower core: procedures)+≡*

subroutine shower\_remove\_parents\_and\_stuff (shower, prt)



```

type(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
type(parton_t), intent(inout), target :: prt
type(parton_t), pointer :: actprt, nextprt
nextprt => prt%parent
actprt => null()
!!! remove children of emitted timelike parton
if (associated (prt%child2)) then
  if (associated (prt%child2%child1)) then
    call shower_remove_parton_from_partons_recursive &
      (shower, prt%child2%child1)
  end if
  prt%child2%child1 => null()
  if (associated (prt%child2%child2)) then
    call shower_remove_parton_from_partons_recursive &
      (shower, prt%child2%child2)
  end if
  prt%child2%child2 => null()
end if
do
  actprt => nextprt
  if (.not. associated (actprt)) then
    exit
  else if (actprt%is_proton ()) then
    !!! remove beam-remnant
    call shower_remove_parton_from_partons (shower, actprt%child2)
    exit
  end if
  if (associated (actprt%parent)) then
    nextprt => actprt%parent
  else
    nextprt => null()
  end if
  call shower_remove_parton_from_partons_recursive &
    (shower, actprt%child2)
  call shower_remove_parton_from_partons (shower, actprt)

end do
prt%parent=>null()

end subroutine shower_remove_parents_and_stuff

<Shower core: shower: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_ISR_scale => shower_get_ISR_scale

<Shower core: procedures>+≡
  function shower_get_ISR_scale (shower) result (scale)
    class(shower_t), intent(in) :: shower
    real(default) :: scale
    type(parton_t), pointer :: prt1, prt2
    integer :: i
    scale = zero
    do i = 1, size (shower%interactions)
      call interaction_find_partons_nearest_to_hadron &
        (shower%interactions(i)%i, prt1, prt2, &

```



```

        shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered)
    if (.not. prt1%simulated .and. abs(prt1%scale) > scale) &
        scale = abs(prt1%scale)
    if (.not. prt1%simulated .and. abs(prt2%scale) > scale) &
        scale = abs(prt2%scale)
end do
end function shower_get_ISR_scale

```

*(Shower core: shower: TBP)+=*

```

    procedure :: set_max_isr_scale => shower_set_max_isr_scale

```

*(Shower core: procedures)+=*

```

    subroutine shower_set_max_isr_scale (shower, newscale)
    class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
    real(default), intent(in) :: newscale
    real(default) :: scale
    type(parton_t), pointer :: prt
    integer :: i,j
    call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "shower_set_max_isr_scale: newscale", &
        newscale)
    if (shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered) then
        scale = newscale
    else
        scale = - abs (newscale)
    end if

```

```

    INTERACTIONS: do i = 1, size (shower%interactions)

```

```

        PARTONS: do j = 1, 2

```

```

            prt => shower%interactions(i)%i%partons(j)%p
            do

```

```

                if (.not. shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered) then
                    if (prt%belongstointeraction) prt => prt%parent
                end if

```

```

                if (prt%t < scale) then
                    if (associated (prt%parent)) then
                        prt => prt%parent
                    else
                        exit    !!! unresolved prt found
                    end if

```

```

                else
                    exit    !!! prt with scale above newscale found
                end if

```

```

            end do

```

```

        if (.not. shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered) then
            if (prt%child1%belongstointeraction .or. &
                prt%is_proton ()) then
                !!! don't reset scales of "first" spacelike partons
                !!!    in virtuality ordered shower or hadrons
                cycle
            end if

```

```

        else
            if (prt%is_proton ()) then
                !!! don't reset scales of hadrons
                cycle

```



```

        end if
    end if
    if (shower%settings%isr_pt_ordered) then
        prt%scale = scale
    else
        prt%t = scale
    end if
    call prt%set_simulated (.false.)
    call shower_remove_parents_and_stuff (shower, prt)
end do PARTONS
end do INTERACTIONS
end subroutine shower_set_max_isr_scale

```

*<Shower core: shower: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: interaction_generate_fsr_2ton => &
    shower_interaction_generate_fsr_2ton

```

*<Shower core: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine shower_interaction_generate_fsr_2ton (shower, interaction)
    class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
    type(shower_interaction_t), intent(inout) :: interaction
    type(parton_t), pointer :: prt
    prt => interaction%partons(3)%p
    do
        if (.not. associated (prt%parent)) exit
        prt => prt%parent
    end do
    call shower_parton_generate_fsr (shower, prt)
    call shower_parton_update_color_connections (shower, prt)
end subroutine shower_interaction_generate_fsr_2ton

```

Perform the FSR for one parton, it is assumed, that the parton already branched. Hence, its children are to be simulated. This procedure is intended for branched FSR-partons emitted in the ISR.

*<Shower core: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine shower_parton_generate_fsr (shower, prt)
    type(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
    type(parton_t), intent(inout), target :: prt
    type(parton_pointer_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: partons
    logical :: single_emission = .false.
    call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "shower_parton_generate_fsr")
    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
        if (.not. prt%is_branched ()) then
            call msg_error ("shower_parton_generate_fsr: parton not branched")
            return
        end if
        if (prt%child1%simulated .or. &
            prt%child2%simulated) then
            print *, "children already simulated for parton ", prt%nr
            return
        end if
    end if
end if

```



```

allocate (partons(1))
partons(1)%p => prt
if (single_emission) then
    call shower%parton_pointer_array_generate_fsr (partons, partons)
else
    call shower%parton_pointer_array_generate_fsr_recursive (partons)
end if
end subroutine shower_parton_generate_fsr

```

*(Shower core: shower: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: parton_pointer_array_generate_fsr_recursive => &
    shower_parton_pointer_array_generate_fsr_recursive

```

*(Shower core: procedures)+≡*

```

recursive subroutine shower_parton_pointer_array_generate_fsr_recursive &
    (shower, partons)
    class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
    type(parton_pointer_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(inout) :: &
        partons
    type(parton_pointer_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: partons_new
    call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "shower_parton_pointer_array_generate_fsr_recursive")
    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    if (size (partons) == 0) return
    call shower%parton_pointer_array_generate_fsr (partons, partons_new)
    call shower%parton_pointer_array_generate_fsr_recursive (partons_new)
end subroutine shower_parton_pointer_array_generate_fsr_recursive

```

*(Shower core: shower: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: parton_pointer_array_generate_fsr => &
    shower_parton_pointer_array_generate_fsr

```

*(Shower core: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine shower_parton_pointer_array_generate_fsr &
    (shower, partons, partons_new)
    class(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
    type(parton_pointer_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(inout) :: &
        partons
    type(parton_pointer_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: &
        partons_new
    integer :: i, size_partons, size_partons_new
    call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "shower_parton_pointer_array_generate_fsr")
    !!! Simulate highest/first parton
    call shower_simulate_children_ana (shower, partons(1)%p)
    !!! check for new daughters to be included in new_partons
    size_partons = size (partons)
    size_partons_new = size_partons - 1 !!! partons(1) not needed anymore
    if (partons(1)%p%child1%is_branched ()) &
        size_partons_new = size_partons_new + 1
    if (partons(1)%p%child2%is_branched ()) &
        size_partons_new = size_partons_new + 1

    allocate (partons_new (1:size_partons_new))

    if (size_partons > 1) then
        do i = 2, size_partons

```



```

        partons_new (i - 1)%p => partons(i)%p
    end do
end if
if (partons(1)%p%child1%is_branched ()) &
    partons_new (size_partons)%p => partons(1)%p%child1
if (partons(1)%p%child2%is_branched ()) then
!!! check if child1 is already included
    if (size_partons_new == size_partons) then
        partons_new (size_partons)%p => partons(1)%p%child2
    else if (size_partons_new == size_partons + 1) then
        partons_new (size_partons + 1)%p => partons(1)%p%child2
    else
        call msg_fatal ("Shower: wrong sizes in" &
            // "shower_parton_pointer_array_generate_fsr")
    end if
end if
deallocate (partons)

end subroutine shower_parton_pointer_array_generate_fsr

(Shower core: procedures)+≡
recursive subroutine shower_parton_update_color_connections &
    (shower, prt)
type(shower_t), intent(inout) :: shower
type(parton_t), intent(inout) :: prt
real(default) :: temprand
if (.not. associated (prt%child1) .or. &
    .not. associated (prt%child2)) return

if (signal_is_pending ()) return
if (prt%is_gluon ()) then
    if (prt%child1%is_quark ()) then
        !!! give the quark the colorpartner and the antiquark
        !!! the anticolorpartner
        if (prt%child1%type > 0) then
            !!! child1 is quark, child2 is antiquark
            prt%child1%c1 = prt%c1
            prt%child2%c2 = prt%c2
        else
            !!! child1 is antiquark, child2 is quark
            prt%child1%c2 = prt%c2
            prt%child2%c1 = prt%c1
        end if
    else
        !!! g -> gg splitting -> random choosing of partners
        call shower%rng%generate (temprand)
        if (temprand > 0.5_default) then
            prt%child1%c1 = prt%c1
            prt%child1%c2 = shower%get_next_color_nr ()
            prt%child2%c1 = prt%child1%c2
            prt%child2%c2 = prt%c2
        else
            prt%child1%c2 = prt%c2
            prt%child2%c1 = prt%c1
        end if
    end if
end if

```



```

        prt%child2%c2 = shower%get_next_color_nr ()
        prt%child1%c1 = prt%child2%c2
    end if
end if
else if (prt%is_quark ()) then
    if (prt%child1%is_quark ()) then
        if (prt%child1%type > 0) then
            !!! q -> q + g
            prt%child2%c1 = prt%c1
            prt%child2%c2 = shower%get_next_color_nr ()
            prt%child1%c1 = prt%child2%c2
        else
            !!! qbar -> qbar + g
            prt%child2%c2 = prt%c2
            prt%child2%c1 = shower%get_next_color_nr ()
            prt%child1%c2 = prt%child2%c1
        end if
    else
        if (prt%child2%type > 0) then
            !!! q -> g + q
            prt%child1%c1 = prt%c1
            prt%child1%c2 = shower%get_next_color_nr ()
            prt%child2%c1 = prt%child1%c2
        else
            !!! qbar -> g + qbar
            prt%child1%c2 = prt%c2
            prt%child1%c1 = shower%get_next_color_nr ()
            prt%child2%c2 = prt%child1%c1
        end if
    end if
end if
end if

    call shower_parton_update_color_connections (shower, prt%child1)
    call shower_parton_update_color_connections (shower, prt%child2)
end subroutine shower_parton_update_color_connections

```

The next two routines are for PDFs. Wrapper function to return parton densities.

```

<Shower core: shower: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_pdf => shower_get_pdf

<Shower core: procedures>+≡
    function shower_get_pdf (shower, mother, x, Q2, daughter) result (pdf)
        <get pdf>
        if (x > eps0) then
            pdf = pdf / x
        end if
    end function shower_get_pdf

<Shower core: shower: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_xpdf => shower_get_xpdf

<Shower core: procedures>+≡
    function shower_get_xpdf (shower, mother, x, Q2, daughter) result (pdf)

```



```

    <get pdf>
end function shower_get_xpdf

```

```

<get pdf>≡
class(shower_t), intent(inout), target :: shower
integer, intent(in) :: mother, daughter
real(default), intent(in) :: x, Q2
real(default) :: pdf
real(double), save :: f(-6:6) = 0._double
real(double), save :: lastx, lastQ2 = 0._double
pdf = zero
if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
  if (abs (mother) /= PROTON) then
    call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "mother", mother)
    call msg_fatal ("Shower: pdf only implemented for (anti-)proton")
  end if
  if (.not. (abs (daughter) >= 1 .and. abs (daughter) <= 6 .or. &
    daughter == GLUON)) then
    call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "daughter", daughter)
    call msg_fatal ("Shower: error in pdf, unknown daughter")
  end if
end if
if (x > zero .and. x < one) then
  if ((dble(Q2) - lastQ2) > eps0 .or. (dble(x) - lastx) > eps0) then
    call shower%pdf_data%evolve &
      (dble(x), sqrt (abs (dble(Q2))), f)
  end if
  if (abs (daughter) >= 1 .and. abs (daughter) <= 6) then
    pdf = max (f(daughter * sign (1,mother)), tiny_10)
  else
    pdf = max (f(0), tiny_10)
  end if
end if
lastQ2 = dble(Q2)
lastx = dble(x)

```

Convert Whizard shower to Pythia6. Currently only works for one interaction

```

<Shower core: shower: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: converttopythia => shower_converttopythia

<Shower core: procedures>+≡
  subroutine shower_converttopythia (shower)
    class(shower_t), intent(in) :: shower
    <PYJETS COMMON BLOCK>
    type(parton_t), pointer :: pp, ppparent
    integer :: i
    K = 0
    do i = 1, 2
      !!! get history of the event
      pp => shower%interactions(1)%i%partons(i)%p
      !!! add these partons to the event record
      if (associated (pp%initial)) then
        !!! add hadrons
        K(i,1) = 21
      end if
    end do
  end subroutine

```



```

K(i,2) = pp%initial%type
K(i,3) = 0
P(i,1:5) = pp%initial%momentum_to_pythia6 ()
!!! add partons emitted by the hadron
ppparent => pp
do while (associated (ppparent%parent))
  if (ppparent%parent%is_proton ()) then
    exit
  else
    ppparent => ppparent%parent
  end if
end do
K(i+2,1) = 21
K(i+2,2) = ppparent%type
K(i+2,3) = i
P(i+2,1:5) = ppparent%momentum_to_pythia6 ()
!!! add partons in the initial state of the ME
K(i+4,1) = 21
K(i+4,2) = pp%type
K(i+4,3) = i
P(i+4,1:5) = pp%momentum_to_pythia6 ()
else
  !!! for e+e- without ISR all entries are the same
  K(i,1) = 21
  K(i,2) = pp%type
  K(i,3) = 0
  P(i,1:5) = pp%momentum_to_pythia6 ()
  P(i+2,:) = P(1,:)
  K(i+2,:) = K(1,:)
  K(i+2,3) = i
  P(i+4,:) = P(1,:)
  K(i+4,:) = K(1,:)
  K(i+4,3) = i
  P(i+4,5) = 0.
end if
end do
N = 6
!!! create intermediate (fake) Z-Boson
!K(7,1) = 21
!K(7,2) = 23
!K(7,3) = 0
!P(7,1:4) = P(5,1:4) + P(6,1:4)
!P(7,5) = P(7,4)**2 - P(7,3)**2 - P(7,2)**2 - P(7,1)**2
!N = 7
!!! include partons in the final state of the hard matrix element
do i = 1, size (shower%interactions(1)%i%partons) - 2
  !!! get partons that are in the final state of the hard matrix element
  pp => shower%interactions(1)%i%partons(2+i)%p
  !!! add these partons to the event record
  K(7+I,1) = 21
  K(7+I,2) = pp%type
  K(7+I,3) = 7
  P(7+I,1:5) = pp%momentum_to_pythia6 ()
  !N = 7 + I

```



```

      N = 6 + I
end do
!!! include "Z" (again)
!N = N + 1
!K(N,1) = 11
!K(N,2) = 23
!K(N,3) = 7
!P(N,1:5) = P(7,1:5)
!nz = N
!!! include partons from the final state of the parton shower
call shower_transfer_final_partons_to_pythia (shower, 8)
!!! set "children" of "Z"
!K(nz,4) = 11
!K(nz,5) = N

!!! be sure to remove the next partons (=first obsolete partons)
!!! otherwise they might be interpreted as thrust information
K(N+1:N+3,1:3) = 0
end subroutine shower_converttopythia

```

*(Shower core: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine shower_transfer_final_partons_to_pythia (shower, first)
<PYJETS COMMON BLOCK>
  type(shower_t), intent(in) :: shower
  integer, intent(in) :: first
  type(parton_t), pointer :: prt
  integer :: i, j, n_finals
  type(parton_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: final_partons
  type(parton_t) :: temp_parton
  integer :: minindex, maxindex

  prt => null()

  !!! get total number of final partons
  n_finals = 0
  do i = 1, size (shower%partons)
    if (.not. associated (shower%partons(i)%p)) cycle
    prt => shower%partons(i)%p
    if (.not. prt%belongstoFSR) cycle
    if (associated (prt%child1)) cycle
    n_finals = n_finals + 1
  end do

  allocate (final_partons(1:n_finals))
  j = 1
  do i = 1, size (shower%partons)
    if (.not. associated (shower%partons(i)%p)) cycle
    prt => shower%partons(i)%p
    if (.not. prt%belongstoFSR) cycle
    if (associated (prt%child1)) cycle
    final_partons(j) = shower%partons(i)%p
    j = j + 1
  end do

```



```

!!! move quark to front as beginning of color string
minindex = 1
maxindex = size (final_partons)
FIND_Q: do i = minindex, maxindex
    if (final_partons(i)%type >= 1 .and. final_partons(i)%type <= 6) then
        temp_parton = final_partons(minindex)
        final_partons(minindex) = final_partons(i)
        final_partons(i) = temp_parton
        exit FIND_Q
    end if
end do FIND_Q

!!! sort so that connected partons are next to each other, don't care about zeros
do i = 1, size (final_partons)
    !!! ensure that final_partons begins with a color (not an anticolor)
    if (final_partons(i)%c1 > 0 .and. final_partons(i)%c2 == 0) then
        if (i == 1) then
            exit
        else
            temp_parton = final_partons(1)
            final_partons(1) = final_partons(i)
            final_partons(i) = temp_parton
            exit
        end if
    end if
end do

do i = 1, size (final_partons) - 1
    !!! search for color partner and move it to i + 1
    PARTNERS: do j = i + 1, size (final_partons)
        if (final_partons(j)%c2 == final_partons(i)%c1) exit PARTNERS
    end do PARTNERS
    if (j > size (final_partons)) then
        print *, "no color connected parton found" !WRONG???
        print *, "particle: ", final_partons(i)%nr, " index: ", &
            final_partons(i)%c1
        exit
    end if
    temp_parton = final_partons(i + 1)
    final_partons(i + 1) = final_partons(j)
    final_partons(j) = temp_parton
end do

!!! transferring partons
do i = 1, size (final_partons)
    prt = final_partons(i)
    N = N + 1
    K(N,1) = 2
    if (prt%c1 == 0) K(N,1) = 1          !!! end of color string
    K(N,2) = prt%type
    !K(N,3) = first
    K(N,3) = 0
    K(N,4) = 0
    K(N,5) = 0
end do

```



```

        P(N,1:5) = prt%momentum_to_pythia6()
    end do
    deallocate (final_partons)
end subroutine shower_transfer_final_partons_to_pythia

```

## 20.4 Interface to PYTHIA

```

<shower_pythia6.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module shower_pythia6

    <Use kinds with double>
    <Use strings>
    use constants
    use io_units
    use physics_defs
    use diagnostics
    use os_interface
    use lorentz
    use subevents
    use shower_base
    use particles
    use model_data
    use hep_common
    use pdf

    <Standard module head>

    <Shower pythia6: public>
    <Shower pythia6: variables>
    <Shower pythia6: types>

    contains

    <Shower pythia6: procedures>

    end module shower_pythia6

  <PYJETS COMMON BLOCK>≡
    integer :: N, NPAD, K
    real(double) :: P, V
    COMMON/PYJETS/N,NPAD,K(4000,5),P(4000,5),V(4000,5)
    SAVE /PYJETS/

    <Shower pythia6: variables>≡
      integer :: N_old

    The PYTHIA6 shower type.

    <Shower pythia6: public>≡
      public :: shower_pythia6_t

```



```

<Shower pythia6: types>≡
  type, extends (shower_base_t) :: shower_pythia6_t
    integer :: initialized_for_NPRUP = 0
    logical :: warning_given = .false.
  contains
    <Shower pythia6: shower pythia6: TBP>
  end type shower_pythia6_t

```

Initialize the PYTHIA6 shower.

```

<Shower pythia6: shower pythia6: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => shower_pythia6_init

```

```

<Shower pythia6: procedures>≡
  subroutine shower_pythia6_init (shower, settings, pdf_data)
    class(shower_pythia6_t), intent(out) :: shower
    type(shower_settings_t), intent(in) :: settings
    type(pdf_data_t), intent(in) :: pdf_data
    call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "shower_pythia6_init")
    shower%settings = settings
    call pythia6_set_verbose (settings%verbose)
    call shower%pdf_data%init (pdf_data)
    shower%name = "PYTHIA6"
    call shower%write_msg ()
  end subroutine shower_pythia6_init

```

```

<Shower pythia6: shower pythia6: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: prepare_new_event => shower_pythia6_prepare_new_event

```

```

<Shower pythia6: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine shower_pythia6_prepare_new_event (shower)
    class(shower_pythia6_t), intent(inout) :: shower
  end subroutine shower_pythia6_prepare_new_event

```

```

<Shower pythia6: shower pythia6: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: import_particle_set => shower_pythia6_import_particle_set

```

```

<Shower pythia6: procedures>+≡
  subroutine shower_pythia6_import_particle_set &
    (shower, particle_set, os_data)
    class(shower_pythia6_t), target, intent(inout) :: shower
    type(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    type(particle_set_t) :: pset_reduced
    call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "shower_pythia6_import_particle_set")
    if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
      print *, 'IDBMUP(1:2) = ', IDBMUP(1:2)
      print *, 'EBMUP, PDFGUP = ', EBMUP, PDFGUP
      print *, 'PDFSUP, IDWTUP = ', PDFSUP, IDWTUP
      print *, "NPRUP = ", NPRUP
      call particle_set%write (summary=.true., compressed=.true.)
    end if
    call particle_set%reduce (pset_reduced)
    if (debug2_active (D_SHOWER)) then
      print *, 'After particle_set%reduce: pset_reduced'
    end if
  end subroutine shower_pythia6_import_particle_set

```



```

        call pset_reduced%write (summary=.true., compressed=.true.)
    end if
    call hepeup_from_particle_set (pset_reduced)
    call hepeup_set_event_parameters (proc_id=1)
end subroutine shower_pythia6_import_particle_set

```

*<Shower pythia6: shower pythia6: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: generate_emissions => shower_pythia6_generate_emissions

```

*<Shower pythia6: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine shower_pythia6_generate_emissions &
    (shower, valid, number_of_emissions)
    class(shower_pythia6_t), intent(inout), target :: shower
    logical, intent(out) :: valid
    integer, optional, intent(in) :: number_of_emissions
    integer :: N, NPAD, K
    real(double) :: P, V
    common /PYJETS/ N, NPAD, K(4000,5), P(4000,5), V(4000,5)
    save /PYJETS/
    integer :: u_W2P
    integer :: i
    real(double) :: beta_z, pz_in, E_in
    integer, parameter :: lower = 5
    real(double), parameter :: beta_x = 0.0_double
    real(double), parameter :: beta_y = 0.0_double
    real(double), parameter :: theta = 0.0_double
    real(double), parameter :: phi = 0.0_double
    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    call pythia6_setup_lhe_io_units (u_W2P)
    call w2p_write_lhef_event (u_W2P)
    rewind (u_W2P)
    call pythia6_set_last_treated_line(6)
    call shower%transfer_settings ()
    call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "calling pyevnt")
    ! TODO: (bcn 2015-04-24) doesnt change anything I think
    ! P(1,1:5) = pset_reduced%prt(1)%momentum_to_pythia6 ()
    ! P(2,1:5) = pset_reduced%prt(2)%momentum_to_pythia6 ()
    call pyevnt ()
    call pyedit(12)
    do i = 1, n
        if (K(i,1) == 14.and. abs(K(i,2)) >= 11 .and. abs(K(i,2)) <= 16) then
            if (K(i,4) > 0 .and. K(i,5) > 0 .and. K(i,4) < N .and. K(i,5) < N) then
                K(i,1) = 11
                K(i,4) = K(K(i,4),3)
                K(i,5) = K(K(i,5),3)
            end if
        end if
    end do
    if (.not. shower%settings%hadron_collision) then
        pz_in = pup(3,1) + pup(3,2)
        E_in = pup(4,1) + pup(4,2)
        beta_z = pz_in / E_in
        call pyrobo (lower, N, theta, phi, beta_x, beta_y, beta_z)
    end if

```



```

    if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
        print *, ' After pyevnt, after boosting :'
        call pylist(2)
    end if
    close (u_W2P)
    valid = pythia6_handle_errors ()
end subroutine shower_pythia6_generate_emissions

```

```

<Shower pythia6: shower pythia6: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: make_particle_set => shower_pythia6_make_particle_set

```

```

<Shower pythia6: procedures>+≡
    subroutine shower_pythia6_make_particle_set &
        (shower, particle_set, model, model_hadrons)
        class(shower_pythia6_t), intent(in) :: shower
        type(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model_hadrons
        call shower%combine_with_particle_set (particle_set, model, model_hadrons)
    end subroutine shower_pythia6_make_particle_set

```

```

<Shower pythia6: shower pythia6: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: transfer_settings => shower_pythia6_transfer_settings

```

```

<Shower pythia6: procedures>+≡
    subroutine shower_pythia6_transfer_settings (shower)
        class(shower_pythia6_t), intent(inout) :: shower
        character(len=10) :: buffer
        real(default) :: rand
        if (shower%settings%isr_active) then
            call pygive ("MSTP(61)=1")
        else
            call pygive ("MSTP(61)=0")  !!! switch off ISR
        end if
        if (shower%settings%fsr_active) then
            call pygive ("MSTP(71)=1")
        else
            call pygive ("MSTP(71)=0")  !!! switch off FSR
        end if
        call pygive ("MSTP(111)=1")      !!! Allow hadronization and decays
        call pygive ("MSTJ(1)=0")        !!! No jet fragmentation
        call pygive ("MSTJ(21)=1")       !!! Allow decays but no jet fragmentation
        call pygive ("MSTP(11)=0")       !!! Disable Pythias QED-ISR per default
        call pygive ("MSTP(171)=1")      !!! Allow variable energies

        if (shower%initialized_for_NPRUP >= NPRUP) then
            call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "calling upinit")
            call upinit
        else
            write (buffer, "(F10.5)") sqrt (abs (shower%settings%min_virtuality))
            call pygive ("PARJ(82)=" // buffer)
            write (buffer, "(F10.5)") shower%settings%isr_tscalefactor
            call pygive ("PARP(71)=" // buffer)
            write (buffer, "(F10.5)") shower%settings%fsr_lambda
        end if
    end subroutine shower_pythia6_transfer_settings

```



```

call pygive ("PARP(72)=" // buffer)
write(buffer, "(F10.5)") shower%settings%isr_lambda
call pygive ("PARP(61)=" // buffer)
write (buffer, "(I10)") shower%settings%max_n_flavors
call pygive ("MSTJ(45)=" // buffer)
if (shower%settings%isr_alpha_s_running) then
  call pygive ("MSTP(64)=2")
else
  call pygive ("MSTP(64)=0")
end if
if (shower%settings%fsr_alpha_s_running) then
  call pygive ("MSTJ(44)=2")
else
  call pygive ("MSTJ(44)=0")
end if
write (buffer, "(F10.5)") shower%settings%fixed_alpha_s
call pygive ("PARU(111)=" // buffer)
write (buffer, "(F10.5)") shower%settings%isr_primordial_kt_width
call pygive ("PARP(91)=" // buffer)
write (buffer, "(F10.5)") shower%settings%isr_primordial_kt_cutoff
call pygive ("PARP(93)=" // buffer)
write (buffer, "(F10.5)") 1._double - shower%settings%isr_z_cutoff
call pygive ("PARP(66)=" // buffer)
write (buffer, "(F10.5)") shower%settings%isr_minenergy
call pygive ("PARP(65)=" // buffer)
if (shower%settings%isr_only_onshell_emitted_partons) then
  call pygive ("MSTP(63)=0")
else
  call pygive ("MSTP(63)=2")
end if
if (shower%settings%mlm_matching) then
  call pygive ("MSTP(62)=2")
  call pygive ("MSTP(67)=0")
end if
call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "calling pyinit")
call PYINIT ("USER", "", "", ODO)
call shower%rng%generate (rand)
write (buffer, "(I10)") floor (rand*900000000)
call pygive ("MRPY(1)=" // buffer)
call pygive ("MRPY(2)=0")
call pythia6_set_config (shower%settings%pythia6_pygive)
shower%initialized_for_NPRUP = NPRUP
end if
end subroutine shower_pythia6_transfer_settings

```

*(Shower pythia6: shower pythia6: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: combine_with_particle_set => &
  shower_pythia6_combine_with_particle_set

```

*(Shower pythia6: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine shower_pythia6_combine_with_particle_set &
  (shower, particle_set, model_in, model_hadrons)
class(shower_pythia6_t), intent(in) :: shower
type(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set

```



```

class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model_in
class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model_hadrons
call pythia6_combine_with_particle_set &
    (particle_set, model_in, model_hadrons, shower%settings)
end subroutine shower_pythia6_combine_with_particle_set

```

K(I,1) pythia status code  
1 = undecayed particle or unfragmented parton  
(single or last of parton system)  
2 = unfragmented parton  
(followed by more partons in the same color singlet)  
3 = unfragmented parton (color info in K(I,4), K(I,5))  
11 = decayed particle or fragmented parton  
12 = fragmented parton  
13 = fragmented parton that has been removed      The first two  
14 = branched parton with color info like 3  
21 = documentation lines

K(I,2) PDG code

K(I,3) Parent where known else 0. Unphysical to assign  
particles partons as parents

K(I,4) Normally first daughter

K(I,5) Normally last daughter

particles are always the beams, in Pythia and Whizard. We remove all beam  
remnants (including the ISR photons) since those are added back in by Pythia.

*<Shower pythia6: public>+≡*

```
public :: pythia6_combine_with_particle_set
```

*<Shower pythia6: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine pythia6_combine_with_particle_set (particle_set, model_in, &
    model_hadrons, settings)
    type(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model_in
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model_hadrons
    type(shower_settings_t), intent(in) :: settings
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
    type(vector4_t) :: momentum
    type(particle_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: particles, beams
    type(particle_t), dimension(2) :: incomings
    integer :: dangling_col, dangling_anti_col, color, anti_color
    integer :: i, j, py_entries, next_color, n_tot_old, parent, real_parent
    integer :: pdg, status, child, hadro_start
    integer, allocatable, dimension(:) :: old_index, new_index, &
        backup_parents, incoming_ids
    logical, allocatable, dimension(:) :: valid
    real(default), parameter :: py_tiny = 1E-10_default
    integer :: N, NPAD, K
    real(double) :: P, V
    common /PYJETS/ N, NPAD, K(4000,5), P(4000,5), V(4000,5)
    save /PYJETS/
    integer, parameter :: KSUSY1 = 1000000, KSUSY2 = 2000000

    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then

```



```

        call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, 'Combine PYTHIA6 with particle set')
        call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, 'Particle set before replacing')
        call particle_set%write (summary=.true., compressed=.true.)
        call pyplot (2)
        call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "settings%hadron_collision", settings%hadron_collision)
    end if
    if (settings%method == PS_PYTHIA6 .and. settings%hadron_collision) then
        call pythia6_set_last_treated_line(2)
        allocate (beams(2))
        beams = particle_set%prt(1:2)
        call particle_set%replace (beams)
        if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
            call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, 'Resetting particle set to')
            call particle_set%write (summary=.true., compressed=.true.)
        end if
    end if
    call count_valid_entries_in_pythia_record ()
    call particle_set%without_hadronic_remnants &
        (particles, n_tot_old, py_entries)
    if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
        print *, 'n_tot_old = ', n_tot_old
        print *, 'py_entries = ', py_entries
    end if
    call add_particles_of_pythia ()
    call particle_set%replace (particles)
    if (settings%hadron_collision) then
        call set_parent_child_relations_from_K ()
        call set_parent_child_relations_of_color_strings_to_hadrons ()
        !!! call particle_set%remove_duplicates (py_tiny * 100.0_default)
    else
        call set_parent_child_relations_from_hepevt ()
    end if
    if (settings%method == PS_WHIZARD) then
        call fudge_whizard_partons_in_hadro ()
    end if
    where ((particle_set%prt%status == PRT_OUTGOING .or. &
        particle_set%prt%status == PRT_VIRTUAL .or. &
        particle_set%prt%status == PRT_BEAM_REMNANT) .and. &
        particle_set%prt%has_children ()) &
        particle_set%prt%status = PRT_RESONANT
    if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
        print *, 'Particle set after replacing'
        call particle_set%write (summary=.true., compressed=.true.)
        print *, ' pythia6_set_last_treated_line will set to: ', N
    end if
    call pythia6_set_last_treated_line(N)

```

contains

*<Shower pythia6: combine with particle set: procedures>*

end subroutine pythia6\_combine\_with\_particle\_set

*<Shower pythia6: combine with particle set: procedures>≡*



```

subroutine count_valid_entries_in_pythia_record ()
  integer :: pset_idx
  hadro_start = 0
  allocate (valid(N))
  valid = .false.
  FIND: do i = 5, N
    if (K(i,2) >= 91 .and. K(i,2) <= 94) then
      hadro_start = i
      exit FIND
    end if
  end do FIND
  do i = N, N_old+1, -1
    status = K(i,1)
    if (any (P(i,1:4) > 1E-8_default * P(1,4)) .and. (status >= 1 .and. status <= 21)) then
      pset_idx = find_pythia_particle (i, more_fuzzy=.false.)
      if (pset_idx == 0) then
        valid(i) = .true.
      end if
    end if
  end do
  py_entries = count (valid)
  allocate (old_index (py_entries))
  allocate (new_index (N))
  new_index = 0
end subroutine count_valid_entries_in_pythia_record

```

*(Shower pythia6: combine with particle set: procedures)+=*

```

subroutine add_particles_of_pythia ()
  integer :: whizard_status
  integer :: pset_idx, start_in_py
  dangling_col = 0
  dangling_anti_col = 0
  next_color = 500
  j = 1
  if (settings%method == PS_PYTHIA6 .and. settings%hadron_collision) then
    start_in_py = 3
  else
    start_in_py = 7
  end if
  do i = start_in_py, N
    status = K(i,1)
    if (valid(i)) then
      call assign_colors (color, anti_color)
      momentum = real ([P(i,4), P(i,1:3)], kind=default)
      pdg = K(i,2)
      parent = K(i,3)
      call find_model (model, pdg, model_in, model_hadrons)
      if (i <= 4) then
        whizard_status = PRT_INCOMING
      else
        if (status <= 10) then
          whizard_status = PRT_OUTGOING
        else
          whizard_status = PRT_VIRTUAL
        end if
      end if
    end if
  end do

```



```

        end if
    end if
    call particles(n_tot_old+j)%init &
        (whizard_status, pdg, model, color, anti_color, momentum)
    old_index(j) = i
    new_index(i) = n_tot_old + j
    j = j + 1
else
    pset_idx = find_pythia_particle (i, more_fuzzy=.true.)
    new_index(i) = pset_idx
end if
end do
end subroutine add_particles_of_pythia

```

*(Shower pythia6: combine with particle set: procedures)+=*

```

subroutine assign_colors (color, anti_color)
integer, intent(out) :: color, anti_color
if ((K(I,2) == 21) .or. (abs (K(I,2)) <= 8) .or. &
    (abs (K(I,2)) >= KSUSY1+1 .and. abs (K(I,2)) <= KSUSY1+8) .or. &
    (abs (K(I,2)) >= KSUSY2+1 .and. abs (K(I,2)) <= KSUSY2+8) .or. &
    (abs (K(I,2)) >= 1000 .and. abs (K(I,2)) <= 9999) .and. &
    hadro_start == 0) then
if (dangling_col == 0 .and. dangling_anti_col == 0) then
    ! new color string
    ! Gluon and gluino only color octets implemented so far
    if (K(I,2) == 21 .or. K(I,2) == 1000021) then
        color = next_color
        dangling_col = color
        next_color = next_color + 1
        anti_color = next_color
        dangling_anti_col = anti_color
        next_color = next_color + 1
    else if (K(I,2) > 0) then ! particles have color
        color = next_color
        dangling_col = color
        anti_color = 0
        next_color = next_color + 1
    else if (K(I,2) < 0) then ! antiparticles have anticolor
        anti_color = next_color
        dangling_anti_col = anti_color
        color = 0
        next_color = next_color + 1
    end if
else if(status == 1) then
    ! end of string
    color = dangling_anti_col
    anti_color = dangling_col
    dangling_col = 0
    dangling_anti_col = 0
else
    ! inside the string
    if(dangling_col /= 0) then
        anti_color = dangling_col
        color = next_color
    end if
end if
end subroutine assign_colors

```



```

        dangling_col = next_color
        next_color = next_color +1
    else if(dangling_anti_col /= 0) then
        color = dangling_anti_col
        anti_color = next_color
        dangling_anti_col = next_color
        next_color = next_color +1
    else
        call msg_bug ("Couldn't assign colors")
    end if
end if
else
    color = 0
    anti_color = 0
end if
end subroutine assign_colors

```

Use HEPEVT for parent-child informations

*(Shower pythia6: combine with particle set: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine set_parent_child_relations_from_hepevt (
    integer, allocatable, dimension(:) :: parents
    integer:: parent2, parent1, npar
    integer, parameter :: NMXHEP = 4000
    integer :: NEVHEP
    integer :: NHEP
    integer, dimension(NMXHEP) :: ISTHEP
    integer, dimension(NMXHEP) :: IDHEP
    integer, dimension(2, NMXHEP) :: JMOHEP
    integer, dimension(2, NMXHEP) :: JDAHEP
    double precision, dimension(5, NMXHEP) :: PHEP
    double precision, dimension(4, NMXHEP) :: VHEP
    common /HEPEVT/ &
        NEVHEP, NHEP, ISTHEP, IDHEP, &
        JMOHEP, JDAHEP, PHEP, VHEP
    save /HEPEVT/
    integer :: i,j
    call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, &
        "set_parent_child_relations_from_hepevt")
    call pyhepc(1)
    do i = 1, NHEP
        if (JDAHEP(1,i) > 0) then
            if (count (JDAHEP(1,i:NHEP) == JDAHEP(1,i)) > 1) then
                if (JMOHEP(2,JDAHEP(1,i)) == 0) then
                    if (JMOHEP(1,JDAHEP(1,i)) /= i ) then
                        call msg_error('problem in set_parent_child_' // &
                            'relations_of_known_pythia_parents')
                    end if
                    JMOHEP(1,JDAHEP(1,i)) = i
                do j = i + 1, NHEP
                    if (JDAHEP(1,j) == JDAHEP(1,i)) then
                        JMOHEP(2,JDAHEP(1,i)) = j
                    end if
                end do
            end if
        end if
    end do
end if

```



```

        end if
    end if
end do
if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
    print *, ' NHEP, n, py_entries:' , NHEP, n, py_entries
end if
do j = 1, py_entries
    parent1 = JMOHEP(1,old_index(j))
    parent2 = parent1
    if (JMOHEP(2,old_index(j)) > 0 ) then
        parent2 = JMOHEP(2,old_index(j))
    end if
    allocate (parents(parent2-parent1+1))
    parents = 0
    child = n_tot_old + j
    npar = 0
    do parent = parent1, parent2
        if (parent > 0) then
            if (parent <= 2) then
                call particle_set%parent_add_child (parent, child)
            else
                if (new_index(parent) > 0) then
                    npar = npar + 1
                    parents(npar) = new_index(parent)
                    call particle_set%prt(new_index(parent))%add_child (child)
                end if
            end if
        end if
    end do
    parents = pack (parents, parents > 0)
    if (npar > 0) call particle_set%prt(child)%set_parents (parents)
    if (allocated (parents)) deallocate (parents)
end do
NHEP = 0
end subroutine set_parent_child_relations_from_hepevt

```

*(Shower pythia6: combine with particle set: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine set_parent_child_relations_from_K ()
do j = 1, py_entries
    parent = K(old_index(j),3)
    child = n_tot_old + j
    if (parent > 0) then
        if (parent >= 1 .and. parent <= 2) then
            call particle_set%parent_add_child (parent, child)
        else
            real_parent = new_index (parent)
            if (real_parent > 0 .and. real_parent /= child) then
                call particle_set%parent_add_child (real_parent, child)
            end if
        end if
    end if
end do
end subroutine set_parent_child_relations_from_K

```



*(Shower pythia6: combine with particle set: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine set_parent_child_relations_of_color_strings_to_hadrons ()
  integer :: begin_string, end_string, old_start, next_start, real_child
  integer, allocatable, dimension(:) :: parents
  call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "set_parent_child_relations_of_color_strings_to_hadrons")
  call msg_debug (D_SHOWER, "hadro_start", hadro_start)
  if (hadro_start > 0) then
    old_start = hadro_start
    do
      next_start = 0
      FIND: do i = old_start + 1, N
        if (K(i,2) >= 91 .and. K(i,2) <= 94) then
          next_start = i
          exit FIND
        end if
      end do FIND
      begin_string = K(old_start,3)
      end_string = N
      do i = begin_string, N
        if (K(i,1) == 11) then
          end_string = i
          exit
        end if
      end do
      allocate (parents (end_string - begin_string + 1))
      parents = 0
      real_child = new_index (old_start)
      do i = begin_string, end_string
        real_parent = new_index (i)
        if (real_parent > 0) then
          call particle_set%prt(real_parent)%add_child (real_child)
          parents (i - begin_string + 1) = real_parent
        end if
      end do
      call particle_set%prt(real_child)%set_parents (parents)
      deallocate (parents)
      if (next_start == 0) exit
      old_start = next_start
    end do
  end if
end subroutine set_parent_child_relations_of_color_strings_to_hadrons

```

We allow to be more\_fuzzy when finding particles for parent child relations than when deciding whether we add particles or not.

*(Shower pythia6: combine with particle set: procedures)+≡*

```

function find_pythia_particle (i, more_fuzzy) result (j)
  integer :: j
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  logical, intent(in) :: more_fuzzy
  real(default) :: rel_small
  pdg = K(i,2)
  momentum = real([P(i,4), P(i,1:3)], kind=default)
  if (more_fuzzy) then

```



```

        rel_small = 1E-6_default
    else
        rel_small = 1E-10_default
    end if
    j = particle_set%reverse_find_particle (pdg, momentum, &
        abs_smallness = py_tiny, &
        rel_smallness = rel_small)
end function find_pythia_particle

```

Outgoing partons after hadronization shouldn't happen and is a dirty fix to missing mother daughter relation. I suspect that it has to do with the ordering of the color string but am not sure.

*(Shower pythia6: combine with particle set: procedures)+=*

```

subroutine fudge_whizard_partons_in_hadro ()
do i = 1, size (particle_set%prt)
    if (particle_set%prt(i)%status == PRT_OUTGOING .and. &
        (particle_set%prt(i)%flv%get_pdg () == GLUON .or. &
        particle_set%prt(i)%flv%get_pdg_abs () < 6) .or. &
        particle_set%prt(i)%status == PRT_BEAM_REMNANT) then
        particle_set%prt(i)%status = PRT_VIRTUAL
    end if
end do
end subroutine fudge_whizard_partons_in_hadro

```

*(Shower pythia6: shower pythia6: TBP)+=*

```

procedure :: get_final_colored_ME_momenta => shower_pythia6_get_final_colored_ME_momenta

```

*(Shower pythia6: procedures)+=*

```

subroutine shower_pythia6_get_final_colored_ME_momenta &
    (shower, momenta)
class(shower_pythia6_t), intent(in) :: shower
type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: momenta
<PYJETS COMMON BLOCK>
integer :: i, j, n_jets
if (signal_is_pending ()) return

i = 7 !!! final ME partons start in 7th row of event record
n_jets = 0
do
    if (K(I,1) /= 21) exit
    if ((K(I,2) == 21) .or. (abs(K(I,2)) <= 6)) then
        n_jets = n_jets + 1
    end if
    i = i + 1
end do
if (n_jets == 0) return
allocate (momenta(1:n_jets))
i = 7
j = 1
do
    if (K(I,1) /= 21) exit
    if ((K(I,2) == 21) .or. (abs(K(I,2)) <= 6)) then
        momenta(j) = real ([P(i,4), P(i,1:3)], kind=default)
    end if
    i = i + 1
    j = j + 1
end do

```



```

        j = j + 1
    end if
    i = i + 1
end do
end subroutine shower_pythia6_get_final_colored_ME_momenta

<Shower pythia6: public>+≡
    public :: pylheo

<Shower pythia6: procedures>+≡
    !!!!!!!!!!!PYTHIA STYLE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!! originally PYLHEF subroutine from PYTHIA 6.4.22

    !C...Write out the showered event to a Les Houches Event File.

    subroutine pylheo (u_P2W)

    !C...Double precision and integer declarations.
    IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION(A-H, O-Z)
    IMPLICIT INTEGER(I-N)
    integer, intent(in) :: u_P2W

    !C...PYTHIA commonblock: only used to provide read/write units and version.
    common /PYPARS/ MSTP(200), PARP(200), MSTI(200), PARI(200)
    common /PYJETS/ N, NPAD, K(4000,5), P(4000,5), V(4000,5)
    save /PYPARS/
    save /PYJETS/

    !C...User process initialization commonblock.
    !C...User process event common block.
    integer, parameter :: MAXPUP = 100, MAXNUP = 500
    integer :: IDBMUP, PDFGUP, PDFSUP, IDWTUP, NPRUP, LPRUP
    integer :: NUP, IDPRUP, IDUP, ISTUP, MOTHUP, ICOLUP
    real(double) :: EBMUP, XSECUP, XERRUP, XMAXUP
    real(double) :: XWGTUP, SCALUP, AQEDUP, AQCDUP, PUP, VTIMUP, SPINUP
    integer, parameter :: KSUSY1 = 1000000, KSUSY2 = 2000000
    common /HEPRUP/ &
        IDBMUP(2), EBMUP(2), PDFGUP(2), PDFSUP(2), IDWTUP, NPRUP, &
        XSECUP(MAXPUP), XERRUP(MAXPUP), XMAXUP(MAXPUP), LPRUP(MAXPUP)
    save /HEPRUP/
    common /HEPEUP/ &
        NUP, IDPRUP, XWGTUP, SCALUP, AQEDUP, AQCDUP, IDUP(MAXNUP), &
        ISTUP(MAXNUP), MOTHUP(2,MAXNUP), ICOLUP(2,MAXNUP), &
        PUP(5,MAXNUP), VTIMUP(MAXNUP), SPINUP(MAXNUP)
    save /HEPEUP/

    !C...Lines to read in assumed never longer than 200 characters.
    PARAMETER (MAXLEN=200)
    character(len=maxlen) :: string

    integer :: LEN, ndangling_color, ndangling_antic, ncolor

    !C...Format for reading lines.
    character(len=6) :: strfmt

```



```

STRFMT='(A000)'
write (STRFMT(3:5),'(I3)') MAXLEN

!C...Rewind initialization and event files.
rewind MSTP(161)
rewind MSTP(162)

!C...Write header info.
write (u_P2W, "(A)") '<LesHouchesEvents version="1.0">'
write (u_P2W, "(A)") "<!--"
write (u_P2W, "(A,I1,A1,I3)") "File generated with PYTHIA ", &
    MSTP(181), ".", MSTP(182)
write (u_P2W, "(A)") " and the WHIZARD2 interface"
write (u_P2W, "(A)") "-->"

!C...Loop until finds line beginning with "<init>" or "<init ".
100 READ(MSTP(161),STRFMT,END=400,ERR=400) STRING
    IBEG=0
110 IBEG=IBEG+1
    !C...Allow indentation.
    IF(STRING(IBEG:IBEG).EQ.' ' .AND. IBEG.LT.MAXLEN-5) GOTO 110
    IF(STRING(IBEG:IBEG+5).NE.'<init>' .AND. STRING(IBEG:IBEG+5).NE.'<init ') GOTO 100

!C...Read first line of initialization info and get number of processes.
READ(MSTP(161),'(A)',END=400,ERR=400) STRING
READ(STRING,*,ERR=400) IDBMUP(1),IDBMUP(2),EBMUP(1),EBMUP(2),PDFGUP(1),PDFGUP(2),PDFSUP(1),PDF

!C...Copy initialization lines, omitting trailing blanks.
!C...Embed in <init> ... </init> block.
WRITE(u_P2W,'(A)') '<init>'
do IPR = 0, NPRUP
    IF(IPR.GT.0) READ(MSTP(161),'(A)',END=400,ERR=400) STRING
    LEN=MAXLEN+1
120    LEN=LEN-1
    IF(LEN.GT.1.AND.STRING(LEN:LEN).EQ.' ') GOTO 120
    WRITE(u_P2W,'(A)',ERR=400) STRING(1:LEN)
end DO
write (u_P2W, "(A)") "</init>"

!!! Find the numbers of entries of the <event block>
NENTRIES = 0
do I = 1, N
    if (K(I,1) == 1 .or. K(I,1) == 2 .or. K(I,1) == 21) then
        NENTRIES = NENTRIES + 1
    end if
end do

!C...Begin an <event> block. Copy event lines, omitting trailing blanks.
write (u_P2W, "(A)") "<event>"
write (u_P2W, *) NENTRIES, IDPRUP, XWGTUP, SCALUP, AQEDUP, AQCDUP

ndangling_color = 0
ncolor = 0
ndangling_antic = 0

```



```

NANTIC = 0
NNEXTC = 1  ! TODO find next free color number ??
do I = 1, N
  if (signal_is_pending ()) return
  if ((K(I,1) >= 1 .and. K(I,1) <= 15) .or. (K(I,1) == 21)) then
    if ((K(I,2).eq.21) .or. (IABS(K(I,2)) <= 8) .or. &
      (IABS(K(I,2)) >= KSUSY1+1 .and. IABS(K(I,2)) <= KSUSY1+8) &
      .or. &
      (IABS(K(I,2)) >= KSUSY2+1 .and. IABS(K(I,2)) <= KSUSY2+8) .or. &
      (IABS(K(I,2)) >= 1000 .and. IABS(K(I,2)) <= 9999) ) then
      if (ndangling_color.eq.0 .and. ndangling_antic.eq.0) then
        ! new color string
        ! Gluon and gluino only color octets implemented so far
        if (K(I,2).eq.21 .or. K(I,2).eq.1000021) then
          ncolor = NNEXTC
          ndangling_color = ncolor
          NNEXTC = NNEXTC + 1
          NANTIC = NNEXTC
          ndangling_antic = NANTIC
          NNEXTC = NNEXTC + 1
        else if (K(I,2) .gt. 0) then ! particles to have color
          ncolor = NNEXTC
          ndangling_color = ncolor
          NANTIC = 0
          NNEXTC = NNEXTC + 1
        else if (K(I,2) .lt. 0) then ! antiparticles to have anticolor
          NANTIC = NNEXTC
          ndangling_antic = NANTIC
          ncolor = 0
          NNEXTC = NNEXTC + 1
        end if
      else if(K(I,1).eq.1) then
        ! end of string
        ncolor = ndangling_antic
        NANTIC = ndangling_color
        ndangling_color = 0
        ndangling_antic = 0
      else
        ! inside the string
        if(ndangling_color .ne. 0) then
          NANTIC = ndangling_color
          ncolor = NNEXTC
          ndangling_color = NNEXTC
          NNEXTC = NNEXTC +1
        else if(ndangling_antic .ne. 0) then
          ncolor = ndangling_antic
          NANTIC = NNEXTC
          ndangling_antic = NNEXTC
          NNEXTC = NNEXTC +1
        else
          print *, "ERROR IN PYLHEO"
        end if
      end if
    end if
  else
    else

```



```

        ncolor = 0
        NANTIC = 0
    end if
    !!! As no intermediate are given out here, assume the
    !!! incoming partons to be the mothers
    write (u_P2W,*) K(I,2), K(I,1), K(I,3), K(I,3), &
        ncolor, NANTIC, (P(I,J),J=1,5), 0, -9
    end if
end do

!C..End the <event> block. Loop back to look for next event.
write (MSTP(163), "(A)") "</event>"

!C...Successfully reached end of event loop: write closing tag
!C...and remove temporary intermediate files (unless asked not to).
write (MSTP(163), "(A)") "</LesHouchesEvents>"
return

!!C...Error exit.
400 write(*,*) ' PYLHEO file joining failed!'

return
end subroutine pylheo

```

*<Shower pythia6: public>+≡*

```
public :: pythia6_setup_lhe_io_units
```

*<Shower pythia6: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine pythia6_setup_lhe_io_units (u_W2P, u_P2W)
    integer, intent(out) :: u_W2P
    integer, intent(out), optional :: u_P2W
    character(len=10) :: buffer
    u_W2P = free_unit ()
    if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
        open (unit=u_W2P, status="replace", file="whizardout.lhe", &
            action="readwrite")
    else
        open (unit=u_W2P, status="scratch", action="readwrite")
    end if
    write (buffer, "(I10)") u_W2P
    call pygive ("MSTP(161)=" // buffer) !!! Unit for PYUPIN (LHA)
    call pygive ("MSTP(162)=" // buffer) !!! Unit for PYUPEV (LHA)
    if (present (u_P2W)) then
        u_P2W = free_unit ()
        write (buffer, "(I10)") u_P2W
        call pygive ("MSTP(163)=" // buffer)
        if (debug_active (D_SHOWER)) then
            open (unit=u_P2W, file="pythiaout2.lhe", status="replace", &
                action="readwrite")
        else
            open (unit=u_P2W, status="scratch", action="readwrite")
        end if
    end if
end if
end subroutine pythia6_setup_lhe_io_units

```



```

<Shower pythia6: public>+≡
    public :: pythia6_set_config

<Shower pythia6: procedures>+≡
    subroutine pythia6_set_config (pygive_all)
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: pygive_all
        type(string_t) :: pygive_remaining, pygive_partial
        if (len (pygive_all) > 0) then
            pygive_remaining = pygive_all
            do while (len (pygive_remaining) > 0)
                call split (pygive_remaining, pygive_partial, ";")
                call pygive (char (pygive_partial))
            end do
            if (pythia6_get_error() /= 0) then
                call msg_fatal &
                    (" PYTHIA6 did not recognize ps_PYTHIA_PYGIVE setting.")
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine pythia6_set_config

```

Exchanging error messages with PYTHIA6.

```

<Shower pythia6: public>+≡
    public :: pythia6_set_error

<Shower pythia6: procedures>+≡
    subroutine pythia6_set_error (mstu23)
        IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION(A-H, O-Z)
        IMPLICIT INTEGER(I-N)
        COMMON/PYDAT1/MSTU(200),PARU(200),MSTJ(200),PARJ(200)
        SAVE/PYDAT1/
        integer, intent(in) :: mstu23
        MSTU(23) = mstu23
    end subroutine pythia6_set_error

<Shower pythia6: public>+≡
    public :: pythia6_get_error

<Shower pythia6: procedures>+≡
    function pythia6_get_error () result (mstu23)
        IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION(A-H, O-Z)
        IMPLICIT INTEGER(I-N)
        COMMON/PYDAT1/MSTU(200),PARU(200),MSTJ(200),PARJ(200)
        SAVE/PYDAT1/
        integer :: mstu23
        mstu23 = MSTU(23)
    end function pythia6_get_error

<Shower pythia6: public>+≡
    public :: pythia6_handle_errors

```







```

C*          MS 234, Batavia, IL 60510, USA          **
C*          phone + 1 - 630 - 840 - 2556           **
C*          E-mail mrenna@fnal.gov                  **
C*                                                  **
C*          New multiple interactions and more SUSY parts by **
C*          Peter Skands                             **
C*          CERN/PH, CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland    **
C*          phone +41 - 22 - 767 2447              **
C*          E-mail peter.skands@cern.ch             **
C*                                                  **
C*          Several parts are written by Hans-Uno Bengtsson **
C*          PYSHOW is written together with Mats Bengtsson **
C*          PYMAEL is written by Emanuel Norrbin     **
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C*          code for virtual photons mainly written by Christer Friberg **
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C*          Bose-Einstein code mainly written by Leif Lonnblad **
C*          CTEQ parton distributions are by the CTEQ collaboration **
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C*          UED implementation by M. Elkacimi, D. Goujdami, H. Przysieznik **
C*          PYGAUS adapted from CERN library (K.S. Kolbig) **
C*          NRQCD/colour octet production of onium by S. Wolf **
C*                                                  **
C*          The latest program version and documentation is found on WWW **
C*          http://www.thep.lu.se/~torbjorn/Pythia.html **
C*                                                  **
C*          Copyright Torbjorn Sjostrand, Lund 2010 **
C*                                                  **
C*****
C*****

```

(pythia6\_up.f)+≡

```

C...UPINIT
C...Is supposed to fill the HEPRUP commonblock with info
C...on incoming beams and allowed processes.

      SUBROUTINE UPINIT

C...Double precision and integer declarations.
      IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION(A-H, O-Z)
      IMPLICIT INTEGER(I-N)

C...PYTHIA commonblock: only used to provide read unit MSTP(161).
      COMMON/PYPARS/MSTP(200),PARP(200),MSTI(200),PARI(200)
      SAVE /PYPARS/

C...User process initialization commonblock.
      INTEGER MAXPUP
      PARAMETER (MAXPUP=100)
      INTEGER IDBMUP,PDFGUP,PDFSUP,IDWTUP,NPRUP,LPRUP

```



```

        DOUBLE PRECISION EBMUP,XSECUP,XERRUP,XMAXUP
        COMMON/HEPRUP/IDBMUP(2),EBMUP(2),PDFGUP(2),PDFSUP(2),
        &IDWTUP,NPRUP,XSECUP(MAXPUP),XERRUP(MAXPUP),XMAXUP(MAXPUP),
        &LPRUP(MAXPUP)
        SAVE /HEPRUP/

C...Lines to read in assumed never longer than 200 characters.
        PARAMETER (MAXLEN=200)
        CHARACTER*(MAXLEN) STRING

C...Format for reading lines.
        CHARACTER(len=6) STRFMT
        STRFMT='(A000)'
        WRITE(STRFMT(3:5),'(I3)') MAXLEN

C...Loop until finds line beginning with "<init>" or "<init ".
        100 READ(MSTP(161),STRFMT,END=130,ERR=130) STRING
        IBEG=0
        110 IBEG=IBEG+1
C...Allow indentation.
        IF(STRING(IBEG:IBEG).EQ.' '.AND.IBEG.LT.MAXLEN-5) GOTO 110
        IF(STRING(IBEG:IBEG+5).NE.'<init>'.AND.
        &STRING(IBEG:IBEG+5).NE.'<init ') GOTO 100

C...Read first line of initialization info.
        READ(MSTP(161),*,END=130,ERR=130) IDBMUP(1),IDBMUP(2),EBMUP(1),
        &EBMUP(2),PDFGUP(1),PDFGUP(2),PDFSUP(1),PDFSUP(2),IDWTUP,NPRUP

C...Read NPRUP subsequent lines with information on each process.
        DO 120 IPR=1,NPRUP
            READ(MSTP(161),*,END=130,ERR=130) XSECUP(IPR),XERRUP(IPR),
            & XMAXUP(IPR),LPRUP(IPR)
        120 CONTINUE
        RETURN

C...Error exit: give up if initialization does not work.
        130 WRITE(*,*) ' Failed to read LHEF initialization information.'
        WRITE(*,*) ' Event generation will be stopped.'
        CALL PYSTOP(12)

        RETURN
        END

<pythia6_up.f>+=
C...UPEVNT
C...Dummy routine, to be replaced by a user implementing external
C...processes. Depending on cross section model chosen, it either has
C...to generate a process of the type IDPRUP requested, or pick a type
C...itself and generate this event. The event is to be stored in the
C...HEPEUP commonblock, including (often) an event weight.

C...New example: handles a standard Les Houches Events File.

        SUBROUTINE UPEVNT

```



```

C...Double precision and integer declarations.
      IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION(A-H, O-Z)
      IMPLICIT INTEGER(I-N)

C...PYTHIA commonblock: only used to provide read unit MSTP(162).
      COMMON/PYPARS/MSTP(200),PARP(200),MSTI(200),PARI(200)
      SAVE /PYPARS/

C...Added by WHIZARD
      COMMON/PYDAT1/MSTU(200),PARU(200),MSTJ(200),PARJ(200)
      SAVE/PYDAT1/

C...User process event common block.
      INTEGER MAXNUP
      PARAMETER (MAXNUP=500)
      INTEGER NUP,IDPRUP,IDUP,ISTUP,MOTHUP,ICOLUP
      DOUBLE PRECISION XWGTUP,SCALUP,AQEDUP,AQCDUP,PUP,VTIMUP,SPINUP
      COMMON/HEPEUP/NUP,IDPRUP,XWGTUP,SCALUP,AQEDUP,AQCDUP,IDUP(MAXNUP),
&ISTUP(MAXNUP),MOTHUP(2,MAXNUP),ICOLUP(2,MAXNUP),PUP(5,MAXNUP),
&VTIMUP(MAXNUP),SPINUP(MAXNUP)
      SAVE /HEPEUP/

C...Lines to read in assumed never longer than 200 characters.
      PARAMETER (MAXLEN=200)
      CHARACTER*(MAXLEN) STRING

C...Format for reading lines.
      CHARACTER(len=6) STRFMT
      STRFMT='(A000)'
      WRITE(STRFMT(3:5),'(I3)') MAXLEN

C...Loop until finds line beginning with "<event>" or "<event ".
      100 READ(MSTP(162),STRFMT,END=130,ERR=130) STRING
      IBEG=0
      110 IBEG=IBEG+1
C...Allow indentation.
      IF(STRING(IBEG:IBEG).EQ.' '.AND.IBEG.LT.MAXLEN-6) GOTO 110
      IF(STRING(IBEG:IBEG+6).NE.'<event>'.AND.
&STRING(IBEG:IBEG+6).NE.'<event ') GOTO 100

C...Read first line of event info.
      READ(MSTP(162),*,END=130,ERR=130) NUP,IDPRUP,XWGTUP,SCALUP,
&AQEDUP,AQCDUP

C...Read NUP subsequent lines with information on each particle.
      DO 120 I=1,NUP
      READ(MSTP(162),*,END=130,ERR=130) IDUP(I),ISTUP(I),
& MOTHUP(1,I),MOTHUP(2,I),ICOLUP(1,I),ICOLUP(2,I),
& (PUP(J,I),J=1,5),VTIMUP(I),SPINUP(I)
      120 CONTINUE
      RETURN

C...Error exit, typically when no more events.

```



```

130 CONTINUE
C      WRITE(*,*) ' Failed to read LHEF event information.'
C      WRITE(*,*) ' Will assume end of file has been reached.'
      NUP=0
      MSTI(51)=1
C...Added by WHIZARD, mark these failed events
      MSTU(23)=1

      RETURN
      END

(pythia6_up.f)+≡
C...UPVETO
C...Dummy routine, to be replaced by user, to veto event generation
C...on the parton level, after parton showers but before multiple
C...interactions, beam remnants and hadronization is added.
C...If resonances like W, Z, top, Higgs and SUSY particles are handed
C...undecayed from UPEVNT, or are generated by PYTHIA, they will also
C...be undecayed at this stage; if decayed their decay products will
C...have been allowed to shower.

C...All partons at the end of the shower phase are stored in the
C...HEPEVT commonblock. The interesting information is
C...NHEP = the number of such partons, in entries 1 <= i <= NHEP,
C...IDHEP(I) = the particle ID code according to PDG conventions,
C...PHEP(J,I) = the (p_x, p_y, p_z, E, m) of the particle.
C...All ISTHEP entries are 1, while the rest is zeroed.

C...The user decision is to be conveyed by the IVETO value.
C...IVETO = 0 : retain current event and generate in full;
C...      = 1 : abort generation of current event and move to next.

      SUBROUTINE UPVETO(IVETO)

C...HEPEVT commonblock.
      PARAMETER (NMXHEP=4000)
      COMMON/HEPEVT/NEVHEP,NHEP,ISTHEP(NMXHEP),IDHEP(NMXHEP),
&JMOHEP(2,NMXHEP),JDAHEP(2,NMXHEP),PHEP(5,NMXHEP),VHEP(4,NMXHEP)
      DOUBLE PRECISION PHEP,VHEP
      SAVE /HEPEVT/

C...Next few lines allow you to see what info PYVETO extracted from
C...the full event record for the first two events.
C...Delete if you don't want it.
      DATA NLIST/0/
      SAVE NLIST
      IF(NLIST.LE.2) THEN
        WRITE(*,*) ' Full event record at time of UPVETO call:'
        CALL PYLIST(1)
        WRITE(*,*) ' Part of event record made available to UPVETO:'
        CALL PYLIST(5)
        NLIST=NLIST+1
      ENDIF

```



```

C...Make decision here.
    IVETO = 0

    RETURN
    END

<ktclus.f90>≡
<File header>

module ktclus

<Use kinds>

<KTCLUS: public>

contains

<KTCLUS: procedures>

end module ktclus
<KTCLUS: procedures>≡
!C-----
!C-----
!C-----
!C    KTCLUS: written by Mike Seymour, July 1992.
!C    Last modified November 2000.
!C    Please send comments or suggestions to Mike.Seymour@rl.ac.uk
!C
!C    This is a general-purpose kt clustering package.
!C    It can handle ee, ep and pp collisions.
!C    It is loosely based on the program of Siggi Bethke.
!C
!C    The time taken (on a 10MIP machine) is (0.2microsec)*N**3
!C    where N is the number of particles.
!C    Over 90 percent of this time is used in subroutine KTPMIN, which
!C    simply finds the minimum member of a one-dimensional array.
!C    It is well worth thinking about optimization: on the SPARCstation
!C    a factor of two increase was obtained simply by increasing the
!C    optimization level from its default value.
!C
!C    The approach is to separate the different stages of analysis.
!C    KTCLUS does all the clustering and records a merging history.
!C    It returns a simple list of the y values at which each merging
!C    occurred. Then the following routines can be called to give extra
!C    information on the most recently analysed event.
!C    KTCLUR is identical but includes an R parameter, see below.
!C    KTYCUT gives the number of jets at each given YCUT value.
!C    KTYSUB gives the number of sub-jets at each given YCUT value.
!C    KTBEAM gives same info as KTCLUS but only for merges with the beam
!C    KTJOIN gives same info as KTCLUS but for merges of sub-jets.
!C    KTRECO reconstructs the jet momenta at a given value of YCUT.
!C    It also gives information on which jets at scale YCUT belong to
!C    which macro-jets at scale YMAC, for studying sub-jet properties.

```



```

!C      KTINCL reconstructs the jet momenta according to the inclusive jet
!C      definition of Ellis and Soper.
!C      KTISUB, KTIJOI and KTIREC are like KTYSUB, KTJOIN and KTRECO,
!C      except that they only apply to one inclusive jet at a time,
!C      with the pt of that jet automatically used for ECUT.
!C      KTWICH gives a list of which particles ended up in which jets.
!C      KTWCHS gives the same thing, but only for subjets.
!C      Note that the numbering of jets used by these two routines is
!C      guaranteed to be the same as that used by KTRECO.
!C
!C      The collision type and analysis type are indicated by the first
!C      argument of KTCLUS. IMODE=<TYPE><ANGLE><MONO><RECOM> where
!C      TYPE: 1=>ee, 2=>ep with p in -z direction, 3=>pe, 4=>pp
!C      ANGLE: 1=>angular kt def., 2=>DeltaR, 3=>f(DeltaEta,DeltaPhi)
!C              where f() $=2(\cosh(\eta)-\cos(\phi))$  is the QCD emission metric
!C      MONO: 1=>derive relative pseudoparticle angles from jets
!C            2=>monotonic definitions of relative angles
!C      RECOM: 1=>E recombination scheme, 2=>pt scheme, 3=>pt**2 scheme
!C
!C      There are also abbreviated forms for the most common combinations:
!C      IMODE=1 => E scheme in e+e-                (=1111)
!C            2 => E scheme in ep                  (=2111)
!C            3 => E scheme in pe                  (=3111)
!C            4 => E scheme in pp                  (=4111)
!C            5 => covariant E scheme in pp        (=4211)
!C            6 => covariant pt-scheme in pp       (=4212)
!C            7 => covariant monotonic pt**2-scheme in pp (=4223)
!C
!C      KTRECO no longer needs to reconstruct the momenta according to the
!C      same recombination scheme in which they were clustered. Its first
!C      argument gives the scheme, taking the same values as RECOM above.
!C
!C      Note that unlike previous versions, all variables which hold y
!C      values have been named in a consistent way:
!C      Y() is the output scale at which jets were merged,
!C      YCUT is the input scale at which jets should be counted, and
!C            jet-momenta reconstructed etc,
!C      YMAC is the input macro-jet scale, used in determining whether
!C            or not each jet is a sub-jet.
!C      The original scheme defined in our papers is equivalent to always
!C      setting YMAC=1.
!C      Whenever a YCUT or YMAC variable is used, it is rounded down
!C      infinitesimally, so that for example, setting YCUT=Y(2) refers
!C      to the scale where the event is 2-jet, even if rounding errors
!C      have shifted its value slightly.
!C
!C      An R parameter can be used in hadron-hadron collisions by
!C      calling KTCLUR instead of KTCLUS. This is as suggested by
!C      Ellis and Soper, but implemented slightly differently,
!C      as in M.H. Seymour, LU TP 94/2 (submitted to Nucl. Phys. B.).
!C      R**2 multiplies the single Kt everywhere it is used.
!C      Calling KTCLUR with R=1 is identical to calling KTCLUS.
!C      R plays a similar role to the jet radius in a cone-type algorithm,
!C      but is scaled up by about 40% (ie R=0.7 in a cone algorithm is

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```

!C      similar to this algorithm with R=1).
!C      Note that R.EQ.1 must be used for the e+e- and ep versions,
!C      and is strongly recommended for the hadron-hadron version.
!C      However, R values smaller than 1 have been found to be useful for
!C      certain applications, particularly the mass reconstruction of
!C      highly-boosted colour-singlets such as high-pt hadronic Ws,
!C      as in M.H. Seymour, LU TP 93/8 (to appear in Z. Phys. C.).
!C      Situations in which R<1 is useful are likely to also be those in
!C      which the inclusive reconstruction method is more useful.
!C
!C      Also included is a set of routines for doing Lorentz boosts:
!C      KTLBST finds the boost matrix to/from the cm frame of a 4-vector
!C      KTRROT finds the rotation matrix from one vector to another
!C      KTMUL multiplies together two matrices
!C      KTMUL multiplies a vector by a matrix
!C      KTINVT inverts a transformation matrix (nb NOT a general 4 by 4)
!C      KTFRAM boosts a list of vectors between two arbitrary frames
!C      KTBREI boosts a list of vectors between the lab and Breit frames
!C      KTHADR boosts a list of vectors between the lab and hadronic cmf
!C      The last two need the momenta in the +z direction of the lepton
!C      and hadron beams, and the 4-momentum of the outgoing lepton.
!C
!C      The main reference is:
!C      S. Catani, Yu.L. Dokshitzer, M.H. Seymour and B.R. Webber,
!C      Nucl.Phys.B406(1993)187.
!C      The ep version was proposed in:
!C      S. Catani, Yu.L. Dokshitzer and B.R. Webber,
!C      Phys.Lett.285B(1992)291.
!C      The inclusive reconstruction method was proposed in:
!C      S.D. Ellis and D.E. Soper,
!C      Phys.Rev.D48(1993)3160.
!C
!C-----
!C-----
!C-----

```

*<KTCLUS: public>*≡

```
public :: ktclur
```

*<KTCLUS: procedures>*+≡

```

SUBROUTINE KTCLUR(IMODE,PP,NN,R,ECUT,Y,*)
  use io_units
  IMPLICIT NONE
!C---DO CLUSTER ANALYSIS OF PARTICLES IN PP
!C
!C  IMODE   = INPUT   : DESCRIBED ABOVE
!C  PP(I,J) = INPUT   : 4-MOMENTUM OF Jth PARTICLE: I=1,4 => PX,PY,PZ,E
!C  NN      = INPUT   : NUMBER OF PARTICLES
!C  R       = INPUT   : ELLIS AND SOPER'S R PARAMETER, SEE ABOVE.
!C  ECUT    = INPUT   : DENOMINATOR OF KT MEASURE. IF ZERO, ETOT IS USED
!C  Y(J)    = OUTPUT  : VALUE OF Y FOR WHICH EVENT CHANGES FROM BEING
!C                      J JET TO J-1 JET
!C  LAST ARGUMENT IS LABEL TO JUMP TO IF FOR ANY REASON THE EVENT
!C  COULD NOT BE PROCESSED (MOST LIKELY DUE TO TOO MANY PARTICLES)
!C

```



```

!C  NOTE THAT THE MOMENTA ARE DECLARED DOUBLE PRECISION,
!C  AND ALL OTHER FLOATING POINT VARIABLES ARE DECLARED DOUBLE PRECISION
!C
      INTEGER NMAX,IM,IMODE,TYPE,ANGL,MONO,RECO,N,I,J,NN, &
             IMIN,JMIN,KMIN,NUM,HIST,INJET,IABBR,NABBR
      PARAMETER (NMAX=512,NABBR=7)
      DOUBLE PRECISION PP(4,*)
      integer :: u
!C---CHANGE      DOUBLE PRECISION R,ECUT,Y(*),P,KT,ETOT,RSQ,KTP,KTS,KTPAIR,KTSING, &
      DOUBLE PRECISION R,ECUT,Y(*),P,KT,ETOT,RSQ,KTP,KTS, &
      KTMIN,ETSQ,KTLAST,KTMAX,KTTP
      LOGICAL FIRST
      CHARACTER TITLE(4,4)*10
!C---KT RECORDS THE KT**2 OF EACH MERGING.
!C---KTLAST RECORDS FOR EACH MERGING, THE HIGHEST ECUT**2 FOR WHICH THE
!C  RESULT IS NOT MERGED WITH THE BEAM (COULD BE LARGER THAN THE
!C  KT**2 AT WHICH IT WAS MERGED IF THE KT VALUES ARE NOT MONOTONIC).
!C  THIS MAY SOUND POINTLESS, BUT ITS USEFUL FOR DETERMINING WHETHER
!C  SUB-JETS SURVIVED TO SCALE Y=YMAC OR NOT.
!C---HIST RECORDS MERGING HISTORY:
!C  N=>DELETED TRACK N, M*NMAX+N=>MERGED TRACKS M AND N (M<N).
      COMMON /KTCOMM/ETOT,RSQ,P(9,NMAX),KTP(NMAX,NMAX),KTS(NMAX), &
      KT(NMAX),KTLAST(NMAX),HIST(NMAX),NUM
      DIMENSION INJET(NMAX),IABBR(NABBR)
      DATA FIRST,TITLE,IABBR/.TRUE., &
             'e+e-','ep','pe','pp', &
             'angle','DeltaR','f(DeltaR)', &
             'no','yes','*****', &
             'E','Pt','Pt**2', &
             1111,2111,3111,4111,4211,4212,4223/
!C---CHECK INPUT
      IM=IMODE
      IF (IM.GE.1.AND.IM.LE.NABBR) IM=IABBR(IM)
      TYPE=MOD(IM/1000,10)
      ANGL=MOD(IM/100,10)
      MONO=MOD(IM/10,10)
      RECO=MOD(IM,10)
      IF (NN.GT.NMAX) CALL KTWARN('KT-MAX',100,*999)
      IF (NN.LT.1) CALL KTWARN('KT-LT1',100,*999)
      IF (NN.LT.2.AND.TYPE.EQ.1) CALL KTWARN('KT-LT2',100,*999)
      IF (TYPE.LT.1.OR.TYPE.GT.4.OR.ANGL.LT.1.OR.ANGL.GT.4.OR. &
      MONO.LT.1.OR.MONO.GT.2.OR.RECO.LT.1.OR.RECO.GT.3) CALL KTWARN('KTCLUS',101,*999)
      u = given_output_unit ()
      IF (FIRST) THEN
        WRITE (u,'(/,1X,54(''*'')/A)') &
          ' KTCLUS: written by Mike Seymour, July 1992.'
        WRITE (u,'(A)') &
          ' Last modified November 2000.'
        WRITE (u,'(A)') &
          ' Please send comments or suggestions to Mike.Seymour@rl.ac.uk'
        WRITE (u,'(/A,I2,2A)') &
          ' Collision type =',TYPE,' = ',TITLE(TYPE,1)
        WRITE (u,'(A,I2,2A)') &
          ' Angular variable =',ANGL,' = ',TITLE(ANGL,2)

```



```

WRITE (u,'(A,I2,2A)') &
  ' Monotonic definition =',MONO,' = ',TITLE(MONO,3)
WRITE (u,'(A,I2,2A)') &
  ' Recombination scheme =',RECO,' = ',TITLE(RECO,4)
IF (R.NE.1) THEN
  WRITE (u,'(A,F5.2)') &
    ' Radius parameter =',R
  IF (TYPE.NE.4) WRITE (u,'(A)') &
    ' R.NE.1 is strongly discouraged for this collision type!'
ENDIF
WRITE (u,'(1X,54(''***''))')
FIRST=.FALSE.
ENDIF
!C---COPY PP TO P
N=NN
NUM=NN
CALL KTCOPY(PP,N,P,(RECO.NE.1))
ETOT=0
DO I=1,N
  ETOT=ETOT+P(4,I)
END DO
IF (ETOT.EQ.0) CALL KTWARN('KTCLUS',102,*999)
IF (ECUT.EQ.0) THEN
  ETSQ=1/ETOT**2
ELSE
  ETSQ=1/ECUT**2
ENDIF
RSQ=R**2
!C---CALCULATE ALL PAIR KT's
DO I=1,N-1
  DO J=I+1,N
    KTP(J,I)=-1
    KTP(I,J)=KTPAIR(ANGL,P(1,I),P(1,J),KTP(J,I))
  END DO
END DO
!C---CALCULATE ALL SINGLE KT's
DO I=1,N
  KTS(I)=KTSING(ANGL,TYPE,P(1,I))
END DO
KTMAX=0
!C---MAIN LOOP
300 CONTINUE
!C---FIND MINIMUM MEMBER OF KTP
CALL KTPMIN(KTP,NMAX,N,IMIN,JMIN)
!C---FIND MINIMUM MEMBER OF KTS
CALL KTSMIN(KTS,NMAX,N,KMIN)
!C---STORE Y VALUE OF TRANSITION FROM N TO N-1 JETS
KTMIN=KTP(IMIN,JMIN)
KTTMP=RSQ*KTS(KMIN)
IF ((TYPE.GE.2.AND.TYPE.LE.4).AND. &
  (KTTMP.LE.KTMIN.OR.N.EQ.1)) &
  KTMIN=KTTMP
KT(N)=KTMIN
Y(N)=KT(N)*ETSQ

```



```

!C---IF MONO.GT.1, SEQUENCE IS SUPPOSED TO BE MONOTONIC, IF NOT, WARN
      IF (KTMIN.LT.KTMAX.AND.MONO.GT.1) CALL KTWARN('KTCLUS',1,*999)
      IF (KTMIN.GE.KTMAX) KTMAX=KTMIN
!C---IF LOWEST KT IS TO A BEAM, THROW IT AWAY AND MOVE LAST ENTRY UP
      IF (KTMIN.EQ.KTTP) THEN
        CALL KTMOVE(P,KTP,KTS,NMAX,N,KMIN,1)
!C---UPDATE HISTORY AND CROSS-REFERENCES
        HIST(N)=KMIN
        INJET(N)=KMIN
        DO I=N,NN
          IF (INJET(I).EQ.KMIN) THEN
            KTLAST(I)=KTMAX
            INJET(I)=0
          ELSEIF (INJET(I).EQ.N) THEN
            INJET(I)=KMIN
          ENDIF
        END DO
!C---OTHERWISE MERGE JETS IMIN AND JMIN AND MOVE LAST ENTRY UP
      ELSE
        CALL KTMERG(P,KTP,KTS,NMAX,IMIN,JMIN,N,TYPE,ANGL,MONO,RECO)
        CALL KTMOVE(P,KTP,KTS,NMAX,N,JMIN,1)
!C---UPDATE HISTORY AND CROSS-REFERENCES
        HIST(N)=IMIN*NMAX+JMIN
        INJET(N)=IMIN
        DO I=N,NN
          IF (INJET(I).EQ.JMIN) THEN
            INJET(I)=IMIN
          ELSEIF (INJET(I).EQ.N) THEN
            INJET(I)=JMIN
          ENDIF
        END DO
      ENDIF
!C---THATS ALL THERE IS TO IT
      N=N-1
      IF (N.GT.1 .OR. N.GT.0.AND.(TYPE.GE.2.AND.TYPE.LE.4)) GOTO 300
      IF (N.EQ.1) THEN
        KT(N)=1D20
        Y(N)=KT(N)*ETSQ
      ENDIF
      RETURN
999 RETURN 1
      END SUBROUTINE KTCLUR
!C-----
<KTCLUS: public>+≡
      public :: ktreco
<KTCLUS: procedures>+≡
!C-----
      SUBROUTINE KTRECO(RECO,PP,NN,ECUT,YCUT,YMAC,PJET,JET,NJET,NSUB,*)
      IMPLICIT NONE
!C---RECONSTRUCT KINEMATICS OF JET SYSTEM, WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN
!C ANALYSED BY KTCLUS. NOTE THAT NO CONSISTENCY CHECK IS MADE: USER
!C IS TRUSTED TO USE THE SAME PP VALUES AS FOR KTCLUS
!C

```



```

!C RECO      = INPUT : RECOMBINATION SCHEME (NEED NOT BE SAME AS KTCLUS)
!C PP(I,J)   = INPUT : 4-MOMENTUM OF Jth PARTICLE: I=1,4 => PX,PY,PZ,E
!C NN        = INPUT : NUMBER OF PARTICLES
!C ECUT      = INPUT : DENOMINATOR OF KT MEASURE. IF ZERO, ETOT IS USED
!C YCUT      = INPUT : Y VALUE AT WHICH TO RECONSTRUCT JET MOMENTA
!C YMAC      = INPUT : Y VALUE USED TO DEFINE MACRO-JETS, TO DETERMINE
!C              WHICH JETS ARE SUB-JETS
!C PJET(I,J)=OUTPUT : 4-MOMENTUM OF Jth JET AT SCALE YCUT
!C JET(J)    =OUTPUT : THE MACRO-JET WHICH CONTAINS THE Jth JET,
!C              SET TO ZERO IF JET IS NOT A SUB-JET
!C NJET      =OUTPUT : THE NUMBER OF JETS
!C NSUB      =OUTPUT : THE NUMBER OF SUB-JETS (EQUAL TO THE NUMBER OF
!C              NON-ZERO ENTRIES IN JET())
!C LAST ARGUMENT IS LABEL TO JUMP TO IF FOR ANY REASON THE EVENT
!C COULD NOT BE PROCESSED
!C
!C NOTE THAT THE MOMENTA ARE DECLARED DOUBLE PRECISION,
!C AND ALL OTHER FLOATING POINT VARIABLES ARE DECLARED DOUBLE PRECISION
!C
      INTEGER NMAX,RECO,NUM,N,NN,NJET,NSUB,JET(*),HIST,IMIN,JMIN,I,J
      PARAMETER (NMAX=512)
      DOUBLE PRECISION PP(4,*),PJET(4,*)
      DOUBLE PRECISION ECUT,P,KT,KTP,KTS,ETOT,RSQ,ETSQ,YPY,YMAC,KTLAST, &
      ROUND
      PARAMETER (ROUND=0.99999D0)
      COMMON /KTCOMM/ETOT,RSQ,P(9,NMAX),KTP(NMAX,NMAX),KTS(NMAX), &
      KT(NMAX),KTLAST(NMAX),HIST(NMAX),NUM
!C---CHECK INPUT
      IF (RECO.LT.1.OR.RECO.GT.3) THEN
        PRINT *, 'RECO=',RECO
        CALL KTWARN('KTRECO',100,*999)
      ENDIF
!C---COPY PP TO P
      N=NN
      IF (NUM.NE.NN) CALL KTWARN('KTRECO',101,*999)
      CALL KTCOPY(PP,N,P,(RECO.NE.1))
      IF (ECUT.EQ.0) THEN
        ETSQ=1/ETOT**2
      ELSE
        ETSQ=1/ECUT**2
      ENDIF
!C---KEEP MERGING UNTIL YCUT
100 IF (ETSQ*KT(N).LT.ROUND*YCUT) THEN
      IF (HIST(N).LE.NMAX) THEN
        CALL KTMOVE(P,KTP,KTS,NMAX,N,HIST(N),0)
      ELSE
        IMIN=HIST(N)/NMAX
        JMIN=HIST(N)-IMIN*NMAX
        CALL KTMERG(P,KTP,KTS,NMAX,IMIN,JMIN,N,0,0,0,RECO)
        CALL KTMOVE(P,KTP,KTS,NMAX,N,JMIN,0)
      ENDIF
      N=N-1
      IF (N.GT.0) GOTO 100
    ENDIF

```



```

!C---IF YCUT IS TOO LARGE THERE ARE NO JETS
      NJET=N
      NSUB=N
      IF (N.EQ.0) RETURN
!C---SET UP OUTPUT MOMENTA
      DO I=1,NJET
        IF (RECO.EQ.1) THEN
          DO J=1,4
            PJET(J,I)=P(J,I)
          END DO
        ELSE
          PJET(1,I)=P(6,I)*COS(P(8,I))
          PJET(2,I)=P(6,I)*SIN(P(8,I))
          PJET(3,I)=P(6,I)*SINH(P(7,I))
          PJET(4,I)=P(6,I)*COSH(P(7,I))
        ENDIF
        JET(I)=I
      END DO
!C---KEEP MERGING UNTIL YMAC TO FIND THE FATE OF EACH JET
300   IF (ETSQ*KT(N).LT.ROUND*YMAC) THEN
      IF (HIST(N).LE.NMAX) THEN
        IMIN=0
        JMIN=HIST(N)
        NSUB=NSUB-1
      ELSE
        IMIN=HIST(N)/NMAX
        JMIN=HIST(N)-IMIN*NMAX
        IF (ETSQ*KTLAST(N).LT.ROUND*YMAC) NSUB=NSUB-1
      ENDIF
      DO I=1,NJET
        IF (JET(I).EQ.JMIN) JET(I)=IMIN
        IF (JET(I).EQ.N) JET(I)=JMIN
      END DO
      N=N-1
      IF (N.GT.0) GOTO 300
    ENDIF
    RETURN
999   RETURN 1
      END SUBROUTINE KTRECO
!C-----
<KTCLUS: procedures>+≡
!C-----
      FUNCTION KTPAIR(ANGL,P,Q,ANGLE)
      IMPLICIT NONE
!C---CALCULATE LOCAL KT OF PAIR, USING ANGULAR SCHEME:
!C   1=>ANGULAR, 2=>DeltaR, 3=>f(DeltaEta,DeltaPhi)
!C   WHERE f(eta,phi)=2(COSH(eta)-COS(phi)) IS THE QCD EMISSION METRIC
!C---IF ANGLE<0, IT IS SET TO THE ANGULAR PART OF THE LOCAL KT ON RETURN
!C   IF ANGLE>0, IT IS USED INSTEAD OF THE ANGULAR PART OF THE LOCAL KT
      INTEGER ANGL
!  CHANGE      DOUBLE PRECISION P(9),Q(9),KTPAIR,R,KTMDPI,ANGLE,ETA,PHI,ESQ
      DOUBLE PRECISION P(9),Q(9),KTPAIR,R,ANGLE,ETA,PHI,ESQ
!C---COMPONENTS OF MOMENTA ARE PX,PY,PZ,E,1/P,PT,ETA,PHI,PT**2
      R=ANGLE

```



```

      IF (ANGL.EQ.1) THEN
        IF (R.LE.0) R=2*(1-(P(1)*Q(1)+P(2)*Q(2)+P(3)*Q(3))*(P(5)*Q(5)))
        ESQ=MIN(P(4),Q(4))**2
      ELSEIF (ANGL.EQ.2.OR.ANGL.EQ.3) THEN
        IF (R.LE.0) THEN
          ETA=P(7)-Q(7)
          PHI=KTMDPI(P(8)-Q(8))
          IF (ANGL.EQ.2) THEN
            R=ETA**2+PHI**2
          ELSE
            R=2*(COSH(ETA)-COS(PHI))
          ENDIF
        ENDIF
        ESQ=MIN(P(9),Q(9))
      ELSEIF (ANGL.EQ.4) THEN
        ESQ=(1d0/(P(5)*Q(5))-P(1)*Q(1)-P(2)*Q(2)- &
          P(3)*Q(3))*2D0/(P(5)*Q(5))/(0.0001D0+1d0/P(5)+1d0/Q(5))**2
        R=1d0
      ELSE
        CALL KTWARN('KTPAIR',200,*999)
        STOP
      ENDIF
      KTPAIR=ESQ*R
      IF (ANGLE.LT.0) ANGLE=R
999 END FUNCTION KTPAIR
!C-----
      FUNCTION KTSING(ANGL,TYPE,P)
        IMPLICIT NONE
!C---CALCULATE KT OF PARTICLE, USING ANGULAR SCHEME:
!C  1=>ANGULAR, 2=>DeltaR, 3=>f(DeltaEta,DeltaPhi)
!C---TYPE=1 FOR E+E-, 2 FOR EP, 3 FOR PE, 4 FOR PP
!C  FOR EP, PROTON DIRECTION IS DEFINED AS -Z
!C  FOR PE, PROTON DIRECTION IS DEFINED AS +Z
        INTEGER ANGL,TYPE
        DOUBLE PRECISION P(9),KTSING,COSTH,R,SMALL
        DATA SMALL/1D-4/
        IF (ANGL.EQ.1.OR.ANGL.EQ.4) THEN
          COSTH=P(3)*P(5)
          IF (TYPE.EQ.2) THEN
            COSTH=-COSTH
          ELSEIF (TYPE.EQ.4) THEN
            COSTH=ABS(COSTH)
          ELSEIF (TYPE.NE.1.AND.TYPE.NE.3) THEN
            CALL KTWARN('KTSING',200,*999)
            STOP
          ENDIF
          R=2*(1-COSTH)
!C---IF CLOSE TO BEAM, USE APPROX 2*(1-COS(THETA))=SIN**2(THETA)
          IF (R.LT.SMALL) R=(P(1)**2+P(2)**2)*P(5)**2
          KTSING=P(4)**2*R
        ELSEIF (ANGL.EQ.2.OR.ANGL.EQ.3) THEN
          KTSING=P(9)
        ELSE
          CALL KTWARN('KTSING',201,*999)

```



```

        STOP
    ENDIF
999 END FUNCTION KTSING
!C-----
    SUBROUTINE KTPMIN(A,NMAX,N,IMIN,JMIN)
        IMPLICIT NONE
!C---FIND THE MINIMUM MEMBER OF A(NMAX,NMAX) WITH IMIN < JMIN <= N
        INTEGER NMAX,N,IMIN,JMIN,KMIN,I,J,K
!C---REMEMBER THAT A(X+(Y-1)*NMAX)=A(X,Y)
!C   THESE LOOPING VARIABLES ARE J=Y-2, I=X+(Y-1)*NMAX
        DOUBLE PRECISION A(*),AMIN
        K=1+NMAX
        KMIN=K
        AMIN=A(KMIN)
        DO J=0,N-2
            DO I=K,K+J
                IF (A(I).LT.AMIN) THEN
                    KMIN=I
                    AMIN=A(KMIN)
                ENDIF
            END DO
            K=K+NMAX
        END DO
        JMIN=KMIN/NMAX+1
        IMIN=KMIN-(JMIN-1)*NMAX
    END SUBROUTINE KTPMIN
!C-----
    SUBROUTINE KTSMIN(A,NMAX,N,IMIN)
        IMPLICIT NONE
!C---FIND THE MINIMUM MEMBER OF A
        INTEGER N,NMAX,IMIN,I
        DOUBLE PRECISION A(NMAX)
        IMIN=1
        DO I=1,N
            IF (A(I).LT.A(IMIN)) IMIN=I
        END DO
    END SUBROUTINE KTSMIN
!C-----
    SUBROUTINE KTCOPY(A,N,B,ONSHLL)
        IMPLICIT NONE
!C---COPY FROM A TO B. 5TH=1/(3-MTM), 6TH=PT, 7TH=ETA, 8TH=PHI, 9TH=PT**2
!C   IF ONSHLL IS .TRUE. PARTICLE ENTRIES ARE PUT ON-SHELL BY SETTING E=P
        INTEGER I,N
        DOUBLE PRECISION A(4,N)
        LOGICAL ONSHLL
        DOUBLE PRECISION B(9,N),ETAMAX,SINMIN,EPS
        DATA ETAMAX,SINMIN,EPS/10,0,1D-6/
!C---SINMIN GETS CALCULATED ON FIRST CALL
        IF (SINMIN.EQ.0) SINMIN=1/COSH(ETAMAX)
        DO I=1,N
            B(1,I)=A(1,I)
            B(2,I)=A(2,I)
            B(3,I)=A(3,I)
            B(4,I)=A(4,I)

```



```

      B(5,I)=SQRT(A(1,I)**2+A(2,I)**2+A(3,I)**2)
      IF (ONSHLL) B(4,I)=B(5,I)
      IF (B(5,I).EQ.0) B(5,I)=1D-10
      B(5,I)=1/B(5,I)
      B(9,I)=A(1,I)**2+A(2,I)**2
      B(6,I)=SQRT(B(9,I))
      B(7,I)=B(6,I)*B(5,I)
      IF (B(7,I).GT.SINMIN) THEN
        B(7,I)=A(4,I)**2-A(3,I)**2
        IF (B(7,I).LE.EPS*B(4,I)**2.OR.ONSHLL) B(7,I)=B(9,I)
        B(7,I)=LOG((B(4,I)+ABS(B(3,I)))**2/B(7,I))/2
      ELSE
        B(7,I)=ETAMAX+2
      ENDIF
      B(7,I)=SIGN(B(7,I),B(3,I))
      IF (A(1,I).EQ.0 .AND. A(2,I).EQ.0) THEN
        B(8,I)=0
      ELSE
        B(8,I)=ATAN2(A(2,I),A(1,I))
      ENDIF
    END DO
  END SUBROUTINE KTCOPY
!C-----
      SUBROUTINE KTMERG(P,KTP,KTS,NMAX,I,J,N,TYPE,ANGL,MONO,RECO)
        IMPLICIT NONE
!C---MERGE THE Jth PARTICLE IN P INTO THE Ith PARTICLE
!C   J IS ASSUMED GREATER THAN I. P CONTAINS N PARTICLES BEFORE MERGING.
!C---ALSO RECALCULATING THE CORRESPONDING KTP AND KTS VALUES IF MONO.GT.0
!C   FROM THE RECOMBINED ANGULAR MEASURES IF MONO.GT.1
!C---NOTE THAT IF MONO.LE.0, TYPE AND ANGL ARE NOT USED
        INTEGER ANGL,RECO,TYPE,I,J,K,N,NMAX,MONO
        DOUBLE PRECISION P(9,NMAX),KTP(NMAX,NMAX),KTS(NMAX),PT,PTT, &
! CHANGE      KTMDPI,KTUP,PI,PJ,ANG,KTPAIR,KTSING,ETAMAX,EPS
        KTUP,PI,PJ,ANG,ETAMAX,EPS
        KTUP(I,J)=KTP(MAX(I,J),MIN(I,J))
        DATA ETAMAX,EPS/10,1D-6/
        IF (J.LE.I) CALL KTWARN('KTMERG',200,*999)
!C---COMBINE ANGULAR MEASURES IF NECESSARY
        IF (MONO.GT.1) THEN
          DO K=1,N
            IF (K.NE.I.AND.K.NE.J) THEN
              IF (RECO.EQ.1) THEN
                PI=P(4,I)
                PJ=P(4,J)
              ELSEIF (RECO.EQ.2) THEN
                PI=P(6,I)
                PJ=P(6,J)
              ELSEIF (RECO.EQ.3) THEN
                PI=P(9,I)
                PJ=P(9,J)
              ELSE
                CALL KTWARN('KTMERG',201,*999)
                STOP
              ENDIF
            END IF
          END DO
        END IF
      END SUBROUTINE

```



```

        IF (PI.EQ.0.AND.PJ.EQ.0) THEN
            PI=1
            PJ=1
        ENDIF
        KTP(MAX(I,K),MIN(I,K))= &
            (PI*KTUP(I,K)+PJ*KTUP(J,K))/(PI+PJ)
    ENDIF
END DO
ENDIF
IF (RECO.EQ.1) THEN
!C---VECTOR ADDITION
    P(1,I)=P(1,I)+P(1,J)
    P(2,I)=P(2,I)+P(2,J)
    P(3,I)=P(3,I)+P(3,J)
!c    P(4,I)=P(4,I)+P(4,J) ! JA
    P(5,I)=SQRT(P(1,I)**2+P(2,I)**2+P(3,I)**2)
    P(4,I)=P(5,I) ! JA (Massless scheme)
    IF (P(5,I).EQ.0) THEN
        P(5,I)=1
    ELSE
        P(5,I)=1/P(5,I)
    ENDIF
ELSEIF (RECO.EQ.2) THEN
!C---PT WEIGHTED ETA-PHI ADDITION
    PT=P(6,I)+P(6,J)
    IF (PT.EQ.0) THEN
        PTT=1
    ELSE
        PTT=1/PT
    ENDIF
    P(7,I)=(P(6,I)*P(7,I)+P(6,J)*P(7,J))*PTT
    P(8,I)=KTMDPI(P(8,I)+P(6,J)*PTT*KTMDPI(P(8,J)-P(8,I)))
    P(6,I)=PT
    P(9,I)=PT**2
ELSEIF (RECO.EQ.3) THEN
!C---PT**2 WEIGHTED ETA-PHI ADDITION
    PT=P(9,I)+P(9,J)
    IF (PT.EQ.0) THEN
        PTT=1
    ELSE
        PTT=1/PT
    ENDIF
    P(7,I)=(P(9,I)*P(7,I)+P(9,J)*P(7,J))*PTT
    P(8,I)=KTMDPI(P(8,I)+P(9,J)*PTT*KTMDPI(P(8,J)-P(8,I)))
    P(6,I)=P(6,I)+P(6,J)
    P(9,I)=P(6,I)**2
ELSE
    CALL KTWARN('KTMERG',202,*999)
    STOP
ENDIF
!C---IF MONO.GT.0 CALCULATE NEW KT MEASURES. IF MONO.GT.1 USE ANGULAR ONES.
    IF (MONO.LE.0) RETURN
!C---CONVERTING BETWEEN 4-MTM AND PT,ETA,PHI IF NECESSARY
    IF (ANGL.NE.1.AND.RECO.EQ.1) THEN

```



```

P(9,I)=P(1,I)**2+P(2,I)**2
P(7,I)=P(4,I)**2-P(3,I)**2
IF (P(7,I).LE.EPS*P(4,I)**2) P(7,I)=P(9,I)
IF (P(7,I).GT.0) THEN
    P(7,I)=LOG((P(4,I)+ABS(P(3,I)))**2/P(7,I))/2
    IF (P(7,I).GT.ETAMAX) P(7,I)=ETAMAX+2
ELSE
    P(7,I)=ETAMAX+2
ENDIF
P(7,I)=SIGN(P(7,I),P(3,I))
IF (P(1,I).NE.0.AND.P(2,I).NE.0) THEN
    P(8,I)=ATAN2(P(2,I),P(1,I))
ELSE
    P(8,I)=0
ENDIF
ELSEIF (ANGL.EQ.1.AND.RECO.NE.1) THEN
    P(1,I)=P(6,I)*COS(P(8,I))
    P(2,I)=P(6,I)*SIN(P(8,I))
    P(3,I)=P(6,I)*SINH(P(7,I))
    P(4,I)=P(6,I)*COSH(P(7,I))
    IF (P(4,I).NE.0) THEN
        P(5,I)=1/P(4,I)
    ELSE
        P(5,I)=1
    ENDIF
ENDIF
ANG=0
DO K=1,N
    IF (K.NE.I.AND.K.NE.J) THEN
        IF (MONO.GT.1) ANG=KTUP(I,K)
        KTP(MIN(I,K),MAX(I,K))= &
            KTPAIR(ANGL,P(1,I),P(1,K),ANG)
    ENDIF
END DO
KTS(I)=KTSING(ANGL,TYPE,P(1,I))
999 END SUBROUTINE KTMERG
!C-----
SUBROUTINE KTMOVE(P,KTP,KTS,NMAX,N,J,IOPT)
    IMPLICIT NONE
!C---MOVE THE Nth PARTICLE IN P TO THE Jth POSITION
!C---ALSO MOVING KTP AND KTS IF IOPT.GT.0
    INTEGER I,J,N,NMAX,IOPT
    DOUBLE PRECISION P(9,NMAX),KTP(NMAX,NMAX),KTS(NMAX)
    DO I=1,9
        P(I,J)=P(I,N)
    END DO
    IF (IOPT.LE.0) RETURN
    DO I=1,J-1
        KTP(I,J)=KTP(I,N)
        KTP(J,I)=KTP(N,I)
    END DO
    DO I=J+1,N-1
        KTP(J,I)=KTP(I,N)
        KTP(I,J)=KTP(N,I)

```



```

        END DO
        KTS(J)=KTS(N)
    END SUBROUTINE KTMOVE
!C-----
<KTCLUS: procedures>+≡
    FUNCTION KTMDPI(PHI)
        IMPLICIT NONE
!C---RETURNS PHI, MOVED ONTO THE RANGE [-PI,PI)
        DOUBLE PRECISION KTMDPI,PHI,PI,TWOPI,THRPI,EPS
        PARAMETER (PI=3.14159265358979324D0,TWOPI=6.28318530717958648D0, &
            THRPI=9.42477796076937972D0)
        PARAMETER (EPS=1D-15)
        KTMDPI=PHI
        IF (KTMDPI.LE.PI) THEN
            IF (KTMDPI.GT.-PI) THEN
                GOTO 100
            ELSEIF (KTMDPI.GT.-THRPI) THEN
                KTMDPI=KTMDPI+TWOPI
            ELSE
                KTMDPI=-MOD(PI-KTMDPI,TWOPI)+PI
            ENDIF
        ELSEIF (KTMDPI.LE.THRPI) THEN
            KTMDPI=KTMDPI-TWOPI
        ELSE
            KTMDPI=MOD(PI+KTMDPI,TWOPI)-PI
        ENDIF
100 IF (ABS(KTMDPI).LT.EPS) KTMDPI=0
    END FUNCTION KTMDPI
!C-----
    SUBROUTINE KTWARN(SUBRTN,ICODE,*)
!C    DEALS WITH ERRORS DURING EXECUTION
!C    SUBRTN = NAME OF CALLING SUBROUTINE
!C    ICODE = ERROR CODE:      - 99 PRINT WARNING & CONTINUE
!C                                100-199 PRINT WARNING & JUMP
!C                                200-    PRINT WARNING & STOP DEAD
!C-----
        INTEGER ICODE
        CHARACTER(len=6) SUBRTN
        WRITE (6,10) SUBRTN,ICODE
10    FORMAT(/' KTWARN CALLED FROM SUBPROGRAM ',A6,' : CODE =',I4/)
        IF (ICODE.LT.100) RETURN
        IF (ICODE.LT.200) RETURN 1
        STOP
    END SUBROUTINE KTWARN
!C-----
!C-----
!C-----

```



## Chapter 21

# Multiple Interactions (MPI) Code

This is the code for the `WHIZARD` module for multiple interactions (MPI) in hadron collisions. It also provides the interleaved shower with together with the shower module.

### 21.1 Basic types

This file contains the module `multi.basic` which is included by all other modules of the MPI code. It's main purpose is serialization and deserialization, but it also contains some bitmodel parameters and some minor definitions common to all modules and types.

Serialization is implemented in three layers:

1. **I/O layer:** streamfile access and exact, retrievable and compiler independent representation of all intrinsic types
2. **Marking layer:** storing/restoring pointer association and better human readability
3. **Derived type layer:** abstract type as parent for all serializable derived types

**The I/O Layer** The I/O layer is implemented by `page.ring.t` and its type bound procedures. We chose not to use the standard formatted sequential I/O for several reasons:

- Sequential I/O is line orientated, but serialization is not.
- Formatted I/O of floating point numbers is inexact. There were problems in reading numbers like `1+epsilon(1)` or `huge(1)` including arithmetic exeptions and wrong results.
- Formatted reading is slow. This does matter, when you read files of  $\mathcal{O}(100)$  MB.



`page_ring_t` is a ring buffer of default kind characters holding a region of the addressed file. All read and write procedures use the ring buffer, not the file. `page_ring` automatically reads more characters from the file when needed and writes and discards parts of the ring buffer when not any longer needed.

**Marking layer** Marking is done by `marking_t` and its type bound procedures. Files written by `marking_t` are regular XML files, so you can use your favorite XML editor to examine or edit serialized contents. The main purpose of this layer is to recover the type of polymorphic entities and to restore association of pointers, but it also assigns names to all contents, so it is much easier to read generated files.

Type recovery is done by a reference list. You must push a representative object to this reference list for each type that might get resolved before starting deserialization. `marker_t` will care for comparing these representatives to the contents of the files.

Association restoration is done by a heap list. It is technically equal to the reference list, but holds all targets that have been processed so far. Generation of this list is handled by `marking_t`, so you don't have to care for this aspect at all. Up to the present it is not possible to restore association, when a non-pointer target is serialized after its associated pointer is serialized. There is no trivial solution and this case does not appear here, so we will not take care of this.

**Derived type layer** Each instance that shall become serialized must extend `ser_class_t`. Essential for type recovery is the virtual type bound procedure `get_type`. Each non-virtual type shall override `get_type` and return the actual name of its type in lower-case letters. Each type which adds new, non-redundant components shall override `write_to_marker` and `read_from_marker`. These type-bound procedures define, what contents get serialized. While the marker cares about tagging the type and association of the instance, every instance still has to define what to serialize. The rule is to mark the begin of its contents, then its parents procedure, then mark all non-redundant components, then mark the end of its contents. Finally, each serializable type shall override `print_to_unit`. This procedure is called for an arbitrary human-readable output. It is quite similar to `write_to_ring`, but without strict format and ignoring machine-readability.

`ser_class_t` has strictly speaking two layers. `write_to_marker` and `read_from_marker` are only for internal usage. Serialization and deserialization are triggered by the TBPs `serialize` and `deserialize`. These procedures take care of initialization and finalization of the marker. A serializable type should override these procedures to push a representative of itself and any other references to the reference list of its marker before (de)serialization and to pop them from the list afterwards.

```
<multi_base.f90>≡
  <File header>
```

```
module multi_base
  use, intrinsic :: iso_fortran_env
  <Use kinds with double>
  use kinds, only: i64
  <Use strings>
```



```

    use constants
    use io_units
    use diagnostics

    <Standard module head>

    <Muli base: variables>

    <Muli base: public>

    <Muli base: types>

    <Muli base: interfaces>

contains

    <Muli base: procedures>

end module muli_base

```

These are the bitmodel parameters.

```

<Muli base: variables>≡
    integer, public, parameter :: dik = i64
    integer(dik), public, parameter :: i_one = int(1, kind=dik)
    integer(dik), public, parameter :: i_zero = int(0, kind=dik)

```

These are the serialization parameters.

```

<Muli base: variables>+≡
    integer(dik), public, parameter :: serialize_page_size = 1024
    integer(dik), public, parameter :: serialize_ok = 0000
    integer(dik), public, parameter :: serialize_syntax_error = 1001
    integer(dik), public, parameter :: serialize_wrong_tag = 1002
    integer(dik), public, parameter :: serialize_wrong_id = 1003
    integer(dik), public, parameter :: serialize_wrong_type = 1004
    integer(dik), public, parameter :: serialize_wrong_name = 1005
    integer(dik), public, parameter :: serialize_no_target = 1006
    integer(dik), public, parameter :: serialize_no_pointer = 1007
    integer(dik), public, parameter :: serialize_wrong_action = 1008
    integer(dik), public, parameter :: serialize_unexpected_content = 1009
    integer(dik), public, parameter :: serialize_null = 1010
    integer(dik), public, parameter :: serialize_nothing = 1011
    logical, public, parameter :: serialize_default_indent = .true.
    logical, public, parameter :: serialize_default_line_break = .true.
    logical, public, parameter :: serialize_default_asynchronous = .false.

```

And some private variables:

```

<Muli base: variables>+≡
    integer(dik) :: last_id = 0
    character(len=*), parameter :: serialize_integer_characters = &
        "-0123456789"

<Muli base: interfaces>≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine ser_write_if (this, marker, status)

```



```

import ser_class_t
import marker_t
import dik
class(ser_class_t), intent(in) :: this
class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
end subroutine ser_write_if
end interface

abstract interface
  subroutine ser_read_if (this, marker, status)
    import ser_class_t
    import marker_t
    import dik
    class(ser_class_t), intent(out) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
  end subroutine ser_read_if
end interface

abstract interface
  subroutine ser_unit (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
    import ser_class_t
    import dik
    class(ser_class_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer,intent(in) :: unit
    integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents,components,peers
  end subroutine ser_unit
end interface

abstract interface
  pure subroutine ser_type (type)
    character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
  end subroutine ser_type
end interface

```

$\langle \text{Muli base: interfaces} \rangle + \equiv$

```

abstract interface
  elemental function measure_int (this)
    import
    class(measure_class_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default) :: measure_int
  end function measure_int
end interface

```

$\langle \text{Muli base: public} \rangle \equiv$

```

public :: operator(<)

```

$\langle \text{Muli base: interfaces} \rangle + \equiv$

```

interface operator(<)
  module procedure measurable_less_measurable
  module procedure measurable_less_default
end interface operator(<)

```



```

<Muli base: public>+≡
    public :: operator(<=)

<Muli base: interfaces>+≡
    interface operator(<=)
        module procedure measurable_less_or_equal_measurable
        module procedure measurable_less_or_equal_default
    end interface operator(<=)

<Muli base: public>+≡
    public :: operator(==)

<Muli base: interfaces>+≡
    interface operator(==)
        module procedure measurable_equal_measurable
        module procedure measurable_equal_default
    end interface operator(==)

<Muli base: public>+≡
    public :: operator(>=)

<Muli base: interfaces>+≡
    interface operator(>=)
        module procedure measurable_equal_or_greater_measurable
        module procedure measurable_equal_or_greater_default
    end interface operator(>=)

<Muli base: public>+≡
    public :: operator(>)

<Muli base: interfaces>+≡
    interface operator(>)
        module procedure measurable_greater_measurable
        module procedure measurable_greater_default
    end interface operator(>)

<Muli base: interfaces>+≡
    interface page_ring_position_is_before
        module procedure page_ring_position_is_before_int_pos
        module procedure page_ring_position_is_before_pos_pos
        module procedure page_ring_position_is_before_pos_int
    end interface

<Muli base: public>+≡
    public :: ser_class_t

<Muli base: types>≡
    type, abstract :: ser_class_t
    contains
    <Muli base: serial class: TBP>
end type ser_class_t

<Muli base: serial class: TBP>≡
    procedure(ser_write_if), deferred :: write_to_marker

```



This is a dummy procedure. Usually, you do not need to deserialize targets, so by implementing this dummy we don't force all descendants to override this procedure. Then again this is the only way to read targets from markers.

*<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure(ser_read_if), deferred :: read_from_marker
```

*<Muli base: procedures>≡*

```
subroutine serializable_read_target_from_marker (this, marker, status)
  class(ser_class_t), target, intent(out) :: this
  class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
  integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
  write (output_unit, "(A)") "serializable_read_target_from_marker:"
  write (output_unit, "(A)") "This is a dummy procedure. Usually, this " &
    // "message indicates a missing overridden " &
    // "read_target_from_marker TPB for "
  call this%write_type (output_unit)
  write (output_unit, "(A)") ""
  call this%read_from_marker (marker, status)
end subroutine serializable_read_target_from_marker
```

*<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure(ser_unit), deferred :: print_to_unit
```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine serializable_serialize_to_unit (this, unit, name)
  class(ser_class_t), intent(in) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  character (len=*), intent(in) :: name
  logical :: opened
  character(32) :: file
  !!! gfortran bug
  !!! character::stream
  character::write
  type(marker_t)::marker
  ! inquire(unit=unit,opened=opened,stream=stream,write=write)
  inquire (unit=unit,opened=opened,write=write)
  if (opened) then
    !!! if(stream=="Y")then
    if(write=="Y")then
      print *, "dummy: serializable_serialize_to_unit"
      stop
    else
      print *, "serializable_serialize_to_unit: cannot write to read-only unit."
    end if
    !!! else
    !!! print *, "serializable_serialize_to_unit: access kind of unit is not 'stream'"
    !!! end if
  else
    call msg_error ("serializable_serialize_to_unit: file is not opened.")
  end if
end subroutine serializable_serialize_to_unit
```

*<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure(ser_type), nopass, deferred :: get_type
```



```

<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+=
    procedure, nopass :: verify_type => serializable_verify_type

<Muli base: procedures>+=
    elemental function serializable_verify_type (type) result (match)
        character(*), intent(in) :: type
        logical :: match
        match = type == "ser_class_t"
    end function serializable_verify_type

<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+=
    procedure :: read_target_from_marker => &
        serializable_read_target_from_marker

<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+=
    procedure :: write_type => serializable_write_type

<Muli base: procedures>+=
    subroutine serializable_write_type (this, unit)
        class(ser_class_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        character(:), allocatable :: this_type
        call this%get_type (this_type)
        write (unit, "(A)", advance="no") this_type
    end subroutine serializable_write_type

<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+=
    procedure :: print => serializable_print

<Muli base: procedures>+=
    recursive subroutine serializable_print &
        (this, parents, components, peers, unit)
        class(ser_class_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "Instance of type: "
        call this%write_type (u)
        write (u, "(A)")
        call this%print_to_unit (u, parents, components, peers)
    end subroutine serializable_print

<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+=
    procedure :: print_error => serializable_print_error

<Muli base: procedures>+=
    recursive subroutine serializable_print_error (this)
        class(ser_class_t), intent(in) :: this
        call this%print_to_unit (error_unit, i_zero, i_zero, i_zero)
    end subroutine serializable_print_error

<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+=
    procedure :: print_all => serializable_print_all

```



```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine serializable_print_all (this, unit)
  class(ser_class_t), intent(in) :: this
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "Instance of type: "
  call this%write_type (u)
  write (u, "(A)")
  call this%print_to_unit (u, huge(i_one), huge(i_one), huge(i_one))
end subroutine serializable_print_all

<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+≡
procedure :: print_little => serializable_print_little

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine serializable_print_little (this, unit)
  class(ser_class_t), intent(in) :: this
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (u)
  write(u, "(A)")
  write(u, "(A)", advance="no") "Instance of type: "
  call this%write_type (u)
  write(u, "(A)")
  call this%print_to_unit (u, i_zero, i_zero, i_zero)
end subroutine serializable_print_little

<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+≡
procedure :: print_parents => serializable_print_parents

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine serializable_print_parents (this)
  class(ser_class_t), intent(in) :: this
  write(output_unit, "(A)")
  write(output_unit, "(A)", advance="no") "Instance of type: "
  call this%write_type (output_unit)
  write (output_unit, "(A)")
  call this%print_to_unit (output_unit, huge(i_one), i_zero, i_zero)
end subroutine serializable_print_parents

<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+≡
procedure :: print_components => serializable_print_components

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine serializable_print_components(this)
  class(ser_class_t), intent(in) :: this
  write (output_unit, "(A)")
  write (output_unit, "(A)", advance="no") "Instance of type: "
  call this%write_type (output_unit)
  write(output_unit, "(A)")
  call this%print_to_unit (output_unit, i_zero, huge(i_one), i_zero)
end subroutine serializable_print_components

```



```

<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+=
  procedure :: print_peers => serializable_print_peers

<Muli base: procedures>+=
  recursive subroutine serializable_print_peers (this)
    class(ser_class_t), intent(in) :: this
    write (output_unit, "(A)")
    write (output_unit, "(A)", advance="no") "Instance of type: "
    call this%write_type (output_unit)
    write (output_unit, "(A)")
    call this%print_to_unit (output_unit, i_zero, i_zero, huge(i_one))
  end subroutine serializable_print_peers

<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+=
  procedure :: serialize_to_file => serializable_serialize_to_file

<Muli base: procedures>+=
  subroutine serializable_serialize_to_file (this, name, file)
    class(ser_class_t), intent(in) :: this
    character(len=*), intent(in) :: file, name
    type(marker_t) :: marker
    call marker%open_for_write_access (file)
    write (output_unit, "(A,A)" &
      "Serializable_serialize_to_file: writing xml preamble to ", file)
    call marker%activate_next_page ()
    call marker%push ('<?xml version="1.0"?>')
    call marker%mark_begin (tag="file", name = file)
    flush(marker%unit)
    call this%serialize_to_marker (marker, name)
    call marker%mark_end ("file")
    call marker%close ()
    call marker%finalize ()
  end subroutine serializable_serialize_to_file

<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+=
  procedure :: serialize_to_unit => serializable_serialize_to_unit

<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+=
  procedure :: serialize_to_marker => serializable_serialize_to_marker

<Muli base: procedures>+=
  recursive subroutine serializable_serialize_to_marker (this, marker, name)
    class(ser_class_t), intent(in) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
    character(len=*), intent(in) :: name
    if (marker%action == 1) then
      call marker%mark_instance (this, name)
    else
      call msg_error ("serializable_serialize_to_marker: Marker is " &
        // "not ready for write access.")
    end if
  end subroutine serializable_serialize_to_marker

<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+=
  procedure :: deserialize_from_file => serializable_deserialize_from_file

```



*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine serializable_deserialize_from_file (this, name, file)
  class(ser_class_t), intent(out) :: this
  character(*), intent(in) :: name, file
  type(marker_t) :: marker
  integer(dik), dimension(2) :: p1, p2
  call marker%open_for_read_access (file, "</file>")
  marker%eof_int = huge(i_one)
  marker%eof_pos = page_ring_position (marker%eof_int)
  call marker%read_page ()
  call marker%find ('<?', skip=2, proceed=.true., pos=p1)
  call marker%find ('?>', skip=3, proceed=.false., pos=p2)
  if ((p1(2) <= 0) .or. (p2(2) <= 0)) then
    call msg_error ("serializable_deserialize_from_file: no " &
      // "version substring found.")
  end if
  call marker%set_position (p2)
  call marker%find ('<file ', skip=4, proceed=.true., pos=p1)
  call marker%find ('>', skip=1, proceed=.false., pos=p2)
  if((p1(2)>0) .and. (p2(2)>0))then
    call marker%push_position (p2)
    call marker%find ('name="', skip=4, proceed=.true., pos=p1)
    call marker%find ('"', skip=1, proceed=.false., pos=p2)
    call marker%pop_position ()
  else
    call msg_error ("serializable_deserialize_from_file: no file " &
      // "header found.")
  end if
  call this%deserialize_from_marker (name, marker)
  call marker%close ()
  call marker%finalize ()
end subroutine serializable_deserialize_from_file

```

*<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: deserialize_from_unit => &
  serializable_deserialize_from_unit

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine serializable_deserialize_from_unit (this, unit, name)
  class(ser_class_t), intent(inout) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: name
  logical::opened
  !!!   gfortran bug
  !!!   character::stream
  character::read
  type(marker_t)::marker
  !!!   inquire(unit=unit,opened=opened,stream=stream,read=read)
  inquire(unit=unit,opened=opened,read=read)
  if(opened)then
    !!!       if(stream=="Y")then
    if(read=="Y")then
      print *, "dummy: serializable_serialize_from_unit"
      stop
    end if
  end if

```



```

        else
            print *,"serializable_serialize_from_unit: cannot write from read-only unit."
        end if
    !!!      else
    !!!          print *,"serializable_serialize_from_unit: access kind of unit is not 'stre
    !!!      end if
else
    print *,"serializable_serialize_from_unit: file is not opened."
end if
end subroutine serializable_deserialize_from_unit

```

This needs to be made public, and not only be present as a TBP.

```

<Muli base: public>+≡
    public :: serializable_deserialize_from_marker

<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: deserialize_from_marker => &
        serializable_deserialize_from_marker

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine serializable_deserialize_from_marker (this, name, marker)
        class(ser_class_t), intent(out) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik) :: status
        if (marker%action == 2) then
            call marker%pick_instance (name, this, status)
        else
            call msg_error ("serializable_deserialize_from_marker: Marker is " &
                // "not ready for read access.")
        end if
    end subroutine serializable_deserialize_from_marker

<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+≡
    generic :: serialize => serialize_to_file, serialize_to_unit, &
        serialize_to_marker

<Muli base: serial class: TBP>+≡
    generic :: deserialize => deserialize_from_file, &
        deserialize_from_unit, deserialize_from_marker

<Muli base: public>+≡
    public :: serialize_print_peer_pointer

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine serialize_print_peer_pointer &
        (ser, unit, parents, components, peers, name)
        class(ser_class_t), pointer, intent(in) :: ser
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        integer(dik) :: parents, components, peers
        character(len=*), intent(in) :: name
        if (associated (ser)) then
            write (unit,*) name, " is associated."
            if (peers>0) then
                write (unit,*) "Printing components of ", name
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine serialize_print_peer_pointer

```



```

        call ser%print_to_unit (unit, parents, components, peers - i_one)
    else
        write (unit,*) "Skipping components of ", name
    end if
else
    write (unit,*) name, " is not associated."
end if
end subroutine serialize_print_peer_pointer

```

*<Muli base: public>+≡*

```
public :: serialize_print_comp_pointer
```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

recursive subroutine serialize_print_comp_pointer &
    (ser, unit, parents, components, peers, name)
class(ser_class_t), pointer, intent(in) :: ser
integer, intent(in) :: unit
integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
character(len=*), intent(in) :: name
if (associated (ser)) then
    write (unit,*) name," is associated."
    if (components > 0) then
        write (unit,*) "Printing components of ", name
        call ser%print_to_unit (unit, parents, components - i_one, peers)
    else
        write (unit,*) "Skipping components of ", name
    end if
else
    write (unit,*) name," is not associated."
end if
end subroutine serialize_print_comp_pointer

```

*<Muli base: public>+≡*

```
public :: serialize_print_allocatable
```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine serialize_print_allocatable &
    (ser, unit, parents, components, peers, name)
class(ser_class_t), allocatable, intent(in) :: ser
integer, intent(in) :: unit
integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
character(len=*), intent(in) :: name
if (allocated (ser)) then
    write (unit,*) name, " is allocated."
    if (components > 0) then
        write (unit,*) "Printing components of ",name
        call ser%print_to_unit (unit, parents, components-1, peers)
    else
        write (unit,*) "Skipping components of ",name
    end if
else
    write (unit,*) name," is not allocated."
end if
end subroutine serialize_print_allocatable

```



```

<Muli base: public>+≡
    public :: measure_class_t

<Muli base: types>+≡
    type, abstract, extends (ser_class_t) :: measure_class_t
    contains
        procedure(measure_int), public, deferred :: measure
    end type measure_class_t

<Muli base: public>+≡
    public :: identified_t

<Muli base: types>+≡
    type, extends (ser_class_t) :: identified_t
    private
        integer(dik) :: id
        type(string_t) :: name
    contains
        <Muli base: identified type: TBP>
    end type identified_t

<Muli base: identified type: TBP>≡
    procedure :: base_write_to_marker => identified_write_to_marker
    procedure :: write_to_marker => identified_write_to_marker

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine identified_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(identified_t), intent(in) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        integer(dik) :: id
        id = this%get_id ()
        call marker%mark_begin ("identified_t")
        call marker%mark ("name", this%get_name ())
        call marker%mark ("id", id)
        call marker%mark_end ("identified_t")
    end subroutine identified_write_to_marker

<Muli base: identified type: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: base_read_from_marker => identified_read_from_marker
    procedure :: read_from_marker => identified_read_from_marker

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine identified_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(identified_t), intent(out) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        character(:), allocatable :: name
        call marker%pick_begin ("identified_t", status=status)
        call marker%pick ("name", name, status)
        call marker%pick ("id", this%id, status)
        call marker%pick_end ("identified_t", status=status)
        this%name = name
    end subroutine identified_read_from_marker

```



```

<Muli base: identified type: TBP>+=
  procedure :: base_print_to_unit => identified_print_to_unit
  procedure :: print_to_unit => identified_print_to_unit

<Muli base: procedures>+=
  subroutine identified_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
    class(identified_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
    write (unit, "(A)")          "Components of identified_t:"
    write (unit, "(A,A)")        "Name:           ", this%get_name ()
    write (unit, "(A,I10)")      "ID:             ", this%get_id ()
  end subroutine identified_print_to_unit

<Muli base: identified type: TBP>+=
  procedure, nopass :: get_type => identified_get_type

<Muli base: procedures>+=
  pure subroutine identified_get_type (type)
    character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
    allocate (type, source="identified_t")
  end subroutine identified_get_type

<Muli base: identified type: TBP>+=
  procedure, nopass :: verify_type => identified_verify_type

<Muli base: procedures>+=
  elemental logical function identified_verify_type (type)
    character(len=*), intent(in) :: type
    identified_verify_type = (type == "identified_t")
  end function identified_verify_type

<Muli base: identified type: TBP>+=
  generic :: initialize => identified_initialize
  procedure, private :: identified_initialize

<Muli base: procedures>+=
  subroutine identified_initialize (this, id, name)
    class(identified_t), intent(out) :: this
    integer(dik), intent(in) :: id
    character(len=*), intent(in) :: name
    this%name = name
    this%id = id
  end subroutine identified_initialize

<Muli base: identified type: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_id => identified_get_id

<Muli base: procedures>+=
  elemental function identified_get_id (this) result(id)
    class(identified_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer(dik) :: id
    id = this%id
  end function identified_get_id

```



```

<Muli base: identified type: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_name => identified_get_name

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    pure function identified_get_name (this)
        class(identified_t), intent(in) :: this
        character(len (this%name)) :: identified_get_name
        identified_get_name = char (this%name)
    end function identified_get_name

<Muli base: public>+≡
    public :: unique_t

<Muli base: types>+≡
    type, extends (identified_t) :: unique_t
        private
            integer(dik) :: unique_id
        contains
            <Muli base: unique type: TBP>
        end type unique_t

<Muli base: unique type: TBP>≡
    procedure, nopass :: get_type => unique_get_type

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    pure subroutine unique_get_type (type)
        character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
        allocate (type, source="unique_t")
    end subroutine unique_get_type

<Muli base: unique type: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: verify_type => unique_verify_type

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    elemental logical function unique_verify_type (type)
        character(len=*), intent(in) :: type
        unique_verify_type = (type == "unique_t")
    end function unique_verify_type

<Muli base: unique type: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_to_marker => unique_write_to_marker

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine unique_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(unique_t), intent(in) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        call marker%mark_begin ("unique_t")
        call identified_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
        call marker%mark ("unique_id", this%get_unique_id ())
        call marker%mark_end ("unique_t")
    end subroutine unique_write_to_marker

```



```

<Muli base: unique marker: TBP>≡
    procedure :: read_from_marker => unique_read_from_marker

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine unique_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(unique_t), intent(out) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        call marker%pick_begin ("unique_t", status=status)
        call identified_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
        call marker%pick ("unique_id", this%unique_id, status)
        call marker%pick_end ("unique_t", status)
    end subroutine unique_read_from_marker

<Muli base: unique type: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: print_to_unit => unique_print_to_unit

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine unique_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
        class(unique_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer,intent(in) :: unit
        integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
        if (parents > 0) call identified_print_to_unit &
            (this, unit, parents-1, components, peers)
        write (unit, "(A,I10)") "Unique ID:      ", this%get_unique_id ()
    end subroutine unique_print_to_unit

<Muli base: unique type: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: identified_initialize => unique_initialize

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine unique_initialize(this,id,name)
        class(unique_t), intent(out) :: this
        integer(dik), intent(in) :: id
        character(len=*), intent(in) :: name
        call identified_initialize (this, id, name)
        last_id = last_id + 1
        this%unique_id = last_id
    end subroutine unique_initialize

<Muli base: unique type: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_unique_id => unique_get_unique_id

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    pure function unique_get_unique_id (this)
        class(unique_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer(dik) :: unique_get_unique_id
        unique_get_unique_id = this%unique_id
    end function unique_get_unique_id

<Muli base: types>+≡
    type :: serializable_ref_type
        private
        integer(dik) :: id

```



```

        class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ref => null()
        class(serializable_ref_type), pointer :: next => null()
    contains
        <Muli base: serial ref: TBP>
    end type serializable_ref_type

<Muli base: serial ref: TBP>≡
    procedure :: finalize => serializable_ref_finalize

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine serializable_ref_finalize (this)
        class(serializable_ref_type), intent(inout) :: this
        class(serializable_ref_type), pointer :: next
        do while (associated (this%next))
            next => this%next
            this%next => next%next
            nullify (next%ref)
            deallocate (next)
        end do
        if (associated (this%ref)) nullify (this%ref)
    end subroutine serializable_ref_finalize

<Muli base: types>+≡
    type :: position_stack_t
    private
        integer(dik), dimension(2) :: position
        class(position_stack_t), pointer :: next => null()
    contains
        <Muli base: position stack: TBP>
    end type position_stack_t

<Muli base: position stack: TBP>≡
    generic :: push => push_head, push_given
    procedure :: push_head => position_stack_push_head
    procedure :: push_given => position_stack_push_given

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine position_stack_push_head (this)
        class(position_stack_t) :: this
        class(position_stack_t), pointer :: new
        allocate (new)
        new%next => this%next
        new%position = this%position
        this%next => new
    end subroutine position_stack_push_head

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine position_stack_push_given (this, position)
        class(position_stack_t) :: this
        integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(in) :: position
        class(position_stack_t), pointer :: new
        allocate (new)
        new%next => this%next

```



```

        new%position = position
        this%next => new
    end subroutine position_stack_push_given

<Muli base: position stack: TBP>+≡
    generic :: pop => position_stack_pop, position_stack_drop
    procedure :: position_stack_pop
    procedure :: position_stack_drop

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine position_stack_pop (this)
        class(position_stack_t) :: this
        class(position_stack_t), pointer :: old
        if (associated (this%next)) then
            old => this%next
            this%next => old%next
            this%position = old%position
            deallocate (old)
        end if
    end subroutine position_stack_pop

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine position_stack_drop (this, position)
        class(position_stack_t) :: this
        integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(out) :: position
        class(position_stack_t), pointer :: old
        if (associated (this%next)) then
            old => this%next
            this%next => old%next
            position = old%position
            deallocate (old)
        else
            position= [0,0]
        end if
    end subroutine position_stack_drop

<Muli base: position stack: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: nth_position => position_stack_nth_position

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    function position_stack_nth_position (this, n) result (position)
        class(position_stack_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer(dik), intent(in) :: n
        integer(dik), dimension(2) :: position
        class(position_stack_t), pointer :: tmp
        integer(dik) :: pos
        tmp => this%next
        pos = n
        do while (associated (tmp) .and. pos>0)
            tmp => tmp%next
            pos = pos - 1
        end do
        if (associated(tmp)) then
            position = tmp%position
        end if
    end function position_stack_nth_position

```



```

        else
            position = [0,0]
        end if
    end function position_stack_nth_position

<Muli base: position stack: TBP>+=
    procedure :: first => position_stack_first

<Muli base: procedures>+=
    function position_stack_first(this) result(position)
        class(position_stack_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer(kind=dik), dimension(2) :: position, tmp_position
        class(position_stack_t), pointer :: tmp_stack
        tmp_position = this%position
        tmp_stack => this%next
        do while (associated (tmp_stack))
            if (page_ring_position_is_before (tmp_stack%position, tmp_position)) then
                tmp_position = tmp_stack%position
            end if
            tmp_stack => tmp_stack%next
        end do
    end function position_stack_first

<Muli base: position stack: TBP>+=
    procedure :: last => position_stack_last

<Muli base: procedures>+=
    function position_stack_last (this) result (position)
        class(position_stack_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer(dik), dimension(2) :: position, tmp_position
        class(position_stack_t), pointer :: tmp_stack
        tmp_position = this%position
        tmp_stack => this%next
        do while (associated (tmp_stack))
            if (page_ring_position_is_before (tmp_position, tmp_stack%position)) then
                tmp_position = tmp_stack%position
            end if
            tmp_stack => tmp_stack%next
        end do
    end function position_stack_last

<Muli base: position stack: TBP>+=
    procedure :: range => position_stack_range

<Muli base: procedures>+=
    pure function position_stack_range (this) result (position)
        class(position_stack_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer(dik), dimension(2) :: position
        class(position_stack_t), pointer :: tmp
    end function position_stack_range

<Muli base: public>+=
    public :: page_ring_t

```



```

<Muli base: types>+≡
type :: page_ring_t
private
logical :: asynchronous = serialize_default_asynchronous
logical :: eof_reached = .false.
integer :: unit = -1
integer(dik) :: ring_size = 2
integer(dik) :: action = 0
integer(dik) :: eof_int = -1
integer(dik) :: out_unit = output_unit
integer(dik) :: err_unit = error_unit
integer(dik), dimension(2) :: active_pages = [0,-1]
integer(dik), dimension(2) :: eof_pos = [-1,-1]
type(string_t) :: eof_string
type(position_stack_t) :: position_stack
character(serialize_page_size), dimension(:), allocatable::ring
contains
<Muli base: page ring: TBP>
end type page_ring_t

```

These are the `page_ring_t` procedures, here for read access only:

```

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>≡
procedure :: open_for_read_access => page_ring_open_for_read_access

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
subroutine page_ring_open_for_read_access &
  (this, file, eof_string, asynchronous)
class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
character(*), intent(in) :: file, eof_string
logical, intent(in), optional :: asynchronous
logical :: exist
this%eof_string = eof_string
inquire (file=file, exist=exist)
if (exist) then
  this%action = 2
else
  call msg_error ("page_ring_open: File " // file // " is opened " &
    // "for read access but does not exist.")
end if
if (present (asynchronous)) this%asynchronous = asynchronous
if (this%unit < 0) call generate_unit (this%unit, 100, 1000)
if (this%unit < 0) then
  call msg_error ("page_ring_open: No free unit found.")
end if
this%ring_size = 2
call this%set_position ([i_zero,i_one])
this%active_pages = [i_zero,-i_one]
if (allocated (this%ring)) deallocate (this%ring)
allocate (this%ring (i_zero:this%ring_size - i_one))
if (this%asynchronous) then
  open (this%unit, file=file, access="stream", &
    action="read", asynchronous="yes", status="old")
else
  open (this%unit, file=file, access="stream", action="read", &

```



```

        asynchronous="no", status="old")
    end if
    call this%read_page ()
end subroutine page_ring_open_for_read_access

```

*<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: read_page => page_ring_read_page

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine page_ring_read_page (this)
    class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
    integer(dik) :: iostat
    character(8) :: iomsg
    if (.not. this%eof_reached) then
        call this%activate_next_page ()
        read (this%unit, iostat=iostat) this%ring (this%last_index ())
        if (iostat == iostat_end) then
            this%eof_reached = .true.
            this%eof_pos(1) = this%last_page ()
            this%eof_pos(2) = index(this%ring(this%last_index()), &
                char(this%eof_string))
            this%eof_pos(2) = this%eof_pos(2) + len(this%eof_string) - 1
            this%eof_int = page_ring_ordinal(this%eof_pos)
        end if
    end if
end subroutine page_ring_read_page

```

Those are the write access only type-bound procedures of `page_ring_t`:

*<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: open_for_write_access => page_ring_open_for_write_access

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine page_ring_open_for_write_access (this, file, asynchronous)
    class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
    character(*), intent(in) :: file
    logical, intent(in), optional :: asynchronous
    this%action = 1
    if (present (asynchronous)) this%asynchronous = asynchronous
    if (this%unit < 0) call generate_unit (this%unit, 100, 1000)
    if (this%unit < 0) then
        call msg_error ("page_ring_open: No free unit found.")
    end if
    this%ring_size = 2
    call this%set_position ([i_zero,i_one])
    this%active_pages = [i_zero,-i_one]
    if (allocated (this%ring)) deallocate (this%ring)
    allocate (this%ring (i_zero:this%ring_size-i_one))
    if (this%asynchronous) then
        open (this%unit, file=file, access="stream", action="write", &
            asynchronous="yes", status="replace")
    else
        open (this%unit, file=file, access="stream", action="write", &
            asynchronous="no", status="replace")
    end if
end subroutine

```



```

end subroutine page_ring_open_for_write_access

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: flush => page_ring_flush

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine page_ring_flush (this)
    class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
    integer(dik) :: page
    do while (this%active_pages(1) < this%actual_page ())
      if (this%asynchronous) then
        write (this%unit, asynchronous="yes") &
          this%ring(mod(this%active_pages(1), this%ring_size))
      else
        write (this%unit, asynchronous="no") &
          this%ring(mod(this%active_pages(1), this%ring_size))
      end if
      this%active_pages(1) = this%active_pages(1) + 1
    end do
  end subroutine page_ring_flush

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: break => page_ring_break

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine page_ring_break(this)
    class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
    if (this%actual_page () >= this%active_pages(2)) &
      call this%activate_next_page ()
    call this%turn_page ()
  end subroutine page_ring_break

```

For comparisons:

```

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: str_equal => page_ring_str_equal

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
  pure logical function page_ring_str_equal (this, string, pos)
    class(page_ring_t), intent(in) :: this
    character(*), intent(in) :: string
    integer(dik), dimension(2,2), intent(in) :: pos
    page_ring_str_equal = string == this%substring (pos)
  end function page_ring_str_equal

```

Routines for searching:

```

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
  generic :: find => page_ring_find, page_ring_find_default
  procedure, private :: page_ring_find
  procedure, private :: page_ring_find_default

```



```

<Multi base: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine page_ring_find &
    (this, exp, start, limit, skip, proceed, pos)
    class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
    integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(in) :: start
    integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(in) :: limit
    character(*), intent(in) :: exp
    integer, intent(in) :: skip
    logical, intent(in) :: proceed
    integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(out) :: pos
    integer(dik) :: page, page2, ind
    page = this%ring_index (start(1))
    if (limit(1) == start(1)) then
        ind = index(this%ring(page) (start(2):limit(2)), exp)
        if (ind > 0) then
            select case (skip)
            case (1)
                pos = [start(1), start(2)+ind-2]
                if (pos(2) == 0) then
                    pos(1) = pos(1) - 1
                    pos(2) = serialize_page_size
                end if
            case (2)
                pos = [start(1), start(2)+ind-1]
            case (3)
                pos = [start(1), start(2)+ind+len(exp)-2]
            case (4)
                pos = [start(1), start(2)+ind+len(exp)-1]
                if (pos(1) == this%last_page()) call this%read_page ()
                if (pos(2) > serialize_page_size) then
                    pos(1) = pos(1) + 1
                    pos(2) = pos(2) - serialize_page_size
                end if
            end select
            if (proceed) call this%set_position (pos)
        else
            Call msg_warning ("page_ring_find: limit reached.")
            pos = [-1, -1]
        end if
    else
        ind = index (this%ring(page) (start(2):), exp)
        if (ind > 0) then
            select case (skip)
            case (1)
                pos = [start(1), start(2)+ind-2]
                if (pos(2) == 0) then
                    pos(1) = pos(1) - 1
                    pos(2) = serialize_page_size
                end if
            case (2)
                pos = [start(1), start(2)+ind-1]
            case (3)
                pos = [start(1), start(2)+ind+len(exp)-2]
            case (4)

```



```

        pos = [start(1), start(2)+ind+len(exp)-1]
        if (pos(1) == this%last_page ()) call this%read_page ()
        if (pos(2) > serialize_page_size) then
            pos(1) = pos(1) + 1
            pos(2) = i_one
        end if
    end select
    if(proceed)call this%set_position(pos)
else
    if (start(1) + 1 > this%active_pages (2)) then
        call this%read_page ()
        page = this%ring_index(start(1))
    end if
    page2 = this%ring_index(start(1)+1)
    ind = index(this%ring(page) (serialize_page_size - &
        len(exp)+1:)//this%ring(page2)(:len(exp)),exp)
    if (ind > 0) then
        select case (skip)
        case (1)
            pos = [start(1), serialize_page_size-len(exp)+ind-1]
        case (2)
            pos = [start(1), serialize_page_size-len(exp)+ind]
        case (3)
            pos = [start(1)+1, ind-1]
        case (4)
            pos = [start(1)+1, ind]
        end select
        if (pos(2) > serialize_page_size) then
            pos(1) = pos(1) + 1
            pos(2) = pos(2) - serialize_page_size
        else
            if (pos(2) < 0) then
                pos(1) = pos(1) - 1
                pos(2) = pos(2) + serialize_page_size
            end if
        end if
        if (proceed) call this%set_position (pos)
    else
        if (proceed) this%active_pages(1) = this%active_pages(2)
        call this%find (exp, [start(1) + i_one, i_one], &
            limit, skip, proceed, pos)
    end if
end if
end if
end subroutine page_ring_find

```

*(Multi base: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine page_ring_find_default (this, exp, skip, proceed, pos)
    class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
    character(*), intent(in), optional :: exp
    integer, intent(in) :: skip
    logical, intent(in) :: proceed
    integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(out) :: pos
    call this%find (exp, this%position_stack%position, this%eof_pos, &

```



```

        skip, proceed, pos)
end subroutine page_ring_find_default

```

*<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: find_pure => page_ring_find_pure

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

pure recursive function page_ring_find_pure &
    (this, exp, start, limit, skip) result (pos)
class(page_ring_t),intent(in) :: this
integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(in) :: start
integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(in) :: limit
character(*),intent(in) :: exp
integer,optional,intent(in) :: skip
integer(dik), dimension(2) :: pos
integer(dik) :: page, page2, ind, actual_skip
!!! Is the starting point before limit?
if (start(1) <= limit(1)) then
    !!! Default skip is what you expect from the build-in index function
    if (present(skip)) then
        actual_skip = skip
    else
        actual_skip = 2
    end if
    page = mod(start(1), this%ring_size)
    !!! Does the scanning region end on the page?
    if (start(1) == limit(1)) then
        ind = index (this%ring (page) (start(2):limit(2)),exp)
    else
        ind = index (this%ring (page) (start(2):),exp)
    end if
    if (ind > 0) then
        !!! substring found on first page
        select case (actual_skip)
        case (1)
            pos = [start(1), start(2)+ind-2]
            if (pos(2) == 0) then
                pos(1) = pos(1) - 1
                pos(2) = serialize_page_size
            end if
        case (2)
            pos= [start(1), start(2)+ind-1]
        case (3)
            pos= [start(1), start(2)+ind+len(exp)-2]
        case (4)
            pos= [start(1), start(2)+ind+len(exp)-1]
            if (pos(2) > serialize_page_size) then
                pos(1) = pos(1) + 1
                pos(2) = pos(2) - serialize_page_size
            end if
        end select
    else
        !!! Substring not found on first page. Is the next page already read?
        if ((start(1) >= limit(1)) .or. &

```



```

        (start(1)+1 > this%active_pages(2))) then
        !!! Either the limit is reached or the next page is not ready.
        pos = [0, 0]
    else
        !!! The next page is available.
        page2 = mod(start(1)+1, this%ring_size)
        !!! We concatenate the edges. When l is the length of exp,
        !!! then we want to concatenate the l-1 last characters of
        !!! page one and the first l characters of page two.
        ! print *, "overlap: |", this%ring(page) &
        !      (serialize_page_size-len(exp)+2:)//this%ring(page2) &
        !      (:len(exp)), "|"
        ind = index (this%ring(page) (serialize_page_size - &
            len(exp)+2:)//this%ring(page2) (:len(exp)), exp)
        if (ind > 0) then
            select case (actual_skip)
            case (1)
                pos = [start(1), serialize_page_size-len(exp)+ind]
            case (2)
                pos = [start(1), serialize_page_size-len(exp)+ind+1]
            case (3)
                pos = [start(1)+1, ind]
            case (4)
                pos = [start(1)+1, ind+1]
            end select
        else
            !!! EXP is not found in the overlap region.
            !!! We recursively search the next pages.
            pos = this%find_pure (exp, [start(i_one) + i_one, i_one], &
                limit, skip)
        end if
    end if
end if
else
    !!! Limit is before start
    pos = [0, 0]
end if
end function page_ring_find_pure

```

page\_ring\_t routines for positioning:

```

<Multi base: page ring: TBP>+≡
    generic :: get_position => page_ring_get_position1, page_ring_get_position2
    procedure, private :: page_ring_get_position1
    procedure, private :: page_ring_get_position2

<Multi base: procedures>+≡
    pure subroutine page_ring_get_position1 (this, pos)
        class(page_ring_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: pos
        pos = page_ring_ordinal (this%position_stack%position)
    end subroutine page_ring_get_position1

```

<Multi base: procedures>+≡



```

pure subroutine page_ring_get_position2 (this, pos)
  class(page_ring_t), intent(in) :: this
  integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(out) :: pos
  pos = this%position_stack%position
end subroutine page_ring_get_position2

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
generic :: pop_position => pop_actual_position, pop_given_position
procedure, private :: pop_actual_position => &
  page_ring_ring_pop_actual_position
procedure, private :: pop_given_position => &
  page_ring_ring_pop_given_position

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
subroutine page_ring_ring_pop_actual_position (this)
  class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
  call this%position_stack%pop ()
end subroutine page_ring_ring_pop_actual_position

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
subroutine page_ring_ring_pop_given_position (this, pos)
  class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
  integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(out) :: pos
  call this%position_stack%pop (pos)
end subroutine page_ring_ring_pop_given_position

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
generic :: push_position => push_actual_position, push_given_position
procedure, private :: push_actual_position => &
  page_ring_ring_push_actual_position
procedure, private :: push_given_position => &
  page_ring_ring_push_given_position

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
subroutine page_ring_ring_push_actual_position (this)
  class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
  call this%position_stack%push ()
end subroutine page_ring_ring_push_actual_position

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
subroutine page_ring_ring_push_given_position (this, pos)
  class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
  integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(in) :: pos
  call this%position_stack%push (pos)
end subroutine page_ring_ring_push_given_position

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
procedure :: set_position => page_ring_set_position

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
subroutine page_ring_set_position (this, pos)
  class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
  integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(in) :: pos

```



```

        this%position_stack%position = pos
    end subroutine page_ring_set_position

```

*<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: turn_page => page_ring_turn_page

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine page_ring_turn_page (this)
        class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
        this%position_stack%position(1) = this%position_stack%position(1) + 1
        this%position_stack%position(2) = 1
    end subroutine page_ring_turn_page

```

*<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: proceed => page_ring_proceed

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine page_ring_proceed (this, n, deactivate)
        class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
        integer(dik), intent(in) :: n
        logical, intent(in), optional :: deactivate
        integer(dik) :: offset
        offset = this%position_stack%position(2) + n
        do while (offset > serialize_page_size)
            if (this%position_stack%position(1) >= this%active_pages(2)) &
                call this%activate_next_page ()
            this%position_stack%position(1) = this%position_stack%position(1) + 1
            offset = offset - serialize_page_size
        end do
        this%position_stack%position(2) = offset
        if (present (deactivate)) then
            if (deactivate) this%active_pages(1) = this%actual_page ()
        end if
    end subroutine page_ring_proceed

```

These are the `page_ring_t` routines for printing:

*<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: print_to_unit => page_ring_print_to_unit

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine page_ring_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
        class(page_ring_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
        write (unit, "(1x,A)") "Components of page_ring_t: "
        write (unit, "(3x,A,A)") "asynchronous: ", this%asynchronous
        write (unit, "(3x,A,L1)") "eof reached: ", this%eof_reached
        write (unit, "(3x,A,I0)") "ring_size: ", this%ring_size
        write (unit, "(3x,A,I0)") "unit: ", this%unit
        write (unit, "(3x,A,I0)") "action: ", this%action
        write (unit, "(3x,A,I0,I0)") &
            "position: ", this%position_stack%position
        write (unit, "(3x,A,I0)") "active_pages: ", this%active_pages
        write (unit, "(3x,A,I0)") "file size: ", this%eof_int
    end subroutine page_ring_print_to_unit

```



```

write (unit, "(3x,A,I0,I0)") "eof position: ", this%eof_pos
write (unit, "(3x,A,A)") "eof string:  ", char(this%eof_string)
if (allocated (this%ring)) then
    write (unit, "(3x,A)") "Ring is allocated."
    if (components > 0) call this%print_ring (unit)
else
    write (unit, "(3x,A)") "Ring is not allocated."
end if
end subroutine page_ring_print_to_unit

```

```

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
procedure :: print_ring => page_ring_print_ring

```

```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
subroutine page_ring_print_ring (this, unit)
    class(page_ring_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    integer(dik) :: n
    write (unit, "(1x,A)") "Begin of page ring"
    do n = this%active_pages(1), this%active_pages(2)
        write (unit, "(3x,A,I0,A,A)") &
            "(", n, ")", this%ring (mod(n, this%ring_size))
    end do
    write (unit, "(1x,A)") "End of page ring"
end subroutine page_ring_print_ring

```

```

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
procedure :: print_position => page_ring_print_position

```

```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
subroutine page_ring_print_position(this)
    class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
    print *, this%actual_position(), &
        this%ring(this%actual_index()) (:this%actual_offset() - 1), "|", &
        this%ring(this%actual_index()) (this%actual_offset():)
end subroutine page_ring_print_position

```

Here are the `page_ring_t` routines for writing:

```

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
procedure :: put => page_ring_put

```

```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
subroutine page_ring_put (this)
    class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
end subroutine page_ring_put

```

```

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
generic :: push => push_string, push_integer, push_integer_dik, &
    push_real, push_integer_array, push_integer_array_dik, &
    push_real_array

```

```

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
procedure, private :: push_string => page_ring_push_string

```



```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine page_ring_push_string (this, string)
  class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
  character(*), intent(in) :: string
  integer(dik) :: cut, l
  l = len(string)
  if (l <= serialize_page_size-this%actual_offset()+1) then
    this%ring(this%actual_index()) &
      (this%actual_offset():this%actual_offset()+l-1)=string
    if (l == serialize_page_size-this%actual_offset()+1) then
      call this%break()
      call this%flush()
    else
      call this%proceed(l)
    end if
  else
    cut = serialize_page_size-this%actual_offset() + 1
    call this%push_string(string(:cut))
    call this%push_string(string(cut+1:))
  end if
end subroutine page_ring_push_string

```

```

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
procedure, private :: push_integer => page_ring_push_integer

```

```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
subroutine page_ring_push_integer (this, in)
  class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: in
  call this%push_integer_dik (int(in,kind=dik))
end subroutine page_ring_push_integer

```

```

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
procedure, private :: push_integer_dik => page_ring_push_integer_dik

```

```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine page_ring_push_integer_dik (this, int)
  class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
  integer(dik), intent(in) :: int
  integer(dik) :: int1
  if (int < 0) then
    call this%push ("-")
    call this%push_integer_dik (-int)
  else
    if (int > 9) call this%push (int/10)
    int1 = mod(int, 10*i_one)
    select case (int1)
    case (0)
      call this%push ("0")
    case (1)
      call this%push ("1")
    case (2)
      call this%push ("2")
    case (3)

```



```

        call this%push ("3")
    case (4)
        call this%push ("4")
    case (5)
        call this%push ("5")
    case (6)
        call this%push ("6")
    case (7)
        call this%push ("7")
    case (8)
        call this%push ("8")
    case (9)
        call this%push ("9")
    end select
end if
end subroutine page_ring_push_integer_dik

```

*<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure, private :: push\_integer\_array => page\_ring\_push\_integer\_array

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine page\_ring\_push\_integer\_array(this,int)  
   class(page\_ring\_t), intent(inout) :: this  
   integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: int  
   integer :: n  
   do n = 1, size(int)  
     call this%push (int(n))  
     call this%push (" ")  
   end do  
end subroutine page\_ring\_push\_integer\_array

*<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure, private :: push\_integer\_array\_dik => &  
   page\_ring\_push\_integer\_array\_dik

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine page\_ring\_push\_integer\_array\_dik(this,int)  
   class(page\_ring\_t), intent(inout) :: this  
   integer(dik), dimension(:), intent(in) :: int  
   integer(dik) :: n  
   do n = 1, size(int)  
     call this%push (int(n))  
     call this%push (" ")  
   end do  
end subroutine page\_ring\_push\_integer\_array\_dik

*<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure, private :: push\_real => page\_ring\_push\_real

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine page\_ring\_push\_real (this, dou)  
   class(page\_ring\_t), intent(inout) :: this  
   real(default), intent(in) :: dou  
   integer(dik) :: f



```

! print *, "page_ring_push_real: ", dou
if (dou == 0D0) then
  call this%push ("0")
else
  f = int (scale (fraction(dou), digits(dou)), kind=dik)
  call this%push (digits(dou))
  call this%push (":")
  call this%push (f)
  call this%push (":")
  call this%push (exponent(dou))
end if
call this%push (" ")
end subroutine page_ring_push_real

```

*<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure, private :: push\_real\_array => page\_ring\_push\_real\_array

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine page\_ring\_push\_real\_array (this, dou)  
   class(page\_ring\_t), intent(inout) :: this  
   real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: dou  
   integer(dik) :: n  
   do n=1, size(dou)  
     call this%push (dou(n))  
 end do  
end subroutine page\_ring\_push\_real\_array

*<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: get\_character => page\_ring\_get\_character

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*  
 elemental function page\_ring\_get\_character (this)  
   class(page\_ring\_t), intent(in) :: this  
   character :: page\_ring\_get\_character  
   page\_ring\_get\_character = this%ring (this%actual\_index()) &  
     (this%actual\_offset():this%actual\_offset())  
end function page\_ring\_get\_character

*<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: allocate\_substring => page\_ring\_allocate\_substring

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine page\_ring\_allocate\_substring (this, p1, p2, string)  
   class(page\_ring\_t), intent(in) :: this  
   integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(in) :: p1, p2  
   character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: string  
   string = this%substring (p1, p2)  
end subroutine page\_ring\_allocate\_substring

*<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: pop\_character => page\_ring\_pop\_character



```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
subroutine page_ring_pop_character (this, c)
  class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
  character, intent(out) :: c
  c = this%ring (this%actual_index()) &
    (this%actual_offset():this%actual_offset())
  if (this%actual_offset () == serialize_page_size) call this%read_page
  call this%proceed (i_one)
end subroutine page_ring_pop_character

```

```

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
procedure :: pop_by_keys => page_ring_pop_by_keys

```

```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
subroutine page_ring_pop_by_keys (this, start, stop, inclusive, res)
  class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
  character(*), intent(in), optional :: start
  character(*), intent(in) :: stop
  logical, optional, intent(in) :: inclusive
  character(len=*), intent(out) :: res
  integer(dik), dimension(2) :: i1, i2
  if (inclusive) then
    call this%find (start, 2, .true., i1)
    call this%find (stop, 3, .false., i2)
  else
    call this%find (start, 4, .true., i1)
    call this%find (stop, 1, .false., i2)
  end if
  res = this%substring (i1, i2)
  call this%set_position (i2)
end subroutine page_ring_pop_by_keys

```

```

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
generic :: substring => page_ring_substring1, page_ring_substring2
procedure, private :: page_ring_substring1
procedure, private :: page_ring_substring2

```

```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
pure function page_ring_substring1 (this, i) result (res)
  class(page_ring_t), intent(in) :: this
  integer(dik), dimension(2,2), intent(in) :: i
  character(ring_position_metric1(i)) :: res
  integer(dik) :: page, pos
  if (i(1,1) == i(1,2)) then
    res = this%ring (mod(i(1,1), this%ring_size)) (i(2,1):i(2,2))
  else
    pos = serialize_page_size - i(2,1)
    res(1:pos+1) = this%ring (mod(i(1,1),this%ring_size)) (i(2,1):)
    do page = i(1,1) + 1, i(1,1) - 1
      res (pos+2:pos+2+serialize_page_size) = &
        this%ring (mod(page,this%ring_size))
      pos = pos + serialize_page_size
    end do
    res(pos+2:pos+1+i(2,2)) = &

```



```

        this%ring (mod(page,this%ring_size)) (1:i(2,2))
    end if
end function page_ring_substring1

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

pure function page_ring_substring2 (this, i1, i2) result (res)
    class(page_ring_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(in) :: i1,i2
    character(ring_position_metric2(i1,i2)) :: res
    integer(dik) :: page, pos
    if (i1(1) == i2(1)) then
        res = this%ring(mod(i1(1),this%ring_size)) (i1(2):i2(2))
    else
        pos = serialize_page_size - i1(2)
        res(1:pos+1) = this%ring(mod(i1(1),this%ring_size)) (i1(2):)
        do page = i1(1)+1, i2(1)-1
            res(pos+2:pos+2+serialize_page_size) = &
                this%ring(mod(page, this%ring_size))
            pos = pos + serialize_page_size
        end do
        res(pos+2:pos+1+i2(2)) = this%ring(mod(page, this%ring_size)) (1:i2(2))
    end if
end function page_ring_substring2

```

*<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡*

```

generic :: substring_by_keys => page_ring_character_by_keys, &
    page_ring_positions_by_keys
procedure, private :: page_ring_character_by_keys
procedure, private :: page_ring_positions_by_keys

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

pure recursive subroutine page_ring_character_by_keys (this, exp1, &
    exp2, start, limit, inclusive, length, string)
    class(page_ring_t), intent(in) :: this
    character(*), intent(in) :: exp1, exp2
    integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(in) :: start, limit
    logical, optional, intent(in) :: inclusive
    integer(dik), intent(out), optional :: length
    character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: string
    integer(dik), dimension(2,2) :: pos
    call this%substring_by_keys (exp1, exp2, start, limit, &
        inclusive, length, pos)
    string = this%substring (pos(:,1),pos(:,2))
end subroutine page_ring_character_by_keys

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

pure recursive subroutine page_ring_positions_by_keys (this, exp1, &
    exp2, start, limit, inclusive, length, pos)
    class(page_ring_t), intent(in) :: this
    character(*), intent(in) :: exp1, exp2
    integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(in) :: start, limit
    logical, optional, intent(in) :: inclusive
    integer(dik), intent(out), optional :: length

```



```

integer(dik), dimension(2,2), intent(out) :: pos
if (inclusive) then
    pos(1:2,1) = this%find_pure (exp1, start, limit, 2)
else
    pos(1:2,1) = this%find_pure (exp1,start, limit, 4)
end if
! print *,pos1
if (present(length)) then
    length = 0
end if
if (pos(2,1) > 0) then
    if (inclusive) then
        pos(1:2,2) = this%find_pure (exp2, pos(1:2,1), limit, 3)
    else
        pos(1:2,2) = this%find_pure (exp2, pos(1:2,1), limit, 1)
    end if
    ! print *,pos2
    if (pos(2,2) > 0) then
        if (present (length)) then
            length = ring_position_metric1 (pos)
        end if
    end if
end if
end subroutine page_ring_positions_by_keys

```

*<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡*

```

generic :: pop => pop_string, pop_integer, pop_integer_dik, &
    pop_real, pop_logical, pop_integer_array, &
    pop_integer_array_dik, pop_real_array

```

*<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure, private :: pop_string => page_ring_pop_string

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

recursive subroutine page_ring_pop_string (this, res)
    class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
    character(len=*), intent(out) :: res
    integer(dik) :: n, cut
    n = len(res)
    cut = serialize_page_size-this%actual_offset() + 1
    if (n <= cut) then
        res = this%ring (this%actual_index()) &
            (this%actual_offset():this%actual_offset()+n)
        if (n == cut) then
            call this%read_page
        end if
        call this%proceed (n)
    else
        call this%pop (res(:cut))
        call this%pop (res(cut+1:))
    end if
end subroutine page_ring_pop_string

```

*<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure, private :: pop_integer => page_ring_pop_integer

```



```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine page_ring_pop_integer (this,in)
    class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
    integer, intent(out) :: in
    integer(dik) :: in_dik
    call this%pop (in_dik)
    in = int(in_dik)
  end subroutine page_ring_pop_integer

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
  procedure, private :: pop_integer_dik => page_ring_pop_integer_dik

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine page_ring_pop_integer_dik (this, int)
    class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: int
    integer(dik) :: int1
    integer(dik) :: sign
    character :: c
    int = 0
    sign = 1
    c = " "
    do while (scan (c, serialize_integer_characters) == 0)
      call this%pop_character (c)
    end do
    if (c == "-") then
      sign = -1
      call this%pop_character (c)
    end if
    do while (scan (c, serialize_integer_characters) > 0)
      int = int * 10
      select case (c)
        case ("1")
          int = int + 1
        case ("2")
          int = int + 2
        case ("3")
          int = int + 3
        case ("4")
          int = int + 4
        case ("5")
          int = int + 5
        case ("6")
          int = int + 6
        case ("7")
          int = int + 7
        case ("8")
          int = int + 8
        case ("9")
          int = int + 9
      end select
      call this%pop_character (c)
    end do
    int = int * sign

```



```

        if (c == "<") call this%proceed (-i_one)
    end subroutine page_ring_pop_integer_dik

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: pop_integer_array => page_ring_pop_integer_array

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine page_ring_pop_integer_array (this, int)
        class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
        integer, dimension(:), intent(out) :: int
        integer :: n
        do n = 1, size(int)
            call this%pop (int(n))
        end do
    end subroutine page_ring_pop_integer_array

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: pop_integer_array_dik => &
        page_ring_pop_integer_array_dik

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine page_ring_pop_integer_array_dik (this, int)
        class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
        integer(dik), dimension(:), intent(out) :: int
        integer(dik) :: n
        do n = 1, size(int)
            call this%pop (int(n))
        end do
    end subroutine page_ring_pop_integer_array_dik

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: pop_logical => page_ring_pop_logical

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine page_ring_pop_logical (this, l)
        class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
        logical, intent(out) :: l
        character(1) :: lc
        call this%pop (lc)
        do while (scan (lc,"tTfF") == 0)
            call this%pop (lc)
        end do
        read (lc, "(L1)") l
    end subroutine page_ring_pop_logical

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: pop_real => page_ring_pop_real

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine page_ring_pop_real (this, def, skip)
        class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
        real(default), intent(out) :: def
        logical, optional, intent(in) :: skip
        integer(dik) :: d, f, e

```



```

call this%pop (d)
if (d == i_zero) then
    def = zero
else
    call this%pop (f)
    call this%pop (e)
    def = set_exponent (scale (real(f, kind=default), -d), e)
end if
if (present (skip)) then
    if (.not. skip) call this%proceed (-i_one)
end if
end subroutine page_ring_pop_real

```

*<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure, private :: pop\_real\_array => page\_ring\_pop\_real\_array

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine page\_ring\_pop\_real\_array (this, def, skip)  
   class(page\_ring\_t), intent(inout) :: this  
   real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: def  
   logical, optional, intent(in) :: skip  
   integer(dik) :: n  
   call this%pop\_real (def(1))  
   do n = 2, size(def)  
     call this%pop\_real (def(n))  
   end do  
   if (present(skip)) then  
     if (.not. skip) call this%proceed (-i\_one)  
   end if  
end subroutine page\_ring\_pop\_real\_array

*<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: close => page\_ring\_close

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine page\_ring\_close (this)  
   class(page\_ring\_t), intent(inout) :: this  
   if (this%action == 1) then  
     call this%flush ()  
     ! call this%print\_position()  
     if (this%asynchronous) then  
       write (this%unit, asynchronous="yes") &  
         this%ring (this%actual\_index()) (:this%actual\_offset() - 1)  
     else  
       write (this%unit, asynchronous="no") &  
         this%ring (this%actual\_index()) (:this%actual\_offset() - 1)  
     end if  
   end if  
   close (this%unit)  
end subroutine page\_ring\_close

*<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: ring\_index => page\_ring\_ring\_index



```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    elemental integer(dik) function page_ring_ring_index (this, n)
        class(page_ring_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer(dik), intent(in) :: n
        page_ring_ring_index = mod(n, this%ring_size)
    end function page_ring_ring_index

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: activate_next_page => page_ring_activate_next_page

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine page_ring_activate_next_page (this)
        class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
        if (this%active_pages(2) - this%active_pages(1) + 1 >= &
            this%ring_size) call this%enlarge
        this%active_pages(2) = this%active_pages(2) + 1
    end subroutine page_ring_activate_next_page

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: enlarge => page_ring_enlarge

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine page_ring_enlarge (this)
        class(page_ring_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(serialize_page_size), dimension(:), allocatable :: tmp_ring
        integer(dik) :: n
        call move_alloc (this%ring, tmp_ring)
        allocate (this%ring(0:this%ring_size*2-1))
        do n = this%active_pages(1), this%active_pages(2)
            this%ring (mod(n,this%ring_size*2)) = tmp_ring (mod(n,this%ring_size))
        end do
        this%ring_size = this%ring_size * 2
    end subroutine page_ring_enlarge

```

These are specific implementations of generic procedures:

```

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: actual_index => page_ring_actual_index

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    elemental integer(dik) function page_ring_actual_index (this)
        class(page_ring_t), intent(in) :: this
        page_ring_actual_index = &
            mod (this%position_stack%position(1), this%ring_size)
    end function page_ring_actual_index

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: actual_page => page_ring_actual_page

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    elemental integer(dik) function page_ring_actual_page (this)
        class(page_ring_t), intent(in) :: this
        page_ring_actual_page = this%position_stack%position(1)
    end function page_ring_actual_page

```



```

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: actual_offset => page_ring_actual_offset

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    elemental integer(kind=dik) function page_ring_actual_offset(this)
        class(page_ring_t), intent(in) :: this
        page_ring_actual_offset=this%position_stack%position(2)
    end function page_ring_actual_offset

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: actual_position => page_ring_actual_position

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    pure function page_ring_actual_position(this)
        class(page_ring_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer(dik), dimension(2) :: page_ring_actual_position
        page_ring_actual_position = this%position_stack%position
    end function page_ring_actual_position

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: first_index => page_ring_first_index

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    elemental integer(dik) function page_ring_first_index (this)
        class(page_ring_t), intent(in) :: this
        page_ring_first_index = mod(this%active_pages(1), this%ring_size)
    end function page_ring_first_index

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: first_page => page_ring_first_page

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    elemental integer(dik) function page_ring_first_page (this)
        class(page_ring_t), intent(in) :: this
        page_ring_first_page = this%active_pages(1)
    end function page_ring_first_page

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: last_index => page_ring_last_index

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    elemental integer(dik) function page_ring_last_index (this)
        class(page_ring_t), intent(in) :: this
        page_ring_last_index = mod(this%active_pages(2), this%ring_size)
    end function page_ring_last_index

<Muli base: page ring: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: last_page => page_ring_last_page

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    elemental integer(dik) function page_ring_last_page (this)
        class(page_ring_t), intent(in) :: this
        page_ring_last_page = this%active_pages(2)
    end function page_ring_last_page

```



```

<Muli base: public>+≡
    public :: marker_t

<Muli base: types>+≡
    type, extends (page_ring_t) :: marker_t
        private
            integer(dik) :: indentation=0
            integer(dik) :: n_instances=0
            logical :: do_break=.true.
            logical :: do_indent=.false.
            class(serializable_ref_type),pointer :: heap=>null()
            class(serializable_ref_type),pointer :: references=>null()
        contains
            <Muli base: marker: TBP>
        end type marker_t

<Muli base: marker: TBP>≡
    procedure :: mark_begin => marker_mark_begin

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_mark_begin (this, tag, type, name, target, pointer, shape)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: tag
        character(*), intent(in), optional :: type, name
        integer(kind=dik), intent(in), optional :: target, pointer
        integer,intent(in), dimension(:), optional :: shape
        call this%indent ()
        call this%push ("<")
        call this%push (tag)
        if (present (type)) call this%push (' type="//type//"')
        if (present (name)) call this%push (' name="//name//"')
        if (present (target)) then
            call this%push (' target="')
            call this%push (target)
            call this%push ('"')
        end if
        if (present (pointer))then
            call this%push (' pointer="')
            call this%push (pointer)
            call this%push ('"')
        end if
        if (present (shape))then
            call this%push (' shape="')
            call this%push (shape)
            call this%push ('"')
        end if
        call this%push (">")
        this%indentation = this%indentation + 1
    end subroutine marker_mark_begin

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: mark_instance_begin => marker_mark_instance_begin

```



```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine marker_mark_instance_begin &
    (this, ser, name, target, pointer, shape)
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
    class(ser_class_t), intent(in) :: ser
    character(*), intent(in) :: name
    integer(dik), intent(in), optional :: target, pointer
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: shape
    character(:), allocatable :: this_type
    call ser%get_type (this_type)
    call this%mark_begin ("ser", this_type, name, target, pointer, shape)
  end subroutine marker_mark_instance_begin

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: mark_end => marker_mark_end

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine marker_mark_end (this, tag)
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
    character(*), intent(in), optional :: tag
    this%indentation = this%indentation - 1
    call this%indent ()
    if (present (tag)) then
      call this%push ("</"//tag//">")
    else
      call this%push ("</ser>")
    end if
  end subroutine marker_mark_end

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: mark_instance_end => marker_mark_instance_end

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine marker_mark_instance_end (this)
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
    call this%mark_end ("ser")
  end subroutine marker_mark_instance_end

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
  generic :: mark => mark_logical, &
    mark_integer, mark_integer_array, mark_integer_matrix, &
    mark_integer_dik, mark_integer_array_dik, mark_integer_matrix_dik, &
    mark_default, mark_default_array, mark_default_matrix, mark_string
  procedure, private :: mark_logical => marker_mark_logical

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine marker_mark_logical (this, name, content)
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
    character(*), intent(in) :: name
    logical, intent(in) :: content
    call this%indent ()
    call this%push ("</"//name//">")
    if (content) then
      call this%push ("T")
    end if
  end subroutine marker_mark_logical

```



```

        else
            call this%push ("F")
        end if
        call this%push ("< //"//name//">")
    end subroutine marker_mark_logical

    <Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
        procedure :: mark_integer => marker_mark_integer

    <Muli base: procedures>+≡
        subroutine marker_mark_integer (this, name, content)
            class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
            character(*), intent(in) :: name
            integer, intent(in) :: content
            call this%indent ()
            call this%push ("< //"//name//">")
            call this%push (content)
            call this%push ("< //"//name//">")
        end subroutine marker_mark_integer

    <Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
        procedure :: mark_integer_array => marker_mark_integer_array

    <Muli base: procedures>+≡
        subroutine marker_mark_integer_array (this, name, content)
            class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
            character(*), intent(in) :: name
            integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: content
            call this%indent ()
            call this%push ("< //"//name//">")
            call this%push (content)
            call this%push ("< //"//name//">")
        end subroutine marker_mark_integer_array

    <Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
        procedure :: mark_integer_matrix => marker_mark_integer_matrix

    <Muli base: procedures>+≡
        subroutine marker_mark_integer_matrix (this, name, content)
            class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
            character(*), intent(in) :: name
            integer, dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: content
            integer :: n
            integer, dimension(2) :: s
            s= shape(content)
            call this%indent ()
            call this%push ("< //"//name//">")
            do n = 1, s(2)
                call this%push (content(:,n))
                call this%push (" ")
            end do
            call this%push ("< //"//name//">")
        end subroutine marker_mark_integer_matrix

```



```

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: mark_integer_dik => marker_mark_integer_dik

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_mark_integer_dik (this, name, content)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        integer(dik), intent(in) :: content
        call this%indent ()
        call this%push ("<"//name//">")
        call this%push (content)
        call this%push ("</"//name//">")
    end subroutine marker_mark_integer_dik

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: mark_integer_array_dik => marker_mark_integer_array_dik

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_mark_integer_array_dik (this, name, content)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        integer(dik), dimension(:), intent(in) :: content
        call this%indent ()
        call this%push ("<"//name//">")
        call this%push (content)
        call this%push ("</"//name//">")
    end subroutine marker_mark_integer_array_dik

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: mark_integer_matrix_dik => marker_mark_integer_matrix_dik

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_mark_integer_matrix_dik (this, name, content)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        integer(dik), dimension(:, :), intent(in) :: content
        integer :: n
        integer, dimension(2) :: s
        call this%indent ()
        call this%push ("<"//name//">")
        do n = 1, s(2)
            call this%push (content(:,n))
            call this%push (" ")
        end do
        call this%push ("</"//name//">")
    end subroutine marker_mark_integer_matrix_dik

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: mark_default => marker_mark_default

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_mark_default (this, name, content)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name

```



```

    real(default), intent(in) :: content
    call this%indent ()
    call this%push ("<("//name//">")
    call this%push (content)
    call this%push ("<("//name//">")
end subroutine marker_mark_default

```

```

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: mark_default_array => marker_mark_default_array

```

```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_mark_default_array (this, name, content)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: content
        call this%indent ()
        call this%push ("<("//name//">")
        call this%push (content)
        call this%push ("<("//name//">")
    end subroutine marker_mark_default_array

```

```

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: mark_default_matrix => marker_mark_default_matrix

```

```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_mark_default_matrix (this, name, content)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: content
        integer :: n
        integer, dimension(2) :: s
        s = shape(content)
        call this%indent ()
        call this%push ("<("//name//">")
        do n = 1, s(2)
            call this%push (content(:,n))
            call this%push (" ")
        end do
        call this%push ("<("//name//">")
    end subroutine marker_mark_default_matrix

```

```

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: mark_string => marker_mark_string

```

```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_mark_string (this, name, content)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name, content
        call this%indent ()
        call this%push ("<("//name//">")
        call this%push (content)
        call this%push ("<("//name//">")
    end subroutine marker_mark_string

```



```

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: mark_instance => marker_mark_instance

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine marker_mark_instance (this, ser, name, target, pointer)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        class(ser_class_t), intent(in) :: ser
        character(len=*), intent(in) :: name
        integer(dik), intent(in), optional :: target, pointer
        integer(dik) :: status
        call this%mark_instance_begin (ser, name, target, pointer)
        call ser%write_to_marker (this, status)
        call this%mark_end ("ser")
    end subroutine marker_mark_instance

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: mark_target => marker_mark_target

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine marker_mark_target (this, name, ser)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        class(ser_class_t), target, intent(in) :: ser
        character(len=*), intent(in) :: name
        this%n_instances = this%n_instances + 1
        call this%push_heap (ser, this%n_instances)
        call this%mark_instance (ser, name, target = this%n_instances)
    end subroutine marker_mark_target

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: mark_allocatable => marker_mark_allocatable

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_mark_allocatable (this, name, ser)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        class(ser_class_t), allocatable, intent(in) :: ser
        character(len=*), intent(in) :: name
        if (allocated (ser)) then
            call this%mark_instance (ser, name)
        else
            call this%mark_null (name)
        end if
    end subroutine marker_mark_allocatable

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: mark_pointer => marker_mark_pointer

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine marker_mark_pointer (this, name, ser)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        class(ser_class_t), pointer, intent(in) :: ser
        character(len=*), intent(in) :: name
        character(:), allocatable :: type
        integer(dik) :: p
        if (associated (ser)) then

```



```

    call this%search_heap (ser, p)
    if (p > 0) then
        call ser%get_type (type)
        call this%push ('<ser type="')
        call this%push (type)
        call this%push ('" name="')
        call this%push (name)
        call this%push ('" pointer="')
        call this%push (p)
        call this%push ('"/>')
    else
        call this%mark_target (name, ser)
    end if
else
    call this%mark_null (name)
end if
end subroutine marker_mark_pointer

```

```

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: mark_null => marker_mark_null

```

```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_mark_null (this, name)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        call this%indent ()
        call this%push ('<ser type="null" name="')
        call this%push (name)
        call this%push ('"/>')
    end subroutine marker_mark_null

```

```

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: mark_nothing => marker_mark_nothing

```

```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_mark_nothing (this, name)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        call this%indent ()
        call this%push ('<')
        call this%push (name)
        call this%push ('/>')
    end subroutine marker_mark_nothing

```

```

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: mark_empty => marker_mark_empty

```

```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_mark_empty (this, tag, type, name, target, pointer, shape)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: tag
        character(*), intent(in), optional :: type, name
        integer(dik), intent(in), optional :: target, pointer
        integer, dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: shape
    end subroutine marker_mark_empty

```



```

call this%push("<")
call this%push(tag)
if (present (type)) call this%push (' type="//type//"')
if (present (name)) call this%push (' name="//name//"')
if (present (target)) then
    call this%push (' target="')
    call this%push (target)
    call this%push ('"')
end if
if (present (pointer)) then
    call this%push (' pointer="')
    call this%push (pointer)
    call this%push ('"')
end if
if (present (shape)) then
    call this%push (' shape="')
    call this%push (shape)
    call this%push ('"')
end if
call this%push(">")
end subroutine marker_mark_empty

```

*(Multi base: marker: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: pick_begin => marker_pick_begin

```

*(Multi base: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine marker_pick_begin (this, tag, type, name, target, &
    pointer, shape, status)
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
    character(*), intent(in) :: tag
    integer(dik), dimension(2,2), intent(out), optional :: type, name
    integer(dik), intent(out), optional :: target, pointer
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable, optional, intent(out) :: shape
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    integer(dik), dimension(2) :: p1, p2, p3
    integer(dik) :: l
    call this%find("<", skip=4, proceed=.true., pos=p1)
    call this%find(">", skip=1, proceed=.false., pos=p2)
    p3 = this%find_pure (" ", p1, p2, skip=1)
    if (p3(2) > 0) then
        if (this%substring(p1, p3) == tag) then
            status = serialize_ok
            if (present (type)) then
                call this%substring_by_keys &
                    ('type="','"', p3, p2, .false., 1, type)
                if (l <= 0) then
                    call msg_error ("marker_pick_begin: No type found")
                    status = serialize_wrong_type
                end if
            end if
            if (present (name)) then
                call this%substring_by_keys &
                    ('name="','"', p3, p2, .false., 1, name)
                if (l <= 0) then

```



```

        call msg_error ("marker_pick_begin: No name found")
        status = serialize_wrong_name
        call this%print_position ()
        stop
    end if
end if
if (present (target)) then
    p1 = this%find_pure ('target="', p3, p2, 4)
    if (p1(2) > 0) then
        call this%set_position (p1)
        call this%pop (target)
    else
        target = -1
        status = serialize_ok
    end if
end if
if (present (pointer)) then
    p1=this%find_pure ('pointer="', p3, p2, 4)
    if (p1(2) > 0)then
        call this%set_position (p1)
        call this%pop (pointer)
    else
        pointer = -1
        status = serialize_ok
    end if
end if
if (present (shape)) then
    p1 = this%find_pure ('shape="', p3, p2, 4)
    if (p1(2) > 0) then
        call this%set_position (p1)
        call this%pop (shape)
    else
        status = serialize_ok
    end if
end if
else
    call msg_error ("marker_pick_begin: Wrong tag. Expected: " // &
        tag // " Found: " // this%substring(p1, p3))
    status = serialize_wrong_tag
    call this%print_position ()
end if
else
    if (this%substring(p1, p2) == tag) then
        status = serialize_ok
    else
        call msg_error ("marker_pick_begin: Wrong tag. Expected: " // &
            tag // " Found: " // this%substring(p1, p2))
        status = serialize_wrong_tag
    end if
end if
call this%set_position (p2)
call this%proceed (i_one*2, .true.)
end subroutine marker_pick_begin

```



```

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: query_instance_begin => marker_query_instance_begin

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_query_instance_begin &
        (this, type, name, target, pointer, shape,status)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        integer(dik), dimension(2,2), intent(out), optional :: type, name
        integer(dik), intent(out), optional :: target, pointer
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out), optional :: shape
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        call this%pick_begin ("ser", type, name, target, pointer, shape, status)
    end subroutine marker_query_instance_begin

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: pick_instance_begin => marker_pick_instance_begin

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_pick_instance_begin &
        (this, name, type, target, pointer, shape, status)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        integer(dik), dimension(2,2), intent(out), optional :: type
        integer(dik), intent(out), optional :: target,pointer
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable,intent(out), optional :: shape
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        integer(dik), dimension(2,2) :: read_name
        call this%query_instance_begin &
            (type, read_name, target, pointer, shape, status)
        if (status == serialize_ok) then
            if (.not. this%str_equal (name, read_name)) &
                status = serialize_wrong_name
        end if
    end subroutine marker_pick_instance_begin

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: pick_end => marker_pick_end

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_pick_end (this, tag, status)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: tag
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        integer(dik), dimension(2) :: p1, p2
        call this%find ("</", skip=4, proceed=.true., pos=p1)
        call this%find (">", skip=1, proceed=.false., pos=p2)
        if (tag == this%substring (p1, p2)) then
            status = serialize_ok
        else
            call msg_error ("marker_pick_end: Wrong tag. Expected: " // tag &
                // " Found: " // this%substring (p1, p2))
            ! print *, "p1=",p1,"p2=",p2
            call this%print_position ()
        end if
        call this%set_position (p2)
    end subroutine marker_pick_end

```



```

        call this%proceed (i_one*2, .true.)
    end subroutine marker_pick_end

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: pick_instance_end => marker_pick_instance_end

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_pick_instance_end (this, status)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        call this%pick_end ("ser", status)
    end subroutine marker_pick_instance_end

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: pick_instance => marker_pick_instance

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_pick_instance (this, name, ser, status)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        class(ser_class_t), intent(out) :: ser
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        integer(dik), dimension(2,2) :: type, r_name
        call this%pick_begin ("ser", type, r_name, status=status)
        if (status == serialize_ok) then
            if (ser%verify_type (this%substring(type))) then
                if (this%str_equal (name, r_name)) then
                    call ser%read_from_marker (this, status)
                    call this%pick_end ("ser", status)
                else
                    call msg_error ("marker_pick_instance: Name mismatch")
                    write (*,*) "Expected: ", name, " Found: ", r_name
                    status = serialize_wrong_name
                    call this%print_position
                end if
            else
                call msg_error ("marker_pick_instance: Type mismatch: ")
                write (*,*) type
                call ser%write_type (output_unit)
                write (*,*)
                status = serialize_wrong_type
                call this%print_position
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine marker_pick_instance

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: pick_target => marker_pick_target

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_pick_target (this, name, ser, status)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        class(ser_class_t), target, intent(out) :: ser
        character(*), intent(in) :: name

```



```

integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
integer(dik), dimension(2,2) :: type, r_name
integer(dik) :: target
call this%pick_begin ("ser", type, r_name, target, status=status)
if (status == serialize_ok) then
  if (ser%verify_type (this%substring(type))) then
    if (this%str_equal (name, r_name)) then
      call ser%read_target_from_marker (this, status)
      if (target > 0) call this%push_heap (ser, target)
    else
      call msg_error ("marker_pick_instance: Name mismatch: ")
      write (*,*) "Expected: ", name, " Found: ", r_name
      status = serialize_wrong_name
    end if
  else
    call msg_error ("marker_pick_instance: Type mismatch: ")
    write (*,*) type
    status = serialize_wrong_type
  end if
end if
call this%pick_end ("ser", status)
end subroutine marker_pick_target

```

*<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: pick_allocatable => marker_pick_allocatable

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine marker_pick_allocatable (this, name, ser)
  class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
  character(*), intent(in) :: name
  class(ser_class_t), allocatable, intent(out) :: ser
  class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ref
  integer(dik), dimension(2,2) :: type, r_name
  integer(dik) :: status
  call this%pick_begin ("ser", type, r_name, status=status)
  if (status == serialize_ok) then
    if (ser%verify_type (this%substring(type))) then
      if (this%str_equal (name, r_name)) then
        call this%search_reference (type, ref)
        if (associated (ref)) then
          allocate (ser, source=ref)
          call ser%read_from_marker (this, status)
        else
          call msg_error ("marker_pick_allocatable:")
          write (*,*) "Type ", type, " not found on reference stack."
        end if
      else
        call msg_error ("marker_pick_instance: Name mismatch: ")
        write (*,*) "Expected: ", name, " Found: ", r_name
        status = serialize_wrong_name
      end if
    else
      call msg_error ("marker_pick_instance: Type mismatch: ")
      write (*,*) type
    end if
  end if
end subroutine marker_pick_allocatable

```



```

        status = serialize_wrong_type
    end if
end if
call this%pick_end ("ser", status)
end subroutine marker_pick_allocatable

```

*<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: pick_pointer => marker_pick_pointer

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

recursive subroutine marker_pick_pointer (this, name, ser)
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
    character(*), intent(in) :: name
    class(ser_class_t), pointer, intent(out) :: ser
    class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ref
    integer(dik), dimension(2,2) :: type, r_name
    integer(dik) :: status, t, p
    nullify (ser)
    call this%pick_begin &
        ("ser", type, r_name, target=t, pointer=p, status=status)
    if (status == serialize_ok) then
        if (.not. this%str_equal ("null",type)) then
            if (p > 0) then
                call this%search_heap (p, ser)
            else
                call this%search_reference (type, ref)
                if (associated (ref))then
                    allocate (ser, source=ref)
                    call ser%read_target_from_marker (this, status)
                    call this%pick_end ("ser", status)
                    if (t > 0) call this%push_heap (ser, t)
                else
                    write (*,*) "marker_pick_pointer:&
                        & Type ",type," not found on reference stack."
                end if
            end if
        end if
    end if
end if
end subroutine marker_pick_pointer

```

*<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡*

```

generic :: pick => pick_logical, &
    pick_integer, pick_integer_array, pick_integer_matrix, &
    pick_integer_dik, pick_integer_array_dik, pick_integer_matrix_dik, &
    pick_default, pick_default_array, pick_default_matrix, pick_string
procedure :: pick_logical => marker_pick_logical

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine marker_pick_logical (this, name, content, status)
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
    character(*), intent(in) :: name
    logical, intent(out) :: content
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    call this%pick_begin (name, status=status)

```



```

        if (status == serialize_ok) then
            call this%pop (content)
            call this%pick_end (name, status)
        end if
    end subroutine marker_pick_logical

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: pick_integer => marker_pick_integer

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_pick_integer (this, name, content, status)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        integer, intent(out) :: content
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        call this%pick_begin (name, status=status)
        if (status == serialize_ok) then
            call this%pop (content)
            call this%pick_end (name, status)
        end if
    end subroutine marker_pick_integer

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: pick_integer_array => marker_pick_integer_array

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_pick_integer_array (this, name, content, status)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        integer, dimension(:), intent(out) :: content
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        call this%pick_begin (name, status=status)
        if (status == serialize_ok) then
            call this%pop (content)
            call this%pick_end (name, status)
        end if
    end subroutine marker_pick_integer_array

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: pick_integer_matrix => marker_pick_integer_matrix

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_pick_integer_matrix (this, name, content, status)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        integer, dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: content
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        integer :: n
        integer, dimension(2) :: s
        s = shape(content)
        call this%pick_begin (name, status=status)
        if (status == serialize_ok) then
            do n = 1, s(2)
                call this%pop (content(:,n))
            end do
        end if
    end subroutine marker_pick_integer_matrix

```



```

        end do
        call this%pick_end (name, status)
    end if
end subroutine marker_pick_integer_matrix

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: pick_integer_dik => marker_pick_integer_dik

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_pick_integer_dik (this, name, content, status)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: content
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        call this%pick_begin (name, status=status)
        if (status == serialize_ok) then
            call this%pop (content)
            call this%pick_end (name,status)
        end if
    end subroutine marker_pick_integer_dik

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: pick_integer_array_dik => marker_pick_integer_array_dik

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_pick_integer_array_dik (this, name, content, status)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        integer(dik), dimension(:), intent(out) :: content
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        call this%pick_begin (name, status=status)
        if (status == serialize_ok) then
            call this%pop (content)
            call this%pick_end (name, status)
        end if
    end subroutine marker_pick_integer_array_dik

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: pick_integer_matrix_dik => marker_pick_integer_matrix_dik

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_pick_integer_matrix_dik (this, name, content, status)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        integer(dik), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: content
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        integer :: n
        integer, dimension(2) :: s
        s = shape(content)
        call this%pick_begin (name, status=status)
        if (status == serialize_ok) then
            do n = 1, s(2)
                call this%pop (content(:,n))
            end do
        end if
    end subroutine marker_pick_integer_matrix_dik

```



```

        call this%pick_end (name,status)
    end if
end subroutine marker_pick_integer_matrix_dik

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: pick_default => marker_pick_default

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_pick_default (this, name, content, status)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        real(default), intent(out) :: content
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        call this%pick_begin (name, status=status)
        if (status == serialize_ok) then
            call this%pop (content)
            call this%pick_end (name,status)
        end if
    end subroutine marker_pick_default

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: pick_default_array => marker_pick_default_array

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_pick_default_array (this, name, content, status)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: content
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        call this%pick_begin (name, status=status)
        if (status == serialize_ok) then
            call this%pop (content)
            call this%pick_end (name, status)
        end if
    end subroutine marker_pick_default_array

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: pick_default_matrix => marker_pick_default_matrix

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_pick_default_matrix (this, name, content, status)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: content
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        integer :: n
        integer, dimension(2) :: s
        s = shape(content)
        call this%pick_begin (name, status=status)
        if (status == serialize_ok) then
            do n = 1, s(2)
                call this%pop (content(:,n))
            end do
            call this%pick_end (name,status)
        end if
    end subroutine marker_pick_default_matrix

```



```

        end if
    end subroutine marker_pick_default_matrix

    <Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: pick_string => marker_pick_string

    <Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_pick_string (this, name, content, status)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: content
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        call this%pick_begin (name, status=status)
        if (status == serialize_ok) then
            call this%pop (content)
            call this%pick_end (name, status)
        end if
    end subroutine marker_pick_string

    <Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: verify_nothing => marker_verify_nothing

    <Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_verify_nothing (this, name, status)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        integer(dik), dimension(2) :: p1, p2
        call this%find ("<", skip=4, proceed=.false., pos=p1)
        call this%find (">", 1, .false., p2)
        if (name//"/" == this%substring(p1, p2)) then
            status = serialize_nothing
            call this%set_position (p2)
            call this%proceed (i_one*3, .true.)
        else
            if (name == this%substring(p1, p2)) then
                status = serialize_ok
            else
                status = serialize_wrong_tag
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine marker_verify_nothing

    <Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: indent => marker_indent

    <Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_indent (this, step)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        integer(dik), optional :: step
        if (this%do_break) call this%push (new_line(" "))
        if (this%do_indent) then
            if (present(step)) this%indentation = this%indentation + step
            call this%push (repeat(" ", this%indentation))
        end if
    end subroutine marker_indent

```



```

        end if
        this%active_pages(1) = this%actual_page()
    end subroutine marker_indent

    <Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: push_heap => marker_push_heap

    <Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_push_heap (this, ser, id)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        class(ser_class_t), target, intent(in) :: ser
        integer(dik), intent(in) :: id
        class(serializable_ref_type), pointer :: new_ref
        allocate (new_ref)
        new_ref%next => this%heap
        new_ref%ref => ser
        new_ref%id = id
        this%heap => new_ref
    end subroutine marker_push_heap

    <Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: pop_heap => marker_pop_heap

    <Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_pop_heap (this, ser)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        class(ser_class_t), pointer, intent(out) :: ser
        class(serializable_ref_type), pointer :: old_ref
        if (associated (this%heap)) then
            old_ref => this%heap
            ser => old_ref%ref
            this%heap => this%heap%next
            deallocate (old_ref)
        else
            call msg_error ("marker_pop_heap: heap_stack is not associated.")
        end if
    end subroutine marker_pop_heap

    <Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: push_reference => marker_push_reference

    <Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_push_reference (this, ser, id)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        class(ser_class_t), target, intent(in) :: ser
        integer(kind=dik), intent(in), optional :: id
        class(serializable_ref_type), pointer :: new_ref
        allocate (new_ref)
        new_ref%next => this%references
        new_ref%ref => ser
        if (present(id)) then
            new_ref%id = id
        else
            new_ref%id = -1
        end if
    end subroutine marker_push_reference

```



```

        end if
        this%references => new_ref
    end subroutine marker_push_reference

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: pop_reference => marker_pop_reference

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_pop_reference (this, ser)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        class(ser_class_t), pointer, intent(out) :: ser
        class(serializable_ref_type), pointer :: old_ref
        if (associated (this%references)) then
            old_ref => this%references
            ser => old_ref%ref
            this%references => this%references%next
            deallocate (old_ref)
        else
            call msg_error &
                ("marker_pop_reference: reference_stack is not associated.")
        end if
    end subroutine marker_pop_reference

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: reset_references => marker_reset_references

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_reset_references (this)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        if (associated (this%references)) then
            call this%references%finalize ()
            deallocate (this%references)
        end if
    end subroutine marker_reset_references

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: search_reference => marker_search_reference

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_search_reference (this, type, ser)
        class(marker_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer(dik), dimension(2,2), intent(in) :: type
        class(ser_class_t), pointer, intent(out) :: ser
        !!! !!! !!! NAG bug workaround
        class(ser_class_t), pointer :: tmp_ser
        class(serializable_ref_type), pointer :: ref
        ref => this%references
        nullify (ser)
        do while (associated (ref))
            tmp_ser => ref%ref
            if (tmp_ser%verify_type (this%substring(type))) then
                ser => tmp_ser
                exit
            end if
        end while
    end subroutine marker_search_reference

```



```

        ref => ref%next
    end do
end subroutine marker_search_reference

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: reset_heap => marker_reset_heap

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_reset_heap (this)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        if (associated (this%heap)) then
            call this%heap%finalize ()
            deallocate (this%heap)
        end if
    end subroutine marker_reset_heap

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: finalize => marker_finalize

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_finalize (this)
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: this
        call this%reset_heap ()
        call this%reset_references ()
    end subroutine marker_finalize

<Muli base: marker: TBP>+≡
    generic :: search_heap => search_heap_by_id, search_heap_by_ref
    procedure :: search_heap_by_id => marker_search_heap_by_id
    procedure :: search_heap_by_ref => marker_search_heap_by_ref

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_search_heap_by_ref (this, ref, id)
        class(marker_t), intent(in) :: this
        class(ser_class_t), pointer, intent(in) :: ref
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: id
        class(serializable_ref_type), pointer :: ref_p
        ref_p => this%heap
        id = 0
        do while (associated (ref_p))
            if (associated (ref, ref_p%ref)) then
                id = ref_p%id
                exit
            end if
            ref_p => ref_p%next
        end do
    end subroutine marker_search_heap_by_ref

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine marker_search_heap_by_id (this, id, ser)
        class(marker_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer(dik), intent(in) :: id
        class(ser_class_t), pointer, intent(out) :: ser

```



```

class(serializable_ref_type), pointer :: ref
ref => this%heap
do while (associated (ref))
  if (id == ref%id) then
    ser => ref%ref
    exit
  end if
  ref => ref%next
end do
end subroutine marker_search_heap_by_id

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

elemental function measurable_less_measurable (mea1, mea2)
  class(measure_class_t), intent(in) :: mea1, mea2
  logical :: measurable_less_measurable
  measurable_less_measurable = mea1%measure() < mea2%measure()
end function measurable_less_measurable

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

elemental function measurable_less_default (mea1, def)
  class(measure_class_t), intent(in) :: mea1
  real(default), intent(in) :: def
  logical :: measurable_less_default
  measurable_less_default = mea1%measure() < def
end function measurable_less_default

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

elemental function measurable_less_or_equal_measurable (mea1, mea2)
  class(measure_class_t), intent(in) :: mea1, mea2
  logical :: measurable_less_or_equal_measurable
  measurable_less_or_equal_measurable = mea1%measure() <= mea2%measure()
end function measurable_less_or_equal_measurable

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

elemental function measurable_less_or_equal_default (mea1, def)
  class(measure_class_t), intent(in) :: mea1
  real(default), intent(in) :: def
  logical :: measurable_less_or_equal_default
  measurable_less_or_equal_default = mea1%measure() <= def
end function measurable_less_or_equal_default

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

elemental function measurable_equal_measurable (mea1, mea2)
  class(measure_class_t), intent(in) :: mea1, mea2
  logical :: measurable_equal_measurable
  measurable_equal_measurable = mea1%measure() == mea2%measure()
end function measurable_equal_measurable

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

elemental function measurable_equal_default (mea1, def)
  class(measure_class_t), intent(in) :: mea1

```



```

    real(default), intent(in) :: def
    logical :: measurable_equal_default
    measurable_equal_default = mea1%measure() == def
end function measurable_equal_default

```

```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
elemental function measurable_equal_or_greater_measurable (mea1, mea2)
    class(measure_class_t), intent(in) :: mea1, mea2
    logical :: measurable_equal_or_greater_measurable
    measurable_equal_or_greater_measurable = mea1%measure() >= mea2%measure()
end function measurable_equal_or_greater_measurable

```

```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
elemental function measurable_equal_or_greater_default (mea1, def)
    class(measure_class_t), intent(in) :: mea1
    real(default), intent(in) :: def
    logical :: measurable_equal_or_greater_default
    measurable_equal_or_greater_default = mea1%measure() >= def
end function measurable_equal_or_greater_default

```

```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
elemental function measurable_greater_measurable (mea1, mea2)
    class(measure_class_t), intent(in) :: mea1, mea2
    logical :: measurable_greater_measurable
    measurable_greater_measurable = mea1%measure() > mea2%measure()
end function measurable_greater_measurable

```

```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
elemental function measurable_greater_default (mea1, def)
    class(measure_class_t), intent(in) :: mea1
    real(default), intent(in) :: def
    logical :: measurable_greater_default
    measurable_greater_default = mea1%measure() > def
end function measurable_greater_default

```

```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
pure function page_ring_position (n)
    integer(dik), intent(in) :: n
    integer(dik), dimension(2) :: page_ring_position
    page_ring_position(2) = mod(n, serialize_page_size)
    page_ring_position(1) = (n-page_ring_position(2)) / serialize_page_size
end function page_ring_position

```

```

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
pure integer(dik) function page_ring_ordinal (pos)
    integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(in) :: pos
    page_ring_ordinal = pos(1) * serialize_page_size + pos(2)
end function page_ring_ordinal

```



```

<Multi base: procedures>+=
  pure logical function page_ring_position_is_before_int_pos (m, n)
    integer(dik), intent(in) :: m
    integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(in) :: n
    if (m < page_ring_ordinal(n)) then
      page_ring_position_is_before_int_pos = .true.
    else
      page_ring_position_is_before_int_pos = .false.
    end if
  end function page_ring_position_is_before_int_pos

<Multi base: procedures>+=
  pure logical function page_ring_position_is_before_pos_int (m, n)
    integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(in) :: m
    integer(dik), intent(in) :: n
    if (page_ring_ordinal(m) < n) then
      page_ring_position_is_before_pos_int = .true.
    else
      page_ring_position_is_before_pos_int = .false.
    end if
  end function page_ring_position_is_before_pos_int

<Multi base: procedures>+=
  pure logical function page_ring_position_is_before_pos_pos (m, n)
    integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(in) :: m,n
    if (m(1) < n(1)) then
      page_ring_position_is_before_pos_pos = .true.
    else
      if (m(1) > n(1)) then
        page_ring_position_is_before_pos_pos = .false.
      else
        if (m(2) < n(2)) then
          page_ring_position_is_before_pos_pos = .true.
        else
          page_ring_position_is_before_pos_pos = .false.
        end if
      end if
    end if
  end function page_ring_position_is_before_pos_pos

<Multi base: procedures>+=
  subroutine ring_position_increase (pos, n)
    integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(inout) :: pos
    integer(dik), intent(in) :: n
    pos = page_ring_position (page_ring_ordinal(pos) + n)
  end subroutine ring_position_increase

<Multi base: procedures>+=
  pure integer(dik) function ring_position_metric1 (p)
    integer(dik), dimension(2,2), intent(in) :: p
    ring_position_metric1 = (p(1,2) - p(1,1)) * serialize_page_size + &
      p(2,2) - p(2,1) + 1

```



```

end function ring_position_metric1

pure integer(dik) function ring_position_metric2 (p1, p2)
    integer(dik), dimension(2), intent(in) :: p1, p2
    ring_position_metric2 = (p2(1) - p1(1)) * &
        serialize_page_size + p2(2) - p1(2) + 1
end function ring_position_metric2

<Muli base: public>+≡
    public :: generate_unit

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine generate_unit (unit, min, max)
        integer, intent(out) :: unit
        integer, intent(in), optional :: min,max
        integer :: min_u, max_u
        logical :: is_open
        ! print *, "generate_unit"
        unit = -1
        if (present (min)) then
            min_u = min
        else
            min_u = 10
        end if
        if (present (max)) then
            max_u = max
        else
            max_u = huge (max_u)
        end if
        do unit = min_u, max_u
            !print *, "testing ", unit
            inquire (unit, opened = is_open)
            if (.not. is_open) then
                exit
            end if
        end do
    end subroutine generate_unit

<Muli base: public>+≡
    public :: ilog2

<Muli base: procedures>+≡
    subroutine ilog2 (int, exp, rem)
        integer, intent(in) :: int
        integer, intent(out) :: exp, rem
        integer :: count
        count = 2
        exp = 1
        do while (count < int)
            exp = exp + 1
            count = ishft(count, 1)
        end do
        if (count > int) then
            rem = (int - ishft(count, -1))

```



```

    else
        rem = 0
    end if
end subroutine ilog2

```

*<Muli base: public>+≡*

```

public :: integer_with_leading_zeros

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine integer_with_leading_zeros (number, length, string)
    integer, intent(in) :: number, length
    character(len=*), intent(out) :: string
    integer :: zeros
    character::sign
    if (number == 0) then
        string = repeat("0", length)
    else
        if (number > 0) then
            zeros = length - floor(log10 (real(number))) - 1
            if (zeros < 0) then
                string = repeat(" ", length)
            else
                write (string, fmt="(A,I0)") repeat("0", zeros), number
            end if
        else
            zeros = length - floor (log10 (real (-number))) - 2
            if (zeros < 0) then
                string = repeat(" ", length)
            else
                write (string, fmt="(A,A,I0)") "-", repeat("0", zeros), &
                    abs(number)
            end if
        end if
    end if
end subroutine integer_with_leading_zeros

```

*<Muli base: procedures>+≡*

```

pure logical function character_is_in (c, array)
    character, intent(in) :: c
    character, dimension(:), intent(in) :: array
    integer(dik) :: n
    character_is_in = .false.
    do n=1,size(array)
        if (c == array(n)) then
            character_is_in = .true.
            exit
        end if
    end do
end function character_is_in

```



## 21.2 Transverse momenta

This file contains the module `muli_momentum`. Its purpose is to store the actual value of the evolution parameter  $p_t^2$  in a convenient way. We use the normalized value  $p_t^2/p_{t,\max}^2$  for generating the next value of the scale, also need the square root of both  $p_t^2$  and  $p_t^2/p_{t,\max}^2$  for other purposes. That's why I store all four combinations together with  $p_{t,\max}$  in an array.

```

<muli_momentum.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module muli_momentum

    <Use kinds>
      use constants
      use muli_base

    <Standard module head>

    <Muli mom: public>

    <Muli mom: types>

    <Muli mom: interfaces>

    contains

    <Muli mom: procedures>

  end module muli_momentum

<Muli mom: public>≡
  public :: transverse_mom_t

<Muli mom: types>≡
  type, extends (ser_class_t) :: transverse_mom_t
    private
      real(default), dimension(0:4) :: momentum = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
    contains
      <Muli mom: trans mom: TBP>
  end type transverse_mom_t

<Muli mom: trans mom: TBP>≡
  procedure :: mom_write_to_marker => transverse_mom_write_to_marker
  procedure :: write_to_marker => transverse_mom_write_to_marker

<Muli mom: procedures>≡
  subroutine transverse_mom_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
    class(transverse_mom_t), intent(in) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    call marker%mark_begin ("transverse_mom_t")
    call marker%mark ("gev_momenta", this%momentum(0:1))
    call marker%mark_end ("transverse_mom_t")
  end subroutine

```



```

end subroutine transverse_mom_write_to_marker

<Muli mom: trans mom: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: mom_read_from_marker => transverse_mom_read_from_marker
  procedure :: read_from_marker => transverse_mom_read_from_marker

<Muli mom: procedures>+≡
  subroutine transverse_mom_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
    class(transverse_mom_t), intent(out) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    call marker%pick_begin ("transverse_mom_t", status=status)
    call marker%pick ("gev_momenta", this%momentum(0:1), status)
    this%momentum(2:4) = [ this%momentum(1)**2, &
                          this%momentum(1) / this%momentum(0), &
                          (this%momentum(1)/this%momentum(0))**2 ]
    call marker%pick_end ("transverse_mom_t", status=status)
  end subroutine transverse_mom_read_from_marker

<Muli mom: trans mom: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: mom_print_to_unit => transverse_mom_print_to_unit
  procedure :: print_to_unit => transverse_mom_print_to_unit

<Muli mom: procedures>+≡
  subroutine transverse_mom_print_to_unit &
    (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
    class(transverse_mom_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
    write (unit, "(1x,A)") "Components of transverse_mom_t:"
    write (unit, "(3x,A)") "Actual energy scale:"
    write (unit, "(A,E20.10)") "Max scale (MeV)      :", this%momentum(0)
    write (unit, "(A,E20.10)") "Scale (MeV)       :", this%momentum(1)
    write (unit, "(A,E20.10)") "Scale^2 (MeV^2)   :", this%momentum(2)
    write (unit, "(A,E20.10)") "Scale normalized  :", this%momentum(3)
    write (unit, "(A,E20.10)") "Scale^2 normalized:", this%momentum(4)
  end subroutine transverse_mom_print_to_unit

<Muli mom: trans mom: TBP>+≡
  procedure, nopass :: get_type => transverse_mom_get_type

<Muli mom: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine transverse_mom_get_type (type)
    character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
    allocate (type, source="transverse_mom_t")
  end subroutine transverse_mom_get_type

<Muli mom: trans mom: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_gev_initial_cme => transverse_mom_get_gev_initial_cme

<Muli mom: procedures>+≡
  elemental function transverse_mom_get_gev_initial_cme (this) result(scale)
    class(transverse_mom_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default) :: scale

```



```

        scale = this%momentum(0) * 2D0
    end function transverse_mom_get_gev_initial_cme

<Muli mom: trans mom: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_gev_max_scale => transverse_mom_get_gev_max_scale

<Muli mom: procedures>+≡
    elemental function transverse_mom_get_gev_max_scale (this) result (scale)
        class(transverse_mom_t), intent(in) :: this
        real(default) :: scale
        scale = this%momentum(0)
    end function transverse_mom_get_gev_max_scale

<Muli mom: trans mom: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_gev2_max_scale => transverse_mom_get_gev2_max_scale

<Muli mom: procedures>+≡
    elemental function transverse_mom_get_gev2_max_scale (this) result (scale)
        class(transverse_mom_t), intent(in) :: this
        real(default) :: scale
        scale = this%momentum(0)**2
    end function transverse_mom_get_gev2_max_scale

<Muli mom: trans mom: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_gev_scale => transverse_mom_get_gev_scale

<Muli mom: procedures>+≡
    elemental function transverse_mom_get_gev_scale(this) result(scale)
        class(transverse_mom_t), intent(in) :: this
        real(default) :: scale
        scale = this%momentum(1)
    end function transverse_mom_get_gev_scale

<Muli mom: trans mom: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_gev2_scale => transverse_mom_get_gev2_scale

<Muli mom: procedures>+≡
    elemental function transverse_mom_get_gev2_scale (this) result (scale)
        class(transverse_mom_t), intent(in) :: this
        real(default) :: scale
        scale = this%momentum(2)
    end function transverse_mom_get_gev2_scale

<Muli mom: trans mom: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_unit_scale => transverse_mom_get_unit_scale

<Muli mom: procedures>+≡
    pure function transverse_mom_get_unit_scale (this) result (scale)
        class(transverse_mom_t), intent(in) :: this
        real(default) :: scale
        scale = this%momentum(3)
    end function transverse_mom_get_unit_scale

```



```

<Muli mom: trans mom: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_unit2_scale => transverse_mom_get_unit2_scale

<Muli mom: procedures>+≡
  pure function transverse_mom_get_unit2_scale (this) result (scale)
    class(transverse_mom_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default) :: scale
    scale = this%momentum(4)
  end function transverse_mom_get_unit2_scale

<Muli mom: trans mom: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_gev_initial_cme => transverse_mom_set_gev_initial_cme

<Muli mom: procedures>+≡
  subroutine transverse_mom_set_gev_initial_cme (this, new_gev_initial_cme)
    class(transverse_mom_t), intent(inout) :: this
    real(default), intent(in) :: new_gev_initial_cme
    this%momentum(0) = new_gev_initial_cme / 2D0
    this%momentum(3) = this%momentum(1) / this%momentum(0)
    this%momentum(4) = this%momentum(3)**2
  end subroutine transverse_mom_set_gev_initial_cme

<Muli mom: trans mom: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_gev_max_scale => transverse_mom_set_gev_max_scale

<Muli mom: procedures>+≡
  subroutine transverse_mom_set_gev_max_scale (this, new_gev_max_scale)
    class(transverse_mom_t), intent(inout) :: this
    real(default), intent(in) :: new_gev_max_scale
    this%momentum(0) = new_gev_max_scale
    this%momentum(3) = this%momentum(1) / this%momentum(0)
    this%momentum(4) = this%momentum(3)**2
  end subroutine transverse_mom_set_gev_max_scale

<Muli mom: trans mom: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_gev2_max_scale => transverse_mom_set_gev2_max_scale

<Muli mom: procedures>+≡
  subroutine transverse_mom_set_gev2_max_scale (this, new_gev2_max_scale)
    class(transverse_mom_t), intent(inout) :: this
    real(default), intent(in) :: new_gev2_max_scale
    this%momentum(0) = sqrt (new_gev2_max_scale)
    this%momentum(3) = this%momentum(1) / this%momentum(0)
    this%momentum(4) = this%momentum(3)**2
  end subroutine transverse_mom_set_gev2_max_scale

<Muli mom: trans mom: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_gev_scale => transverse_mom_set_gev_scale

<Muli mom: procedures>+≡
  subroutine transverse_mom_set_gev_scale (this, new_gev_scale)
    class(transverse_mom_t), intent(inout) :: this
    real(default), intent(in) :: new_gev_scale
    this%momentum(1) = new_gev_scale

```



```

    this%momentum(2) = new_gev_scale**2
    this%momentum(3) = new_gev_scale / this%momentum(0)
    this%momentum(4) = this%momentum(3)**2
end subroutine transverse_mom_set_gev_scale

<Muli mom: trans mom: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_gev2_scale => transverse_mom_set_gev2_scale

<Muli mom: procedures>+≡
    subroutine transverse_mom_set_gev2_scale (this, new_gev2_scale)
        class(transverse_mom_t), intent(inout) :: this
        real(default), intent(in) :: new_gev2_scale
        this%momentum(1) = sqrt (new_gev2_scale)
        this%momentum(2) = new_gev2_scale
        this%momentum(3) = this%momentum(1) / this%momentum(0)
        this%momentum(4) = this%momentum(3)**2
    end subroutine transverse_mom_set_gev2_scale

<Muli mom: trans mom: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_unit_scale => transverse_mom_set_unit_scale

<Muli mom: procedures>+≡
    subroutine transverse_mom_set_unit_scale (this, new_unit_scale)
        class(transverse_mom_t), intent(inout)::this
        real(default), intent(in) :: new_unit_scale
        this%momentum(1) = new_unit_scale * this%momentum(0)
        this%momentum(2) = this%momentum(1)**2
        this%momentum(3) = new_unit_scale
        this%momentum(4) = this%momentum(3)**2
    end subroutine transverse_mom_set_unit_scale

<Muli mom: trans mom: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_unit2_scale => transverse_mom_set_unit2_scale

<Muli mom: procedures>+≡
    subroutine transverse_mom_set_unit2_scale (this, new_unit2_scale)
        class(transverse_mom_t), intent(inout)::this
        real(default), intent(in) :: new_unit2_scale
        this%momentum(3) = sqrt (new_unit2_scale)
        this%momentum(4) = new_unit2_scale
        this%momentum(1) = this%momentum(3) * this%momentum(0)
        this%momentum(2) = this%momentum(1)**2
    end subroutine transverse_mom_set_unit2_scale

<Muli mom: trans mom: TBP>+≡
    generic :: initialize => transverse_mom_initialize
    procedure :: transverse_mom_initialize

<Muli mom: procedures>+≡
    subroutine transverse_mom_initialize (this, gev2_s)
        class(transverse_mom_t), intent(out) :: this
        real(default), intent(in) :: gev2_s
        real(default) :: gev_s
        gev_s = sqrt (gev2_s)

```



```

        this%momentum = [gev_s/2, gev_s/2, gev2_s/4, one, one]
    end subroutine transverse_mom_initialize

    <Muli mom: public>+≡
        public :: qcd_2_2_class

    <Muli mom: types>+≡
        type, extends (transverse_mom_t), abstract :: qcd_2_2_class
        contains
            <Muli mom: QCD22: TBP>
        end type qcd_2_2_class

    <Muli mom: QCD22: TBP>≡
        procedure(qcd_get_int), deferred :: get_process_id

    <Muli mom: QCD22: TBP>+≡
        procedure(qcd_get_int), deferred :: get_integrand_id

    <Muli mom: QCD22: TBP>+≡
        procedure(qcd_get_int), deferred :: get_diagram_kind

    <Muli mom: QCD22: TBP>+≡
        procedure(qcd_get_int_4), deferred :: get_lha_flavors

    <Muli mom: QCD22: TBP>+≡
        procedure(qcd_get_int_4), deferred :: get_pdg_flavors

    <Muli mom: QCD22: TBP>+≡
        procedure(qcd_get_int_by_int), deferred :: get_parton_id

    <Muli mom: QCD22: TBP>+≡
        procedure(qcd_get_int_2), deferred :: get_parton_kinds

    <Muli mom: QCD22: TBP>+≡
        procedure(qcd_get_int_2), deferred :: get_pdf_int_kinds

    <Muli mom: QCD22: TBP>+≡
        procedure(qcd_get_real), deferred :: get_momentum_boost

    <Muli mom: QCD22: TBP>+≡
        ! procedure(qcd_get_real_3),deferred :: get_parton_in_momenta

    <Muli mom: QCD22: TBP>+≡
        procedure(qcd_get_real_2), deferred :: get_remnant_momentum_fractions

    <Muli mom: QCD22: TBP>+≡
        procedure(qcd_get_real_2), deferred :: get_total_momentum_fractions

    <Muli mom: interfaces>≡
        abstract interface
            subroutine qcd_none (this)
                import qcd_2_2_class
                class(qcd_2_2_class), target, intent(in) :: this
            end subroutine qcd_none
        end interface

```



```

<Muli mom: interfaces>+≡
! abstract interface
!   subroutine qcd_get_beam (this, beam)
!     import qcd_2_2_class
!     import pp_remnant_class
!     class(qcd_2_2_class),target, intent(in) :: this
!     class(pp_remnant_class),pointer, intent(out) :: beam
!   end subroutine qcd_get_beam
! end interface

<Muli mom: interfaces>+≡
abstract interface
  elemental function qcd_get_real (this)
    import
    class(qcd_2_2_class), intent(in) :: this
    real(default) :: qcd_get_real
  end function qcd_get_real
end interface

<Muli mom: interfaces>+≡
abstract interface
  pure function qcd_get_real_2 (this)
    import
    class(qcd_2_2_class), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), dimension(2) :: qcd_get_real_2
  end function qcd_get_real_2
end interface

<Muli mom: interfaces>+≡
abstract interface
  pure function qcd_get_real_3 (this)
    import
    class(qcd_2_2_class), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), dimension(3) :: qcd_get_real_3
  end function qcd_get_real_3
end interface

<Muli mom: interfaces>+≡
abstract interface
  elemental function qcd_get_int (this)
    import
    class(qcd_2_2_class), intent(in) :: this
    integer :: qcd_get_int
  end function qcd_get_int
end interface

<Muli mom: interfaces>+≡
abstract interface
  pure function qcd_get_int_by_int (this, n)
    import
    class(qcd_2_2_class), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: n
    integer :: qcd_get_int_by_int
  end function qcd_get_int_by_int
end interface

```



```

<Muli mom: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    pure function qcd_get_int_2 (this)
      import
        class(qcd_2_2_class), intent(in) :: this
        integer, dimension(2) :: qcd_get_int_2
      end function qcd_get_int_2
    end interface

<Muli mom: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    pure function qcd_get_int_4 (this)
      import
        class(qcd_2_2_class), intent(in) :: this
        integer, dimension(4) :: qcd_get_int_4
      end function qcd_get_int_4
    end interface

```

## 21.3 Multi parton interactions

This file contains the module `muli_interactions`. The allowed interactions and their cross sections are defined here. Additionally, some coordinate transformations which annihilate divergencies of the cross sections are defined. Since the phase space border is hyperbolic, this transformations are also hyperbolic. That's why all interactions are named `x_cart` for cartesian or `x_hyp` for hyperbolic to avoid confusion.

```

<muli_interactions.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module muli_interactions

    <Use kinds with double>
    use constants
    use muli_momentum

    <Standard module head>

    <Muli interactions: public>

    <Muli interactions: variables>

    <Muli interactions: interfaces>

    contains

    <Muli interactions: procedures>

    end module muli_interactions

<Muli interactions: variables>≡
  character(len=2), dimension(-6:6), parameter :: integer_parton_names = &

```



```

        ["-6", "-5", "-4", "-3", "-2", "-1", "00", &
         "+1", "+2", "+3", "+4", "+5", "+6" ]
character, dimension(-6:6), parameter :: traditional_parton_names = &
        ["T", "B", "C", "S", "U", "D", "g", "d", "u", "s", "c", "b", "t"]

```

These are the phase space coefficients of the polynomial mappings, the evolution variable is  $pt2s/(x1*x2)$ .

*<Muli interactions: variables>+≡*

```

real(default), dimension(1:4,1:5), parameter :: &
phase_space_coefficients_in = reshape (source = &
[ 6144, -4608, +384, 0, &
  6144, -5120, +384, 0, &
  6144, -2048, +128, -576, &
  13824, -9600, +1056, 0, &
  31104, -19872, +2160, +486 ], shape=[4,5])

```

*<Muli interactions: variables>+≡*

```

integer, parameter :: hadron_A_kind = 2212
integer, parameter :: hadron_B_kind = -2212
integer, dimension(4), parameter, public :: &
parton_kind_of_int_kind = [1, 1, 2, 2]
real(default), parameter :: b_sigma_tot_all = 100 !mb PDG
real(default), parameter :: &
b_sigma_tot_nd = 0.5*b_sigma_tot_all !!! PRD 49 n5 1994
real(default), parameter, public :: &
gev_cme_tot = 14000 ! total center of mass energie
real(default), parameter :: gev2_cme_tot = gev_cme_tot**2 !!! s
real(default), parameter :: gev_pt_max = gev_cme_tot/2D0
real(default), parameter :: gev2_pt_max = gev2_cme_tot/4D0
!model parameters
real(default), parameter :: gev_pt_min = 8E-1_default
real(default), parameter :: gev2_pt_min = gev_pt_min**2
real(default), parameter :: pts_min = gev_pt_min / gev_pt_max
real(default), parameter :: pts2_min = gev2_pt_min / gev2_pt_max
real(default), parameter :: gev_p_t_0 = 2.0
real(default), parameter :: gev2_p_t_0 = gev_p_t_0**2
real(default), parameter :: norm_p_t_0 = gev_p_t_0 / gev_pt_max
real(default), parameter :: norm2_p_t_0 = gev2_p_t_0 / gev2_pt_max
!mathematical constants
real(default), parameter, public :: euler = exp(one)
!physical constants
real(default), parameter :: gev2_mbarn = 0.389379304_default
real(default), parameter :: const_pref = pi * gev2_mbarn / &
(gev2_cme_tot * b_sigma_tot_nd)

```

*<Muli interactions: variables>+≡*

```

integer, parameter, public :: LHA_FLAVOR_AT = -6
integer, parameter, public :: LHA_FLAVOR_AB = -5
integer, parameter, public :: LHA_FLAVOR_AC = -4
integer, parameter, public :: LHA_FLAVOR_AS = -3
integer, parameter, public :: LHA_FLAVOR_AU = -2
integer, parameter, public :: LHA_FLAVOR_AD = -1
integer, parameter, public :: LHA_FLAVOR_G = 0
integer, parameter, public :: LHA_FLAVOR_D = 1

```



```

integer, parameter, public :: LHA_FLAVOR_U = 2
integer, parameter, public :: LHA_FLAVOR_S = 3
integer, parameter, public :: LHA_FLAVOR_C = 4
integer, parameter, public :: LHA_FLAVOR_B = 5
integer, parameter, public :: LHA_FLAVOR_T = 6

```

*(Multi interactions: variables)+≡*

```

integer, parameter, public :: PDG_FLAVOR_AT = -6
integer, parameter, public :: PDG_FLAVOR_AB = -5
integer, parameter, public :: PDG_FLAVOR_AC = -4
integer, parameter, public :: PDG_FLAVOR_AS = -3
integer, parameter, public :: PDG_FLAVOR_AU = -2
integer, parameter, public :: PDG_FLAVOR_AD = -1
integer, parameter, public :: PDG_FLAVOR_G = 21
integer, parameter, public :: PDG_FLAVOR_D = 1
integer, parameter, public :: PDG_FLAVOR_U = 2
integer, parameter, public :: PDG_FLAVOR_S = 3
integer, parameter, public :: PDG_FLAVOR_C = 4
integer, parameter, public :: PDG_FLAVOR_B = 5
integer, parameter, public :: PDG_FLAVOR_T = 6

```

*(Multi interactions: variables)+≡*

```

integer, parameter, public :: PARTON_SEA = 1
integer, parameter, public :: PARTON_VALENCE = 2
integer, parameter, public :: PARTON_SEA_AND_VALENCE = 3
integer, parameter, public :: PARTON_TWIN = 4
integer, parameter, public :: PARTON_SEA_AND_TWIN = 5
integer, parameter, public :: PARTON_VALENCE_AND_TWIN = 6
integer, parameter, public :: PARTON_ALL = 7

```

*(Multi interactions: variables)+≡*

```

integer, parameter, public :: PDF_UNDEFINED = 0
integer, parameter, public :: PDF_GLUON = 1
integer, parameter, public :: PDF_SEA = 2
integer, parameter, public :: PDF_VALENCE_DOWN = 3
integer, parameter, public :: PDF_VALENCE_UP = 4
integer, parameter, public :: PDF_TWIN = 5

```

Evolution variable is  $pt2s/(x1*x2)$ .

*(Multi interactions: variables)+≡*

```

real(default), dimension(1:4,1:8),parameter :: &
  phase_space_coefficients_inout = reshape(source=[ &
    3072, -2304, +192,  0, &
    6144, -5120, +384,  0, &
    0,      0,    192, -96, &
    3072, -2048, +192, -96, &
    0,      2048, -2176, +576, &
    0,      288,  -306, +81, &
    6912,  -4800, +528,  0, &
    31104, -23328, +5832, -486], &
    shape=[4,8])

```



```

(Multi interactions: variables)+≡
integer, dimension(1:4,0:8), parameter :: inout_signatures = &
  reshape (source = [ &
    1, 1, 1, 1, & !1a
    -1, 1,-1, 1, & !1b
    1, 1, 1, 1, & !2
    1,-1, 1,-1, & !3
    1,-1, 1,-1, & !4
    1,-1, 0, 0, & !5
    0, 0, 1,-1, & !6
    1, 0, 1, 0, & !7
    0, 0, 0, 0 ], &
    shape = [4,9])

```

```

(Multi interactions: variables)+≡
integer, dimension(6,-234:234), save, public :: valid_processes
data valid_processes (:,-234) / -6, -6, -6, -6, 2, 2 /
data valid_processes (:,-233) / -6, -5, -6, -5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-232) / -6, -5, -5, -6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-231) / -6, -4, -6, -4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-230) / -6, -4, -4, -6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-229) / -6, -3, -6, -3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-228) / -6, -3, -3, -6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-227) / -6, -2, -6, -2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-226) / -6, -2, -2, -6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-225) / -6, -1, -6, -1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-224) / -6, -1, -1, -6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-223) / -6, 0, -6, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:,-222) / -6, 0, 0, -6, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:,-221) / -6, 1, -6, 1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-220) / -6, 1, 1, -6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-219) / -6, 2, -6, 2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-218) / -6, 2, 2, -6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-217) / -6, 3, -6, 3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-216) / -6, 3, 3, -6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-215) / -6, 4, -6, 4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-214) / -6, 4, 4, -6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-213) / -6, 5, -6, 5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-212) / -6, 5, 5, -6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-211) / -6, 6, -6, 6, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:,-210) / -6, 6, -5, 5, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-209) / -6, 6, -4, 4, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-208) / -6, 6, -3, 3, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-207) / -6, 6, -2, 2, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-206) / -6, 6, -1, 1, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-205) / -6, 6, 0, 0, 3, 5 /
data valid_processes (:,-204) / -6, 6, 1, -1, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-203) / -6, 6, 2, -2, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-202) / -6, 6, 3, -3, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-201) / -6, 6, 4, -4, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-200) / -6, 6, 5, -5, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-199) / -6, 6, 6, -6, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:,-198) / -5, -6, -6, -5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-197) / -5, -6, -5, -6, 1, 1 /

```



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data valid_processes (:,-196) / -5, -5, -5, -5, 2, 2 /
data valid_processes (:,-195) / -5, -4, -5, -4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-194) / -5, -4, -4, -5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-193) / -5, -3, -5, -3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-192) / -5, -3, -3, -5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-191) / -5, -2, -5, -2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-190) / -5, -2, -2, -5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-189) / -5, -1, -5, -1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-188) / -5, -1, -1, -5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-187) / -5, 0, -5, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:,-186) / -5, 0, 0, -5, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:,-185) / -5, 1, -5, 1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-184) / -5, 1, 1, -5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-183) / -5, 2, -5, 2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-182) / -5, 2, 2, -5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-181) / -5, 3, -5, 3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-180) / -5, 3, 3, -5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-179) / -5, 4, -5, 4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-178) / -5, 4, 4, -5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-177) / -5, 5, -6, 6, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-176) / -5, 5, -5, 5, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:,-175) / -5, 5, -4, 4, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-174) / -5, 5, -3, 3, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-173) / -5, 5, -2, 2, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-172) / -5, 5, -1, 1, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-171) / -5, 5, 0, 0, 3, 5 /
data valid_processes (:,-170) / -5, 5, 1, -1, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-169) / -5, 5, 2, -2, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-168) / -5, 5, 3, -3, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-167) / -5, 5, 4, -4, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-166) / -5, 5, 5, -5, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:,-165) / -5, 5, 6, -6, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-164) / -5, 6, -5, 6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-163) / -5, 6, 6, -5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-162) / -4, -6, -6, -4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-161) / -4, -6, -4, -6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-160) / -4, -5, -5, -4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-159) / -4, -5, -4, -5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-158) / -4, -4, -4, -4, 2, 2 /
data valid_processes (:,-157) / -4, -3, -4, -3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-156) / -4, -3, -3, -4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-155) / -4, -2, -4, -2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-154) / -4, -2, -2, -4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-153) / -4, -1, -4, -1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-152) / -4, -1, -1, -4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-151) / -4, 0, -4, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:,-150) / -4, 0, 0, -4, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:,-149) / -4, 1, -4, 1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-148) / -4, 1, 1, -4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-147) / -4, 2, -4, 2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-146) / -4, 2, 2, -4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-145) / -4, 3, -4, 3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-144) / -4, 3, 3, -4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-143) / -4, 4, -6, 6, 3, 3 /

```



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data valid_processes (:,-142) / -4, 4, -5, 5, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-141) / -4, 4, -4, 4, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:,-140) / -4, 4, -3, 3, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-139) / -4, 4, -2, 2, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-138) / -4, 4, -1, 1, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-137) / -4, 4, 0, 0, 3, 5 /
data valid_processes (:,-136) / -4, 4, 1, -1, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-135) / -4, 4, 2, -2, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-134) / -4, 4, 3, -3, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-133) / -4, 4, 4, -4, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:,-132) / -4, 4, 5, -5, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-131) / -4, 4, 6, -6, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-130) / -4, 5, -4, 5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-129) / -4, 5, 5, -4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-128) / -4, 6, -4, 6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-127) / -4, 6, 6, -4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-126) / -3, -6, -6, -3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-125) / -3, -6, -3, -6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-124) / -3, -5, -5, -3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-123) / -3, -5, -3, -5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-122) / -3, -4, -4, -3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-121) / -3, -4, -3, -4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-120) / -3, -3, -3, -3, 2, 2 /
data valid_processes (:,-119) / -3, -2, -3, -2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-118) / -3, -2, -2, -3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-117) / -3, -1, -3, -1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-116) / -3, -1, -1, -3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-115) / -3, 0, -3, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:,-114) / -3, 0, 0, -3, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:,-113) / -3, 1, -3, 1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-112) / -3, 1, 1, -3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-111) / -3, 2, -3, 2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-110) / -3, 2, 2, -3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:,-109) / -3, 3, -6, 6, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-108) / -3, 3, -5, 5, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-107) / -3, 3, -4, 4, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-106) / -3, 3, -3, 3, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:,-105) / -3, 3, -2, 2, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-104) / -3, 3, -1, 1, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-103) / -3, 3, 0, 0, 3, 5 /
data valid_processes (:,-102) / -3, 3, 1, -1, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-101) / -3, 3, 2, -2, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:,-100) / -3, 3, 3, -3, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:, -99) / -3, 3, 4, -4, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -98) / -3, 3, 5, -5, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -97) / -3, 3, 6, -6, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -96) / -3, 4, -3, 4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -95) / -3, 4, 4, -3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -94) / -3, 5, -3, 5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -93) / -3, 5, 5, -3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -92) / -3, 6, -3, 6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -91) / -3, 6, 6, -3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -90) / -2, -6, -6, -2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -89) / -2, -6, -2, -6, 1, 1 /

```



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data valid_processes (:, -88) / -2, -5, -5, -2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -87) / -2, -5, -2, -5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -86) / -2, -4, -4, -2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -85) / -2, -4, -2, -4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -84) / -2, -3, -3, -2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -83) / -2, -3, -2, -3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -82) / -2, -2, -2, -2, 2, 2 /
data valid_processes (:, -81) / -2, -1, -2, -1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -80) / -2, -1, -1, -2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -79) / -2, 0, -2, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, -78) / -2, 0, 0, -2, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, -77) / -2, 1, -2, 1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -76) / -2, 1, 1, -2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -75) / -2, 2, -6, 6, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -74) / -2, 2, -5, 5, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -73) / -2, 2, -4, 4, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -72) / -2, 2, -3, 3, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -71) / -2, 2, -2, 2, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:, -70) / -2, 2, -1, 1, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -69) / -2, 2, 0, 0, 3, 5 /
data valid_processes (:, -68) / -2, 2, 1, -1, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -67) / -2, 2, 2, -2, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:, -66) / -2, 2, 3, -3, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -65) / -2, 2, 4, -4, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -64) / -2, 2, 5, -5, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -63) / -2, 2, 6, -6, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -62) / -2, 3, -2, 3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -61) / -2, 3, 3, -2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -60) / -2, 4, -2, 4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -59) / -2, 4, 4, -2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -58) / -2, 5, -2, 5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -57) / -2, 5, 5, -2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -56) / -2, 6, -2, 6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -55) / -2, 6, 6, -2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -54) / -1, -6, -6, -1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -53) / -1, -6, -1, -6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -52) / -1, -5, -5, -1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -51) / -1, -5, -1, -5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -50) / -1, -4, -4, -1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -49) / -1, -4, -1, -4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -48) / -1, -3, -3, -1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -47) / -1, -3, -1, -3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -46) / -1, -2, -2, -1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -45) / -1, -2, -1, -2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -44) / -1, -1, -1, -1, 2, 2 /
data valid_processes (:, -43) / -1, 0, -1, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, -42) / -1, 0, 0, -1, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, -41) / -1, 1, -6, 6, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -40) / -1, 1, -5, 5, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -39) / -1, 1, -4, 4, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -38) / -1, 1, -3, 3, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -37) / -1, 1, -2, 2, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -36) / -1, 1, -1, 1, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:, -35) / -1, 1, 0, 0, 3, 5 /

```



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data valid_processes (:, -34) / -1, 1, 1, -1, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:, -33) / -1, 1, 2, -2, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -32) / -1, 1, 3, -3, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -31) / -1, 1, 4, -4, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -30) / -1, 1, 5, -5, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -29) / -1, 1, 6, -6, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, -28) / -1, 2, -1, 2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -27) / -1, 2, 2, -1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -26) / -1, 3, -1, 3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -25) / -1, 3, 3, -1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -24) / -1, 4, -1, 4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -23) / -1, 4, 4, -1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -22) / -1, 5, -1, 5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -21) / -1, 5, 5, -1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -20) / -1, 6, -1, 6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -19) / -1, 6, 6, -1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, -18) / 0, -6, -6, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, -17) / 0, -6, 0, -6, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, -16) / 0, -5, -5, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, -15) / 0, -5, 0, -5, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, -14) / 0, -4, -4, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, -13) / 0, -4, 0, -4, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, -12) / 0, -3, -3, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, -11) / 0, -3, 0, -3, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, -10) / 0, -2, -2, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, -9) / 0, -2, 0, -2, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, -8) / 0, -1, -1, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, -7) / 0, -1, 0, -1, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, -6) / 0, 0, -6, 6, 5, 6 /
data valid_processes (:, -5) / 0, 0, -5, 5, 5, 6 /
data valid_processes (:, -4) / 0, 0, -4, 4, 5, 6 /
data valid_processes (:, -3) / 0, 0, -3, 3, 5, 6 /
data valid_processes (:, -2) / 0, 0, -2, 2, 5, 6 /
data valid_processes (:, -1) / 0, 0, -1, 1, 5, 6 /
data valid_processes (:, 0) / 0, 0, 0, 0, 5, 8 /
data valid_processes (:, 1) / 0, 0, 1, -1, 5, 6 /
data valid_processes (:, 2) / 0, 0, 2, -2, 5, 6 /
data valid_processes (:, 3) / 0, 0, 3, -3, 5, 6 /
data valid_processes (:, 4) / 0, 0, 4, -4, 5, 6 /
data valid_processes (:, 5) / 0, 0, 5, -5, 5, 6 /
data valid_processes (:, 6) / 0, 0, 6, -6, 5, 6 /
data valid_processes (:, 7) / 0, 1, 0, 1, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 8) / 0, 1, 1, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 9) / 0, 2, 0, 2, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 10) / 0, 2, 2, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 11) / 0, 3, 0, 3, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 12) / 0, 3, 3, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 13) / 0, 4, 0, 4, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 14) / 0, 4, 4, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 15) / 0, 5, 0, 5, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 16) / 0, 5, 5, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 17) / 0, 6, 0, 6, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 18) / 0, 6, 6, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 19) / 1, -6, -6, 1, 1, 1 /

```



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data valid_processes (:, 20) / 1, -6, 1, -6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 21) / 1, -5, -5, 1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 22) / 1, -5, 1, -5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 23) / 1, -4, -4, 1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 24) / 1, -4, 1, -4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 25) / 1, -3, -3, 1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 26) / 1, -3, 1, -3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 27) / 1, -2, -2, 1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 28) / 1, -2, 1, -2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 29) / 1, -1, -6, 6, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 30) / 1, -1, -5, 5, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 31) / 1, -1, -4, 4, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 32) / 1, -1, -3, 3, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 33) / 1, -1, -2, 2, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 34) / 1, -1, -1, 1, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:, 35) / 1, -1, 0, 0, 3, 5 /
data valid_processes (:, 36) / 1, -1, 1, -1, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:, 37) / 1, -1, 2, -2, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 38) / 1, -1, 3, -3, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 39) / 1, -1, 4, -4, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 40) / 1, -1, 5, -5, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 41) / 1, -1, 6, -6, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 42) / 1, 0, 0, 1, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 43) / 1, 0, 1, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 44) / 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2 /
data valid_processes (:, 45) / 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 46) / 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 47) / 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 48) / 1, 3, 3, 1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 49) / 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 50) / 1, 4, 4, 1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 51) / 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 52) / 1, 5, 5, 1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 53) / 1, 6, 1, 6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 54) / 1, 6, 6, 1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 55) / 2, -6, -6, 2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 56) / 2, -6, 2, -6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 57) / 2, -5, -5, 2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 58) / 2, -5, 2, -5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 59) / 2, -4, -4, 2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 60) / 2, -4, 2, -4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 61) / 2, -3, -3, 2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 62) / 2, -3, 2, -3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 63) / 2, -2, -6, 6, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 64) / 2, -2, -5, 5, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 65) / 2, -2, -4, 4, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 66) / 2, -2, -3, 3, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 67) / 2, -2, -2, 2, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:, 68) / 2, -2, -1, 1, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 69) / 2, -2, 0, 0, 3, 5 /
data valid_processes (:, 70) / 2, -2, 1, -1, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 71) / 2, -2, 2, -2, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:, 72) / 2, -2, 3, -3, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 73) / 2, -2, 4, -4, 3, 3 /

```



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data valid_processes (:, 74) / 2, -2, 5, -5, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 75) / 2, -2, 6, -6, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 76) / 2, -1, -1, 2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 77) / 2, -1, 2, -1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 78) / 2, 0, 0, 2, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 79) / 2, 0, 2, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 80) / 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 81) / 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 82) / 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 /
data valid_processes (:, 83) / 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 84) / 2, 3, 3, 2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 85) / 2, 4, 2, 4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 86) / 2, 4, 4, 2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 87) / 2, 5, 2, 5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 88) / 2, 5, 5, 2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 89) / 2, 6, 2, 6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 90) / 2, 6, 6, 2, 1, 1 /
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data valid_processes (:, 92) / 3, -6, 3, -6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 93) / 3, -5, -5, 3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 94) / 3, -5, 3, -5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 95) / 3, -4, -4, 3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 96) / 3, -4, 3, -4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 97) / 3, -3, -6, 6, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 98) / 3, -3, -5, 5, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 99) / 3, -3, -4, 4, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 100) / 3, -3, -3, 3, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:, 101) / 3, -3, -2, 2, 3, 3 /
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data valid_processes (:, 103) / 3, -3, 0, 0, 3, 5 /
data valid_processes (:, 104) / 3, -3, 1, -1, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 105) / 3, -3, 2, -2, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 106) / 3, -3, 3, -3, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:, 107) / 3, -3, 4, -4, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 108) / 3, -3, 5, -5, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 109) / 3, -3, 6, -6, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 110) / 3, -2, -2, 3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 111) / 3, -2, 3, -2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 112) / 3, -1, -1, 3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 113) / 3, -1, 3, -1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 114) / 3, 0, 0, 3, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 115) / 3, 0, 3, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 116) / 3, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 117) / 3, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 118) / 3, 2, 2, 3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 119) / 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 120) / 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2 /
data valid_processes (:, 121) / 3, 4, 3, 4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 122) / 3, 4, 4, 3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 123) / 3, 5, 3, 5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 124) / 3, 5, 5, 3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 125) / 3, 6, 3, 6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 126) / 3, 6, 6, 3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 127) / 4, -6, -6, 4, 1, 1 /

```



```

data valid_processes (:, 128) / 4, -6, 4, -6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 129) / 4, -5, -5, 4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 130) / 4, -5, 4, -5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 131) / 4, -4, -6, 6, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 132) / 4, -4, -5, 5, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 133) / 4, -4, -4, 4, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:, 134) / 4, -4, -3, 3, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 135) / 4, -4, -2, 2, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 136) / 4, -4, -1, 1, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 137) / 4, -4, 0, 0, 3, 5 /
data valid_processes (:, 138) / 4, -4, 1, -1, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 139) / 4, -4, 2, -2, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 140) / 4, -4, 3, -3, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 141) / 4, -4, 4, -4, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:, 142) / 4, -4, 5, -5, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 143) / 4, -4, 6, -6, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 144) / 4, -3, -3, 4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 145) / 4, -3, 4, -3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 146) / 4, -2, -2, 4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 147) / 4, -2, 4, -2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 148) / 4, -1, -1, 4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 149) / 4, -1, 4, -1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 150) / 4, 0, 0, 4, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 151) / 4, 0, 4, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 152) / 4, 1, 1, 4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 153) / 4, 1, 4, 1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 154) / 4, 2, 2, 4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 155) / 4, 2, 4, 2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 156) / 4, 3, 3, 4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 157) / 4, 3, 4, 3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 158) / 4, 4, 4, 4, 2, 2 /
data valid_processes (:, 159) / 4, 5, 4, 5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 160) / 4, 5, 5, 4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 161) / 4, 6, 4, 6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 162) / 4, 6, 6, 4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 163) / 5, -6, -6, 5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 164) / 5, -6, 5, -6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 165) / 5, -5, -6, 6, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 166) / 5, -5, -5, 5, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:, 167) / 5, -5, -4, 4, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 168) / 5, -5, -3, 3, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 169) / 5, -5, -2, 2, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 170) / 5, -5, -1, 1, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 171) / 5, -5, 0, 0, 3, 5 /
data valid_processes (:, 172) / 5, -5, 1, -1, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 173) / 5, -5, 2, -2, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 174) / 5, -5, 3, -3, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 175) / 5, -5, 4, -4, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 176) / 5, -5, 5, -5, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:, 177) / 5, -5, 6, -6, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 178) / 5, -4, -4, 5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 179) / 5, -4, 5, -4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 180) / 5, -3, -3, 5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 181) / 5, -3, 5, -3, 1, 1 /

```



```

data valid_processes (:, 182) / 5, -2, -2, 5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 183) / 5, -2, 5, -2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 184) / 5, -1, -1, 5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 185) / 5, -1, 5, -1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 186) / 5, 0, 0, 5, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 187) / 5, 0, 5, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 188) / 5, 1, 1, 5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 189) / 5, 1, 5, 1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 190) / 5, 2, 2, 5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 191) / 5, 2, 5, 2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 192) / 5, 3, 3, 5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 193) / 5, 3, 5, 3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 194) / 5, 4, 4, 5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 195) / 5, 4, 5, 4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 196) / 5, 5, 5, 5, 2, 2 /
data valid_processes (:, 197) / 5, 6, 5, 6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 198) / 5, 6, 6, 5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 199) / 6, -6, -6, 6, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:, 200) / 6, -6, -5, 5, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 201) / 6, -6, -4, 4, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 202) / 6, -6, -3, 3, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 203) / 6, -6, -2, 2, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 204) / 6, -6, -1, 1, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 205) / 6, -6, 0, 0, 3, 5 /
data valid_processes (:, 206) / 6, -6, 1, -1, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 207) / 6, -6, 2, -2, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 208) / 6, -6, 3, -3, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 209) / 6, -6, 4, -4, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 210) / 6, -6, 5, -5, 3, 3 /
data valid_processes (:, 211) / 6, -6, 6, -6, 3, 4 /
data valid_processes (:, 212) / 6, -5, -5, 6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 213) / 6, -5, 6, -5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 214) / 6, -4, -4, 6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 215) / 6, -4, 6, -4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 216) / 6, -3, -3, 6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 217) / 6, -3, 6, -3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 218) / 6, -2, -2, 6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 219) / 6, -2, 6, -2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 220) / 6, -1, -1, 6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 221) / 6, -1, 6, -1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 222) / 6, 0, 0, 6, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 223) / 6, 0, 6, 0, 4, 7 /
data valid_processes (:, 224) / 6, 1, 1, 6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 225) / 6, 1, 6, 1, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 226) / 6, 2, 2, 6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 227) / 6, 2, 6, 2, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 228) / 6, 3, 3, 6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 229) / 6, 3, 6, 3, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 230) / 6, 4, 4, 6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 231) / 6, 4, 6, 4, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 232) / 6, 5, 5, 6, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 233) / 6, 5, 6, 5, 1, 1 /
data valid_processes (:, 234) / 6, 6, 6, 6, 2, 2 /

```



```

<Multi interactions: variables>+≡
integer, dimension(2,0:16), parameter, public :: &
double_pdf_kinds = reshape ( [ &
0, 0, &
1, 1, &
1, 2, &
1, 3, &
1, 4, &
2, 1, &
2, 2, &
2, 3, &
2, 4, &
3, 1, &
3, 2, &
3, 3, &
3, 4, &
4, 1, &
4, 2, &
4, 3, &
4, 4], [2, 17])

```

```

<Multi interactions: variables>+≡
integer, parameter, dimension(371), public :: int_all = [ &
-6, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, &
3, 4, 5, 6, -14, -13, -12, -11, -10, &
9, -8, -7, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, &
13, 14, 7, 8, 9, 10, -151, -150, -115, &
-114, -79, -78, -43, -42, 42, 43, 78, 79, &
114, 115, 150, 151, -158, -157, -156, -155, -154, &
-153, -152, -149, -148, -147, -146, -145, -144, -143, &
-142, -141, -140, -139, -138, -137, -136, -135, -134, &
-133, -132, -131, -122, -121, -120, -119, -118, -117, &
-116, -113, -112, -111, -110, -109, -108, -107, -106, &
-105, -104, -103, -102, -101, -100, -99, -98, -97, &
-96, -95, -86, -85, -84, -83, -82, -81, -80, &
-77, -76, -75, -74, -73, -72, -71, -70, -69, &
-68, -67, -66, -65, -64, -63, -62, -61, -60, &
-59, -50, -49, -48, -47, -46, -45, -44, -41, &
-40, -39, -38, -37, -36, -35, -34, -33, -32, &
-31, -30, -29, -28, -27, -26, -25, -24, -23, &
23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, &
32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, &
41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 59, &
60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, &
69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, &
80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 95, 96, &
97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, &
106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 116, &
117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 131, 132, 133, &
134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, &
143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, &
154, 155, 156, 157, 158, -149, -148, -113, -112, &
-77, -76, -41, -40, -39, -38, -37, -36, -35, &
-34, -33, -32, -31, -30, -29, 44, 80, 81, &

```



```

116, 117, 152, 153, -147, -146, -111, -110, -75, &
-74, -73, -72, -71, -70, -69, -68, -67, -66, &
-65, -64, -63, -28, -27, 45, 46, 82, 118, &
119, 154, 155, 42, 43, 23, 24, 25, 26, &
27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, &
36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 46, &
47, 48, 49, 50, 44, 45, 46, 78, 79, &
59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, &
68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, &
77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 80, &
81, 82 ]

```

```

<Muli interactions: variables>+≡
integer, parameter, dimension(16), public :: int_sizes_all = &
[13, 16, 2, 2, 16, 208, 26, 26, 2, 26, 1, 2, 2, 26, 2, 1]

```

```

<Muli interactions: variables>+≡
integer, parameter, dimension(3,0:8), public :: muli_flow_stats = &
reshape( [ &
1, 2, 4, &
3, 4, 4, &
5, 6, 8, &
7, 8, 4, &
9, 10, 8, &
11, 16, 16, &
17, 22, 16, &
23, 28, 16, &
29, 52, 96 ], &
[3,9])

```

```

<Muli interactions: variables>+≡
integer, parameter, dimension(0:4,52), public :: muli_flows = &
reshape( [ &
3, 0, 0, 1, 2, & !1a
1, 0, 0, 2, 1, &
1, 2, 0, 0, 3, & !1b
3, 3, 0, 0, 2, &
4, 0, 0, 1, 2, & !2
4, 0, 0, 2, 1, &
3, 2, 0, 0, 3, & !3
1, 3, 0, 0, 2, &
4, 2, 0, 0, 3, & !4
4, 3, 0, 0, 2, &
4, 0, 1, 3, 4, & !5
4, 0, 1, 4, 3, &
2, 0, 3, 1, 4, &
2, 0, 4, 1, 3, &
2, 0, 3, 4, 1, &
2, 0, 4, 3, 1, &
4, 1, 2, 4, 0, & !6
2, 1, 4, 2, 0, &
4, 2, 1, 4, 0, &
2, 4, 1, 2, 0, &

```



```

2, 2, 4, 1, 0, &
2, 4, 2, 1, 0, &
2, 0, 1, 2, 4, &      !7
2, 0, 1, 4, 2, &
4, 0, 2, 1, 4, &
4, 0, 4, 1, 2, &
2, 0, 2, 4, 1, &
2, 0, 4, 2, 1, &
9, 1, 2, 3, 4, &      !8
5, 1, 2, 4, 3, &
5, 1, 3, 2, 4, &
3, 1, 4, 2, 3, &
3, 1, 3, 4, 2, &
5, 1, 4, 3, 2, &
5, 2, 1, 3, 4, &
5, 2, 1, 4, 3, &
3, 3, 1, 2, 4, &
3, 4, 1, 2, 3, &
3, 3, 1, 4, 2, &
3, 4, 1, 3, 2, &
3, 2, 3, 1, 4, &
3, 2, 4, 1, 3, &
5, 3, 2, 1, 4, &
3, 4, 2, 1, 3, &
5, 3, 4, 1, 2, &
3, 4, 3, 1, 2, &
3, 2, 3, 4, 1, &
3, 2, 4, 3, 1, &
3, 3, 2, 4, 1, &
5, 4, 2, 3, 1, &
3, 3, 4, 2, 1, &
5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [5, 52])

```

This value, `pts2_scale`, seems to be nowhere set in the code.

```

<Muli interactions: variables>+≡
  real(default) :: pts2_scale

<Muli interactions: interfaces>≡
  abstract interface
    function trafo_in (in)
      use kinds !NODEP!
      real(default), dimension(3) :: trafo_in
      real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: in
    end function trafo_in
  end interface

<Muli interactions: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    pure function coord_scalar_in (hyp)
      use kinds !NODEP!
      real(default) :: coord_scalar_in
      real(double), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
    end function coord_scalar_in
  end interface

```



*<Muli interactions: interfaces>+≡*

```
abstract interface
  subroutine coord_hcd_in (hyp, cart, denom)
    use kinds !NODEP!
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(out) :: cart
    real(default), intent(out) :: denom
  end subroutine coord_hcd_in
end interface
```

This is the interface to the routines `alphasPDF` and `evolvePDF` from LHAPDF or internal PDFs which therefore need to be explicitly in double precision.

*<Muli interactions: interfaces>+≡*

```
interface
  pure function alphaspdf (Q)
    use kinds !NODEP!
    real(double) :: alphaspdf
    real(double), intent(in) :: Q
  end function alphaspdf
end interface
```

*<Muli interactions: interfaces>+≡*

```
interface
  pure subroutine evolvepdf (x, q, f)
    use kinds !NODEP!
    real(double), intent(in) :: x, q
    real(double), intent(out), dimension(-6:6) :: f
  end subroutine evolvepdf
end interface
```

*<Muli interactions: public>≡*

```
public :: muli_get_state_transformations
```

*<Muli interactions: procedures>≡*

```
pure function muli_get_state_transformations &
  (inout_kind, lha_flavors) result (transformations)
  integer, intent(in) :: inout_kind
  integer, dimension(4), intent(in) :: lha_flavors
  integer, dimension(4) :: signature
  logical, dimension(3) :: transformations
  where (lha_flavors > 0)
    signature = 1
  elsewhere (lha_flavors < 0)
    signature = -1
  elsewhere
    signature = 0
  end where
  ! print *, "inout_kind=", inout_kind
  ! print *, "lha_flavors=", lha_flavors
  ! print *, "signature", signature
  if ((sum(inout_signatures(1:2, inout_kind)) == sum(signature(1:2))) .and. &
    (sum(inout_signatures(3:4, inout_kind)) == sum(signature(3:4)))) then
    transformations(1) = .false.
  else
    transformations(1) = .true.
```



```

        signature = -signature
    end if
    if (all (inout_signatures(1:2,inout_kind) == signature(1:2))) then
        transformations(2) = .false.
    else
        transformations(2) = .true.
    end if
    if (all(inout_signatures(3:4,inout_kind) == signature(3:4))) then
        transformations(3) = .false.
    else
        transformations(3) = .true.
    end if
    ! print *, "signature", signature
    ! print *, "transformations=", transformations
end function multi_get_state_transformations

```

*<Multi interactions: public>+≡*  
 public :: h\_to\_c\_param

*<Multi interactions: procedures>+≡*  
 pure function h\_to\_c\_param (hyp)  
 real(default), dimension(3) :: h\_to\_c\_param  
 real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp  
 h\_to\_c\_param = [sqrt (sqrt (((hyp(1)\*\*4) \* (one-hyp(3))) + &  
 hyp(3))\*\*2 + (((hyp(2)-(5E-1\_default))\*\*3)\*4)\*\*2) - &  
 ((hyp(2)-(5E-1\_default))\*\*3)\*4), &  
 sqrt (sqrt (((hyp(1)\*\*4)\*(one-hyp(3))) + hyp(3))\*\*2 + &  
 (((hyp(2)-(5E-1\_default))\*\*3)\*4)\*\*2) + &  
 ((hyp(2)-(5E-1\_default))\*\*3)\*4), hyp(3)]  
 end function h\_to\_c\_param

*<Multi interactions: public>+≡*  
 public :: c\_to\_h\_param

*<Multi interactions: procedures>+≡*  
 pure function c\_to\_h\_param (cart)  
 real(default), dimension(3) :: c\_to\_h\_param  
 real(default), dimension(3), intent(in)::cart  
 c\_to\_h\_param= [ (((cart(1)\*cart(2)) - cart(3)) / &  
 (one - cart(3)))\*\*2\*(1/four), (one + sign(abs((cart(2)\*\*2) - &  
 (cart(1)\*\*2))\*\*2\*(1/three), cart(2) - cart(1))) / two, cart(3) ]  
 end function c\_to\_h\_param

*<Multi interactions: public>+≡*  
 public :: h\_to\_c\_param\_def

*<Multi interactions: procedures>+≡*  
 pure function h\_to\_c\_param\_def (hyp)  
 real(default), dimension(3) :: h\_to\_c\_param\_def  
 real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp  
 h\_to\_c\_param\_def = h\_to\_c\_param ([hyp(1), hyp(2), pts2\_scale])  
 end function h\_to\_c\_param\_def



```

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: h_to_c_ort

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  pure function h_to_c_ort (hyp)
    real(default), dimension(3) :: h_to_c_ort
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
    h_to_c_ort = [sqrt (sqrt (((hyp(1) * (one - hyp(3))) + hyp(3))**2 + &
      (hyp(2) - (5E-1_default))**2) - (hyp(2) - (5E-1_default))), &
      sqrt (sqrt (((hyp(1) * (one - hyp(3))) + hyp(3))**2 + &
      (hyp(2) - (5E-1_default))**2) + (hyp(2) - (5E-1_default))), hyp(3)]
  end function h_to_c_ort

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: c_to_h_ort

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  pure function c_to_h_ort (cart)
    real(default), dimension(3) :: c_to_h_ort
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: cart
    c_to_h_ort = [ (cart(3) - (cart(1)*cart(2))) / (cart(3) - one), &
      (one - cart(1)**2 + cart(2)**2) / two, cart(3)]
  end function c_to_h_ort

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: h_to_c_ort_def

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  pure function h_to_c_ort_def (hyp)
    real(default), dimension(3) :: h_to_c_ort_def
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
    h_to_c_ort_def = h_to_c_ort ([hyp(1), hyp(2), pts2_scale])
  end function h_to_c_ort_def

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: c_to_h_ort_def

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  pure function c_to_h_ort_def (cart)
    real(default), dimension(3) :: c_to_h_ort_def
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: cart
    c_to_h_ort_def = c_to_h_ort ([ cart(1), cart(2), pts2_scale])
  end function c_to_h_ort_def

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: h_to_c_noparam

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  pure function h_to_c_noparam (hyp)
    real(default), dimension(2) :: h_to_c_noparam
    real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: hyp
    h_to_c_noparam = [sqrt (sqrt (hyp(1)**8 + (((hyp(2) - &
      (5E-1_default))**3)*4)**2) - (((hyp(2)-(5E-1_default))**3)*4), &
      sqrt (sqrt (hyp(1)**8 + (((hyp(2)-(5E-1_default))**3)*4)**2) + &

```



```

      ((hyp(2)-(5E-1_default))**3)*4)]
end function h_to_c_noparam

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: c_to_h_noparam

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  pure function c_to_h_noparam (cart)
    real(default), dimension(2) :: c_to_h_noparam
    real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: cart
    c_to_h_noparam = [sqrt (sqrt (cart(1)*cart(2))), &
      (one + sign(abs((cart(2)**2) - (cart(1)**2))**(one/three), &
        cart(2)-cart(1)))/two]
  end function c_to_h_noparam

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: c_to_h_param_def

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  pure function c_to_h_param_def (cart)
    real(default), dimension(3) :: c_to_h_param_def
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: cart
    if (product (cart(1:2)) >= pts2_scale) then
      c_to_h_param_def = c_to_h_param ([cart(1), cart(2), pts2_scale])
    else
      c_to_h_param_def = [-one, -one, -one]
    end if
  end function c_to_h_param_def

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: h_to_c_smooth

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  pure function h_to_c_smooth (hyp)
    real(default), dimension(3) :: h_to_c_smooth
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
    real(default) :: h2
    h2 = (((hyp(2) - 5E-1_default)**3) * 4._default + hyp(2)-5E-1_default) &
      / two
    h_to_c_smooth = &
      [sqrt (sqrt((((hyp(1)**4)*(one-hyp(3)))+hyp(3))**2+h2**2) - h2), &
        sqrt (sqrt((((hyp(1)**4)*(one-hyp(3)))+hyp(3))**2+h2**2) + h2), &
        hyp(3)]
  end function h_to_c_smooth

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: c_to_h_smooth

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  pure function c_to_h_smooth (cart)
    real(default), dimension(3) :: c_to_h_smooth
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: cart
    c_to_h_smooth = &
      [((product (cart(1:2)) - cart(3)) / (one - cart(3)))**(1/four), &

```



```

        (three-three**(two/3) / (-9._default * cart(1)**2 + &
        9._default * cart(2)**2 + sqrt (three + 81._default * &
        (cart(1)**2 - cart(2)**2)**2)**(one/three)&
        + 3**(one/3)*(-9._default * cart(1)**2 + 9._default*cart(2)**2 &
        + sqrt(three + 81._default*(cart(1)**2&
        - cart(2)**2)**2)**(one/3))/6._default, cart(3)]
end function c_to_h_smooth

```

```

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
public :: h_to_c_smooth_def

```

```

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
pure function h_to_c_smooth_def (hyp)
  real(default), dimension(3) :: h_to_c_smooth_def
  real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
  h_to_c_smooth_def = h_to_c_smooth ([hyp(1), hyp(2), pts2_scale])
end function h_to_c_smooth_def

```

```

<Muli interactions: public>+≡

```

```

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
pure function c_to_h_smooth_def (cart)
  real(default), dimension(3)::c_to_h_smooth_def
  real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: cart
  if (product (cart(1:2)) >= pts2_scale) then
    c_to_h_smooth_def = c_to_h_smooth ([cart(1), cart(2), pts2_scale])
  else
    c_to_h_smooth_def = [-one, -one, -one]
  end if
end function c_to_h_smooth_def

```

```

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
public :: voxel_h_to_c_ort

```

```

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
pure function voxel_h_to_c_ort (hyp)
  real(default) :: voxel_h_to_c_ort
  real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
  real(default) :: T, TH1
  T = one - hyp(3)
  TH1 = T * (one - hyp(1))
  voxel_h_to_c_ort = sqrt (T**2 / (five - four*(one-hyp(2))*hyp(2) - &
    four*(two-TH1)*TH1))
end function voxel_h_to_c_ort

```

```

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
public :: voxel_c_to_h_ort

```

```

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
pure function voxel_c_to_h_ort(cart)
  real(default) :: voxel_c_to_h_ort
  real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: cart
  real(default) :: P
  P = product (cart(1:2))

```



```

        if (P > cart(3)) then
            voxel_c_to_h_ort = (cart(1)**2 + cart(2)**2) / (one - cart(3))
        else
            voxel_c_to_h_ort = zero
        end if
    end function voxel_c_to_h_ort

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
    public :: voxel_h_to_c_noparam

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
    pure function voxel_h_to_c_noparam (hyp)
        real(default) :: voxel_h_to_c_noparam
        real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
        voxel_h_to_c_noparam = 12._default * sqrt ((hyp(1)**6 * &
            (one - two*hyp(2))**4) / (4*hyp(1)**8 + (one - two*hyp(2))**6))
    end function voxel_h_to_c_noparam

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
    public :: voxel_c_to_h_noparam

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
    pure function voxel_c_to_h_noparam (cart)
        real(default) :: voxel_c_to_h_noparam
        real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: cart
        real(default) :: P
        voxel_c_to_h_noparam = (cart(1)**2 + cart(2)**2) / (12._default * &
            (cart(1)*cart(2))**(three/four) * &
            (cart(2)**2 + cart(1)**2)**(two/three))
    end function voxel_c_to_h_noparam

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
    public :: voxel_h_to_c_param

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
    pure function voxel_h_to_c_param (hyp)
        real(default) :: voxel_h_to_c_param
        real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
        voxel_h_to_c_param = 12*Sqrt((hyp(1)**6 * &
            (one - 2._default*hyp(2))**4 * (hyp(3) - one)**2) / &
            ((one - two * hyp(2))**6 + four * &
            (hyp(3)-(hyp(1)**4*(hyp(3)-one))**2))
    end function voxel_h_to_c_param

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
    public :: voxel_c_to_h_param

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
    pure function voxel_c_to_h_param (cart)
        real(default)::voxel_c_to_h_param
        real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: cart
        real(default) :: P, T, CP, CM
        P = product (cart(1:2))
        if (P > cart(3)) then

```



```

    P = P - cart(3)
    CP = cart(1)**2 + cart(2)**2
    CM = abs(cart(2)**2 - cart(1)**2)
    T = 1 - cart(3)
    voxel_c_to_h_param = (Cp*sqrt(sqrt(P/T))) / (12*CM**(two/three)*P)
else
    voxel_c_to_h_param = zero
end if
end function voxel_c_to_h_param

```

*<Muli interactions: public>+≡*

```
public :: voxel_h_to_c_smooth
```

*<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

pure function voxel_h_to_c_smooth (hyp)
  real(default) :: voxel_h_to_c_smooth
  real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
  real(default) :: T
  T = one - hyp(3)
  voxel_h_to_c_smooth = 8._default * (hyp(1)**3 * (one + three * &
    (hyp(2) - one)*hyp(2))*T) / sqrt ((one - two*hyp(2) * (two + &
    hyp(2)*(two*hyp(2)-three))**2 + &
    four * (one + (hyp(1)**4 - one)*T)**2)
end function voxel_h_to_c_smooth

```

*<Muli interactions: public>+≡*

```
public :: voxel_c_to_h_smooth
```

*<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

pure function voxel_c_to_h_smooth (cart)
  real(default) :: voxel_c_to_h_smooth
  real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: cart
  real(default) :: P, S, T, CM, CP
  P = product (cart(1:2))
  if (P > cart(3)) then
    P = P - cart(3)
    CP = cart(1)**2 + cart(2)**2
    CM = cart(2)**2 - cart(1)**2
    T = 1 - cart(3)
    S = sqrt(three + 81._default*cm**2)
    voxel_c_to_h_smooth = (three**(one/three) * Cp*(three**(one/three) + &
      (9._default*CM + S)**(two/three)) * sqrt (sqrt (P/T))) / &
      (four * P * S * (9._default * CM + S)**(one/three))
  else
    voxel_c_to_h_smooth = zero
  end if
end function voxel_c_to_h_smooth

```

*<Muli interactions: public>+≡*

```
public :: voxel_h_to_c_ort_def
```

*<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

pure function voxel_h_to_c_ort_def (hyp)
  real(default) :: voxel_h_to_c_ort_def

```



```

        real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
        voxel_h_to_c_ort_def = voxel_h_to_c_ort (hyp)
    end function voxel_h_to_c_ort_def

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
    public :: voxel_c_to_h_ort_def

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
    pure function voxel_c_to_h_ort_def (cart)
        real(default) :: voxel_c_to_h_ort_def
        real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: cart
        voxel_c_to_h_ort_def = voxel_c_to_h_ort (cart)
    end function voxel_c_to_h_ort_def

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
    public :: voxel_h_to_c_param_def

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
    pure function voxel_h_to_c_param_def (hyp)
        real(default) :: voxel_h_to_c_param_def
        real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
        voxel_h_to_c_param_def = voxel_h_to_c_param (hyp)
    end function voxel_h_to_c_param_def

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
    public :: voxel_c_to_h_param_def

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
    pure function voxel_c_to_h_param_def (cart)
        real(default) :: voxel_c_to_h_param_def
        real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: cart
        voxel_c_to_h_param_def = voxel_c_to_h_param (cart)
    end function voxel_c_to_h_param_def

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
    public :: voxel_h_to_c_smooth_def

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
    pure function voxel_h_to_c_smooth_def (hyp)
        real(default) :: voxel_h_to_c_smooth_def
        real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
        voxel_h_to_c_smooth_def = voxel_h_to_c_smooth (hyp)
    end function voxel_h_to_c_smooth_def

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
    public :: voxel_c_to_h_smooth_def

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
    pure function voxel_c_to_h_smooth_def (cart)
        real(default) :: voxel_c_to_h_smooth_def
        real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: cart
        voxel_c_to_h_smooth_def = voxel_c_to_h_smooth (cart)
    end function voxel_c_to_h_smooth_def

```



```

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: denom_cart

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  pure function denom_cart (cart)
    real(default) :: denom_cart
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: cart
    denom_cart = 1._default / (864._default * sqrt (cart(3)**3 * &
      (1._default - cart(3) / product(cart(1:2)))))
  end function denom_cart

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: denom_ort

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  pure function denom_ort (hyp)
    real(default) :: denom_ort
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
    real(default) :: Y, P
    Y = (one - two * hyp(2))**2
    P = one - hyp(3)
    if (hyp(1) > zero .and. hyp(3) > zero) then
      denom_ort = sqrt ((P + (-1 + Hyp(1))*P**2) / &
        (746496*hyp(1)*hyp(3)**3 * (4*(1 + (-1 + hyp(1))*P)**2 + Y)))
    else
      denom_ort = zero
    end if
  end function denom_ort

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: denom_param

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  pure function denom_param (hyp)
    real(default) :: denom_param
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
    real(default) :: X, Y, P
    X = hyp(1)**4
    Y = 1._default - 2._default * hyp(2)
    P = 1._default - hyp(3)
    if (hyp(3) > 0._default) then
      denom_param = sqrt ((P * (1+P*(X-1)) * Sqrt(X)*Y**4) / &
        (5184*(4*(1+P*(X-1))**2+Y**6)*hyp(3)**3))
    else
      denom_param = zero
    end if
  end function denom_param

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: denom_param_reg

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  pure function denom_param_reg (hyp)
    real(default) :: denom_param_reg

```



```

real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
real(default) :: X, Y, P
X = hyp(1)**4
Y = one - two * hyp(2)
P = one - hyp(3)
if (hyp(3) > zero) then
    denom_param_reg = sqrt ((P*(1+P*(X-1)) * Sqrt(X)*Y**4) / &
        (5184*(4*(1+P*(X-1))**2+Y**6) * (hyp(3) + norm2_p_t_0)**3))
else
    denom_param_reg = zero
end if
end function denom_param_reg

```

*<Multi interactions: public>+≡*  
public :: denom\_smooth

*<Multi interactions: procedures>+≡*  
pure function denom\_smooth (hyp)  
real(default) :: denom\_smooth  
real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp  
real(default) :: X, Y, P  
X = hyp(1)\*\*2  
Y = (one - two \* hyp(2))\*\*2  
P = one - hyp(3)  
if (hyp(3) > zero) then  
 denom\_smooth = sqrt ((P \* X \* (one + P\*(-one + X\*\*2)) \* &  
 (1 + three\*Y)\*\*2)/(46656\*hyp(3)\*\*3 &  
 \*(16\*(1 + P\*(-1 + X\*\*2))\*\*2 + Y + 2\*Y\*\*2 + Y\*\*3)))  
else  
 denom\_smooth = zero  
end if  
end function denom\_smooth

*<Multi interactions: public>+≡*  
public :: denom\_smooth\_reg

*<Multi interactions: procedures>+≡*  
pure function denom\_smooth\_reg (hyp)  
real(default) :: denom\_smooth\_reg  
real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp  
real(default) :: X, Y, P  
X = hyp(1)\*\*2  
Y = (one - two \* hyp(2))\*\*2  
P = one - hyp(3)  
if (hyp(3) > zero) then  
 denom\_smooth\_reg = sqrt ((P \* X \* (1 + P\*(-1 + X\*\*2)) \* &  
 (1 + 3\*Y)\*\*2)/(46656\*(hyp(3) + norm2\_p\_t\_0)\*\*3 \* &  
 (16 \* (1 + P\*(-1 + X\*\*2))\*\*2 + Y + 2\*Y\*\*2 + Y\*\*3)))  
else  
 denom\_smooth\_reg = zero  
end if  
end function denom\_smooth\_reg



```

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: denom_cart_save

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  pure function denom_cart_save (cart)
    real(default) :: denom_cart_save
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: cart
    if (product(cart(1:2)) > cart(3)) then
      denom_cart_save = denom_cart (cart)
    else
      denom_cart_save = zero
    end if
  end function denom_cart_save

```

```

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: denom_ort_save

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  pure function denom_ort_save (hyp)
    real(default) :: denom_ort_save
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
    real(default) :: Y, Z, W
    real(default), dimension(3) :: cart
    cart = h_to_c_ort (hyp)
    if (cart(1) > one .or. cart(2) > one) then
      denom_ort_save = zero
    else
      denom_ort_save = denom_ort (hyp)
    end if
  end function denom_ort_save

```

```

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: denom_param_save

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  pure function denom_param_save (hyp)
    real(default) :: denom_param_save
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
    real(default) :: Y, Z, W
    real(default), dimension(3) :: cart
    cart=h_to_c_param (hyp)
    if (cart(1) > one .or. cart(2) > one) then
      denom_param_save = zero
    else
      denom_param_save = denom_param (hyp)
    end if
  end function denom_param_save

```

```

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: denom_smooth_save

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  pure function denom_smooth_save (hyp)
    real(default) :: denom_smooth_save

```



```

real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
real(default) :: Y, Z, W
real(default), dimension(3) :: cart
cart = h_to_c_smooth (hyp)
if (cart(1) > one .or. cart(2) > one) then
    denom_smooth_save = zero
else
    denom_smooth_save = denom_smooth (hyp)
end if
end function denom_smooth_save

```

*<Muli interactions: public>+≡*

```
public :: denom_cart_cuba_int
```

*<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine denom_cart_cuba_int (d_cart, cart, d_denom, denom, pt2s)
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: cart
    real(default), dimension(1), intent(out) :: denom
    real(default), intent(in) :: pt2s
    integer, intent(in) :: d_cart, d_denom
    denom(1) = denom_cart_save ([cart(1), cart(2), pt2s])
end subroutine denom_cart_cuba_int

```

*<Muli interactions: public>+≡*

```
public :: denom_ort_cuba_int
```

*<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine denom_ort_cuba_int (d_hyp, hyp, d_denom, denom, pt2s)
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
    real(default), dimension(1), intent(out) :: denom
    real(default), intent(in) :: pt2s
    integer, intent(in) :: d_hyp, d_denom
    denom(1) = denom_ort_save ([hyp(1), hyp(2), pt2s])
end subroutine denom_ort_cuba_int

```

*<Muli interactions: public>+≡*

```
public :: denom_param_cuba_int
```

*<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine denom_param_cuba_int (d_hyp, hyp, d_denom, denom, pt2s)
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
    real(default), dimension(1), intent(out) :: denom
    real(default), intent(in) :: pt2s
    integer, intent(in) :: d_hyp, d_denom
    denom(1) = denom_param_save ([hyp(1), hyp(2), pt2s])
end subroutine denom_param_cuba_int

```

*<Muli interactions: public>+≡*

```
public :: denom_smooth_cuba_int
```

*<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine denom_smooth_cuba_int (d_hyp, hyp, d_denom, denom, pt2s)
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
    real(default), dimension(1), intent(out) :: denom

```



```

    real(default), intent(in) :: pt2s
    integer, intent(in) :: d_hyp, d_denom
    denom(1) = denom_smooth_save ([hyp(1), hyp(2), pt2s])
end subroutine denom_smooth_cuba_int

```

*<Muli interactions: public>+≡*

```

    public :: coordinates_hcd_cart

```

*<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine coordinates_hcd_cart (hyp, cart, denom)
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(out) :: cart
    real(default), intent(out) :: denom
    cart = hyp
    denom = denom_cart_save (cart)
end subroutine coordinates_hcd_cart

```

*<Muli interactions: public>+≡*

```

    public :: coordinates_hcd_ort

```

*<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine coordinates_hcd_ort (hyp, cart, denom)
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(out) :: cart
    real(default), intent(out)::denom
    cart = h_to_c_ort (hyp)
    denom = denom_ort (hyp)
end subroutine coordinates_hcd_ort

```

*<Muli interactions: public>+≡*

```

    public :: coordinates_hcd_param

```

*<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine coordinates_hcd_param (hyp, cart, denom)
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(out) :: cart
    real(default), intent(out) :: denom
    cart = h_to_c_param (hyp)
    denom = denom_param (hyp)
end subroutine coordinates_hcd_param

```

*<Muli interactions: public>+≡*

```

    public :: coordinates_hcd_param_reg

```

*<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine coordinates_hcd_param_reg (hyp, cart, denom)
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(out) :: cart
    real(default), intent(out) :: denom
    cart = h_to_c_param (hyp)
    denom = denom_param_reg (hyp)
end subroutine coordinates_hcd_param_reg

```



```

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: coordinates_hcd_smooth

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  subroutine coordinates_hcd_smooth (hyp, cart, denom)
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(out) :: cart
    real(default), intent(out) :: denom
    cart = h_to_c_smooth (hyp)
    denom = denom_smooth (hyp)
  end subroutine coordinates_hcd_smooth

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: coordinates_hcd_smooth_reg

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  subroutine coordinates_hcd_smooth_reg (hyp, cart, denom)
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(out) :: cart
    real(default), intent(out) :: denom
    cart = h_to_c_smooth (hyp)
    denom = denom_smooth_reg (hyp)
  end subroutine coordinates_hcd_smooth_reg

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: interactions_dddsigma_reg

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine interactions_dddsigma_reg &
    (process_id, double_pdf_id, hyp, cart, dddsigma)
    real(default), intent(out) :: dddsigma
    integer, intent(in) :: process_id, double_pdf_id
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(out) :: cart
    real(default) :: a, pt2shat, gev_pt, gev2_pt
    cart = h_to_c_param (hyp)
    a = product (cart(1:2))
    if (cart(1) <= 1D0 .and. cart(2) <= 1D0) then
      pt2shat = hyp(3) / a
      gev_pt = sqrt(hyp(3)) * gev_pt_max
      gev2_pt = hyp(3) * gev2_pt_max
      ! print *,process_id,pt2shat
      dddsigma = &
        const_pref &
        * alphasPDF (dble (sqrt (gev2_pt+gev2_p_t_0)))*2 &
        * ps_io_pol (process_id, pt2shat) &
        * pdf_in_in_kind &
        (process_id, double_pdf_id, cart(1), cart(2), gev_pt) &
        * denom_param_reg (hyp) / a
    else
      dddsigma = zero
    end if
  end subroutine interactions_dddsigma_reg

```



```

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: pdf_in_in_kind

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  pure function pdf_in_in_kind (process_id, double_pdf_id, c1, c2, gev_pt)
    real(default) :: pdf_in_in_kind
    real(default), intent(in) :: c1, c2, gev_pt
    integer, intent(in) :: process_id, double_pdf_id
    real(default) :: pdf1, pdf2
    call single_pdf (valid_processes(1, process_id), &
      double_pdf_kinds(1, double_pdf_id), c1, gev_pt, pdf1)
    call single_pdf (valid_processes(2, process_id), &
      double_pdf_kinds(2, double_pdf_id), c2, gev_pt, pdf2)
    pdf_in_in_kind = pdf1 * pdf2
  contains
    pure subroutine single_pdf (flavor, pdf_kind, c, gev_pt, pdf)
      integer, intent(in) :: flavor, pdf_kind
      real(default), intent(in) :: c, gev_pt
      real(default), intent(out) :: pdf
      real(double), dimension(-6:6) :: lha_pdf
      call evolvePDF (dble (c), dble (gev_pt), lha_pdf)
      select case (pdf_kind)
      case (1)
        pdf = lha_pdf (0)
      case (2)
        if (flavor==1 .or. flavor==2) then
          pdf = lha_pdf (-flavor)
        else
          pdf = lha_pdf (flavor)
        end if
      case (3)
        pdf = lha_pdf(1) - lha_pdf(-1)
      case (4)
        pdf = lha_pdf(2) - lha_pdf(-2)
      end select
    end subroutine single_pdf
  end function pdf_in_in_kind

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: ps_io_pol

<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡
  elemental function ps_io_pol (process_io_id, pt2shat)
    real(default) :: ps_io_pol
    integer, intent(in) :: process_io_id
    real(default), intent(in) :: pt2shat
    ps_io_pol = dot_product([1._default, pt2shat, pt2shat**2, pt2shat**3], &
      phase_space_coefficients_inout (1:4, &
        valid_processes (6, process_io_id)))
  end function ps_io_pol

<Muli interactions: public>+≡
  public :: interactions_dddsigma

```



*<Multi interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

pure subroutine interactions_dddsigma &
  (process_id, double_pdf_id, hyp, cart, dddsigma)
  real(default), intent(out) :: dddsigma
  integer, intent(in) :: process_id, double_pdf_id
  real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
  real(default), dimension(3), intent(out) :: cart
  real(default) :: a, pt2shat, gev_pt
  cart = h_to_c_param (hyp)
  a = product (cart(1:2))
  if (cart(1) <= 1._default .and. cart(2) <= 1._default) then
    pt2shat = hyp(3) / a
    gev_pt = sqrt(hyp(3)) * gev_pt_max
    ! print *,process_id,pt2shat
    dddsigma = const_pref * &
      alphasPDF (dble (gev_pt))**2 * &
      ps_io_pol (process_id, pt2shat) * &
      pdf_in_in_kind &
      (process_id, double_pdf_id, cart(1), cart(2), gev_pt) * &
      denom_param(hyp) / a
  else
    dddsigma = zero
  end if
end subroutine interactions_dddsigma

```

*<Multi interactions: public>+≡*

```

public :: interactions_dddsigma_print

```

*<Multi interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine interactions_dddsigma_print &
  (process_id, double_pdf_id, hyp, cart, dddsigma)
  real(default), intent(out) :: dddsigma
  integer, intent(in) :: process_id, double_pdf_id
  real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hyp
  real(default), dimension(3), intent(out) :: cart
  real(default) :: a, pt2shat, gev_pt
  cart = h_to_c_param (hyp)
  a = product (cart(1:2))
  if (cart(1) <= 1._default .and. cart(2) <= 1._default) then
    pt2shat = hyp(3) / a
    gev_pt=sqrt(hyp(3))*gev_pt_max
    ! print *,process_id,pt2shat
    dddsigma = const_pref * &
      ! alphasPDF(dble (gev_pt))**2 * &
      ps_io_pol (process_id, pt2shat) * &
      pdf_in_in_kind &
      (process_id, double_pdf_id, cart(1), cart(2), gev_pt) * &
      denom_param (hyp) / a
  else
    dddsigma = zero
  end if
  write(11, *) dddsigma, pt2shat, &
    pdf_in_in_kind (process_id, double_pdf_id, cart(1), cart(2), &
      gev_pt), ps_io_pol (process_id, pt2shat), const_pref, &

```



```

        denom_param(hyp), a
    flush(11)
end subroutine interactions_dddsigma_print

```

*<Muli interactions: public>+≡*

```

    public :: interactions_dddsigma_cart

```

*<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

    pure subroutine interactions_dddsigma_cart &
        (process_id, double_pdf_id, cart, dddsigma)
        real(default), intent(out) :: dddsigma
        integer, intent(in) :: process_id, double_pdf_id
        real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: cart
        real(default) :: a, pt2shat, gev_pt
        a = product (cart(1:2))
        if (cart(1) <= one .and. cart(2) <= one) then
            pt2shat = cart(3) / a
            gev_pt = sqrt(cart(3)) * gev_pt_max
            ! print *,process_id,pt2shat
            dddsigma = const_pref * &
                alphasPDF (dble (gev_pt))*2 * &
                ps_io_pol (process_id, pt2shat) * &
                pdf_in_in_kind &
                (process_id, double_pdf_id, cart(1), cart(2), gev_pt) * &
                denom_cart (cart) / a
        else
            dddsigma = zero
        end if
    end subroutine interactions_dddsigma_cart

```

*<Muli interactions: public>+≡*

```

    public :: cuba_gg_me_smooth

```

*<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine cuba_gg_me_smooth (d_hyp, hyp, d_me, me, pt2s)
        integer, intent(in) :: d_hyp, d_me
        real(default), dimension(d_hyp), intent(in) :: hyp
        real(default), dimension(1), intent(out) :: me
        real(default), dimension(3) :: cart
        real(default), intent(in) :: pt2s
        real(default) :: p, p2
        if (d_hyp == 3) then
            p = hyp(3)
            p2 = hyp(3)**2
        else
            if (d_hyp == 2) then
                p = sqrt (pt2s)
                p2 = pt2s
            end if
        end if
        cart = h_to_c_smooth ([hyp(1), hyp(2), p2])
        if (p > pts_min .and. product (cart(1:2)) > p2) then
            me(1) = const_pref * &
                alphasPDF (dble (p*gev_pt_max))*2 * &

```



```

        ps_io_pol (109, p2) * &
        pdf_in_in_kind (109, 11, cart(1), cart(2), p2) * &
        denom_smooth ([hyp(1), hyp(2), p2]) / product (cart(1:2))
    else
        me(1) = zero
    end if
end subroutine cuba_gg_me_smooth

```

*<Muli interactions: public>+≡*

```
public :: cuba_gg_me_param
```

*<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine cuba_gg_me_param (d_hyp, hyp, d_me, me, pt2s)
    integer, intent(in)::d_hyp,d_me
    real(default), dimension(d_hyp), intent(in) :: hyp
    real(default), dimension(1), intent(out) :: me
    real(default), dimension(3) :: cart
    real(default), intent(in) :: pt2s
    real(default) :: p, p2
    if (d_hyp == 3) then
        p = hyp(3)
        p2 = hyp(3)**2
    else
        if (d_hyp == 2) then
            p = sqrt (pt2s)
            p2 = pt2s
        end if
    end if
    cart = h_to_c_param ([hyp(1), hyp(2), p2])
    if (p>pts_min .and. product (cart(1:2))>p2) then
        me(1) = const_pref * &
            alphasPDF(dble (p*gev_pt_max))**2 * &
            ps_io_pol (109, p2) * &
            pdf_in_in_kind (109, 11, cart(1), cart(2), p2) * &
            denom_param ([hyp(1), hyp(2), p2]) / product(cart(1:2))
    else
        me(1) = zero
    end if
end subroutine cuba_gg_me_param

```

*<Muli interactions: public>+≡*

```
public :: cuba_gg_me_ort
```

*<Muli interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine cuba_gg_me_ort (d_hyp, hyp, d_me, me, pt2s)
    integer, intent(in) :: d_hyp, d_me
    real(default), dimension(d_hyp), intent(in) :: hyp
    real(default), dimension(1), intent(out) :: me
    real(default), dimension(3) :: cart
    real(default), intent(in) :: pt2s
    real(default) :: p, p2
    if (d_hyp == 3) then
        p = hyp(3)
        p2 = hyp(3)**2
    end if

```



```

else
  if (d_hyp == 2) then
    p = sqrt(pt2s)
    p2 = pt2s
  end if
end if
cart = h_to_c_ort ([hyp(1), cart(2), p2])
if (p > pts_min .and. product (cart(1:2)) > p2) then
  me(1) = const_pref * &
    alphasPDF(dble (p*gev_pt_max))**2 * &
    ps_io_pol (109, p2) * &
    pdf_in_in_kind (109, 11, cart(1), cart(2), p2) * &
    denom_ort ([hyp(1), hyp(2), p2]) / product (cart(1:2))
else
  me(1) = zero
end if
end subroutine cuba_gg_me_ort

```

*<Multi interactions: public>+≡*

```
public :: cuba_gg_me_cart
```

*<Multi interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine cuba_gg_me_cart (d_cart, cart, d_me, me, pt2s)
  integer, intent(in) :: d_cart, d_me
  real(default), dimension(d_cart), intent(in) :: cart
  real(default), dimension(1), intent(out) :: me
  real(default), intent(in) :: pt2s
  real(default) :: a, p, p2
  if (d_cart == 3) then
    p = cart(3)
    p2 = cart(3)**2
  else
    if (d_cart == 2) then
      p = sqrt (pt2s)
      p2 = pt2s
    end if
  end if
  a = product (cart(1:2))
  if (p > pts_min .and. a > p2) then
    me(1) = const_pref * &
      alphasPDF (dble (p*gev_pt_max))**2 * &
      ps_io_pol (109, p2) * &
      pdf_in_in_kind (109, 11, cart(1), cart(2), p2) * &
      denom_cart ([cart(1), cart(2), p2]) / a
  else
    me(1) = zero
  end if
end subroutine cuba_gg_me_cart

```

*<Multi interactions: public>+≡*

```
public :: interactions_proton_proton_integrand_generic_17_reg
```

*<Multi interactions: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine interactions_proton_proton_integrand_generic_17_reg &
```



```

(hyp_2, trafo, f, pt)
real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: hyp_2
procedure(coord_hcd_in) :: trafo
real(default), dimension(17), intent(out) :: f
class(transverse_mom_t), intent(in) :: pt
real(default), dimension(3) :: cart, hyp_3
real(default), dimension(5) :: psin
real(double), dimension(-6:6) :: c_dble, d_dble
real(default), dimension(-6:6) :: c, d
real(default) :: gev_pt, gev2_pt, pts, pt2s, pt2shat, a, &
    pdf_seaquark_seaquark, pdf_seaquark_gluon, pdf_gluon_gluon, &
    pdf_up_seaquark, pdf_up_gluon, pdf_down_seaquark, pdf_down_gluon, &
    v1u, v1d, v2u, v2d, denom

pts = pt%get_unit_scale()
pt2s = pt%get_unit2_scale()
gev_pt = pt%get_gev_scale()
gev2_pt = pt%get_gev2_scale()

hyp_3(1:2) = hyp_2
hyp_3(3) = pt2s
call trafo (hyp_3, cart, denom)
a = product (cart(1:2))
if (cart(1) <= one .and. cart(2) <= one .and. a > pt2s) then
    pt2shat = pt2s / a
    ! phase space polynom
    psin = matmul ([one, pt2shat, pt2shat**2, pt2shat**3], &
        phase_space_coefficients_in)
    ! pdf
    call evolvepdf (dble (cart(1)), dble (gev_pt), c_dble)
    call evolvepdf (dble (cart(2)), dble (gev_pt), d_dble)
    c = c_dble
    d = d_dble
    ! c = [1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1]*1D0
    ! d = c
    v1d = c(1) - c(-1)
    v1u = c(2) - c(-2)
    v2d = d(1) - d(-1)
    v2u = d(2) - d(-2)
    c(1) = c(-1)
    c(2) = c(-2)
    d(1) = d(-1)
    d(2) = d(-2)
    f(1) = zero
    !!! gluon_gluon
    f( 2) = (c(0)*d(0)) * psin(5)
    !!! type5
    !!! gluon_seaquark
    f( 3) = (c(0)*d(-4) + c(0)*d(-3) + c(0)*d(-2) + c(0)*d(-1) + &
        c(0)*d(1) + c(0)*d(2) + c(0)*d(3) + c(0)*d(4)) * psin(4)
    !!! type4
    !!! gluon_down
    f( 4) = (c(0)*v2d) * psin(4)
    !!! type4

```



```

!!! gluon_up
f( 5) = (c(0)*v2u) * psin(4)
      !!! type4
!!! seaquark_gluon
f( 6) = (c(-4)*d(0) + c(-3)*d(0) + c(-2)*d(0) + c(-1)*d(0) + &
        c(1)*d(0) + c(2)*d(0) + c(3)*d(0) + c(4)*d(0)) * psin(4)
      !!! type4
!!! seaquark_seaquark
f( 7) = &
      !!! type1
        (c(-4)*d(-3) + c(-4)*d(-2) + c(-4)*d(-1) + c(-4)*d( 1) + &
         c(-4)*d( 2) + c(-4)*d( 3) + c(-3)*d(-4) + c(-3)*d(-2) + &
         c(-3)*d(-1) + c(-3)*d( 1) + c(-3)*d( 2) + c(-3)*d( 4) + &
         c(-2)*d(-4) + c(-2)*d(-3) + c(-2)*d(-1) + c(-2)*d( 1) + &
         c(-2)*d( 3) + c(-2)*d( 4) + c(-1)*d(-4) + c(-1)*d(-3) + &
         c(-1)*d(-2) + c(-1)*d( 2) + c(-1)*d( 3) + c(-1)*d( 4) + &
         c( 1)*d(-4) + c( 1)*d(-3) + c( 1)*d(-2) + c( 1)*d( 2) + &
         c( 1)*d( 3) + c( 1)*d( 4) + c( 2)*d(-4) + c( 2)*d(-3) + &
         c( 2)*d(-1) + c( 2)*d( 1) + c( 2)*d( 3) + c( 2)*d( 4) + &
         c( 3)*d(-4) + c( 3)*d(-2) + c( 3)*d(-1) + c( 3)*d( 1) + &
         c( 3)*d( 2) + c( 3)*d( 4) + c( 4)*d(-3) + c( 4)*d(-2) + &
         c( 4)*d(-1) + c( 4)*d( 1) + c( 4)*d( 2) + c( 4)*d( 3)) * &
        psin(1) + &
      !!! type2
        (c(-4)*d(-4) + c(-3)*d(-3) + c(-2)*d(-2) + c(-1)*d(-1) + &
         c( 4)*d( 4) + c( 3)*d( 3) + c(2)*d( 2) + c(1)*d( 1)) * &
        psin(2) + &
      !!! type3
        (c(-4)*d( 4) + c(-3)*d( 3) + c(-2)*d( 2) + c(-1)*d( 1) + &
         c( 4)*d(-4) + c( 3)*d(-3) + c(2)*d(-2) + c(1)*d(-1)) * &
        psin(3)
!!! seaquark_down
f( 8) = &
      !!! type1
        (c(-4)*v2d + c(-3)*v2d + c(-2)*v2d + c( 2)*v2d + &
         c( 3)*v2d + c( 4)*v2d) * psin(1) + &
      !!! type2
        c( 1)*v2d * psin(2) + &
      !!! type3
        c(-1)*v2d * psin(3)
!!! seaquark_up
f( 9) = &
      !!! type1
        (c(-4)*v2u + c(-3)*v2u + c(-1)*v2u + c( 1)*v2u + &
         c( 3)*v2u + c( 4)*v2u) * psin(1) + &
      !!! type2
        c(2)*v2u * psin(2) + &
      !!! type3
        c(-2)*v2u * psin(3)
!!! down_gluon
f(10) = (v1d*d( 0)) * psin(4)
      !!! type4
!!! down_seaquark
f(11) = &

```



```

      !!! type1
      (v1d*d(-4) + v1d*d(-3) + v1d*d(-2) + v1d*d( 2) + &
      v1d*d( 3) + v1d*d( 4)) * psin(1) + &
      !!! type2
      v1d*d( 1) * psin(2) + &
      !!! type3
      v1d*d(-1) * psin(3)
      !!! down_down
      f(12) = v1d*v2d * psin(2)
      !!! down_up
      f(13) = v1d*v2u * psin(1)
      !!! up_gluon
      f(14) = (v1u*d(0)) * psin(4)
      !!! type4
      !!! up_seaquark
      f(15) = &
      !!! type1
      (v1u*d(-4) + v1u*d(-3) + v1u*d(-1) + v1u*d( 1) + &
      v1u*d( 3) + v1u*d( 4)) * psin(1) + &
      !!! type2
      v1u*d(2) * psin(2) + &
      !!! type3
      v1u*d(-2) * psin(3)
      !!! up_down
      f(16) = v1u * v2d * psin(1)
      !!! up_up
      f(17) = v1u * v2u * psin(2)
      f=f * const_pref &
      * alphasPDF (dble (sqrt(gev2_pt+gev2_p_t_0)))*2 &
      * denom / a
      ! print *, const_pref, alphasPDF(gev_pt)**2, denom_smooth (hyp), a
    else
      f = [zero, zero, zero, zero, zero, zero, zero, zero, zero, &
      zero, zero, zero, zero, zero, zero, zero, zero, zero]
    end if
    ! print *, pt2shat, c(0)*d(0), psin(5), const_pref, &
    ! alphasPDF(gev_pt)**2, denom, a
  end subroutine interactions_proton_proton_integrand_generic_17_reg

```

*(Multi interactions: procedures)+≡*

```

! subroutine coordinates_proton_proton_integrand_cart_11 &
!   (d_hyp, hyp_2, d_f, f)
!   integer, intent(in) :: d_hyp, d_f
!   real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: hyp_2
!   real(default), dimension(11), intent(out) :: f
!   call coordinates_proton_proton_integrand_generic_11 &
!     (hyp_2, coordinates_hcd_cart, f)
!   ! write (51,*) hyp_2, momentum_get_pts_scale(), f
! end subroutine coordinates_proton_proton_integrand_cart_11

```

*(Multi interactions: procedures)+≡*

```

! subroutine coordinates_proton_proton_integrand_ort_11 &
!   (d_hyp, hyp_2, d_f, f)

```



```

!   integer, intent(in) :: d_hyp, d_f
!   real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: hyp_2
!   real(default), dimension(11), intent(out) :: f
!   call coordinates_proton_proton_integrand_generic_11 &
!     (hyp_2, coordinates_hcd_ort, f)
!   ! write (52,*) hyp_2, momentum_get_pts_scale(), f
! end subroutine coordinates_proton_proton_integrand_ort_11

```

*<Multi interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

!   subroutine coordinates_proton_proton_integrand_param_11 &
!     (d_hyp, hyp_2, d_f, f)
!   integer, intent(in) :: d_hyp, d_f
!   real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: hyp_2
!   real(default), dimension(11), intent(out) :: f
!   call coordinates_proton_proton_integrand_generic_11 &
!     (hyp_2, coordinates_hcd_param, f)
!   ! write(53,*) hyp_2, momentum_get_pts_scale(), f
! end subroutine coordinates_proton_proton_integrand_param_11

```

*<Multi interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

!   subroutine coordinates_proton_proton_integrand_smooth_11 &
!     (d_hyp, hyp_2, d_f, f)
!   integer, intent(in)::d_hyp,d_f
!   real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: hyp_2
!   real(default), dimension(11), intent(out) :: f
!   call coordinates_proton_proton_integrand_generic_11 (hyp_2, &
!     coordinates_hcd_smooth, f)
!   ! write (54,*) hyp_2, momentum_get_pts_scale(), f
! end subroutine coordinates_proton_proton_integrand_smooth_11

```

*<Multi interactions: public>+≡*

```

public :: interactions_proton_proton_integrand_param_17_reg

```

*<Multi interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine interactions_proton_proton_integrand_param_17_reg &
  (d_hyp, hyp_2, d_f, f, pt)
  integer, intent(in) :: d_hyp, d_f
  real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: hyp_2
  real(default), dimension(17), intent(out) :: f
  class(transverse_mom_t), intent(in) :: pt
  call interactions_proton_proton_integrand_generic_17_reg &
    (hyp_2, coordinates_hcd_param_reg, f, pt)
  ! write (53,*) hyp_2,momentum_get_pts_scale(),f
end subroutine interactions_proton_proton_integrand_param_17_reg

```

*<Multi interactions: public>+≡*

```

public :: interactions_proton_proton_integrand_smooth_17_reg

```

*<Multi interactions: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine interactions_proton_proton_integrand_smooth_17_reg &
  (d_hyp, hyp_2, d_f, f, pt)
  integer, intent(in) :: d_hyp, d_f
  real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: hyp_2

```



```

real(default), dimension(17), intent(out) :: f
class(transverse_mom_t), intent(in) :: pt
call interactions_proton_proton_integrand_generic_17_reg &
    (hyp_2, coordinates_hcd_smooth_reg, f, pt)
! write (53,*)hyp_2,momentum_get_pts_scale(), f
end subroutine interactions_proton_proton_integrand_smooth_17_reg

```

## 21.4 VEGAS and CUBA integration routines

This file contains the module `muli_cuba`, a wrapper for the CUBA integration library. Different algorithms and settings have been tried out for the integration, including VEGAS, and this wrapper has been mainly written for that purpose.

```

<muli_cuba.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module muli_cuba

    <Use kinds>
    use constants
    use diagnostics
    use muli_base
    use muli_momentum

    <Standard module head>

    <Muli CUBA: public>

    <Muli CUBA: variables>

    <Muli CUBA: types>

    <Muli CUBA: interfaces>

    contains

    <Muli CUBA: procedures>

  end module muli_cuba

<Muli CUBA: variables>≡
  integer, parameter :: max_maxeval = huge(1)

<Muli CUBA: public>≡
  public :: cuba_class

<Muli CUBA: types>≡
  type, extends (ser_class_t), abstract :: cuba_class
    real(default) :: start_time = zero
    real(default) :: stop_time = zero
    real(default) :: run_time = zero
    integer :: dim_x = 2

```



```

integer :: dim_f = 1
type(transverse_mom_t) :: userdata
real(default) :: eps_rel = 1.E-3_default
real(default) :: eps_abs = 0._default
integer :: flags = 0
integer :: seed = 1
integer :: min_eval = 0
integer :: max_eval = max_maxeval
integer :: neval = 0
integer, public :: fail = -1
integer :: nregions = 0
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: integral
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: error
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: prob
procedure(integrand_interface), nopass, pointer :: integrand
contains
  <Muli CUBA: cuba class: TBP>
end type cuba_class

```

```

<Muli CUBA: types>+≡
type, extends (cuba_class) :: cuba_cuhre_t
private
  integer :: key = 13
contains
  <Muli CUBA: cuba_cuhre: TBP>
end type cuba_cuhre_t

```

```

<Muli CUBA: types>+≡
type, extends (cuba_class) :: cuba_suave_t
private
  integer :: nnew = 10000      !1000
  integer :: flatness = 5      !50
contains
  <Muli CUBA: cuba_suave: TBP>
end type cuba_suave_t

```

```

<Muli CUBA: public>+≡
public :: cuba_divonne_t

```

```

<Muli CUBA: types>+≡
type, extends (cuba_class) :: cuba_divonne_t
private
  integer :: key1 = 13
  integer :: key2 = 13
  integer :: key3 = 13
  integer :: maxpass = 2
  real(default) :: border = zero
  real(default) :: maxchisq = 10._default
  real(default) :: mindeviation = .25_default
  integer :: ngiven = 0
  integer :: ldxgiven = 0
  ! real(default), dimension(ldxgiven,ngiven) :: &
  !   xgiven = reshape( source = [ 0.0,0.0 ], shape = [2,1])

```



```

        real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: xgiven
        ! real(default), dimension(2) :: xgiven = [1E-1_default, 5E-1_default]
        integer :: nextra = 0
    contains
        <Muli CUBA: cuba divonne: TBP>
    end type cuba_divonne_t

<Muli CUBA: types>+≡
type, extends (cuba_class) :: cuba_vegas_t
private
    integer :: nstart = 500
    integer :: nincrease = 1000
    integer :: nbatch = 1000
    integer :: gridno = 0
    character(len=8), pointer :: statefile => null()
contains
    <Muli CUBA: cuba vegas: TBP>
end type cuba_vegas_t

<Muli CUBA: cuba class: TBP>≡
procedure :: write_to_marker => cuba_write_to_marker

<Muli CUBA: procedures>≡
subroutine cuba_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
    class(cuba_class), intent(in) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    call marker%mark_begin ("cuba_class")
    call marker%mark ("dim_x", this%dim_x)
    call marker%mark ("dim_f", this%dim_f)
    call marker%mark ("eps_rel", this%eps_rel)
    call marker%mark ("eps_abs", this%eps_abs)
    call marker%mark ("flags", this%flags)
    call marker%mark ("min_eval", this%min_eval)
    call marker%mark ("max_eval", this%max_eval)
    call marker%mark ("neval", this%neval)
    call marker%mark ("fail", this%fail)
    call marker%mark ("nregions", this%nregions)
    if (allocated (this%integral)) then
        call marker%mark ("integral", this%integral)
    else
        call marker%mark_null ("integral")
    end if
    if (allocated(this%error)) then
        call marker%mark ("error", this%error)
    else
        call marker%mark_null ("error")
    end if
    if (allocated (this%prob)) then
        call marker%mark ("prob", this%prob)
    else
        call marker%mark_null ("prob")
    end if
end if

```



```

    call marker%mark_null ("cuba_class")
end subroutine cuba_write_to_marker

```

*(Multi CUBA: cuba class: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: read_from_marker => cuba_read_from_marker

```

*(Multi CUBA: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine cuba_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
    class(cuba_class), intent(out) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
    integer(dik), intent(out)::status
    call marker%pick_begin ("CUBA_CLASS", status=status)
    call marker%pick ("dim_x", this%dim_x,status)
    call marker%pick ("dim_f", this%dim_f,status)
    call marker%pick ("eps_rel", this%eps_rel,status)
    call marker%pick ("eps_abs", this%eps_abs,status)
    call marker%pick ("flags", this%flags,status)
    call marker%pick ("min_eval", this%min_eval,status)
    call marker%pick ("max_eval", this%max_eval,status)
    call marker%pick ("neval", this%neval,status)
    call marker%pick ("fail", this%fail,status)
    call marker%pick ("nregions", this%nregions,status)
    call marker%verify_nothing("integral",status)
    if (allocated (this%integral)) deallocate (this%integral)
    if (status == serialize_ok) then
        allocate (this%integral (this%dim_f))
        call marker%pick ("integral", this%integral, status)
    end if
    call marker%verify_nothing ("error", status)
    if (allocated (this%error)) deallocate (this%error)
    if (status == serialize_ok) then
        allocate (this%error (this%dim_f))
        call marker%pick ("error", this%error, status)
    end if
    call marker%verify_nothing ("prob", status)
    if (allocated (this%prob)) deallocate (this%prob)
    if (status == serialize_ok) then
        allocate (this%prob (this%dim_f))
        call marker%pick ("prob", this%prob, status)
    end if
    call marker%pick_end ("cuba_class", status)
end subroutine cuba_read_from_marker

```

*(Multi CUBA: cuba class: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: print_to_unit => cuba_print_to_unit

```

*(Multi CUBA: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine cuba_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
    class(cuba_class), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
    character(11) :: n
    write (n, '("(",I2,"(E12.4))")') this%dim_f
    write (unit, "(1x,A)" "Components of cuba_class:"

```



```

write (unit, "(3x,A)") "Parameters:"
write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "dim_f: ", this%dim_f
write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "dim_x: ", this%dim_x
call this%userdata%print_to_unit (unit, parents, components-1, peers)
write (unit, "(3x,A,E10.4)") "eps_rel: ", this%eps_rel
write (unit, "(3x,A,E10.4)") "eps_abs: ", this%eps_abs
write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "flags: ", this%flags
write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "seed: ", this%seed
write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "min_eval: ", this%min_eval
write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "max_eval: ", this%max_eval
write (unit, "(3x,A)") "Results:"
write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "neval: ", this%neval
write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "fail: ", this%fail
write (unit, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "integral: "
write (unit, fmt=n) this%integral
write (unit, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "error: "
write (unit, fmt=n) this%error
write (unit, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "prob: "
write (unit, fmt=n) this%prob
write (unit, "(3x,A,E10.4)") "time: ", &
    this%stop_time - this%start_time
! write(unit,'("time: ",E10.4)') this%run_time
end subroutine cuba_print_to_unit

```

```

<Muli CUBA: cuba class: TBP>+≡
generic    :: get_integral => get_integral_array, get_integral_1
procedure :: get_integral_array => cuba_get_integral_array
procedure :: get_integral_1 => cuba_get_integral_1

```

```

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
subroutine cuba_get_integral_array (this, integral)
class(cuba_class) :: this
real(default), intent(out), dimension(:) :: integral
integral = this%integral
end subroutine cuba_get_integral_array

```

```

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
subroutine cuba_get_integral_1 (this, integral)
class(cuba_class) :: this
real(default), intent(out) :: integral
integral = this%integral(1)
end subroutine cuba_get_integral_1

```

```

<Muli CUBA: cuba class: TBP>+≡
procedure :: copy_common => cuba_copy_common

```

```

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
subroutine cuba_copy_common (this, source)
class(cuba_class), intent(out) :: this
class(cuba_class), intent(in) :: source
this%dim_x = source%dim_x
this%dim_f = source%dim_f
this%eps_rel = source%eps_rel

```



```

    this%eps_abs = source%eps_abs
    this%flags = source%flags
    this%min_eval = source%min_eval
    this%max_eval = source%max_eval
    call this%alloc()
end subroutine cuba_copy_common

```

```

<Muli CUBA: cuba class: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_common => cuba_set_common

```

```

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cuba_set_common (this, dim_x, dim_f, eps_rel, eps_abs, &
        flags, seed, min_eval, max_eval, integrand, userdata)
        class(cuba_class), intent(inout) :: this
        integer, intent(in), optional :: dim_x, dim_f, flags, min_eval, &
            max_eval, seed
        real(default), intent(in), optional :: eps_rel, eps_abs
        type(transverse_mom_t), intent(in), optional :: userdata
        procedure(integrand_interface), optional :: integrand
        if (present (dim_x)) then
            call this%set_dim_x (dim_x)
        end if
        if (present (dim_f)) then
            call this%set_dim_f (dim_f)
        end if
        if (present (flags)) then
            this%flags = flags
        end if
        if (present (seed)) then
            this%seed = seed
        end if
        if (present (min_eval)) then
            this%min_eval = min_eval
        end if
        if (present (max_eval)) then
            if (max_eval < max_maxeval) then
                this%max_eval = max_eval
            else
                call msg_warning &
                    ("cuba_set_common: Value of max_eval is too large.")
                this%max_eval = max_maxeval
            end if
        end if
        if (present (eps_rel)) then
            this%eps_rel = eps_rel
        end if
        if (present (eps_abs)) then
            this%eps_abs = eps_abs
        end if
        if (present (integrand)) this%integrand=>integrand
        if (present (userdata)) this%userdata=userdata
    end subroutine cuba_set_common

```



```

<Muli CUBA: cuba class: TBP>+=
  procedure :: set_dim_f => cuba_set_dim_f

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+=
  subroutine cuba_set_dim_f (this, new_dim_f)
    class(cuba_class) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: new_dim_f
    if (new_dim_f > 0) then
      this%dim_f = new_dim_f
      call this%alloc_dim_f
    else
      call msg_error ("cuba_set_dim_f: New value for dim_f is " &
        // "negative. dim_f is not set.")
    end if
  end subroutine cuba_set_dim_f

<Muli CUBA: cuba class: TBP>+=
  procedure :: set_dim_x => cuba_set_dim_x

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+=
  subroutine cuba_set_dim_x (this, new_dim_x)
    class(cuba_class) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: new_dim_x
    if (new_dim_x > 0) then
      this%dim_x = new_dim_x
    else
      call msg_error ("cuba_set_dim_x: New value for dim_x is " &
        // "negative. dim_x is not set.")
    end if
  end subroutine cuba_set_dim_x

<Muli CUBA: cuba class: TBP>+=
  procedure :: reset_timer => cuba_reset_timer

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+=
  subroutine cuba_reset_timer (this)
    class(cuba_class), intent(inout) :: this
    this%start_time = zero
    this%stop_time = zero
    this%run_time = zero
  end subroutine cuba_reset_timer

<Muli CUBA: cuba class: TBP>+=
  procedure :: integrate_with_timer => cuba_integrate_with_timer

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+=
  subroutine cuba_integrate_with_timer (this, integrand)
    class(cuba_class), intent(inout) :: this
    procedure(integrand_interface) :: integrand
    call cpu_time (this%start_time)
    call this%integrate (integrand)
    call cpu_time (this%stop_time)
    this%run_time = this%run_time + this%stop_time - this%start_time
  end subroutine cuba_integrate_with_timer

```



```

<Muli CUBA: cuba class: TBP>+=
  procedure :: integrate_associated => cuba_integrate_associated

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+=
  subroutine cuba_integrate_associated (this)
    class(cuba_class), intent(inout) :: this
    call this%integrate_with_timer (this%integrand)
  end subroutine cuba_integrate_associated

<Muli CUBA: cuba class: TBP>+=
  generic :: integrate => integrate_nd, integrate_userdata
  procedure(integrate_interface), deferred :: integrate_nd
  procedure(integrate_userdata_interface), deferred :: integrate_userdata
  procedure(cuba_copy_interface), deferred :: copy

<Muli CUBA: cuba class: TBP>+=
  procedure :: dealloc_dim_f => cuba_dealloc_dim_f

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+=
  subroutine cuba_dealloc_dim_f(this)
    class(cuba_class) :: this
    ! print '("cuba_dealloc_dim_f...")'
    if (allocated (this%integral)) then
      deallocate (this%integral)
    end if
    if (allocated (this%error)) then
      deallocate (this%error)
    end if
    if (allocated (this%prob)) then
      deallocate (this%prob)
    end if
    ! print '("done")'
  end subroutine cuba_dealloc_dim_f

<Muli CUBA: cuba class: TBP>+=
  procedure :: alloc_dim_f => cuba_alloc_dim_f

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+=
  subroutine cuba_alloc_dim_f (this)
    class(cuba_class) :: this
    call this%dealloc_dim_f ()
    allocate (this%integral (this%dim_f))
    allocate (this%error (this%dim_f))
    allocate (this%prob (this%dim_f))
  end subroutine cuba_alloc_dim_f

<Muli CUBA: cuba class: TBP>+=
  procedure :: dealloc => cuba_dealloc

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+=
  subroutine cuba_dealloc (this)
    class(cuba_class) :: this
    call this%dealloc_dim_f
  end subroutine cuba_dealloc

```



```

<Muli CUBA: cuba class: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: alloc => cuba_alloc

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cuba_alloc (this)
        class(cuba_class) :: this
        call this%alloc_dim_f
    end subroutine cuba_alloc

<Muli CUBA: cuba vegas: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write_to_marker => cuba_vegas_write_to_marker

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cuba_vegas_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(cuba_vegas_t), intent(in) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        call marker%mark_begin ("cuba_vegas_t")
        call cuba_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
        call marker%mark("nstart", this%nstart)
        call marker%mark("nincrease", this%nincrease)
        call marker%mark_null ("cuba_vegas_t")
    end subroutine cuba_vegas_write_to_marker

<Muli CUBA: cuba vegas: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read_from_marker => cuba_vegas_read_from_marker

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cuba_vegas_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(cuba_vegas_t), intent(out) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        call marker%pick_begin ("cuba_vegas_t", status=status)
        call cuba_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
        call marker%pick ("nstart", this%nstart, status)
        call marker%pick ("nincrease", this%nincrease, status)
        call marker%pick_end ("cuba_vegas_t", status)
    end subroutine cuba_vegas_read_from_marker

<Muli CUBA: cuba vegas: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: print_to_unit => cuba_vegas_print_to_unit

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cuba_vegas_print_to_unit(this,unit,parents,components,peers)
        class(cuba_vegas_t), intent(in) :: this
        INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: unit
        integer(dik), intent(in)::parents,components,peers
        if (parents>0)call cuba_print_to_unit(this,unit,parents-1,components,peers)
        write (unit, "(1x,A)")          "Components of cuba_vegas_t:"
        write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)")      "nstart:      ", this%nstart
        write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)")      "nincrease:  ", this%nincrease
        write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)")      "nbatch:    ", this%nbatch
        write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)")      "gridno:    ", this%gridno
        if (associated (this%statefile)) then

```



```

        write (unit, "(3x,A,A)") "statefile: ", this%statefile
    else
        write (unit, "(3x,A)") "statefile: not associated"
    end if
end subroutine cuba_vegas_print_to_unit

<Muli CUBA: cuba vegas: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: get_type => cuba_vegas_get_type

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
    pure subroutine cuba_vegas_get_type (type)
        character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
        allocate (type, source="cuba_vegas_t")
    end subroutine cuba_vegas_get_type

<Muli CUBA: cuba vegas: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: integrate_nd => integrate_vegas

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
    subroutine integrate_vegas (this, integrand)
        class(cuba_vegas_t), intent(inout) :: this
        procedure(integrand_interface) :: integrand
        ! print '("vegas")'
        ! call vegas (this%dim_x, this%dim_f, integrand, this%userdata, &
        !             this%eps_rel, this%eps_abs, this%flags, this%seed, &
        !             this%min_eval, this%max_eval, this%nstart, this%nincrease, &
        !             this%nbatch, this%gridno, this%statefile, this%neval, &
        !             this%fail, this%integral, this%error, this%prob)
    end subroutine integrate_vegas

<Muli CUBA: cuba vegas: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: integrate_userdata => integrate_vegas_userdata

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
    subroutine integrate_vegas_userdata (this, integrand, userdata)
        class(cuba_vegas_t), intent(inout) :: this
        procedure(integrand_interface) :: integrand
        class(transverse_mom_t), intent(in) :: userdata
        ! print '("vegas")'
        ! call vegas(this%dim_x, this%dim_f, integrand, userdata, this%eps_rel, &
        !             this%eps_abs, this%flags, this%seed, this%min_eval, this%max_eval, &
        !             this%nstart, this%nincrease, this%nbatch, this%gridno, &
        !             this%statefile, this%neval, this%fail, this%integral, &
        !             this%error, this%prob)
    end subroutine integrate_vegas_userdata

<Muli CUBA: cuba vegas: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: copy => cuba_vegas_copy

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cuba_vegas_copy (this, source)
        class(cuba_vegas_t), intent(out) :: this
        class(cuba_class), intent(in) :: source
        select type (source)

```



```

class is (cuba_vegas_t)
  call this%copy_common (source)
  this%nstart = source%nstart
  this%nincrease = source%nincrease
class default
  call msg_error ("cuba_vegas_copy: type of source is not type " &
    // "compatible with cuba_vegas_t.")
end select
end subroutine cuba_vegas_copy

```

*<Muli CUBA: cuba vegas: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: set_deferred => cuba_vegas_set_deferred

```

*<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine cuba_vegas_set_deferred &
  (this, n_start, n_increase, nbatch, gridno, statefile)
  class(cuba_vegas_t), intent(inout) :: this
  integer, intent(in), optional :: n_start, n_increase, nbatch, gridno
  character(len=*), intent(in), target, optional :: statefile
  if (present (n_start)) this%nstart = n_start
  if (present (n_increase)) this%nincrease = n_increase
  if (present (nbatch)) this%nbatch = nbatch
  if (present (gridno)) this%gridno = gridno
  if (present (statefile)) this%statefile => statefile
end subroutine cuba_vegas_set_deferred

```

*<Muli CUBA: cuba divonne: TBP>≡*

```

procedure :: write_to_marker => cuba_divonne_write_to_marker

```

*<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine cuba_divonne_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
  class(cuba_divonne_t), intent(in) :: this
  class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
  integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
  call marker%mark_begin ("cuba_divonne_t")
  call cuba_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
  call marker%mark ("key1", this%key1)
  call marker%mark ("key2", this%key2)
  call marker%mark ("key3", this%key3)
  call marker%mark ("maxpass", this%maxpass)
  call marker%mark ("border", this%border)
  call marker%mark ("maxchisq", this%maxchisq)
  call marker%mark ("mindeviation", this%mindeviation)
  call marker%mark ("ngiven", this%ngiven)
  call marker%mark ("ldxgiven", this%ldxgiven)
  call marker%mark ("nextra", this%nextra)
  call marker%mark ("xgiven", this%xgiven)
  call marker%mark_null ("cuba_divonne_t")
end subroutine cuba_divonne_write_to_marker

```

*<Muli CUBA: cuba divonne: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: read_from_marker => cuba_divonne_read_from_marker

```



*<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine cuba_divonne_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
  class(cuba_divonne_t), intent(out) :: this
  class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
  integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
  call marker%pick_begin ("cuba_divonne_t", status=status)
  call cuba_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
  call marker%pick ("key1", this%key1, status)
  call marker%pick ("key2", this%key2, status)
  call marker%pick ("key3", this%key3, status)
  call marker%pick ("maxpass", this%maxpass, status)
  call marker%pick ("border", this%border, status)
  call marker%pick ("maxchisq", this%maxchisq, status)
  call marker%pick ("mindeviation", this%mindeviation, status)
  call marker%pick ("ngiven", this%ngiven, status)
  call marker%pick ("ldxgiven", this%ldxgiven, status)
  call marker%pick ("nextra", this%nextra, status)
  if (allocated (this%xgiven)) deallocate (this%xgiven)
  allocate (this%xgiven (this%ldxgiven, this%ngiven))
  call marker%pick ("xgiven", this%xgiven, status)
  call marker%pick_end ("cuba_divonne_t", status)
end subroutine cuba_divonne_read_from_marker

```

*<Muli CUBA: cuba divonne: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: print_to_unit => cuba_divonne_print_to_unit

```

*<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine cuba_divonne_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
  class(cuba_divonne_t), intent(in) :: this
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: unit
  integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
  if (parents > 0) &
    call cuba_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents-1, components, peers)
  write (unit, "(1x,A)") "Components of cuba_divonne_t:"
  write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "key1: ", this%key1
  write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "key2: ", this%key2
  write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "key3: ", this%key3
  write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "maxpass: ", this%maxpass
  write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "ngiven: ", this%ngiven
  write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "ldxgiven: ", this%ldxgiven
  write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "nextra: ", this%nextra
  write (unit, "(3x,A,E10.4)") "border: ", this%border
  write (unit, "(3x,A,E10.4)") "maxchisq: ", this%maxchisq
  write (unit, "(3x,A,E10.4)") "mindeviation:", this%mindeviation
  write (unit, "(3x,A,2(E10.4))") "xgiven: ", this%xgiven
end subroutine cuba_divonne_print_to_unit

```

*<Muli CUBA: cuba divonne: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure, nopass :: get_type => cuba_divonne_get_type

```

*<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡*

```

pure subroutine cuba_divonne_get_type (type)
  character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
  allocate(type, source="cuba_divonne_t")

```



```

end subroutine cuba_divonne_get_type

<Muli CUBA: cuba divonne: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: integrate_nd => integrate_divonne
<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
  subroutine integrate_divonne (this, integrand)
    class(cuba_divonne_t), intent(inout) :: this
    procedure(integrand_interface) :: integrand
    ! call this%reset_output()
    ! print '("divonne")'
    ! call divonne(this%dim_x, this%dim_f, integrand, this%userdata, &
    !   this%eps_rel, this%eps_abs, this%flags, this%seed, this%min_eval, &
    !   this%max_eval, this%key1, this%key2, this%key3, this%maxpass, &
    !   this%border, this%maxchisq, this%mindeviation, this%ngiven, &
    !   this%ldxgiven, this%xgiven, this%nexttra, &
    !   ! this%peakfinder, &
    !   0, this%nregions, this%neval, this%fail, this%integral, &
    !   this%error, this%prob)
  end subroutine integrate_divonne

<Muli CUBA: cuba divonne: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: integrate_userdata => integrate_divonne_userdata
<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
  subroutine integrate_divonne_userdata (this, integrand, userdata)
    class(cuba_divonne_t), intent(inout) :: this
    procedure(integrand_interface) :: integrand
    class(transverse_mom_t), intent(in) :: userdata
    ! call this%reset_output()
    ! print '("divonne")'
    ! call divonne (this%dim_x, this%dim_f, integrand, userdata, &
    !   this%eps_rel, this%eps_abs, this%flags, this%seed, this%min_eval, &
    !   this%max_eval, this%key1, this%key2, this%key3, this%maxpass, &
    !   this%border, this%maxchisq, this%mindeviation, this%ngiven, &
    !   this%ldxgiven, this%xgiven, this%nexttra, &
    !   ! this%peakfinder, &
    !   0, this%nregions, this%neval, this%fail, this%integral, &
    !   this%error, this%prob)
  end subroutine integrate_divonne_userdata

<Muli CUBA: cuba divonne: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: copy => cuba_divonne_copy
<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cuba_divonne_copy (this, source)
    class(cuba_divonne_t), intent(out) :: this
    class(cuba_class), intent(in) :: source
    select type (source)
    class is (cuba_divonne_t)
      call this%copy_common(source)
      call this%set_deferred (source%key1, source%key2, source%key3, &
        source%maxpass, source%border, source%maxchisq, &
        source%mindeviation, source%xgiven)

```



```

class default
  call msg_error ("cuba_divonne_copy: type of source is not " &
    // "type compatible with cuba_divonne_t.")
end select
end subroutine cuba_divonne_copy

```

*<Muli CUBA: cuba divonne: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: set_deferred => cuba_divonne_set_deferred

```

*<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine cuba_divonne_set_deferred (this, key1, key2, key3, maxpass, &
  border, maxchisq, mindeviation, xgiven, xgiven_flat)
  class(cuba_divonne_t) :: this
  integer, optional, intent(in) :: key1, key2, key3, maxpass
  real(default), optional, intent(in) :: border, maxchisq, mindeviation
  real(default), dimension(:,:), optional, intent(in) :: xgiven
  real(default), dimension(:), optional, intent(in) :: xgiven_flat
  integer, dimension(2) :: s
  if (present (key1)) this%key1 = key1
  if (present (key2)) this%key2 = key2
  if (present (key3)) this%key3 = key3
  if (present (maxpass)) this%maxpass = maxpass
  if (present (border)) this%border = border
  if (present (maxchisq)) this%maxchisq = maxchisq
  if (present (mindeviation)) this%mindeviation = mindeviation
  if (present (xgiven)) then
    if (allocated (this%xgiven)) deallocate (this%xgiven)
    s = shape(xgiven)
    if (s(1) == this%dim_x) then
      allocate (this%xgiven (s(1), s(2)), source=xgiven)
      this%ldxgiven = s(1)
      this%ngiven = s(2)
    else
      call msg_error ("cuba_divonne_set_deferred: shape of xgiven " &
        // "is not [dim_x,:].")
      this%ngiven = 0
    end if
  end if
  if (present (xgiven_flat)) then
    if (allocated (this%xgiven)) deallocate (this%xgiven)
    if (mod(size(xgiven_flat), this%dim_x) == 0) then
      this%ngiven = size(xgiven_flat) / this%dim_x
      this%ldxgiven = this%dim_x
      allocate (this%xgiven (this%ldxgiven, this%ngiven))
      this%xgiven = reshape(xgiven_flat, [this%ldxgiven, this%ngiven])
    else
      call msg_error ("cuba_divonne_set_deferred: size of xgiven_flat " &
        // "is no multiple of dim_x.")
      this%ngiven = 0
    end if
  end if
end subroutine cuba_divonne_set_deferred

```

*<Muli CUBA: cuba cuhre: TBP>≡*



```

    procedure :: write_to_marker => cuba_cuhre_write_to_marker

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cuba_cuhre_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(cuba_cuhre_t), intent(in) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        call marker%mark_begin ("cuba_cuhre_t")
        call cuba_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
        call marker%mark ("key", this%key)
        call marker%pick_end ("cuba_cuhre_t", status)
    end subroutine cuba_cuhre_write_to_marker

<Muli CUBA: cuba_cuhre: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read_from_marker => cuba_cuhre_read_from_marker

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cuba_cuhre_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(cuba_cuhre_t), intent(out) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        call marker%pick_begin ("cuba_cuhre_t", status=status)
        call cuba_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
        call marker%pick ("key", this%key, status)
        call marker%pick_end ("cuba_cuhre_t", status)
    end subroutine cuba_cuhre_read_from_marker

<Muli CUBA: cuba_cuhre: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: print_to_unit => cuba_cuhre_print_to_unit

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cuba_cuhre_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
        class(cuba_cuhre_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
        if (parents > 0) &
            call cuba_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents-1, components, peers)
        write (unit, "(1x,A)")      "Components of cuba_cuhre_t:"
        write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "key:      ", this%key
    end subroutine cuba_cuhre_print_to_unit

<Muli CUBA: cuba_cuhre: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: get_type => cuba_cuhre_get_type

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
    pure subroutine cuba_cuhre_get_type (type)
        character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
        allocate (type, source="cuba_cuhre_t")
    end subroutine cuba_cuhre_get_type

<Muli CUBA: cuba_cuhre: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: integrate_nd => integrate_cuhre

```



```

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+=
  subroutine integrate_cuhre (this, integrand)
    class(cuba_cuhre_t), intent(inout) :: this
    procedure(integrand_interface) :: integrand
    ! print '("cuhre")'
    ! call cuhre(this%dim_x, this%dim_f, integrand, this%userdata, &
    !           this%eps_rel, this%eps_abs, this%flags, &
    !           ! this%seed, &
    !           this%min_eval, this%max_eval, this%key, this%nregions, &
    !           this%neval, this%fail, this%integral, this%error, this%prob)
  end subroutine integrate_cuhre

<Muli CUBA: cuba_cuhre: TBP>+=
  procedure :: integrate_userdata => integrate_cuhre_userdata

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+=
  subroutine integrate_cuhre_userdata (this, integrand, userdata)
    class(cuba_cuhre_t), intent(inout) :: this
    procedure(integrand_interface) :: integrand
    class(transverse_mom_t), intent(in) :: userdata
    ! print '("cuhre")'
    ! call cuhre(this%dim_x, this%dim_f, integrand, userdata, this%eps_rel, &
    !           this%eps_abs, this%flags, &
    !           ! this%seed, &
    !           this%min_eval, this%max_eval, this%key, this%nregions, &
    !           this%neval, this%fail, this%integral, this%error, this%prob)
  end subroutine integrate_cuhre_userdata

<Muli CUBA: cuba_cuhre: TBP>+=
  procedure :: copy => cuba_cuhre_copy

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+=
  subroutine cuba_cuhre_copy (this, source)
    class(cuba_cuhre_t), intent(out) :: this
    class(cuba_class), intent(in) :: source
    select type (source)
    class is (cuba_cuhre_t)
      call this%copy_common (source)
      this%key = source%key
    class default
      call msg_error ("cuba_cuhre_copy: type of source is not type " &
        // "compatible with cuba_cuhre_t.")
    end select
  end subroutine cuba_cuhre_copy

<Muli CUBA: cuba_cuhre: TBP>+=
  procedure :: set_deferred => cuba_cuhre_set_deferred

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+=
  subroutine cuba_cuhre_set_deferred (this, key)
    class(cuba_cuhre_t), intent(inout) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: key
    this%key = key
  end subroutine cuba_cuhre_set_deferred

```



```

<Muli CUBA: cuba suave: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write_to_marker => cuba_suave_write_to_marker

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cuba_suave_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(cuba_suave_t), intent(in) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        call marker%mark_begin ("cuba_suave_t")
        call cuba_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
        call marker%mark ("nnew", this%nnew)
        call marker%mark ("flatness", this%flatness)
        call marker%mark_null ("cuba_suave_t")
    end subroutine cuba_suave_write_to_marker

<Muli CUBA: cuba suave: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read_from_marker => cuba_suave_read_from_marker

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cuba_suave_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(cuba_suave_t), intent(out) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        call marker%pick_begin ("cuba_suave_t", status=status)
        call cuba_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
        call marker%pick ("nnew", this%nnew, status)
        call marker%pick ("flatnes", this%flatness, status)
        call marker%pick_end ("cuba_suave_t", status)
    end subroutine cuba_suave_read_from_marker

<Muli CUBA: cuba suave: TBP>+≡
    procedure::print_to_unit=>cuba_suave_print_to_unit

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cuba_suave_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
        class(cuba_suave_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
        if (parents > 0) &
            call cuba_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents-1, components, peers)
        write (unit, "(1x,A)")      "Components of cuba_suave_t:"
        write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "nnew:      ", this%nnew
        write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "flatness:  ", this%flatness
    end subroutine cuba_suave_print_to_unit

<Muli CUBA: cuba suave: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: get_type => cuba_suave_get_type

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
    pure subroutine cuba_suave_get_type (type)
        character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
        allocate (type, source="cuba_suave_t")
    end subroutine cuba_suave_get_type

```



```

<Muli CUBA: cuba suave: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: integrate_nd => integrate_suave

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
  subroutine integrate_suave (this, integrand)
    class(cuba_suave_t), intent(inout) :: this
    procedure(integrand_interface) :: integrand
    ! print '("suave")'
    ! call suave(this%dim_x, this%dim_f, integrand, this%userdata, &
    !           this%eps_rel, this%eps_abs, this%flags, this%seed, &
    !           this%min_eval, this%max_eval, this%nnew, this%flatness, &
    !           this%nregions, this%neval, this%fail, this%integral, &
    !           this%error, this%prob)
  end subroutine integrate_suave

<Muli CUBA: cuba suave: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: integrate_userdata => integrate_suave_userdata

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
  subroutine integrate_suave_userdata (this, integrand, userdata)
    class(cuba_suave_t), intent(inout) :: this
    procedure(integrand_interface) :: integrand
    class(transverse_mom_t), intent(in) :: userdata
    ! print '("suave")'
    ! call suave (this%dim_x, this%dim_f, integrand, userdata, &
    !             this%eps_rel, this%eps_abs, this%flags, this%seed, &
    !             this%min_eval, this%max_eval, this%nnew, this%flatness, &
    !             this%nregions, this%neval, this%fail, this%integral, &
    !             this%error, this%prob)
  end subroutine integrate_suave_userdata

<Muli CUBA: cuba suave: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: copy => cuba_suave_copy

<Muli CUBA: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cuba_suave_copy (this, source)
    class(cuba_suave_t), intent(out) :: this
    class(cuba_class), intent(in) :: source
    select type (source)
    class is (cuba_suave_t)
      call this%copy_common (source)
      this%nnew = source%nnew
      this%flatness = source%flatness
    class default
      call msg_error ("cuba_suave_copy: type of source is not type " &
        // "compatible with cuba_suave_t.")
    end select
  end subroutine cuba_suave_copy

<Muli CUBA: interfaces>≡
  interface
    subroutine integrand_interface (dim_x, x, dim_f, f, userdata)
      <Use kinds>
      use multi_momentum

```



```

        integer, intent(in) :: dim_x, dim_f
        real(default), dimension(dim_x), intent(in) :: x
        real(default), dimension(dim_f), intent(out) :: f
        class(transverse_mom_t), intent(in) :: userdata
    end subroutine integrand_interface
end interface

<Muli CUBA: interfaces>+≡
interface
    subroutine cuba_copy_interface (this, source)
        import :: cuba_class
        class(cuba_class), intent(out) :: this
        class(cuba_class), intent(in) :: source
    end subroutine cuba_copy_interface
end interface

<Muli CUBA: interfaces>+≡
interface
    subroutine ca_plain (this)
        import :: cuba_class
        class(cuba_class) :: this
    end subroutine ca_plain
end interface

<Muli CUBA: interfaces>+≡
interface
    subroutine integrate_interface (this, integrand)
        import :: cuba_class
        class(cuba_class), intent(inout) :: this
        interface
            subroutine integrand (dim_x, x, dim_f, f,userdata)
                <Use kinds>
                use multi_momentum
                integer, intent(in) :: dim_x, dim_f
                real(default), dimension(dim_x), intent(in) :: x
                real(default), dimension(dim_f), intent(out) :: f
                class(transverse_mom_t), intent(in) :: userdata
            end subroutine integrand
        end interface
    end subroutine integrate_interface
end interface

<Muli CUBA: interfaces>+≡
interface
    subroutine integrate_userdata_interface (this, integrand,userdata)
        use multi_momentum
        import :: cuba_class
        class(cuba_class), intent(inout) :: this
        interface
            subroutine integrand (dim_x, x, dim_f, f,userdata)
                <Use kinds>
                use multi_momentum
                integer, intent(in) :: dim_x, dim_f
                real(default), dimension(dim_x), intent(in) :: x
                real(default), dimension(dim_f), intent(out) :: f
                class(transverse_mom_t), intent(in) :: userdata
            end subroutine integrand
        end interface
    end subroutine integrate_userdata_interface
end interface

```



```

        end subroutine integrand
    end interface
    class(transverse_mom_t), intent(in) :: userdata
    end subroutine integrate_userdata_interface
end interface

```

## 21.5 Trapezoidal integration routines

This file contains the module "multi\_trapezium". The name is derived from the trapezoidal integration rule. The purpose of this module is to define a binary tree `multi_trapezium_tree_t` which holds a probability function in terms of trapezoidal segments. Its leaves of type `multi_trapezium_list_t` are connected to form a list, so you can either walk the root function back and forth or pick a certain segment in logarithmic time by walking down the tree. All nodes extend `multi_trapezium_t` which holds the actual values. Those are the values of the density function, the integral from this segment to the end of the integration area and a probability function calculated from these values. All values are taken at the upper "right" bound of the segment. Additionally the differences of these values to the values of the left neighbor is stored.

```

<multi_trapezium.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module multi_trapezium
    use, intrinsic :: iso_fortran_env, only: output_unit
  <Use kinds>
    use constants
    use diagnostics
    use multi_base

  <Standard module head>

  <Multi trapezium: variables>

  <Multi trapezium: public>

  <Multi trapezium: types>

  <Multi trapezium: interfaces>

  contains

  <Multi trapezium: procedures>

  end module multi_trapezium

<Multi trapezium: variables>≡
  integer, private, parameter :: value_dimension = 7
  integer, private, parameter :: r_value_index = 1
  integer, private, parameter :: d_value_index = 2
  integer, private, parameter :: r_integral_index = 3

```



```

integer, private, parameter :: d_integral_index = 4
integer, private, parameter :: r_probability_index = 5
integer, private, parameter :: d_probability_index = 6
integer, private, parameter :: error_index = 7

```

```

<Muli trapezium: interfaces>≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine muli_trapezium_append_interface (this, right)
      import muli_trapezium_node_class_t
      class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), intent(inout), target :: this, right
    end subroutine muli_trapezium_append_interface
  end interface

```

```

<Muli trapezium: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine muli_trapezium_final_interface (this)
      import muli_trapezium_node_class_t
      class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), intent(inout) :: this
    end subroutine muli_trapezium_final_interface
  end interface

```

This is the base type `muli_trapezium_t`. Its component `values` has a first index is in  $\{0, \dots, \text{dim} - 1\}$ , while the second index distinguishes between `r_value`, `d_value`, `r_integral`, `d_integral`, `r_probability`, `d_probability`.

```

<Muli trapezium: public>≡
  public :: muli_trapezium_t

<Muli trapezium: types>≡
  type, extends (measure_class_t) :: muli_trapezium_t
    private
      integer :: dim = 0
      real(default) :: r_position = 0
      real(default) :: d_position = 0
      real(default) :: measure_comp = 0
      real(default), dimension(:, :), allocatable :: values
    contains
      <Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>
  end type muli_trapezium_t

```

```

<Muli trapezium: public>+≡
  public :: muli_trapezium_node_class_t

<Muli trapezium: types>+≡
  type, extends (muli_trapezium_t), abstract :: muli_trapezium_node_class_t
    private
      class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer :: left => null()
      class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer :: right => null()
      ! real(default) :: criterion
    contains
      <Muli trapezium: node: TBP>
  end type muli_trapezium_node_class_t

```

```

<Muli trapezium: public>+≡
  public :: muli_trapezium_tree_t

```



```

<Muli trapezium: types>+≡
  type, extends(muli_trapezium_node_class_t) :: muli_trapezium_tree_t
    class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer :: down => null()
    contains
      <Muli trapezium: tree: TBP>
    end type muli_trapezium_tree_t

<Muli trapezium: public>+≡
  public :: muli_trapezium_list_t

<Muli trapezium: types>+≡
  type, extends (muli_trapezium_node_class_t) :: muli_trapezium_list_t
    contains
      <Muli trapezium: list: TBP>
    end type muli_trapezium_list_t

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write_to_marker => muli_trapezium_write_to_marker

<Muli trapezium: procedures>≡
  subroutine muli_trapezium_write_to_marker (this,marker,status)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    integer::dim
    call marker%mark_begin ("muli_trapezium_t")
    call marker%mark ("dim", this%dim)
    call marker%mark ("r_position", this%r_position)
    call marker%mark ("d_position", this%d_position)
    if (allocated(this%values)) then
      call marker%mark ("values", this%values)
    else
      call marker%mark_null ("values")
    end if
    call marker%mark_end ("muli_trapezium_t")
  end subroutine muli_trapezium_write_to_marker

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: read_from_marker => muli_trapezium_read_from_marker

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
  subroutine muli_trapezium_read_from_marker (this,marker,status)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(out) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    integer :: dim
    call marker%pick_begin ("muli_trapezium_t", status=status)
    call marker%pick ("dim", this%dim,status)
    call marker%pick ("r_position", this%r_position, status)
    call marker%pick ("d_position", this%d_position, status)
    if (allocated (this%values)) deallocate (this%values)
    call marker%verify_nothing ("values", status)
    if (status == serialize_ok) then
      allocate(this%values(0:this%dim-1,7))
    end if
  end subroutine muli_trapezium_read_from_marker

```



```

        call marker%pick ("values",this%values, status)
    end if
    call marker%pick_end("multi_trapezium_t",status)
end subroutine multi_trapezium_read_from_marker

<Multi trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
    procedure :: print_to_unit => multi_trapezium_print_to_unit

<Multi trapezium: procedures>+=
    subroutine multi_trapezium_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
        class(multi_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
        write (unit, "(1x,A)") "Components of multi_trapezium_t:"
        write (unit, fmt=*)"Dimension:          ",this%dim
        write (unit,fmt=*)"Right position:      ",this%r_position
        write (unit,fmt=*)"Position step:      ",this%d_position
        if (allocated(this%values)) then
            if (components>0) then
                write (unit,fmt=*)"Right values:          ",multi_trapezium_get_r_value_array(this)
                write (unit,fmt=*)"Value step:          ", this%get_d_value()
                write (unit,fmt=*)"Right integrals:      ",this%get_r_integral()
                write (unit,fmt=*)"Integral step:      ",this%get_d_integral()
                write (unit,fmt=*)"Right propabilities:",this%get_r_probability()
                write (unit,fmt=*)"Probability step:  ",this%get_d_probability()
                write (unit,fmt=*)"Errors:            ",this%get_error()
            else
                write (unit, "(3x,A)") "Values are allocated."
            end if
        else
            write (unit, "(3x,A)") "Values are not allocated."
        end if
    end subroutine multi_trapezium_print_to_unit

<Multi trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
    procedure, nopass :: get_type => multi_trapezium_get_type

<Multi trapezium: procedures>+=
    pure subroutine multi_trapezium_get_type (type)
        character(:),allocatable, intent(out) :: type
        allocate (type, source="multi_trapezium_t")
    end subroutine multi_trapezium_get_type

<Multi trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
    procedure, nopass :: verify_type => multi_trapezium_verify_type

<Multi trapezium: procedures>+=
    elemental logical function multi_trapezium_verify_type (type) result (match)
        character(*), intent(in) :: type
        match = type == "multi_trapezium_t"
    end function multi_trapezium_verify_type

<Multi trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
    procedure :: measure => multi_trapezium_measure

```



```

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
    elemental function muli_trapezium_measure (this)
        class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
        real(default) :: muli_trapezium_measure
        muli_trapezium_measure = this%measure_comp
    end function muli_trapezium_measure

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: initialize => muli_trapezium_initialize

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
    subroutine muli_trapezium_initialize (this, dim, r_position, d_position)
        class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(inout) :: this
        integer, intent(in) :: dim
        real(default), intent(in) :: r_position, d_position
        integer :: dim1, dim2
        this%dim = dim
        this%r_position = r_position
        this%d_position = d_position
        if (allocated (this%values)) deallocate (this%values)
        allocate (this%values(0:dim-1,value_dimension))
        do dim2 = 1, value_dimension-1
            do dim1 = 0, dim-1
                this%values(dim1,dim2) = zero
            end do
        end do
        do dim1 = 0, dim-1
            this%values(dim1, value_dimension) = huge(one)
        end do
        this%measure_comp = huge(one)
    end subroutine muli_trapezium_initialize

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_dimension => muli_trapezium_get_dimension

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
    elemental function muli_trapezium_get_dimension (this) result (dim)
        class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer :: dim
        dim = this%dim
    end function muli_trapezium_get_dimension

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_l_position => muli_trapezium_get_l_position

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
    pure function muli_trapezium_get_l_position (this) result (pos)
        class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
        real(default) :: pos
        pos = this%r_position - this%d_position
    end function muli_trapezium_get_l_position

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_r_position => muli_trapezium_get_r_position

```



```

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
  pure function muli_trapezium_get_r_position (this) result (pos)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default) :: pos
    pos = this%r_position
  end function muli_trapezium_get_r_position

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_d_position => muli_trapezium_get_d_position

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
  pure function muli_trapezium_get_d_position (this) result (pos)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default) :: pos
    pos = this%d_position
  end function muli_trapezium_get_d_position

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+≡
  generic :: get_l_value => get_l_value_array, get_l_value_element
  procedure :: get_l_value_array => muli_trapezium_get_l_value_array
  procedure :: get_l_value_element => muli_trapezium_get_l_value_element

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
  pure function muli_trapezium_get_l_value_array (this) result (subarray)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), dimension(this%dim) :: subarray
    subarray = this%values(0:this%dim-1, r_value_index) - &
      this%values(0:this%dim-1, d_value_index)
  end function muli_trapezium_get_l_value_array

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
  pure function muli_trapezium_get_l_value_element (this, set) result (element)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: set
    real(default) :: element
    element = this%values(set, r_value_index) - this%values(set, d_value_index)
  end function muli_trapezium_get_l_value_element

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+≡
  generic :: get_r_value => get_r_value_array, get_r_value_element
  procedure :: get_r_value_array => muli_trapezium_get_r_value_array
  procedure :: get_r_value_element => muli_trapezium_get_r_value_element

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
  pure function muli_trapezium_get_r_value_element (this, set) result (element)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: set
    real(default) :: element
    element = this%values (set, r_value_index)
  end function muli_trapezium_get_r_value_element

```



```

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
  pure function muli_trapezium_get_r_value_array (this) result (subarray)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), dimension(this%dim) :: subarray
    subarray = this%values(0:this%dim-1, r_value_index)
  end function muli_trapezium_get_r_value_array

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
  generic :: get_d_value => get_d_value_array, get_d_value_element
  procedure :: get_d_value_array => muli_trapezium_get_d_value_array
  procedure :: get_d_value_element => muli_trapezium_get_d_value_element

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
  pure function muli_trapezium_get_d_value_element (this, set) result (element)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: set
    real(default) :: element
    element=this%values (set, d_value_index)
  end function muli_trapezium_get_d_value_element

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
  pure function muli_trapezium_get_d_value_array (this) result (subarray)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), dimension(this%dim) :: subarray
    subarray = this%values(0:this%dim-1, d_value_index)
  end function muli_trapezium_get_d_value_array

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
  generic :: get_l_integral => get_l_integral_array, get_l_integral_element
  procedure :: get_l_integral_array => muli_trapezium_get_l_integral_array
  procedure :: get_l_integral_element => muli_trapezium_get_l_integral_element

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
  pure function muli_trapezium_get_l_integral_element &
    (this, set) result (element)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: set
    real(default) :: element
    element = this%values (set, r_integral_index) - &
      this%values (set, d_integral_index)
  end function muli_trapezium_get_l_integral_element

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
  pure function muli_trapezium_get_l_integral_array (this) result (subarray)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), dimension(this%dim) :: subarray
    subarray = this%values (0:this%dim-1, r_integral_index) - &
      this%values (0:this%dim-1, d_integral_index)
  end function muli_trapezium_get_l_integral_array

```



```

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
generic :: get_r_integral => get_r_integral_array, get_r_integral_element
procedure :: get_r_integral_array => muli_trapezium_get_r_integral_array
procedure :: get_r_integral_element => muli_trapezium_get_r_integral_element

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
pure function muli_trapezium_get_r_integral_element (this, set) result (element)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: set
    real(default) :: element
    element = this%values (set, r_integral_index)
end function muli_trapezium_get_r_integral_element

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
pure function muli_trapezium_get_r_integral_array (this) result (subarray)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), dimension(this%dim) :: subarray
    subarray = this%values (0:this%dim-1, r_integral_index)
end function muli_trapezium_get_r_integral_array

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
generic :: get_d_integral => get_d_integral_array, get_d_integral_element
procedure :: get_d_integral_array => muli_trapezium_get_d_integral_array
procedure :: get_d_integral_element => muli_trapezium_get_d_integral_element

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
pure function muli_trapezium_get_d_integral_element &
    (this, set) result (element)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: set
    real(default) :: element
    element = this%values (set, d_integral_index)
end function muli_trapezium_get_d_integral_element

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
pure function muli_trapezium_get_d_integral_array (this) result (subarray)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), dimension(this%dim) :: subarray
    subarray = this%values (0:this%dim-1, d_integral_index)
end function muli_trapezium_get_d_integral_array

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
generic :: get_l_probability => &
    get_l_probability_array, get_l_probability_element
procedure :: get_l_probability_element => &
    muli_trapezium_get_l_probability_element
procedure :: get_l_probability_array => &
    muli_trapezium_get_l_probability_array

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
pure function muli_trapezium_get_l_probability_element &
    (this, set) result (element)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: set
real(default) :: element
element = this%values (set, r_probability_index) - &
    this%values (set, d_probability_index)
end function multi_trapezium_get_l_probability_element

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
pure function multi_trapezium_get_l_probability_array (this) result (subarray)
class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
real(default), dimension(this%dim) :: subarray
subarray = this%values (0:this%dim-1, r_probability_index) - &
    this%values (0:this%dim-1, d_probability_index)
end function multi_trapezium_get_l_probability_array

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
generic :: get_r_probability => &
    get_r_probability_array, get_r_probability_element
procedure :: get_r_probability_element => &
    multi_trapezium_get_r_probability_element
procedure :: get_r_probability_array => &
    multi_trapezium_get_r_probability_array

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
pure function multi_trapezium_get_r_probability_element &
    (this, set) result (element)
class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
integer, intent(in) :: set
real(default) :: element
element = this%values (set, r_probability_index)
end function multi_trapezium_get_r_probability_element

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
pure function multi_trapezium_get_r_probability_array (this) result (subarray)
class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
real(default), dimension(this%dim) :: subarray
subarray = this%values (0:this%dim-1, r_probability_index)
end function multi_trapezium_get_r_probability_array

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
generic :: get_d_probability => &
    get_d_probability_array, get_d_probability_element
procedure :: get_d_probability_element => &
    multi_trapezium_get_d_probability_element
procedure :: get_d_probability_array => &
    multi_trapezium_get_d_probability_array

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
pure function multi_trapezium_get_d_probability_array (this) result (subarray)
class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
real(default), dimension(this%dim) :: subarray
subarray = this%values (0:this%dim-1, d_probability_index)
end function multi_trapezium_get_d_probability_array

```



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<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
  pure function muli_trapezium_get_d_probability_element &
    (this, set) result (element)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: set
    real(default) :: element
    element = this%values (set, d_probability_index)
  end function muli_trapezium_get_d_probability_element

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_error => muli_trapezium_get_error

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
  pure function muli_trapezium_get_error_sum (this) result (error)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default) :: error
    error = sum (this%values (0:this%dim-1, error_index))
  end function muli_trapezium_get_error_sum

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_error_sum => muli_trapezium_get_error_sum

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
  pure function muli_trapezium_get_error (this) result (error)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), dimension(this%dim) :: error
    error = this%values (0:this%dim-1, error_index)
  end function muli_trapezium_get_error

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_integral_sum => muli_trapezium_get_integral_sum

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
  pure function muli_trapezium_get_integral_sum (this) result (error)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default) :: error
    error = sum (this%values (0:this%dim-1, d_integral_index))
  end function muli_trapezium_get_integral_sum

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_value_at_position => muli_trapezium_get_value_at_position

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
  subroutine muli_trapezium_get_value_at_position (this, pos, subarray)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), intent(in) :: pos
    real(default), dimension(this%dim), intent(out) :: subarray
    subarray = this%get_r_value_array() - this%get_d_value() * &
      this%d_position / (this%r_position-pos)
  end subroutine muli_trapezium_get_value_at_position

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
  procedure :: set_r_value => muli_trapezium_set_r_value

```



```

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
  subroutine muli_trapezium_set_r_value (this, subarray)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(inout) :: this
    real(default), intent(in), dimension(0:this%dim-1) :: subarray
    this%values(0:this%dim-1, r_value_index) = subarray
  end subroutine muli_trapezium_set_r_value

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_d_value => muli_trapezium_set_d_value

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
  subroutine muli_trapezium_set_d_value (this, subarray)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(inout) :: this
    real(default), intent(in), dimension(0:this%dim-1) :: subarray
    this%values(0:this%dim-1, d_value_index) = subarray
  end subroutine muli_trapezium_set_d_value

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_r_integral => muli_trapezium_set_r_integral

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
  subroutine muli_trapezium_set_r_integral (this, subarray)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(inout) :: this
    real(default), intent(in), dimension(0:this%dim-1) :: subarray
    this%values(0:this%dim-1, r_integral_index) = subarray
  end subroutine muli_trapezium_set_r_integral

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_d_integral => muli_trapezium_set_d_integral

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
  subroutine muli_trapezium_set_d_integral (this, subarray)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(inout) :: this
    real(default), intent(in), dimension(0:this%dim-1) :: subarray
    this%values (0:this%dim-1, d_integral_index) = subarray
  end subroutine muli_trapezium_set_d_integral

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_r_probability => muli_trapezium_set_r_probability

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
  subroutine muli_trapezium_set_r_probability (this, subarray)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(inout) :: this
    real(default), intent(in), dimension(0:this%dim-1) :: subarray
    this%values (0:this%dim-1, r_probability_index) = subarray
  end subroutine muli_trapezium_set_r_probability

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_d_probability => muli_trapezium_set_d_probability

```



```

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
  subroutine muli_trapezium_set_d_probability (this, subarray)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(inout) :: this
    real(default), intent(in), dimension(0:this%dim-1) :: subarray
    this%values (0:this%dim-1,d_probability_index) = subarray
  end subroutine muli_trapezium_set_d_probability

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
  procedure :: set_error => muli_trapezium_set_error

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
  subroutine muli_trapezium_set_error (this, subarray)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(inout) :: this
    real(default), intent(in), dimension(0:this%dim-1) :: subarray
    this%values (0:this%dim-1, error_index) = subarray
    this%measure_comp = sum (subarray)
  end subroutine muli_trapezium_set_error

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
  procedure :: is_left_of => muli_trapezium_is_left_of

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
  pure function muli_trapezium_is_left_of (this, that) result (is_left)
    logical :: is_left
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this, that
    is_left = this%r_position <= that%r_position  !-that%d_position
    ! if (is_left.and.that%r_position < this%r_position) then
    !   print *,!"
    !   STOP
    ! end if
  end function muli_trapezium_is_left_of

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
  procedure :: includes => muli_trapezium_includes

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
  elemental logical function muli_trapezium_includes &
    (this, dim, position, value, integral, probability) result (includes)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: dim
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: position, value, integral, probability
    includes = .true.
    if (present (position)) then
      if (this%get_l_position() > position .or. &
        position >= this%get_r_position()) includes = .false.
    end if
    if (present (value)) then
      if (this%get_l_value(dim) > value .or. value >= &
        this%get_r_value(dim)) includes = .false.
    end if
    if (present (integral)) then
      if (this%get_l_integral(dim) > integral .or. integral >= &
        this%get_r_integral(dim)) includes = .false.
    end if
  end function

```



```

    if (present (probability)) then
        if (this%get_l_probability(dim) > probability .or. &
            probability >= this%get_r_probability(dim)) includes = .false.
        end if
    end if
end function multi_trapezium_includes

```

*(Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: to_node => multi_trapezium_to_node

```

*(Muli trapezium: procedures)+≡*

```

    subroutine multi_trapezium_to_node (this, value, list, tree)
        class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
        real(default), intent(in) :: value
        ! class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), optional, pointer, intent(out) :: node
        class(muli_trapezium_list_t), optional, pointer, intent(out) :: list
        class(muli_trapezium_tree_t), optional, pointer, intent(out) :: tree
        ! if (present (node)) then
        !     allocate (node)
        !     node%dim = this%dim
        !     node%r_position = this%r_position
        !     node%d_position = this%d_position
        !     allocate (node%values (this%dim, value_dimension), source=this%values)
        ! end if
        if (present (list)) then
            allocate (list)
            list%dim = this%dim
            list%r_position = this%r_position
            list%d_position = this%d_position
            allocate (list%values (0:this%dim-1, value_dimension), source=this%values)
        end if
        if (present (tree)) then
            allocate (tree)
            tree%dim = this%dim
            tree%r_position = this%r_position
            tree%d_position = this%d_position
            allocate (tree%values (0:this%dim-1, value_dimension), source=this%values)
        end if
    end subroutine multi_trapezium_to_node

```

*(Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: sum_up => multi_trapezium_sum_up

```

*(Muli trapezium: procedures)+≡*

```

    subroutine multi_trapezium_sum_up (this)
        class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(inout) :: this
        integer :: i
        if (allocated (this%values)) then
            do i = 1, 7
                this%values (0,i) = sum (this%values (1:this%dim-1,i))
            end do
        end if
    end subroutine multi_trapezium_sum_up

```



```

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
  procedure :: approx_value => muli_trapezium_approx_value

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
  pure function muli_trapezium_approx_value (this, x) result (val)
    ! returns the values at x
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), dimension(this%dim) :: val
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    val = this%get_r_value_array() + (x - this%r_position) * &
          this%get_d_value() / this%d_position
  end function muli_trapezium_approx_value

```

This function returns the value at x.

```

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
  procedure :: approx_value_n => muli_trapezium_approx_value_n

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
  elemental function muli_trapezium_approx_value_n (this, x, n) result (val)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default) :: val
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    integer, intent(in) :: n
    val = this%get_r_value_element(n) + (x - this%r_position) * &
          this%get_d_value_element(n) / this%d_position
  end function muli_trapezium_approx_value_n

```

This function returns the integral from x to r\_position.

```

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
  procedure :: approx_integral => muli_trapezium_approx_integral

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
  pure function muli_trapezium_approx_integral (this, x)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), dimension(this%dim) :: muli_trapezium_approx_integral
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    muli_trapezium_approx_integral = &
      ! this%get_r_integral()+&
      ! (this%r_position-x)*this%get_r_value()+&
      ! (x**2-this%r_position**2)*this%get_d_integral()/(this%d_position*2D0)
      this%get_r_integral() + &
      ((this%r_position - x) * &
        (-this%get_d_value() * (this%r_position - x) + 2 * &
          this%d_position*this%get_r_value_array())) / &
      (2 * this%d_position)
  end function muli_trapezium_approx_integral

```

This function returns the integral from x to r\_position.

```

<Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
  procedure :: approx_integral_n => muli_trapezium_approx_integral_n

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
  elemental function muli_trapezium_approx_integral_n (this, x, n) result (val)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this

```



```

real(default) :: val
real(default), intent(in) :: x
integer, intent(in) :: n
val = this%get_r_integral_element (n) + ((this%r_position - x) * &
      (-this%get_d_value_element (n) * (this%r_position - x) + 2 * &
      this%d_position * this%get_r_value_element (n))) / &
      (2 * this%d_position)
end function multi_trapezium_approx_integral_n

```

This function returns the values at x.

```

<Multi trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
  procedure :: approx_probability => multi_trapezium_approx_probability

<Multi trapezium: procedures>+=
  pure function multi_trapezium_approx_probability (this, x) result (prop)
    class(multi_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), dimension(this%dim) :: prop
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    prop = exp (- this%approx_integral (x))
  end function multi_trapezium_approx_probability

```

This function returns the integral from x to r\_position.

```

<Multi trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
  procedure :: approx_probability_n => multi_trapezium_approx_probability_n

<Multi trapezium: procedures>+=
  elemental function multi_trapezium_approx_probability_n (this, x, n) result (val)
    class(multi_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default) :: val
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    integer, intent(in) :: n
    val = exp (- this%approx_integral_n (x, n))
  end function multi_trapezium_approx_probability_n

```

```

<Multi trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
  procedure :: approx_position_by_integral => &
    multi_trapezium_approx_position_by_integral

<Multi trapezium: procedures>+=
  elemental function multi_trapezium_approx_position_by_integral &
    (this, dim, int) result (val)
    class(multi_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default) :: val
    integer, intent(in) :: dim
    real(default), intent(in) :: int
    real(default) :: dpdv
    dpdv = (this%d_position / this%values (dim,d_value_index))
    val = this%r_position - dpdv * (this%values (dim, r_value_index) - &
      sqrt (((this%values (dim, r_integral_index) - int) * two / dpdv) + &
      this%values (dim, r_value_index)**2))
  end function multi_trapezium_approx_position_by_integral

```

```

<Multi trapezium: trapezium: TBP>+=
  ! procedure :: choose_partons => multi_trapezium_choose_partons

```



```

(Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: split => multi_trapezium_split

(Muli trapezium: procedures)+≡
  subroutine multi_trapezium_split (this, c_value, c_position, new_node)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(inout) :: this
    real(default), intent(in) :: c_position
    real(default), intent(in), dimension(this%dim) :: c_value
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(out), pointer :: new_node
    real(default) :: ndpr, ndpl
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: ov, edv
    ndpr = this%r_position - c_position
    ndpl = this%d_position - ndpr
    allocate (ov (0:this%dim-1), source=this%get_r_value_array() - ndpr * &
      this%get_d_value() / this%d_position)
    allocate (edv (0:this%dim-1), source=c_value-ov)
    allocate (new_node)
    call new_node%initialize (dim=this%dim, r_position=c_position, &
      d_position=ndpl)
    call new_node%set_r_value (c_value)
    call new_node%set_d_value (this%get_d_value() + &
      c_value-this%get_r_value_array())
    call new_node%set_d_integral (ndpl*(this%get_d_value() - &
      this%get_r_value_array() - c_value) / two)
    call new_node%set_error (abs((edv*ndpl) / two))
    ! new_node%measure_comp = sum (abs((edv*ndpl) / two))
    this%d_position = ndpr
    call this%set_d_value (this%get_r_value_array() - c_value)
    call this%set_d_integral (- (ndpr*(this%get_r_value_array() + c_value) / two))
    call this%set_error (abs(edv*ndpr / two))
    ! this%measure_comp = sum (abs(edv*ndpr / two))
    ! write (*, "(1x,A)") "multi_trapezium_split: new errors:"
    ! write (*, "(3x,ES14.7)") this%get_error()
    ! write (*, "(3x,ES14.7)") new_node%get_error()
    ! write (*, "(3x,11(ES20.10)") new_node%get_d_integral()
    ! write (*, "(3x,11(ES20.10)") this%get_d_integral()
  end subroutine multi_trapezium_split

(Muli trapezium: trapezium: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: update => multi_trapezium_update

(Muli trapezium: procedures)+≡
  subroutine multi_trapezium_update (this)
    class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(inout) :: this
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: integral
    real(default), dimension(0:this%dim-1) :: d_int
    !!! !!! !!! Workaround for gfortran 5.0 ICE
    d_int = this%get_d_integral ()
    allocate (integral (0:this%dim-1), source=d_int)
    call this%set_d_integral (-this%d_position * (this%get_r_value_array() &
      - this%get_d_value() / 2))
    call this%set_error (abs (this%get_d_integral() - integral))
    ! write (*, "(3x,11(ES20.10)") this%get_d_integral()
  end subroutine multi_trapezium_update

```



```

<Muli trapezium: node: TBP>≡
    procedure :: deserialize_from_marker => &
        muli_trapezium_node_deserialize_from_marker

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
    subroutine muli_trapezium_node_deserialize_from_marker (this, name, marker)
        class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), intent(out) :: this
        character(*), intent(in) :: name
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik) :: status
        class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ser
        allocate (muli_trapezium_tree_t :: ser)
        call marker%push_reference (ser)
        allocate (muli_trapezium_list_t::ser)
        call marker%push_reference (ser)
        call serializable_deserialize_from_marker (this, name, marker)
        call marker%pop_reference (ser)
        deallocate (ser)
        call marker%pop_reference (ser)
        deallocate (ser)
    end subroutine muli_trapezium_node_deserialize_from_marker

<Muli trapezium: node: TBP>+≡
    procedure(muli_trapezium_append_interface), deferred :: append

<Muli trapezium: node: TBP>+≡
    procedure(muli_trapezium_final_interface), deferred :: finalize

<Muli trapezium: list: TBP>≡
    procedure :: append => muli_trapezium_list_append

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
    subroutine muli_trapezium_list_append (this, right)
        class(muli_trapezium_list_t), intent(inout), target :: this
        class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), intent(inout), target :: right
        this%right => right
        right%left => this
    end subroutine muli_trapezium_list_append

<Muli trapezium: node: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: nullify => muli_trapezium_node_nullify

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
    subroutine muli_trapezium_node_nullify (this)
        class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), intent(out) :: this
        nullify (this%left)
        nullify (this%right)
    end subroutine muli_trapezium_node_nullify

<Muli trapezium: node: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_left => muli_trapezium_node_get_left

```



```

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
  subroutine muli_trapezium_node_get_left (this, left)
    class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), intent(in) :: this
    class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer, intent(out) :: left
    left => this%left
  end subroutine muli_trapezium_node_get_left

<Muli trapezium: node: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_right => muli_trapezium_node_get_right

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
  subroutine muli_trapezium_node_get_right (this, right)
    class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), intent(in) :: this
    class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer, intent(out) :: right
    right => this%right
  end subroutine muli_trapezium_node_get_right

<Muli trapezium: node: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_leftmost => muli_trapezium_node_get_leftmost

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
  subroutine muli_trapezium_node_get_leftmost (this, node)
    class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), intent(in) :: this
    class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer, intent(out) :: node
    if (associated (this%left)) then
      node => this%left
      do while (associated (node%left))
        node => node%left
      end do
    else
      nullify (node)
    end if
  end subroutine muli_trapezium_node_get_leftmost

<Muli trapezium: node: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_rightmost => muli_trapezium_node_get_rightmost

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
  subroutine muli_trapezium_node_get_rightmost (this, right)
    class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), intent(in) :: this
    class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer, intent(out) :: right
    if (associated (this%right)) then
      right => this%right
      do while (associated (right%right))
        right => right%right
      end do
    else
      nullify (right)
    end if
  end subroutine muli_trapezium_node_get_rightmost

```



```

<Muli trapezium: node: TBP>+≡
generic :: decide => decide_by_value, decide_by_position
procedure :: decide_by_value => muli_trapezium_node_decide_by_value
procedure :: decide_by_position => muli_trapezium_node_decide_by_position

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
subroutine muli_trapezium_node_decide_by_value (this, value, dim, record, node)
  class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), intent(in) :: this
  real(default), intent(in) :: value
  integer, intent(in) :: record, dim
  class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer, intent(out) :: node
  if (this%values (dim, record) > value) then
    node => this%left
  else
    node => this%right
  end if
end subroutine muli_trapezium_node_decide_by_value

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
subroutine muli_trapezium_node_decide_by_position (this, position, node)
  class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), intent(in) :: this
  real(default), intent(in) :: position
  class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer, intent(out) :: node
  if (this%r_position > position) then
    node => this%left
  else
    node => this%right
  end if
end subroutine muli_trapezium_node_decide_by_position

<Muli trapezium: node: TBP>+≡
procedure :: decide_decreasing => muli_trapezium_node_decide_decreasing

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
subroutine muli_trapezium_node_decide_decreasing &
  (this, value, dim, record, node)
  class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), intent(in) :: this
  real(default), intent(in) :: value
  integer, intent(in) :: record, dim
  class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer, intent(out) :: node
  if (this%values (dim, record) <= value) then
    node => this%left
  else
    node => this%right
  end if
end subroutine muli_trapezium_node_decide_decreasing

<Muli trapezium: node: TBP>+≡
procedure :: to_tree => muli_trapezium_node_to_tree

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
subroutine muli_trapezium_node_to_tree (this, out_tree)
  class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), target, intent(in) :: this
  class(muli_trapezium_tree_t), intent(out) :: out_tree

```



```

        out_tree%left => this%left
        out_tree%right => this%right
    end subroutine muli_trapezium_node_to_tree

<Muli trapezium: node: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: untangle => muli_trapezium_node_untangle

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
    subroutine muli_trapezium_node_untangle(this)
        class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), intent(inout), target :: this
        if (associated (this%left)) then
            if (associated (this%left%right, this)) then
                nullify (this%left%right)
                nullify (this%left)
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine muli_trapezium_node_untangle

<Muli trapezium: node: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: apply => muli_trapezium_node_apply

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine muli_trapezium_node_apply(this,proc)
        class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), intent(inout) :: this
        interface
            subroutine proc(this)
                import muli_trapezium_node_class_t
                class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), intent(inout) :: this
            end subroutine proc
        end interface
        if (associated(this%right))call proc(this%right)
        if (associated(this%left))call proc(this%left)
        call proc(this)
    end subroutine muli_trapezium_node_apply

<Muli trapezium: node: TBP>+≡
    ! procedure :: copy => muli_trapezium_node_copy
    ! generic :: assignment(=) => copy
    ! procedure, deferred :: approx => muli_trapezium_node_approx

<Muli trapezium: tree: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write_to_marker => muli_trapezium_tree_write_to_marker

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
    subroutine muli_trapezium_tree_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(muli_trapezium_tree_t), intent(in) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        class(muli_trapezium_list_t), pointer :: list
        class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ser
        call marker%mark_begin ("muli_trapezium_tree_t")
        call this%get_left_list (list)
        ser => list
        call marker%mark_pointer ("list", ser)
    end subroutine muli_trapezium_tree_write_to_marker

```



```

    call marker%mark_end ("multi_trapezium_tree_t")
end subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_write_to_marker

```

*<Multi trapezium: tree: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: read_from_marker => multi_trapezium_tree_read_from_marker

```

*<Multi trapezium: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
    class(multi_trapezium_tree_t), intent(out) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ser
    call marker%pick_begin ("multi_trapezium_tree_t", status=status)
    call marker%pick_pointer ("list", ser)
    if (associated (ser)) then
        select type (ser)
            class is (multi_trapezium_list_t)
                call ser%to_tree (this)
            class default
                nullify (this%left)
                nullify (this%right)
                nullify (this%down)
            end select
        else
            nullify (this%left)
            nullify (this%right)
            nullify (this%down)
        end if
        call marker%pick_end ("multi_trapezium_tree_t", status)
    end subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_read_from_marker

```

*<Multi trapezium: tree: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: print_to_unit => multi_trapezium_tree_print_to_unit

```

*<Multi trapezium: procedures>+≡*

```

recursive subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_print_to_unit &
    (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
    class(multi_trapezium_tree_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
    class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ser
    if (parents > 0) call multi_trapezium_print_to_unit &
        (this, unit, parents-1, components, peers)
    ser => this%down
    call serialize_print_peer_pointer (ser, unit, i_one, i_zero, i_one, "DOWN")
    if (associated (this%left)) then
        select type (sertmp => this%left)
            class is (multi_trapezium_list_t)
                ser => sertmp
                call serialize_print_peer_pointer &
                    (ser, unit, parents, components, i_zero, "LEFT")
            class default
                call serialize_print_peer_pointer &
                    (ser, unit, parents, components, peers, "LEFT")
        end select
    end if
end subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_print_to_unit

```



```

        end select
    else
        write (unit, "(1x,A)") "Left is not associated."
    end if
    if (associated (this%right)) then
        select type (sertmp => this%right)
        class is (multi_trapezium_list_t)
            ser => sertmp
            call serialize_print_peer_pointer &
                (ser, unit, parents, components, i_zero, "RIGHT")
        class default
            call serialize_print_peer_pointer &
                (ser, unit, parents, components, peers, "RIGHT")
        end select
    else
        write (unit, "(1x,A)") "Right is not associated."
    end if
end subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_print_to_unit

```

```

<Multi trapezium: tree: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: get_type => multi_trapezium_tree_get_type

```

```

<Multi trapezium: procedures>+≡
    pure subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_get_type (type)
        character(:),allocatable, intent(out) :: type
        allocate (type, source="multi_trapezium_tree_t")
    end subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_get_type

```

```

<Multi trapezium: tree: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: verify_type => multi_trapezium_tree_verify_type

```

```

<Multi trapezium: procedures>+≡
    elemental logical function multi_trapezium_tree_verify_type (type) result (match)
        character(*), intent(in) :: type
        match = type == "multi_trapezium_tree_t"
    end function multi_trapezium_tree_verify_type

```

```

<Multi trapezium: tree: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: nullify => multi_trapezium_tree_nullify

```

```

<Multi trapezium: procedures>+≡
    subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_nullify (this)
        class(multi_trapezium_tree_t), intent(out) :: this
        call multi_trapezium_node_nullify (this)
        nullify (this%down)
    end subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_nullify

```

```

<Multi trapezium: tree: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: finalize => multi_trapezium_tree_finalize

```

```

<Multi trapezium: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_finalize (this)
        class(multi_trapezium_tree_t), intent(inout) :: this
        if (associated (this%right)) then

```



```

        call this%right%untangle ()
        call this%right%finalize ()
        deallocate (this%right)
    end if
    if (associated (this%left)) then
        call this%left%untangle ()
        call this%left%finalize ()
        deallocate (this%left)
    end if
    this%dim = 0
end subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_finalize

```

*(Muli trapezium: tree: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: decide_by_value => multi_trapezium_tree_decide_by_value

```

*(Muli trapezium: procedures)+≡*

```

    subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_decide_by_value (this, value, dim, record, node)
        class(multi_trapezium_tree_t), intent(in) :: this
        real(default), intent(in) :: value
        integer, intent(in) :: record, dim
        class(multi_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer, intent(out) :: node
        if (this%down%values (dim, record) > value) then
            node => this%left
        else
            node => this%right
        end if
    end subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_decide_by_value

```

*(Muli trapezium: tree: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: decide_by_position => multi_trapezium_tree_decide_by_position

```

*(Muli trapezium: procedures)+≡*

```

    subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_decide_by_position (this, position, node)
        class(multi_trapezium_tree_t), intent(in) :: this
        real(default), intent(in) :: position
        class(multi_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer, intent(out) :: node
        if (this%down%r_position > position) then
            node => this%left
        else
            node => this%right
        end if
    end subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_decide_by_position

```

*(Muli trapezium: tree: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: decide_decreasing => multi_trapezium_tree_decide_decreasing

```

*(Muli trapezium: procedures)+≡*

```

    subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_decide_decreasing &
        (this, value, dim, record, node)
        class(multi_trapezium_tree_t), intent(in) :: this
        real(default), intent(in) :: value
        integer, intent(in) :: record, dim
        ! integer, save :: count=0
        class(multi_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer, intent(out) :: node

```



```

! count = count + 1
if (this%down%values (dim, record) <= value) then
! print ('("Decide: value(",I2,"","I1,")=",E20.7," > ",E20.7, &
!      ": go left.")'), dim, record, this%down%values(dim, record), value
node => this%left
else
! print ('("Decide: value(",I2,"","I1,")=",E20.7," <= ", &
!      E20.7,"": go right.")'), &
!      dim, record, this%down%values(dim, record), value
node => this%right
end if
end subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_decide_decreasing

```

*(Multi trapezium: tree: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: get_left_list => multi_trapezium_tree_get_left_list

```

*(Multi trapezium: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_get_left_list (this, list)
class(multi_trapezium_tree_t), intent(in) :: this
class(multi_trapezium_list_t), pointer, intent(out) :: list
class(multi_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer::node
call this%get_leftmost (node)
if (associated (node)) then
select type (node)
class is (multi_trapezium_list_t)
list => node
class default
nullify (list)
end select
else
nullify (list)
end if
end subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_get_left_list

```

*(Multi trapezium: tree: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: get_right_list => multi_trapezium_tree_get_right_list

```

*(Multi trapezium: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_get_right_list (this, list)
class(multi_trapezium_tree_t), intent(in) :: this
class(multi_trapezium_list_t), pointer, intent(out) :: list
class(multi_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer::node
call this%get_rightmost (node)
if (associated (node)) then
select type (node)
class is (multi_trapezium_list_t)
list => node
class default
nullify (list)
end select
else
nullify (list)
end if
end subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_get_right_list

```



```

<Muli trapezium: tree: TBP>+≡
generic :: find => find_by_value, find_by_position
procedure :: find_by_value => multi_trapezium_tree_find_by_value
procedure :: find_by_position => multi_trapezium_tree_find_by_position

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_find_by_value (this, value, dim, record, node)
  class(muli_trapezium_tree_t), intent(in), target :: this
  real(default), intent(in) :: value
  integer, intent(in) :: record, dim
  class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer, intent(out) :: node
  node => this
  do while (.not. allocated (node%values))
    call node%decide (value, dim, record, node)
  end do
end subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_find_by_value

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_find_by_position (this, position, node)
  class(muli_trapezium_tree_t), intent(in), target :: this
  real(default), intent(in) :: position
  class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer, intent(out) :: node
  node => this
  do while (.not. allocated (node%values))
    call node%decide (position, node)
  end do
end subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_find_by_position

<Muli trapezium: tree: TBP>+≡
procedure :: find_decreasing => multi_trapezium_tree_find_decreasing

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_find_decreasing (this, value, dim, node)
  class(muli_trapezium_tree_t), intent(in), target :: this
  real(default), intent(in) :: value
  integer, intent(in) :: dim
  class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer, intent(out) :: node
  node => this
  do while (.not. allocated (node%values))
    call node%decide_decreasing (value, dim, r_integral_index, node)
  end do
end subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_find_decreasing

<Muli trapezium: tree: TBP>+≡
procedure :: approx_by_integral => multi_trapezium_tree_approx_by_integral

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
subroutine multi_trapezium_tree_approx_by_integral &
  (this, int, dim, in_range, position, value, integral, content)
  class(muli_trapezium_tree_t), intent(in), target :: this
  real(default), intent(in) :: int
  integer, intent(in) :: dim
  logical, intent(out) :: in_range
  class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer, intent(out), optional :: content

```



```

real(default), intent(out), optional :: position, value, integral
integer :: i
real(default) :: DINT      !,l_prop,r_prop,d_prop
real(default) :: RP, DP, RV, DV, RI      !FC = gfortran
class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer :: node
node => this
do while (.not. allocated (node%values))
  call node%decide_decreasing(INT, dim, r_integral_index, node)
end do
if (  int<=node%values(dim,r_integral_index)-node%values(dim,d_integral_index)&
    &.and.&
    &int>=node%values(dim,r_integral_index)) then
  in_range=.true.
  !      associate(&!FC = nagfor
  !          &RP=>node%r_position,&!FC = nagfor
  !          &DP=>node%d_position,&!FC = nagfor
  !          &RV=>node%values(dim,r_value_index),&!FC = nagfor
  !          &DV=>node%values(dim,d_value_index),&!FC = nagfor
  !          &RI=>node%values(dim,r_integral_index))!FC = nagfor
  !
  RP=node%r_position!FC = gfortran
  DP=node%d_position!FC = gfortran
  RV=node%values(dim,r_value_index)!FC = gfortran
  DV=node%values(dim,d_value_index)!FC = gfortran
  RI=node%values(dim,r_integral_index)!FC = gfortran
  if (present(position)) then
    DINT=(ri-int)*2D0*dv/dp
    position=rp-(dp/dv)*(rv-sqrt(dint+rv**2))
  end if
  if (present(value)) then
    value=Sqrt(dp*(-2*dv*int + 2*dv*ri + dp*rv**2))/dp
  end if
  if (present(integral)) then
    integral=int
  end if
  if (present(content)) then
    content=>node
  end if
  !      end associate!FC = nagfor
  !
  else
    in_range=.false.
  end if
end subroutine muli_trapezium_tree_approx_by_integral

```

*<Muli trapezium: tree: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: approx_by_probability => muli_trapezium_tree_approx_by_probability
```

*<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine muli_trapezium_tree_approx_by_probability &
  (this, prop, dim, in_range, position, value, integral, content)
class(muli_trapezium_tree_t), intent(in), target :: this
real(default), intent(in) :: prop
integer, intent(in) :: dim
logical, intent(out) :: in_range
class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer, intent(out), optional :: content

```



```

real(default), intent(out), optional :: position, value, integral
integer :: i
real(default) :: int
class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer :: node
if (zero < prop .and. prop < one) then
    node => this
    int = -log (prop)
    call muli_trapezium_tree_approx_by_integral &
        (this, int, dim, in_range, position, value, integral, content)
else
    in_range = .false.
end if
end subroutine muli_trapezium_tree_approx_by_probability

```

*<Muli trapezium: tree: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: to_tree => muli_trapezium_tree_to_tree

```

*<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine muli_trapezium_tree_to_tree (this, out_tree)
    class(muli_trapezium_tree_t), target, intent(in) :: this
    class(muli_trapezium_tree_t), intent(out) :: out_tree
    out_tree%left => this%left
    out_tree%right => this%right
    out_tree%down => this%down
end subroutine muli_trapezium_tree_to_tree

```

*<Muli trapezium: tree: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: append => muli_trapezium_tree_append

```

*<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine muli_trapezium_tree_append(this,right)
    class(muli_trapezium_tree_t), intent(inout), target :: this
    class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), intent(inout), target :: right
    call msg_error ("muli_trapezium_tree_append: Not yet implemented.")
end subroutine muli_trapezium_tree_append

```

*<Muli trapezium: tree: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: gnuplot => muli_trapezium_tree_gnuplot

```

*<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine muli_trapezium_tree_gnuplot (this, dir)
    class(muli_trapezium_tree_t), intent(in) :: this
    character(len=*), intent(in) :: dir
    class(muli_trapezium_list_t), pointer :: list
    call this%get_left_list (list)
    call list%gnuplot (dir)
end subroutine muli_trapezium_tree_gnuplot

```

*<Muli trapezium: list: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: write_to_marker => muli_trapezium_list_write_to_marker

```



```

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
recursive subroutine muli_trapezium_list_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
  class(muli_trapezium_list_t), intent(in) :: this
  class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
  integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
  class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ser
  call marker%mark_begin ("muli_trapezium_list_t")
  call muli_trapezium_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
  ser => this%right
  call marker%mark_pointer ("right", ser)
  call marker%mark_end ("muli_trapezium_list_t")
end subroutine muli_trapezium_list_write_to_marker

```

```

<Muli trapezium: list: TBP>+=
procedure :: read_from_marker => muli_trapezium_list_read_from_marker

```

```

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
recursive subroutine muli_trapezium_list_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
  class(muli_trapezium_list_t), intent(out) :: this
  class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
  integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
  call msg_warning ("muli_trapezium_list_read_from_marker: " // &
    "You cannot deserialize a list with this subroutine.")
  call msg_error ("Use muli_trapezium_list_read_target_from_marker instead.")
end subroutine muli_trapezium_list_read_from_marker

```

```

<Muli trapezium: list: TBP>+=
procedure :: read_target_from_marker => &
  muli_trapezium_list_read_target_from_marker

```

```

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+=
recursive subroutine muli_trapezium_list_read_target_from_marker &
  (this, marker, status)
  class(muli_trapezium_list_t), target, intent(out) :: this
  class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
  integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
  class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ser
  call marker%pick_begin ("muli_trapezium_list_t", status=status)
  call muli_trapezium_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
  call marker%pick_pointer ("right", ser)
  if (associated (ser)) then
    select type (ser)
      class is (muli_trapezium_list_t)
        this%right => ser
        ser%left => this
      class default
        nullify (this%right)
        call msg_error ("muli_trapezium_list_read_target_from_marker: " &
          // "Unexpected type for right component.")
    end select
  else
    nullify (this%right)
  end if
  call marker%pick_end ("muli_trapezium_list_t", status)

```



```

end subroutine multi_trapezium_list_read_target_from_marker

<Multi trapezium: list: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: print_to_unit => multi_trapezium_list_print_to_unit

<Multi trapezium: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine multi_trapezium_list_print_to_unit &
    (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
    class(multi_trapezium_list_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
    class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ser
    if (parents > 0) call multi_trapezium_print_to_unit &
      (this, unit, parents-1, components, peers)
    ser => this%left
    call serialize_print_peer_pointer &
      (ser, unit, -i_one, -i_one, -i_one, "LEFT")
    ser => this%right
    call serialize_print_peer_pointer &
      (ser, unit, parents, components, peers, "RIGHT")
  end subroutine multi_trapezium_list_print_to_unit

<Multi trapezium: list: TBP>+≡
  procedure, nopass :: get_type => multi_trapezium_list_get_type

<Multi trapezium: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine multi_trapezium_list_get_type (type)
    character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
    allocate (type, source="multi_trapezium_list_t")
  end subroutine multi_trapezium_list_get_type

<Multi trapezium: list: TBP>+≡
  procedure, nopass :: verify_type => multi_trapezium_list_verify_type

<Multi trapezium: procedures>+≡
  elemental logical function multi_trapezium_list_verify_type (type) result (match)
    character(*), intent(in) :: type
    match = type == "multi_trapezium_list_t"
  end function multi_trapezium_list_verify_type

<Multi trapezium: list: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: finalize => multi_trapezium_list_finalize

<Multi trapezium: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine multi_trapezium_list_finalize(this)
    class(multi_trapezium_list_t), intent(inout)::this
    if (associated(this%right)) then
      call this%right%finalize()
      deallocate(this%right)
    end if
    this%dim=0
  end subroutine multi_trapezium_list_finalize

```



```

<Muli trapezium: list: TBP>+≡
generic :: insert_right => insert_right_a  !, insert_right_b
procedure :: insert_right_a => multi_trapezium_list_insert_right_a
! procedure :: insert_right_b => multi_trapezium_list_insert_right_b

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
subroutine multi_trapezium_list_insert_right_a (this, value, content, new_node)
  class(muli_trapezium_list_t), intent(inout), target :: this
  real(default), intent(in) :: value
  class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: content
  class(muli_trapezium_list_t), pointer, intent(out) :: new_node
  class(muli_trapezium_list_t), pointer :: tmp_list
  call content%to_node (value, list=tmp_list)
  if (associated (this%right)) then
    this%right%left => tmp_list
    tmp_list%right => this%right
  else
    nullify (tmp_list%right)
  end if
  this%right => tmp_list
  tmp_list%left => this
  new_node => tmp_list
end subroutine multi_trapezium_list_insert_right_a

<Muli trapezium: list: TBP>+≡
generic :: insert_left => insert_left_a  !, insert_left_b
procedure :: insert_left_a => multi_trapezium_list_insert_left_a
! procedure :: insert_left_b => multi_trapezium_list_insert_left_b

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
subroutine multi_trapezium_list_insert_left_a (this, value, content, new_node)
  class(muli_trapezium_list_t), intent(inout), target :: this
  real(default), intent(in) :: value
  class(muli_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: content
  class(muli_trapezium_list_t), pointer, intent(out) :: new_node
  call content%to_node (value, list=new_node)
  new_node%right => this
  if (associated (this%left)) then
    new_node%left => this%left
    this%left%right => new_node
  else
    nullify (new_node%left)
  end if
  this%left => new_node
end subroutine multi_trapezium_list_insert_left_a

<Muli trapezium: list: TBP>+≡
procedure :: to_tree => multi_trapezium_list_to_tree

<Muli trapezium: procedures>+≡
subroutine multi_trapezium_list_to_tree (this, out_tree)
  class(muli_trapezium_list_t), target, intent(in) :: this
  class(muli_trapezium_tree_t), intent(out) :: out_tree
  type(muli_trapezium_tree_t), target :: do_list
  class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer :: this_entry, do_list_entry, node

```



```

class(multi_trapezium_tree_t),pointer :: tree1,tree2
integer :: ite,log,n_deep,n_leaves
n_leaves=0
this_entry => this
count: do while(associated(this_entry))
    n_leaves=n_leaves+1
    this_entry=>this_entry%right
end do count
call ilog2(n_leaves,log,n_deep)
this_entry => this
do_list_entry => do_list
deep: do ite=0,n_deep-1
    allocate(tree1)
    tree1%down=>this_entry%right
    allocate(tree2)
    tree2%down=>this_entry
    tree2%left=>this_entry
    tree2%right=>this_entry%right
    tree1%left=>tree2
    this_entry => this_entry%right%right
    do_list_entry%right=>tree1
    do_list_entry=>tree1
end do deep
rest: do while(associated(this_entry))
    allocate(tree1)
    tree1%down=>this_entry
    tree1%left=>this_entry
    do_list_entry%right => tree1
    do_list_entry => tree1
    this_entry => this_entry%right
    ite=ite+1
end do rest
tree: do while(ite>2)
    do_list_entry => do_list%right
    node=>do_list
    level: do while(associated(do_list_entry))
        node%right=>do_list_entry%right
        node=>do_list_entry%right
        do_list_entry%right=>node%left
        node%left=>do_list_entry
        do_list_entry=>node%right
        ite=ite-1
    end do level
end do tree
node=>do_list%right
select type(node)
type is (multi_trapezium_tree_t)
    call node%to_tree(out_tree)
class default
    print *,"multi_trapezium_list_to_tree"
    print *,"unexpeted type for do_list%right"
end select
out_tree%right=>out_tree%right%left
if (allocated(out_tree%values)) then

```



```

        deallocate(out_tree%values)
    end if
    deallocate(do_list%right%right)
    deallocate(do_list%right)
end subroutine multi_trapezium_list_to_tree

```

*(Multi trapezium: list: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: gnuplot => multi_trapezium_list_gnuplot

```

*(Multi trapezium: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine multi_trapezium_list_gnuplot (this, dir)
    class(multi_trapezium_list_t), intent(in), target :: this
    character(len=*), intent(in) :: dir
    character(len=*), parameter :: val_file = "/value.plot"
    character(len=*), parameter :: int_file = "/integral.plot"
    character(len=*), parameter :: err_file = "/integral_error.plot"
    character(len=*), parameter :: pro_file = "/probability.plot"
    character(len=*), parameter :: den_file = "/density.plot"
    character(len=*), parameter :: fmt = "(ES20.10)"
    class(multi_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer :: list
    integer :: val_unit, err_unit, int_unit, pro_unit, den_unit
    list => this
    call generate_unit (val_unit, 100, 1000)
    open (val_unit, file = dir // val_file)
    call generate_unit (int_unit, 100, 1000)
    open (int_unit, file = dir // int_file)
    call generate_unit (err_unit, 100, 1000)
    open (err_unit, file = dir // err_file)
    call generate_unit (pro_unit, 100, 1000)
    open (pro_unit, file = dir // pro_file)
    call generate_unit (den_unit, 100, 1000)
    open (den_unit, file = dir // den_file)
    do while (associated (list))
        ! print *,list%r_position,list%get_r_value()
        !!! !!! !!! gfortran 5.0.0 ICE
        ! write (val_unit, fmt, advance="no") list%r_position
        ! call write_array (val_unit, list%get_r_value_array(), fmt)
        ! write (int_unit,fmt,advance="no") list%r_position
        ! call write_array (int_unit, list%get_r_integral(), fmt)
        ! write (err_unit, fmt, advance="no") list%r_position
        ! call write_array (err_unit, list%get_error(), fmt)
        ! write (pro_unit, fmt, advance="no") list%r_position
        ! call write_array (pro_unit, list%get_r_probability(), fmt)
        ! write (den_unit, fmt, advance="no") list%r_position
        ! call write_array (den_unit, list%get_r_probability() * &
        !     list%get_r_value_array(), fmt)
        list => list%right
    end do
    close (val_unit)
    close (int_unit)
    close (err_unit)
    close (pro_unit)
    close (den_unit)
contains

```



```

subroutine write_array (unit, array, form)
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: array
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: form
  integer :: n
  do n = 1, size(array)
    write (unit, form, advance="no") array(n)
    flush (unit)
  end do
  write (unit, *)
end subroutine write_array
end subroutine multi_trapezium_list_gnuplot

```

*<Multi trapezium: list: TBP>+≡*

```

  procedure :: integrate => multi_trapezium_list_integrate

```

*<Multi trapezium: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine multi_trapezium_list_integrate (this, integral_sum, error_sum)
  class(multi_trapezium_list_t), intent(in), target :: this
  real(default), intent(out) :: error_sum, integral_sum
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: integral
  class(multi_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer :: node
  allocate (integral (0:this%dim-1))
  call this%get_rightmost (node)
  integral = 0._default
  integral_sum = 0._default
  error_sum = 0._default
  integrate: do while (associated (node))
    node%values(1,r_value_index) = sum(node%values(1:this%dim-1,r_value_index))
    node%values(1,d_value_index) = sum(node%values(1:this%dim-1,d_value_index))
    ! node%values (1, r_integral_index) = &
    !   sum (node%values (1:this%dim-1, r_integral_index))
    ! node%values (1, d_integral_index) = &
    !   sum (node%values (1:this%dim-1, d_integral_index))
    node%values(1, error_index) = sum (node%values(1:this%dim-1, error_index))
    error_sum = error_sum + node%values (1, error_index)
    !!! !!! !!! gfortran 5.0.0 ICE
    ! call node%set_d_integral (node%get_d_position() * &
    !   (node%get_d_value() / 2 - node%get_r_value_array ()))
    call node%set_r_probability (exp (-integral))
    call node%set_r_integral (integral)
    !!! !!! !!! gfortran 5.0.0 ICE
    ! integral = integral - node%get_d_integral()
    ! call node%set_d_probability (node%get_r_probability() - exp(-integral))
    ! call multi_trapezium_write (node, output_unit)
    call node%get_left (node)
  end do integrate
  integral_sum = integral (1)
end subroutine multi_trapezium_list_integrate

```

*<Multi trapezium: list: TBP>+≡*

```

  procedure :: check => multi_trapezium_list_check

```

*<Multi trapezium: procedures>+≡*



```

recursive subroutine multi_trapezium_list_check (this)
  class(multi_trapezium_list_t), intent(in), target :: this
  class(multi_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer :: tn, next
  real(default), parameter :: eps = 1E-10_default
  logical::test
  if (associated(this%right)) then
    next=>this%right
    test=(this%r_position.le.this%right%get_l_position()+eps)
    print *, "position check: ", test
    if (.not.test) then
      call this%print_parents()
      call next%print_parents()
    end if
    select type (next)
    class is (multi_trapezium_list_t)
      tn=>this
      print *, "structure check: ", associated(tn,next%left)
      print *, "class check:      T"
      call next%check()
    class default
      print *, "class check:      F"
    end select
  else
    print *, "end of list at ", this%r_position
  end if
end subroutine multi_trapezium_list_check

```

*(Multi trapezium: list: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: apply => multi_trapezium_list_apply

```

*(Multi trapezium: procedures)+≡*

```

recursive subroutine multi_trapezium_list_apply (this, proc)
  class(multi_trapezium_list_t), intent(inout) :: this
  interface
    subroutine proc (this)
      import multi_trapezium_node_class_t
      class(multi_trapezium_node_class_t), intent(inout) :: this
    end subroutine proc
  end interface
  if (associated (this%right)) call this%right%apply (proc)
  call proc (this)
end subroutine multi_trapezium_list_apply

```

*(Multi trapezium: procedures)+≡*

```

!  subroutine multi_trapezium_list_insert_right_old &
!    (this, value, content, new_node)
!    class(multi_trapezium_list_t), intent(inout), target :: this
!    real(default), intent(in) :: value
!    class(multi_trapezium_t), intent(in) :: content
!    class(multi_trapezium_list_t), pointer, intent(out) :: new_node
!    call content%to_node (value, list=new_node)
!    new_node%left => this
!    if (associated (this%right)) then

```



```

!      new_node%right => this%right
!      this%right%left => new_node
!      else
!          nullify (new_node%right)
!      end if
!      this%right => new_node
!  end subroutine multi_trapezium_list_insert_right_old

```

```

<Multi trapezium: procedures>+≡
!  subroutine multi_trapezium_node_error_no_content (this)
!      class(multi_trapezium_node_class_t), intent(in) :: this
!!      print ("multi_trapezium_node: Trying to access unallocated content.")
!!      call this%print()
!  end subroutine multi_trapezium_node_error_no_content

```

## 21.6 Fibonacci trees

This file contains the module `multi_fibonacci_tree`. A fibonacci tree is a self-balancing binary tree. "Balanced" means that the depth of the left successor may differ from the depth of the right successor in any node by maximally one. The maximally unbalanced tree is maximally unbalanced in every node. So the number of leaves of a maximally unbalanced fibonacci tree of depth  $n$  is precisely the  $n$ th fibonacci number.

We use this tree for the adaptive quadrature. In every iteration of the algorithm, we have to pick the segment with largest integration error, cut it into pieces and calculate the new integration error for the pieces. A binary tree is obviously a good choice for sorting these segments. The problem is, that we always pick leaves from the same side of the tree. So the tree must decline at one side and grow at the other side. Sorting gets less efficient and finally most of the overall CPU time gets wasted for sorting. This tree outperforms a naive binary tree significantly in this particular job.

```

<File header>+≡
<multi_fibonacci_tree.f90>≡

module multi_fibonacci_tree

  <Use kinds>
    use diagnostics
    use multi_base

  <Standard module head>

  <Multi fibonacci: public>

  <Multi fibonacci: variables>

  <Multi fibonacci: types>

contains

```



```

    <Muli fibonacci: procedures>

end module muli_fibonacci_tree

<Muli fibonacci: variables>≡
    character(*), parameter :: no_par = "edge=\noparent"
    character(*), parameter :: no_ret = "edge=\noreturn"
    character(*), parameter :: no_kid = "edge=\nochild"
    character(*), parameter :: le_kid = "edge=\childofleave"

<Muli fibonacci: public>≡
    public :: fibonacci_node_t

<Muli fibonacci: types>≡
    type, extends (measure_class_t) :: fibonacci_node_t
    ! private
    class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: up => null()
    class(measure_class_t), pointer :: down => null()
    class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: left => null()
    class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: right => null()
    integer :: depth = 0
    ! real(default) :: value
    contains
    <Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>
end type fibonacci_node_t

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write_to_marker => fibonacci_node_write_to_marker

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>≡
    recursive subroutine fibonacci_node_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
    class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ser
    call marker%mark_begin ("fibonacci_node_t")
    ser => this%left
    call marker%mark_pointer ("left", ser)
    ser => this%right
    call marker%mark_pointer ("right", ser)
    ser => this%down
    call marker%mark_pointer ("down", ser)
    call marker%mark_end ("fibonacci_node_t")
    end subroutine fibonacci_node_write_to_marker

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read_from_marker => fibonacci_node_read_from_marker

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine fibonacci_node_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
    class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(out) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker

```



```

integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
call msg_warning ("fibonacci_node_read_from_marker: You cannot " // &
  "deserialize a list with this subroutine.")
call msg_error ("Use fibonacci_node_read_target_from_marker instead.")
end subroutine fibonacci_node_read_from_marker

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: read_target_from_marker => fibonacci_node_read_target_from_marker

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine fibonacci_node_read_target_from_marker &
    (this, marker, status)
    class(fibonacci_node_t), target, intent(out) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ser
    call marker%pick_begin ("fibonacci_node_t", status=status)
    call marker%pick_pointer ("left", ser)
    if (status == 0) then
      select type (ser)
        class is (fibonacci_node_t)
          this%left => ser
          this%left%up => this
        end select
      end if
    call marker%pick_pointer ("right", ser)
    if (status == 0) then
      select type (ser)
        class is (fibonacci_node_t)
          this%right => ser
          this%right%up => this
        end select
      end if
    call marker%pick_pointer ("down", ser)
    if (status == 0) then
      select type (ser)
        class is (measure_class_t)
          this%down => ser
        end select
      end if
    call marker%pick_end ("fibonacci_node_t", status)
  end subroutine fibonacci_node_read_target_from_marker

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: print_to_unit => fibonacci_node_print_to_unit

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine fibonacci_node_print_to_unit &
    (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
    class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
    class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ser
    write (unit, "(1x,A)")      "Components of fibonacci_node_t:"

```



```

write (unit, "(3x,A,I22)") "Depth: ", this%depth
write (unit, "(3x,A,E23.16)") "Value: ", this%measure ()
ser => this%up
call serialize_print_comp_pointer &
    (ser, unit, parents, -i_one, -i_one, "Up: ")
ser => this%left
call serialize_print_peer_pointer &
    (ser, unit, parents, components, peers, "Left: ")
ser => this%right
call serialize_print_peer_pointer &
    (ser, unit, parents, components, peers, "Right: ")
end subroutine fibonacci_node_print_to_unit

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
procedure, nopass :: get_type => fibonacci_node_get_type

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
pure subroutine fibonacci_node_get_type (type)
character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
allocate (type, source="fibonacci_node_t")
end subroutine fibonacci_node_get_type

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
procedure :: deserialize_from_marker => fibonacci_node_deserialize_from_marker

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
subroutine fibonacci_node_deserialize_from_marker (this, name, marker)
class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(out) :: this
character(*), intent(in) :: name
class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ser
allocate (fibonacci_leave_t :: ser)
call marker%push_reference (ser)
allocate (fibonacci_node_t :: ser)
call marker%push_reference (ser)
call serializable_deserialize_from_marker (this, name, marker)
call marker%pop_reference (ser)
deallocate (ser)
call marker%pop_reference (ser)
deallocate (ser)
end subroutine fibonacci_node_deserialize_from_marker

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
procedure :: measure => fibonacci_node_measure

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
elemental function fibonacci_node_measure (this)
class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in) :: this
real(default) :: fibonacci_node_measure
fibonacci_node_measure = this%down%measure ()
end function fibonacci_node_measure

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
procedure :: deallocate_tree => fibonacci_node_deallocate_tree

```



```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine fibonacci_node_deallocate_tree (this)
  class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(inout) :: this
  if (associated (this%left)) then
    call this%left%deallocate_tree ()
    deallocate (this%left)
  end if
  if (associated (this%right)) then
    call this%right%deallocate_tree ()
    deallocate (this%right)
  end if
  call this%set_depth (0)
end subroutine fibonacci_node_deallocate_tree

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
procedure :: deallocate_all => fibonacci_node_deallocate_all

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine fibonacci_node_deallocate_all (this)
  class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(inout) :: this
  if (associated (this%left)) then
    call this%left%deallocate_all ()
    deallocate (this%left)
  end if
  if (associated (this%right)) then
    call this%right%deallocate_all ()
    deallocate (this%right)
  end if
  call this%set_depth (0)
end subroutine fibonacci_node_deallocate_all

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_depth => fibonacci_node_get_depth

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
elemental function fibonacci_node_get_depth (this)
  class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in) :: this
  integer :: fibonacci_node_get_depth
  fibonacci_node_get_depth = this%depth
end function fibonacci_node_get_depth

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
procedure :: count_leaves => fibonacci_node_count_leaves

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine fibonacci_node_count_leaves (this, n)
  class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in) :: this
  integer, intent(out) :: n
  integer :: n1, n2
  if (associated (this%left) .and. associated (this%right)) then
    call fibonacci_node_count_leaves (this%left, n1)
    call fibonacci_node_count_leaves (this%right, n2)
    n = n1 + n2
  else

```



```

        n = 1
    end if
end subroutine fibonacci_node_count_leaves

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
    procedure,public,nopass :: is_leave => fibonacci_node_is_leave

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    elemental function fibonacci_node_is_leave ()
        logical :: fibonacci_node_is_leave
        fibonacci_node_is_leave = .false.
    end function fibonacci_node_is_leave

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
    procedure,public,nopass :: is_root => fibonacci_node_is_root

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    elemental function fibonacci_node_is_root ()
        logical :: fibonacci_node_is_root
        fibonacci_node_is_root = .false.
    end function fibonacci_node_is_root

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
    procedure,public,nopass :: is_inner => fibonacci_node_is_inner

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    elemental function fibonacci_node_is_inner ()
        logical :: fibonacci_node_is_inner
        fibonacci_node_is_inner = .true.
    end function fibonacci_node_is_inner

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_association => fibonacci_node_write_association

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_node_write_association (this, that)
        class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in), target :: this
        class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in), target :: that
        if (associated (that%left, this)) then
            write(*, "(A)") "This is left child of that"
        end if
        if (associated (that%right, this)) then
            write(*, "(A)") "This is right child of that"
        end if
        if (associated (that%up, this)) then
            write(*, "(A)") "This is parent of that"
        end if
        if (associated (this%left, that)) then
            write(*, "(A)") "That is left child of this"
        end if
        if (associated (this%right, that)) then
            write(*, "(A)") "That is right child of this"
        end if
        if (associated (this%up, that)) then

```



```

        write(*, "(A)") "That is parent of this"
    end if
end subroutine fibonacci_node_write_association

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_contents => fibonacci_node_write_contents

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_node_write_contents (this, unit)
        class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in), target :: this
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        call this%apply_to_leaves (fibonacci_leave_write_content, unit)
    end subroutine fibonacci_node_write_contents

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_values => fibonacci_node_write_values

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_node_write_values (this, unit)
        class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in), target :: this
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        call this%apply_to_leaves (fibonacci_leave_write_value, unit)
    end subroutine fibonacci_node_write_values

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_leaves => fibonacci_node_write_leaves

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_node_write_leaves (this, unit)
        class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in), target :: this
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        call this%apply_to_leaves (fibonacci_leave_write, unit)
    end subroutine fibonacci_node_write_leaves

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
    ! procedure :: write => fibonacci_node_write_contents

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_pstricks => fibonacci_node_write_pstricks

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine fibonacci_node_write_pstricks (this, unitnr)
        class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in), target :: this
        integer, intent(in) :: unitnr
        if (associated (this%up)) then
            if (associated (this%up%left, this) .neqv. &
                (associated (this%up%right, this))) then
                ! write (unitnr, '("\begin{psTree}{\Toval{$",i3,$$}")') int(this%depth)
                write (unitnr, &
                    '("\begin{psTree}{\Toval{\node{" ,i3,"}{ ,f9.3,}}}")') &
                    int(this%depth), this%measure()
            else
                write (unitnr, &
                    '("\begin{psTree}{\Toval[" ,a,"]{\node{" ,i3,"}{ ,f9.3,}}}")') &

```



```

        no_ret, int(this%depth), this%measure()
    end if
else
    write (unitnr, &
        '("\begin{psTree}{\Toval["a,"]{\node{"i3,"}{f9.3,"}}}') &
        no_par, int(this%depth), this%measure()
    end if
    if (associated (this%left)) then
        call this%left%write_pstricks (unitnr)
    else
        write (unitnr, '("\Tr[edge=brokenline]{}')')
    end if
    if (associated (this%right)) then
        call this%right%write_pstricks (unitnr)
    else
        write (unitnr, '("\Tr[edge=brokenline]{}')')
    end if
    write (unitnr, '("\end{psTree}"))')
end subroutine fibonacci_node_write_pstricks

```

*<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: copy\_node => fibonacci\_node\_copy\_node

*<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine fibonacci\_node\_copy\_node (this, primitive)  
 class(fibonacci\_node\_t), intent(out) :: this  
 class(fibonacci\_node\_t), intent(in) :: primitive  
 this%up => primitive%up  
 this%left => primitive%left  
 this%right => primitive%right  
 this%depth = primitive%depth  
 this%down => primitive%down  
end subroutine fibonacci\_node\_copy\_node

*<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: find\_root => fibonacci\_node\_find\_root

*<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine fibonacci\_node\_find\_root (this, root)  
 class(fibonacci\_node\_t), intent(in), target :: this  
 class(fibonacci\_root\_t), pointer, intent(out) :: root  
 class(fibonacci\_node\_t), pointer :: node  
 node => this  
 do while (associated (node%up))  
 node => node%up  
 end do  
 select type (node)  
 class is (fibonacci\_root\_t)  
 root => node  
 class default  
 nullify (root)  
 call msg\_error ("fibonacci\_node\_find\_root: root is not type " // &  
 "compatible to fibonacci\_root\_t. Returned NULL().")  
 end select



```

end subroutine fibonacci_node_find_root

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: find_leftmost => fibonacci_node_find_leftmost

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  subroutine fibonacci_node_find_leftmost (this, leave)
    class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in), target :: this
    class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer, intent(out) :: leave
    class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: node
    node => this
    do while (associated (node%left))
      node => node%left
    end do
    select type (node)
    class is (fibonacci_leave_t)
      leave => node
    class default
      leave => null()
    end select
  end subroutine fibonacci_node_find_leftmost

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: find_rightmost => fibonacci_node_find_rightmost

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  subroutine fibonacci_node_find_rightmost (this, leave)
    class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in), target :: this
    class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer, intent(out) :: leave
    class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: node
    node => this
    do while (associated (node%right))
      node => node%right
    end do
    select type (node)
    class is (fibonacci_leave_t)
      leave => node
    class default
      leave => null()
    end select
  end subroutine fibonacci_node_find_rightmost

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: find => fibonacci_node_find

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  subroutine fibonacci_node_find (this, value, leave)
    class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in), target :: this
    real(default), intent(in) :: value
    class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer, intent(out) :: leave
    class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: node
    node => this
    do
      if (node >= value) then

```



```

        if (associated (node%left)) then
            node => node%left
        else
            call msg_warning ("fibonacci_node_find: broken tree!")
            leave => null()
            return
        end if
    else
        if (associated (node%right)) then
            node => node%right
        else
            call msg_warning ("fibonacci_node_find: broken tree!")
            leave => null()
            return
        end if
    end if
    select type (node)
    class is (fibonacci_leave_t)
        leave => node
    exit
    end select
end do
end subroutine fibonacci_node_find

```

*<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: find\_left\_leave => fibonacci\_node\_find\_left\_leave

*<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine fibonacci\_node\_find\_left\_leave (this, leave)  
 class(fibonacci\_node\_t), intent(in), target :: this  
 class(fibonacci\_node\_t), pointer :: node  
 class(fibonacci\_leave\_t), pointer, intent(out) :: leave  
 nullify(leave)  
 node => this  
 do while (associated (node%up))  
 if (associated (node%up%right, node)) then  
 node => node%up%left  
 do while (associated (node%right))  
 node => node%right  
 end do  
 select type (node)  
 class is (fibonacci\_leave\_t)  
 leave => node  
 end select  
 exit  
 end if  
 node => node%up  
 end do  
end subroutine fibonacci\_node\_find\_left\_leave

*<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: find\_right\_leave => fibonacci\_node\_find\_right\_leave



```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+=
  subroutine fibonacci_node_find_right_leave (this, leave)
    class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in), target :: this
    class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: node
    class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer, intent(out) :: leave
    nullify (leave)
    node => this
    do while (associated (node%up))
      if (associated (node%up%left, node)) then
        node => node%up%right
        do while (associated (node%left))
          node => node%left
        end do
        select type (node)
          class is (fibonacci_leave_t)
            leave => node
          end select
        exit
      end if
      node => node%up
    end do
  end subroutine fibonacci_node_find_right_leave

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+=
  procedure :: apply_to_leaves => fibonacci_node_apply_to_leaves

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+=
  recursive subroutine fibonacci_node_apply_to_leaves (node, func, unit)
    class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in), target :: node
    interface
      subroutine func (this, unit)
        import fibonacci_leave_t
        class(fibonacci_leave_t), intent(in), target :: this
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
      end subroutine func
    end interface
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    select type (node)
      class is (fibonacci_leave_t)
        call func (node, unit)
      class default
        call node%left%apply_to_leaves (func, unit)
        call node%right%apply_to_leaves (func, unit)
      end select
  end subroutine fibonacci_node_apply_to_leaves

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+=
  procedure :: apply_to_leaves_rl => fibonacci_node_apply_to_leaves_rl

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+=
  recursive subroutine fibonacci_node_apply_to_leaves_rl (node, func, unit)
    class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in), target :: node
    interface
      subroutine func (this, unit)

```



```

import fibonacci_leave_t
class(fibonacci_leave_t), intent(in), target :: this
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
end subroutine func
end interface
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
select type (node)
class is (fibonacci_leave_t)
call func (node, unit)
class default
call node%right%apply_to_leaves_rl (func, unit)
call node%left%apply_to_leaves_rl (func, unit)
end select
end subroutine fibonacci_node_apply_to_leaves_rl

```

*<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: set\_depth => fibonacci\_node\_set\_depth

*<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine fibonacci\_node\_set\_depth (this, depth)  
 class(fibonacci\_node\_t), intent(inout) :: this  
 integer, intent(in) :: depth  
 this%depth = depth  
end subroutine fibonacci\_node\_set\_depth

*<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: append\_left => fibonacci\_node\_append\_left

*<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine fibonacci\_node\_append\_left(this,new\_branch)  
 class(fibonacci\_node\_t),target :: this  
 class(fibonacci\_node\_t),target :: new\_branch  
 this%left => new\_branch  
 new\_branch%up => this  
end subroutine fibonacci\_node\_append\_left

*<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: append\_right => fibonacci\_node\_append\_right

*<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine fibonacci\_node\_append\_right (this, new\_branch)  
 class(fibonacci\_node\_t), intent(inout), target :: this  
 class(fibonacci\_node\_t), target :: new\_branch  
 this%right => new\_branch  
 new\_branch%up => this  
end subroutine fibonacci\_node\_append\_right

*<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: replace => fibonacci\_node\_replace

*<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine fibonacci\_node\_replace (this, old\_node)  
 class(fibonacci\_node\_t), intent(inout), target :: this  
 class(fibonacci\_node\_t), target :: old\_node



```

if (associated (old_node%up)) then
  if (old_node%is_left_child ()) then
    old_node%up%left => this
  else
    if (old_node%is_right_child ()) then
      old_node%up%right => this
    end if
  end if
  this%up => old_node%up
else
  nullify (this%up)
end if
end subroutine fibonacci_node_replace

```

*<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: swap => fibonacci\_node\_swap\_nodes

*<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine fibonacci\_node\_swap\_nodes (left, right)  
 class(fibonacci\_node\_t), target, intent(inout) :: left, right  
 class(fibonacci\_node\_t), pointer :: left\_left, right\_right  
 class(measure\_class\_t), pointer::down  
 ! swap branches  
 left\_left => left%left  
 right\_right => right%right  
 left%left => right%right  
 right%right => left\_left  
 ! repair up components  
 right\_right%up => left  
 left\_left%up => right  
 ! repair down components  
 down => left%down  
 left%down => right%down  
 right%down => down  
 end subroutine fibonacci\_node\_swap\_nodes

```

! subroutine fibonacci_node_swap_nodes (this, that)
!   class(fibonacci_node_t),target :: this
!   class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer, intent(in) :: that
!   class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: par_i, par_a
!   par_i => this%up
!   par_a => that%up
!   if (associated (par_i%left, this)) then
!     par_i%left => that
!   else
!     par_i%right => that
!   end if
!   if (associated (par_a%left, that)) then
!     par_a%left => this
!   else
!     par_a%right => this
!   end if
!   this%up => par_a
!   that%up => par_i

```



```

! end subroutine fibonacci_node_swap_nodes

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: flip => fibonacci_node_flip_children
<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  subroutine fibonacci_node_flip_children (this)
    class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(inout) :: this
    class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: child
    child => this%left
    this%left => this%right
    this%right => child
  end subroutine fibonacci_node_flip_children

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: rip => fibonacci_node_rip
<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  subroutine fibonacci_node_rip (this)
    class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(inout), target :: this
    if (this%is_left_child ()) then
      nullify (this%up%left)
    end if
    if (this%is_right_child ()) then
      nullify (this%up%right)
    end if
    nullify (this%up)
  end subroutine fibonacci_node_rip

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: remove_and_keep_parent => fibonacci_node_remove_and_keep_parent
<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  subroutine fibonacci_node_remove_and_keep_parent (this, pa)
    class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(inout), target :: this
    class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(out), pointer :: pa
    class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: twin
    if (.not. (this%is_root ())) then
      pa => this%up
      if (this%is_left_child ()) then
        twin => pa%right
      else
        twin => pa%left
      end if
      twin%up => pa%up
      if (associated (twin%left)) then
        twin%left%up => pa
      end if
      if (associated (twin%right)) then
        twin%right%up => pa
      end if
      call pa%copy_node (twin)
      select type (pa)
      class is (fibonacci_root_t)

```



```

        call pa%set_leftmost ()
        call pa%set_rightmost ()
    end select
    if (associated (this%right)) then
        this%right%left => this%left
    end if
    if (associated (this%left)) then
        this%left%right => this%right
    end if
    nullify (this%left)
    nullify (this%right)
    nullify (this%up)
    deallocate (twin)
else
    pa => this
end if
end subroutine fibonacci_node_remove_and_keep_parent

```

*(Multi fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP)+≡*  
 procedure :: remove\_and\_keep\_twin => fibonacci\_node\_remove\_and\_keep\_twin

*(Multi fibonacci: procedures)+≡*  
 subroutine fibonacci\_node\_remove\_and\_keep\_twin (this, twin)  
 class(fibonacci\_node\_t), intent(inout), target :: this  
 class(fibonacci\_node\_t), intent(out), pointer :: twin  
 class(fibonacci\_node\_t), pointer :: pa  
 if (.not. (this%is\_root ())) then  
 pa => this%up  
 if (.not. pa%is\_root ()) then  
 if (this%is\_left\_child ()) then  
 twin => pa%right  
 else  
 twin => pa%left  
 end if  
 if (pa%is\_left\_child ()) then  
 pa%up%left => twin  
 else  
 pa%up%right => twin  
 end if  
 end if  
 twin%up => pa%up  
 if (associated (this%right)) then  
 this%right%left => this%left  
 end if  
 if (associated (this%left)) then  
 this%left%right => this%right  
 end if  
 nullify (this%left)  
 nullify (this%right)  
 nullify (this%up)  
 deallocate (pa)  
 end if  
end subroutine fibonacci\_node\_remove\_and\_keep\_twin



```

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: rotate_left => fibonacci_node_rotate_left

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_node_rotate_left (this)
        class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(inout), target :: this
        call this%swap (this%right)
        call this%right%flip ()
        call this%right%update_depth_unsave ()
        call this%flip ()
        ! value = this%value
        ! this%value = this%left%value
        ! this%left%value = value
    end subroutine fibonacci_node_rotate_left

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: rotate_right => fibonacci_node_rotate_right

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_node_rotate_right (this)
        class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(inout), target :: this
        call this%left%swap (this)
        call this%left%flip ()
        call this%left%update_depth_unsave ()
        call this%flip ()
        ! value = this%value
        ! this%value = this%right%value
        ! this%right%value = value
    end subroutine fibonacci_node_rotate_right

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: rotate => fibonacci_node_rotate

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_node_rotate (this)
        class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(inout), target :: this
        if (this%is_left_short ()) then
            call this%rotate_left ()
        else
            if (this%is_right_short ()) then
                call this%rotate_right ()
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine fibonacci_node_rotate

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: balance_node => fibonacci_node_balance_node

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_node_balance_node (this, changed)
        class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(inout), target :: this
        logical, intent(out) :: changed
        changed = .false.
        if (this%is_left_too_short ()) then

```



```

        if (this%right%is_right_short ()) then
            call this%right%rotate_right
        end if
        call this%rotate_left ()
        changed = .true.
    else
        if (this%is_right_too_short ()) then
            if (this%left%is_left_short ()) then
                call this%left%rotate_left
            end if
            call this%rotate_right ()
            changed = .true.
        end if
    end if
end subroutine fibonacci_node_balance_node

```

*(Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP)*+≡  
 procedure :: update\_depth\_save => fibonacci\_node\_update\_depth\_save

*(Muli fibonacci: procedures)*+≡  
 subroutine fibonacci\_node\_update\_depth\_save (this, updated)  
 class(fibonacci\_node\_t), intent(inout) :: this  
 logical, intent(out) :: updated  
 integer :: left, right, new\_depth  
 if (associated (this%left)) then  
 left = this%left%depth + 1  
 else  
 left = -1  
 end if  
 if (associated (this%right)) then  
 right = this%right%depth + 1  
 else  
 right = -1  
 end if  
 new\_depth = max(left, right)  
 if (this%depth == new\_depth) then  
 updated = .false.  
 else  
 this%depth = new\_depth  
 updated = .true.  
 end if  
end subroutine fibonacci\_node\_update\_depth\_save

*(Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP)*+≡  
 procedure :: update\_depth\_unsave => fibonacci\_node\_update\_depth\_unsave

*(Muli fibonacci: procedures)*+≡  
 subroutine fibonacci\_node\_update\_depth\_unsave (this)  
 class(fibonacci\_node\_t), intent(inout) :: this  
 this%depth = max (this%left%depth+1, this%right%depth+1)  
end subroutine fibonacci\_node\_update\_depth\_unsave

*(Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP)*+≡  
 procedure :: repair => fibonacci\_node\_repair



```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  subroutine fibonacci_node_repair (this)
    class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(inout), target :: this
    class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: node
    logical :: new_depth, new_balance
    new_depth = .true.
    node => this
    do while ((new_depth .or. new_balance) .and. (associated (node)))
      call node%balance_node (new_balance)
      call node%update_depth_save (new_depth)
      node => node%up
    end do
  end subroutine fibonacci_node_repair

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_left_short => fibonacci_node_is_left_short

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  elemental logical function fibonacci_node_is_left_short(this)
    class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in) :: this
    fibonacci_node_is_left_short = (this%left%depth < this%right%depth)
  end function fibonacci_node_is_left_short

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_right_short => fibonacci_node_is_right_short

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  elemental logical function fibonacci_node_is_right_short (this)
    class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in) :: this
    fibonacci_node_is_right_short = (this%right%depth < this%left%depth)
  end function fibonacci_node_is_right_short

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_unbalanced => fibonacci_node_is_unbalanced

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  elemental logical function fibonacci_node_is_unbalanced (this)
    class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in) :: this
    fibonacci_node_is_unbalanced = &
      (this%is_left_short () .or. this%is_right_short ())
  end function fibonacci_node_is_unbalanced

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_left_too_short => fibonacci_node_is_left_too_short

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  elemental logical function fibonacci_node_is_left_too_short (this)
    class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in) :: this
    fibonacci_node_is_left_too_short = (this%left%depth+1 < this%right%depth)
  end function fibonacci_node_is_left_too_short

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_right_too_short => fibonacci_node_is_right_too_short

```



```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    elemental logical function fibonacci_node_is_right_too_short (this)
        class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in) :: this
        fibonacci_node_is_right_too_short = (this%right%depth+1 < this%left%depth)
    end function fibonacci_node_is_right_too_short

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_too_unbalanced => fibonacci_node_is_too_unbalanced

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    elemental logical function fibonacci_node_is_too_unbalanced (this)
        class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in) :: this
        fibonacci_node_is_too_unbalanced = &
            (this%is_left_too_short() .or. this%is_right_too_short())
    end function fibonacci_node_is_too_unbalanced

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_left_child => fibonacci_node_is_left_child

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    elemental logical function fibonacci_node_is_left_child (this)
        class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in), target :: this
        fibonacci_node_is_left_child = associated (this%up%left, this)
    end function fibonacci_node_is_left_child

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_right_child => fibonacci_node_is_right_child

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    elemental logical function fibonacci_node_is_right_child (this)
        class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in), target :: this
        fibonacci_node_is_right_child = associated (this%up%right, this)
    end function fibonacci_node_is_right_child

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci node: TBP>+≡
    ! user
    ! node
    ! tree
    ! procedure :: balance
    ! procedure :: sort
    ! procedure :: merge
    ! procedure :: split

<Muli fibonacci: public>+≡
    public :: fibonacci_leave_t

<Muli fibonacci: types>+≡
    type, extends (fibonacci_node_t) :: fibonacci_leave_t
        ! class(measure_class_t), pointer :: content
    contains
    <Muli fibonacci: fibonacci leave: TBP>
    end type fibonacci_leave_t

```



```

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci leave: TBP>≡
! procedure :: write_to_marker => fibonacci_leave_write_to_marker
! procedure :: read_from_marker => fibonacci_leave_read_from_marker
procedure :: print_to_unit => fibonacci_leave_print_to_unit

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
subroutine fibonacci_leave_print_to_unit &
    (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
    class(fibonacci_leave_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
    class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ser
    if (parents > 0) call fibonacci_node_print_to_unit &
        (this, unit, parents-i_one, components, -i_one)
    write(unit, "(A)") "Components of fibonacci_leave_t:"
    ser => this%down
    call serialize_print_comp_pointer &
        (ser, unit, parents, components, peers, "Content:")
end subroutine fibonacci_leave_print_to_unit

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci leave: TBP>+≡
procedure, nopass :: get_type => fibonacci_leave_get_type

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
pure subroutine fibonacci_leave_get_type (type)
    character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
    allocate (type, source="fibonacci_leave_t")
end subroutine fibonacci_leave_get_type

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci leave: TBP>+≡
procedure :: deallocate_all => fibonacci_leave_deallocate_all

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
subroutine fibonacci_leave_deallocate_all (this)
    class(fibonacci_leave_t), intent(inout) :: this
    if (associated (this%down)) then
        deallocate (this%down)
    end if
end subroutine fibonacci_leave_deallocate_all

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci leave: TBP>+≡
procedure :: pick => fibonacci_leave_pick

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
subroutine fibonacci_leave_pick (this)
    class(fibonacci_leave_t), target, intent(inout) :: this
    class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: other
    class(fibonacci_root_t), pointer :: root
    ! call this%up%print_parents()
    call this%find_root (root)
    if (associated (this%up, root)) then
        if (this%up%depth < 2) then
            call msg_error ("fibonacci_leave_pick: Cannot pick leave. " // &
                "Tree must have at least three leaves.")
        end if
    end if
end subroutine fibonacci_leave_pick

```



```

        else
            call this%remove_and_keep_parent (other)
            call other%repair ()
        end if
    else
        call this%remove_and_keep_twin (other)
        call other%up%repair ()
    end if
    if (associated (root%leftmost, this)) call root%set_leftmost ()
    if (associated (root%rightmost, this)) call root%set_rightmost ()
end subroutine fibonacci_leave_pick

```

*<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci leave: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: get_left => fibonacci_leave_get_left

```

*<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine fibonacci_leave_get_left (this, leave)
    class(fibonacci_leave_t), intent(in) :: this
    class(fibonacci_leave_t), intent(out), pointer :: leave
    class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: node
    node => this%left
    select type (node)
    class is (fibonacci_leave_t)
        leave => node
    end select
end subroutine fibonacci_leave_get_left

```

*<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci leave: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: get_right => fibonacci_leave_get_right

```

*<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine fibonacci_leave_get_right (this, leave)
    class(fibonacci_leave_t), intent(in) :: this
    class(fibonacci_leave_t), intent(out), pointer :: leave
    class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: node
    ! print *, "fibonacci_leave_get_right"
    ! call this%down%print_little
    if (associated (this%right)) then
        node => this%right
        ! call node%down%print_little
        select type (node)
        class is (fibonacci_leave_t)
            leave => node
        end select
    else
        ! print *, "no right leave"
        nullify (leave)
    end if
end subroutine fibonacci_leave_get_right

```

*<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci leave: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: write_pstricks => fibonacci_leave_write_pstricks

```



```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
subroutine fibonacci_leave_write_pstricks (this, unitnr)
  class(fibonacci_leave_t), intent(in), target :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: unitnr
  write (unitnr, "(A,I3,A,F9.3,A)") &
    "\begin{psTree}{\Toval[linecolor=green]{\node{" , this%depth, "}{", &
    this%measure(), "}}}"
  if (associated (this%left)) then
    write (unitnr, "(A,A,A)") "\Tr[" , le_kid, "]{}"
  end if
  if (associated (this%right)) then
    write (unitnr, "(A,A,A)") "\Tr[" , le_kid, "]{}"
  end if
  write (unitnr, "(A)") "\end{psTree}"
end subroutine fibonacci_leave_write_pstricks

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci leave: TBP>+≡
procedure :: copy_content => fibonacci_leave_copy_content

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
subroutine fibonacci_leave_copy_content (this, content)
  class(fibonacci_leave_t) :: this
  class(measure_class_t), intent(in) :: content
  allocate (this%down, source=content)
end subroutine fibonacci_leave_copy_content

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci leave: TBP>+≡
procedure :: set_content => fibonacci_leave_set_content

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
subroutine fibonacci_leave_set_content (this, content)
  class(fibonacci_leave_t) :: this
  class(measure_class_t), target, intent(in) :: content
  this%down => content
end subroutine fibonacci_leave_set_content

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci leave: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_content => fibonacci_leave_get_content

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
subroutine fibonacci_leave_get_content (this, content)
  class(fibonacci_leave_t), intent(in) :: this
  class(measure_class_t), pointer :: content
  content => this%down
end subroutine fibonacci_leave_get_content

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci leave: TBP>+≡
procedure, nopass :: is_inner => fibonacci_leave_is_inner

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
elemental logical function fibonacci_leave_is_inner ()
  fibonacci_leave_is_inner = .false.
end function fibonacci_leave_is_inner

```



```

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci leave: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: is_leave => fibonacci_leave_is_leave

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    elemental logical function fibonacci_leave_is_leave ()
        fibonacci_leave_is_leave = .true.
    end function fibonacci_leave_is_leave

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci leave: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: insert_leave_by_node => fibonacci_leave_insert_leave_by_node

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_leave_insert_leave_by_node (this, new_leave)
        class(fibonacci_leave_t), target, intent(inout) :: this, new_leave
        class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: parent, new_node
        parent => this%up
        !print *, associated (this%left), associated (this%right)
        if (this < new_leave) then
            call fibonacci_node_spawn (new_node, this, new_leave, this%left, this%right)
            ! print *, "Repair! ", this%measure(), new_leave%measure()
        else
            call fibonacci_node_spawn (new_node, new_leave, this, this%left, this%right)
        end if
        if (associated (parent%left, this)) then
            call parent%append_left (new_node)
        else
            call parent%append_right (new_node)
        end if
        call parent%repair ()
    end subroutine fibonacci_leave_insert_leave_by_node

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci leave: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_left_short => fibonacci_leave_is_left_short

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    elemental logical function fibonacci_leave_is_left_short (this)
        class(fibonacci_leave_t), intent(in) :: this
        fibonacci_leave_is_left_short = .false.
    end function fibonacci_leave_is_left_short

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci leave: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_right_short => fibonacci_leave_is_right_short

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    elemental logical function fibonacci_leave_is_right_short (this)
        class(fibonacci_leave_t), intent(in) :: this
        fibonacci_leave_is_right_short = .false.
    end function fibonacci_leave_is_right_short

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci leave: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_unbalanced => fibonacci_leave_is_unbalanced

```



```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  elemental logical function fibonacci_leave_is_unbalanced (this)
    class(fibonacci_leave_t), intent(in) :: this
    fibonacci_leave_is_unbalanced = .false.
  end function fibonacci_leave_is_unbalanced

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci leave: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_left_too_short => fibonacci_leave_is_left_too_short

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  elemental logical function fibonacci_leave_is_left_too_short (this)
    class(fibonacci_leave_t), intent(in) :: this
    fibonacci_leave_is_left_too_short = .false.
  end function fibonacci_leave_is_left_too_short

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci leave: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_right_too_short => fibonacci_leave_is_right_too_short

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  elemental logical function fibonacci_leave_is_right_too_short (this)
    class(fibonacci_leave_t), intent(in) :: this
    fibonacci_leave_is_right_too_short = .false.
  end function fibonacci_leave_is_right_too_short

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci leave: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_too_unbalanced => fibonacci_leave_is_too_unbalanced

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  elemental logical function fibonacci_leave_is_too_unbalanced (this)
    class(fibonacci_leave_t), intent(in) :: this
    fibonacci_leave_is_too_unbalanced = .false.
  end function fibonacci_leave_is_too_unbalanced

<Muli fibonacci: public>+≡
  public :: fibonacci_root_t

<Muli fibonacci: types>+≡
  type, extends (fibonacci_node_t) :: fibonacci_root_t
    logical::is_valid_c=.false.
    class(fibonacci_leave_t),pointer :: leftmost => null()
    class(fibonacci_leave_t),pointer :: rightmost => null()
  contains
    <Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>
      procedure :: is_left_child => fibonacci_root_is_left_child
      procedure :: is_right_child => fibonacci_root_is_right_child
    end type fibonacci_root_t

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write_to_marker => fibonacci_root_write_to_marker

```



```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  subroutine fibonacci_root_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
    class(fibonacci_root_t), intent(in) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    ! call marker%mark_begin ("fibonacci_root_t")
    call fibonacci_node_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
    ! marker%mark_end ("fibonacci_root_t")
  end subroutine fibonacci_root_write_to_marker

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: read_target_from_marker => fibonacci_root_read_target_from_marker

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  subroutine fibonacci_root_read_target_from_marker (this, marker, status)
    class(fibonacci_root_t), target, intent(out) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    ! call marker%pick_begin ("fibonacci_root_t", status)
    call fibonacci_node_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
    call this%find_leftmost (this%leftmost)
    call this%find_rightmost (this%rightmost)
    ! call marker%pick_end ("fibonacci_root_t", status)
  end subroutine fibonacci_root_read_target_from_marker

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: print_to_unit => fibonacci_root_print_to_unit

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  subroutine fibonacci_root_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
    class(fibonacci_root_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
    class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ser
    if (parents > 0) call fibonacci_node_print_to_unit &
      (this, unit, parents-1, components, peers)
    write (unit, "(A)") "Components of fibonacci_root_t:"
    ser => this%leftmost
    call serialize_print_peer_pointer &
      (ser, unit, parents, components, min(peers, i_one), "Leftmost: ")
    ser => this%rightmost
    call serialize_print_peer_pointer &
      (ser, unit, parents, components, min(peers, i_one), "Rightmost:")
  end subroutine fibonacci_root_print_to_unit

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  elemental logical function fibonacci_root_is_left_child (this)
    class(fibonacci_root_t), target, intent(in) :: this
    fibonacci_root_is_left_child = .false.
  end function fibonacci_root_is_left_child

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
  elemental logical function fibonacci_root_is_right_child (this)

```



```

        class(fibonacci_root_t),target, intent(in) :: this
        fibonacci_root_is_right_child = .false.
    end function fibonacci_root_is_right_child

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: get_type => fibonacci_root_get_type

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    pure subroutine fibonacci_root_get_type (type)
        character(:),allocatable, intent(out) :: type
        allocate (type, source="fibonacci_root_t")
    end subroutine fibonacci_root_get_type

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_leftmost=>fibonacci_root_get_leftmost

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_root_get_leftmost (this, leftmost)
        class(fibonacci_root_t), intent(in) :: this
        class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer :: leftmost
        leftmost => this%leftmost
    end subroutine fibonacci_root_get_leftmost

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_rightmost=>fibonacci_root_get_rightmost

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_root_get_rightmost (this, rightmost)
        class(fibonacci_root_t), intent(in) :: this
        class(fibonacci_leave_t),pointer :: rightmost
        rightmost => this%rightmost
    end subroutine fibonacci_root_get_rightmost

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: is_root => fibonacci_root_is_root

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    elemental function fibonacci_root_is_root ()
        logical::fibonacci_root_is_root
        fibonacci_root_is_root = .true.
    end function fibonacci_root_is_root

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: is_inner => fibonacci_root_is_inner

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    elemental function fibonacci_root_is_inner ()
        logical::fibonacci_root_is_inner
        fibonacci_root_is_inner = .false.
    end function fibonacci_root_is_inner

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_valid => fibonacci_root_is_valid

```



```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    elemental function fibonacci_root_is_valid (this)
        class(fibonacci_root_t), intent(in) :: this
        logical :: fibonacci_root_is_valid
        fibonacci_root_is_valid = this%is_valid_c
    end function fibonacci_root_is_valid

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: count_leaves => fibonacci_root_count_leaves

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_root_count_leaves (this, n)
        class(fibonacci_root_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer, intent(out) :: n
        n = 0
        call fibonacci_node_count_leaves (this, n)
    end subroutine fibonacci_root_count_leaves

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_pstricks => fibonacci_root_write_pstricks

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_root_write_pstricks (this, unitnr)
        class(fibonacci_root_t), intent(in), target :: this
        integer, intent(in) :: unitnr
        logical :: is_opened
        character :: is_sequential, is_formatted, is_writeable
        print *, "pstricks"
        inquire (unitnr, opened=is_opened, sequential=is_sequential, &
            formatted=is_formatted, write=is_writeable)
        if (is_opened) then
            if (is_sequential == "Y" .and. is_formatted == "Y" &
                .and. is_writeable == "Y") then
                ! write (unitnr, "(A,I3,A)") &
                !     "\begin{psTree}{\Toval[linecolor=blue]{$", int(this%depth), "$}"
                write (unitnr, "(A,I3,A,F9.3,A)") &
                !     "\begin{psTree}{\Toval[linecolor=blue]{\node{" , this%depth, &
                !     "}{", this%measure(), "}}}"
                if (associated (this%leftmost)) then
                    call this%leftmost%write_pstricks (unitnr)
                else
                    write (unitnr, "(A,A,A)") "\Tr[" , no_kid, "]"
                end if
                if (associated (this%left)) then
                    call this%left%write_pstricks (unitnr)
                else
                    write (unitnr, "(A,A,A)") "\Tr[" , no_kid, "]"
                end if
                if (associated (this%right)) then
                    call this%right%write_pstricks (unitnr)
                else
                    write (unitnr, "(A,A,A)") "\Tr[" , no_kid, "]"
                end if
                if (associated (this%rightmost)) then

```



```

        call this%rightmost%write_pstricks (unitnr)
    else
        write(unitnr,'("\Tr["a,"]{ }")') no_kid
    end if
    write (unitnr, "(A)"  "\end{psTree}")
    write (unitnr, "(A)"  "\\")
else
    write (*, "(A,I2,A)" ) &
        "fibonacci_node_write_pstricks: Unit ", unitnr, &
        " is not opened properly."
    write (*, "(A)" ) "No output is written to unit."
end if
else
    write (*, "(A,I2,A)" ) &
        "fibonacci_node_write_pstricks: Unit ", unitnr, &
        " is not opened."
    write (*, "(A)" ) "No output is written to unit."
end if
end subroutine fibonacci_root_write_pstricks

```

*<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: copy_root => fibonacci_root_copy_root

```

*<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine fibonacci_root_copy_root (this, primitive)
        class(fibonacci_root_t), intent(out) :: this
        class(fibonacci_root_t), intent(in)  :: primitive
        call fibonacci_node_copy_node (this, primitive)
        this%leftmost => primitive%leftmost
        this%rightmost => primitive%rightmost
    end subroutine fibonacci_root_copy_root

```

*<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: push_by_content => fibonacci_root_push_by_content

```

*<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine fibonacci_root_push_by_content (this, content)
        class(fibonacci_root_t), target, intent(inout) :: this
        class(measure_class_t), target, intent(in)  :: content
        class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer :: node
        ! print *, "fibonacci_root_push_by_content: ", content%measure()
        allocate (node)
        node%down => content
        call this%push_by_leave (node)
    end subroutine fibonacci_root_push_by_content

```

This is a workaround for gfortran bug 44696. This subroutine is a merge of `fibonacci_tree_push_by_node`, `fibonacci_node_find`, and `fibonacci_leave_insert_leave_by_node`.

*<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: push_by_leave => fibonacci_root_push_by_leave

```

*<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine fibonacci_root_push_by_leave (this, new_leave)
        class(fibonacci_root_t), target, intent(inout) :: this

```



```

class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer, intent(inout) :: new_leave
class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer :: old_leave
class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: node, new_node, leave_c
! write (11, fmt=*) "push by leave(", new_leave%measure(), ")\\" !PSTRICKS
! flush(11) !PSTRICKS
if (new_leave <= this%leftmost) then
    old_leave => this%leftmost
    this%leftmost => new_leave
    node => old_leave%up
    call fibonacci_node_spawn &
        (new_node, new_leave, old_leave, old_leave%left, old_leave%right)
    call node%append_left (new_node)
else
    if (new_leave > this%rightmost) then
        old_leave => this%rightmost
        this%rightmost => new_leave
        node => old_leave%up
        call fibonacci_node_spawn &
            (new_node, old_leave, new_leave, old_leave%left, old_leave%right)
        call node%append_right (new_node)
    else
        node => this
        do
            if (new_leave <= node) then
                leave_c => node%left
                select type (leave_c)
                class is (fibonacci_leave_t)
                    if (new_leave <= leave_c) then
                        ! print *, "left left"
                        call fibonacci_node_spawn (new_node, new_leave, &
                            leave_c, leave_c%left, leave_c%right)
                    else
                        ! print *, "left right"
                        call fibonacci_node_spawn (new_node, leave_c, &
                            new_leave, leave_c%left, leave_c%right)
                    end if
                call node%append_left (new_node)
                exit
            class default
                ! print *, "left"
                node => node%left
            end select
        else
            leave_c => node%right
            select type (leave_c)
            class is (fibonacci_leave_t)
                if (new_leave <= leave_c) then
                    ! print *, "right left"
                    call fibonacci_node_spawn (new_node, new_leave, &
                        leave_c, leave_c%left, leave_c%right)
                else
                    ! print *, "right right"
                    call fibonacci_node_spawn (new_node, leave_c, &
                        new_leave, leave_c%left, leave_c%right)
                end if
            end select
        end do
    end if
end if

```



```

        end if
        call node%append_right (new_node)
        exit
    class default
        ! print *, "right"
        node => node%right
    end select
end if
end do
end if
end if
! call this%write_pstricks(11) ! PSTRICKS
! flush(11) ! PSTRICKS
! write(11,fmt=*)"repair\\" ! PSTRICKS
call node%repair ()
! call this%write_pstricks (11) !PSTRICKS
! flush(11) !PSTRICKS
! call node%update_value (right_value)
! call this%write_pstricks (11)
! print *, new_node%value, new_node%left%value, new_node%right%value
end subroutine fibonacci_root_push_by_leave

```

*<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: pop_left => fibonacci_root_pop_left

```

*<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine fibonacci_root_pop_left (this, leave)
    class(fibonacci_root_t), intent(inout), target :: this
    class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer, intent(out) :: leave
    class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: parent, grand
    ! write (11,fmt=*) "fibonacci root pop left\\" ! PSTRICKS
    ! flush (11) ! PSTRICKS
    leave => this%leftmost
    if (this%left%depth >= 1) then
        parent => leave%up
        grand => parent%up
        grand%left => parent%right
        parent%right%up => grand
        deallocate (parent)
        parent => grand%left
        if (.not. parent%is_leave ()) then
            parent => parent%left
        end if
        select type (parent)
        class is (fibonacci_leave_t)
            this%leftmost => parent
        class default
            call parent%print_all()
            call msg_fatal ("fibonacci_root_pop_left: ERROR: leftmost is no leave.")
        end select
    ! call this%write_pstricks (11) ! PSTRICKS
    ! flush (11) ! PSTRICKS
    ! write (11,fmt=*) "fibonacci node repair\\" ! PSTRICKS
    ! flush (11) ! PSTRICKS

```



```

        call grand%repair ()
    else
        if (this%left%depth == 0 .and. this%right%depth == 1) then
            parent => this%right
            parent%right%up => this
            parent%left%up => this
            this%left => parent%left
            this%right => parent%right
            this%depth = 1
            deallocate (parent)
            parent => this%left
            select type (parent)
            class is (fibonacci_leave_t)
            this%leftmost => parent
            end select
            this%down => this%leftmost%down
        end if
    end if
    nullify (leave%right%left)
    nullify (leave%up)
    nullify (leave%right)
    nullify (this%leftmost%left)
    ! call this%write_pstricks (11)    ! PSTRICKS
    ! flush (11)    ! PSTRICKS
end subroutine fibonacci_root_pop_left

```

*<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: pop_right => fibonacci_root_pop_right

```

*<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine fibonacci_root_pop_right (this, leave)
    class(fibonacci_root_t), intent(inout), target :: this
    class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer, intent(out) :: leave
    class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: parent, grand
    leave => this%rightmost
    if (this%right%depth >= 1) then
        parent => leave%up
        grand => parent%up
        grand%right => parent%left
        parent%left%up => grand
        deallocate (parent)
        parent => grand%right
        if (.not. parent%is_leave ()) then
            parent => parent%right
        end if
        select type (parent)
        class is (fibonacci_leave_t)
            this%rightmost => parent
        class default
            call parent%print_all()
            call msg_fatal ("fibonacci_root_pop_left: ERROR: leftmost is no leave.")
        end select
        call grand%repair ()
    else

```



```

        if (this%right%depth == 0 .and. this%left%depth == 1) then
            parent => this%left
            parent%left%up => this
            parent%right%up => this
            this%right => parent%right
            this%left => parent%left
            this%depth = 1
            deallocate (parent)
            parent => this%right
            select type (parent)
            class is (fibonacci_leave_t)
            this%rightmost => parent
            end select
            this%down => this%rightmost%down
        end if
    end if
end subroutine fibonacci_root_pop_right

```

*<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: list_to_tree => fibonacci_root_list_to_tree

```

*<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine fibonacci_root_list_to_tree (this, n_leaves, leave_list_target)
        class(fibonacci_root_t), target, intent(inout) :: this
        integer, intent(in) :: n_leaves
        type(fibonacci_leave_list_t), target, intent(in) :: leave_list_target
        ! class(fibonacci_root_t), pointer, intent(out) :: tree
        integer :: depth, n_deep, n_merge
        class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: node
        class(fibonacci_leave_list_t), pointer :: leave_list
        class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer :: content
        real(default) :: up_value
        leave_list => leave_list_target
        call ilog2 (n_leaves, depth, n_deep)
        n_deep = n_deep * 2
        n_merge = 0
        this%depth = depth
        node => this
        OUTER: do
            do while (depth > 1)
                depth = depth - 1
                allocate (node%left)
                node%left%up => node
                node => node%left
                node%depth = depth
            end do
            node%left => leave_list%leave
            node%down => leave_list%leave%down
            leave_list => leave_list%next
            node%right => leave_list%leave
            content => leave_list%leave
            leave_list => leave_list%next
            n_merge = n_merge + 2
        INNER: do

```



```

        if (associated (node%up)) then
            if (node%is_left_child ()) then
                if (n_merge == n_deep .and. depth == 1) then
                    node => node%up
                    node%right => leave_list%leave
                    node%right%up => node
                    node%down => content%down
                    content => leave_list%leave
                    leave_list => leave_list%next
                    n_merge = n_merge + 1
                    cycle
                end if
                exit INNER
            else
                node => node%up
                depth = depth + 1
            end if
        else
            exit OUTER
        end if
    end do INNER
    node => node%up
    node%down => content%down
    allocate (node%right)
    node%right%up => node
    node => node%right
    if (n_deep == n_merge) then
        depth = depth - 1
    end if
    node%depth = depth
end do OUTER
call this%set_leftmost
call this%set_rightmost
end subroutine fibonacci_root_list_to_tree

```

This subroutine has neither been used nor revised for a long time, so it might be broken.

*<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: merge => fibonacci_root_merge

```

*<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine fibonacci_root_merge(this_tree,that_tree,merge_tree)
        class(fibonacci_root_t), intent(in) :: this_tree
        class(fibonacci_root_t), intent(in) :: that_tree
        class(fibonacci_root_t), pointer, intent(out) :: merge_tree
        class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer :: this_leave, that_leave, old_leave
        type(fibonacci_leave_list_t), target :: leave_list
        class(fibonacci_leave_list_t), pointer :: last_leave
        integer :: n_leaves
        if (associated (this_tree%leftmost) .and. associated (that_tree%leftmost)) then
            n_leaves = 1
            this_leave => this_tree%leftmost
            that_leave => that_tree%leftmost
            if (this_leave < that_leave) then

```



```

        allocate (leave_list%leave, source=this_leave)
        call this_leave%find_right_leave (this_leave)
    else
        allocate (leave_list%leave, source=that_leave)
        call that_leave%find_right_leave (that_leave)
    end if
    last_leave => leave_list
    do while (associated (this_leave) .and. associated (that_leave))
        if (this_leave < that_leave) then
            old_leave => this_leave
            call this_leave%find_right_leave (this_leave)
        else
            old_leave=>that_leave
            call that_leave%find_right_leave (that_leave)
        end if
        allocate (last_leave%next)
        last_leave => last_leave%next
        allocate (last_leave%leave, source=old_leave)
        n_leaves = n_leaves + 1
    end do
    if (associated (this_leave)) then
        old_leave => this_leave
    else
        old_leave => that_leave
    end if
    do while (associated (old_leave))
        allocate (last_leave%next)
        last_leave => last_leave%next
        allocate (last_leave%leave, source=old_leave)
        n_leaves = n_leaves + 1
        call old_leave%find_right_leave (old_leave)
    end do
    allocate (merge_tree)
    call merge_tree%list_to_tree (n_leaves, leave_list)
else
    n_leaves = 0
end if
if (associated (leave_list%next)) then
    last_leave => leave_list%next
    do while (associated (last_leave%next))
        leave_list%next => last_leave%next
        deallocate (last_leave)
        last_leave => leave_list%next
    end do
    deallocate (last_leave)
end if
end subroutine fibonacci_root_merge

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_leftmost => fibonacci_root_set_leftmost

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_root_set_leftmost (this)
        class(fibonacci_root_t) :: this
    end subroutine

```



```

        call this%find_leftmost (this%leftmost)
    end subroutine fibonacci_root_set_leftmost

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_rightmost => fibonacci_root_set_rightmost

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_root_set_rightmost (this)
        class(fibonacci_root_t) :: this
        call this%find_rightmost (this%rightmost)
    end subroutine fibonacci_root_set_rightmost

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_by_leave => fibonacci_root_init_by_leave

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_root_init_by_leave (this, left_leave, right_leave)
        class(fibonacci_root_t), target, intent(out) :: this
        class(fibonacci_leave_t), target, intent(in) :: left_leave, right_leave
        if (left_leave <= right_leave) then
            this%left => left_leave
            this%right => right_leave
            this%leftmost => left_leave
            this%rightmost => right_leave
        else
            this%left => right_leave
            this%right => left_leave
            this%leftmost => right_leave
            this%rightmost => left_leave
        end if
        this%left%up => this
        this%right%up => this
        this%down => this%leftmost%down
        this%depth = 1
        this%leftmost%right => this%rightmost
        this%rightmost%left => this%leftmost
        this%is_valid_c = .true.
    end subroutine fibonacci_root_init_by_leave

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_by_content => fibonacci_root_init_by_content

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_root_init_by_content (this, left_content, right_content)
        class(fibonacci_root_t), target, intent(out) :: this
        class(measure_class_t), intent(in), target :: left_content, right_content
        call this%reset ()
        print *, "fibonacci_root_init_by_content: ", left_content%measure (), &
            right_content%measure ()
        if (left_content < right_content) then
            call this%leftmost%set_content (left_content)
            call this%rightmost%set_content (right_content)
        else
            call this%leftmost%set_content (right_content)

```



```

        call this%rightmost%set_content (left_content)
    end if
    this%down => this%leftmost%down
    this%is_valid_c = .true.
end subroutine fibonacci_root_init_by_content

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: reset => fibonacci_root_reset

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_root_reset (this)
        class(fibonacci_root_t), target, intent(inout) :: this
        call this%deallocate_tree ()
        allocate (this%leftmost)
        allocate (this%rightmost)
        this%depth = 1
        this%leftmost%depth = 0
        this%rightmost%depth = 0
        this%left => this%leftmost
        this%right => this%rightmost
        this%left%up => this
        this%right%up => this
        this%leftmost%right => this%rightmost
        this%rightmost%left => this%leftmost
    end subroutine fibonacci_root_reset

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: deallocate_tree => fibonacci_root_deallocate_tree

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine fibonacci_root_deallocate_tree (this)
        class(fibonacci_root_t), intent(inout) :: this
        call this%deallocate_tree ()
        nullify (this%leftmost)
        nullify (this%rightmost)
    end subroutine fibonacci_root_deallocate_tree

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci root: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: deallocate_all => fibonacci_root_deallocate_all

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine fibonacci_root_deallocate_all (this)
        class(fibonacci_root_t), intent(inout) :: this
        call this%deallocate_all ()
        nullify (this%leftmost)
        nullify (this%rightmost)
    end subroutine fibonacci_root_deallocate_all

<Muli fibonacci: types>+≡
    ! class(serializable_ref_type), pointer :: ref_list

```



```

<Muli fibonacci: types>+≡
    type, extends (fibonacci_root_t) :: fibonacci_stub_t
    contains
        <Muli fibonacci: fibonacci_stub: TBP>
    end type fibonacci_stub_t

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci_stub: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write_to_marker => fibonacci_stub_write_to_marker

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_stub_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(fibonacci_stub_t), intent(in) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    end subroutine fibonacci_stub_write_to_marker

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci_stub: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read_target_from_marker => fibonacci_stub_read_target_from_marker

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_stub_read_target_from_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(fibonacci_stub_t), target, intent(out) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    end subroutine fibonacci_stub_read_target_from_marker

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci_stub: TBP>+≡
    ! procedure :: print_to_unit => fibonacci_stub_print_to_unit

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci_stub: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: get_type => fibonacci_stub_get_type

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    pure subroutine fibonacci_stub_get_type (type)
        character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
        allocate (type, source="fibonacci_stub_t")
    end subroutine fibonacci_stub_get_type

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci_stub: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: push_by_content => fibonacci_stub_push_by_content

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    subroutine fibonacci_stub_push_by_content (this, content)
        class(fibonacci_stub_t), target, intent(inout) :: this
        class(measure_class_t), target, intent(in) :: content
        class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer :: leave
        allocate (leave)
        call leave%set_content (content)
        call this%push_by_leave (leave)
    end subroutine fibonacci_stub_push_by_content

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci_stub: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: push_by_leave => fibonacci_stub_push_by_leave

```



```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
subroutine fibonacci_stub_push_by_leave (this, new_leave)
  class(fibonacci_stub_t), target, intent(inout) :: this
  class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer, intent(inout) :: new_leave
  class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer :: old_leave
  if (this%depth < 1) then
    if (associated (this%leftmost)) then
      old_leave => this%leftmost
      call this%init_by_leave (old_leave, new_leave)
    else
      this%leftmost => new_leave
    end if
  else
    call fibonacci_root_push_by_leave (this, new_leave)
  end if
end subroutine fibonacci_stub_push_by_leave

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci stub: TBP>+≡
procedure :: pop_left => fibonacci_stub_pop_left

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
subroutine fibonacci_stub_pop_left (this, leave)
  class(fibonacci_stub_t), intent(inout), target :: this
  class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer, intent(out) :: leave
  if (this%depth < 2) then
    if (this%depth == 1) then
      leave => this%leftmost
      this%leftmost => this%rightmost
      nullify (this%rightmost)
      nullify (this%right)
      nullify (this%left)
      this%depth = 0
      this%is_valid_c = .false.
    else
      if (associated (this%leftmost)) then
        leave => this%leftmost
        nullify (this%leftmost)
      end if
    end if
  else
    call fibonacci_root_pop_left (this, leave)
  end if
end subroutine fibonacci_stub_pop_left

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: fibonacci stub: TBP>+≡
procedure :: pop_right => fibonacci_stub_pop_right

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
subroutine fibonacci_stub_pop_right (this, leave)
  class(fibonacci_stub_t), intent(inout), target :: this
  class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer, intent(out) :: leave
  if (this%depth < 2) then
    if (this%depth == 1) then
      this%is_valid_c = .false.
    end if
  end if
end subroutine fibonacci_stub_pop_right

```



```

        if (associated (this%rightmost)) then
            leave => this%rightmost
            nullify (this%rightmost)
            nullify (this%right)
        else
            if (associated (this%leftmost)) then
                leave => this%leftmost
                nullify (this%leftmost)
                nullify (this%left)
            else
                nullify (leave)
            end if
        end if
    end if
else
    call fibonacci_root_pop_right (this, leave)
end if
end subroutine fibonacci_stub_pop_right

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: public>+≡
    public :: fibonacci_leave_list_t

<Muli fibonacci: types>+≡
    type fibonacci_leave_list_t
        class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer :: leave => null()
        class(fibonacci_leave_list_t), pointer :: next => null()
    end type fibonacci_leave_list_t

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    ! subroutine fibonacci_node_update_value (this, right_value)
    !     class(fibonacci_node_t), target :: this
    !     class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: node
    !     real(default), intent(in) :: right_value
    !     if (associated (this%left) .and. associated (this%right)) then
    !         node => this
    !         ! node%value = node%left%value
    !         ! right_value = node%right%value
    !         INNER: do while (associated (node%up))
    !             if (node%is_right_child ()) then
    !                 node => node%up
    !             else
    !                 node%up%value = right_value
    !                 exit
    !             end if
    !         end do INNER
    !     end if
    ! end subroutine fibonacci_node_update_value

```

```

<Muli fibonacci: procedures>+≡
    ! subroutine fibonacci_root_copy_node (this, primitive)
    !     class(fibonacci_root_t), intent(out) :: this
    !     type(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in) :: primitive
    !     call fibonacci_node_copy_node (this, primitive)

```



```

!   call primitive%find_leftmost (this%leftmost)
!   call primitive%find_rightmost (this%rightmost)
! end subroutine fibonacci_root_copy_node

```

*<Multi fibonacci: procedures>+≡*

```

! subroutine fibonacci_root_push_by_node (this, new_leave)
!   class(fibonacci_root_t), target, intent(inout) :: this
!   class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer, intent(inout) :: new_leave
!   class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer :: old_leave
!   if (new_leave <= this%leftmost) then
!     old_leave => this%leftmost
!     this%leftmost => new_leave
!   else
!     if (new_leave > this%rightmost) then
!       old_leave => this%rightmost
!       this%rightmost => new_leave
!     else
!       call this%find (new_leave%measure(), old_leave)
!     end if
!   end if
!   ! call old_leave%insert_leave_by_node (new_leave)
!   call fibonacci_leave_insert_leave_by_node (old_leave, new_leave)
!   call new_leave%up%repair ()
!   ! call new_leave%up%update_value ()
! end subroutine fibonacci_root_push_by_node

```

*<Multi fibonacci: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine fibonacci_leave_write_content (this, unit)
  class(fibonacci_leave_t), intent(in), target :: this
  integer, optional, intent(in) :: unit
  call this%down%print_all (unit)
end subroutine fibonacci_leave_write_content

```

*<Multi fibonacci: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine fibonacci_leave_write (this, unit)
  class(fibonacci_leave_t), intent(in), target :: this
  integer, optional, intent(in) :: unit
  call this%print_all (unit)
end subroutine fibonacci_leave_write

```

*<Multi fibonacci: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine fibonacci_leave_write_value (this, unit)
  class(fibonacci_leave_t), intent(in), target :: this
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  if (present (unit)) then
    write(unit, fmt=*) this%measure ()
  else
    print *, this%measure ()
  end if
  ! call this%print_little (unit)
end subroutine fibonacci_leave_write_value

```



```

<Multi fibonacci: procedures>+=
  subroutine fibonacci_node_spawn (new_node, left_leave, right_leave, &
    left_left_leave, right_right_leave)
    class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer, intent(out) :: new_node
    class(fibonacci_leave_t), target, intent(inout) :: left_leave, right_leave
    class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer, intent(inout) :: left_left_leave, &
      right_right_leave
    allocate (new_node)
    new_node%depth = 1
    if (associated (left_left_leave)) then
      left_left_leave%right => left_leave
      left_leave%left => left_left_leave
    else
      nullify (left_leave%left)
    end if
    if (associated (right_right_leave)) then
      right_right_leave%left => right_leave
      right_leave%right => right_right_leave
    else
      nullify (right_leave%right)
    end if
    new_node%left => left_leave
    new_node%right => right_leave
    new_node%down => left_leave%down
    new_node%depth = 1
    left_leave%up => new_node
    right_leave%up => new_node
    left_leave%right => right_leave
    right_leave%left => left_leave
  end subroutine fibonacci_node_spawn

```

## 21.7 Adaptive Quadrature

This file contains the module `muli_aq` which is an acronym for adaptive quadrature. The abstract type `aq_class` is extended and the deferred procedure `evaluate` is defined. `muli_aq` calls `evaluate` to evaluate the integrand at any point in the given range. We have tried to use a procedure pointer instead of the deferred type-bound procedure, but no compiler was able to handle procedure pointers plus `cuba` was not able to handle parameters, to wit dimensions of the integrand that should not get integrated. So we switched to this odd way of using inheritance. Meanwhile these problems got solved and we could go for a more straightforward solution, but it works fine as it is.

`aq_class` uses `muli_trapezium` to approximate the integral. It still has to do the subdivision of segments and has to check whether the precision goal is reached.

Finally, the result is written to disc using the serialization framework defined in `muli_base`. Since QCD is not expected to change frequently, the only reason to regenerate this function is a change of the used PDF set. Then you can read the integral from disc each time you run a simulation with the same PDF set.

```

<muli_aq.f90>=

```



```

<File header>

module multi_aq

  <Use kinds>
    use constants
    use diagnostics
    use multi_base
    use multi_cuba
    use multi_trapezium
    use multi_fibonacci_tree

  <Standard module head>

  <Multi aq: public>

  <Multi aq: types>

  <Multi aq: interfaces>

  contains

  <Multi aq: procedures>

end module multi_aq

```

The variables `error_goal`, `err_tree` and `int_list` must be initialised before the main loop can be called. Additionally, the nodes and segments should be preprocessed by `first_run` before the main loop is called.

```

<Multi aq: public>≡
  public :: aq_class

<Multi aq: types>≡
  type, extends (identified_t), abstract :: aq_class
    logical :: is_deferred_initialised = .false.
    logical :: is_error_tree_initialised = .false.
    logical :: is_goal_set = .false.
    logical :: is_initialised = .false.
    logical :: is_run = .false.
    logical :: is_goal_reached = .false.
    logical :: is_integrated = .false.
    integer(dik) :: n_nodes = 0
    integer(dik) :: max_nodes = 10000
    integer :: dim_integral = 1
    real(default) :: abs_error_goal = 0._default
    real(default) :: rel_error_goal = 0.1_default
    real(default) :: scaled_error_goal = 0._default
    real(default) :: integral = 1._default
    real(default) :: integral_error = 0._default
    real(default), dimension(2) :: region = [0._default, 1._default]
    real(default), dimension(:, :), allocatable :: convergence
    real(default) :: total_time = 0
    real(default) :: loop_time = 0
    real(default) :: int_time = 0

```



```

    real(default) :: cuba_time = 0
    real(default) :: init_time = 0
    real(default) :: cpu_time = 0
    real(default) :: error_goal = 0._default
    class(fibonacci_root_t), pointer :: err_tree => null()
    class(muli_trapezium_list_t), pointer :: int_list => null()
contains
  <Muli aq: aq class: TBP>
end type aq_class

```

<Muli aq: aq class: TBP>≡

```

  procedure :: basic_write_to_marker => aq_write_to_marker
  procedure :: write_to_marker => aq_write_to_marker

```

<Muli aq: procedures>≡

```

  subroutine aq_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
    class(aq_class), intent(in) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ser
    call marker%mark_begin ("aq_class")
    call this%base_write_to_marker (marker, status)
    call marker%mark ("is_deferred_initialised", &
      this%is_deferred_initialised)
    call marker%mark ("is_error_tree_initialised", &
      this%is_error_tree_initialised)
    call marker%mark ("is_goal_set", this%is_goal_set)
    call marker%mark ("is_initialised", this%is_initialised)
    call marker%mark ("is_run", this%is_run)
    call marker%mark ("is_goal_reached", this%is_goal_reached)
    call marker%mark ("is_integrated", this%is_integrated)
    call marker%mark ("n_nodes", this%n_nodes)
    call marker%mark ("max_nodes", this%max_nodes)
    call marker%mark ("dim_integral", this%dim_integral)
    call marker%mark ("abs_error_goal", this%abs_error_goal)
    call marker%mark ("rel_error_goal", this%rel_error_goal)
    call marker%mark ("scaled_error_goal", this%scaled_error_goal)
    call marker%mark ("error_goal", this%error_goal)
    call marker%mark ("integral", this%integral)
    call marker%mark ("integral_error", this%integral_error)
    call marker%mark ("region", this%region(1:2))
    ser => this%err_tree
    call marker%mark_pointer ("err_tree", ser)
    ser => this%int_list
    call marker%mark_pointer ("int_list", ser)
    call marker%mark_end ("aq_class")
  end subroutine aq_write_to_marker

```

<Muli aq: aq class: TBP>+≡

```

  procedure :: basic_read_from_marker => aq_read_from_marker
  procedure :: read_from_marker => aq_read_from_marker

```

<Muli aq: procedures>+≡

```

  subroutine aq_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)

```



```

class(aq_class), intent(out) :: this
class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ser
call marker%pick_begin ("aq_class", status=status)
call this%base_read_from_marker (marker, status)
call marker%pick ("is_deferred_initialised", &
    this%is_deferred_initialised, status)
call marker%pick ("is_error_tree_initialised", &
    this%is_error_tree_initialised, status)
call marker%pick ("is_goal_set", this%is_goal_set, status)
call marker%pick ("is_initialised", this%is_initialised, status)
call marker%pick ("is_run", this%is_run, status)
call marker%pick ("is_goal_reached", this%is_goal_reached, status)
call marker%pick ("is_integrated", this%is_integrated, status)
call marker%pick ("n_nodes", this%n_nodes, status)
call marker%pick ("max_nodes", this%max_nodes, status)
call marker%pick ("dim_integral", this%dim_integral, status)
call marker%pick ("abs_error_goal", this%abs_error_goal, status)
call marker%pick ("rel_error_goal", this%rel_error_goal, status)
call marker%pick ("scaled_error_goal", this%scaled_error_goal, status)
call marker%pick ("error_goal", this%error_goal, status)
call marker%pick ("integral", this%integral, status)
call marker%pick ("integral_error", this%integral_error, status)
call marker%pick ("region", this%region(1:2), status)
call marker%pick_pointer ("err_tree", ser)
if (associated (ser)) then
    select type (ser)
    class is (fibonacci_root_t)
        this%err_tree => ser
    class default
        nullify (this%err_tree)
    end select
end if
call marker%pick_pointer ("int_list", ser)
if (associated (ser)) then
    select type (ser)
    class is (multi_trapezium_list_t)
        this%int_list => ser
    class default
        nullify (this%int_list)
    end select
end if
call marker%pick_end ("aq_class", status)
end subroutine aq_read_from_marker

```

*(Multi aq: aq class: TBP)* +=

```

procedure :: basic_print_to_unit => aq_print_to_unit
procedure :: print_to_unit => aq_print_to_unit

```

*(Multi aq: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine aq_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
    class(aq_class), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: unit

```



```

integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
integer :: ite
class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ser
if (parents > 0) call this%base_print_to_unit &
    (unit, parents-1, components, peers)
write (unit, "(A)") "Components of aq_class"
write (unit, "(A,L1)") "Deferred class initialised: ", &
    this%is_deferred_initialised
write (unit, "(A,L1)") "Error tree initialised: ", &
    this%is_error_tree_initialised
write (unit, "(A,L1)") "Accuracy goal set: ", this%is_goal_set
write (unit, "(A,L1)") "Ready for run: ", this%is_initialised
write (unit, "(A,L1)") "Is run: ", this%is_run
write (unit, "(A,L1)") "Accuracy goal reached: ", this%is_goal_reached
write (unit, "(A,L1)") "Integral calculated: ", this%is_integrated
write (unit, "(A,I10)") "Number of nodes: ", this%n_nodes
write (unit, "(A,I10)") "Maximal number of nodes: ", this%max_nodes
write (unit, "(A,I10)") "Dimension of integral: ", this%dim_integral
write (unit, "(A,E20.10)") "Given abs. error goal: ", this%abs_error_goal
write (unit, "(A,E20.10)") "Given rel. error goal: ", this%rel_error_goal
write (unit, "(A,E20.10)") "Guessed abs error goal: ", this%scaled_error_goal
write (unit, "(A,E20.10)") "Actual abs error goal: ", this%error_goal
write (unit, "(A,E20.10)") "Integral ", this%integral
write (unit, "(A,E20.10)") "Estimated abs. error: ", this%integral_error
! if (this%integral == 0) then
!   write (unit, "(A,E20.10)") "Estimated rel. error: ", &
!       this%integral_error / this%integral
! else
!   write (unit, "(A,E20.10)") "Estimated rel. error: INF"
! end if
write (unit, "(A,E10.5,A,E10.5,A)") "Integration region = (", &
    this%region(1), " : ", this%region(2), ")"
ser => this%err_tree
call serialize_print_comp_pointer &
    (ser, unit, parents, components, peers, "error tree")
ser => this%int_list
call serialize_print_comp_pointer &
    (ser, unit, parents, components, peers, "integral list")
end subroutine aq_print_to_unit

```

*<Muli aq: aq class: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure, nopass :: get_type => aq_get_type
```

*<Muli aq: procedures>+≡*

```

pure subroutine aq_get_type (type)
    character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
    allocate (type, source="aq_type")
end subroutine aq_get_type

```

*<Muli aq: aq class: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: deserialize_from_marker => aq_deserialize_from_marker
```

*<Muli aq: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine aq_deserialize_from_marker (this, name, marker)
```



```

class(aq_class), intent(out) :: this
character(*), intent(in) :: name
class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ser
allocate (mulitrapezium_t :: ser)
call marker%push_reference (ser)
allocate (fibonacci_root_t :: ser)
call marker%push_reference (ser)
allocate (fibonacci_leave_t :: ser)
call marker%push_reference (ser)
allocate (fibonacci_node_t :: ser)
call marker%push_reference (ser)
call serializable_deserialize_from_marker (this, name, marker)
call marker%pop_reference (ser)
deallocate (ser)
call marker%pop_reference (ser)
deallocate (ser)
call marker%pop_reference (ser)
deallocate (ser)
call marker%pop_reference (ser)
deallocate (ser)
end subroutine aq_deserialize_from_marker

```

The relative error goal is supposed to be  $10^{-4}$ .

*(Multi aq: aq class: TBP)+≡*

```

generic :: initialize => aq_initialize
procedure :: aq_initialize

```

*(Multi aq: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine aq_initialize (this, id, name, goal, max_nodes, dim, init)
class(aq_class), intent(out) :: this
integer(dik), intent(in) :: id, max_nodes
integer, intent(in) :: dim
character, intent(in) :: name
real(default) :: goal
real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: init
call this%initialize (id, name)
this%rel_error_goal = goal
this%max_nodes = max_nodes
call this%init_error_tree (dim, init)
end subroutine aq_initialize

```

*(Multi aq: aq class: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: print_times => aq_print_times

```

*(Multi aq: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine aq_print_times (this)
class(aq_class), intent(in) :: this
write (*, "(A,E20.10)") "Initialization time: ", this%init_time
write (*, "(A,E20.10)") "Main loop time:      ", this%loop_time
write (*, "(A,E20.10)") "Integration time:   ", this%int_time
write (*, "(A,E20.10)") "Overall run time:    ", this%total_time
write (*, "(A,E20.10)") "Cuba integration time:", this%cuba_time
end subroutine aq_print_times

```



```

<Muli aq: aq class: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_convergence => aq_write_convergence

<Muli aq: procedures>+≡
    subroutine aq_write_convergence (this, unit)
        class(aq_class), intent(in) :: this
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        integer, dimension(2) :: s
        integer :: node
        if (allocated (this%convergence)) then
            s = shape (this%convergence)
            do node = 1, s(2)
                write (unit, *) node, this%convergence (1:2, node)
            end do
        end if
    end subroutine aq_write_convergence

<Muli aq: aq class: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: reset => aq_reset

<Muli aq: procedures>+≡
    subroutine aq_reset (this)
        class(aq_class) :: this
        this%is_deferred_initialised = .false.
        this%is_error_tree_initialised = .false.
        this%is_goal_set = .false.
        this%is_initialised = .false.
        this%is_run = .false.
        this%is_goal_reached = .false.
        this%is_integrated = .false.
        this%n_nodes = 0
        this%max_nodes = 10000
        this%dim_integral = 1
        this%abs_error_goal = 1._default
        this%rel_error_goal = 0.1_default
        this%scaled_error_goal = 0.0_default
        this%error_goal = 0.0_default
        this%integral = 0.0_default
        this%integral_error = 0.0_default
        this%region = [ 0.0_default, 1._default ]
        this%total_time = 0
        this%loop_time = 0
        this%int_time = 0
        this%init_time = 0
        call this%dealloc_trees ()
    end subroutine aq_reset

<Muli aq: aq class: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: dealloc_trees => aq_dealloc_trees
    procedure :: finalize => aq_dealloc_trees

```



*<Muli aq: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine aq_dealloc_trees (this)
  class(aq_class) :: this
  if (associated (this%err_tree)) then
    call this%err_tree%deallocate_all ()
    deallocate (this%err_tree)
  end if
  if (associated (this%int_list)) then
    call this%int_list%finalize ()
    deallocate (this%int_list)
  end if
end subroutine aq_dealloc_trees
```

*<Muli aq: aq class: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: init_error_tree => aq_init_error_tree
```

*<Muli aq: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine aq_init_error_tree (this, dim_integral, x_array)
  class(aq_class) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: dim_integral
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_array
  real(default) :: center
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: l_val, c_val, r_val
  class(muli_trapezium_t), pointer :: left_node => null()
  class(muli_trapezium_t), pointer :: right_node => null()
  integer :: x_size, pos
  ! print '("Entermarker aq_init_error_tree...")'
  call cpu_time (this%init_time)
  this%is_initialised = .false.
  this%integral = 0._default
  this%dim_integral = dim_integral
  x_size = size(x_array)
  if (x_size < 2) then
    call msg_error ("aq_init_error_tree: I need at least two real values")
  else
    allocate (l_val (0:dim_integral-1))
    allocate (c_val (0:dim_integral-1))
    allocate (r_val (0:dim_integral-1))
    this%region = [x_array(1), x_array(x_size)]
    if (x_size < 3) then
      center = (x_array(2) - x_array(1)) / 2._default
      call this%evaluate (x_array(1), l_val)
      call this%evaluate (center, c_val)
      call this%evaluate (x_array(2), r_val)
      allocate (left_node)
      call left_node%initialize (dim=dim_integral, &
        r_position=center, d_position=center-x_array(1))
      call left_node%set_r_value (c_val)
      call left_node%set_d_value (c_val - l_val)
      allocate (right_node)
      call right_node%initialize (dim=dim_integral, &
        r_position=x_array(2), d_position=x_array(2)-center)
      call right_node%set_r_value (r_val)
      call right_node%set_d_value (r_val - c_val)
    end if
  end if
end subroutine aq_init_error_tree
```



```

else
  call this%evaluate (x_array(1), l_val)
  call this%evaluate (x_array(2), c_val)
  call this%evaluate (x_array(3), r_val)
  allocate (left_node)
  call left_node%initialize (dim=dim_integral, &
    r_position=x_array(2), d_position=x_array(2)-x_array(1))
  call left_node%set_r_value (c_val)
  call left_node%set_d_value (c_val - l_val)
  allocate (right_node)
  call right_node%initialize (dim=dim_integral, &
    r_position=x_array(3), d_position=x_array(3)-x_array(2))
  call right_node%set_r_value (r_val)
  call right_node%set_d_value (r_val - c_val)
end if
call left_node%update ()
call right_node%update ()
this%integral = sum (left_node%get_d_integral () + &
  right_node%get_d_integral ())
if (.not. associated (this%err_tree)) then
  allocate(this%err_tree)
end if
print *, left_node%measure ()
print *, right_node%measure ()
call this%err_tree%init_by_content (left_node, right_node)
! call this%err_tree%write_pstricks (11)
if (x_size > 3) then
  do pos = 4, x_size
    print *, "aq_init_error_tree", pos, "/", x_size
    l_val = right_node%get_r_value_array ()
    call this%evaluate (x_array(pos), r_val)
    c_val = r_val - l_val
    allocate (right_node)
    call right_node%initialize (dim=dim_integral, &
      r_position=x_array(pos), &
      d_position=x_array(pos)-x_array(pos-1))
    call right_node%set_r_value (r_val)
    call right_node%set_d_value (c_val)
    call right_node%update ()
    call this%err_tree%push_by_content (right_node)
    ! call this%err_tree%write_pstricks (11)
    this%integral = this%integral + sum (right_node%get_d_integral())
  end do
  this%n_nodes = x_size
end if
this%is_error_tree_initialised = .true.
end if
call this%set_goal ()
this%is_initialised = .true.
call cpu_time (this%cpu_time)
this%init_time = this%cpu_time - this%init_time
this%cuba_time = this%init_time
allocate (this%convergence (2, this%n_nodes:this%max_nodes))
end subroutine aq_init_error_tree

```



```

<Multi aq: aq class: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_rel_goal => aq_set_rel_goal

<Multi aq: procedures>+≡
    subroutine aq_set_rel_goal (this, goal)
        class(aq_class) :: this
        real(default) :: goal
        this%rel_error_goal = goal
        call this%set_goal
    end subroutine aq_set_rel_goal

<Multi aq: aq class: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_abs_goal => aq_set_abs_goal

<Multi aq: procedures>+≡
    subroutine aq_set_abs_goal (this, goal)
        class(aq_class) :: this
        real(default) :: goal
        this%abs_error_goal = goal
        call this%set_goal
    end subroutine aq_set_abs_goal

<Multi aq: aq class: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_goal => aq_set_goal

<Multi aq: procedures>+≡
    subroutine aq_set_goal (this)
        class(aq_class) :: this
        this%scaled_error_goal = this%rel_error_goal * abs(this%integral)
        if ((this%scaled_error_goal == zero) .and. &
            (this%abs_error_goal == zero)) then
            this%is_goal_set = .false.
            this%error_goal = zero
        else
            if (this%scaled_error_goal == zero) then
                this%error_goal = this%abs_error_goal
            else
                if (this%abs_error_goal == zero) then
                    this%error_goal = this%scaled_error_goal
                else
                    this%error_goal = max(this%scaled_error_goal, &
                        this%abs_error_goal)
                end if
            end if
        end if
        if (this%error_goal > zero) then
            this%is_goal_set = .true.
        else
            this%is_goal_set = .false.
        end if
    end if
end subroutine aq_set_goal

```



```

<Muli aq: aq class: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: check_init => aq_check_init

<Muli aq: procedures>+≡
  subroutine aq_check_init (this)
    class(aq_class) :: this
    this%is_initialised = this%is_error_tree_initialised .and. &
      this%is_deferred_initialised
  end subroutine aq_check_init

```

This routine is unsafe, when `n_nodes < 4`.

```

<Muli aq: aq class: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: main_loop => aq_main_loop

<Muli aq: procedures>+≡
  subroutine aq_main_loop (this)
    class(aq_class) :: this
    class(fibonacci_leave_t), pointer :: rightmost
    class(measure_class_t), pointer :: content
    class(muli_trapezium_t), pointer :: new_node !,debug
    logical :: limit = .false.
    real(default) :: center
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: c_val
    allocate (c_val (0:this%dim_integral-1))
    LOOP: do
      call this%err_tree%pop_right (rightmost)
      if (rightmost < this%error_goal / this%n_nodes) then
        this%is_goal_reached = .true.
        exit LOOP
      else
        call rightmost%get_content (content)
        select type (content)
          class is (mulitrapezium_t)
            write (*, "(A,I5,A,E14.7,A,E14.7,A,E14.7,A,E14.7)") &
              "nodes: ", this%n_nodes, " error: ", &
              rightmost%measure() * this%n_nodes, &
              " goal: ", this%error_goal, " node at: ", &
              content%get_l_position(), "-", content%get_r_position()
            this%convergence (1, this%n_nodes) = this%error_goal / this%n_nodes
            this%convergence (2, this%n_nodes) = rightmost%measure ()
            center = content%get_r_position () - &
              content%get_d_position () / two
            call cpu_time (this%cpu_time)
            this%cuba_time = this%cuba_time - this%cpu_time
            call this%evaluate (center, c_val)
            call cpu_time (this%cpu_time)
            this%cuba_time = this%cuba_time + this%cpu_time
            call content%split (c_val, center, new_node)
            call this%err_tree%push_by_leave (rightmost)
            call this%err_tree%push_by_content (new_node)
          end select
        this%n_nodes = this%n_nodes + 1
        if (this%n_nodes > this%max_nodes) then
          limit = .true.
          exit LOOP
        end if
      end if
    end do
  end subroutine aq_main_loop

```



```

        end if
    end if
end do LOOP
    call this%err_tree%push_by_leave (rightmost)
end subroutine aq_main_loop

<Muli aq: aq class: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: run => aq_run

<Muli aq: procedures>+≡
    subroutine aq_run (this)
        class(aq_class) :: this
        call cpu_time (this%total_time)
        if (.not. this%is_error_tree_initialised) then
            call this%init_error_tree (this%dim_integral, this%region)
        end if
        this%is_run = .false.
        this%is_goal_reached = .false.
        call this%main_loop ()
        this%is_run = .true.
        call cpu_time (this%cpu_time)
        this%total_time = this%cpu_time - this%total_time
    end subroutine aq_run

<Muli aq: aq class: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: integrate => aq_integrate

<Muli aq: procedures>+≡
    subroutine aq_integrate (this, int_tree)
        class(aq_class) :: this
        class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer :: node
        type(muli_trapezium_tree_t), intent(out) :: int_tree
        real(default) :: sum
        this%is_integrated = .false.
        this%integral_error = zero
        if (this%is_run) then
            call cpu_time (this%int_time)
            call fibonacci_tree_resort_and_convert_to_trapezium_list &
                (this%err_tree, this%int_list)
            ! call this%int_list%print_all ()
            call this%int_list%integrate (this%integral, this%integral_error)
            call this%int_list%to_tree (int_tree)
            this%is_integrated = .true.
            call cpu_time (this%cpu_time)
            this%int_time = this%cpu_time - this%int_time
        end if
    end subroutine aq_integrate

<Muli aq: aq class: TBP>+≡
    procedure(evaluate_if), deferred :: evaluate
    ! procedure(evaluate_ratios_if), deferred :: evaluate_ratios

<Muli aq: procedures>+≡

```



Usually, the tree is sorted by the sum of errors. Now it shall be sorted by the right position. When at least one branch of the tree is itself a tree, i.e. each branch has got at least two leaves, then process each branch and merge the results. Now we got two sorted lists. Which one's leftmost node has got the lowest value of `r_position`? That one shall be the beginning of the merged list `lin_list`. Everything is prepared for the algorithm: `lin_list` is the beginning of the sorted list, `last_node` is its end. `left_node` and `right_node` are the leftmost nodes of the remainders of `left_list` and `right_list`. The latter will get stripped from left to right, until one of them ends. Then, either `left_list` or `right_list` is completely merged into `lin_list`. The other one gets appended to `lin_list`. In the second part of the big if clause, the tree has got two leaves at most. Is it more than one? There, `fib_tree` is a single leave with an allocated "content" component of type `muli_trapezium_t`. If "content" is not type-compatible with `muli_trapezium_t`, then this whole conversion cannot succeed. We allocate a new node of type `muli_trapezium_list_t`. This list does not contain the content of `fib_tree`, it *is* a copy of the content, for `muli_trapezium_list_t` is an extension of `muli_trapezium_t`. In the next step, each branch of `fib_tree` is a single leave. We could call this subroutine for each branch, but we do copy and paste for each branch instead. Finally we append one list to the other, the lowest value of `r_position` comes first.

*(Muli aq: procedures)+≡*

```
recursive subroutine fibonacci_tree_resort_and_convert_to_trapezium_list &
(fib_tree, lin_list)
class(fibonacci_node_t), intent(in) :: fib_tree
class(fibonacci_node_t), pointer :: leave
class(muli_trapezium_list_t), pointer, intent(out) :: lin_list
class(muli_trapezium_list_t), pointer :: left_list, right_list
class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer :: &
    left_node, right_node, last_node
class(measure_class_t), pointer :: content
if (fib_tree%depth > 1) then
    ! print *, "3A"
    call fibonacci_tree_resort_and_convert_to_trapezium_list &
        (fib_tree%left, left_list)
    call fibonacci_tree_resort_and_convert_to_trapezium_list &
        (fib_tree%right, right_list)
    if (left_list%is_left_of (right_list)) then
        lin_list => left_list
        call left_list%get_right (left_node)
        right_node => right_list
    else
        lin_list => right_list
        left_node => left_list
        call right_list%get_right (right_node)
    end if
    last_node => lin_list
    do while (associated (left_node) .and. associated (right_node))
        if (left_node%is_left_of (right_node)) then
            call last_node%append (left_node)
            call last_node%get_right (last_node)
            call left_node%get_right (left_node)
        else
```



```

        call last_node%append (right_node)
        call last_node%get_right (last_node)
        call right_node%get_right (right_node)
    end if
end do
if (associated (left_node)) then
    call last_node%append (left_node)
else
    call last_node%append (right_node)
end if
!!! It's done.
! print *, "3E"
else
if (fib_tree%depth == 0) then
! print *, "1A"
select type (fib_tree)
class is (fibonacci_leave_t)
    call fib_tree%get_content (content)
    select type (content)
    class is (multi_trapezium_t)
        call content%to_node (content%get_r_position(), list=lin_list)
    class default
        call msg_fatal &
            ("fibonacci_tree_resort_and_convert_to_trapezium_list: " // &
            "Content of fibonacci_tree is not type compatible " // &
            "to multi_trapezium_t")
    end select
end select
! print *, "1E"
else
! print *, "2A"
leave => fib_tree%left
select type (leave)
class is (fibonacci_leave_t)
    call leave%get_content (content)
    select type (content)
    class is (multi_trapezium_t)
        call content%to_node (content%get_r_position(), list=left_list)
    class default
        call msg_fatal &
            ("fibonacci_tree_resort_and_convert_to_trapezium_list: " // &
            "Content of fibonacci_tree is not type compatible " // &
            "to multi_trapezium_t")
    end select
end select
leave => fib_tree%right
select type (leave)
class is (fibonacci_leave_t)
    call leave%get_content (content)
    select type (content)
    class is (multi_trapezium_t)
        call content%to_node (content%get_r_position(), list=right_list)
    class default
        call msg_fatal &

```



```

        ("fibonacci_tree_resort_and_convert_to_trapezium_list: " // &
        "Content of fibonacci_tree is not type compatible " // &
        "to multi_trapezium_t")
    end select
end select
if (left_list%is_left_of (right_list)) then
    call left_list%append (right_list)
    lin_list => left_list
else
    call right_list%append (left_list)
    lin_list => right_list
end if
! print *, "2E"
end if
end if
! call lin_list%print_all ()
! call lin_list%check ()
end subroutine fibonacci_tree_resort_and_convert_to_trapezium_list

<Multi aq: interfaces>≡
interface
    subroutine evaluate_if (this, x, y)
        use kinds !NODEP!
        import aq_class
        class(aq_class), intent(inout) :: this
        real(default), intent(in) :: x
        real(default), intent(out) , dimension(:) :: y
    end subroutine evaluate_if

    ! subroutine evaluate_ratios_if (this, cont)
    !   use kinds
    !   use lin_approx_tree_module, only: multi_trapezium_t
    !   import aq_class
    !   class(aq_class) :: this
    !   class(multi_trapezium_t), intent(inout), pointer :: cont
    ! end subroutine evaluate_ratios_if
end interface

<multi_parameters.f90>≡
! This is a dummy for multi_parameters_module
module multi_parameters_module
end module multi_parameters_module

```

## 21.8 Integrands for Multiple Interactions

This file contains the module `multi_dsigma`. Its only type `multi_dsigma_t` provides an integrand to `aq_class`. The actual integrand is the normalized differential cross section of a QCD  $2 \rightarrow 2$  process  $1/\sigma_0 \times d^3\sigma/(dp_T^2 dx_1 dx_2)$ . We need a root function of this integrand in terms of  $p_T$ , so we have to integrate out  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  and have to approximate the root function of the leftover variable  $p_T$ .



Integration of  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  is done by CUBA, the root function is approximated by `muli_aq`.

```

<muli_dsigma.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module muli_dsigma
    <Use kinds>
    use constants
    use muli_momentum
    use muli_interactions
    use muli_base
    use muli_cuba
    use muli_trapezium
    use muli_aq

    <Standard module head>

    <Muli dsigma: variables>

    <Muli dsigma: public>

    <Muli dsigma: types>

    contains

    <Muli dsigma: procedures>

  end module muli_dsigma

  <Muli dsigma: variables>≡
    integer, parameter :: dim_f = 17

  <Muli dsigma: public>≡
    public :: muli_dsigma_t

  <Muli dsigma: types>≡
    type, extends (aq_class) :: muli_dsigma_t
    private
    type(transverse_mom_t) :: pt
    type(cuba_divonne_t) :: cuba_int
    contains
    <Muli dsigma: dsigma: TBP>
  end type muli_dsigma_t

  <Muli dsigma: dsigma: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write_to_marker => muli_dsigma_write_to_marker

  <Muli dsigma: procedures>≡
    subroutine muli_dsigma_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
      class(muli_dsigma_t), intent(in) :: this
      class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
      integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
      class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ser

```



```

        call marker%mark_begin ("multi_dsigma_t")
        call this%basic_write_to_marker (marker, status)
        call this%cuba_int%serialize (marker, "cuba_int")
        call marker%mark_end ("multi_dsigma_t")
    end subroutine multi_dsigma_write_to_marker

<Multi dsigma: dsigma: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read_from_marker => multi_dsigma_read_from_marker

<Multi dsigma: procedures>+≡
    subroutine multi_dsigma_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(multi_dsigma_t), intent(out) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        call marker%pick_begin ("multi_dsigma_t", status=status)
        call this%basic_read_from_marker (marker, status)
        call this%cuba_int%deserialize ("cuba_int", marker)
        call marker%pick_end ("multi_dsigma_t", status)
    end subroutine multi_dsigma_read_from_marker

<Multi dsigma: dsigma: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: print_to_unit => multi_dsigma_print_to_unit

<Multi dsigma: procedures>+≡
    subroutine multi_dsigma_print_to_unit &
        (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
        class(multi_dsigma_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
        integer :: ite
        if (parents > 0) call this%basic_print_to_unit &
            (unit, parents-1, components, peers)
        write (unit, "(A)") "Components of multi_dsigma_t"
        if (components > 0) then
            write (unit, "(A)") "Printing components of cuba_int:"
            call this%cuba_int%print_to_unit (unit, parents, components-1, peers)
        else
            write (unit, "(A)") "Skipping components of cuba_int:"
        end if
    end subroutine multi_dsigma_print_to_unit

<Multi dsigma: dsigma: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: get_type => multi_dsigma_get_type

<Multi dsigma: procedures>+≡
    pure subroutine multi_dsigma_get_type (type)
        character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
        allocate (type, source="multi_dsigma_t")
    end subroutine multi_dsigma_get_type

<Multi dsigma: dsigma: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: generate => multi_dsigma_generate

```



*<Muli dsigma: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine multi_dsigma_generate (this, gev2_scale_cutoff, gev2_s, int_tree)
  class(muli_dsigma_t), intent(inout) :: this
  real(default), intent(in) :: gev2_scale_cutoff, gev2_s
  type(muli_trapezium_tree_t), intent(out) :: int_tree
  real(default), dimension(ceiling (log (gev2_s/gev2_scale_cutoff)/two)) :: &
    initial_values
  integer :: n
  print *, gev2_s/gev2_scale_cutoff, &
    ceiling (log (gev2_s/gev2_scale_cutoff)/two)
  ! allocate (initial_values (ceiling (-log (gev2_scale_cutoff))/2))
  ! allocate (real(default), &
  !   dimension (ceiling (log(gev2_scale_cutoff))/2) :: initial_values)
  initial_values(1) = sqrt(gev2_scale_cutoff/gev2_s) * two
  do n = 2, size(initial_values) - 1
    initial_values(n) = initial_values(n-1) * euler
  end do
  initial_values(n) = one
  print *, initial_values
  ! stop
  call this%initialize (i_one, "dsigma")
  call this%pt%initialize (gev2_s)
  this%abs_error_goal = zero
  this%rel_error_goal = scale(one, -12) !-12
  this%max_nodes = 1000
  call this%cuba_int%set_common (dim_f=dim_f, dim_x=2, &
    eps_rel=scale(this%rel_error_goal,-8), flags = 0)
  call this%cuba_int%set_deferred (xgiven_flat = [1.E-2_default, &
    5.E-1_default + epsilon(1._default), 1.E-2_default, &
    5.E-1_default - epsilon(1._default)])
  print *, "multi_dsigma_generate:"
  ! print *, "Cuba Error Goal:   ", this%cuba_int%eps_rel
  print *, "Overall Error Goal: ", this%rel_error_goal
  call this%init_error_tree (dim_f, initial_values)
  call this%run ()
  call this%integrate (int_tree)
  call this%err_tree%deallocate_all ()
  deallocate (this%err_tree)
  nullify (this%int_list)
end subroutine multi_dsigma_generate

```

*<Muli dsigma: dsigma: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: evaluate => multi_dsigma_evaluate

```

*<Muli dsigma: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine multi_dsigma_evaluate (this, x, y)
  class(muli_dsigma_t), intent(inout) :: this
  real(default), intent(in) :: x
  real(default), intent(out), dimension(:):: y
  call this%pt%set_unit_scale (x)
  ! print *, "multi_dsigma_evaluate x=", x
  ! call this%cuba_int%integrate_userdata &
  !   (interactions_proton_proton_integrand_param_17_reg, this%pt)
  ! if (this%cuba_int%fail == 0) then

```



```

! call this%cuba_int%print_all ()
call this%cuba_int%get_integral_array (y)
! else
!   print *, "multi_dsigma_evaluate: failed."
!   stop
! end if
end subroutine multi_dsigma_evaluate

```

*(Multi dsigma: dsigma: TBP)+≡*

```

generic :: initialize => multi_dsigma_initialize
procedure :: multi_dsigma_initialize

```

*(Multi dsigma: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine multi_dsigma_initialize &
  (this, id, name, goal, max_nodes, dim, cuba_goal)
  class(multi_dsigma_t), intent(inout) :: this
  integer(dik), intent(in) :: id, max_nodes
  integer, intent(in) :: dim
  character(*), intent(in) :: name
  real(default), intent(in) :: goal, cuba_goal
  call this%initialize (id,name)
  ! 1E-4
  this%rel_error_goal = goal
  this%max_nodes = max_nodes
  call this%cuba_int%set_common (dim_f=dim, dim_x=2, &
    ! 1E-6
    eps_rel=cuba_goal, flags = 0)
  call this%cuba_int%set_deferred (xgiven_flat = [1.E-2_default, &
    5.E-1_default + epsilon(1._default), &
    1.E-2_default, 5.E-1_default - epsilon(1._default)])
  ! call aq_initialize (this, id, name, d_goal, max_nodes, dim_f, &
  !   [8E-1_default/7E3_default, 2E-3_default, 1E-2_default, &
  !   1E-1_default, one])
  call this%init_error_tree (dim, [8.E-1_default/7.E3_default, &
    2.E-3_default, 1.E-2_default, 1.E-1_default, &
    1._default])
  this%is_deferred_initialised = .true.
end subroutine multi_dsigma_initialize

```

*(Multi dsigma: dsigma: TBP)+≡*

```

! procedure :: reset => multi_dsigma_reset

```

*(Multi dsigma: procedures)+≡*

```

! subroutine multi_dsigma_reset (this)
!   class(multi_dsigma_t), intent(inout) :: this
!   call aq_reset (this)
!   call this%initialize &
!     (id, name, d_goal, max_nodes, dim_f, init, cuba_goal)
! end subroutine multi_dsigma_reset

```



## 21.9 MC Integrations for QCD $2 \rightarrow 2$ processes

This file contains the module `muli_mcint` which is the Monte Carlo generator for QCD  $2 \rightarrow 2$  interactions at given evolution parameter and given stratus. While `muli_t` takes care of generating the evolution parameter and the stratus, this module is about bookkeeping the strati and implementing a downstream importance sampling. The evolution parameter is a measure of transferred momentum and a “stratus” is a PDF category or, to be more precise, is whether the incoming partons are gluons or sea quarks or valence quarks.

The importance sampling then subdivides the phase space of variables  $\{x_1, x_2, p_T\}$  into  $n^3$  regions such that each region holds approximately  $n$  interactions. Thus, we can generate a phase space point very quickly just by randomly picking a region, randomly picking a point within this region and comparing its exact cross section with the mean cross section for this actual evolution parameter and the actual stratus times the area of the picked phase space region.

The mean values must be generated in the module `muli_dsigma` before and are given to the procedure `sample_inclusive_generate_hit`. Finally the generated subregions should be written to a file via `write_to_marker` and then reused for each later WHIZARD run.

The type `sample_inclusive_t` holds the 16 strati, while the type `sample_int_kind_t` represents a single stratus, `sample_3d_t` is the whole  $\{x_1, x_2, p_T\}$  phase space for each stratus, `sample_2d_t` is the  $\{x_1, x_2\}$  plane with a slice of  $p_T$  and `sample_region_t` finally is a phase space region.

```

<muli_mcint.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module muli_mcint
    <Use kinds>
    use constants
    use muli_base
    use tao_random_numbers !NODEP!
    use muli_interactions

    <Standard module head>

    <Muli MC int: variables>

    <Muli MC int: public>

    <Muli MC int: types>

    contains

    <Muli MC int: procedures>

  end module muli_mcint

  <Muli MC int: variables>≡
    integer, parameter :: max_n = 2**30
  <Muli MC int: variables>+≡
    real(default), parameter :: max_d = one * max_n

```



```

<Muli MC int: variables>+≡
    real(default), parameter, dimension(2,2) :: &
        unit_square = reshape([zero,zero,one,one], [2,2])

<Muli MC int: public>≡
    public :: sample_region_t

<Muli MC int: types>≡
    type, extends (ser_class_t) :: sample_region_t
        integer :: n_hits = 0
        integer :: n_alloc = 0
        real(default), dimension(2,2) :: corners = unit_square
        real(default), dimension(:,,:), allocatable :: hyp_hits
    contains
        <Muli MC int: sample region: TBP>
    end type sample_region_t

<Muli MC int: sample region: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write_to_marker => sample_region_write_to_marker

<Muli MC int: procedures>≡
    subroutine sample_region_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(sample_region_t), intent(in) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        integer :: n
        call marker%mark_begin ("sample_region_t")
        call marker%mark ("n_hits", this%n_hits)
        call marker%mark ("n_alloc", this%n_alloc)
        call marker%mark ("lower_corner", this%corners(1:2,1))
        call marker%mark ("upper_corner", this%corners(1:2,2))
        if (allocated (this%hyp_hits)) then
            call marker%mark ("hyp_hits", this%hyp_hits (1:3,:this%n_hits))
        else
            call marker%mark_nothing ("hyp_hits")
        end if
        call marker%mark_end ("sample_region_t")
    end subroutine sample_region_write_to_marker

<Muli MC int: sample region: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read_from_marker => sample_region_read_from_marker

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sample_region_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(sample_region_t), intent(out) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        integer :: n
        call marker%pick_begin ("sample_region_t", status=status)
        call marker%pick ("n_hits", this%n_hits, status)
        call marker%pick ("n_alloc", this%n_alloc, status)
        call marker%pick ("lower_corner", this%corners(1:2,1), status)
        call marker%pick ("upper_corner", this%corners(1:2,2), status)
        if (allocated (this%hyp_hits)) deallocate (this%hyp_hits)

```



```

call marker%verify_nothing ("hyp_hits", status)
if (.not. status == serialize_nothing) then
    allocate (this%hyp_hits (3,this%n_alloc))
    call marker%pick ("hyp_hits", this%hyp_hits (1:3,:this%n_hits), status)
end if
call marker%pick_end ("sample_region_t", status)
end subroutine sample_region_read_from_marker

```

*<Muli MC int: sample region: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: print_to_unit => sample_region_print_to_unit

```

*<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine sample_region_print_to_unit &
    (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
class(sample_region_t), intent(in) :: this
integer, intent(in) :: unit
integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
write (unit, "(1x,A)")      "components of sample_region_t"
write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)")  "n_hits:           ", this%n_hits
write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)")  "n_alloc:          ", this%n_alloc
write (unit, "(3x,4(E20.10))") "corners:         ", this%corners
if (allocated (this%hyp_hits) .and. this%n_hits > 0) then
    if (components > 0) then
        write (unit,"(3x,A)") "hits:"
        print *, shape (this%hyp_hits)
        write (unit, "(3(e20.10))") this%hyp_hits (1:3, this%n_hits)
    else
        write (unit, "(3x,A)") "skipping hits."
    end if
else
    write (unit, "(3x,A)") "hits are not allocated."
end if
end subroutine sample_region_print_to_unit

```

*<Muli MC int: sample region: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure, nopass :: get_type => sample_region_get_type

```

*<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡*

```

pure subroutine sample_region_get_type (type)
character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
allocate (type, source="sample_region_t")
end subroutine sample_region_get_type

```

*<Muli MC int: sample region: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: initialize => sample_region_initialize

```

*<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine sample_region_initialize (this, n_alloc)
class(sample_region_t), intent(out) :: this
integer, intent(in) :: n_alloc
if (allocated (this%hyp_hits)) deallocate (this%hyp_hits)
allocate (this%hyp_hits (3,n_alloc))
this%n_alloc = n_alloc
end subroutine sample_region_initialize

```



```

<Muli MC int: sample region: TBP>+=
  procedure :: generate_hit => sample_region_generate_hit

<Muli MC int: procedures>+=
  pure subroutine sample_region_generate_hit (this, rnd, area, hit)
    class(sample_region_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in), dimension(2) :: rnd
    real(default), dimension(2), intent(out) :: hit
    real(default), intent(out) :: area
    call muli_mcint_generate_hit (rnd, this%corners, hit)
    area = this%area ()
  end subroutine sample_region_generate_hit

<Muli MC int: sample region: TBP>+=
  procedure :: confirm_hit => sample_region_confirm_hit

<Muli MC int: procedures>+=
  subroutine sample_region_confirm_hit (this, hit)
    class(sample_region_t), intent(inout) :: this
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hit
    ! print *, "sample_region_confirm_hit: ", this%n_hits, this%n_alloc, hit
    this%n_hits = this%n_hits + 1
    if (this%n_hits <= this%n_alloc) then
      this%hyp_hits (1:3, this%n_hits) = hit
    else
      print *, "sample_region_confirm_hit: Region is already full."
    end if
  end subroutine sample_region_confirm_hit

<Muli MC int: sample region: TBP>+=
  procedure :: split => sample_region_split

<Muli MC int: procedures>+=
  subroutine sample_region_split (this, pos, dimX, n_alloc, lower, upper)
    class(sample_region_t), intent(in) :: this
    type(sample_region_t), intent(out) :: lower, upper
    real(default), dimension(3) :: hit
    real(default), intent(in) :: pos
    integer, intent(in) :: dimX, n_alloc
    integer :: n_hit
    call lower%initialize (n_alloc)
    call upper%initialize (n_alloc)
    do n_hit = 1, this%n_hits
      hit = this%hyp_hits (1:3, n_hit)
      if (hit(dimX) < pos) then
        call lower%confirm_hit (hit)
      else
        call upper%confirm_hit (hit)
      end if
    end do
    lower%corners = this%corners
    upper%corners = this%corners
    if (dimX < 3) then
      lower%corners(dimX,2) = pos
      upper%corners(dimX,1) = pos
    end if
  end subroutine sample_region_split

```



```

        end if
    end subroutine sample_region_split

    <Muli MC int: sample region: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_hits => sample_region_write_hits

    <Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sample_region_write_hits (this, unit)
        class(sample_region_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        integer :: n
        do n = 1, this%n_hits
            write (unit, *) this%hyp_hits (1:3,n)
        end do
    end subroutine sample_region_write_hits

    <Muli MC int: sample region: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_full => sample_region_is_full

    <Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
    elemental logical function sample_region_is_full (this)
        class(sample_region_t), intent(in) :: this
        sample_region_is_full = this%n_alloc == this%n_hits
    end function sample_region_is_full

    <Muli MC int: sample region: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: move_components => sample_region_move_components

    <Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sample_region_move_components (this, that)
        class(sample_region_t), intent(inout) :: this
        class(sample_region_t), intent(out) :: that
        that%n_alloc = this%n_alloc
        that%n_hits = this%n_hits
        that%corners = this%corners
        call move_alloc (this%hyp_hits, that%hyp_hits)
        this%n_alloc = 0
        this%n_hits = 0
    end subroutine sample_region_move_components

    <Muli MC int: sample region: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: mean => sample_region_mean

    <Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
    elemental function sample_region_mean (this, dim)
        real(default) :: sample_region_mean
        class(sample_region_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer, intent(in) :: dim
        sample_region_mean = sum (this%hyp_hits (dim,1:this%n_hits)) / this%n_hits
    end function sample_region_mean

    <Muli MC int: sample region: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: area => sample_region_area

```



```

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
    elemental function sample_region_area (this)
        real(default) :: sample_region_area
        class(sample_region_t), intent(in) :: this
        sample_region_area = product (this%corners(1:2,2) - this%corners(1:2,1))
    end function sample_region_area

<Muli MC int: sample region: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: density => sample_region_density

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
    elemental function sample_region_density (this)
        real(default) :: sample_region_density
        class(sample_region_t), intent(in) :: this
        sample_region_density = this%n_hits / this%area ()
    end function sample_region_density

<Muli MC int: sample region: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: contains => sample_region_contains

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
    pure logical function sample_region_contains (this, hit)
        class(sample_region_t), intent(in) :: this
        real(default), intent(in), dimension(3) :: hit
        sample_region_contains = (this%corners(1,1) <= hit(1) .and. &
            hit(1) <= this%corners(1,2) .and. &
            this%corners(2,1) <= hit(2) .and. &
            hit(2) <= this%corners(2,2))
    end function sample_region_contains

<Muli MC int: sample region: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: to_generator => sample_region_to_generator

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sample_region_to_generator (this)
        class(sample_region_t), intent(inout) :: this
        if (allocated (this%hyp_hits)) deallocate (this%hyp_hits)
        this%n_alloc = 0
    end subroutine sample_region_to_generator

<Muli MC int: public>+≡
    public :: sample_2d_t

<Muli MC int: types>+≡
    type, extends (ser_class_t) :: sample_2d_t
        integer :: n_regions = 0
        integer :: n_alloc = 0
        integer :: n_hits = 0
        real(default), dimension(2) :: range = [0,1]
        type(sample_region_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: regions
    contains
        <Muli MC int: sample 2D: TBP>
    end type sample_2d_t

```



```

<Muli MC int: sample 2D: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write_to_marker => sample_2d_write_to_marker

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sample_2d_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
    class(sample_2d_t), intent(in) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    integer :: n
    call marker%mark_begin ("sample_2d_t")
    call marker%mark ("n_regions", this%n_regions)
    call marker%mark ("n_alloc", this%n_alloc)
    call marker%mark ("n_hits", this%n_hits)
    call marker%mark ("range", this%range)
    if (this%n_regions > 0) then
      call marker%mark_instance_begin &
        (this%regions(1), name="sample_2d_t", shape=shape (this%regions))
      do n = 1, this%n_regions
        call sample_region_write_to_marker (this%regions(n), marker, status)
      end do
      call marker%mark_instance_end ()
    end if
    call marker%mark_end ("sample_2d_t")
  end subroutine sample_2d_write_to_marker

<Muli MC int: sample 2D: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: read_from_marker => sample_2d_read_from_marker

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sample_2d_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
    class(sample_2d_t), intent(out) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    integer :: n
    call marker%pick_begin ("sample_2d_t", status=status)
    call marker%pick ("n_regions", this%n_regions, status)
    call marker%pick ("n_alloc", this%n_alloc, status)
    call marker%pick ("n_hits", this%n_hits, status)
    call marker%pick ("range", this%range, status)
    if (this%n_regions > 0) then
      call marker%pick_begin ("regions", status=status)
      allocate (this%regions (this%n_regions))
      do n = 1, this%n_regions
        call sample_region_read_from_marker (this%regions(n), marker, status)
      end do
      call marker%pick_end ("regions", status)
    end if
    call marker%pick_end ("sample_2d_t", status)
  end subroutine sample_2d_read_from_marker

<Muli MC int: sample 2D: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: print_to_unit => sample_2d_print_to_unit

```



```

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
subroutine sample_2d_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
  class(sample_2d_t), intent(in) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
  integer :: n
  write (unit, "(1x,A)") "components of sample_2d_t"
  write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "n_regions: ", this%n_regions
  write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "n_alloc: ", this%n_alloc
  write (unit, "(3x,A,2(E20.10))") "range: ", this%range
  if (allocated (this%regions)) then
    if (components > 0) then
      write (unit, "(3x,A)") "regions:"
      do n = 1, this%n_regions
        call this%regions(n)%print_to_unit &
          (unit, parents, components-1, peers)
      end do
    else
      write (unit, "(3x,A)") "skipping regions."
    end if
  else
    write (unit, "(3x,A)") "regions are not allocated."
  end if
end subroutine sample_2d_print_to_unit

```

```

<Muli MC int: sample 2D: TBP>+≡
procedure, nopass :: get_type => sample_2d_get_type

```

```

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
pure subroutine sample_2d_get_type (type)
  character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
  allocate (type, source="sample_2d_t")
end subroutine sample_2d_get_type

```

```

<Muli MC int: sample 2D: TBP>+≡
procedure :: initialize => sample_2d_initialize

```

```

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
subroutine sample_2d_initialize (this, n_alloc)
  class(sample_2d_t), intent(out) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: n_alloc
  integer :: n
  if (allocated (this%regions)) deallocate (this%regions)
  allocate (this%regions (n_alloc))
  this%n_alloc = n_alloc
  this%n_regions = 1
  call this%regions(1)%initialize (n_alloc)
  ! do n = 1, n_alloc
  !   call this%regions(n)%initialize (n_alloc)
  ! end do
end subroutine sample_2d_initialize

```

```

<Muli MC int: sample 2D: TBP>+≡
procedure :: contains => sample_2d_contains

```



```

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
  pure logical function sample_2d_contains (this, pts2)
    class(sample_2d_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), intent(in) :: pts2
    sample_2d_contains = this%range(1) <= pts2 .and. pts2 <= this%range(2)
  end function sample_2d_contains

<Muli MC int: sample 2D: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate_hit => sample_2d_generate_hit

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine sample_2d_generate_hit (this, rnd, boost, hit, region)
    class(sample_2d_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, dimension(3), intent(in) :: rnd
    integer, intent(out) :: region
    integer :: n, sum
    real(default), dimension(2), intent(out) :: hit
    real(default), intent(out) :: boost
    if (0 < this%n_hits .and. this%n_hits < 10) then
      !!! this should be improved
      sum = modulo(rnd(1), this%n_hits) + 1
      region = 0
      do while (sum > 0)
        region = region + 1
        sum = sum - this%regions(region)%n_hits
      end do
      call this%regions(region)%generate_hit (rnd(2:3), boost, hit)
      boost = boost * this%n_hits / this%regions(region)%n_hits
    else
      if (this%n_regions > 1) then
        !!! this should be improved
        region = modulo(rnd(1), this%n_regions) + 1
        call this%regions(region)%generate_hit (rnd(2:3), boost, hit)
        boost = boost * this%n_regions
      else
        region = 1
        call this%regions(1)%generate_hit (rnd(2:3), boost, hit)
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine sample_2d_generate_hit

! pure subroutine sample_2d_generate_hit (this, rnd, boost, hit, region)
!   class(sample_2d_t), intent(in) :: this
!   integer, dimension(3), intent(in) :: rnd
!   integer, intent(out) :: region
!   real(double), dimension(2), intent(out) :: hit
!   real(double), intent(out) :: boost
!   region = modulo(rnd(1), this%n_regions) + 1   !!! this should be improved
!   call this%regions(region)%generate_hit (rnd(2:3), boost, hit)
!   boost = boost * this%n_regions
! end subroutine sample_2d_generate_hit

<Muli MC int: sample 2D: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: confirm_hit => sample_2d_confirm_hit

```



*<Multi MC int: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine sample_2d_confirm_hit (this, hit, region, full)
  class(sample_2d_t), intent(inout) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: region
  real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hit
  type(sample_region_t), allocatable :: old_region
  real(default), dimension(2) :: mean, var, diff, cm, cv, c
  integer :: n, n_alloc, dim
  logical, intent(out) :: full
  this%n_hits = this%n_hits + 1
  if (region <= this%n_alloc) then
    full = .false.
    call this%regions(region)%confirm_hit (hit)
    n_alloc = this%regions(region)%n_alloc
    if (this%regions(region)%is_full()) then
      if (this%is_full()) then
        full = .true.
      else
        this%n_regions = this%n_regions + 1
        allocate (old_region)
        call this%regions(region)%move_components (old_region)
        mean = sum (old_region%hyp_hits(1:2,:), dim=2) / n_alloc
        var = 0
        do n = 1, n_alloc
          var = var + abs(mean-old_region%hyp_hits(1:2,n))
        end do
        var = var / n_alloc
        diff = old_region%corners(1:2,2) - old_region%corners(1:2,1)
        cm = abs ([0.5_default,0.5_default] - &
          (old_region%corners(1:2,2) - mean) / diff)
        cv = abs(2*([0.25_default,0.25_default] - var / diff))
        c = max(cm,cv)
        if (c(1) < c(2)) then
          dim = 2
        else
          dim = 1
        end if
        call old_region%split (mean(dim), dim, this%n_alloc, &
          this%regions(region), this%regions(this%n_regions))
      end if
    end if
  else
    write (*,*) "sample_2d_confirm_hit: Region ", region, &
      " not allocated."
  end if
end subroutine sample_2d_confirm_hit

```

*<Multi MC int: sample 2D: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: split => sample_2d_split

```

*<Multi MC int: procedures>+≡*

```

recursive subroutine sample_2d_split (this, n_alloc, pos, lower, upper)
  class(sample_2d_t), intent(in) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: n_alloc

```



```

real(default), intent(in) :: pos
type(sample_2d_t), intent(out) :: lower, upper
integer :: n_r, n_h
real(default), dimension(3) :: hit
! print *, "sample_2d_split: ", pos, this%range
call lower%initialize (4*n_alloc)
call upper%initialize (4*n_alloc)
do n_r = this%n_regions, 1, -1
  do n_h = 1, this%regions(n_r)%n_hits
    hit = this%regions(n_r)%hyp_hits (1:3,n_h)
    if (hit(3) > pos) then
      call upper%push (hit)
    else
      call lower%push (hit)
    end if
  end do
end do
lower%range = [this%range(1), pos]
upper%range = [pos, this%range(2)]
end subroutine sample_2d_split

! subroutine sample_2d_split (this, n_alloc, pos, lower, upper)
!   class(sample_2d_t), intent(in) :: this
!   integer, intent(in) :: n_alloc
!   real(default), intent(in) :: pos
!   type(sample_2d_t), intent(out) :: lower, upper
!   integer :: n, n_hit
!   real(default), dimension(3) :: hit
!   allocate (lower%regions (n_alloc))
!   allocate (upper%regions (n_alloc))
!   !$OMP PARALLEL DO FIRSTPRIVATE (this, pos, n_alloc) SHARED (lower, upper)
!   do n = 1, this%n_regions
!     call sample_region_split (this%regions(n), pos, 3, n_alloc, &
!       lower%regions(n), upper%regions(n))
!   end do
!   !$OMP END PARALLEL DO
!   lower%n_regions = this%n_regions
!   upper%n_regions = this%n_regions
!   lower%n_alloc = n_alloc
!   upper%n_alloc = n_alloc
!   lower%range = [this%range(1), pos]
!   upper%range = [pos, this%range(2)]
! end subroutine sample_2d_split

```

*<Multi MC int: sample 2D: TBP>+≡*

```

  procedure :: push => sample_2d_push

```

*<Multi MC int: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine sample_2d_push (this, hit)
  class(sample_2d_t), intent(inout) :: this
  real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hit
  integer :: region
  logical :: full
  do region = 1, this%n_regions

```



```

        if (this%regions(region)%contains (hit)) then
            call this%confirm_hit (hit, region, full)
            ! call this%regions(region)%confirm_hit (hit)
            if (full) print *, "sample_2d_push: region is full now"
            exit
        end if
    end do
    if (region > this%n_regions) &
        print *, "sample_2d_push: no region contains ", hit
end subroutine sample_2d_push

```

```

<Muli MC int: sample 2D: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_hits => sample_2d_write_hits

```

```

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sample_2d_write_hits (this, unit)
        class(sample_2d_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        integer :: n
        do n = 1, this%n_regions
            call this%regions(n)%write_hits (unit)
        end do
    end subroutine sample_2d_write_hits

```

```

<Muli MC int: sample 2D: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_full => sample_2d_is_full

```

```

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
    elemental logical function sample_2d_is_full (this)
        class(sample_2d_t), intent(in) :: this
        sample_2d_is_full = this%n_alloc == this%n_regions
    end function sample_2d_is_full

```

```

<Muli MC int: sample 2D: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: move_components => sample_2d_move_components

```

```

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sample_2d_move_components (this, that)
        class(sample_2d_t), intent(inout) :: this
        class(sample_2d_t), intent(out) :: that
        that%n_alloc = this%n_alloc
        that%n_regions = this%n_regions
        that%n_hits = this%n_hits
        that%range = this%range
        call move_alloc (this%regions, that%regions)
        this%n_alloc = 0
        this%n_regions = 0
        this%n_hits = 0
        this%range = [zero,zero]
    end subroutine sample_2d_move_components

```

```

<Muli MC int: sample 2D: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: thickness => sample_2d_thickness

```



```

<Multi MC int: procedures>+≡
  elemental function sample_2d_thickness (this)
    class(sample_2d_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default) :: sample_2d_thickness
    sample_2d_thickness = this%range(2) - this%range(1)
  end function sample_2d_thickness

```

```

<Multi MC int: sample 2D: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: analyse => sample_2d_analyse

```

```

<Multi MC int: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sample_2d_analyse (this, dir, file)
    class(sample_2d_t), intent(in) :: this
    character(*), intent(in) :: dir, file
    integer :: u
    real(default), dimension(1:2,0:100,0:100) :: grid
    integer, dimension(0:100,0:100) :: i_grid
    integer :: r, x, y
    integer, dimension(2,2) :: i
    call generate_unit (u)
    print *, "sample_2d_analyse: ", dir // "/" // file
    open (u, file=dir//"/"//file)
    do x = 0, 100
      do y = 0, 100
        grid(1:2,x,y) = [-one,-one]
      end do
    end do
    do r = 1, this%n_regions
      i = int(this%regions(r)%corners*1E2_default)
      do x = i(1,1), i(1,2)
        do y = i(2,1), i(2,2)
          i_grid(x,y) = this%regions(r)%n_hits
          grid(1,x,y) = one / this%regions(r)%area ()
          grid(2,x,y) = this%regions(r)%density ()
        end do
      end do
    end do
    do x = 0, 100
      do y = 0, 100
        write (u, *) x, y, i_grid(x,y), grid(1:2,x,y)
      end do
      write (u, *)
    end do
    close (u)
  end subroutine sample_2d_analyse

```

```

<Multi MC int: sample 2D: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: to_generator => sample_2d_to_generator

```

```

<Multi MC int: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sample_2d_to_generator (this)
    class(sample_2d_t), intent(inout) :: this
    integer :: region
    do region = 1, this%n_regions

```



```

        call this%regions(region)%to_generator ()
    end do
end subroutine sample_2d_to_generator

<Muli MC int: sample 2D: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: mean => sample_2d_mean

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
    elemental function sample_2d_mean (this, dim) result (mean)
        class(sample_2d_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer, intent(in) :: dim
        real(default) :: mean
        integer :: region, hit
        mean = zero
        do region = 1, this%n_regions
            do hit = 1, this%regions(region)%n_hits
                mean = mean + this%regions(region)%hyp_hits (dim, hit)
            end do
        end do
        mean = mean / this%n_hits
    end function sample_2d_mean

<Muli MC int: public>+≡
    public :: sample_3d_t

<Muli MC int: types>+≡
    type, extends (ser_class_t) :: sample_3d_t
        integer::n_slices=0
        integer::n_alloc=0
        type(sample_2d_t), dimension(:),allocatable::slices
    contains
        <Muli MC int: sample 3D: TBP>
    end type sample_3d_t

<Muli MC int: sample 3D: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write_to_marker => sample_3d_write_to_marker

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sample_3d_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(sample_3d_t), intent(in) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        integer :: n
        call marker%mark_begin ("sample_3d_t")
        call marker%mark ("n_slices", this%n_slices)
        call marker%mark ("n_alloc", this%n_alloc)
        if (this%n_slices > 0) then
            call marker%mark_instance_begin &
                (this%slices(1), "slices", shape=shape(this%slices))
            do n = 1, this%n_slices
                call sample_2d_write_to_marker (this%slices(n), marker, status)
            end do
            call marker%mark_instance_end ()
        end if
    end subroutine

```



```

        call marker%mark_end ("sample_3d_t")
    end subroutine sample_3d_write_to_marker

<Muli MC int: sample 3D: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read_from_marker => sample_3d_read_from_marker

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sample_3d_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(sample_3d_t), intent(out) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        integer :: n
        call marker%pick_begin ("sample_3d_t", status=status)
        call marker%pick ("n_slices", this%n_slices, status)
        call marker%pick ("n_alloc", this%n_alloc, status)
        if (this%n_slices > 0) then
            call marker%pick_instance_begin ("slices", status=status)
            allocate(this%slices (this%n_slices))
            do n = 1, this%n_slices
                call sample_2d_read_from_marker (this%slices(n), marker, status)
            end do
            call marker%pick_instance_end (status)
        end if
        call marker%pick_end ("sample_3d_t", status)
    end subroutine sample_3d_read_from_marker

<Muli MC int: sample 3D: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: print_to_unit => sample_3d_print_to_unit

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sample_3d_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
        class(sample_3d_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
        integer :: n
        write (unit, "(1x,A)") "components of sample_3d_t"
        write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "n_slices: ", this%n_slices
        write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "n_alloc: ", this%n_alloc
        if (allocated (this%slices)) then
            if (components > 0) then
                do n = 1, this%n_slices
                    call this%slices(n)%print_to_unit (unit, parents, components-1, peers)
                end do
            else
                write (unit, "(3x,A)") "skipping slices."
            end if
        else
            write (unit, "(3x,A)") "slices are not allocated."
        end if
    end subroutine sample_3d_print_to_unit

<Muli MC int: sample 3D: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: get_type => sample_3d_get_type

```



```

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine sample_3d_get_type (type)
    character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
    allocate (type, source="sample_3d_t")
  end subroutine sample_3d_get_type

<Muli MC int: sample 3D: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: measure => sample_3d_measure

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
  elemental function sample_3d_measure (this)
    real(default) :: sample_3d_measure
    class(sample_3d_t), intent(in) :: this
    sample_3d_measure = one
  end function sample_3d_measure

<Muli MC int: sample 3D: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: to_generator => sample_3d_to_generator

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sample_3d_to_generator(this)
    class(sample_3d_t), intent(inout)::this
    integer::slice
    do slice=1,this%n_slices
      call this%slices(slice)%to_generator()
    end do
  end subroutine sample_3d_to_generator

<Muli MC int: sample 3D: TBP>+≡
  generic :: initialize => sample_3d_initialize
  procedure :: sample_3d_initialize

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sample_3d_initialize (this, n_alloc)
    class(sample_3d_t), intent(out) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: n_alloc
    if (allocated (this%slices)) deallocate (this%slices)
    if (n_alloc > 0) then
      allocate (this%slices (n_alloc))
      this%n_alloc = n_alloc
      this%n_slices = 1
      call this%slices(1)%initialize (n_alloc)
    else
      this%n_alloc = 0
    end if
  end subroutine sample_3d_initialize

<Muli MC int: sample 3D: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: sample_3d_generate_hit
  generic :: generate_hit => sample_3d_generate_hit

```



*<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡*

```

pure subroutine sample_3d_generate_hit &
  (this, rnd, pts2, boost, hit, region, slice)
  class(sample_3d_t), intent(in) :: this
  integer, intent(in), dimension(3) :: rnd
  real(default), intent(in) :: pts2
  integer, intent(out) :: slice, region
  real(default), dimension(3), intent(out) :: hit
  real(default), intent(out) :: boost
  if (this%n_slices == 0) then
    call muli_mcint_generate_hit (rnd, unit_square, hit(1:2))
    boost = 1._default
    slice = 1
    region = 1
  else
    do slice = 1, this%n_slices
      if (this%slices(slice)%contains (pts2)) exit
    end do
    call this%slices(slice)%generate_hit (rnd, boost, hit(1:2), region)
  end if
  hit(3) = pts2
end subroutine sample_3d_generate_hit

```

*<Muli MC int: sample 3D: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: sample_3d_confirm_hit
generic :: confirm_hit => sample_3d_confirm_hit

```

*<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine sample_3d_confirm_hit (this, hit, region, slice)
  class(sample_3d_t), intent(inout) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: slice, region
  real(default), intent(in), dimension(3) :: hit
  type(sample_2d_t), allocatable :: old_slice
  integer :: n
  logical :: full
  if (this%n_alloc < slice) then
    print *, "sample_3d_confirm_hit: Slice ", slice, " not allocated."
  else
    ! if (.not. allocated (this%slices)) call this%initialize (2)
    call this%slices(slice)%confirm_hit (hit, region, full)
    if (full) then
      if (this%n_alloc == this%n_slices) call this%enlarge ()
      this%n_slices = this%n_slices + 1
      allocate (old_slice)
      call this%slices(slice)%move_components (old_slice)
      call sample_2d_split (old_slice, this%n_alloc, &
        old_slice%mean(3), this%slices(slice), &
        this%slices(this%n_slices))
    end if
  end if
end subroutine sample_3d_confirm_hit

```

*<Muli MC int: sample 3D: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: enlarge => sample_3d_enlarge

```



```

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sample_3d_enlarge (this)
    class(sample_3d_t), intent(inout) :: this
    type(sample_2d_t), allocatable, dimension(:) :: old_slices
    integer :: n
    print *, "sample_3d_enlarge"
    call move_alloc (this%slices, old_slices)
    this%n_alloc = this%n_alloc * 2
    allocate (this%slices (this%n_alloc))
    do n = 1, size(old_slices)
      call old_slices(n)%move_components(this%slices(n))
    end do
  end subroutine sample_3d_enlarge

<Muli MC int: public>+≡
  public :: sample_int_kind_t

<Muli MC int: types>+≡
  type, extends (sample_3d_t) :: sample_int_kind_t
    integer :: n_proc = 0
    integer(kind=i64) :: n_tries = 0
    integer :: n_hits = 0
    integer :: n_over = 0
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: hits, weights, processes
    real(default) :: overall_boost = 1E-1_default
  contains
    <Muli MC int: sample int: TBP>
  end type sample_int_kind_t

<Muli MC int: sample int: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write_to_marker => sample_int_kind_write_to_marker

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sample_int_kind_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
    class(sample_int_kind_t), intent(in) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    call marker%mark_begin ("sample_int_kind_t")
    call sample_3d_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
    call marker%mark ("n_hits", this%n_hits)
    call marker%mark ("n_proc", this%n_proc)
    call marker%mark ("boost", this%overall_boost)
    if (this%n_hits > 0) then
      call marker%mark ("hits", this%hits)
    end if
    if (this%n_proc > 0) then
      call marker%mark ("processes", this%processes)
      call marker%mark ("weights", this%weights)
    end if
    call marker%mark_end ("sample_int_kind_t")
  end subroutine sample_int_kind_write_to_marker

<Muli MC int: sample int: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: read_from_marker => sample_int_kind_read_from_marker

```



*<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine sample_int_kind_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
  class(sample_int_kind_t), intent(out) :: this
  class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
  integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
  call marker%pick_begin ("sample_int_kind_t", status=status)
  call sample_3d_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
  call marker%pick ("n_hits", this%n_hits, status)
  call marker%pick ("n_proc", this%n_proc, status)
  call marker%pick ("boost", this%overall_boost, status)
  if (this%n_hits > 0) then
    allocate (this%hits (this%n_hits))
    call marker%pick ("hits", this%hits, status)
  end if
  if (this%n_proc > 0) then
    allocate (this%processes (this%n_proc))
    call marker%pick ("processes", this%processes, status)
    allocate (this%weights (this%n_proc))
    call marker%pick ("weights", this%weights, status)
  end if
  call marker%pick_end ("sample_int_kind_t", status)
end subroutine sample_int_kind_read_from_marker

```

*<Muli MC int: sample int: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: print_to_unit => sample_int_kind_print_to_unit

```

*<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine sample_int_kind_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
  class(sample_int_kind_t), intent(in) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
  integer :: n
  if (parents > 0) call sample_3d_print_to_unit &
    (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
  write (unit, "(1x,A)") "components of sample_int_kind_t"
  write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "n_hits: ", this%n_hits
  write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "n_proc: ", this%n_proc
  write (unit, "(3x,A,E14.7)") "overall_boost: ", this%overall_boost
  write (unit, "(3x,A)") "hits:"
  write (unit, "(3x,10(I0,1x))") this%hits(1:this%n_hits)
  write (unit, "(3x,A)") "weights:"
  write (unit, "(3x,10(I0,1x))") this%weights
  write (unit, "(3x,A)") "processes:"
  write (unit, "(3x,2(I0,1x))") this%processes
end subroutine sample_int_kind_print_to_unit

```

*<Muli MC int: sample int: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure, nopass :: get_type => sample_int_kind_get_type

```

*<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡*

```

pure subroutine sample_int_kind_get_type (type)
  character(:),allocatable, intent(out) :: type
  allocate (type, source="sample_int_kind_t")

```



```

end subroutine sample_int_kind_get_type

<Multi MC int: sample int: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: to_generator => sample_int_kind_to_generator

<Multi MC int: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sample_int_kind_to_generator(this)
    class(sample_int_kind_t), intent(inout)::this
    integer::int_kind
    if (allocated(this%hits))deallocate(this%hits)
    call sample_3d_to_generator(this)
  end subroutine sample_int_kind_to_generator

<Multi MC int: sample int: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: process_id => sample_int_kind_process_id

<Multi MC int: procedures>+≡
  elemental integer function sample_int_kind_process_id (this, subprocess)
    class(sample_int_kind_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: subprocess
    sample_int_kind_process_id = this%processes(subprocess)
  end function sample_int_kind_process_id

<Multi MC int: sample int: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: sample_int_kind_initialize
  generic :: initialize => sample_int_kind_initialize

<Multi MC int: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sample_int_kind_initialize (this, n_alloc, processes, overall_boost)
    class(sample_int_kind_t), intent(out) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: n_alloc
    integer, intent(in), dimension(:) :: processes
    real(default), optional, intent(in) :: overall_boost
    integer :: s, n
    s = size(processes)
    call sample_3d_initialize (this, n_alloc)
    if (allocated (this%hits)) deallocate (this%hits)
    allocate (this%hits (n_alloc))
    if (allocated (this%weights)) deallocate (this%weights)
    allocate (this%weights(s))
    if (allocated (this%processes)) deallocate (this%processes)
    allocate (this%processes(s), source=processes)
    do n = 1, s
      this%weights(n) = 0
    end do
    this%n_alloc = n_alloc
    this%n_hits = 0
    this%n_proc = s
    if (present (overall_boost)) this%overall_boost = overall_boost
    this%overall_boost = this%overall_boost * this%n_proc
    ! print *, this%weights
  end subroutine sample_int_kind_initialize

```



```

<Multi MC int: sample int: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: sample_int_kind_generate_hit

<Multi MC int: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine sample_int_kind_generate_hit &
    (this, rnd, pts2, boost, hit, region, slice, subprocess)
    class(sample_int_kind_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, dimension(4), intent(in) :: rnd
    real(default), intent(in) :: pts2
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(out) :: hit
    integer, intent(out) :: region, slice, subprocess
    real(default), intent(out) :: boost
    integer :: n_n
    ! print *, rnd, pts2, boost, hit, region, slice, subprocess
    call sample_3d_generate_hit &
      (this, rnd(2:4), pts2, boost, hit, region, slice)
    n_n = modulo(rnd(1), this%n_hits + size(this%weights)) + 1
    if (n_n > this%n_hits) then
      subprocess = n_n - this%n_hits
    else
      subprocess = this%hits(n_n)
    end if
    boost = boost * this%overall_boost * (this%n_proc + this%n_hits) / &
      (this%n_proc * (this%weights(subprocess) + 1))
  end subroutine sample_int_kind_generate_hit

<Multi MC int: sample int: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: mcgenerate_hit => sample_int_kind_mcgenerate_hit
  generic :: generate_hit => sample_int_kind_generate_hit

<Multi MC int: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sample_int_kind_mcgenerate_hit (this, pts2, mean, &
    integrand_kind, tao_rnd, process_id, cart_hit)
    class(sample_int_kind_t), intent(inout) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: integrand_kind
    real(default), intent(in) :: pts2, mean
    type(tao_random_state), intent(inout) :: tao_rnd
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(out) :: cart_hit
    integer, intent(out) :: process_id
    real(default) :: boost
    integer :: region, slice, subprocess
    integer, dimension(4) :: i_rnd
    real(default) :: dddsigma, d_rnd
    real(default), dimension(3) :: hyp_hit
  MC: do
    this%n_tries = this%n_tries + 1
    call tao_random_number (tao_rnd, i_rnd)
    call tao_random_number (tao_rnd, d_rnd)
    ! print *, pts2, mean, integrand_kind, process_id, cart_hit
    call this%generate_hit (i_rnd, pts2, boost, hyp_hit, region, &
      slice, subprocess)
    process_id = this%process_id(subprocess)
    call interactions_dddsigma_reg (process_id, integrand_kind, &
      hyp_hit, cart_hit, dddsigma)
    dddsigma = dddsigma * boost
  end do

```



```

        if (d_rnd*mean < dddsigma) then
            exit MC
        end if
    end do MC
    if (mean < dddsigma) then
        call this%confirm_hit (hyp_hit, region, slice, subprocess, .true.)
    else
        call this%confirm_hit (hyp_hit, region, slice, subprocess, .false.)
    end if
end subroutine sample_int_kind_mcgenerate_hit

```

*<Muli MC int: sample int: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: sample_int_kind_confirm_hit
generic :: confirm_hit => sample_int_kind_confirm_hit

```

*<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine sample_int_kind_confirm_hit &
    (this, hit, region, slice, subprocess, over)
class(sample_int_kind_t), intent(inout) :: this
real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hit
integer, intent(in) :: region, slice, subprocess
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: tmp_hits
logical, optional, intent(in) :: over
this%n_hits = this%n_hits + 1
if (present(over)) then
    if (over) then
        this%n_over = this%n_over + 1
        this%overall_boost = this%overall_boost / 1.1_default
    else
        this%overall_boost = this%overall_boost * 1.0001_default
    end if
end if
if (0 < size(this%hits)) then
    if (this%n_hits > size(this%hits)) then
        call move_alloc (this%hits, tmp_hits)
        allocate (this%hits (2*size(tmp_hits)))
        this%hits (1:size(tmp_hits)) = tmp_hits
    end if
    this%hits(this%n_hits) = subprocess
end if
this%weights(subprocess) = this%weights(subprocess) + 1
call sample_3d_confirm_hit (this, hit, region, slice)
end subroutine sample_int_kind_confirm_hit

```

*<Muli MC int: sample int: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: analyse => sample_int_kind_analyse

```

*<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine sample_int_kind_analyse (this, dir, prefix)
class(sample_int_kind_t), intent(in) :: this
character(*), intent(in) :: dir, prefix
integer :: slices_unit, subprocs_unit
integer :: n, slice
character(3) :: slice_name

```



```

integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: int_a
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: real_a
call generate_unit (slices_unit)
print *, "sample_int_kind_analyse: ", dir // "/" // prefix // &
      "slice_distribution.plot"
open (slices_unit, file=dir // "/" // prefix // "slice_distribution.plot")
call generate_unit (subprocs_unit)
print *, "sample_int_kind_analyse: ", dir // "/" // prefix // &
      "subproc_distribution.plot"
open (subprocs_unit, file=dir // "/" // prefix // &
      "subproc_distribution.plot")
allocate (real_a (this%n_slices))
allocate (int_a (this%n_slices))
do n = 1, this%n_slices
  real_a(n) = this%slices(n)%range(1)
end do
call misc_sort (real_a, int_a)
do n = 1, size (this%weights)
  if (this%n_hits > 0) then
    write (subprocs_unit, fmt=*) real(this%weights(n)), &
      real(this%weights(n)+1) / this%n_hits
  else
    write (subprocs_unit, fmt=*) 0, 0
  end if
end do
do n = 1, this%n_slices
  slice = int_a (n)
  call integer_with_leading_zeros (n, 3, slice_name)
  call sample_2d_analyse (this%slices(slice), dir, prefix // &
    slice_name // ".plot")
  print *, this%n_hits, this%slices(slice)%range(2) - &
    this%slices(slice)%range(1)
  if (this%n_hits > 0) then
    write (slices_unit, *) this%slices(slice)%range(1), &
      this%slices(slice)%range(2), this%slices(slice)%n_hits, &
      real (this%slices(slice)%n_hits) / (this%n_hits * &
      (this%slices(slice)%range(2) - this%slices(slice)%range(1)))
  else
    write (slices_unit, *) this%slices(slice)%range(1), &
      this%slices(slice)%range(2), this%slices(slice)%n_hits, zero
  end if
end do
write (slices_unit, *) one, zero, zero, zero
close (slices_unit)
close (subprocs_unit)
end subroutine sample_int_kind_analyse

```

*<Multi MC int: public>+≡*  
 public :: sample\_inclusive\_t

*<Multi MC int: types>+≡*  
 type, extends (ser\_class\_t) :: sample\_inclusive\_t  
 integer :: n\_alloc = 0  
 integer(kind=i64) :: n\_tries\_sum = i\_zero



```

        integer(kind=i64) :: n_over_sum = i_zero
        integer(kind=i64) :: n_hits_sum = i_zero
        type(sample_int_kind_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: int_kinds
contains
    <Muli MC int: sample inclusive: TBP>
end type sample_inclusive_t

<Muli MC int: sample inclusive: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write_to_marker => sample_inclusive_write_to_marker
<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sample_inclusive_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(sample_inclusive_t), intent(in) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        integer :: n
        call marker%mark_begin ("sample_inclusive_t")
        call marker%mark ("n_alloc", this%n_alloc)
        if (allocated (this%int_kinds)) then
            call marker%mark_begin (tag="int_kinds", shape=shape(this%int_kinds))
            do n = 1, size(this%int_kinds)
                call this%int_kinds(n)%write_to_marker (marker, status)
            end do
            call marker%mark_instance_end ()
        else
            call marker%mark_empty (tag="int_kinds", shape=[0])
        end if
        call marker%mark_end ("sample_inclusive_t")
    end subroutine sample_inclusive_write_to_marker

<Muli MC int: sample inclusive: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read_from_marker => sample_inclusive_read_from_marker
<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sample_inclusive_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(sample_inclusive_t), intent(out) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        integer :: n
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: s
        call marker%pick_begin ("sample_inclusive_t", status=status)
        call marker%pick ("n_alloc", this%n_alloc, status)
        call marker%pick_begin ("int_kinds", shape=s, status=status)
        if (s(1) > 0) then
            do n = 1, size(this%int_kinds)
                call this%int_kinds(n)%read_from_marker (marker, status)
            end do
            call marker%pick_end ("int_kinds",status)
        end if
        call marker%pick_end ("sample_inclusive_t", status)
    end subroutine sample_inclusive_read_from_marker

<Muli MC int: sample inclusive: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: print_to_unit => sample_inclusive_print_to_unit

```



*<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine sample_inclusive_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
  class(sample_inclusive_t), intent(in) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
  integer :: n
  write (unit, "(1x,A)") "components of sample_inclusive_t"
  write (unit, "(3x,A,I10)") "n_alloc:          ", this%n_alloc
  if (allocated (this%int_kinds)) then
    if (components > 0) then
      write (unit, "(3x,A)") "int_kinds:"
      do n = 1, this%n_alloc
        call this%int_kinds(n)%print_to_unit &
          (unit, parents, components-1, peers)
      end do
    else
      write (unit, "(3x,A)") "skipping int_kinds."
    end if
  else
    write (unit, "(3x,A)") "int_kinds are not allocated."
  end if
end subroutine sample_inclusive_print_to_unit

```

*<Muli MC int: sample inclusive: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure, nopass :: get_type => sample_inclusive_get_type

```

*<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡*

```

pure subroutine sample_inclusive_get_type (type)
  character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
  allocate (type, source = "sample_inclusive_t")
end subroutine sample_inclusive_get_type

```

*<Muli MC int: sample inclusive: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: process_id => sample_inclusive_process_id

```

*<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡*

```

elemental integer function sample_inclusive_process_id &
  (this, subprocess, int_kind)
  class(sample_inclusive_t), intent(in) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: subprocess, int_kind
  sample_inclusive_process_id = &
    this%int_kinds(int_kind)%processes (subprocess)
end function sample_inclusive_process_id

```

*<Muli MC int: sample inclusive: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: initialize => sample_inclusive_initialize

```

*<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine sample_inclusive_initialize &
  (this, n_alloc, sizes, processes, overall_boost)
  class(sample_inclusive_t), intent(out) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: n_alloc
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: sizes, processes
  real(default), optional, intent(in) :: overall_boost

```



```

integer :: n, sum
this%n_tries_sum = i_zero
this%n_over_sum = 0
this%n_alloc = size(sizes)
if (allocated(this%int_kinds)) deallocate (this%int_kinds)
allocate (this%int_kinds (this%n_alloc))
sum = 0
do n = 1, this%n_alloc
    call this%int_kinds(n)%initialize (n_alloc, &
        processes(sum+1:sum+sizes(n)), overall_boost)
    sum = sum + sizes(n)
end do
end subroutine sample_inclusive_initialize

```

*<Multi MC int: sample inclusive: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: finalize => sample\_inclusive\_finalize

*<Multi MC int: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine sample\_inclusive\_finalize (this)  
 class(sample\_inclusive\_t), intent(inout) :: this  
 deallocate (this%int\_kinds)  
 this%n\_alloc = 0  
 end subroutine sample\_inclusive\_finalize

*<Multi MC int: sample inclusive: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: generate\_hit => sample\_inclusive\_generate\_hit

*<Multi MC int: procedures>+≡*  
 pure subroutine sample\_inclusive\_generate\_hit &  
 (this, rnd, pts2, int\_kind, hit, region, boost, slice, process)  
 class(sample\_inclusive\_t), intent(in) :: this  
 integer, dimension(4), intent(in) :: rnd  
 real(default), intent(in) :: pts2  
 integer, intent(in) :: int\_kind  
 real(default), dimension(3), intent(out) :: hit  
 integer, intent(out) :: region, slice, process  
 real(default), intent(out) :: boost  
 call this%int\_kinds(int\_kind)%generate\_hit &  
 (rnd, pts2, boost, hit, region, slice, process)  
 end subroutine sample\_inclusive\_generate\_hit

*<Multi MC int: sample inclusive: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: mcgenerate\_hit => sample\_inclusive\_mcgenerate\_hit

*<Multi MC int: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine sample\_inclusive\_mcgenerate\_hit &  
 (this, pts2, mean, integrand\_kind, tao\_rnd, process\_id, cart\_hit)  
 class(sample\_inclusive\_t), intent(inout) :: this  
 real(default), intent(in) :: pts2, mean  
 integer, intent(in) :: integrand\_kind  
 type(tao\_random\_state), intent(inout) :: tao\_rnd  
 real(default), dimension(3), intent(out) :: cart\_hit  
 integer, intent(out) :: process\_id  
 ! print \*, "sample\_inclusive\_mcgenerate\_hit &



```

! (this,"pts2,mean,integrand_kind,process_id,cart_hit,")"
! print *, allocated (this%int_kinds)
call sample_int_kind_mcgenerate_hit (this%int_kinds(integrand_kind), &
    pts2, mean, integrand_kind, tao_rnd, process_id, cart_hit)
end subroutine sample_inclusive_mcgenerate_hit

<Muli MC int: sample inclusive: TBP>+≡
procedure :: confirm_hit => sample_inclusive_confirm_hit

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
subroutine sample_inclusive_confirm_hit &
    (this, hit, int_kind, region, slice, process, over)
class(sample_inclusive_t), intent(inout) :: this
real(default), dimension(3), intent(in) :: hit
integer, intent(in) :: int_kind, region, slice, process
logical, optional, intent(in) :: over
call this%int_kinds(int_kind)%confirm_hit &
    (hit, region, slice, process, over)
end subroutine sample_inclusive_confirm_hit

<Muli MC int: sample inclusive: TBP>+≡
procedure :: sum_up => sample_inclusive_sum_up

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
subroutine sample_inclusive_sum_up (this)
class(sample_inclusive_t), intent(inout) :: this
integer :: n
this%n_tries_sum = i_zero
this%n_hits_sum = i_zero
this%n_over_sum = i_zero
do n = 1, this%n_alloc
    this%n_tries_sum = this%n_tries_sum+this%int_kinds(n)%n_tries
    this%n_hits_sum = this%n_hits_sum+this%int_kinds(n)%n_hits
    this%n_over_sum = this%n_over_sum+this%int_kinds(n)%n_over
end do
end subroutine sample_inclusive_sum_up

<Muli MC int: sample inclusive: TBP>+≡
procedure :: analyse => sample_inclusive_analyse

<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡
subroutine sample_inclusive_analyse (this, dir, subdirs)
class(sample_inclusive_t), intent(in) :: this
character(*), intent(in) :: dir
logical, intent(in) :: subdirs
integer :: inclusive_unit
integer :: n, n_hits
character(2) :: sample_name
call generate_unit (inclusive_unit)
open (inclusive_unit, file = dir // "/int_kinds.plot")
n_hits = 0
do n = 1, size(this%int_kinds)
    n_hits = n_hits + this%int_kinds(n)%n_hits
end do

```



```

do n = 1, size(this%int_kinds)
  write (inclusive_unit, *) n, real(this%int_kinds(n)%n_hits) / n_hits
  call integer_with_leading_zeros (n, 2, sample_name)
  if (subdirs) then
    call sample_int_kind_analyse (this%int_kinds(n), &
      dir // "/" // sample_name, "")
  else
    call sample_int_kind_analyse (this%int_kinds(n), &
      dir, sample_name // "-")
  end if
end do
close (inclusive_unit)
end subroutine sample_inclusive_analyse

```

*<Muli MC int: sample inclusive: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: to\_generator => sample\_inclusive\_to\_generator

*<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine sample\_inclusive\_to\_generator (this)  
   class(sample\_inclusive\_t), intent(inout) :: this  
   integer :: int\_kind  
   do int\_kind = 1, size(this%int\_kinds)  
     call this%int\_kinds(int\_kind)%to\_generator ()  
 end do  
end subroutine sample\_inclusive\_to\_generator

*<Muli MC int: sample inclusive: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: allocate => sample\_inclusive\_allocate

*<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine sample\_inclusive\_allocate (this, n\_alloc)  
   class(sample\_inclusive\_t), intent(out) :: this  
   integer, intent(in) :: n\_alloc  
   allocate (this%int\_kinds (n\_alloc))  
   this%n\_alloc = n\_alloc  
end subroutine sample\_inclusive\_allocate

*<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡*  
 pure subroutine muli\_mcint\_generate\_hit (rnd, corners, hit)  
   real(default), dimension(2), intent(out) :: hit  
   integer, intent(in), dimension(2) :: rnd  
   real(default), dimension(2,2), intent(in) :: corners  
   ! print \*, hit  
   ! print \*, corners  
   ! print \*, (corners(1:2,2) - corners(1:2,1))  
   hit = (rnd / max\_d) \* (corners(1:2,2) - corners(1:2,1)) + corners(1:2,1)  
end subroutine muli\_mcint\_generate\_hit

*<Muli MC int: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine plot\_pstvue3d (unit, corners, density)  
   integer, intent(in) :: unit  
   real(default), dimension(2,2), intent(in) :: corners  
   real(default), intent(in) :: density







```

<Multi MC int: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine misc_sort (in, out)
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: in
  integer, dimension(:), intent(out) :: out
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: tmp
  integer :: n, k, l, cut
  if (size(in) == 1) then
    out = [1]
  else
    if (size(in) == 2) then
      if (in(1) <= in(2)) then
        out = [1,2]
      else
        out = [2,1]
      end if
    else
      cut = size(in) / 2
      k = 1
      l = cut + 1
      allocate (tmp (size(in)))
      call misc_sort (in(1:cut), tmp(1:cut))
      call misc_sort (in(cut+1:), tmp(cut+1:))
      do n = cut + 1, size(in)
        tmp(n) = tmp(n) + cut
      end do
      do n = 1, size(in)
        if (k > cut) then
          out(n) = tmp(l)
          l = l + 1
        else
          if (l > size(tmp)) then
            out(n) = tmp(k)
            k = k + 1
          else
            if (in(tmp(k)) < in(tmp(l))) then
              out(n) = tmp(k)
              k = k + 1
            else
              out(n) = tmp(l)
              l = l + 1
            end if
          end if
        end if
      end do
    end if
  end if
end subroutine misc_sort

```

## 21.10 Proton remnants

This file contains the module `muli_remnant`. All bookkeeping of the proton remnants and twin quarks is done here. Furthermore, reweighting of the PDFs



to derive remnant PDFs is done here.

```

<multi_remnant.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module multi_remnant
    use, intrinsic :: iso_fortran_env
    <Use kinds with double>
    <Use strings>
    use string_utils
    use constants
    use diagnostics
    use pdf_builtin !NODEP!
    use tao_random_numbers !NODEP!
    use multi_base
    use multi_interactions
    use multi_momentum
    ! use sf_lhapdf !NODEP!

    <Standard module head>

    <Multi remnant: variables>

    <Multi remnant: public>

    <Multi remnant: types>

    <Multi remnant: interfaces>

    contains

    <Multi remnant: procedures>

  end module multi_remnant

  <Multi remnant: public>≡
    public :: pdfnorm_t

  <Multi remnant: types>≡
    type, extends (ser_class_t) :: pdfnorm_t
      real(default) :: qmin, qmax, dq
      real(default), dimension(-6:6, 0:nq) :: pdf_int
      real(default), dimension(0:4, 0:nq) :: pdf_norm
    contains
      <Multi remnant: pdfnorm: TBP>
    end type pdfnorm_t

  <Multi remnant: pdfnorm: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write_to_marker => pdfnorm_write_to_marker

  <Multi remnant: procedures>≡
    subroutine pdfnorm_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
      class(pdfnorm_t), intent(in) :: this
      class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
      integer(dik), intent(out) :: status

```



```

call marker%mark_begin ("pdfnorm_t")
call marker%mark ("qmin", this%qmin)
call marker%mark ("qmax", this%qmax)
call marker%mark ("dq", this%dq)
call marker%mark ("pdf_int", this%pdf_int)
call marker%mark ("pdf_norm", this%pdf_norm)
call marker%mark_end ("pdfnorm_t")
end subroutine pdfnorm_write_to_marker

```

*(Muli remnant: pdfnorm: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: read_from_marker => pdfnorm_read_from_marker

```

*(Muli remnant: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine pdfnorm_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
class(pdfnorm_t), intent(out) :: this
class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
character(:), allocatable :: name
call marker%pick_begin ("pdfnorm_t", status=status)
call marker%pick ("qmin", this%qmin, status)
call marker%pick ("qmax", this%qmax, status)
call marker%pick ("dq", this%dq, status)
call marker%pick ("pdf_int", this%pdf_int, status)
call marker%pick ("pdf_norm", this%pdf_norm, status)
call marker%pick_end ("pdfnorm_t", status=status)
end subroutine pdfnorm_read_from_marker

```

*(Muli remnant: pdfnorm: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: print_to_unit => pdfnorm_print_to_unit

```

*(Muli remnant: procedures)+≡*

```

recursive subroutine pdfnorm_print_to_unit &
  (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
class(pdfnorm_t), intent(in) :: this
integer, intent(in) :: unit
integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
write (unit, "(1x,A)") "Components of pdfnorm_t:"
write (unit, "(3x,A,F7.6)") "qmin: ", this%qmin
write (unit, "(3x,A,F7.6)") "qmax: ", this%qmax
write (unit, "(3x,A,F7.6)") "dq: ", this%dq
if (components > 0) then
  write(unit, "(3x,A,13(F8.6,1x))") "pdf_int: ", this%pdf_int
  write(unit, "(3x,A,5(F8.6,1x))") "pdf_norm: ", this%pdf_norm
else
  write(unit, "(3x,A)") "Skipping pdf_int"
  write(unit, "(3x,A)") "Skipping pdf_norm"
end if
end subroutine pdfnorm_print_to_unit

```

*(Muli remnant: procedures)+≡*

*(Muli remnant: pdfnorm: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure, nopass :: get_type => pdfnorm_get_type

```



```

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine pdfnorm_get_type (type)
    character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
    allocate (type, source="pdfnorm_t")
  end subroutine pdfnorm_get_type

<Muli remnant: pdfnorm: TBP>+≡
  procedure, nopass :: verify_type => pdfnorm_verify_type

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  elemental logical function pdfnorm_verify_type (type) result (match)
    character(*), intent(in) :: type
    match = type == "pdfnorm_t"
  end function pdfnorm_verify_type

<Muli remnant: pdfnorm: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: scan => pdfnorm_scan

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  subroutine pdfnorm_scan (this)
    class(pdfnorm_t), intent(out) :: this
    integer :: ix, iq
    real(double) :: xmin, xmax, dx
    real(double) :: q, q2min, q2max
    real(double), dimension(-6:6) :: f
    real(double), dimension(0:2) :: x
    call getxmin (0, xmin)
    call getxmax (0, xmax)
    call getq2min (0, q2min)
    call getq2max (0, q2max)
    this%qmin = sqrt(sqrt(q2min))
    this%qmax = sqrt(sqrt(q2max))
    this%dq = (this%qmax - this%qmin) / nq
    xmin = sqrt(xmin)
    xmax = sqrt(xmax)
    dx = (xmax - xmin) / nx
    do iq = 0, nq
      print *, "iq=", iq, "/", nq
      q = (this%qmin + iq * this%dq)**2
      x(0) = xmin**2
      x(1) = (xmin+dx)**2
      call evolvePDF (x(0), q, f)
      f(1) = f(1) - f(-1)
      f(2) = f(2) - f(-2)
      this%pdf_int(:,iq) = (x(1) - x(0)) * f
      do ix = 2, nx
        x(2) = (xmin + ix*dx)**2
        call evolvePDF (x(1), q, f)
        f(1) = f(1) - f(-1)
        f(2) = f(2) - f(-2)
        this%pdf_int(:,iq) = this%pdf_int(:,iq) + f*(x(2) - x(0))
        x(0) = x(1)
        x(1) = x(2)
      end do
    end do
  end subroutine pdfnorm_scan

```



```

call evolvePDF (x(1), q, f)
f(1) = f(1) - f(-1)
f(2) = f(2) - f(-2)
this%pdf_int(:,iq) = (this%pdf_int(:,iq) + f*(x(1)-x(0))) / two
this%pdf_norm(4,iq) = this%pdf_int(2,iq)
this%pdf_norm(3,iq) = this%pdf_int(1,iq)
this%pdf_int(2,iq) = this%pdf_int(2,iq) + this%pdf_int(-2,iq)
this%pdf_int(1,iq) = this%pdf_int(1,iq) + this%pdf_int(-1,iq)
this%pdf_norm(1,iq) = this%pdf_int(0,iq)
this%pdf_norm(2,iq) = sum (this%pdf_int(-6:-1,iq)) + &
    sum(this%pdf_int(-2:-1,iq)) + sum(this%pdf_int(3:6,iq))
this%pdf_norm(0,iq) = sum(this%pdf_int(:,iq))
this%pdf_norm(1,iq) = this%pdf_norm(1,iq) / this%pdf_norm(0,iq)
this%pdf_norm(2,iq) = this%pdf_norm(2,iq) / this%pdf_norm(0,iq)
this%pdf_norm(3,iq) = this%pdf_norm(3,iq) / this%pdf_norm(0,iq)
this%pdf_norm(4,iq) = this%pdf_norm(4,iq) / this%pdf_norm(0,iq)
! print *, this%pdf_norm(0,iq) - one
end do
end subroutine pdfnorm_scan

```

*(Multi remnant: pdfnorm: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: get_norm => pdfnorm_get_norm
```

*(Multi remnant: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine pdfnorm_get_norm (this, gev_q, dim, kind, norm)
class(pdfnorm_t), intent(in) :: this
real(default), intent(in) :: gev_q
integer, intent(in) :: dim, kind
real(default), intent(out)::norm
integer :: iq
real(default) :: x,q , z0, z1, z2, z3, z4
norm = -one
q = sqrt(gev_q) - this%qmin
iq = floor(q / this%dq)
x = q / this%dq - iq
if (iq < 0) then
    print *, "pdfnorm_getnorm: q < q_min ", gev_q, this%qmin**2
    norm = this%pdf_norm (kind, 0)
else
    if (iq >= nq) then
        print *, "pdfnorm_getnorm: q >= q_max ", gev_q, this%qmax**2
        norm = this%pdf_norm (kind, nq)
    else
        select case (dim)
        case (0)
            norm = this%pdf_norm (kind, iq)
        case (1)
            norm = this%pdf_norm(kind,iq) * (one - x) + &
                this%pdf_norm(kind,iq+1) * x
        case (2)
            x = x + mod(iq,2)
            iq = iq - mod(iq,2)
            z0 = this%pdf_norm(kind, iq)
            z1 = this%pdf_norm(kind, iq+1)

```



```

        z2 = this%pdf_norm(kind, iq+2)
        norm = ((z0 - 2D0*z1 + z2) * x - (three*z0 - four*z1 + z2)) * &
            x / two + z0
    case (3)
        x = x + mod(iq,3)
        iq = iq - mod(iq,3)
        z0 = this%pdf_norm(kind, iq)
        z1 = this%pdf_norm(kind, iq+1)
        z2 = this%pdf_norm(kind, iq+2)
        z3 = this%pdf_norm(kind, iq+3)
        norm = (((- (z0 - 3*z1 + 3*z2 - z3) * x + 3 * (2*z0 - &
            5*z1 + 4*z2 - z3))*x - (11*z0 - 18*z1 + 9*z2 - 2*z3)) * &
            x / 6._default + z0
    case (4)
        x = x + mod(iq,4)
        iq = iq - mod(iq,4)
        z0 = this%pdf_norm(kind, iq)
        z1 = this%pdf_norm(kind, iq+1)
        z2 = this%pdf_norm(kind, iq+2)
        z3 = this%pdf_norm(kind, iq+3)
        z4 = this%pdf_norm(kind, iq+4)
        norm = (((((z0 - 4*z1 + 6*z2 - 4*z3 + z4) * x &
            -2 * (5*z0 - 18*z1 + 24*z2 - 14*z3 + 3*z4)) * x &
            + (35*z0 - 104*z1 + 114*z2 - 56*z3 + 11*z4)) * x &
            -2 * (25*z0 - 48*z1 + 36*z2 - 16*z3 + 3*z4)) * x) / &
            24._default + z0
    case default
        norm = this%pdf_norm(kind, iq) * (one - x) + &
            this%pdf_norm(kind, iq+1) * x
    end select
    ! print *, iq, x, norm
end if
end if
end subroutine pdfnorm_get_norm

```

```

<Muli remnant: variables>≡
    integer, parameter :: nx = 10000000
<Muli remnant: variables>+≡
    integer, parameter :: nq = 60
<Muli remnant: public>+≡
    public :: remnant_weight_model
<Muli remnant: variables>+≡
    integer :: remnant_weight_model = 2
<Muli remnant: variables>+≡
    integer :: gluon_exp = 4

<Muli remnant: public>+≡
    public :: muli_parton_t
<Muli remnant: types>+≡
    type, extends (ser_class_t) :: muli_parton_t
    private

```



```

integer :: id = -1
integer :: lha_flavor
real(default) :: momentum = -1
class(muli_parton_t), pointer :: twin => null()
class(muli_parton_t), pointer :: next => null()
contains
  <Muli remnant: muli parton: TBP>
end type muli_parton_t

<Muli remnant: muli parton: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write_to_marker => parton_write_to_marker

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  subroutine parton_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
    class(muli_parton_t), intent(in) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    call marker%mark_begin ("muli_parton_t")
    call marker%mark ("id", this%id)
    call marker%mark ("lha", this%lha_flavor)
    call marker%mark ("momentum", this%momentum)
    call marker%mark_end ("muli_parton_t")
  end subroutine parton_write_to_marker

  <Muli remnant: muli parton: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read_from_marker => parton_read_from_marker

  <Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
    subroutine parton_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
      class(muli_parton_t), intent(out) :: this
      class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
      integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
      character(:), allocatable :: name
      call marker%pick_begin ("muli_parton_t", status=status)
      call marker%pick ("id", this%id, status)
      call marker%pick ("lha", this%lha_flavor, status)
      call marker%pick ("momentum", this%momentum, status)
      call marker%pick_end ("muli_parton_t", status=status)
    end subroutine parton_read_from_marker

  <Muli remnant: muli parton: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: print_to_unit => parton_print_to_unit

  <Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine parton_print_to_unit &
      (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
      class(muli_parton_t), intent(in) :: this
      integer, intent(in) :: unit
      integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
      class(ser_class_t), pointer :: ser
      write (unit, "(1x,A)") "Components of muli_parton_t:"
      write (unit, "(3x,A,I7)") "id: ", this%id
      write (unit, "(3x,A,I7)") "lha flavor: ", this%lha_flavor
      write (unit, "(3x,A,F7.6)") "momentum: ", this%momentum

```



```

ser => this%next
call serialize_print_peer_pointer &
    (ser, unit, parents, components, peers-i_one, "next")
ser => this%twin
call serialize_print_comp_pointer &
    (ser, unit, parents, components, peers-i_one, "twin")
end subroutine parton_print_to_unit

```

```

<Muli remnant: muli parton: TBP>+≡
  procedure, nopass :: get_type => parton_get_type

```

```

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine parton_get_type (type)
    character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
    allocate (type, source="muli_parton_t")
  end subroutine parton_get_type

```

```

<Muli remnant: muli parton: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: unweighted_pdf => twin_unweighted_pdf

```

```

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  pure function twin_unweighted_pdf (this, momentum_fraction) result (pdf)
    !parton pdf
    class(muli_parton_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), intent(in) :: momentum_fraction
    real(default) :: pdf
    if (momentum_fraction + this%twin%momentum < one) then
      pdf = remnant_twin_pdf_p (momentum_fraction, &
        this%twin%momentum, gluon_exp)
    else
      pdf = zero
    end if
  end function twin_unweighted_pdf

```

```

<Muli remnant: muli parton: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: deallocate => twin_deallocate

```

```

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine twin_deallocate (this)
    class(muli_parton_t) :: this
    if (associated (this%next)) then
      call this%next%deallocate
      deallocate (this%next)
    end if
  end subroutine twin_deallocate

```

```

<Muli remnant: muli parton: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: push => parton_push

```

```

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  subroutine parton_push (this, parton)
    class(muli_parton_t), intent(inout) :: this
    class(muli_parton_t), intent(inout), pointer :: parton
    ! print *, "parton_push ", parton%id

```



```

parton%next => this%next
this%next => parton
end subroutine parton_push

```

*(Muli remnant: muli parton: TBP)+≡*

```

generic :: pop => pop_by_id, pop_by_association
procedure :: pop_by_id => parton_pop_by_id
procedure :: pop_by_association => parton_pop_by_association

```

*(Muli remnant: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine parton_pop_by_id (this, id, parton)
  class(muli_parton_t), target, intent(inout) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: id
  class(muli_parton_t), intent(out), pointer :: parton
  class(muli_parton_t), pointer :: tmp_parton
  tmp_parton => this
  do while (associated (tmp_parton%next))
    if (tmp_parton%next%id == id) exit
    tmp_parton => tmp_parton%next
  end do
  if (associated (tmp_parton%next)) then
    parton => tmp_parton%next
    tmp_parton%next => parton%next
    nullify (parton%next)
    ! print *, "parton_pop ", id, parton%id
  else
    nullify (parton)
    print *, "parton_pop ", id, "NULL"
  end if
end subroutine parton_pop_by_id

```

*(Muli remnant: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine parton_pop_by_association (this, parton)
  class(muli_parton_t), target, intent(inout) :: this
  class(muli_parton_t), intent(inout), target :: parton
  class(muli_parton_t), pointer :: tmp_parton
  tmp_parton => this
  do while (associated (tmp_parton%next))
    if (associated (tmp_parton%next, parton)) exit
    tmp_parton=>tmp_parton%next
  end do
  if (associated(tmp_parton%next)) then
    tmp_parton%next => parton%next
    nullify (parton%next)
    ! print *, "parton_pop ", parton%id
  else
    print *, "parton_pop NULL"
  end if
end subroutine parton_pop_by_association

```

*(Muli remnant: public)+≡*

```

public :: proton_remnant_t

```



```

<Muli remnant: types>+≡
  type, extends (ser_class_t) :: proton_remnant_t
    private
      integer, dimension(2) :: valence_content = [1,2]
      integer :: n_twins = 0
      !!! [gluon, sea quark, valence down, valence up, twin]
      real(default), dimension(5) :: pdf_int_weight = [one, one, one, one, one]
      real(default) :: momentum_fraction = one
      real(default) :: twin_norm = one
      type(muli_parton_t) :: twin_partons
      type(muli_parton_t) :: is_partons
      type(muli_parton_t) :: fs_partons
      !!! These pointers shall not be allocated, deallocated,
      !!! serialized or deserialized explicitly.
      class(pdfnorm_t), pointer :: pdf_norm => null()
    contains
      <Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>
    end type proton_remnant_t

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>≡
  procedure :: remove_valence_quark => proton_remnant_remove_valence_quark

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  subroutine proton_remnant_remove_valence_quark &
    (this, id, GeV_scale, momentum_fraction, lha_flavor)
    class(proton_remnant_t), intent(inout) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: id
    real(default), intent(in) :: GeV_scale, momentum_fraction
    integer, intent(in) :: lha_flavor !!! d=1, u=2
    if (lha_flavor == 1 .or. lha_flavor == 2) then
      associate (q => this%valence_content (lha_flavor))
        if (q > 0) then
          q = q - 1
          call this%push_is_parton (id, lha_flavor, momentum_fraction)
          this%momentum_fraction = this%momentum_fraction * (one - momentum_fraction)
          call this%calculate_weight (GeV_scale)
        else
          write (*, "(1x,A,I2,A)") "proton_remnant_remove_valence_quark: " // &
            "Cannot remove parton ", lha_flavor, ": There are no such " // &
            "partons left."
          call this%print_all ()
        end if
      end associate
    else
      write (*, "(1x,A,I2,A)") "proton_remnant_remove_valence_quark: Cannot " // &
        "remove parton ", lha_flavor, ": There are no such valence partons."
    end if
  end subroutine proton_remnant_remove_valence_quark

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: remove_sea_quark => proton_remnant_remove_sea_quark

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  subroutine proton_remnant_remove_sea_quark &

```



```

        (this, id, GeV_scale, momentum_fraction, lha_flavor)
class(proton_remnant_t), intent(inout) :: this
integer, intent(in) :: id
real(default), intent(in) :: GeV_scale, momentum_fraction
integer, intent(in) :: lha_flavor
! print *, "proton_remnant_remove_sea_quark", momentum_fraction
if (lha_flavor > -6 .and. lha_flavor < 6 .and. lha_flavor .ne. 0) then
    this%momentum_fraction = this%momentum_fraction * &
        (one - momentum_fraction)
    call this%push_twin (id, lha_flavor, momentum_fraction, GeV_scale)
end if
end subroutine proton_remnant_remove_sea_quark

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+=
procedure :: remove_gluon => proton_remnant_remove_gluon

<Muli remnant: procedures>+=
subroutine proton_remnant_remove_gluon &
    (this, id, GeV_scale, momentum_fraction)
class(proton_remnant_t), intent(inout) :: this
integer, intent(in) :: id
real(default), intent(in) :: GeV_scale, momentum_fraction
this%momentum_fraction = this%momentum_fraction * (one - momentum_fraction)
call this%push_is_parton (id, LHA_FLAVOR_g, momentum_fraction)
end subroutine proton_remnant_remove_gluon

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+=
procedure :: remove_valence_up_quark => proton_remnant_remove_valence_up_quark

<Muli remnant: procedures>+=
subroutine proton_remnant_remove_valence_up_quark &
    (this, id, GeV_scale, momentum_fraction)
class(proton_remnant_t), intent(inout) :: this
integer, intent(in) :: id
real(default), intent(in) :: GeV_scale, momentum_fraction
associate (q => this%valence_content (LHA_FLAVOR_u))
    if (q > 0) then
        q = q - 1
        call this%push_is_parton (id, LHA_FLAVOR_u, momentum_fraction)
        this%momentum_fraction = this%momentum_fraction * (one - momentum_fraction)
        call this%calculate_weight (GeV_scale)
    else
        write (*, "(1x,A,I2,A)") "proton_remnant_remove_valence_up_quark: " // &
            "Cannot remove parton ", LHA_FLAVOR_u, ": There are no such " // &
            "partons left."
        call this%print_all
    end if
end associate
end subroutine proton_remnant_remove_valence_up_quark

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+=
procedure :: remove_valence_down_quark => &
    proton_remnant_remove_valence_down_quark

```



*<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine proton_remnant_remove_valence_down_quark &
  (this, id, GeV_scale, momentum_fraction)
  class(proton_remnant_t), intent(inout) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: id
  real(default), intent(in) :: GeV_scale, momentum_fraction
  associate (q => this%valence_content(LHA_FLAVOR_d))
    if (q > 0) then
      q = q - 1
      call this%push_is_parton (id, LHA_FLAVOR_d, momentum_fraction)
      this%momentum_fraction = this%momentum_fraction * &
        (one - momentum_fraction)
      call this%calculate_weight (GeV_scale)
    else
      write (*, "(1x,A,I2,A)") "proton_remnant_remove_valence_down_quark:" // &
        "Cannot remove parton ", LHA_FLAVOR_d, ": There are no " // &
        "such partons left."
      call this%print_all
    end if
  end associate
end subroutine proton_remnant_remove_valence_down_quark

```

*<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: remove_twin => proton_remnant_remove_twin

```

*<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine proton_remnant_remove_twin (this, id, GeV_scale)
  class(proton_remnant_t), intent(inout) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: id
  real(default), intent(in) :: GeV_scale
  class(muli_parton_t), pointer :: twin
  call this%twin_partons%pop (id, twin)
  call this%fs_partons%push (twin)
  this%twin_norm = this%twin_norm - twin%momentum
  this%n_twins = this%n_twins - 1
  call this%calculate_weight (GeV_scale)
end subroutine proton_remnant_remove_twin

```

*<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: momentum_twin_pdf => proton_remnant_momentum_twin_pdf

```

*<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine proton_remnant_momentum_twin_pdf &
  (this, lha_flavor, momentum_fraction, pdf)
  class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: lha_flavor
  real(default), intent(in) :: momentum_fraction
  real(default), intent(out) :: pdf
  call this%parton_twin_pdf (lha_flavor, momentum_fraction, pdf)
  pdf = pdf * momentum_fraction
end subroutine proton_remnant_momentum_twin_pdf

```

*<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: momentum_twin_pdf_array => proton_remnant_momentum_twin_pdf_array

```



*(Muli remnant: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine proton_remnant_momentum_twin_pdf_array &
  (this, momentum_fraction, pdf)
  class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
  real(default), intent(in) :: momentum_fraction
  real(default), dimension(this%n_twins), intent(out) :: pdf
  call this%parton_twin_pdf_array (momentum_fraction, pdf)
  pdf = pdf * momentum_fraction
end subroutine proton_remnant_momentum_twin_pdf_array
```

*(Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: momentum_kind_pdf => proton_remnant_momentum_kind_pdf
```

*(Muli remnant: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine proton_remnant_momentum_kind_pdf (this, GeV_scale, &
  momentum_fraction, lha_flavor, valence_pdf, sea_pdf, twin_pdf)
  class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
  real(default), intent(in) :: GeV_scale, momentum_fraction
  integer, intent(in) :: lha_flavor      !!! g, u, d, etc.
  real(default), intent(out) :: valence_pdf, sea_pdf, twin_pdf
  real(double), dimension(-6:6) :: pdf_array
  call evolvePDF (momentum_fraction, GeV_scale, pdf_array)
  select case (lha_flavor)
  case (0) !!! gluon
    valence_pdf = zero
    sea_pdf=pdf_array(0)
  case (1) !!! down
    valence_pdf = this%get_valence_down_weight() * (pdf_array(1) - pdf_array(-1))
    sea_pdf = pdf_array(-1)
  case (2) !!! up
    valence_pdf = this%get_valence_up_weight() * (pdf_array(2) - pdf_array(-2))
    sea_pdf = pdf_array(-2)
  case default
    valence_pdf = zero
    sea_pdf = pdf_array (lha_flavor)
  end select
  sea_pdf = sea_pdf * this%get_sea_weight()
  call this%momentum_twin_pdf (lha_flavor, momentum_fraction, twin_pdf)
end subroutine proton_remnant_momentum_kind_pdf
```

*(Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: momentum_flavor_pdf => proton_remnant_momentum_flavor_pdf
```

*(Muli remnant: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine proton_remnant_momentum_flavor_pdf (this, GeV_scale, &
  momentum_fraction, lha_flavor, pdf)
  class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
  real(default), intent(in) :: GeV_scale, momentum_fraction
  integer, intent(in) :: lha_flavor      !!! g, u, d, etc.
  real(default), intent(out) :: pdf
  real(default) :: valence_pdf, sea_pdf, twin_pdf
  call this%momentum_kind_pdf (GeV_scale, momentum_fraction, &
    lha_flavor, valence_pdf, sea_pdf, twin_pdf)
```



```

    pdf = valence_pdf + sea_pdf + twin_pdf
end subroutine proton_remnant_momentum_flavor_pdf

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: momentum_kind_pdf_array => &
        proton_remnant_momentum_kind_pdf_array

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
    subroutine proton_remnant_momentum_kind_pdf_array (this, GeV_scale, &
        momentum_fraction, valence_pdf, sea_pdf)
        class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
        real(default), intent(in) :: GeV_scale, momentum_fraction
        real(default), dimension(2), intent(out) :: valence_pdf
        real(double), dimension(-6:6), intent(out) :: sea_pdf
        call evolvePDF (momentum_fraction, GeV_scale, sea_pdf)
        valence_pdf(1) = (sea_pdf(1) - sea_pdf(-1)) * &
            this%pdf_int_weight (PDF_VALENCE_DOWN)
        valence_pdf(2) = (sea_pdf(2) - sea_pdf(-2)) * &
            this%pdf_int_weight (PDF_VALENCE_UP)
        sea_pdf(1) = sea_pdf(-1)
        sea_pdf(2) = sea_pdf(-2)
        sea_pdf = sea_pdf * this%get_sea_weight()
        !!! no twin yet
    end subroutine proton_remnant_momentum_kind_pdf_array

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: momentum_flavor_pdf_array => proton_remnant_momentum_flavor_pdf_array

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
    subroutine proton_remnant_momentum_flavor_pdf_array &
        (this, GeV_scale, momentum_fraction, pdf)
        class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
        real(default), intent(in) :: GeV_scale, momentum_fraction
        real(double), dimension(-6:6), intent(out) :: pdf
        real(default), dimension(2) :: valence_pdf
        call this%momentum_kind_pdf_array &
            (GeV_scale, momentum_fraction, valence_pdf, pdf)
        pdf(1:2) = pdf(1:2) + valence_pdf
        !!! no twin yet
    end subroutine proton_remnant_momentum_flavor_pdf_array

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: parton_twin_pdf => proton_remnant_parton_twin_pdf

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
    subroutine proton_remnant_parton_twin_pdf &
        (this, lha_flavor, momentum_fraction, pdf)
        class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer, intent(in) :: lha_flavor
        real(default), intent(in) :: momentum_fraction
        real(default) :: pdf
        class(multi_parton_t), pointer :: tmp_twin
        pdf = 0D0
        tmp_twin => this%twin_partons%next

```



```

do while (associated (tmp_twin))
  if (tmp_twin%lha_flavor == lha_flavor) pdf = pdf &
    + tmp_twin%unweighted_pdf (momentum_fraction)
  tmp_twin => tmp_twin%next
end do
pdf = pdf * this%get_twin_weight ()
end subroutine proton_remnant_parton_twin_pdf

```

*(Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP)*+≡  
 procedure :: parton\_twin\_pdf\_array => proton\_remnant\_parton\_twin\_pdf\_array

*(Muli remnant: procedures)*+≡  
 subroutine proton\_remnant\_parton\_twin\_pdf\_array &  
 (this, momentum\_fraction, pdf)  
 class(proton\_remnant\_t), intent(in) :: this  
 real(default), intent(in) :: momentum\_fraction  
 real(default), dimension(this%n\_twins), intent(out) :: pdf  
 class(muli\_parton\_t), pointer :: tmp\_twin  
 integer :: l  
 tmp\_twin => this%twin\_partons%next  
 l = 0  
 do while (associated (tmp\_twin))  
 l = l + 1  
 pdf(l) = tmp\_twin%unweighted\_pdf (momentum\_fraction) \* this%twin\_norm  
 tmp\_twin => tmp\_twin%next  
 end do  
 end subroutine proton\_remnant\_parton\_twin\_pdf\_array

*(Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP)*+≡  
 procedure :: parton\_kind\_pdf => proton\_remnant\_parton\_kind\_pdf

*(Muli remnant: procedures)*+≡  
 subroutine proton\_remnant\_parton\_kind\_pdf (this, GeV\_scale, momentum\_fraction, &  
 lha\_flavor, valence\_pdf, sea\_pdf, twin\_pdf)  
 class(proton\_remnant\_t), intent(in) :: this  
 real(default), intent(in) :: GeV\_scale, momentum\_fraction  
 integer, intent(in) :: lha\_flavor !!! g, u, d, etc.  
 real(default), intent(out) :: valence\_pdf, sea\_pdf, twin\_pdf  
 call this%momentum\_kind\_pdf (GeV\_scale, momentum\_fraction, &  
 lha\_flavor, valence\_pdf, sea\_pdf, twin\_pdf)  
 valence\_pdf = valence\_pdf / momentum\_fraction  
 sea\_pdf = sea\_pdf / momentum\_fraction  
 twin\_pdf = twin\_pdf / momentum\_fraction  
 end subroutine proton\_remnant\_parton\_kind\_pdf

*(Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP)*+≡  
 procedure :: parton\_flavor\_pdf => proton\_remnant\_parton\_flavor\_pdf

*(Muli remnant: procedures)*+≡  
 subroutine proton\_remnant\_parton\_flavor\_pdf (this, GeV\_scale, &  
 momentum\_fraction, lha\_flavor, pdf)  
 class(proton\_remnant\_t), intent(in) :: this  
 real(default), intent(in) :: GeV\_scale, momentum\_fraction  
 integer, intent(in) :: lha\_flavor !g,u,d,etc.



```

    real(default), intent(out) :: pdf
    call this%momentum_flavor_pdf (GeV_scale, momentum_fraction, &
        lha_flavor, pdf)
    pdf = pdf / momentum_fraction
end subroutine proton_remnant_parton_flavor_pdf

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: parton_kind_pdf_array => proton_remnant_parton_kind_pdf_array

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
    subroutine proton_remnant_parton_kind_pdf_array &
        (this, GeV_scale, momentum_fraction, valence_pdf, sea_pdf)
    class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), intent(in) :: GeV_scale, momentum_fraction
    real(default), dimension(2), intent(out) :: valence_pdf
    real(double), dimension(-6:6), intent(out) :: sea_pdf
    call evolvePDF (momentum_fraction, GeV_scale, sea_pdf)
    sea_pdf = sea_pdf / momentum_fraction
    valence_pdf(1) = (sea_pdf(1) - sea_pdf(-1)) * this%valence_content(1)
    valence_pdf(2) = (sea_pdf(2) - sea_pdf(-2)) * (this%valence_content(2) / two)
    sea_pdf(1) = sea_pdf(-1)
    sea_pdf(2) = sea_pdf(-2)
    valence_pdf = valence_pdf * this%get_valence_weight()
    sea_pdf = sea_pdf * this%get_sea_weight()
    !!! no twin yet
end subroutine proton_remnant_parton_kind_pdf_array

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: parton_flavor_pdf_array => proton_remnant_parton_flavor_pdf_array

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
    subroutine proton_remnant_parton_flavor_pdf_array &
        (this, GeV_scale, momentum_fraction, pdf)
    class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), intent(in) :: GeV_scale, momentum_fraction
    real(double), dimension(-6:6), intent(out) :: pdf
    real(double), dimension(2) :: valence_pdf
    real(double), dimension(-6:6) :: twin_pdf
    call msg_error ("proton_remnant_flavor_pdf_array: Not yet implemented.")
end subroutine proton_remnant_parton_flavor_pdf_array

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_pdf_int_weight => proton_remnant_get_pdf_int_weight

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
    pure function proton_remnant_get_pdf_int_weight (this) result(weight)
    class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), dimension(5) :: weight
    weight = this%pdf_int_weight
end function proton_remnant_get_pdf_int_weight

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_valence_down_weight => proton_remnant_get_valence_down_weight

```



```

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  elemental function proton_remnant_get_valence_down_weight (this) result (weight)
    class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default) :: weight
    weight = this%pdf_int_weight (PDF_VALENCE_DOWN)
  end function proton_remnant_get_valence_down_weight

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_valence_up_weight => proton_remnant_get_valence_up_weight

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  elemental function proton_remnant_get_valence_up_weight (this) result (weight)
    class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default) :: weight
    weight = this%pdf_int_weight (PDF_VALENCE_UP)
  end function proton_remnant_get_valence_up_weight

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_valence_weight => proton_remnant_get_valence_weight

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  pure function proton_remnant_get_valence_weight (this) result (weight)
    class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), dimension(2) :: weight
    weight = this%pdf_int_weight(3:4)
  end function proton_remnant_get_valence_weight

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_gluon_weight => proton_remnant_get_gluon_weight

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  elemental function proton_remnant_get_gluon_weight (this) result (weight)
    class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default) :: weight
    weight = this%pdf_int_weight (PDF_GLUON)
  end function proton_remnant_get_gluon_weight

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_sea_weight => proton_remnant_get_sea_weight

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  elemental function proton_remnant_get_sea_weight (this) result (weight)
    class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default) :: weight
    weight = this%pdf_int_weight (PDF_SEA)
  end function proton_remnant_get_sea_weight

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_twin_weight => proton_remnant_get_twin_weight

```



```

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
    elemental function proton_remnant_get_twin_weight (this) result (weight)
        class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
        real(default) :: weight
        weight = this%pdf_int_weight (PDF_TWIN)
    end function proton_remnant_get_twin_weight

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_valence_content => proton_remnant_get_valence_content

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
    pure function proton_remnant_get_valence_content (this) result (valence)
        class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer, dimension(2) :: valence
        valence = this%valence_content
    end function proton_remnant_get_valence_content

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_momentum_fraction => proton_remnant_get_momentum_fraction

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
    elemental function proton_remnant_get_momentum_fraction (this) result (momentum)
        class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
        real(default) :: momentum
        momentum = this%momentum_fraction
    end function proton_remnant_get_momentum_fraction

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: deallocate => proton_remnant_deallocate

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
    subroutine proton_remnant_deallocate (this)
        class(proton_remnant_t), intent(inout) :: this
        call this%is_partons%deallocate
        call this%fs_partons%deallocate
        call this%twin_partons%deallocate
        this%twin_norm = zero
        this%n_twins = 0
    end subroutine proton_remnant_deallocate

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: initialize => proton_remnant_initialize

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
    subroutine proton_remnant_initialize (this, pdf_norm)
        class(proton_remnant_t), intent(out) :: this
        class(pdfnorm_t), target, intent(in) :: pdf_norm
        this%pdf_norm => pdf_norm
    end subroutine proton_remnant_initialize

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: finalize => proton_remnant_finalize

```



```

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  subroutine proton_remnant_finalize (this)
    class(proton_remnant_t), intent(inout) :: this
    call this%deallocate ()
    nullify (this%pdf_norm)
  end subroutine proton_remnant_finalize

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: apply_initial_splitting => proton_remnant_apply_initial_splitting

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  subroutine proton_remnant_apply_initial_splitting &
    (this, id, pdg_flavor, x, gev_scale, rnd)
    class(proton_remnant_t), intent(inout) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: id, pdg_flavor
    real(default), intent(in) :: x, gev_scale, rnd
    real(default) :: valence_pdf, sea_pdf, twin_pdf
    select case (pdg_flavor)
    case (PDG_FLAVOR_g)
      call this%remove_gluon (id, gev_scale, x)
    case (PDG_FLAVOR_u)
      call this%parton_kind_pdf (gev_scale, x, pdg_flavor, &
        valence_pdf, sea_pdf, twin_pdf)
      if (valence_pdf / (valence_pdf + sea_pdf) < rnd) then
        call this%remove_sea_quark (id, gev_scale, x, pdg_flavor)
      else
        call this%remove_valence_up_quark (id, gev_scale, x)
      end if
    case (PDG_FLAVOR_d)
      call this%parton_kind_pdf (gev_scale, x, &
        pdg_flavor, valence_pdf, sea_pdf, twin_pdf)
      if (valence_pdf / (valence_pdf + sea_pdf) < rnd) then
        call this%remove_sea_quark (id, gev_scale, x, pdg_flavor)
      else
        call this%remove_valence_down_quark (id, gev_scale, x)
      end if
    case default
      call this%remove_sea_quark (id, gev_scale, x, pdg_flavor)
    end select
    this%momentum_fraction = (one - x)
  end subroutine proton_remnant_apply_initial_splitting

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: reset => proton_remnant_reset

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  subroutine proton_remnant_reset (this)
    class(proton_remnant_t), intent(inout) :: this
    call this%deallocate ()
    this%valence_content = [1, 2]
    this%pdf_int_weight = [one, one, one, one, one]
    this%momentum_fraction = one
  end subroutine proton_remnant_reset

```



```

<Multi remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+=
  procedure :: calculate_weight => proton_remnant_calculate_weight

<Multi remnant: procedures>+=
  subroutine proton_remnant_calculate_weight (this, GeV_scale)
    class(proton_remnant_t), intent(inout) :: this
    real(default), intent(in) :: GeV_scale
    real(default) :: all, gluon, sea, vu, vd, valence, twin, weight
    call this%pdf_norm%get_norm (GeV_scale, 1, 0, all)
    call this%pdf_norm%get_norm (GeV_scale, 1, PDF_GLUON, gluon)
    call this%pdf_norm%get_norm (GeV_scale, 1, PDF_SEA, sea)
    call this%pdf_norm%get_norm (GeV_scale, 1, PDF_VALENCE_DOWN, vd)
    call this%pdf_norm%get_norm (GeV_scale, 1, PDF_VALENCE_UP, vu)
    valence = vd * this%valence_content (LHA_FLAVOR_d) + &
              vu * this%valence_content (LHA_FLAVOR_u) / two
    twin = this%twin_norm / all
    ! print *, all, gluon + sea + valence + twin, gluon, sea, valence, twin
    ! pdf_rescale = (one - n_d_valence * mean_d1 - n_u_valence * mean_u2) / &
    ! (1.E-1_default * mean_d1 - two * mean_u2) !!! pythia
    select case (remnant_weight_model)
    case (0) !!! no reweighting
      this%pdf_int_weight = [one, one, one, one, one]
    case (2) !!! pythia-like, only sea
      weight = (one - valence - twin) / (sea + gluon)
      this%pdf_int_weight = [weight, weight, one, one, one]
    case (3) !!! only valence and twin
      weight = (one - sea - gluon) / (valence + twin)
      this%pdf_int_weight = [one, one, weight, weight, weight]
    case (4) !!! only sea and twin
      weight = (one - valence) / (sea + gluon + twin)
      this%pdf_int_weight = [one, weight, one, one, weight]
    case default !!! equal weight
      weight = one / (valence + sea + gluon + twin)
      this%pdf_int_weight = [weight, weight, weight, weight, weight]
    end select
    this%pdf_int_weight(PDF_VALENCE_DOWN) = &
      this%pdf_int_weight(PDF_VALENCE_DOWN) * this%valence_content(1)
    this%pdf_int_weight(PDF_VALENCE_UP) = &
      this%pdf_int_weight(PDF_VALENCE_UP) * this%valence_content(2) * &
      5.E-1_default
    ! print('("New rescale factors are: ",2(I10),7(E14.7))'),&
    !   this%valence_content,&
    !   this%pdf_int_weight,&
    !   sea_norm,&
    !   valence_norm,&
    !   this%twin_norm
  end subroutine proton_remnant_calculate_weight

<Multi remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+=
  procedure :: push_is_parton => proton_remnant_push_is_parton

<Multi remnant: procedures>+=
  subroutine proton_remnant_push_is_parton &
    (this, id, lha_flavor, momentum_fraction)
    class(proton_remnant_t), intent(inout) :: this

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: id, lha_flavor
real(default), intent(in) :: momentum_fraction
class(multi_parton_t), pointer :: tmp_parton
allocate (tmp_parton)
tmp_parton%id = id
tmp_parton%lha_flavor = lha_flavor
tmp_parton%momentum = momentum_fraction
call this%is_partons%push (tmp_parton)
end subroutine proton_remnant_push_is_parton

```

*(Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP)+≡*  
 procedure :: push\_twin => proton\_remnant\_push\_twin

*(Muli remnant: procedures)+≡*  
 subroutine proton\_remnant\_push\_twin &  
   (this, id, lha\_flavor, momentum\_fraction, gev\_scale)  
   class(proton\_remnant\_t), intent(inout) :: this  
   integer, intent(in) :: id, lha\_flavor !!! of IS parton  
   real(default), intent(in) :: momentum\_fraction !!! of IS parton  
   real(default), intent(in) :: GeV\_scale  
   class(multi\_parton\_t), pointer :: new\_is, new\_twin  
   real(default) :: norm  
   ! print \*, "proton\_remnant\_push\_twin", momentum\_fraction  
   allocate (new\_is)  
   allocate (new\_twin)  
   !!! IS initialization  
   new\_is%id = id  
   new\_is%lha\_flavor = lha\_flavor  
   new\_is%momentum = momentum\_fraction  
   new\_is%twin => new\_twin  
   !!! twin initialization  
   new\_twin%id = -id  
   new\_twin%lha\_flavor = -lha\_flavor  
   new\_twin%momentum = remnant\_twin\_momentum\_4 (momentum\_fraction)  
   new\_twin%twin => new\_is  
   !!! remnant update  
   this%n\_twins = this%n\_twins + 1  
   this%twin\_norm = this%twin\_norm + new\_twin%momentum  
   call this%is\_partons%push (new\_is)  
   call this%twin\_partons%push (new\_twin)  
   call this%calculate\_weight (GeV\_scale)  
end subroutine proton\_remnant\_push\_twin

*(Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP)+≡*  
 procedure :: calculate\_twin\_norm => proton\_remnant\_calculate\_twin\_norm

*(Muli remnant: procedures)+≡*  
 subroutine proton\_remnant\_calculate\_twin\_norm (this)  
   class(proton\_remnant\_t), intent(inout) :: this  
   class(multi\_parton\_t), pointer :: twin  
   integer :: n  
   if (associated (this%twin\_partons%next)) then  
     this%twin\_norm = zero  
     twin => this%twin\_partons%next



```

do while (associated (twin))
  this%twin_norm = this%twin_norm + twin%momentum
  twin => twin%next
end do
else
  this%twin_norm = zero
end if
end subroutine proton_remnant_calculate_twin_norm

```

*(Multi remnant: proton remnant: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: replace_is_parton => proton_remnant_replace_is_parton

```

*(Multi remnant: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine proton_remnant_replace_is_parton &
  (this, old_id, new_id, pdg_f, x_proton, gev_scale)
  class(proton_remnant_t), intent(inout) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: old_id, new_id, pdg_f
  real(default), intent(in) :: x_proton, gev_scale
  class(multi_parton_t), pointer :: old_is_parton
  integer :: lha_flavor
  real(default) :: momentum_fraction
  momentum_fraction = x_proton / this%momentum_fraction
  !!! convert PDG flavor numbers to LHA flavor numbers
  if (pdg_f == PDG_FLAVOR_g) then
    lha_flavor = LHA_FLAVOR_g
  else
    lha_flavor = pdg_f
  end if
  !!! we remove the old initial state parton from initial state stack.
  call this%is_partons%pop (old_id, old_is_parton)
  !!! this check has no physical meaning, it's just a check for consistency.
  if (associated (old_is_parton)) then
    !!! do we emit a gluon?
    if (lha_flavor == old_is_parton%lha_flavor) then
      !!! has the old initial state parton been a sea quark?
      if (associated (old_is_parton%twin)) then
        !!! the connection of the old IS parton with its twin was
        !!! provisional. We remove it now
        call this%twin_partons%pop (old_is_parton%twin)
        call this%fs_partons%push (old_is_parton%twin)
        this%n_twins = this%n_twins - 1
        !!! and generate a new initial state parton - twin pair.
        call this%push_twin &
          (new_id, lha_flavor, momentum_fraction, gev_scale)
      else
        !!! there is no twin, so we just insert the new initial state parton.
        call this%push_is_parton (new_id, lha_flavor, momentum_fraction)
      end if
    else
      ! we emit a quark. is this a g->qqbar splitting?
      if (lha_flavor==LHA_FLAVOR_g) then
        !!! we insert the new initial state gloun.
        call this%push_is_parton (new_id, lha_flavor, momentum_fraction)
        !!! has the old initial state quark got a twin?

```



```

    if (associated (old_is_parton%twin)) then
        !!! we assume that this twin is the second splitting particle.
        !!! so the twin becomes a final state particle now and
        !!! must be removed from the is stack.
        call this%remove_twin (-old_id, GeV_scale)
    else
        !!! the old initial state quark has been a valence quark.
        !!! what should we do now? is this splitting sensible at all?
        !!! we don't know but allow these splittings. The most trivial
        !!! treatment is to restore the former valence quark.
        this%valence_content (old_is_parton%lha_flavor) = &
            this%valence_content (old_is_parton%lha_flavor) + 1
    end if
else
    !!! this is a q->qg splitting. the new initial state quark emits
    !!! the preceding initial state gluon. yeah, backward evolution is
    !!! confusing! the new initial state quark is not part of the
    !!! proton remnant any longer. how do we remove a quark from
    !!! the remnant? we add a conjugated twin parton and assume,
    !!! that this twin is created in a not yet resolved g->qqbar splitting.
    call this%push_twin (new_id, lha_flavor, momentum_fraction, gev_scale)
end if
end if
!!! everything is done. what shall we do with the old initial state
!!! parton? we don't need it any more but we store it anyway.
call this%fs_partons%push (old_is_parton)
!!! the new initial state parton has taken away momentum, so we update
!!! the remnant momentum fraction.
this%momentum_fraction = this%momentum_fraction * (1 - &
    momentum_fraction) / (1 - old_is_parton%momentum)
else
    !!! this is a bug.
    print *, "proton_remnant_replace_is_parton: parton #", old_id, &
        " not found on ISR stack."
    if (associated (this%is_partons%next)) then
        print *, "actual content of isr stack:"
        call this%is_partons%next%print_peers ()
    else
        print *, "ISR stack is not associated."
    end if
    stop
end if
end if
end subroutine proton_remnant_replace_is_parton

```

*<Multi remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: write_to_marker => proton_remnant_write_to_marker

```

*<Multi remnant: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine proton_remnant_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        call marker%mark_begin ("proton_remnant_t")
        call marker%mark ("valence_content", this%valence_content)
    end subroutine

```



```

        call marker%mark ("momentum_fraction", this%momentum_fraction)
        call marker%mark ("pdf_int_weight", this%pdf_int_weight)
        call marker%mark_end ("proton_remnant_t")
    end subroutine proton_remnant_write_to_marker

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read_from_marker => proton_remnant_read_from_marker

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡

    subroutine proton_remnant_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(proton_remnant_t), intent(out) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        character(:), allocatable :: name
        call marker%pick_begin ("proton_remnant_t", status=status)
        call marker%pick ("valence_content", this%valence_content, status)
        call marker%pick ("momentum_fraction", this%momentum_fraction, status)
        call marker%pick ("pdf_int_weight", this%pdf_int_weight, status)
        call marker%pick_end ("proton_remnant_t", status=status)
    end subroutine proton_remnant_read_from_marker

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: print_to_unit => proton_remnant_print_to_unit

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
    subroutine proton_remnant_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
        class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
        write (unit, '("Components of proton_remnant_t:")')
        write (unit, '("Valence Content:           ",I1,":",I1)')this%
            &%valence_content
        write (unit, "(1x,A,I1)") "N Twins:           ", this%n_twins
        write (unit, "(1x,A,5(F7.3))") "INT weights [g,s,d,u,t]    ", &
            this%pdf_int_weight
        write (unit, "(1x,A,F7.3)") "Total Momentum Fraction:  ", &
            this%momentum_fraction
        write (unit, "(1x,A,F7.3)") "Twin Norm:           ", this%twin_norm
    end subroutine proton_remnant_print_to_unit

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: get_type => proton_remnant_get_type

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
    pure subroutine proton_remnant_get_type (type)
        character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
        allocate (type, source="proton_remnant_t")
    end subroutine proton_remnant_get_type

<Muli remnant: proton remnant: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: gnuplot_momentum_kind_pdf_array => &
        proton_remnant_gnuplot_momentum_kind_pdf_array

```



```

<Muli remnant: procedures>+=
subroutine proton_remnant_gnuplot_momentum_kind_pdf_array &
  (this, momentum_unit, parton_unit, GeV_scale)
  class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: momentum_unit, parton_unit
  real(default), intent(in) :: GeV_scale
  real(default), dimension(2) :: valence_pdf
  real(double), dimension(-6:6) :: sea_pdf
  real(default), dimension(this%n_twins) :: twin_pdf
  integer :: x
  real(default) :: momentum_fraction
  do x = 1, 100
    momentum_fraction = x * 1E-2_default
    call this%momentum_kind_pdf_array (GeV_scale, momentum_fraction, &
      valence_pdf, sea_pdf)
    call this%momentum_twin_pdf_array (momentum_fraction, twin_pdf)
    write (momentum_unit, fmt=*) momentum_fraction, &
      sum(valence_pdf) + sum(sea_pdf) + sum(twin_pdf), &
      valence_pdf, sea_pdf, twin_pdf
    call this%parton_kind_pdf_array (GeV_scale, momentum_fraction, &
      valence_pdf, sea_pdf)
    call this%parton_twin_pdf_array (momentum_fraction, twin_pdf)
    write(parton_unit,fmt=*) momentum_fraction, &
      sum(valence_pdf) + sum(sea_pdf) + sum(twin_pdf), &
      valence_pdf, sea_pdf, twin_pdf
  end do
end subroutine proton_remnant_gnuplot_momentum_kind_pdf_array

<Muli remnant: public>+=
public :: pp_remnant_t

<Muli remnant: types>+=
type, extends (ser_class_t) :: pp_remnant_t
  logical :: initialized = .false.
  real(default), private :: gev_initial_cme = gev_cme_tot
  real(default), private :: X = one
  type(proton_remnant_t), dimension(2) :: proton
  class(pdfnorm_t), pointer :: pdf_norm
contains
  <Muli remnant: PP remnant: TBP>
end type pp_remnant_t

<Muli remnant: PP remnant: TBP>=
procedure :: write_to_marker => pp_remnant_write_to_marker

<Muli remnant: procedures>+=
subroutine pp_remnant_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
  class(pp_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
  class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
  integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
  call marker%mark_begin ("pp_remnant_t")
  call marker%mark ("gev_initial_cme", this%gev_initial_cme)
  call marker%mark ("X", this%X)
  call this%proton(1)%write_to_marker (marker, status)

```



```

    call this%proton(2)%write_to_marker (marker, status)
    call marker%mark_end ("pp_remnant_t")
end subroutine pp_remnant_write_to_marker

```

*<Muli remnant: PP remnant: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: read_from_marker => pp_remnant_read_from_marker

```

*<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine pp_remnant_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
    class(pp_remnant_t), intent(out) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    character(:), allocatable :: name
    call marker%pick_begin ("pp_remnant_t", status=status)
    call marker%pick ("gev_initial_cme", this%gev_initial_cme, status)
    call marker%pick ("X", this%X, status)
    call this%proton(1)%read_from_marker (marker, status)
    call this%proton(2)%read_from_marker (marker, status)
    call marker%pick_end ("pp_remnant_t", status=status)
end subroutine pp_remnant_read_from_marker

```

*<Muli remnant: PP remnant: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: print_to_unit => pp_remnant_print_to_unit

```

*<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine pp_remnant_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
    class(pp_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: unit
    integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
    write (unit, "(1x,A)") "Components of pp_remnant_t:"
    write (unit, "(1x,A,F10.3)") "Initial center of mass energy: ", &
        this%gev_initial_cme
    write (unit, "(1x,A,F10.3)") "Actual center of mass energy: ", &
        this%get_gev_actual_cme ()
    write (unit, "(1x,A,F10.3)") "Total Momentum Fraction is:      ", this%X
    if (components>0) then
        write (unit, "(3x,A)") "Proton 1:"
        call this%proton(1)%print_to_unit (unit, parents, components-1, peers)
        write (unit, "(3x,A)") "Proton 2:"
        call this%proton(2)%print_to_unit (unit, parents, components-1, peers)
    end if
    ! write (unit, "(1x,A,F7.2)") "Total Momentum Fraction:      ", &
    !     this%momentum_fraction
end subroutine pp_remnant_print_to_unit

```

*<Muli remnant: PP remnant: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure, nopass :: get_type => pp_remnant_get_type

```

*<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡*

```

pure subroutine pp_remnant_get_type (type)
    character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
    allocate (type, source="pp_remnant_t")
end subroutine pp_remnant_get_type

```



```

<Muli remnant: PP remnant: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: initialize => pp_remnant_initialize

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  subroutine pp_remnant_initialize (this, muli_dir, &
    lhapdf_dir, lhapdf_file, lhapdf_member)
    class(pp_remnant_t), intent(out) :: this
    character(*), intent(in) :: muli_dir, lhapdf_dir, lhapdf_file
    integer, intent(in) :: lhapdf_member
    logical :: exist
    allocate (this%pdf_norm)
    ! call InitPDFset (lhapdf_dir // lhapdf_file)
    ! call InitPDF (lhapdf_member)
    print *, "looking for previously generated pdf integrals..."
    inquire (file=muli_dir // "/pdf_norm_" // lhapdf_file // &
      ".xml", exist=exist)
    if (exist) then
      print *, "found. Starting deserialization..."
      call this%pdf_norm%deserialize (name="pdf_norm_" // lhapdf_file, &
        file=muli_dir // "/pdf_norm_" // lhapdf_file // ".xml")
      print *, "done."
    else
      print *, "No integrals found. Starting generation..."
      call this%pdf_norm%scan ()
      print *, "done."
      call this%pdf_norm%serialize (name="pdf_norm_" // lhapdf_file, &
        file=muli_dir // "/pdf_norm_" // lhapdf_file // ".xml")
    end if
    call this%proton(1)%initialize (this%pdf_norm)
    call this%proton(2)%initialize (this%pdf_norm)
    this%initialized = .true.
    ! call this%print_all ()
  end subroutine pp_remnant_initialize

<Muli remnant: PP remnant: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: finalize => pp_remnant_finalize

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  subroutine pp_remnant_finalize (this)
    class(pp_remnant_t), intent(inout) :: this
    call this%proton(1)%finalize ()
    call this%proton(2)%finalize ()
    deallocate (this%pdf_norm)
  end subroutine pp_remnant_finalize

<Muli remnant: PP remnant: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: apply_initial_interaction => &
    pp_remnant_apply_initial_interaction

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  subroutine pp_remnant_apply_initial_interaction (this, gev_cme, x1, &
    x2, pdg_f1, pdg_f2, n1, n2, gev_scale, rnd1, rnd2)
    class(pp_remnant_t), intent(inout) :: this
    real(default), intent(in)::gev_cme,x1,x2,gev_scale,rnd1,rnd2
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg_f1, pdg_f2, n1, n2

```



```

if (this%initialized) then
  call this%proton(1)%apply_initial_splitting &
    (n1, pdg_f1, x1, gev_scale, rnd1)
  call this%proton(2)%apply_initial_splitting &
    (n2, pdg_f2, x2, gev_scale, rnd2)
  this%X = (one - x1) * (one - x2)
  this%gev_initial_cme = gev_cme
  ! call this%print_all ()
else
  call msg_error ("pp_remnant_apply_initial_interaction: Not yet " // &
    "initialized, call pp_remnant_initialize first!")
end if
end subroutine pp_remnant_apply_initial_interaction

```

*<Muli remnant: PP remnant: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: reset => pp\_remnant\_reset

*<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine pp\_remnant\_reset (this)  
   class(pp\_remnant\_t), intent(inout) :: this  
   call this%proton(1)%reset ()  
   call this%proton(2)%reset ()  
   this%X = one  
end subroutine pp\_remnant\_reset

*<Muli remnant: PP remnant: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: replace\_parton => pp\_remnant\_replace\_parton

*<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine pp\_remnant\_replace\_parton (this, proton\_id, old\_id, &  
   new\_id, pdg\_f, x\_proton, gev\_scale)  
   class(pp\_remnant\_t), intent(inout) :: this  
   integer, intent(in) :: proton\_id, old\_id, new\_id, pdg\_f  
   real(default), intent(in) :: x\_proton, gev\_scale  
   call this%proton(proton\_id)%replace\_is\_parton &  
     (old\_id, new\_id, pdg\_f, x\_proton, gev\_scale)  
end subroutine pp\_remnant\_replace\_parton

*<Muli remnant: PP remnant: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: momentum\_pdf => pp\_remnant\_momentum\_pdf

*<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine pp\_remnant\_momentum\_pdf &  
   (this, x\_proton, gev2\_scale, n, pdg\_f, pdf)  
   class(pp\_remnant\_t), intent(in) :: this  
   real(default), intent(in) :: x\_proton, gev2\_scale  
   integer, intent(in) :: n, pdg\_f  
   real(default), intent(out) :: pdf  
 if (n==1 .or. n==2) then  
 if (x\_proton <= this%proton(n)%momentum\_fraction) then  
 if (pdg\_f == PDG\_FLAVOR\_g) then  
 call this%proton(n)%momentum\_flavor\_pdf (sqrt(Gev2\_scale), &  
 x\_proton / this%proton(n)%momentum\_fraction, &  
 LHA\_FLAVOR\_g, pdf)



```

        else
            call this%proton(n)%momentum_flavor_pdf (sqrt(GeV2_scale), &
                x_proton / this%proton(n)%momentum_fraction, &
                pdg_f, pdf)
        end if
        pdf = pdf * this%proton(n)%momentum_fraction
    else
        pdf = zero
    end if
else
    call msg_error ("pp_remnant_momentum_pdf: n must be either 1 or 2, " &
        // "but it is " // char (str (n)) // ".")
    stop
end if
end subroutine pp_remnant_momentum_pdf

```

*<Multi remnant: PP remnant: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: parton_pdf => pp_remnant_parton_pdf

```

*<Multi remnant: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine pp_remnant_parton_pdf (this, x_proton, gev2_scale, n, pdg_f, pdf)
    class(pp_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), intent(in) :: x_proton, gev2_scale
    integer, intent(in) :: n, pdg_f
    real(default), intent(out) :: pdf
    if (n==1 .or. n==2) then
        if (x_proton <= this%proton(n)%momentum_fraction) then
            if (pdg_f == PDG_FLAVOR_g) then
                call this%proton(n)%parton_flavor_pdf (sqrt(GeV2_scale), &
                    x_proton/this%proton(n)%momentum_fraction, LHA_FLAVOR_g, &
                    pdf)
            else
                call this%proton(n)%parton_flavor_pdf (sqrt(GeV2_scale), &
                    x_proton/this%proton(n)%momentum_fraction, pdg_f, pdf)
            end if
            pdf = pdf * this%proton(n)%momentum_fraction
        else
            pdf = zero
        end if
    else
        call msg_error ("pp_remnant_parton_pdf: n must be either 1 or 2, " &
            // "but it is " // char (str (n)) // ".")
        stop
    end if
end subroutine pp_remnant_parton_pdf

```

*<Multi remnant: PP remnant: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: apply_interaction => pp_remnant_apply_interaction

```

*<Multi remnant: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine pp_remnant_apply_interaction (this, qcd_2_2)
    class(pp_remnant_t), intent(inout) :: this
    class(qcd_2_2_class), intent(in) :: qcd_2_2
    integer, dimension(4) :: lha_f

```



```

integer, dimension(2) :: int_k
real(default) :: gev_pt
real(default), dimension(2) :: mom_f
integer :: n
mom_f = qcd_2_2%get_remnant_momentum_fractions ()
lha_f = qcd_2_2%get_lha_flavors ()
int_k = qcd_2_2%get_pdf_int_kinds ()
gev_pt = qcd_2_2%get_gev_scale ()
! print *, "pp_remnant_apply_interaction", mom_f, &
!   qcd_2_2%get_parton_id(1), qcd_2_2%get_parton_id(2), lha_f
do n = 1, 2
  select case (int_k(n))
  case (PDF_VALENCE_DOWN)
    call this%proton(n)%remove_valence_down_quark &
      (qcd_2_2%get_parton_id(n), gev_pt, mom_f(n))
  case (PDF_VALENCE_UP)
    call this%proton(n)%remove_valence_up_quark &
      (qcd_2_2%get_parton_id(n), gev_pt, mom_f(n))
  case (PDF_SEA)
    call this%proton(n)%remove_sea_quark &
      (qcd_2_2%get_parton_id(n), gev_pt, mom_f(n), lha_f(n))
  case (PDF_GLUON)
    call this%proton(n)%remove_gluon &
      (qcd_2_2%get_parton_id(n), gev_pt, mom_f(n))
  end select
end do
this%X = this%proton(1)%momentum_fraction * &
  this%proton(2)%momentum_fraction
end subroutine pp_remnant_apply_interaction

```

*<Muli remnant: PP remnant: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: get\_pdf\_int\_weights => pp\_remnant\_get\_pdf\_int\_weights

*<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡*  
 pure function pp\_remnant\_get\_pdf\_int\_weights &  
 (this, pdf\_int\_kinds) result (weight)  
 class(pp\_remnant\_t), intent(in) :: this  
 real(default) :: weight  
 integer, dimension(2), intent(in) :: pdf\_int\_kinds ! pdf\_int\_kind  
 weight = this%proton(1)%pdf\_int\_weight (pdf\_int\_kinds(1)) \* &  
 this%proton(2)%pdf\_int\_weight (pdf\_int\_kinds(2)) !\*((this%x)\*\*2)  
 end function pp\_remnant\_get\_pdf\_int\_weights

*<Muli remnant: PP remnant: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: get\_pdf\_int\_weight => pp\_remnant\_get\_pdf\_int\_weight

*<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡*  
 elemental function pp\_remnant\_get\_pdf\_int\_weight &  
 (this, kind1, kind2) result (weight)  
 class(pp\_remnant\_t), intent(in) :: this  
 real(double) :: weight  
 integer, intent(in) :: kind1, kind2 ! pdf\_int\_kind  
 weight = this%proton(1)%pdf\_int\_weight(kind1) \* &  
 this%proton(2)%pdf\_int\_weight(kind2) !\*((this%x)\*\*2)



```

end function pp_remnant_get_pdf_int_weight

<Muli remnant: PP remnant: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_pdf_weight => pp_remnant_set_pdf_weight

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  subroutine pp_remnant_set_pdf_weight (this, weights)
    class(pp_remnant_t), intent(inout) :: this
    real(default), dimension(10), intent(in) :: weights
    this%proton(1)%pdf_int_weight = weights(1:5)
    this%proton(2)%pdf_int_weight = weights(6:10)
  end subroutine pp_remnant_set_pdf_weight

<Muli remnant: PP remnant: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_gev_initial_cme => pp_remnant_get_gev_initial_cme

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  elemental function pp_remnant_get_gev_initial_cme (this) result (cme)
    class(pp_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(double) :: cme
    cme = this%gev_initial_cme
  end function pp_remnant_get_gev_initial_cme

<Muli remnant: PP remnant: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_gev_actual_cme => pp_remnant_get_gev_actual_cme

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  elemental function pp_remnant_get_gev_actual_cme (this) result (cme)
    class(pp_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(double) :: cme
    cme = this%gev_initial_cme * this%X
  end function pp_remnant_get_gev_actual_cme

<Muli remnant: PP remnant: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_cme_fraction => pp_remnant_get_cme_fraction

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  elemental function pp_remnant_get_cme_fraction (this) result (cme)
    class(pp_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(double) :: cme
    cme = this%X
  end function pp_remnant_get_cme_fraction

<Muli remnant: PP remnant: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_proton_remnant_momentum_fractions => &
    pp_remnant_get_proton_remnant_momentum_fractions

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
  pure function pp_remnant_get_proton_remnant_momentum_fractions &
    (this) result (fractions)
    class(pp_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(double), dimension(2) :: fractions
    fractions = [this%proton(1)%get_momentum_fraction(), &

```



```

        this%proton(2)%get_momentum_fraction()]
    end function pp_remnant_get_proton_remnant_momentum_fractions

<Muli remnant: PP remnant: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_proton_remnants => pp_remnant_get_proton_remnants

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
    subroutine pp_remnant_get_proton_remnants (this, proton1, proton2)
        class(pp_remnant_t), target, intent(in) :: this
        class(proton_remnant_t), intent(out), pointer :: proton1, proton2
        proton1 => this%proton(1)
        proton2 => this%proton(2)
    end subroutine pp_remnant_get_proton_remnants

<Muli remnant: PP remnant: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_remnant_parton_flavor_pdf_arrays => &
        pp_remnant_get_remnant_parton_flavor_pdf_arrays

<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡
    subroutine pp_remnant_get_remnant_parton_flavor_pdf_arrays &
        (this, GeV_scale, momentum1, momentum2, pdf1, pdf2)
        class(pp_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
        real(default), intent(in) :: GeV_scale, momentum1, momentum2
        real(double), dimension(-6:6), intent(out) :: pdf1, pdf2
        call this%proton(1)%parton_flavor_pdf_array (GeV_scale, momentum1, pdf1)
        call this%proton(2)%parton_flavor_pdf_array (GeV_scale, momentum2, pdf2)
    end subroutine pp_remnant_get_remnant_parton_flavor_pdf_arrays

<Muli remnant: interfaces>≡
    interface
        subroutine getxmin (mem, xmin)
            integer, intent(in) :: mem
            double precision, intent(out) :: xmin
        end subroutine getxmin
    end interface

<Muli remnant: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine getxmax (mem, xmax)
            integer, intent(in) :: mem
            double precision, intent(out) :: xmax
        end subroutine getxmax
    end interface

<Muli remnant: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine getq2min (mem, q2min)
            integer, intent(in) :: mem
            double precision, intent(out) :: q2min
        end subroutine getq2min
    end interface

```



*<Muli remnant: interfaces>+≡*

```
interface
  subroutine getq2max (mem, q2max)
    integer, intent(in) :: mem
    double precision, intent(out) :: q2max
  end subroutine getq2max
end interface
```

*<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡*

```
pure function remnant_dglap_splitting_gqq (z) result(p)
  real(default) :: p
  real(default), intent(in) :: z
  p = (z**2 + (1-z)**2) / two
end function remnant_dglap_splitting_gqq
```

*<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡*

```
pure function remnant_gluon_pdf_approx (x, p) result (g)
  real(default) :: g
  integer, intent(in) :: p
  real(default), intent(in) :: x
  g = ((1-x)**p) / x
end function remnant_gluon_pdf_approx
```

*<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡*

```
pure function remnant_norm_0 (xs) result (c0)
  real(default) :: c0
  real(default), intent(in) :: xs
  c0 = 6*xs / (2 - xs * (3 - 3*xs + 2*xs**2))
end function remnant_norm_0
```

*<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡*

```
pure function remnant_norm_1 (xs) result (c1)
  real(default) :: c1
  real(default), intent(in)::xs
  c1 = 3*xs / (2 - xs**2 * (3-xs) + 3*xs*log(xs))
end function remnant_norm_1
```

*<Muli remnant: procedures>+≡*

```
pure function remnant_norm_4 (xs) result (c4)
  real(default) :: c4
  real(default), intent(in) :: xs
  real(default) :: y
  if ((one-xs) > 1E-3_default) then
    c4 = 3*xs / (1 + 11*xs + 6*xs*log(xs) + 12*xs**3*log(xs) + &
      18*xs**2*log(xs) + 9*xs**2 - 19*xs**3 - 2*xs**4)
  else
    y=one / (one-xs)
    c4= 1130._default / 11907._default &
      - 10._default * y**5 &
      - 40._default * y**4 / three &
      -160._default * y**3 / 63._default &
      + 50._default * y**2 / 189._default &
```



```

-565._default * y / 3969._default &
-186170._default * (one-xs) / 2750517._default
end if
end function remnant_norm_4

```

*(Multi remnant: procedures)+≡*

```

pure function remnant_norm (xs, p) result (c)
  real(default) :: c
  real(default), intent(in) :: xs
  integer, intent(in) :: p
  select case (p)
  case (0)
    c = remnant_norm_0 (xs)
  case (1)
    c = remnant_norm_1 (xs)
  case default
    c = remnant_norm_4 (xs)
  end select
end function remnant_norm

```

*(Multi remnant: procedures)+≡*

```

pure function remnant_twin_pdf_p (x, xs, p) result (qc)
  real(default) :: qc
  real(default), intent(in) :: x, xs
  integer, intent(in) :: p
  qc = remnant_norm (xs, p) * remnant_gluon_pdf_approx (xs + x, p) &
    * remnant_dglap_splitting_gqq (xs / (xs+x)) / (xs+x)
end function remnant_twin_pdf_p

```

*(Multi remnant: procedures)+≡*

```

elemental function remnant_twin_momentum_4 (xs) result (p)
  real(default) :: p
  real(default), intent(in) :: xs
  if (xs < 0.99_default) then
    p = (-9 * (-1+xs) * xs * (1+xs) * (5+xs*(24+xs)) + &
      12*xs*(1+2*xs)*(1+2*xs*(5+2*xs))*Log(xs))/&
      (8*(1+2*xs)*((-1+xs)*(1+xs*(10+xs))-6*xs*(1+xs)*Log(xs)))
  else
    p = (1-xs) / 6 - (5*(-1+xs)**2) / 63 + (5*(-1+xs)**3) / 216
  end if
end function remnant_twin_momentum_4

```

*(Multi remnant: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine gnuplot_integrated_pdf (this, momentum_unit, parton_unit)
  class(proton_remnant_t), intent(in) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: momentum_unit, parton_unit
  ! real(double), intent(in) :: gev_scale
  integer, parameter :: x_grid = 1000000
  integer, parameter :: q_grid = 100
  integer :: n, m, mem
  real(default) :: x, q, dx, dq, overall_sum, xmin, xmax, &
    q2min, q2max, qmin, qmax

```



```

real(double) :: q2min_dbl, q2max_dbl, xmin_dbl, xmax_dbl
real(double), dimension(-6:6) :: sea_pdf, sea_momentum_pdf_sum, &
    sea_parton_pdf_sum
real(default), dimension(2) :: valence_pdf, valence_momentum_pdf_sum, &
    valence_parton_pdf_sum
real(default), allocatable, dimension(:) :: twin_momentum_pdf_sum
class(multi_parton_t), pointer :: tmp_twin
mem = 1
call GetXmin (mem, xmin_dbl)
call GetXmax (mem, xmax_dbl)
call GetQ2max (mem, q2max_dbl)
call GetQ2min (mem, q2min_dbl)
xmin = xmin_dbl
xmax = xmax_dbl
q2min = q2min_dbl
q2max = q2max_dbl
qmin = sqrt(q2min)
qmax = sqrt(q2max)
print *, "qmin=", qmin, "GeV"
print *, "qmax=", qmax, "GeV"
dx = (xmax-xmin) / x_grid
dq = (qmax-qmin) / q_grid
q = qmin + dq / 2D0
tmp_twin => this%twin_partons%next
n = 0
if (this%n_twins > 0) then
    allocate (twin_momentum_pdf_sum (this%n_twins))
    do while (associated (tmp_twin))
        n = n + 1
        twin_momentum_pdf_sum(n) = tmp_twin%momentum
        tmp_twin => tmp_twin%next
    end do
end if
do m = 1, q_grid
    valence_momentum_pdf_sum = [0D0,0D0]
    valence_parton_pdf_sum = [0D0,0D0]
    sea_momentum_pdf_sum = &
        [0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0]
    sea_parton_pdf_sum = &
        [0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0]
    x = xmin + dx / 2D0
    do n = 1, x_grid
        call this%parton_kind_pdf_array (Q, x, valence_pdf, sea_pdf)
        valence_parton_pdf_sum = valence_parton_pdf_sum + valence_pdf
        sea_parton_pdf_sum = sea_parton_pdf_sum + sea_pdf
        call this%momentum_kind_pdf_array (Q, x, valence_pdf, sea_pdf)
        valence_momentum_pdf_sum = valence_momentum_pdf_sum + valence_pdf
        sea_momentum_pdf_sum = sea_momentum_pdf_sum + sea_pdf
        x = x + dx
    end do
    valence_parton_pdf_sum = valence_parton_pdf_sum * dx
    sea_parton_pdf_sum = sea_parton_pdf_sum * dx
    valence_momentum_pdf_sum = valence_momentum_pdf_sum * dx
    sea_momentum_pdf_sum = sea_momentum_pdf_sum * dx
end do

```



```

    if (this%n_twins > 0) then
      write (momentum_unit, fmt=*) q, &
        sum(valence_momentum_pdf_sum) + &
        sum(sea_momentum_pdf_sum) + sum(twin_momentum_pdf_sum), &
        valence_momentum_pdf_sum, &
        sea_momentum_pdf_sum, &
        twin_momentum_pdf_sum
    else
      write (momentum_unit, fmt=*) q, &
        sum(valence_momentum_pdf_sum) + sum(sea_momentum_pdf_sum), &
        valence_momentum_pdf_sum, &
        sea_momentum_pdf_sum
    end if
    write (parton_unit, fmt=*) q, &
      sum(valence_parton_pdf_sum) + sum(sea_parton_pdf_sum), &
      valence_parton_pdf_sum, &
      sea_parton_pdf_sum
    q = q + dq
  end do
end subroutine gnuplot_integrated_pdf

```

## 21.11 The Multiple Interactions main module

This file contains the module `muli` which is the multiple parton interactions interface module to `WHIZARD`. `muli` is supposed to run together with initial state radiation. Both share a momentum evolution variable and compete for beam momentum, so the generation of this scale variable must be fully transparent to `WHIZARD`. That is why the corresponding procedures are here, while all other work like phase space integration, flavor generation and treatment of the beam remnant is put into `muli_dsigma`, `muli_mcint` and `muli_remnant`, respectively.

`qcd_2_2_t` is a container class for properties of QCD  $2 \rightarrow 2$  interactions. It holds a very condensed internal representation and offers a convenient set of TBP to query all aspects without the burden of the generator internals.

`muli_t` then is an extension of `qcd_2_2_t` that adds generator internals like random number generator, integrated cross-sections, the actual Monte Carlo generator for flavor generation and beam remnants in `tao_rnd`, `dsigma`, `samples` and `beam`, respectively.

```

<muli.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module muli
    use, intrinsic :: iso_fortran_env
  <Use kinds>
    use constants
    use tao_random_numbers !NODEP!
    use muli_base
    use muli_momentum
    use muli_trapezium
    use muli_interactions
    use muli_dsigma

```



```

    use muli_mcint
    use muli_remnant

    <Standard module head>

    <Muli: variables>

    <Muli: public>

    <Muli: types>

contains

    <Muli: procedures>

end module muli

<Muli: variables>≡
    logical, parameter :: muli_default_modify_pdfs = .true.
    integer, parameter :: muli_default_lhapdf_member = 0
    character(*), parameter :: muli_default_lhapdf_file = "cteq6ll.LHpdf"

<Muli: types>≡
    type, extends(qcd_2_2_class) :: qcd_2_2_t
        private
        integer :: process_id = -1
        integer :: integrand_id = -1
        integer, dimension(2) :: parton_ids = [0,0]
        integer, dimension(4) :: flow = [0,0,0,0]
        real(default), dimension(3) :: momentum_fractions = [-one, -one, -one]
        real(default), dimension(3) :: hyperbolic_fractions = [-one, -one, -one]
        contains
        <Muli: QCD22: TBP>
    end type qcd_2_2_t

<Muli: QCD22: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write_to_marker => qcd_2_2_write_to_marker

<Muli: procedures>≡
    subroutine qcd_2_2_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
        class(qcd_2_2_t), intent(in) :: this
        class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
        integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
        call marker%mark_begin ("qcd_2_2_t")
        call this%mom_write_to_marker (marker, status)
        call marker%mark ("process_id", this%process_id)
        call marker%mark ("integrand_id", this%integrand_id)
        call marker%mark ("momentum_fractions", this%momentum_fractions)
        call marker%mark ("hyperbolic_fractions", this%hyperbolic_fractions)
        call marker%mark_end ("qcd_2_2_t")
    end subroutine qcd_2_2_write_to_marker

<Muli: QCD22: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read_from_marker => qcd_2_2_read_from_marker

```



*<Muli: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine qcd_2_2_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
  class(qcd_2_2_t), intent(out) :: this
  class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
  integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
  call marker%pick_begin ("qcd_2_2_t", status=status)
  call this%mom_read_from_marker (marker, status)
  call marker%pick ("process_id", this%process_id, status)
  call marker%pick ("integrand_id", this%integrand_id, status)
  call marker%pick ("momentum_fractions", this%momentum_fractions, status)
  call marker%pick &
    ("hyperbolic_fractions", this%hyperbolic_fractions, status)
  call marker%pick_end ("qcd_2_2_t", status=status)
end subroutine qcd_2_2_read_from_marker

```

*<Muli: QCD22: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: print_to_unit => qcd_2_2_print_to_unit

```

*<Muli: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine qcd_2_2_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
  class(qcd_2_2_t), intent(in) :: this
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
  integer, dimension(2,4) :: flow
  integer :: index
  if (parents > i_zero) &
    call this%mom_print_to_unit (unit, parents-1, components, peers)
  write (unit, "(1x,A)") "Components of qcd_2_2_t:"
  write (unit, "(3x,A,I3)") "Process id is:      ", this%get_process_id ()
  write (unit, "(3x,A,I3)") "Integrand id is:    ", this%get_integrand_id ()
  if (this%get_integrand_id () > 0) then
    write (unit, "(3x,A,4(I3))") "LHA Flavors are:    ", &
      this%get_lha_flavors ()
    write (unit, "(3x,A,4(I3))") "PDG Flavors are:    ", &
      this%get_pdg_flavors ()
    write (unit, "(3x,A,2(I3))") "Parton kinds are:   ", &
      this%get_parton_kinds ()
    write (unit, "(3x,A,2(I3))") "PDF int kinds are:  ", &
      this%get_pdf_int_kinds ()
    write (unit, "(3x,A,2(I3))") "Diagram kind is:    ", &
      this%get_diagram_kind ()
  end if
  call this%get_color_correlations (1, index, flow)
  write (unit, "(3x,A,4(I0))") "Color Permutations: ", this%flow
  write (unit, "(3x,A)") "Color Connections:"
  write (unit, &
    '("  (" ,I0," ,",I0," )+(" ,I0," ,",I0," )->(" ,I0," ,",I0,&
    &")+(" ,I0," ,",I0," )")') flow
  write (unit, "(3x,A,E14.7)") "Evolution scale is: ", &
    this%get_unit2_scale ()
  write (unit, "(3x,A,E14.7)") "Momentum boost is:  ", &
    this%get_momentum_boost ()
  write (unit, "(3x,A,2(E14.7))") "Remnant momentum fractions are: ", &
    this%get_remnant_momentum_fractions ()

```



```

        write (unit, "(3x,A,2(E14.7))") "Total momentum fractions are: ", &
            this%get_total_momentum_fractions ()
    end subroutine qcd_2_2_print_to_unit

<Muli: QCD22: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: get_type => qcd_2_2_get_type

<Muli: procedures>+≡
    pure subroutine qcd_2_2_get_type (type)
        character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
        allocate (type, source="qcd_2_2_t")
    end subroutine qcd_2_2_get_type

<Muli: QCD22: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_process_id => qcd_2_2_get_process_id

<Muli: procedures>+≡
    elemental function qcd_2_2_get_process_id (this) result (id)
        class(qcd_2_2_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer :: id
        id = this%process_id
    end function qcd_2_2_get_process_id

<Muli: QCD22: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_integrand_id => qcd_2_2_get_integrand_id

<Muli: procedures>+≡
    elemental function qcd_2_2_get_integrand_id (this) result (id)
        class(qcd_2_2_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer :: id
        id = this%integrand_id
    end function qcd_2_2_get_integrand_id

<Muli: QCD22: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_diagram_kind => qcd_2_2_get_diagram_kind

<Muli: procedures>+≡
    elemental function qcd_2_2_get_diagram_kind (this) result (kind)
        class(qcd_2_2_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer :: kind
        kind = valid_processes (6, this%process_id)
    end function qcd_2_2_get_diagram_kind

```

This is one more hack. Before merging into the interleaved algorithm, muli has only cared for summed cross sections, but not in specific color flows. So two different diagrams with equal cross sections were summed up to diagram kind 1. Now muli also generates color flows, so we must divide diagram kind 1 into diagram color kind 0 and diagram color kind 1.

```

<Muli: QCD22: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_diagram_color_kind => qcd_2_2_get_diagram_color_kind

```



```

<Muli: procedures>+=
  pure function qcd_2_2_get_diagram_color_kind (this) result (kind)
    class(qcd_2_2_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer :: kind
    kind = valid_processes (6, this%process_id)
    if (kind == 1) then
      if (product (valid_processes (1:2, this%process_id)) > 0) then
        kind = 0
      end if
    end if
  end function qcd_2_2_get_diagram_color_kind

<Muli: QCD22: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_io_kind => qcd_2_2_get_io_kind

<Muli: procedures>+=
  elemental function qcd_2_2_get_io_kind (this) result (kind)
    class(qcd_2_2_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer :: kind
    kind = valid_processes (5, this%process_id)
  end function qcd_2_2_get_io_kind

<Muli: QCD22: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_lha_flavors => qcd_2_2_get_lha_flavors

<Muli: procedures>+=
  pure function qcd_2_2_get_lha_flavors (this) result (lha)
    class(qcd_2_2_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, dimension(4) :: lha
    lha = valid_processes (1:4, this%process_id)
  end function qcd_2_2_get_lha_flavors

<Muli: QCD22: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_pdg_flavors => qcd_2_2_get_pdg_flavors

<Muli: procedures>+=
  pure function qcd_2_2_get_pdg_flavors (this) result (pdg)
    class(qcd_2_2_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, dimension(4) :: pdg
    pdg = this%get_lha_flavors ()
    where (pdg == 0) pdg = 21
  end function qcd_2_2_get_pdg_flavors

<Muli: QCD22: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_parton_id => qcd_2_2_get_parton_id

<Muli: procedures>+=
  pure function qcd_2_2_get_parton_id (this, n) result (id)
    class(qcd_2_2_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: n
    integer :: id
    id = this%parton_ids (n)
  end function qcd_2_2_get_parton_id

```



```

<Muli: QCD22: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_parton_kinds => qcd_2_2_get_parton_kinds
<Muli: procedures>+=
  pure function qcd_2_2_get_parton_kinds (this) result (kinds)
    class(qcd_2_2_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, dimension(2) :: kinds
    kinds = this%get_pdf_int_kinds ()
    kinds(1) = parton_kind_of_int_kind (kinds(1))
    kinds(2) = parton_kind_of_int_kind (kinds(2))
  end function qcd_2_2_get_parton_kinds

<Muli: QCD22: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_pdf_int_kinds => qcd_2_2_get_pdf_int_kinds
<Muli: procedures>+=
  pure function qcd_2_2_get_pdf_int_kinds (this) result (kinds)
    class(qcd_2_2_t), intent(in) :: this
    integer, dimension(2) :: kinds
    kinds = double_pdf_kinds (1:2, this%integrand_id)
  end function qcd_2_2_get_pdf_int_kinds

<Muli: QCD22: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_momentum_boost => qcd_2_2_get_momentum_boost
<Muli: procedures>+=
  elemental function qcd_2_2_get_momentum_boost (this) result (boost)
    class(qcd_2_2_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default) :: boost
    boost = - one
    ! print('("qcd_2_2_get_momentum_boost: not yet implemented.")')
    ! boost = this%momentum_boost
  end function qcd_2_2_get_momentum_boost

<Muli: QCD22: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_hyperbolic_fractions => qcd_2_2_get_hyperbolic_fractions
<Muli: procedures>+=
  pure function qcd_2_2_get_hyperbolic_fractions (this) result (fractions)
    class(qcd_2_2_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(double), dimension(3) :: fractions
    fractions = this%hyperbolic_fractions
  end function qcd_2_2_get_hyperbolic_fractions

<Muli: QCD22: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_remnant_momentum_fractions => &
    qcd_2_2_get_remnant_momentum_fractions
<Muli: procedures>+=
  pure function qcd_2_2_get_remnant_momentum_fractions &
    (this) result (fractions)
    class(qcd_2_2_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), dimension(2) :: fractions
    fractions = this%momentum_fractions(1:2)
  end function qcd_2_2_get_remnant_momentum_fractions

```



```

<Muli: QCD22: TBP>+=
    procedure :: get_total_momentum_fractions => &
        qcd_2_2_get_total_momentum_fractions

<Muli: procedures>+=
    pure function qcd_2_2_get_total_momentum_fractions &
        (this) result (fractions)
        class(qcd_2_2_t), intent(in) :: this
        real(default), dimension(2) :: fractions
        fractions = [-one, -one]
        ! fractions = this%hyperbolic_fractions(1:2) * &
        !     this%beam%get_proton_remnant_momentum_fractions()
    end function qcd_2_2_get_total_momentum_fractions

<Muli: QCD22: TBP>+=
    procedure :: get_color_flow => qcd_2_2_get_color_flow

<Muli: procedures>+=
    pure function qcd_2_2_get_color_flow (this) result (flow)
        class(qcd_2_2_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer, dimension(4) :: flow
        flow = this%flow
    end function qcd_2_2_get_color_flow

<Muli: QCD22: TBP>+=
    procedure :: get_color_correlations => qcd_2_2_get_color_correlations

<Muli: procedures>+=
    subroutine qcd_2_2_get_color_correlations &
        (this, start_index, final_index, flow)
        class(qcd_2_2_t), intent(in) :: this
        integer, intent(in) :: start_index
        integer, intent(out) :: final_index
        integer, dimension(2,4), intent(out) :: flow
        integer :: pos, f_end, f_beginning
        final_index = start_index
        !!! We set all flows to i_zero. i_zero means no connection.
        flow = reshape([0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0],[2,4])
        !!! look at all four possible ends of color lines
        do f_end = 1, 4
            !!! The beginning of of this potential line is stored in flow.
            !!! i_zero means no line.
            f_beginning = this%flow(f_end)
            !!! Is there a line beginning at f_beginning and ending at f_end?
            if (f_beginning > 0) then
                !!! yes it is. we get a new number for this new line
                final_index = final_index + 1
                !!! Is this line beginning in the initial state?
                if (f_beginning < 3) then
                    !!! Yes it is. lets connect the color entry of f_begin.
                    flow(1,f_beginning) = final_index
                else
                    !!! No, it's the final state.
                    !!! lets connect the anticolor entry of f_begin.
                    flow(2,f_beginning) = final_index
                end if
            end if
        end do
    end subroutine

```



```

        end if
        !!! Is this line ending in the final state?
        if (f_end > 2) then
            !!! Yes it is. lets connect the color entry of f_end.
            flow(1,f_end) = final_index
        else
            !!! No, it's the initial state.
            !!! Lets connect the anticolor entry of f_end.
            flow(2,f_end) = final_index
        end if
    end if
end do
end subroutine qcd_2_2_get_color_correlations

```

*<Muli: QCD22: TBP>+≡*

```

generic :: initialize => qcd_2_2_initialize
procedure :: qcd_2_2_initialize

```

*<Muli: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine qcd_2_2_initialize (this, gev2_s, process_id, &
    integrand_id, parton_ids, flow, hyp, cart)
    class(qcd_2_2_t), intent(out) :: this
    real(default), intent(in) :: gev2_s
    integer, intent(in) :: process_id, integrand_id
    integer, dimension(2), intent(in) :: parton_ids
    integer, dimension(4), intent(in) :: flow
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in)::hyp
    real(default), dimension(3), intent(in), optional :: cart
    call this%initialize (gev2_s)
    this%process_id = process_id
    this%integrand_id = integrand_id
    this%parton_ids = parton_ids
    this%flow = flow
    this%hyperbolic_fractions = hyp
    if (present (cart)) then
        this%momentum_fractions = cart
    else
        this%momentum_fractions = h_to_c_param (hyp)
    end if
end subroutine qcd_2_2_initialize

```

### 21.11.1 The main Multiple Interactions type

*<Muli: public>≡*

```

public :: muli_t

```

*<Muli: types>+≡*

```

type, extends(qcd_2_2_t) :: muli_t
    real(default) :: GeV2_scale_cutoff
    logical :: modify_pdfs = muli_default_modify_pdfs
    !!! Pt chain status
    logical :: finished = .false.
    logical :: exceeded = .false.

```



```

    !!! Timers
    real(default) :: init_time = zero
    real(default) :: pt_time = zero
    real(default) :: partons_time = zero
    real(default) :: confirm_time = zero
    !!! Generator internals
    logical :: initialized = .false.
    logical :: initial_interaction_given = .false.
    real(default) :: mean = one
    real(default), dimension(0:16) :: start_integrals = &
        [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]
    type(tao_random_state) :: tao_rnd
    type(multi_trapezium_tree_t) :: dsigma
    type(sample_inclusive_t) :: samples
    type(pp_remnant_t) :: beam
    !!! These pointers shall not be allocated, deallocated,
    !!! serialized or deserialized explicitly.
    class(multi_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer :: node => null()
contains
    <Muli: muli: TBP>
end type multi_t

```

<Muli: muli: TBP>≡

```

    procedure :: write_to_marker => muli_write_to_marker

```

<Muli: procedures>+≡

```

subroutine muli_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
    class(multi_t), intent(in) :: this
    class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
    integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
    call marker%mark_begin ("muli_t")
    call qcd_2_2_write_to_marker (this, marker, status)
    call marker%mark ("modify_pdfs", this%modify_pdfs)
    call marker%mark ("initialized", this%initialized)
    call marker%mark &
        ("initial_interaction_given", this%initial_interaction_given)
    call marker%mark ("finished", this%finished)
    call marker%mark ("init_time", this%init_time)
    call marker%mark ("pt_time", this%pt_time)
    call marker%mark ("partons_time", this%partons_time)
    call marker%mark ("confirm_time", this%confirm_time)
    ! call marker%mark_instance (this%start_values, "start_values")
    call marker%mark_instance (this%dsigma, "dsigma")
    call marker%mark_instance (this%samples, "samples")
    call marker%mark_instance (this%beam, "beam")
    call marker%mark_end ("muli_t")
end subroutine muli_write_to_marker

```

<Muli: muli: TBP>+≡

```

    procedure :: read_from_marker => muli_read_from_marker

```

<Muli: procedures>+≡

```

subroutine muli_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
    class(multi_t), intent(out) :: this

```



```

class(marker_t), intent(inout) :: marker
integer(dik), intent(out) :: status
call marker%pick_begin ("multi_t", status=status)
call qcd_2_2_read_from_marker (this, marker, status)
call marker%pick ("modify_pdfs", this%modify_pdfs, status)
call marker%pick ("initialized", this%initialized, status)
call marker%pick &
    ("initial_interaction_given", this%initial_interaction_given, status)
call marker%pick ("finished", this%finished, status)
call marker%pick ("init_time", this%init_time, status)
call marker%pick ("pt_time", this%pt_time, status)
call marker%pick ("partons_time", this%partons_time, status)
call marker%pick ("confirm_time", this%confirm_time, status)
! call marker%pick_instance &
!     ("start_values", this%start_values, status=status)
call marker%pick_instance ("dsigma", this%dsigma, status=status)
call marker%pick_instance ("samples", this%samples, status=status)
call marker%pick_instance ("beam", this%beam, status=status)
call marker%pick_end ("multi_t", status)
end subroutine multi_read_from_marker

```

*(Muli: muli: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: print_to_unit => muli_print_to_unit

```

*(Muli: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine muli_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents, components, peers)
class(multi_t), intent(in) :: this
integer, intent(in) :: unit
integer(dik), intent(in) :: parents, components, peers
if (parents>0) &
    call qcd_2_2_print_to_unit (this, unit, parents-1, components, peers)
write (unit, "(1x,A)") "Components of multi_t : "
write (unit, "(3x,A)") "Model Parameters:"
write (unit, "(3x,A,E20.10)") "GeV2_scale_cutoff : ", &
    this%GeV2_scale_cutoff
write (unit, "(3x,A,L1)") "Modify PDF          : ", this%modify_pdfs
write (unit, "(3x,A)") "PT Chain Status:"
write (unit, "(3x,A,L1)") "Initialized          : ", this%initialized
write (unit, "(3x,A,L1)") "initial_interaction_given: ", &
    this%initial_interaction_given
write (unit, "(3x,A,L1)") "Finished              : ", this%finished
write (unit, "(3x,A,L1)") "Exceeded              : ", this%exceeded
write (unit, "(3x,A)") "Generator Internals:"
write (unit, "(3x,A,E20.10)") "Mean Value           : ", this%mean
if (components > i_zero) then
    write (unit, "(3x,A,16(E20.10))") "Start Integrals      : ", &
        this%start_integrals(1:16)
    ! write (unit, "(3x,A)") "start_values Component:"
    ! call this%start_values%print_to_unit &
    !     (unit, parents, components-1, peers)
    write (unit, "(3x,A)") "dsigma Component:"
    call this%dsigma%print_to_unit (unit, parents, components-1, peers)
    write (unit, "(3x,A)") "samples Component:"
    call this%samples%print_to_unit (unit, parents, components-1, peers)

```



```

        write (unit, "(3x,A)") "beam Component:"
        call this%beam%print_to_unit (unit, parents, components-1, peers)
    else
        write (unit, "(3x,A)") "Skipping Derived-Type Components."
    end if
    ! call print_comp_pointer (this%start_node, unit, i_zero, &
    !     min(components-1,i_one), i_zero, "start_node")
    ! call serialize_print_comp_pointer (this%node, unit, i_zero, &
    !     min(components-1,i_one), i_zero, "node")
end subroutine multi_print_to_unit

```

*<Multi: multi: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure, nopass :: get_type => multi_get_type

```

*<Multi: procedures>+≡*

```

    pure subroutine multi_get_type(type)
        character(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: type
        allocate (type, source="multi_t")
    end subroutine multi_get_type

```

*<Multi: multi: TBP>+≡*

```

    generic :: initialize => multi_initialize
    procedure :: multi_initialize

```

*<Multi: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine multi_initialize (this, GeV2_scale_cutoff, gev2_s, &
        multi_dir, random_seed)
        class(multi_t), intent(out) :: this
        real(kind=default), intent(in) :: gev2_s, GeV2_scale_cutoff
        character(*), intent(in) :: multi_dir
        integer, intent(in), optional :: random_seed
        real(double) :: time
        logical :: exist
        type(multi_dsigma_t) :: dsigma_aq
        character(3) :: lhpdf_member_c
        call cpu_time(time)
        this%init_time = this%init_time-time
        print *, "multi_initialize: The MULI modules are still not fully " &
            // "populated, so MULI might generate some dummy values instead " &
            // "of real Monte Carlo generated interactions."
        print *, "Given Parameters:"
        print *, "GeV2_scale_cutoff=", GeV2_scale_cutoff
        print *, "multi_dir=", multi_dir
        print *, "lhpdf_dir=", ""
        print *, "lhpdf_file=", multi_default_lhpdf_file
        print *, "lhpdf_member=", multi_default_lhpdf_member
        print *, ""
        call this%transverse_mom_t%initialize (gev2_s)
        call this%beam%initialize (multi_dir, lhpdf_dir="", &
            lhpdf_file=multi_default_lhpdf_file, &
            lhpdf_member=multi_default_lhpdf_member)
        this%GeV2_scale_cutoff = GeV2_scale_cutoff
        if (present(random_seed)) then
            call tao_random_create (this%tao_rnd, random_seed)

```



```

else
    call tao_random_create (this%tao_rnd, 1)
end if
print *, "looking for previously generated root function..."
call integer_with_leading_zeros (multi_default_lhapdf_member, 3, &
    lhpdf_member_c)
inquire (file=multi_dir//"/dsigma_"//multi_default_lhapdf_file//".xml", &
    exist=exist)
if (exist) then
    print *, "found. Starting deserialization..."
    call this%dsigma%deserialize &
        (name="dsigma_"//multi_default_lhapdf_file//"/_"//lhpdf_member_c, &
        file=multi_dir//"/dsigma_"//multi_default_lhapdf_file//".xml")
    ! call this%dsigma%print_all ()
    print *, "done. Starting generation of plots..."
    call this%dsigma%gnuplot (multi_dir)
    print *, "done."
else
    print *, &
        "No root function found. Starting generation of root function..."
    call dsigma_aq%generate (GeV2_scale_cutoff, gev2_s, this%dsigma)
    print *, "done. Starting serialization of root function..."
    call this%dsigma%serialize &
        (name="dsigma_"//multi_default_lhapdf_file//"/_"//lhpdf_member_c, &
        file=multi_dir//"/dsigma_"//multi_default_lhapdf_file//".xml")
    print *, "done. Starting serialization of generator..."
    call dsigma_aq%serialize &
        (name="dsigma_aq_"//multi_default_lhapdf_file//"/_" // &
        lhpdf_member_c, file=multi_dir//"/dsigma_aq_" // &
        multi_default_lhapdf_file//".xml")
    print *, "done. Starting generation of plots..."
    call this%dsigma%gnuplot (multi_dir)
    print *, "done."
end if
print *, ""
print *, "looking for previously generated samples..."
inquire (file=multi_dir//"/samples.xml", exist=exist)
if (exist) then
    print *, "found. Starting deserialization..."
    call this%samples%deserialize ("samples",multi_dir//"/samples.xml")
else
    print *, "No samples found. Starting with default initialization."
    call this%samples%initialize (4, int_sizes_all, int_all, 1E-2_default)
end if
call this%restart ()
this%initialized = .true.
call cpu_time (time)
this%init_time = this%init_time + time
end subroutine multi_initialize

```

$\langle \text{Muli: muli: TBP} \rangle + \equiv$

procedure :: apply\_initial\_interaction => multi\_apply\_initial\_interaction

$\langle \text{Muli: procedures} \rangle + \equiv$



```

subroutine muli_apply_initial_interaction (this, GeV2_s, &
    x1, x2, pdg_f1, pdg_f2, n1, n2)
    class(muli_t), intent(inout) :: this
    real(default), intent(in) :: GeV2_s, x1, x2
    integer, intent(in):: pdg_f1, pdg_f2, n1, n2
    real(default) :: rnd1, rnd2, time
    if (this%initialized) then
        call cpu_time (time)
        this%init_time = this%init_time - time
        print *, "muli_apply_initial_interaction:"
        print *, "gev2_s=", gev2_s
        print *, "x1=", x1
        print *, "x2=", x2
        print *, "pdg_f1=", pdg_f1
        print *, "pdg_f2=", pdg_f2
        print *, "n1=", n1
        print *, "n2=", n2
        call tao_random_number (this%tao_rnd, rnd1)
        call tao_random_number (this%tao_rnd, rnd2)
        call cpu_time (time)
        this%init_time = this%init_time + time
        call this%beam%apply_initial_interaction &
            (sqrt (gev2_s), x1, x2, pdg_f1, pdg_f2, n1, n2,&
            !!! This is a hack: We should give the pt scale of the initial
            !!! interaction. Unfortunately, we only know the invariant
            !!! mass shat. shat/2 is the upper bound of pt, so we
            !!! use it for now.
            sqrt(gev2_s) * x1 *x2 / 2D0, &
            rnd1, rnd2)
        this%initial_interaction_given = .true.
    else
        print *, &
            "muli_apply_initial_interaction: call muli_initialize first. STOP"
        stop
    end if
end subroutine muli_apply_initial_interaction

```

$\langle \text{Muli: muli: TBP} \rangle + \equiv$   
 procedure :: finalize => muli\_finalize

$\langle \text{Muli: procedures} \rangle + \equiv$   
 subroutine muli\_finalize (this)  
 class(muli\_t), intent(inout) :: this  
 print \*, "muli\_finalize"  
 nullify (this%node)  
 call this%dsigma%finalize ()  
 call this%samples%finalize ()  
 call this%beam%finalize ()  
end subroutine muli\_finalize

$\langle \text{Muli: muli: TBP} \rangle + \equiv$   
 procedure :: stop\_trainer => muli\_stop\_trainer



```

<Muli: procedures>+≡
  subroutine muli_stop_trainer (this)
    class(muli_t), intent(inout) :: this
    print *, "muli_stop_trainer: DUMMY!"
  end subroutine muli_stop_trainer

<Muli: muli: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: reset_timer => muli_reset_timer

<Muli: procedures>+≡
  subroutine muli_reset_timer (this)
    class(muli_t), intent(inout) :: this
    this%init_time = 0D0
    this%pt_time = 0D0
    this%partons_time = 0D0
    this%confirm_time = 0D0
  end subroutine muli_reset_timer

<Muli: muli: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: restart => muli_restart

<Muli: procedures>+≡
  subroutine muli_restart (this)
    class(muli_t), intent(inout) :: this
    call this%dsigma%get_rightmost (this%node)
    call this%beam%reset ()
    ! print *, associated(this%node)
    ! nullify (this%node)
    this%finished = .false.
    this%process_id = -1
    this%integrand_id = -1
    this%momentum_fractions = [-1D0,-1D0,1D0]
    this%hyperbolic_fractions = [-1D0,-1D0,1D0]
    ! this%start_values%process_id = -1
    ! this%start_values%integrand_id = -1
    ! this%start_values%momentum_fractions = [-1D0,-1D0,1D0]
    ! this%start_values%hyperbolic_fractions = [-1D0,-1D0,1D0]
    this%start_integrals = &
      [0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0,0D0]
  end subroutine muli_restart

<Muli: muli: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_initialized => muli_is_initialized

<Muli: procedures>+≡
  elemental function muli_is_initialized (this) result (res)
    logical :: res
    class(muli_t), intent(in) :: this
    res = this%initialized
  end function muli_is_initialized

<Muli: muli: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_initial_interaction_given => &
    muli_is_initial_interaction_given

```



```

<Muli: procedures>+≡
    elemental function muli_is_initial_interaction_given (this) result (res)
        logical :: res
        class(muli_t), intent(in) :: this
        res = this%initial_interaction_given
    end function muli_is_initial_interaction_given

<Muli: muli: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_finished => muli_is_finished

<Muli: procedures>+≡
    elemental function muli_is_finished (this) result (res)
        logical :: res
        class(muli_t), intent(in) :: this
        res = this%finished
    end function muli_is_finished

<Muli: muli: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: enable_remnant_pdf => muli_enable_remnant_pdf

<Muli: procedures>+≡
    subroutine muli_enable_remnant_pdf (this)
        class(muli_t), intent(inout) :: this
        this%modify_pdfs = .true.
    end subroutine muli_enable_remnant_pdf

<Muli: muli: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: disable_remnant_pdf => muli_disable_remnant_pdf

<Muli: procedures>+≡
    subroutine muli_disable_remnant_pdf (this)
        class(muli_t), intent(inout) :: this
        this%modify_pdfs = .false.
    end subroutine muli_disable_remnant_pdf

<Muli: muli: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: generate_gev2_pt2 => muli_generate_gev2_pt2

<Muli: procedures>+≡
    subroutine muli_generate_gev2_pt2 (this, gev2_start_scale, gev2_new_scale)
        class(muli_t), intent(inout) :: this
        real(kind=default), intent(in) :: gev2_start_scale
        real(kind=default), intent(out) :: gev2_new_scale
        real(double) :: time
        call cpu_time (time)
        this%pt_time = this%pt_time - time
        call this%set_gev2_scale (gev2_start_scale)
        this%start_integrals = this%node%approx_integral (this%get_unit_scale ())
        call this%generate_next_scale ()
        gev2_new_scale = this%get_gev2_scale ()
        call cpu_time (time)
        this%pt_time = this%pt_time + time
    end subroutine muli_generate_gev2_pt2

```



```

<Muli: muli: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate_partons => multi_generate_partons

<Muli: procedures>+≡
  subroutine multi_generate_partons (this, n1, n2, x_proton_1, x_proton_2, &
    pdg_f1, pdg_f2, pdg_f3, pdg_f4)
    class(muli_t), intent(inout) :: this
    integer, intent(in) :: n1, n2
    real(kind=default), intent(out) :: x_proton_1, x_proton_2
    integer, intent(out) :: pdg_f1, pdg_f2, pdg_f3, pdg_f4
    integer, dimension(4) :: pdg_f
    real(double) :: time
    ! print *, "multi_generate_partons: n1=", n1, " n2=", n2
    this%parton_ids(1) = n1
    this%parton_ids(2) = n2
    call cpu_time (time)
    this%partons_time = this%partons_time - time
    this%mean = this%node%approx_value_n (this%get_unit_scale(), &
      this%integrand_id)
    call this%samples%mcgenerate_hit (this%get_unit2_scale(), &
      this%mean, this%integrand_id, this%tao_rnd, this%process_id, &
      this%momentum_fractions)
    ! print *, "multi_generate_partons", this%momentum_fractions
    call this%generate_flow ()
    if (this%modify_pdfs) then
      call cpu_time (time)
      this%partons_time = this%partons_time + time
      this%confirm_time = this%confirm_time - time
      call this%beam%apply_interaction (this)
      call cpu_time (time)
      this%confirm_time = this%confirm_time + time
      this%partons_time = this%partons_time - time
    end if
    x_proton_1 = this%momentum_fractions(1)
    x_proton_2 = this%momentum_fractions(2)
    pdg_f = this%get_pdg_flavors ()
    pdg_f1 = pdg_f(1)
    pdg_f2 = pdg_f(2)
    pdg_f3 = pdg_f(3)
    pdg_f4 = pdg_f(4)
    call cpu_time (time)
    this%partons_time = this%partons_time - time
    call qcd_2_2_print_to_unit (this, output_unit, 100_dik, 100_dik, 100_dik)
  end subroutine multi_generate_partons

```

```

<Muli: muli: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate_flow => multi_generate_flow

<Muli: procedures>+≡
  subroutine multi_generate_flow(this)
    class(muli_t), intent(inout)::this
    integer::rnd
    integer::m,n
    logical, dimension(3)::t
    integer, dimension(4)::tmp_flow, tmp_array

```



```

! we initialize with zeros. a i_zero means no line ends here.
this%flow=[0,0,0,0]
! we randomly pick a color flow
call tao_random_number(this%tao_rnd,rnd)
! the third position of multi_flow_stats is the sum of all flow wheights of stratum diagram_kin
! so we generate a random number 0 <= m < sum(weights)
m=modulo(rnd,multi_flow_stats(3,this%get_diagram_color_kind()))
! lets visit all color flows of stratum diagram_kind. the first and second position of multi_fl
! tells us the index of the first and the last valid color flow.
do n=multi_flow_stats(1,this%get_diagram_color_kind()),multi_flow_stats(2,this%get_diagram_color
! now we remove the weight of flow n from our random number.
m=m-multi_flows(0,n)
! this is how we pick a flow.
if (m<0) then
! the actual flow
this%flow=multi_flows(1:4,n)
exit
end if
end do
! the diagram kind contains a primitive diagram and all diagramms which can be derived by
! (1) global charge conjugation
! (2) permutation of the initial state particles
! (3) permutation of the final state particles
! lets see, what transformations we have got in our actual interaction.
tmp_array = this%get_lha_flavors ()
t = multi_get_state_transformations (this%get_diagram_color_kind (), &
tmp_array)
! this%get_lha_flavors ()
! now we have to apply these transformations to our flow.
! (1) means: swap beginning and end of a line. flow is a permutation that maps
! ends to their beginnings, so we apply flow to itself:
!!$ print *, "(0)", this%flow
if (t(1)) then
tmp_flow=this%flow
this%flow=[0,0,0,0]
do n=1,4
if (tmp_flow(n)>0)this%flow(tmp_flow(n))=n
end do
!!$ print *, "(1)", this%flow
end if
if (t(2)) then
! we swap the particles 1 and 2
tmp_flow(1)=this%flow(2)
tmp_flow(2)=this%flow(1)
tmp_flow(3:4)=this%flow(3:4)
!!$ print *, "(2)", tmp_flow
! we swap the beginnings assigned to particle 1 and 2
where(tmp_flow==1)
this%flow=2
elsewhere(tmp_flow==2)
this%flow=1
elsewhere
this%flow=tmp_flow
end where

```



```

!!$      print *, "(2)", this%flow
end if
if (t(3)) then
    ! we swap the particles 3 and 4
    tmp_flow(1:2)=this%flow(1:2)
    tmp_flow(3)=this%flow(4)
    tmp_flow(4)=this%flow(3)
!!$      print *, "(3)", tmp_flow
    ! we swap the beginnings assigned to particle 3 and 4
    where(tmp_flow==3)
        this%flow=4
    elsewhere(tmp_flow==4)
        this%flow=3
    elsewhere
        this%flow=tmp_flow
    end where
!!$      print *, "(3)", this%flow
end if
end subroutine multi_generate_flow

```

*<Multi: multi: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: replace_parton => multi_replace_parton

```

*<Multi: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine multi_replace_parton &
    (this, proton_id, old_id, new_id, pdg_f, x_proton, gev_scale)
class(multi_t), intent(inout) :: this
integer, intent(in) :: proton_id, old_id, new_id, pdg_f
real(kind=default), intent(in) :: x_proton, gev_scale
! print *, "multi_replace_parton(", proton_id, old_id, new_id, &
!   pdg_f, x_proton, gev_scale, ")"
if (proton_id==1 .or. proton_id==2) then
    call this%beam%replace_parton &
        (proton_id, old_id, new_id, pdg_f, x_proton, gev_scale)
else
    print *, "multi_replace_parton: proton_id must be 1 or 2, but ", &
        proton_id, " was given."
    stop
end if
end subroutine multi_replace_parton

```

*<Multi: multi: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: get_parton_pdf => multi_get_parton_pdf

```

*<Multi: procedures>+≡*

```

function multi_get_parton_pdf &
    (this, x_proton, gev2_scale, n, pdg_f) result (pdf)
real(default) :: pdf
class(multi_t), intent(in) :: this
real(default), intent(in) :: x_proton, gev2_scale
integer, intent(in) :: n, pdg_f
call this%beam%parton_pdf (x_proton, gev2_scale, n, pdg_f, pdf)
end function multi_get_parton_pdf

```



```

<Muli: muli: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_momentum_pdf => muli_get_momentum_pdf

<Muli: procedures>+≡
  function muli_get_momentum_pdf &
    (this, x_proton, gev2_scale, n, pdg_f) result (pdf)
    real(default) :: pdf
    class(muli_t), intent(in) :: this
    real(default), intent(in) :: x_proton, gev2_scale
    integer, intent(in) :: n, pdg_f
    call this%beam%momentum_pdf (x_proton, gev2_scale, n, pdg_f, pdf)
  end function muli_get_momentum_pdf

<Muli: muli: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: print_timer => muli_print_timer

<Muli: procedures>+≡
  subroutine muli_print_timer(this)
    class(muli_t), intent(in) :: this
    print ("(1x,A,E20.10)", "Init time: ", this%init_time)
    print ("(1x,A,E20.10)", "PT gen time: ", this%pt_time)
    print ("(1x,A,E20.10)", "Partons time: ", this%partons_time)
    print ("(1x,A,E20.10)", "Confirm time: ", this%confirm_time)
    print ("(1x,A,E20.10)", "Overall time: ", &
      this%init_time + this%pt_time + this%partons_time + this%confirm_time)
  end subroutine muli_print_timer

<Muli: muli: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate_samples => muli_generate_samples

<Muli: procedures>+≡
  subroutine muli_generate_samples &
    (this, n_total, n_print, integrand_kind, muli_dir, analyse)
    class(muli_t), intent(inout) :: this
    integer(dik), intent(in) :: n_total, n_print
    integer, intent(in) :: integrand_kind
    character(*), intent(in) :: muli_dir
    logical, intent(in) :: analyse
    integer(dik) :: n_inner

    class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer :: start_node => null()
    class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer, save :: s_node => null()
    class(muli_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer, save :: node => null()

    character(2) :: prefix
    integer, save :: t_slice, t_region, t_proc, t_subproc, t_max_n = 0
    integer(dik) :: n_t, n_p, n_m
    integer :: n, m, u, unit = 0
    integer(dik) :: n_tries = 0
    integer(dik) :: n_hits = 0
    integer(dik) :: n_over = 0
    integer(dik) :: n_miss = 0
    real(default), save, dimension(3) :: cart_hit
    integer, save, dimension(4) :: t_i_rnd
    ! integer, save, dimension(5) :: r_n_proc

```



```

real(default), dimension(16) :: d_rnd
real(default), save :: t_area, t_dddsigma, t_rnd, t_weight, t_arg
real(default) :: mean = 0D0
real(default) :: time = 0D0
real(default) :: timepa = 0D0
real(default) :: timept = 0D0
real(default) :: timet = 0D0
real(default) :: pts, s_pts = 1D0
real(default) :: pts2 = 1D0
real(default) :: rnd
logical :: running
character(3) :: num
integer :: success = -1
integer :: chain_length = 0
integer :: int_kind
integer :: process_id
real(double), dimension(0:16) :: integral
call this%print_parents ()
n_tries = one
n_inner = n_total / n_print
n_t = i_zero
PRINT: do while (n_t < n_total)
    call cpu_time (time)
    timet = - time
    n_p = i_zero
    INNER: do while (n_p < n_print)
        chain_length = 0
        ! print *, "new chain"
        call this%restart ()
        this%integrand_id = integrand_kind
        call cpu_time (time)
        timept = timept - time
        call this%generate_next_scale (integrand_kind)
        call cpu_time (time)
        timept = timept + time
        CHAIN: do while (.not. this%is_finished ())
            chain_length = chain_length + 1
            n_p = n_p + 1
            call this%confirm ()
            call cpu_time (time)
            timepa = timepa - time
            ! print *, this%get_unit2_scale ()
            call this%samples%mcgenerate_hit (this%get_unit2_scale(), &
                this%mean, this%integrand_id, this%tao_rnd, this%process_id, &
                this%momentum_fractions)
            call cpu_time (time)
            timepa = timepa + time
            timept = timept - time
            call this%generate_next_scale (integrand_kind)
            call cpu_time (time)
            timept = timept + time
        end do CHAIN
        ! print *, "chain length = ", chain_length
    end do INNER
end do PRINT

```



```

n_t = n_t + n_p
call this%samples%sum_up ()
call cpu_time (time)
timet = timet + time
print *, n_t, "/", n_total
print *, "time: ", timet
print *, "pt time: ", timept
print *, "pa time: ", timepa
print *, this%samples%n_tries_sum, this%samples%n_hits_sum, &
      this%samples%n_over_sum
if (this%samples%n_hits_sum > 0) then
  print *, (this%samples%n_hits_sum * 10000) / &
        this%samples%n_tries_sum, (this%samples%n_over_sum * 10000) / &
        this%samples%n_hits_sum
else
  print *, "no hits"
end if
! print ('(7(I11," "),5(E14.7," "))', n_p, n_print, n_tries, &
!   n_hits,n_over, int((n_hits*1D3)/n_tries), &
!   int((n_over*1D6)/n_tries), n_hits/real(n_over), time1, time2, &
!   time3, this%samples%int_kinds(integrand_kind)%overall_boost
end do print
call integer_with_leading_zeros (integrand_kind, 2, prefix)
if (analyse) then
  call this%samples%int_kinds(integrand_kind)%analyse &
        (multi_dir, prefix//"-")
  call this%samples%int_kinds(integrand_kind)%serialize &
        ("sample_int_kind_"//prefix, &
        multi_dir//"/sample_int_kind_"//prefix//".xml")
end if
call this%samples%int_kinds(integrand_kind)%serialize &
        ("sample_int_kind_"//prefix, &
        multi_dir//"/sample_int_kind_"//prefix//".xml")
end subroutine multi_generate_samples

```

*<Muli: muli: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: fake_interaction => multi_fake_interaction

```

*<Muli: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine multi_fake_interaction (this, GeV2_scale, x1, x2, &
      process_id, integrand_id, n1, n2, flow)
  class(multi_t), intent(inout) :: this
  real(default), intent(in) :: GeV2_scale, x1, x2
  integer, intent(in) :: process_id, integrand_id, n1, n2
  integer, dimension(4), intent(in), optional :: flow
  call this%set_gev2_scale (GeV2_scale)
  this%process_id = process_id
  this%integrand_id = integrand_id
  this%parton_ids = [n1, n2]
  if (present (flow)) then
    this%flow = flow
  else
    this%flow = [0,0,0,0]
  end if

```



```

    this%momentum_fractions = [x1, x2, this%get_unit2_scale()]
    call this%beam%apply_interaction (this)
    call this%beam%print_all ()
end subroutine multi_fake_interaction

```

*(Multi: multi: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: generate_next_scale => multi_generate_next_scale

```

*(Multi: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine multi_generate_next_scale (this, integrand_kind)
    class(multi_t), intent(inout) :: this
    integer, intent(in), optional :: integrand_kind
    real(default) :: pts, tmp_pts, rnd
    integer :: tmp_int_kind
    class(multi_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer :: tmp_node
    pts = - one
    if (present (integrand_kind)) then
        call tao_random_number (this%tao_rnd, rnd)
        call generate_single_pts (integrand_kind, &
            this%start_integrals(integrand_kind), &
            this%beam%get_pdf_int_weights &
            (double_pdf_kinds (1:2,integrand_kind)), rnd, this%dsigma, &
            pts, this%node)
    else
        do tmp_int_kind = 1, 16
            call tao_random_number (this%tao_rnd, rnd)
            call generate_single_pts (tmp_int_kind, &
                this%start_integrals(tmp_int_kind), &
                this%beam%get_pdf_int_weights &
                (double_pdf_kinds(1:2,tmp_int_kind)), rnd, &
                this%dsigma, tmp_pts, tmp_node)
            if (tmp_pts > pts) then
                pts = tmp_pts
                this%integrand_id = tmp_int_kind
                this%node => tmp_node
            end if
        end do
    end if
    if (pts > 0) then
        call this%set_unit_scale (pts)
    else
        this%finished = .true.
    end if
    ! print *, this%finished, this%integrand_id
contains
    subroutine generate_single_pts &
        (int_kind, start_int, weight, rnd, int_tree, pts, node)
        integer, intent(in) :: int_kind
        real(default), intent(in) :: start_int, weight, rnd
        type(multi_trapezium_tree_t), intent(in) :: int_tree
        real(default), intent(out) :: pts
        class(multi_trapezium_node_class_t), pointer, intent(out) :: node
        real(default) :: arg
        ! print *, int_kind, start_int, weight, rnd

```



```

    if (weight > 0D0) then
        arg = start_int - log(rnd) / weight
        call int_tree%find_decreasing (arg, int_kind, node)
        if (node%get_l_integral(int_kind) > arg) then
            pts = node%approx_position_by_integral (int_kind, arg)
        else
            pts = -1D0
        end if
    else
        pts = -1D0
    end if
end subroutine generate_single_pts
end subroutine multi_generate_next_scale

```

*<Multi: multi: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: confirm => multi_confirm

```

*<Multi: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine multi_confirm (this)
        class(multi_t), intent(inout) :: this
        this%mean = this%node%approx_value_n(this%get_unit_scale (), &
            this%integrand_id)
        this%start_integrals = this%node%approx_integral (this%get_unit_scale ())
    end subroutine multi_confirm

```

*<multi\_cross\_sections.f90>≡*

```

    ! This is a dummy for multi_cross_sections_module
    module multi_cross_sections_module
    end module multi_cross_sections_module

```

*<multi\_sampling.f90>≡*

```

    ! This is a dummy for multi_sampling_module
    module multi_sampling_module
    end module multi_sampling_module

```



## Chapter 22

# User Plugin Support

Here we collect interface code that enables the user to inject his own code into the WHIZARD workflow. The code uses data types defined elsewhere, and is referenced in the `eval_trees` module.

These are the modules:

**user\_code\_interface** Generic support and specific additions.

**sf\_user** Handle user-defined structure functions.



## 22.1 User Code Interface

```
<user_code_interface.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module user_code_interface  
  
    use iso_c_binding !NODEP!  
    <Use kinds>  
    <Use strings>  
    use diagnostics  
    use c_particles  
    use os_interface  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <User Code: public>  
  
    <User Code: variables>  
  
    <User Code: interfaces>  
  
    contains  
  
    <User Code: procedures>  
  
  end module user_code_interface
```

### 22.1.1 User Code Management

This data structure globally holds the filehandle of the user-code library:

```
<User Code: public>≡  
  public :: has_user_lib  
  
<User Code: variables>≡  
  type(dlaccess_t), save :: user_lib_handle  
  logical, save :: has_user_lib = .false.  
  type(string_t), save :: user
```

Compile, link and load user code files. Dlopen all user-provided libraries, included the one just compiled (if any).

By default, we are looking for a library `user.so/dylib`. If this is not present, try `user.f90` and compile it. This can be overridden.

In detail: First, compile all sources explicitly specified on the command line. Then collect all libraries specified on the command line, including `user.so` if it was generated. If there is still no code, check for an existing `user.f90` and compile this. Link everything into a `user.la` libtool library. When done, dlopen all libraries that we have so far.

```
<User Code: public>+≡  
  public :: user_code_init
```



*{User Code: procedures}*≡

```
subroutine user_code_init (user_src, user_lib, user_target, rebuild, os_data)
  type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: user_src, user_lib
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: user_target
  logical, intent(in) :: rebuild
  type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
  type(string_t) :: user_src_file, user_obj_files, user_lib_file
  logical :: exist
  type(c_funptr) :: fptr
  integer :: i
  call msg_message ("Initializing user code")
  user = user_target; if (user == "") user = "user"
  user_obj_files = ""
  inquire (file = char (user) // ".la", exist = exist)
  if (rebuild .or. .not. exist) then
    do i = 1, size (user_src)
      user_src_file = user_src(i) // os_data%fc_src_ext
      inquire (file = char (user_src_file), exist = exist)
      if (exist) then
        call msg_message ("Found user-code source '" &
          // char (user_src_file) // "'.")
        call compile_user_src (user_src_file, user_obj_files)
      else
        call msg_fatal ("User-code source '" // char (user_src_file) &
          // "' not found")
      end if
    end do
    do i = 1, size (user_lib)
      user_lib_file = user_lib(i) // ".la"
      inquire (file = char (user_lib_file), exist = exist)
      if (exist) then
        call msg_message ("Found user-code library '" &
          // char (user_lib_file) // "'.")
      else
        user_lib_file = user_lib(i) // os_data%fc_shrplib_ext
        inquire (file = char (user_lib_file), exist = exist)
        if (exist) then
          call msg_message ("Found user-code library '" &
            // char (user_lib_file) // "'.")
        else
          call msg_fatal ("User-code library '" // char (user_lib(i)) &
            // "' not found")
        end if
      end if
    end do
    user_obj_files = user_obj_files // " " // user_lib_file
  end do
  if (user_obj_files == "") then
    user_src_file = user // os_data%fc_src_ext
    inquire (file = char (user_src_file), exist = exist)
    if (exist) then
      call msg_message ("Found user-code source '" &
        // char (user_src_file) // "'.")
      call compile_user_src (user_src_file, user_obj_files)
    else
```



```

        call msg_fatal ("User-code source '" // char (user_src_file) &
            // "' not found")
    end if
end if
if (user_obj_files /= "") then
    call link_user (char (user), user_obj_files)
end if
end if
call dlaccess_init &
    (user_lib_handle, var_str ("."), &
    user // os_data%fc_shrlib_ext, os_data)
if (dlaccess_has_error (user_lib_handle)) then
    call msg_error (char (dlaccess_get_error (user_lib_handle)))
    call msg_fatal ("Loading user code library '" // char (user) &
        // ".la' failed")
else
    call msg_message ("User code library '" // char (user) &
        // ".la' successfully loaded")
    has_user_lib = .true.
end if
contains
subroutine compile_user_src (user_src_file, user_obj_files)
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: user_src_file
    type(string_t), intent(inout) :: user_obj_files
    type(string_t) :: basename, ext
    logical :: exist
    basename = user_src_file
    call split (basename, ext, ".", back=.true.)
    if ( "." // ext == os_data%fc_src_ext) then
        inquire (file = char (user_src_file), exist = exist)
        if (exist) then
            call msg_message ("Compiling user code file '" &
                // char (user_src_file) // "'")
            call os_compile_shared (basename, os_data)
            user_obj_files = user_obj_files // " " // basename // ".lo"
        else
            call msg_error ("User code file '" // char (user_src_file) &
                // "' not found.")
        end if
    else
        call msg_error ("User code file '" // char (user_src_file) &
            // "' should have file extension '" &
            // char (os_data%fc_src_ext) // "'")
    end if
end subroutine compile_user_src
subroutine link_user (user_lib, user_obj_files)
    character(*), intent(in) :: user_lib
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: user_obj_files
    call msg_message ("Linking user code library '" &
        // user_lib // char (os_data%fc_shrlib_ext) // "'")
    call os_link_shared (user_obj_files, var_str (user_lib), os_data)
end subroutine link_user
end subroutine user_code_init

```



Unload all user-code libraries.

```

<User Code: public>+≡
    public :: user_code_final

<User Code: procedures>+≡
    subroutine user_code_final ()
        if (has_user_lib) then
            call dlaccess_final (user_lib_handle)
            has_user_lib = .false.
        end if
    end subroutine user_code_final

```

Try to load the possible user-defined procedures from the dlopened libraries. If a procedure is not found, do nothing.

```

<User Code: public>+≡
    public :: user_code_find_proc

<User Code: procedures>+≡
    function user_code_find_proc (name) result (fptr)
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        type(c_funptr) :: fptr
        integer :: i
        fptr = c_null_funptr
        !!! Ticket #529
        ! fptr = libmanager_get_c_funptr (char (user), char (name))
        if (.not. c_associated (fptr)) then
            if (has_user_lib) then
                fptr = dlaccess_get_c_funptr (user_lib_handle, name)
                if (.not. c_associated (fptr)) then
                    call msg_fatal ("User procedure '" // char (name) // "' not found")
                end if
            else
                call msg_fatal ("User procedure '" // char (name) &
                    // "' called without user library (missing -u flag?)")
            end if
        end if
    end function user_code_find_proc

```

## 22.1.2 Interfaces for user-defined functions

The following functions represent user-defined real observables. There may be one or two particles as argument, the result is a real value.

```

<User Code: public>+≡
    public :: user_obs_int_unary
    public :: user_obs_int_binary
    public :: user_obs_real_unary
    public :: user_obs_real_binary

<User Code: interfaces>≡
    abstract interface
        function user_obs_int_unary (prt1) result (ival) bind(C)
            use iso_c_binding !NODEP!

```



```

        use c_particles !NODEP!
        type(c_prt_t), intent(in) :: prt1
        integer(c_int) :: ival
    end function user_obs_int_unary
end interface

abstract interface
    function user_obs_int_binary (prt1, prt2) result (ival) bind(C)
        use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
        use c_particles !NODEP!
        type(c_prt_t), intent(in) :: prt1, prt2
        integer(c_int) :: ival
    end function user_obs_int_binary
end interface

abstract interface
    function user_obs_real_unary (prt1) result (rval) bind(C)
        use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
        use c_particles !NODEP!
        type(c_prt_t), intent(in) :: prt1
        real(c_double) :: rval
    end function user_obs_real_unary
end interface

abstract interface
    function user_obs_real_binary (prt1, prt2) result (rval) bind(C)
        use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
        use c_particles !NODEP!
        type(c_prt_t), intent(in) :: prt1, prt2
        real(c_double) :: rval
    end function user_obs_real_binary
end interface

```

The following function takes an array of C-compatible particles and return a single value. The particle array represents a subevent. For C interoperability, we have to use an assumed-size array, hence the array size has to be transferred explicitly.

The cut function returns an `int`, which we should interpret as a logical value (nonzero=true).

```

<User Code: public>+≡
    public :: user_cut_fun

<User Code: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        function user_cut_fun (prt, n_prt) result (iflag) bind(C)
            use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
            use c_particles !NODEP!
            type(c_prt_t), dimension(*), intent(in) :: prt
            integer(c_int), intent(in) :: n_prt
            integer(c_int) :: iflag
        end function user_cut_fun
    end interface

```



The event-shape function returns a real value.

```

<User Code: public>+≡
    public :: user_event_shape_fun

<User Code: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        function user_event_shape_fun (prt, n_prt) result (rval) bind(C)
            use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
            use c_particles !NODEP!
            type(c_prt_t), dimension(*), intent(in) :: prt
            integer(c_int), intent(in) :: n_prt
            real(c_double) :: rval
        end function user_event_shape_fun
    end interface

```

### 22.1.3 Interfaces for user-defined interactions

The following procedure interfaces pertain to user-defined interactions, e.g., spectra or structure functions.

This subroutine retrieves the basic information for setting up the interaction and event generation. All parameters are `intent(inout)`, so we can provide default values. `n_in` and `n_out` are the number of incoming and outgoing particles, respectively. `n_states` is the total number of distinct states that should be generated (counting all states of the incoming particles). `n_col` is the maximal number of color entries a particle can have. `n_dim` is the number of input parameters, i.e., integration dimensions, that the structure function call requires for computing kinematics and matrix elements. `n_var` is the number of variables (e.g., momentum fractions) that the structure function call has to transfer from the kinematics to the dynamics evaluation.

```

<User Code: public>+≡
    public :: user_int_info

<User Code: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine user_int_info (n_in, n_out, n_states, n_col, n_dim, n_var) &
            bind(C)
            use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
            integer(c_int), intent(inout) :: n_in, n_out, n_states, n_col
            integer(c_int), intent(inout) :: n_dim, n_var
        end subroutine user_int_info
    end interface

```

This subroutine retrieves the settings for the quantum number mask of a given particle index in the interaction. A nonzero value indicates that the corresponding quantum number is to be ignored. The lock index is the index of a particle that the current particle is related to. The relation applies if quantum numbers of one of the locked particles are summed over. (This is intended for helicity.)

```

<User Code: public>+≡
    public :: user_int_mask

```



```

<User Code: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine user_int_mask (i_prt, m_flv, m_hel, m_col, i_lock) bind(C)
      use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
      integer(c_int), intent(in) :: i_prt
      integer(c_int), intent(inout) :: m_flv, m_hel, m_col, i_lock
    end subroutine user_int_mask
  end interface

```

This subroutine retrieves the quantum numbers for the particle index `i_prt` in state `i_state`. The `flv` value is a PDG code. The `hel` value is an integer helicity (twice the helicity for fermions). The `col` array is an array which has at most `n_col` entries (see above). All parameters are `intent(inout)` since default values exist. In particular, if a mask entry is set by the previous procedure, the corresponding quantum number is ignored anyway.

```

<User Code: public>+≡
  public :: user_int_state

<User Code: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine user_int_state (i_state, i_prt, flv, hel, col) bind(C)
      use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
      integer(c_int), intent(in) :: i_state, i_prt
      integer(c_int), intent(inout) :: flv, hel
      integer(c_int), dimension(*), intent(inout) :: col
    end subroutine user_int_state
  end interface

```

This subroutine takes an array of particle objects with array length `n_in` and an array of input parameters between 0 and 1 with array length `n_dim`. It returns an array of particle objects with array length `n_out`. In addition, it returns an array of internal variables (e.g., momentum fractions, Jacobian) with array length `n_var` that is used by the following subroutine for evaluating the dynamics, i.e., the matrix elements.

```

<User Code: public>+≡
  public :: user_int_kinematics

<User Code: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine user_int_kinematics (prt_in, rval, prt_out, xval) bind(C)
      use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
      use c_particles !NODEP!
      type(c_prt_t), dimension(*), intent(in) :: prt_in
      real(c_double), dimension(*), intent(in) :: rval
      type(c_prt_t), dimension(*), intent(inout) :: prt_out
      real(c_double), dimension(*), intent(out) :: xval
    end subroutine user_int_kinematics
  end interface

```

This subroutine takes the array of variables (e.g., momentum fractions) with length `n_var` which has been generated by the previous subroutine and a real variable, the energy scale of the event. It returns an array of matrix-element



values, one entry for each quantum state `n_states`. The ordering of matrix elements must correspond to the ordering of states.

```

<User Code: public>+≡
    public :: user_int_evaluate

<User Code: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine user_int_evaluate (xval, scale, fval) bind(C)
            use iso_c_binding !NODEP!
            real(c_double), dimension(*), intent(in) :: xval
            real(c_double), intent(in) :: scale
            real(c_double), dimension(*), intent(out) :: fval
        end subroutine user_int_evaluate
    end interface

```

## 22.2 User Plugin for Structure Functions

This variant gives access to user-defined structure functions or spectra.

### 22.2.1 The module

```

<sf_user.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module sf_user

        use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!
        <Use kinds>
        <Use strings>
        use io_units
        use format_defs, only: FMT_17
        use diagnostics
        use c_particles
        use lorentz
        use subevents
        use user_code_interface
        use pdg_arrays
        use model_data
        use flavors
        use helicities
        use colors
        use quantum_numbers
        use state_matrices
        use polarizations
        use interactions
        use sf_aux
        use sf_base

        <Standard module head>

        <SF user: public>

```



```

⟨SF user: types⟩

contains

⟨SF user: procedures⟩

end module sf_user

```

## 22.2.2 The user structure function data block

The data block holds the procedure pointers that are used for retrieving static information, as well as the actual evaluation.

```

⟨SF user: public⟩≡
    public :: user_data_t

⟨SF user: types⟩≡
    type, extends(sf_data_t) :: user_data_t
        private
            type(string_t) :: name
            integer :: n_in
            integer :: n_out
            integer :: n_tot
            integer :: n_states
            integer :: n_col
            integer :: n_dim
            integer :: n_var
            integer, dimension(2) :: pdg_in
            class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
            procedure(user_int_info), nopass, pointer :: info => null ()
            procedure(user_int_mask), nopass, pointer :: mask => null ()
            procedure(user_int_state), nopass, pointer :: state => null ()
            procedure(user_int_kinematics), nopass, pointer :: kinematics => null ()
            procedure(user_int_evaluate), nopass, pointer :: evaluate => null ()
        contains
            ⟨SF user: user data: TBP⟩
        end type user_data_t

```

Assign procedure pointers from a dynamically loaded library, given the specified name.

We have to distinguish three cases: (1) Both beams are affected, and the user spectrum implements both beams. There is a single data object. (2) Both beams are affected, and the user spectrum applies to single beams. Fill two different objects. (3) A single beam is affected.

```

⟨SF User: public⟩≡
    public :: sf_user_data_init

⟨SF User: procedures⟩≡
    subroutine sf_user_data_init (data, name, flv, model)
        type(sf_user_data_t), intent(out) :: data
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        type(flavor_t), dimension(2), intent(in) :: flv
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    end subroutine sf_user_data_init

```



```

integer(c_int) :: n_in
integer(c_int) :: n_out
integer(c_int) :: n_states
integer(c_int) :: n_col
integer(c_int) :: n_dim
integer(c_int) :: n_var
data%name = name
data%pdg_in = flavor_get_pdg (flv)
data%model => model
call c_f_procpointer (user_code_find_proc (name // "_info"), data%info)
call c_f_procpointer (user_code_find_proc (name // "_mask"), data%mask)
call c_f_procpointer (user_code_find_proc (name // "_state"), data%state)
call c_f_procpointer &
    (user_code_find_proc (name // "_kinematics"), data%kinematics)
call c_f_procpointer &
    (user_code_find_proc (name // "_evaluate"), data%evaluate)
n_in = 1
n_out = 2
n_states = 1
n_col = 2
n_dim = 1
n_var = 1
call data%info (n_in, n_out, n_states, n_col, n_dim, n_var)
data%n_in = n_in
data%n_out = n_out
data%n_tot = n_in + n_out
data%n_states = n_states
data%n_col = n_col
data%n_dim = n_dim
data%n_var = n_var
end subroutine sf_user_data_init

```

## Output

```

<SF user: user data: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => user_data_write

<SF user: procedures>≡
    subroutine user_data_write (data, unit, verbose)
        class(user_data_t), intent(in) :: data
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        write (u, "(1x,A,A)") "User structure function: ", char (data%name)
    end subroutine user_data_write

```

## Retrieving contents

```

<SF User: public>+≡
    public :: sf_user_data_get_name

<SF User: procedures>+≡
    function sf_user_data_get_name (data) result (name)
        type(string_t) :: name
        type(sf_user_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    end function sf_user_data_get_name

```



```

        name = data%/name
    end function sf_user_data_get_name

<SF User: public>+≡
    public :: sf_user_data_get_n_in
    public :: sf_user_data_get_n_out
    public :: sf_user_data_get_n_tot
    public :: sf_user_data_get_n_dim
    public :: sf_user_data_get_n_var

<SF User: procedures>+≡
    function sf_user_data_get_n_in (data) result (n_in)
        integer :: n_in
        type(sf_user_data_t), intent(in) :: data
        n_in = data%/n_in
    end function sf_user_data_get_n_in

    function sf_user_data_get_n_out (data) result (n_out)
        integer :: n_out
        type(sf_user_data_t), intent(in) :: data
        n_out = data%/n_out
    end function sf_user_data_get_n_out

    function sf_user_data_get_n_tot (data) result (n_tot)
        integer :: n_tot
        type(sf_user_data_t), intent(in) :: data
        n_tot = data%/n_tot
    end function sf_user_data_get_n_tot

    function sf_user_data_get_n_dim (data) result (n_dim)
        integer :: n_dim
        type(sf_user_data_t), intent(in) :: data
        n_dim = data%/n_dim
    end function sf_user_data_get_n_dim

    function sf_user_data_get_n_var (data) result (n_var)
        integer :: n_var
        type(sf_user_data_t), intent(in) :: data
        n_var = data%/n_var
    end function sf_user_data_get_n_var

```

### 22.2.3 The interaction

We fill the interaction by looking up the table of states using the interface functions.

For particles which have a known flavor (as indicated by the mask), we compute the mass squared, so we can use it for the invariant mass of the particle objects.

```

<SF user: user: TBP>≡
    procedure :: init => user_init

```



*<SF user: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine user_init (sf_int, data)
  !!! JRR: WK please check (#529)
  class(user_t), intent(out) :: sf_int
  class(sf_data_t), intent(in), target :: data
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: mask
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: hel_lock
  integer(c_int) :: m_flv, m_hel, m_col, i_lock
  type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
  integer(c_int) :: f, h
  integer(c_int), dimension(:), allocatable :: c
  type(flavor_t) :: flv
  type(helicity_t) :: hel
  type(color_t) :: col
  integer :: i, s
  integer(c_int) :: i_prt, i_state
  select type (data)
  type is (user_data_t)
    allocate (mask (data%n_tot))
    allocate (hel_lock (data%n_tot))
    allocate (qn (data%n_tot))
    allocate (c (data%n_col))
    do i = 1, size (mask)
      i_prt = i
      m_flv = 0; m_col = 0; m_hel = 0; i_lock = 0
      call data%mask (i_prt, m_flv, m_col, m_hel, i_lock)
      mask(i) = &
        quantum_numbers_mask (m_flv /= 0, m_col /= 0, m_hel /= 0)
      hel_lock(i) = i_lock
    end do
    !!! JRR: WK please check (#529)
    !!! Will have to be filled in later.
    ! call sf_int%base_init (mask, &
    !   hel_lock = hel_lock)
    call sf_int%basic_init &
      (data%n_in, 0, data%n_out, mask=mask, &
      hel_lock=hel_lock, set_relations=.true.)
    do s = 1, data%n_states
      i_state = s
      do i = 1, data%n_tot
        i_prt = i
        f = 0; h = 0; c = 0
        call data%state (i_state, i_prt, f, h, c)
        if (m_flv == 0) then
          call flv%init (int (f), data%model)
        else
          call flv%init ()
        end if
        if (m_hel == 0) then
          call hel%init (int (h))
        else
          call hel%init ()
        end if
        if (m_col == 0) then

```



```

        call color_init_from_array (col, int (c))
    else
        call col%init ()
    end if
    call qn(i)%init (flv, col, hel)
end do
call sf_int%add_state (qn)
end do
call sf_int%freeze ()
!!! JRR: WK please check (#529)
!!! What has to be inserted here?
! call sf_int%set_incoming (??)
! call sf_int%set_radiated (??)
! call sf_int%set_outgoing (??)
sf_int%status = SF_INITIAL
end select
end subroutine user_init

```

Allocate the interaction record.

```

<SF user: user data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: allocate_sf_int => user_data_allocate_sf_int

<SF user: procedures>+≡
    subroutine user_data_allocate_sf_int (data, sf_int)
        class(user_data_t), intent(in) :: data
        class(sf_int_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: sf_int
        allocate (user_t :: sf_int)
    end subroutine user_data_allocate_sf_int

```

The number of parameters is one. We do not generate transverse momentum.

```

<SF user: user data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_n_par => user_data_get_n_par

<SF user: procedures>+≡
    function user_data_get_n_par (data) result (n)
        class(user_data_t), intent(in) :: data
        integer :: n
        n = data%n_var
    end function user_data_get_n_par

```

Return the outgoing particle PDG codes. This has to be inferred from the states (right?). JRR: WK please check.

```

<SF user: user data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_pdg_out => user_data_get_pdg_out

<SF user: procedures>+≡
    subroutine user_data_get_pdg_out (data, pdg_out)
        class(user_data_t), intent(in) :: data
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: pdg_out
        !!! JRR: WK please check (#529)
        !!! integer :: n, np, i
        !!! n = count (data%mask)
        !!! np = 0; if (data%has_photon .and. data%mask_photon) np = 1

```



```

    !!! allocate (pdg_out (n + np))
    !!! pdg_out(1:n) = pack ([i, i = -6, 6]), data%mask)
    !!! if (np == 1) pdg_out(n+np) = PHOTON
end subroutine user_data_get_pdg_out

```

## 22.2.4 The user structure function

For maximal flexibility, user structure functions separate kinematics from dynamics just as the PDF interface does. (JRR: Ok, I guess this now done for all structure functions, right?) We create `c_prt_t` particle objects from the incoming momenta (all other quantum numbers are irrelevant) and call the user-supplied kinematics function to compute the outgoing momenta, along with other variables that will be needed for matrix element evaluation. If known, we use the mass squared computed above. !!! JRR: WK please check (#529) I don't know actually whether this really fits into the setup done by WK.

```

<SF user: types>+≡
    !!! JRR: WK please check (#529)
    type, extends (sf_int_t) :: user_t
        type(user_data_t), pointer :: data => null ()
        real(default) :: x = 0
        real(default) :: q = 0
    contains
        <SF user: user: TBP>
    end type user_t

```

Type string: display the name of the user structure function.

```

<SF user: user: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: type_string => user_type_string

<SF user: procedures>+≡
    function user_type_string (object) result (string)
        class(user_t), intent(in) :: object
        type(string_t) :: string
        if (associated (object%data)) then
            string = "User structure function: " // object%data%name
        else
            string = "User structure function: [undefined]"
        end if
    end function user_type_string

```

Output. Call the interaction routine after displaying the configuration.

```

<SF user: user: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => user_write

<SF user: procedures>+≡
    subroutine user_write (object, unit, testflag)
        !!! JRR: WK please check (#529)
        !!! Guess these variables do not exist for user strfun (?)
        class(user_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    end subroutine user_write

```



```

integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (unit)
if (associated (object%data)) then
  call object%data%write (u)
  if (object%status >= SF_DONE_KINEMATICS) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "SF parameters:"
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_17 // ")") "x =", object%x
    if (object%status >= SF_FAILED_EVALUATION) then
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_17 // ")") "Q =", object%q
    end if
  end if
  call object%base_write (u, testflag)
else
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "User structure function data: [undefined]"
end if
end subroutine user_write

```

### 22.2.5 Kinematics

Set kinematics. If `map` is unset, the  $r$  and  $x$  values coincide, and the Jacobian  $f(r)$  is trivial.

If `map` is set, we are asked to provide an efficient mapping. For the test case, we set  $x = r^2$  and consequently  $f(r) = 2r$ .

```

<SF user: user: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: complete_kinematics => user_complete_kinematics
<SF user: procedures>+≡
  subroutine user_complete_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map)
    !!! JRR: WK please check (#529)
    !!! This cannot be correct, as the CIRCE1 structure function has
    !!! twice the variables (2->4 instead of 1->2 splitting)
    class(user_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: rb
    logical, intent(in) :: map
    real(default) :: xb1
    if (map) then
      call msg_fatal ("User structure function: map flag not supported")
    else
      x(1) = r(1)
      f = 1
    end if
    xb1 = 1 - x(1)
    call sf_int%split_momentum (x, xb1)
    select case (sf_int%status)
    case (SF_DONE_KINEMATICS)
      sf_int%x = x(1)
    case (SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS)
      sf_int%x = 0
      f = 0
    end select
  end subroutine

```



```
end subroutine user_complete_kinematics
```

Compute inverse kinematics. Here, we start with the  $x$  array and compute the “input”  $r$  values and the Jacobian  $f$ . After this, we can set momenta by the same formula as for normal kinematics.

```
<SF user: user: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: inverse_kinematics => user_inverse_kinematics

<SF user: procedures>+≡
  subroutine user_inverse_kinematics (sf_int, x, f, r, rb, map, set_momenta)
    !!! JRR: WK please check (#529)
    !!! This cannot be correct, as the CIRCE1 structure function has
    !!! twice the variables (2->4 instead of 1->2 splitting)
    class(user_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
    real(default), intent(out) :: f
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: rb
    logical, intent(in) :: map
    logical, intent(in), optional :: set_momenta
    real(default) :: xb1
    logical :: set_mom
    set_mom = .false.; if (present (set_momenta)) set_mom = set_momenta
    if (map) then
      call msg_fatal ("User structure function: map flag not supported")
    else
      r(1) = x(1)
      f = 1
    end if
    xb1 = 1 - x(1)
    rb = 1 - r
    if (set_mom) then
      call sf_int%split_momentum (x, xb1)
      select case (sf_int%status)
        case (SF_DONE_KINEMATICS)
          sf_int%x = x(1)
        case (SF_FAILED_KINEMATICS)
          sf_int%x = 0
          f = 0
        end select
    end if
  end subroutine user_inverse_kinematics
```

```
<SF User: public>+≡
  public :: interaction_set_kinematics_sf_user

<SF User: procedures>+≡
  subroutine interaction_set_kinematics_sf_user (int, x, r, data)
    type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: r
    type(sf_user_data_t), intent(in) :: data
    type(vector4_t), dimension(data%n_in) :: p_in
    type(vector4_t), dimension(data%n_out) :: p_out
```



```

type(c_prt_t), dimension(data%n_in) :: prt_in
type(c_prt_t), dimension(data%n_out) :: prt_out
real(c_double), dimension(data%n_var) :: xval
call int%get_momenta_sub (p_in, outgoing=.false.)
prt_in = vector4_to_c_prt (p_in)
prt_in%type = PRT_INCOMING
call data%kinematics (prt_in, real (r, c_double), prt_out, xval)
x = xval
p_out = vector4_from_c_prt (prt_out)
call int%set_momenta (p_out, outgoing=.true.)
end subroutine interaction_set_kinematics_sf_user

```

The matrix-element evaluation may require a scale parameter, therefore this routine is separate. We take the variables computed above together with the event energy scale and call the user function that computes the matrix elements.

```

<SF user: user: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: apply => user_apply

<SF user: procedures>+≡
  subroutine user_apply (sf_int, scale) !, x, data)
    !!! JRR: WK please check (#529)
    class(user_t), intent(inout) :: sf_int
    real(default), intent(in) :: scale
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: x
    real(c_double), dimension(sf_int%data%n_states) :: fval
    complex(default), dimension(sf_int%data%n_states) :: fc
    associate (data => sf_int%data)
      !!! This is wrong, has to be replaced
      ! allocate (x, size (sf_int%x))
      x = sf_int%x
      call data%evaluate (real (x, c_double), real (scale, c_double), fval)
      fc = fval
      call sf_int%set_matrix_element (fc)
    end associate
    sf_int%status = SF_EVALUATED
  end subroutine user_apply

```



## Chapter 23

# BLHA Interface

The code in this chapter implements support for the BLHA record that communicates data for NLO processes.

These are the modules:

**blha\_config**

**blha\_interface**

**blha\_driver**

### 23.1 Module definition

These modules implement the communication with one loop matrix element providers according to the Binoth LesHouches Accord Interface. The actual matrix element(s) are loaded as a dynamic library.

This module defines the common OLP-interfaces defined through the Binoth Les-Houches accord.

```
<blha_olp_interfaces.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module blha_olp_interfaces  
  
    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!  
    use, intrinsic :: iso_fortran_env  
  
    use kinds  
    <Use strings>  
    use constants  
    use unit_tests, only: vanishes  
    use io_units  
    use string_utils  
    use physics_defs  
    use diagnostics  
    use os_interface  
    use lorentz  
    use sm_qcd
```



```

    use interactions
    use flavors
    use model_data
    use pdg_arrays, only: is_gluon, is_quark

    use prclib_interfaces
    use process_libraries
    use prc_core_def
    use prc_core

    use prc_user_defined

    use blha_config

    <Standard module head>

    <BLHA OLP interfaces: public>

    <BLHA OLP interfaces: public parameters>

    <BLHA OLP interfaces: parameters>

    <BLHA OLP interfaces: types>

    <BLHA OLP interfaces: interfaces>

    contains

    <BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>

    end module blha_olp_interfaces

    <BLHA OLP interfaces: public>≡
        public :: blha_template_t
    <BLHA OLP interfaces: types>≡
        type :: blha_template_t
            integer :: I_BORN = 0
            integer :: I_REAL = 1
            integer :: I_LOOP = 2
            integer :: I_SUB = 3
            logical, dimension(0:3) :: compute_component
            logical :: include_polarizations = .false.
        contains
        <BLHA OLP interfaces: blha template: TBP>
        end type blha_template_t

    <BLHA OLP interfaces: parameters>≡
        integer, parameter :: I_ALPHA = 1
        integer, parameter :: I_GF = 2
        integer, parameter :: I_SW2 = 3

    <BLHA OLP interfaces: public>+≡
        public :: prc_blha_t

```



```

<BLHA OLP interfaces: types>+≡
type, abstract, extends (prc_user_defined_base_t) :: prc_blha_t
integer :: n_particles
real(default) :: maximum_accuracy = 10000.0
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_born, i_sc, i_cc
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_real
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_virt
integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable :: i_hel
logical, dimension(3) :: ew_parameter_mask
contains
<BLHA OLP interfaces: prc blha: TBP>
end type prc_blha_t

<BLHA OLP interfaces: public>+≡
public :: blha_driver_t

<BLHA OLP interfaces: types>+≡
type, abstract, extends (user_defined_driver_t) :: blha_driver_t
type(string_t) :: contract_file
logical :: include_polarizations = .false.
procedure(olp_start), nopass, pointer :: &
    blha_olp_start => null ()
procedure(olp_eval), nopass, pointer :: &
    blha_olp_eval => null ()
procedure(olp_info), nopass, pointer :: &
    blha_olp_info => null ()
procedure(olp_set_parameter), nopass, pointer :: &
    blha_olp_set_parameter => null ()
procedure(olp_eval2), nopass, pointer :: &
    blha_olp_eval2 => null ()
procedure(olp_option), nopass, pointer :: &
    blha_olp_option => null ()
procedure(olp_polvec), nopass, pointer :: &
    blha_olp_polvec => null ()
procedure(olp_finalize), nopass, pointer :: &
    blha_olp_finalize => null ()
procedure(olp_print_parameter), nopass, pointer :: &
    blha_olp_print_parameter => null ()
contains
<BLHA OLP interfaces: blha driver: TBP>
end type blha_driver_t

<BLHA OLP interfaces: public>+≡
public :: prc_blha_writer_t

<BLHA OLP interfaces: types>+≡
type, abstract, extends (prc_user_defined_writer_t) :: prc_blha_writer_t
type(blha_configuration_t) :: blha_cfg
contains
<BLHA OLP interfaces: blha writer: TBP>
end type prc_blha_writer_t

<BLHA OLP interfaces: public>+≡
public :: blha_def_t

```



```

<BLHA OLP interfaces: types>+≡
  type, abstract, extends (user_defined_def_t) :: blha_def_t
  type(string_t) :: suffix
  contains
  <BLHA OLP interfaces: blha def: TBP>
  end type blha_def_t

<BLHA OLP interfaces: public>+≡
  public :: blha_state_t

<BLHA OLP interfaces: types>+≡
  type, abstract, extends (user_defined_state_t) :: blha_state_t
  contains
  <BLHA OLP interfaces: blha state: TBP>
  end type blha_state_t

<BLHA OLP interfaces: blha state: TBP>≡
  procedure :: reset_new_kinematics => blha_state_reset_new_kinematics

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>≡
  subroutine blha_state_reset_new_kinematics (object)
    class(blha_state_t), intent(inout) :: object
    object%new_kinematics = .true.
  end subroutine blha_state_reset_new_kinematics

<BLHA OLP interfaces: public parameters>≡
  integer, parameter, public :: OLP_PARAMETER_LIMIT = 10
  integer, parameter, public :: OLP_MOMENTUM_LIMIT = 50
  integer, parameter, public :: OLP_RESULTS_LIMIT = 60

<BLHA OLP interfaces: public>+≡
  public :: olp_start

<BLHA OLP interfaces: interfaces>≡
  interface
    subroutine olp_start (contract_file_name, ierr) bind (C,name="OLP_Start")
      import
      character(kind=c_char, len=1), intent(in) :: contract_file_name
      integer(kind=c_int), intent(out) :: ierr
    end subroutine olp_start
  end interface

<BLHA OLP interfaces: public>+≡
  public :: olp_eval

<BLHA OLP interfaces: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    subroutine olp_eval (label, momenta, mu, parameters, res) &
      bind (C,name="OLP_EvalSubProcess")
      import
      integer(kind=c_int), value, intent(in) :: label
      real(kind=c_double), value, intent(in) :: mu
      real(kind=c_double), dimension(OLP_MOMENTUM_LIMIT), intent(in) :: &

```



```

        momenta
        real(kind=c_double), dimension(OLP_PARAMETER_LIMIT), intent(in) :: &
        parameters
        real(kind=c_double), dimension(OLP_RESULTS_LIMIT), intent(out) :: res
    end subroutine olp_eval
end interface

<BLHA OLP interfaces: public>+≡
    public :: olp_info

<BLHA OLP interfaces: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine olp_info (olp_file, olp_version, message) bind(C)
            import
            character(kind=c_char), intent(inout), dimension(15) :: olp_file
            character(kind=c_char), intent(inout), dimension(15) :: olp_version
            character(kind=c_char), intent(inout), dimension(255) :: message
        end subroutine olp_info
    end interface

<BLHA OLP interfaces: public>+≡
    public :: olp_set_parameter

<BLHA OLP interfaces: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine olp_set_parameter &
            (variable_name, real_part, complex_part, success) bind(C)
            import
            character(kind=c_char,len=1), intent(in) :: variable_name
            real(kind=c_double), intent(in) :: real_part, complex_part
            integer(kind=c_int), intent(out) :: success
        end subroutine olp_set_parameter
    end interface

<BLHA OLP interfaces: public>+≡
    public :: olp_eval2

<BLHA OLP interfaces: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine olp_eval2 (label, momenta, mu, res, acc) bind(C)
            import
            integer(kind=c_int), intent(in) :: label
            real(kind=c_double), intent(in) :: mu
            real(kind=c_double), dimension(OLP_MOMENTUM_LIMIT), intent(in) :: momenta
            real(kind=c_double), dimension(OLP_RESULTS_LIMIT), intent(out) :: res
            real(kind=c_double), intent(out) :: acc
        end subroutine olp_eval2
    end interface

<BLHA OLP interfaces: public>+≡
    public :: olp_option

```



```

<BLHA OLP interfaces: interfaces>+≡
interface
  subroutine olp_option (line, stat) bind(C)
    import
    character(kind=c_char, len=1), intent(in) :: line
    integer(kind=c_int), intent(out) :: stat
  end subroutine
end interface

<BLHA OLP interfaces: public>+≡
public :: olp_polvec

<BLHA OLP interfaces: interfaces>+≡
interface
  subroutine olp_polvec (p, q, eps) bind(C)
    import
    real(kind=c_double), dimension(0:3), intent(in) :: p, q
    real(kind=c_double), dimension(0:7), intent(out) :: eps
  end subroutine
end interface

<BLHA OLP interfaces: public>+≡
public :: olp_finalize

<BLHA OLP interfaces: interfaces>+≡
interface
  subroutine olp_finalize () bind(C)
    import
  end subroutine olp_finalize
end interface

<BLHA OLP interfaces: public>+≡
public :: olp_print_parameter

<BLHA OLP interfaces: interfaces>+≡
interface
  subroutine olp_print_parameter (filename) bind(C)
    import
    character(kind=c_char, len=1), intent(in) :: filename
  end subroutine olp_print_parameter
end interface

<BLHA OLP interfaces: public>+≡
public :: blha_result_array_size

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
pure function blha_result_array_size (n_part, amp_type) result (rsize)
  integer, intent(in) :: n_part, amp_type
  integer :: rsize
  select case (amp_type)
    case (BLHA_AMP_TREE)
      rsize = 1
    case (BLHA_AMP_LOOP)
      rsize = 4
  end select
end function

```



```

        case (BLHA_AMP_CC)
            rsize = n_part*(n_part-1)/2
        case (BLHA_AMP_SC)
            rsize = 2*n_part**2
        case default
            rsize = 0
        end select
    end function blha_result_array_size

<BLHA OLP interfaces: public>+=
    ! public :: create_blha_momentum_array

<BLHA OLP interfaces: prc blha: TBP>=
    procedure :: create_momentum_array => prc_blha_create_momentum_array

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+=
    function prc_blha_create_momentum_array (object, p) result (mom)
        class(prc_blha_t), intent(in) :: object
        type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
        real(double), dimension(5*object%n_particles) :: mom
        integer :: n, i, k

        n = size (p)
        if (n > 10) call msg_fatal ("Number of external particles exceeds" &
                                   // "size of BLHA-internal momentum array")

        mom = 0._default
        k = 1
        do i = 1, n
            mom(k:k+3) = vector4_get_components (p(i))
            mom(k+4) = invariant_mass (p(i))
            k = k+5
        end do
        ! mom (k:50) = 0.0
    end function prc_blha_create_momentum_array

<BLHA OLP interfaces: blha template: TBP>=
    procedure :: init => blha_template_init

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+=
    subroutine blha_template_init (template, requires_polarizations)
        class(blha_template_t), intent(inout) :: template
        logical, intent(in) :: requires_polarizations
        template%compute_component = .false.
        template%include_polarizations = requires_polarizations
    end subroutine blha_template_init

<BLHA OLP interfaces: blha template: TBP>+=
    procedure :: set_born => blha_template_set_born
    procedure :: set_real_trees => blha_template_set_real_trees
    procedure :: set_loop => blha_template_set_loop
    procedure :: set_subtraction => blha_template_set_subtraction

```



```

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+=
  subroutine blha_template_set_born (template)
    class(blha_template_t), intent(inout) :: template
    template%compute_component (template%I_BORN) = .true.
  end subroutine blha_template_set_born

  subroutine blha_template_set_real_trees (template)
    class(blha_template_t), intent(inout) :: template
    template%compute_component (template%I_REAL) = .true.
  end subroutine blha_template_set_real_trees

  subroutine blha_template_set_loop (template)
    class(blha_template_t), intent(inout) :: template
    template%compute_component(template%I_LOOP) = .true.
  end subroutine blha_template_set_loop

  subroutine blha_template_set_subtraction (template)
    class(blha_template_t), intent(inout) :: template
    template%compute_component (template%I_SUB) = .true.
  end subroutine blha_template_set_subtraction

<BLHA OLP interfaces: blha template: TBP>+=
  procedure :: compute_born => blha_template_compute_born
  procedure :: compute_real_trees => blha_template_compute_real_trees
  procedure :: compute_loop => blha_template_compute_loop
  procedure :: compute_subtraction => blha_template_compute_subtraction

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+=
  function blha_template_compute_born (template) result (val)
    class(blha_template_t), intent(in) :: template
    logical :: val
    val = template%compute_component (template%I_BORN)
  end function blha_template_compute_born

  function blha_template_compute_real_trees (template) result (val)
    class(blha_template_t), intent(in) :: template
    logical :: val
    val = template%compute_component (template%I_REAL)
  end function blha_template_compute_real_trees

  function blha_template_compute_loop (template) result (val)
    class(blha_template_t), intent(in) :: template
    logical :: val
    val = template%compute_component (template%I_LOOP)
  end function blha_template_compute_loop

  function blha_template_compute_subtraction (template) result (val)
    class(blha_template_t), intent(in) :: template
    logical :: val
    val = template%compute_component (template%I_SUB)
  end function blha_template_compute_subtraction

<BLHA OLP interfaces: blha template: TBP>+=
  procedure :: check => blha_template_check

```



```

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
    function blha_template_check (template) result (val)
        class(blha_template_t), intent(in) :: template
        logical :: val
        val = count (template%compute_component) == 1
    end function blha_template_check

<BLHA OLP interfaces: blha template: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: reset => blha_template_reset

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine blha_template_reset (template)
        class(blha_template_t), intent(inout) :: template
        template%compute_component = .false.
    end subroutine blha_template_reset

<BLHA OLP interfaces: blha writer: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => prc_blha_writer_write

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_blha_writer_write (writer, unit)
        class(prc_blha_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        write (unit, "(1x,A)") char (writer%get_process_string ())
    end subroutine prc_blha_writer_write

<BLHA OLP interfaces: blha writer: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_process_string => prc_blha_writer_get_process_string

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
    function prc_blha_writer_get_process_string (writer) result (s_proc)
        class(prc_blha_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
        type(string_t) :: s_proc
        s_proc = var_str ("")
    end function prc_blha_writer_get_process_string

<BLHA OLP interfaces: blha writer: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_n_proc => prc_blha_writer_get_n_proc

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
    function prc_blha_writer_get_n_proc (writer) result (n_proc)
        class(prc_blha_writer_t), intent(in) :: writer
        integer :: n_proc
        n_proc = blha_configuration_get_n_proc (writer%blha_cfg)
    end function prc_blha_writer_get_n_proc

<BLHA OLP interfaces: blha driver: TBP>≡
    procedure (blha_driver_set_GF), deferred :: &
        set_GF

```



```

<BLHA OLP interfaces: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine blha_driver_set_GF (driver, GF)
      import
      class(blha_driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver
      real(default), intent(in) :: GF
    end subroutine blha_driver_set_GF
  end interface

<BLHA OLP interfaces: blha driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure(blha_driver_set_alpha_s), deferred :: &
    set_alpha_s

<BLHA OLP interfaces: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine blha_driver_set_alpha_s (driver, alpha_s)
      import
      class(blha_driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver
      real(default), intent(in) :: alpha_s
    end subroutine blha_driver_set_alpha_s
  end interface

<BLHA OLP interfaces: blha driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure(blha_driver_set_weinberg_angle), deferred :: &
    set_weinberg_angle

<BLHA OLP interfaces: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine blha_driver_set_weinberg_angle (driver, sw2)
      import
      class(blha_driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver
      real(default), intent(in) :: sw2
    end subroutine blha_driver_set_weinberg_angle
  end interface

<BLHA OLP interfaces: blha driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure(blha_driver_set_alpha_qed), deferred :: set_alpha_qed

<BLHA OLP interfaces: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine blha_driver_set_alpha_qed (driver, alpha)
      import
      class(blha_driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver
      real(default), intent(in) :: alpha
    end subroutine blha_driver_set_alpha_qed
  end interface

<BLHA OLP interfaces: blha driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure(blha_driver_print_alpha_s), deferred :: &
    print_alpha_s

```



```

<BLHA OLP interfaces: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine blha_driver_print_alpha_s (object)
      import
      class(blha_driver_t), intent(in) :: object
    end subroutine blha_driver_print_alpha_s
  end interface

<BLHA OLP interfaces: public>+≡
  public :: parameter_error_message

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine parameter_error_message (par)
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: par
    type(string_t) :: message
    message = "Setting of parameter " // par &
      // "failed. This happens because the chosen " &
      // "EWScheme in the BLHA file does not fit " &
      // "your parameter choice"
    call msg_fatal (char (message))
  end subroutine parameter_error_message

<BLHA OLP interfaces: blha driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_mass_and_width => blha_driver_set_mass_and_width

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine blha_driver_set_mass_and_width (driver, &
                                            i_pdg, mass, width)
    class(blha_driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver
    integer, intent(in) :: i_pdg
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: mass
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: width
    type(string_t) :: buf
    character(kind=c_char,len=20) :: c_string
    integer :: ierr
    if (present (mass)) then
      buf = 'mass(' // str (abs(i_pdg)) // ')'
      c_string = char(buf)//c_null_char
      call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter &
        (c_string, dble(mass), 0._double, ierr)
      if (ierr == 0) then
        buf = "BLHA driver: Attempt to set mass of particle " // &
          str (abs(i_pdg)) // "failed"
        call msg_fatal (char(buf))
      end if
    end if
    if (present (width)) then
      buf = 'width(' // str (abs(i_pdg)) // ')'
      c_string = char(buf)//c_null_char
      call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter &
        (c_string, dble(width), 0._double, ierr)
      if (ierr == 0) then
        buf = "BLHA driver: Attempt to set width of particle " // &
          str (abs(i_pdg)) // "failed"
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine

```



```

        call msg_fatal (char(buf))
    end if
end if
end subroutine blha_driver_set_mass_and_width

<BLHA OLP interfaces: blha driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure(blha_driver_init_dlaccess_to_library), deferred :: &
        init_dlaccess_to_library

<BLHA OLP interfaces: interfaces>+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine blha_driver_init_dlaccess_to_library &
            (object, os_data, dlaccess, success)
        import
        class(blha_driver_t), intent(in) :: object
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        type(dlaccess_t), intent(out) :: dlaccess
        logical, intent(out) :: success
    end subroutine blha_driver_init_dlaccess_to_library
end interface

<BLHA OLP interfaces: blha driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: load => blha_driver_load

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine blha_driver_load (object, os_data, success)
        class(blha_driver_t), intent(inout) :: object
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        logical, intent(out) :: success
        type(dlaccess_t) :: dlaccess
        type(c_funptr) :: c_fptr
        logical :: init_success

        call object%init_dlaccess_to_library (os_data, dlaccess, init_success)

        c_fptr = dlaccess_get_c_funptr (dlaccess, var_str ("OLP_Start"))
        call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, object%blha_olp_start)
        call check_for_error (var_str ("OLP_Start"))

        c_fptr = dlaccess_get_c_funptr (dlaccess, var_str ("OLP_EvalSubProcess"))
        call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, object%blha_olp_eval)
        call check_for_error (var_str ("OLP_EvalSubProcess"))

        c_fptr = dlaccess_get_c_funptr (dlaccess, var_str ("OLP_Info"))
        call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, object%blha_olp_info)
        call check_for_error (var_str ("OLP_Info"))

        c_fptr = dlaccess_get_c_funptr (dlaccess, var_str ("OLP_SetParameter"))
        call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, object%blha_olp_set_parameter)
        call check_for_error (var_str ("OLP_SetParameter"))

        c_fptr = dlaccess_get_c_funptr (dlaccess, var_str ("OLP_EvalSubProcess2"))
        call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, object%blha_olp_eval2)
        call check_for_error (var_str ("OLP_EvalSubProcess2"))

```



```

!!! Is OLP_Option really not implemented in OpenLoops?
!!! c_fptr = dlaccess_get_c_funptr (dlaccess, var_str ("OLP_Option"))
!!! call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, object%blha_olp_option)
!!! call check_for_error (var_str ("OLP_Option"))

!!! Is OLP_Polvec really not implemented in OpenLoops?
!!! c_fptr = dlaccess_get_c_funptr (dlaccess, var_str ("OLP_Polvec"))
!!! call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, object%blha_olp_polvec)
!!! call check_for_error (var_str ("OLP_Polvec"))

!!! Is OLP_Finalize really not implemented in OpenLoops?
!!! c_fptr = dlaccess_get_c_funptr (dlaccess, var_str ("OLP_Finalize"))
!!! call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, object%blha_olp_finalize)
!!! call check_for_error (var_str ("OLP_Finalize"))

c_fptr = dlaccess_get_c_funptr (dlaccess, var_str ("OLP_PrintParameter"))
call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, object%blha_olp_print_parameter)
call check_for_error (var_str ("OLP_PrintParameter"))

success = .true.
contains
  subroutine check_for_error (function_name)
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: function_name
    if (dlaccess_has_error (dlaccess)) &
      call msg_fatal (char ("Loading of " // function_name // " failed!"))
  end subroutine check_for_error
end subroutine blha_driver_load

<BLHA OLP interfaces: parameters>+≡
  integer, parameter :: LEN_MAX_FLAVOR_STRING = 100
  integer, parameter :: N_MAX_FLAVORS = 20

<BLHA OLP interfaces: blha driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: read_contract_file => blha_driver_read_contract_file

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine blha_driver_read_contract_file (driver, flavors, amp_type, flv_index, label, helicities)
    class(blha_driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver
    integer, intent(in), dimension(:,:) :: flavors
    integer, intent(out), dimension(N_MAX_FLAVORS) :: amp_type, flv_index, label
    integer, intent(out), dimension(N_MAX_FLAVORS,2) :: helicities
    integer :: unit, filestat
    character(len=LEN_MAX_FLAVOR_STRING) :: rd_line
    logical :: read_flavor, born_found
    integer :: k, i_flv
    integer :: i_hel
    integer :: i_next, n_entries
    integer, dimension(size(flavors, 1) + 2) :: i_array
    integer, dimension(size(flavors, 1) + 2) :: hel_array
    integer, parameter :: NO_NUMBER = -1000
    integer, parameter :: PROC_NOT_FOUND = -1001

    amp_type = -1; flv_index = -1; label = -1
    helicities = 0

```



```

n_entries = size(flavors, 1) + 2
unit = free_unit ()
open (unit, file=char(driver%contract_file), status="old")
read_flavor=.false.
k = 1
i_hel = 0
do
  read (unit, "(A)", iostat = filestat) rd_line
  if (filestat == iostat_end) then
    exit
  else
    if (rd_line(1:13) == 'AmplitudeType') then
      if (i_hel > 3) i_hel = 0
      i_next = find_next_word_index (rd_line, 13)
      if (rd_line(i_next:i_next+4) == 'Loop') then
        amp_type(k) = BLHA_AMP_LOOP
      else if (rd_line(i_next:i_next+4) == 'Tree') then
        amp_type(k) = BLHA_AMP_TREE
      else if (rd_line(i_next:i_next+6) == 'ccTree') then
        amp_type(k) = BLHA_AMP_CC
      else if (rd_line(i_next:i_next+6) == 'scTree') then
        amp_type(k) = BLHA_AMP_SC
      else
        call msg_fatal ("AmplitudeType present but &
                        &AmpType not known!")
      end if
      read_flavor = .true.
    else if (read_flavor) then
      born_found = .false.
      i_array = create_flavor_string (rd_line, n_entries)
      if (driver%include_polarizations) then
        hel_array = create_helicity_string (rd_line, n_entries)
        call check_helicity_array (hel_array, n_entries)
      else
        hel_array = 0
      end if
      if (all (i_array == PROC_NOT_FOUND)) &
        call msg_fatal ("The desired process has not been found ", &
          [var_str ("by the OLP-Provider. Maybe the value of alpha_power "), &
            var_str ("or alphas_power does not correspond to the process. "), &
            var_str ("If you are using OpenLoops, you can set the option "), &
            var_str ("openloops_verbosity to a value larger than 1 to obtain "), &
            var_str ("more information")])
      do i_flv = 1, size (flavors, 2)
        if (all (i_array (1:n_entries-2) == flavors (:,i_flv))) then
          label(k) = i_array (n_entries)
          flv_index (k) = i_flv + i_hel
          if (driver%include_polarizations) then
            helicities (label(k), 1) = hel_array (1)
            helicities (label(k), 2) = hel_array (2)
            i_hel = i_hel + 1
          end if
          born_found = .true.
          k = k + 1
        end if
      end do
    end if
  end if
end do

```



```

        read_flavor = .false.
        exit
    end if
end do
if (.not. born_found) call msg_fatal &
    ("No underlying Born found")
end if
end if
end do
close(unit)
contains

function create_flavor_string (s, n_entries) result (i_array)
    character(len=LEN_MAX_FLAVOR_STRING), intent(in) :: s
    integer, intent(in) :: n_entries
    integer, dimension(n_entries) :: i_array
    integer :: k, current_position
    integer :: i_entry
    k = 1; current_position = 1
    do
        if (current_position > LEN_MAX_FLAVOR_STRING) &
            call msg_fatal ("Read OLC File: Current position exceeds maximum value")
        if (s(current_position:current_position) /= " ") then
            call create_flavor (s, i_entry, current_position)
            if (i_entry /= NO_NUMBER .and. i_entry /= PROC_NOT_FOUND) then
                i_array(k) = i_entry
                k = k + 1
                if (k > n_entries) then
                    return
                else
                    call increment_current_position (s, current_position)
                end if
            else if (i_entry == PROC_NOT_FOUND) then
                i_array = PROC_NOT_FOUND
                return
            else
                call increment_current_position (s, current_position)
            end if
        else
            call increment_current_position (s, current_position)
        end if
    end do
end function create_flavor_string

function create_helicity_string (s, n_entries) result (hel_array)
    character(len=LEN_MAX_FLAVOR_STRING), intent(in) :: s
    integer, intent(in) :: n_entries
    integer, dimension(n_entries) :: hel_array
    integer :: k, current_position
    integer :: hel
    k = 1; current_position = 1
    do
        if (current_position > LEN_MAX_FLAVOR_STRING) &
            call msg_fatal ("Read OLC File: Current position exceeds maximum value")

```



```

        if (s(current_position:current_position) /= " ") then
            call create_helicity (s, hel, current_position)
            if (hel >= -1 .and. hel <= 1) then
                hel_array(k) = hel
                k = k + 1
                if (k > n_entries) then
                    return
                else
                    call increment_current_position (s, current_position)
                end if
            else
                call increment_current_position (s, current_position)
            end if
        else
            call increment_current_position (s, current_position)
        end if
    end do
end function create_helicity_string

subroutine increment_current_position (s, current_position)
    character(len=LEN_MAX_FLAVOR_STRING), intent(in) :: s
    integer, intent(inout) :: current_position
    current_position = find_next_word_index (s, current_position)
end subroutine increment_current_position

subroutine get_next_buffer (s, current_position, buf, last_buffer_index)
    character(len=LEN_MAX_FLAVOR_STRING), intent(in) :: s
    integer, intent(inout) :: current_position
    character(len=10), intent(out) :: buf
    integer, intent(out) :: last_buffer_index
    integer :: i
    i = 1; buf = ""
    do
        if (s(current_position:current_position) /= " ") then
            buf(i:i) = s(current_position:current_position)
            i = i + 1; current_position = current_position + 1
        else
            exit
        end if
    end do
    last_buffer_index = i
end subroutine get_next_buffer

function is_particle_buffer (buf, i) result (valid)
    logical :: valid
    character(len=10), intent(in) :: buf
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    valid = (buf(1:i-1) /= "->" .and. buf(1:i-1) /= "|" &
        .and. buf(1:i-1) /= "Process")
end function is_particle_buffer

subroutine create_flavor (s, i_particle, current_position)
    character(len=LEN_MAX_FLAVOR_STRING), intent(in) :: s
    integer, intent(out) :: i_particle

```



```

integer, intent(inout) :: current_position
character(len=10) :: buf
integer :: i, last_buffer_index
call get_next_buffer (s, current_position, buf, last_buffer_index)
i = last_buffer_index
if (is_particle_buffer (buf, i)) then
    call strip_helicity (buf, i)
    i_particle = read_ival (var_str (buf(1:i-1)))
else if (buf(1:i-1) == "Process") then
    i_particle = PROC_NOT_FOUND
else
    i_particle = NO_NUMBER
end if
end subroutine create_flavor

subroutine create_helicity (s, helicity, current_position)
character(len=LEN_MAX_FLAVOR_STRING), intent(in) :: s
integer, intent(out) :: helicity
integer, intent(inout) :: current_position
character(len=10) :: buf
integer :: i, last_buffer_index
logical :: success
call get_next_buffer (s, current_position, buf, last_buffer_index)
i = last_buffer_index
if (is_particle_buffer (buf, i)) then
    call strip_flavor (buf, i, helicity, success)
else
    helicity = 0
end if
end subroutine create_helicity

subroutine strip_helicity (buf, i)
character(len=10), intent(in) :: buf
integer, intent(inout) :: i
integer :: i_last
i_last = i - 1
if (i_last < 4) return
if (buf(i_last-2:i_last) == "(1)") then
    i = i - 3
else if (buf(i_last-3:i_last) == "(-1)") then
    i = i - 4
end if
end subroutine strip_helicity

subroutine strip_flavor (buf, i, helicity, success)
character(len=10), intent(in) :: buf
integer, intent(in) :: i
integer, intent(out) :: helicity
logical, intent(out) :: success
integer :: i_last
i_last = i - 1
helicity = 0
if (i_last < 4) return
if (buf(i_last-2:i_last) == "(1)") then

```



```

        helicity = 1
        success = .true.
    else if (buf(i_last-3:i_last) == "(-1)") then
        helicity = -1
        success = .true.
    else
        success = .false.
    end if
end subroutine strip_flavor

function find_next_word_index (word, i_start) result (i_next)
    character(len=LEN_MAX_FLAVOR_STRING), intent(in) :: word
    integer, intent(in) :: i_start
    integer :: i_next
    i_next = i_start + 1
    do
        if (word(i_next:i_next) /= " ") then
            exit
        else
            i_next = i_next + 1
        end if
        if (i_next > LEN_MAX_FLAVOR_STRING) &
            call msg_fatal ("Find next word: line limit exceeded")
    end do
end function find_next_word_index

subroutine check_helicity_array (hel_array, n_entries)
    integer, intent(in), dimension(:) :: hel_array
    integer, intent(in) :: n_entries
    integer :: n_particles
    logical :: valid
    n_particles = n_entries - 2
    valid = all (hel_array (3:n_particles) == 0)
    valid = valid .and. &
        (hel_array(1) == 1 .or. hel_array(1) == -1) .and. &
        (hel_array(2) == 1 .or. hel_array(2) == -1)
    if (.not. valid) &
        call msg_fatal ("Invalid helicities encountered!")
end subroutine check_helicity_array

end subroutine blha_driver_read_contract_file

```

```

<BLHA OLP interfaces: prc blha: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_alpha_qed => prc_blha_set_alpha_qed
<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_blha_set_alpha_qed (object, model)
        class(prc_blha_t), intent(inout) :: object
        type(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        real(default) :: alpha

        alpha = one / model%get_real (var_str ('alpha_em_i'))

        select type (driver => object%driver)

```



```

        class is (blha_driver_t)
            call driver%set_alpha_qed (alpha)
        end select
    end subroutine prc_blha_set_alpha_qed

<BLHA OLP interfaces: prc blha: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_GF => prc_blha_set_GF

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_blha_set_GF (object, model)
        class(prc_blha_t), intent(inout) :: object
        type(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        real(default) :: GF

        GF = model%get_real (var_str ('GF'))
        select type (driver => object%driver)
            class is (blha_driver_t)
                call driver%set_GF (GF)
            end select
        end subroutine prc_blha_set_GF

<BLHA OLP interfaces: prc blha: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_weinberg_angle => prc_blha_set_weinberg_angle

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_blha_set_weinberg_angle (object, model)
        class(prc_blha_t), intent(inout) :: object
        type(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        real(default) :: sw2

        sw2 = model%get_real (var_str ('sw2'))
        select type (driver => object%driver)
            class is (blha_driver_t)
                call driver%set_weinberg_angle (sw2)
            end select
        end subroutine prc_blha_set_weinberg_angle

<BLHA OLP interfaces: prc blha: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_electroweak_parameters => &
        prc_blha_set_electroweak_parameters

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_blha_set_electroweak_parameters (object, model)
        class(prc_blha_t), intent(inout) :: object
        type(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        if (object%ew_parameter_mask (I_ALPHA)) call object%set_alpha_qed (model)
        if (object%ew_parameter_mask (I_GF)) call object%set_GF (model)
        if (object%ew_parameter_mask (I_SW2)) call object%set_weinberg_angle (model)
    end subroutine prc_blha_set_electroweak_parameters

<BLHA OLP interfaces: prc blha: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read_contract_file => prc_blha_read_contract_file

```



*(BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures)+=*

```

subroutine prc_blha_read_contract_file (object, flavors)
  class(prc_blha_t), intent(inout) :: object
  integer, intent(in), dimension(:,:) :: flavors
  integer, dimension(N_MAX_FLAVORS) :: amp_type, flv_index, label
  integer, dimension(N_MAX_FLAVORS,2) :: helicities
  integer :: i_proc
  select type (driver => object%driver)
  class is (blha_driver_t)
    call driver%read_contract_file (flavors, amp_type, flv_index, label, helicities)
  end select
  do i_proc = 1, size (amp_type)
    if (amp_type (i_proc) < 0) exit
    select case (amp_type (i_proc))
    case (BLHA_AMP_TREE)
      if (allocated (object%i_born)) then
        object%i_born(flv_index(i_proc)) = label(i_proc)

      else if (allocated (object%i_real)) then
        object%i_real(flv_index(i_proc)) = label(i_proc)
      else
        call msg_fatal ("Tree matrix element present, &
          &but neither Born nor real indices are allocated!")
      end if
    case (BLHA_AMP_CC)
      if (allocated (object%i_cc)) then
        object%i_cc(flv_index(i_proc)) = label(i_proc)
      else
        call msg_fatal ("Color-correlated matrix element present, &
          &but cc-indices are not allocated!")
      end if
      if (allocated (object%i_hel)) &
        object%i_hel (flv_index(i_proc), :) = helicities (label(i_proc), :)
    case (BLHA_AMP_SC)
      if (allocated (object%i_sc)) then
        object%i_sc(flv_index(i_proc)) = label(i_proc)
      else
        call msg_fatal ("Spin-correlated matrix element present, &
          &but sc-indices are not allocated!")
      end if
    case (BLHA_AMP_LOOP)
      if (allocated (object%i_virt)) then
        object%i_virt(flv_index(i_proc)) = label(i_proc)
      else
        call msg_fatal ("Loop matrix element present, &
          &but virt-indices are not allocated!")
      end if
      if (allocated (object%i_hel)) &
        object%i_hel (flv_index(i_proc), :) = helicities (label(i_proc), :)
    case default
      call msg_fatal ("Undefined amplitude type")
    end select
  end do
end subroutine prc_blha_read_contract_file

```



```

<BLHA OLP interfaces: prc blha: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: print_parameter_file => prc_blha_print_parameter_file

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_blha_print_parameter_file (object)
        class(prc_blha_t), intent(in) :: object
        type(string_t) :: filename

        select type (def => object%def)
        class is (blha_def_t)
            filename = def%basename // '.olp_parameters'
        end select
        select type (driver => object%driver)
        class is (blha_driver_t)
            call driver%blha_olp_print_parameter (char(filename)//c_null_char)
        end select
    end subroutine prc_blha_print_parameter_file

<BLHA OLP interfaces: prc blha: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: compute_amplitude => prc_blha_compute_amplitude

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
    function prc_blha_compute_amplitude &
        (object, j, p, f, h, c, fac_scale, ren_scale, alpha_qcd_forced, &
        core_state) result (amp)
        class(prc_blha_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in) :: j
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
        integer, intent(in) :: f, h, c
        real(default), intent(in) :: fac_scale, ren_scale
        real(default), intent(in), allocatable :: alpha_qcd_forced
        class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable, optional :: core_state
        complex(default) :: amp
        select type (core_state)
        class is (blha_state_t)
            core_state%alpha_qcd = object%qcd%alpha%get (fac_scale)
        end select
        amp = 0.0
    end function prc_blha_compute_amplitude

<BLHA OLP interfaces: prc blha: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_blha => prc_blha_init_blha

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_blha_init_blha (object, blha_template)
        class(prc_blha_t), intent(inout) :: object
        type(blha_template_t), intent(inout) :: blha_template
        logical :: include_polarizations
        object%n_particles = size (object%data%flv_state, 1)
        object%n_flv = size (object%data%flv_state, 2)
        include_polarizations = blha_template%include_polarizations
        if (blha_template%compute_loop ()) then
            if (include_polarizations) then

```



```

        allocate (object%i_virt (object%n_flv * 4), &
                 object%i_cc (object%n_flv * 4))
        allocate (object%i_hel (object%n_flv * 4, 2))
    else
        allocate (object%i_virt (object%n_flv), &
                 object%i_cc (object%n_flv))
    end if
else if (blha_template%compute_subtraction ()) then
    allocate (object%i_born (object%n_flv), &
             object%i_cc (object%n_flv) , &
             object%i_sc (object%n_flv))
else if (blha_template%compute_real_trees ()) then
    allocate (object%i_real (object%n_flv))
else if (blha_template%compute_born ()) then
    allocate (object%i_born (object%n_flv))
end if

call object%init_ew_parameters ()

select type (driver => object%driver)
class is (blha_driver_t)
    driver%include_polarizations = include_polarizations
end select
end subroutine prc_blha_init_blha

```

*(BLHA OLP interfaces: prc blha: TBP)+≡*  
 procedure :: set\_particle\_properties => prc\_blha\_set\_particle\_properties

*(BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures)+≡*  
 subroutine prc\_blha\_set\_particle\_properties (object, model)  
 class(prc\_blha\_t), intent(inout) :: object  
 class(model\_data\_t), intent(in), target :: model  
 integer :: i, i\_pdg  
 type(flavor\_t) :: flv  
 real(default) :: mass, width  
 integer :: ierr  
 do i = 1, OLP\_N\_MASSIVE\_PARTICLES  
 i\_pdg = OLP\_MASSIVE\_PARTICLES(i)  
 call flv%init (i\_pdg, model)  
 mass = flv%get\_mass (); width = flv%get\_width ()  
 select type (driver => object%driver)  
 class is (blha\_driver\_t)  
 call driver%set\_mass\_and\_width (i\_pdg, mass=mass, width=width)  
 if (i\_pdg == 5) call driver%blha\_olp\_set\_parameter &  
 ('yuk(5)//c\_null\_char, dble(mass), 0.\_double, ierr)  
 if (i\_pdg == 6) call driver%blha\_olp\_set\_parameter &  
 ('yuk(6)//c\_null\_char, dble(mass), 0.\_double, ierr)  
 end select  
 end do  
end subroutine prc\_blha\_set\_particle\_properties

This mask adapts which electroweak parameters are supposed to set according to the chosen BLHA EWScheme. This is only implemented for the default OLP



method so far.

```

<BLHA OLP interfaces: prc blha: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_ew_parameters => prc_blha_init_ew_parameters

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_blha_init_ew_parameters (object)
    class(prc_blha_t), intent(inout) :: object
    object%ew_parameter_mask (I_ALPHA) = .true.
    object%ew_parameter_mask (I_GF) = .true.
    object%ew_parameter_mask (I_SW2) = .false.
  end subroutine prc_blha_init_ew_parameters

<BLHA OLP interfaces: prc blha: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_bquark_mass => prc_blha_set_bquark_mass

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_blha_set_bquark_mass (object, model)
    class(prc_blha_t), intent(inout) :: object
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    real(default) :: mass, width
    integer :: ierr
    call flv%init (5, model)
    mass = flv%get_mass (); width = flv%get_width ()
    select type (driver => object%driver)
      class is (blha_driver_t)
        call driver%set_mass_and_width (5, mass=mass, width=width)
        call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter ('yuk(5)'/c_null_char, &
          dble(mass), 0._double, ierr)
    end select
  end subroutine prc_blha_set_bquark_mass

<BLHA OLP interfaces: prc blha: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_sqme_virt => prc_blha_compute_sqme_virt

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_blha_compute_sqme_virt (object, &
    i_flv, p, ren_scale, sqme, bad_point)
    class(prc_blha_t), intent(inout) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: i_flv
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: ren_scale
    logical, intent(out) :: bad_point
    real(default), dimension(4), intent(out) :: sqme
    real(double), dimension(5*object%n_particles) :: mom
    real(double), dimension(blha_result_array_size (object%n_particles, &
      BLHA_AMP_LOOP)) :: r

    real(double) :: mu_dble
    real(default) :: mu
    real(double) :: acc_dble
    real(default) :: acc
    real(default) :: alpha_s

    mom = object%create_momentum_array (p)

```



```

if (vanishes (ren_scale)) then
  mu = sqrt (2* (p(1)*p(2)))
else
  mu = ren_scale
end if
mu_dble = dble(mu)
alpha_s = object%qcd%alpha%get (mu)
select type (driver => object%driver)
class is (blha_driver_t)
  call driver%set_alpha_s (alpha_s)
  call driver%blha_olp_eval2 (object%i_virt(i_flv), &
                             mom, mu_dble, r, acc_dble)
end select
acc = acc_dble
sqme = r(1:4)
bad_point = acc > object%maximum_accuracy
end subroutine prc_blha_compute_sqme_virt

```

```

<BLHA OLP interfaces: prc blha: TBP>+≡
  procedure(prc_blha_compute_sqme_real), deferred :: &
    compute_sqme_real
<BLHA OLP interfaces: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine prc_blha_compute_sqme_real (object, i_flv, &
      p, ren_scale, sqme, bad_point)
    import
    class(prc_blha_t), intent(inout) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: i_flv
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: ren_scale
    real(default), intent(out) :: sqme
    logical, intent(out) :: bad_point
  end subroutine prc_blha_compute_sqme_real
  end interface

```

Compute the Born matrix element. This will always occur in connection to a subtraction term, so scales and couplings have already been set, and the momenta are in the BLHA format Hence, the interface is simpler than in the other routines.

```

<BLHA OLP interfaces: prc blha: TBP>+≡
  procedure(prc_blha_compute_sqme_born), deferred :: &
    compute_sqme_born
<BLHA OLP interfaces: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine prc_blha_compute_sqme_born (object, i_born, &
      p, mu, sqme, bad_point)
    import
    class(prc_blha_t), intent(inout) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: i_born
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: mu
    real(default), intent(out) :: sqme
  end subroutine prc_blha_compute_sqme_born
  end interface

```



```

        logical, intent(out) :: bad_point
    end subroutine prc_blha_compute_sqme_born
end interface

```

*(BLHA OLP interfaces: prc blha: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: compute_sqme_cc => prc_blha_compute_sqme_cc

```

*(BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine prc_blha_compute_sqme_cc &
    (object, i_flv, p, ren_scale, &
     born_out, born_cc, bad_point)
class(prc_blha_t), intent(inout) :: object
integer, intent(in) :: i_flv
type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
real(default), intent(in) :: ren_scale
real(default), intent(out), optional :: born_out
real(default), intent(inout), dimension(:,:) :: born_cc
logical, intent(out) :: bad_point
real(double), dimension(5*object%n_particles) :: mom
real(double), dimension(blha_result_array_size (object%n_particles, &
                                                BLHA_AMP_CC)) :: r

real(default) :: mu
real(double) :: mu_dble
real(default) :: alpha_s
integer :: i, j, pos
integer :: im1, jm1
logical :: bad_point2 = .false.
real(double) :: acc_dble
real(default) :: acc
real(default) :: born
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: flavors

mom = object%create_momentum_array (p)
if (vanishes (ren_scale)) then
    mu = sqrt (2*p(1)*p(2))
else
    mu = ren_scale
end if
mu_dble = dble(mu)
alpha_s = object%qcd%alpha%get (mu)
flavors = object%get_flv_state (i_flv)

select type (driver => object%driver)
class is (blha_driver_t)
    call driver%set_alpha_s (alpha_s)
    if (allocated (object%i_born)) then
        call object%compute_sqme_born (i_flv, p, mu, born, bad_point2)
    else
        born = 0._default
        acc = 0._default
    end if
    if (present (born_out)) born_out = born
    call driver%blha_olp_eval2 (object%i_cc(i_flv), &
                               mom, mu_dble, r, acc_dble)

```



```

end select

do j = 1, size (p)
  do i = 1, j
    if (i <= 2 .or. j <= 2) then
      born_cc (i,j) = 0._default
    else if (i == j) then
      if (is_quark (abs(flavors (i)))) then
        born_cc (i,j) = -cf*born
      else if (is_gluon (flavors (i))) then
        born_cc (i,j) = -ca*born
      else
        born_cc (i,j) = zero
      end if
    else
      im1 = i-1; jm1 = j-1
      pos = im1 + jm1*(jm1-1)/2 + 1
      born_cc (i,j) = -r(pos)
    end if
    born_cc (j,i) = born_cc (i,j)
  end do
end do

acc = acc_dble
bad_point = bad_point2 .or. acc > object%maximum_accuracy
end subroutine prc_blha_compute_sqme_cc

```

```

<BLHA OLP interfaces: prc blha: TBP>+≡
generic :: get_beam_helicities => get_beam_helicities_single
generic :: get_beam_helicities => get_beam_helicities_array
procedure :: get_beam_helicities_single => prc_blha_get_beam_helicities_single
procedure :: get_beam_helicities_array => prc_blha_get_beam_helicities_array

```

```

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
function prc_blha_get_beam_helicities_single (object, i) result (hel)
  integer, dimension(2) :: hel
  class(prc_blha_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  hel = object%i_hel (i, :)
end function prc_blha_get_beam_helicities_single

```

```

<BLHA OLP interfaces: prc blha: TBP>+≡
procedure :: includes_polarization => prc_blha_includes_polarization

```

```

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
function prc_blha_includes_polarization (object) result (polarized)
  logical :: polarized
  class(prc_blha_t), intent(in) :: object
  select type (driver => object%driver)
    class is (blha_driver_t)
      polarized = driver%include_polarizations
    end select
end function prc_blha_includes_polarization

```



```

<BLHA OLP interfaces: procedures>+≡
function prc_blha_get_beam_helicities_array (object) result (hel)
  integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: hel
  class(prc_blha_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer :: i, n_hel
  n_hel = object%n_flv * 4
  allocate (hel (n_hel, 2))
  do i = 1, n_hel
    hel(i,:) = object%get_beam_helicities (i)
  end do
end function prc_blha_get_beam_helicities_array

<BLHA OLP interfaces: prc blha: TBP>+≡
procedure(prc_blha_init_driver), deferred :: &
  init_driver

<BLHA OLP interfaces: interfaces>+≡
abstract interface
  subroutine prc_blha_init_driver (object, os_data)
    import
    class(prc_blha_t), intent(inout) :: object
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
  end subroutine prc_blha_init_driver
end interface

```

The module is split into a configuration interface which manages configuration and handles the request and contract files, a module which interfaces the OLP matrix elements and a driver.

```

<blha_config.f90>≡
<File header>

module blha_config

  use kinds
  <Use strings>
  use io_units
  use constants
  use string_utils
  use system_defs, only: EOF
  use diagnostics
  use md5
  use model_data
  use flavors
  use quantum_numbers
  use pdg_arrays
  use sorting
  use lexers
  use parser
  use syntax_rules
  use ifiles

  use beam_structures, only: beam_structure_t

```



```

⟨Standard module head⟩

⟨BLHA config: public⟩

⟨BLHA config: parameters⟩

⟨BLHA config: types⟩

⟨BLHA config: variables⟩

⟨BLHA config: interfaces⟩

contains

⟨BLHA config: procedures⟩

end module blha_config

```

## 23.2 Configuration

Parameters to enumerate the different options in the order.

```

⟨BLHA config: parameters⟩≡
  integer, public, parameter :: &
    BLHA_CT_QCD=1, BLHA_CT_EW=2, BLHA_CT_QED=3, BLHA_CT_OTHER=4
  integer, public, parameter :: &
    BLHA_IRREG_CDR=1, BLHA_IRREG_DRED=2, BLHA_IRREG_THV=3, &
    BLHA_IRREG_MREG=4, BLHA_IRREG_OTHER=5
  integer, public, parameter :: &
    BLHA_MPS_ONSHELL=1, BLHA_MPS_OTHER=2
  integer, public, parameter :: &
    BLHA_MODE_GOSAM=1, BLHA_MODE_FEYNARTS = 2, BLHA_MODE_GENERIC=3, &
    BLHA_MODE_OPENLOOPS=4
  integer, public, parameter :: &
    BLHA_VERSION_1 = 1, BLHA_VERSION_2 = 2
  integer, public, parameter :: &
    BLHA_AMP_LOOP = 1, BLHA_AMP_CC = 2, BLHA_AMP_SC = 3, &
    BLHA_AMP_TREE = 4, BLHA_AMP_LOOPINDUCED = 5
  integer, public, parameter :: &
    BLHA_EW_GF = 1, BLHA_EW_MZ = 2, BLHA_EW_MSBAR = 3, &
    BLHA_EW_0 = 4, BLHA_EW_RUN = 5, BLHA_EW_DEFAULT = 6
  integer, public, parameter :: &
    BLHA_WIDTH_COMPLEX = 1, BLHA_WIDTH_FIXED = 2, &
    BLHA_WIDTH_RUNNING = 3, BLHA_WIDTH_POLE = 4, &
    BLHA_WIDTH_DEFAULT = 5

```

Those are the default pdg codes for massive particles in BLHA programs

```

⟨BLHA config: parameters⟩+≡
  integer, parameter, public :: OLP_N_MASSIVE_PARTICLES = 10
  integer, dimension(OLP_N_MASSIVE_PARTICLES), public :: &
    OLP_MASSIVE_PARTICLES = [5,-5,6,-6,15,-15,23,24,-24,25]
  integer, parameter :: OLP_HEL_UNPOLARIZED = 0

```



```

integer, parameter :: OLP_HEL_LEFT = -1
integer, parameter :: OLP_HEL_RIGHT = 1
integer, parameter :: OLP_HEL_LONG = 2

```

This type contains the pdg code of the particle to be written in the process specification string and an optional additional information about the polarization of the particles. Note that the output can only be processed by OpenLoops.

```

<BLHA config: types>≡
  type :: blha_particle_string_element_t
    integer :: pdg = 0
    integer :: hel = OLP_HEL_UNPOLARIZED
    logical :: polarized = .false.
  contains
    <BLHA config: blha particle string element: TBP>
  end type blha_particle_string_element_t

<BLHA config: blha particle string element: TBP>≡
  generic :: init => init_default
  generic :: init => init_polarized
  procedure :: init_default => blha_particle_string_element_init_default
  procedure :: init_polarized => blha_particle_string_element_init_polarized

<BLHA config: procedures>≡
  subroutine blha_particle_string_element_init_default (blha_p, id)
    class(blha_particle_string_element_t), intent(out) :: blha_p
    integer, intent(in) :: id
    blha_p%pdg = id
  end subroutine blha_particle_string_element_init_default

<BLHA config: procedures>+≡
  subroutine blha_particle_string_element_init_polarized (blha_p, id, hel)
    class(blha_particle_string_element_t), intent(out) :: blha_p
    integer, intent(in) :: id, hel
    blha_p%polarized = .true.
    blha_p%pdg = id
    blha_p%hel = hel
  end subroutine blha_particle_string_element_init_polarized

<BLHA config: blha particle string element: TBP>+≡
  generic :: write_pdg => write_pdg_unit
  generic :: write_pdg => write_pdg_character
  procedure :: write_pdg_unit => blha_particle_string_element_write_pdg_unit
  procedure :: write_pdg_character &
    => blha_particle_string_element_write_pdg_character

<BLHA config: procedures>+≡
  subroutine blha_particle_string_element_write_pdg_unit (blha_p, unit)
    class(blha_particle_string_element_t), intent(in) :: blha_p
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, '(I3)') blha_p%pdg
  end subroutine blha_particle_string_element_write_pdg_unit

```



```

<BLHA config: procedures>+≡
  subroutine blha_particle_string_element_write_pdg_character (blha_p, c)
    class(blha_particle_string_element_t), intent(in) :: blha_p
    character(3), intent(inout) :: c
    write (c, '(I3)') blha_p%pdg
  end subroutine blha_particle_string_element_write_pdg_character

<BLHA config: blha particle string element: TBP>+≡
  generic :: write_helicity => write_helicity_unit
  generic :: write_helicity => write_helicity_character
  procedure :: write_helicity_unit &
    => blha_particle_string_element_write_helicity_unit
  procedure :: write_helicity_character &
    => blha_particle_string_element_write_helicity_character

<BLHA config: procedures>+≡
  subroutine blha_particle_string_element_write_helicity_unit (blha_p, unit)
    class(blha_particle_string_element_t), intent(in) :: blha_p
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, '(A1,I0,A1)') '(', blha_p%hel, ')'
  end subroutine blha_particle_string_element_write_helicity_unit

<BLHA config: procedures>+≡
  subroutine blha_particle_string_element_write_helicity_character (blha_p, c)
    class(blha_particle_string_element_t), intent(in) :: blha_p
    character(4), intent(inout) :: c
    write (c, '(A1,I0,A1)') '(', blha_p%hel, ')'
  end subroutine blha_particle_string_element_write_helicity_character

```

This type encapsulates a BLHA request.

```

<BLHA config: public>≡
  public :: blha_configuration_t
  public :: blha_cfg_process_node_t

<BLHA config: types>+≡
  type :: blha_cfg_process_node_t
    type(blha_particle_string_element_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg_in, pdg_out
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: fingerprint
    integer :: nsub
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: ids
    integer :: amplitude_type
    type(blha_cfg_process_node_t), pointer :: next => null ()
  end type blha_cfg_process_node_t

  type :: blha_configuration_t
    type(string_t) :: name
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
    type(string_t) :: md5
    integer :: version = 2
    logical :: dirty = .false.
    integer :: n_proc = 0

```



```

real(default) :: accuracy_target
logical :: debug_unstable = .false.
integer :: mode = BLHA_MODE_GENERIC
logical :: polarized = .false.
type(blha_cfg_process_node_t), pointer :: processes => null ()
!integer, dimension(2) :: matrix_element_square_type = BLHA_MEST_SUM
integer :: correction_type = BLHA_CT_QCD
type(string_t) :: correction_type_other
integer :: irreg = BLHA_IRREG_THV
type(string_t) :: irreg_other
integer :: massive_particle_scheme = BLHA_MPS_ONSHELL
type(string_t) :: massive_particle_scheme_other
type(string_t) :: model_file
logical :: subdivide_subprocesses = .false.
integer :: alphas_power = -1, alpha_power = -1
integer :: ew_scheme = BLHA_EW_DEFAULT
integer :: width_scheme = BLHA_WIDTH_DEFAULT
integer :: openloops_phs_tolerance = 0
logical :: openloops_top_signal = .false.
end type blha_configuration_t

```

This types control the creation of BLHA-interface files

*<BLHA config: public>+≡*

```

public :: blha_flv_state_t
public :: blha_master_t

```

*<BLHA config: types>+≡*

```

type :: blha_flv_state_t
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: flavors
integer :: flv_mult
logical :: flv_real = .false.
end type blha_flv_state_t

type :: blha_master_t
integer, dimension(4) :: blha_mode
integer :: n_in, n_out
logical :: compute_borns = .false.
logical :: compute_real_trees = .false.
logical :: compute_loops = .true.
logical :: compute_correlations = .false.
integer :: alpha_power, alphas_power
type(string_t) :: basename
type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: suffix
type(blha_configuration_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: blha_cfg
integer :: n_files = 0
contains
<BLHA config: blha master: TBP>
end type blha_master_t

```

Master-Routines

*<BLHA config: blha master: TBP>≡*

```

procedure :: set_methods => blha_master_set_methods

```



```

<BLHA config: procedures>+≡
  subroutine blha_master_set_methods (master, cmp_born, &
    cmp_real, cmp_loop, cmp_corr)
    class(blha_master_t), intent(inout) :: master
    logical, intent(in) :: cmp_born, cmp_loop, cmp_corr, cmp_real
    master%n_files = count ([cmp_born, cmp_real, cmp_loop, cmp_corr])
    master%compute_borns = cmp_born
    master%compute_real_trees = cmp_real
    master%compute_loops = cmp_loop
    master%compute_correlations = cmp_corr
  end subroutine blha_master_set_methods

<BLHA config: blha master: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: allocate_config_files => blha_master_allocate_config_files

<BLHA config: procedures>+≡
  subroutine blha_master_allocate_config_files (master)
    class(blha_master_t), intent(inout) :: master
    allocate (master%blha_cfg (master%n_files))
    allocate (master%suffix (master%n_files))
  end subroutine blha_master_allocate_config_files

<BLHA config: blha master: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => blha_master_init

<BLHA config: procedures>+≡
  subroutine blha_master_init (master, basename, model, &
    n_in, alpha_power, alphas_power, flv_born, flv_real)
    class(blha_master_t), intent(inout) :: master
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: n_in
    integer, intent(in) :: alpha_power, alphas_power
    integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable, intent(in) :: &
      flv_born, flv_real
    integer :: n_proc_real, n_flv
    type(blha_flv_state_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: blha_flavor
    integer :: i_flv, i_file
    integer :: n_flv_born

    if (master%n_files < 1) &
      call msg_fatal ("Attempting to generate OLP-files, but none are specified!")
    n_flv = 1; n_proc_real = 0
    n_flv_born = size (flv_born, 2)
    if (master%compute_real_trees) then
      if (allocated (flv_real)) then
        n_proc_real = size (flv_real, 2)
        n_flv = n_flv + n_proc_real
      end if
    end if
    i_file = 1
    if (master%compute_loops) then
      if (allocated (flv_born)) then
        allocate (blha_flavor (size (flv_born, 2)))

```



```

do i_flv = 1, size (flv_born, 2)
  allocate (blha_flavor(i_flv)%flavors (size (flv_born(:,i_flv))))
  blha_flavor(i_flv)%flavors = flv_born(:,i_flv)
  blha_flavor(i_flv)%flv_mult = 2
end do
master%suffix(i_file) = "_LOOP"
call blha_init_virtual (master%blha_cfg(i_file), blha_flavor, &
  n_in, alpha_power, alphas_power, &
  basename, model, master%blha_mode(1))
i_file = i_file + 1
else
  call msg_fatal ("BLHA Loops requested but " &
    // "Born flavor not existing")
end if
end if
if (allocated (blha_flavor)) deallocate (blha_flavor)
if (master%compute_correlations) then
  if (allocated (flv_born)) then
    allocate (blha_flavor (size (flv_born, 2)))
    do i_flv = 1, size (flv_born, 2)
      allocate (blha_flavor(i_flv)%flavors (size (flv_born(:,i_flv))))
      blha_flavor(i_flv)%flavors = flv_born(:,i_flv)
      blha_flavor(i_flv)%flv_mult = 3
    end do
    master%suffix(i_file) = "_SUB"
    call blha_init_subtraction (master%blha_cfg(i_file), blha_flavor, &
      n_in, alpha_power, alphas_power, &
      basename, model, master%blha_mode(2))
    i_file = i_file + 1
  else
    call msg_fatal ("BLHA Correlations requested but "&
      // "Born flavor not existing")
  end if
end if
if (allocated (blha_flavor)) deallocate (blha_flavor)
if (master%compute_real_trees) then
  if (allocated (flv_real)) then
    allocate (blha_flavor (size (flv_real, 2)))
    do i_flv = 1, size (flv_real, 2)
      allocate (blha_flavor(i_flv)%flavors (size (flv_real(:,i_flv))))
      blha_flavor(i_flv)%flavors = flv_real(:,i_flv)
      blha_flavor(i_flv)%flv_mult = 1
    end do
    master%suffix(i_file) = "_REAL"
    call blha_init_real (master%blha_cfg(i_file), blha_flavor, &
      n_in, alpha_power, alphas_power, &
      basename, model, master%blha_mode(3))
    i_file = i_file + 1
  else
    call msg_fatal ("BLHA Trees requested but "&
      // "Real flavor not existing")
  end if
end if
if (allocated (blha_flavor)) deallocate (blha_flavor)

```



```

if (master%compute_borns) then
  if (allocated (flv_born)) then
    allocate (blha_flavor (n_flv_born))
    do i_flv = 1, n_flv_born
      allocate (blha_flavor(i_flv)%flavors (size (flv_born(:,i_flv))))
      blha_flavor(i_flv)%flavors = flv_born(:,i_flv)
      blha_flavor(i_flv)%flv_mult = 1
    end do
    master%suffix(i_file) = "_BORN"
    call blha_init_born (master%blha_cfg(i_file), blha_flavor, &
      n_in, alpha_power, alphas_power, &
      basename, model, master%blha_mode(4))
  end if
end if
end subroutine blha_master_init

```

*<BLHA config: blha master: TBP>+≡*

```

  procedure :: setup_additional_features => blha_master_setup_additional_features

```

*<BLHA config: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine blha_master_setup_additional_features (master, phs_tolerance, top_signal, beam_struct
  class(blha_master_t), intent(inout) :: master
  integer, intent(in) :: phs_tolerance
  logical, intent(in), optional :: top_signal
  type(beam_structure_t), intent(in), optional :: beam_structure
  integer :: i_file
  logical :: polarized
  logical :: yorn

  yorn = .false.; if (present (top_signal)) yorn = top_signal
  polarized = .false.
  if (present (beam_structure)) polarized = beam_structure%has_polarized_beams ()

  do i_file = 1, master%n_files
    if (phs_tolerance > 0) then
      select case (master%blha_mode(i_file))
        case (BLHA_MODE_GOSAM)
          if (polarized) &
            call gosam_error_message ()
        case (BLHA_MODE_OPENLOOPS)
          master%blha_cfg(i_file)%openloops_phs_tolerance = phs_tolerance
          master%blha_cfg(i_file)%polarized = polarized
        end select
      end if
      master%blha_cfg(i_file)%openloops_top_signal = yorn
    end do
  contains
    subroutine gosam_error_message ()
      call msg_fatal ("You are trying to evaluate a process at NLO ", &
        [var_str ("which involves polarized beams using GoSam. "), &
        var_str ("This feature is not supported yet. "), &
        var_str ("Please use OpenLoops instead")])
    end subroutine gosam_error_message
  end subroutine blha_master_setup_additional_features

```



```

<BLHA config: blha master: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_gosam => blha_master_set_gosam

<BLHA config: procedures>+≡
    subroutine blha_master_set_gosam (master, i)
        class(blha_master_t), intent(inout) :: master
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        master%blha_mode(i) = BLHA_MODE_GOSAM
    end subroutine blha_master_set_gosam

<BLHA config: blha master: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_openloops => blha_master_set_openloops

<BLHA config: procedures>+≡
    subroutine blha_master_set_openloops (master, i)
        class(blha_master_t), intent(inout) :: master
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        master%blha_mode(i) = BLHA_MODE_OPENLOOPS
    end subroutine blha_master_set_openloops

<BLHA config: blha master: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: reset_olp_modes => blha_master_reset_olp_modes

<BLHA config: procedures>+≡
    subroutine blha_master_reset_olp_modes (master, i)
        class(blha_master_t), intent(inout) :: master
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        master%blha_cfg(i)%mode = master%blha_mode(i)
    end subroutine blha_master_reset_olp_modes

<BLHA config: blha master: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_polarization => blha_master_set_polarization

<BLHA config: procedures>+≡
    subroutine blha_master_set_polarization (master, i)
        class(blha_master_t), intent(inout) :: master
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        master%blha_cfg(i)%polarized = .true.
    end subroutine blha_master_set_polarization

<BLHA config: procedures>+≡
    subroutine blha_init_born (blha_cfg, blha_flavor, n_in, &
        ap, asp, basename, model, blha_mode)
        type(blha_configuration_t), intent(inout) :: blha_cfg
        type(blha_flv_state_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: blha_flavor
        integer, intent(in) :: n_in
        integer, intent(in) :: ap, asp
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
        type(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        integer, intent(in) :: blha_mode
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: amp_type
        integer :: i, ew_scheme

```



```

allocate (amp_type (size (blha_flavor)))
do i = 1, size (blha_flavor)
    amp_type(i) = BLHA_AMP_TREE
end do
call blha_configuration_init (blha_cfg, basename // "_BORN" , &
    model, blha_mode)
call blha_configuration_append_processes (blha_cfg, n_in, &
    blha_flavor, amp_type)
select case (blha_cfg%mode)
case (BLHA_MODE_GOSAM)
    ew_scheme = BLHA_EW_0
case (BLHA_MODE_OPENLOOPS)
    ew_scheme = BLHA_EW_0
end select
call blha_configuration_set (blha_cfg, BLHA_VERSION_2, &
    correction_type = BLHA_CT_QCD, &
    irreg = BLHA_IRREG_CDR, alphas_power = asp, &
    alpha_power = ap, ew_scheme = ew_scheme, &
    debug = blha_mode == BLHA_MODE_GOSAM)
end subroutine blha_init_born

subroutine blha_init_virtual (blha_cfg, blha_flavor, n_in, &
    ap, asp, basename, model, blha_mode)
type(blha_configuration_t), intent(inout) :: blha_cfg
type(blha_flv_state_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: blha_flavor
integer, intent(in) :: n_in
integer, intent(in) :: ap, asp
type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
type(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
integer, intent(in) :: blha_mode
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: amp_type
integer :: i, ew_scheme

allocate (amp_type (size (blha_flavor)*2))
do i = 1, size (blha_flavor)
    amp_type(2*i-1) = BLHA_AMP_LOOP
    amp_type(2*i) = BLHA_AMP_CC
end do
call blha_configuration_init (blha_cfg, basename // "_LOOP" , &
    model, blha_mode)
call blha_configuration_append_processes (blha_cfg, n_in, &
    blha_flavor, amp_type)
select case (blha_cfg%mode)
case (BLHA_MODE_GOSAM)
    ew_scheme = BLHA_EW_0
case (BLHA_MODE_OPENLOOPS)
    ew_scheme = BLHA_EW_0
end select
call blha_configuration_set (blha_cfg, BLHA_VERSION_2, &
    correction_type = BLHA_CT_QCD, &
    irreg = BLHA_IRREG_CDR, &
    alphas_power = asp, &
    alpha_power = ap, &

```



```

        ew_scheme = ew_scheme, &
        debug = blha_mode == BLHA_MODE_GOSAM)
end subroutine blha_init_virtual

subroutine blha_init_subtraction (blha_cfg, blha_flavor, n_in, &
    ap, asp, basename, model, blha_mode)
    type(blha_configuration_t), intent(inout) :: blha_cfg
    type(blha_flv_state_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: blha_flavor
    integer, intent(in) :: n_in
    integer, intent(in) :: ap, asp
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
    type(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: blha_mode
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: amp_type
    integer :: i, ew_scheme

    allocate (amp_type (size (blha_flavor)*3))
    do i = 1, size (blha_flavor)
        amp_type(3*i-2) = BLHA_AMP_TREE
        amp_type(3*i-1) = BLHA_AMP_CC
        amp_type(3*i) = BLHA_AMP_SC
    end do
    call blha_configuration_init (blha_cfg, basename // "_SUB" , &
        model, blha_mode)
    call blha_configuration_append_processes (blha_cfg, n_in, &
        blha_flavor, amp_type)
    select case (blha_cfg%mode)
    case (BLHA_MODE_GOSAM)
        ew_scheme = BLHA_EW_0
    case (BLHA_MODE_OPENLOOPS)
        ew_scheme = BLHA_EW_0
    end select
    call blha_configuration_set (blha_cfg, BLHA_VERSION_2, &
        correction_type = BLHA_CT_QCD, &
        irreg = BLHA_IRREG_CDR, &
        alphas_power = asp, &
        alpha_power = ap, &
        ew_scheme = ew_scheme, &
        debug = blha_mode == BLHA_MODE_GOSAM)
end subroutine blha_init_subtraction

subroutine blha_init_real (blha_cfg, blha_flavor, n_in, &
    ap, asp, basename, model, blha_mode)
    type(blha_configuration_t), intent(inout) :: blha_cfg
    type(blha_flv_state_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: blha_flavor
    integer, intent(in) :: n_in
    integer, intent(in) :: ap, asp
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
    type(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: blha_mode
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: amp_type
    integer :: i, ew_scheme

    allocate (amp_type (size (blha_flavor)))

```



```

do i = 1, size (blha_flavor)
  amp_type(i) = BLHA_AMP_TREE
end do
call blha_configuration_init (blha_cfg, basename // "_REAL" , &
  model, blha_mode)
call blha_configuration_append_processes (blha_cfg, n_in, &
  blha_flavor, amp_type)
select case (blha_cfg%mode)
case (BLHA_MODE_GOSAM)
  ew_scheme = BLHA_EW_0
case (BLHA_MODE_OPENLOOPS)
  ew_scheme = BLHA_EW_0
end select
call blha_configuration_set (blha_cfg, BLHA_VERSION_2, &
  correction_type = BLHA_CT_QCD, &
  irreg = BLHA_IRREG_CDR, &
  alphas_power = asp+1, &
  alpha_power = ap, &
  ew_scheme = ew_scheme, &
  ! debug = .true.)
  debug = blha_mode == BLHA_MODE_GOSAM)
end subroutine blha_init_real

```

*<BLHA config: blha master: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: generate => blha_master_generate

```

*<BLHA config: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine blha_master_generate (master, basename)
  class(blha_master_t), intent(in) :: master
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
  integer :: unit
  type(string_t) :: filename
  integer :: i_file
  do i_file = 1, master%n_files
    filename = basename // master%suffix(i_file) // ".olp"
    unit = free_unit ()
    open (unit, file = char (filename), status = 'replace', action = 'write')
    call blha_configuration_write (master%blha_cfg(i_file), unit)
    close (unit)
  end do
end subroutine blha_master_generate

```

*<BLHA config: blha master: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: final => blha_master_final

```

*<BLHA config: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine blha_master_final (master)
  class(blha_master_t), intent(inout) :: master
  master%n_files = 0
  deallocate (master%suffix)
  deallocate (master%blha_cfg)
end subroutine blha_master_final

```



```

<BLHA config: public>+≡
    public :: blha_configuration_init

<BLHA config: procedures>+≡
    subroutine blha_configuration_init (cfg, name, model, mode)
        type(blha_configuration_t), intent(inout) :: cfg
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        class(model_data_t), target, intent(in) :: model
        integer, intent(in), optional :: mode
        if (.not. associated (cfg%model)) then
            cfg%name = name
            cfg%model => model
        end if
        if (present (mode)) cfg%mode = mode
    end subroutine blha_configuration_init

```

Create an array of massive particle indices, to be used by the "MassiveParticle"-statement of the order file.

```

<BLHA config: procedures>+≡
    subroutine blha_configuration_get_massive_particles &
        (cfg, massive, i_massive)
        type(blha_configuration_t), intent(in) :: cfg
        logical, intent(out) :: massive
        integer, intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: i_massive
        integer, parameter :: max_particles = 10
        integer, dimension(max_particles) :: i_massive_tmp
        integer, dimension(max_particles) :: checked
        type(blha_cfg_process_node_t), pointer :: current_process
        integer :: k
        integer :: n_massive
        n_massive = 0; k = 1
        checked = 0
        if (associated (cfg%processes)) then
            current_process => cfg%processes
        else
            call msg_fatal ("BLHA, massive particles: " // &
                "No processes allocated!")
        end if
        do
            call check_pdg_list (current_process%pdg_in%pdg)
            call check_pdg_list (current_process%pdg_out%pdg)
            if (k > max_particles) &
                call msg_fatal ("BLHA, massive particles: " // &
                    "Max. number of particles exceeded!")
            if (associated (current_process%next)) then
                current_process => current_process%next
            else
                exit
            end if
        end do
        if (n_massive > 0) then
            allocate (i_massive (n_massive))
            i_massive = i_massive_tmp (1:n_massive)
            massive = .true.
        end if
    end subroutine

```



```

else
    massive = .false.
end if
contains
subroutine check_pdg_list (pdg_list)
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: pdg_list
    integer :: i, i_pdg
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    do i = 1, size (pdg_list)
        i_pdg = abs (pdg_list(i))
        call flv%init (i_pdg, cfg%model)
        if (flv%get_mass () > 0._default) then
            !!! Avoid duplicates in output
            if (.not. any (checked == i_pdg)) then
                i_massive_tmp(k) = i_pdg
                checked(k) = i_pdg
                k=k+1
                n_massive=n_massive+1
            end if
        end if
    end do
end subroutine check_pdg_list
end subroutine blha_configuration_get_massive_particles

```

*(BLHA config: public)+≡*

```
public :: blha_configuration_append_processes
```

*(BLHA config: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine blha_configuration_append_processes (cfg, n_in, flavor, amp_type)
    type(blha_configuration_t), intent(inout) :: cfg
    integer, intent(in) :: n_in
    type(blha_flv_state_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: flavor
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: amp_type
    integer :: n_tot
    type(blha_cfg_process_node_t), pointer :: current_node
    integer :: i_process, i_flv
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg_in, pdg_out
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: flavor_state
    integer :: proc_offset, n_proc_tot
    integer :: h1, h2
    proc_offset = 0; n_proc_tot = 0
    do i_flv = 1, size (flavor)
        n_proc_tot = n_proc_tot + flavor(i_flv)%flv_mult
    end do
    if (.not. associated (cfg%processes)) &
        allocate (cfg%processes)
    current_node => cfg%processes
    do i_flv = 1, size (flavor)
        n_tot = size (flavor(i_flv)%flavors)
        allocate (pdg_in (n_in), pdg_out (n_tot - n_in))
        allocate (flavor_state (n_tot))
        flavor_state = flavor(i_flv)%flavors
        do i_process = 1, flavor(i_flv)%flv_mult
            pdg_in = flavor_state (1:n_in)

```



```

pdg_out = flavor_state (n_in+1:)
if (cfg%polarized) then
  select case (cfg%mode)
  case (BLHA_MODE_OPENLOOPS)
    call allocate_and_init_pdg_and_helicities (current_node, &
      pdg_in, pdg_out, amp_type (proc_offset+i_process))
  case (BLHA_MODE_GOSAM)
    !!! Nothing special for GoSam yet. This exception is already caught
    !!! in blha_master_setup_additional_features
  end select
else
  call allocate_and_init_pdg (current_node, pdg_in, pdg_out, &
    amp_type (proc_offset + i_process))
end if
if (proc_offset+i_process /= n_proc_tot) then
  allocate (current_node%next)
  current_node => current_node%next
end if
if (i_process == flavor(i_flv)%flv_mult) &
  proc_offset = proc_offset + flavor(i_flv)%flv_mult
end do
deallocate (pdg_in, pdg_out)
deallocate (flavor_state)
end do
contains
subroutine allocate_and_init_pdg (node, pdg_in, pdg_out, amp_type)
  type(blha_cfg_process_node_t), intent(inout), pointer :: node
  integer, intent(in), dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg_in, pdg_out
  integer, intent(in) :: amp_type
  allocate (node%pdg_in (size (pdg_in)))
  allocate (node%pdg_out (size (pdg_out)))
  node%pdg_in%pdg = pdg_in
  node%pdg_out%pdg = pdg_out
  node%amplitude_type = amp_type
end subroutine allocate_and_init_pdg

subroutine allocate_and_init_pdg_and_helicities (node, pdg_in, pdg_out, amp_type)
  type(blha_cfg_process_node_t), intent(inout), pointer :: node
  integer, intent(in), dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg_in, pdg_out
  integer, intent(in) :: amp_type
  integer :: h1, h2
  do h1 = -1, 1
    do h2 = -1, 1
      if (h1 == 0 .or. h2 == 0) cycle
      call allocate_and_init_pdg (current_node, pdg_in, pdg_out, amp_type)
      current_node%pdg_in(1)%polarized = .true.
      current_node%pdg_in(2)%polarized = .true.
      current_node%pdg_in(1)%hel = h1
      current_node%pdg_in(2)%hel = h2
      if (h1 + h2 /= 2) then
        allocate (current_node%next)
        current_node => current_node%next
      end if
    end do
  end do

```



```

        end do
    end subroutine allocate_and_init_pdg_and_helicities

end subroutine blha_configuration_append_processes

```

Change parameter(s).

*<BLHA config: public>+≡*

```
public :: blha_configuration_set
```

*<BLHA config: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine blha_configuration_set (cfg, &
    version, correction_type, irreg, massive_particle_scheme, &
    model_file, alphas_power, alpha_power, ew_scheme, width_scheme, &
    accuracy, debug)
    type(blha_configuration_t), intent(inout) :: cfg
    integer, optional, intent(in) :: version
    integer, optional, intent(in) :: correction_type
    integer, optional, intent(in) :: irreg
    integer, optional, intent(in) :: massive_particle_scheme
    type(string_t), optional, intent(in) :: model_file
    integer, optional, intent(in) :: alphas_power, alpha_power
    integer, optional, intent(in) :: ew_scheme
    integer, optional, intent(in) :: width_scheme
    real(default), optional, intent(in) :: accuracy
    logical, optional, intent(in) :: debug
    if (present (version)) &
        cfg%version = version
    if (present (correction_type)) &
        cfg%correction_type = correction_type
    if (present (irreg)) &
        cfg%irreg = irreg
    if (present (massive_particle_scheme)) &
        cfg%massive_particle_scheme = massive_particle_scheme
    if (present (model_file)) &
        cfg%model_file = model_file
    if (present (alphas_power)) &
        cfg%alphas_power = alphas_power
    if (present (alpha_power)) &
        cfg%alpha_power = alpha_power
    if (present (ew_scheme)) &
        cfg%ew_scheme = ew_scheme
    if (present (width_scheme)) &
        cfg%width_scheme = width_scheme
    if (present (accuracy)) &
        cfg%accuracy_target = accuracy
    if (present (debug)) &
        cfg%debug_unstable = debug
    cfg%dirty = .false.
end subroutine blha_configuration_set

```

*<BLHA config: public>+≡*

```
public :: blha_configuration_get_n_proc
```



```

<BLHA config: procedures>+≡
function blha_configuration_get_n_proc (cfg) result (n_proc)
  type(blha_configuration_t), intent(in) :: cfg
  integer :: n_proc
  n_proc = cfg%n_proc
end function blha_configuration_get_n_proc

```

Write the BLHA file. Internal mode is intended for md5summing only.

```

<BLHA config: public>+≡
public :: blha_configuration_write

<BLHA config: procedures>+≡
subroutine blha_configuration_write (cfg, unit, internal, no_version)
  type(blha_configuration_t), intent(in) :: cfg
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: internal, no_version
  integer :: u
  logical :: full
  type(string_t) :: buf
  type(blha_cfg_process_node_t), pointer :: node
  integer :: i
  character(3) :: pdg_char
  character(4) :: hel_char
  character(len=25), parameter :: pad = ""
  logical :: write_process, no_v
  if (present (no_version)) no_v = no_version

  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  full = .true.; if (present (internal)) full = .not. internal
  if (full .and. cfg%dirty) call msg_bug ( &
    "BUG: attempted to write out a dirty BLHA configuration")
  if (full) then
    if (no_v) then
      write (u, "(A)") "# BLHA order written by WHIZARD [version]"
    else
      write (u, "(A)") "# BLHA order written by WHIZARD <Version>"
    end if
    write (u, "(A)")
  end if
  select case (cfg%mode)
    case (BLHA_MODE_GOSAM); buf = "GoSam"
    case (BLHA_MODE_OPENLOOPS); buf = "OpenLoops"
    case default; buf = "vanilla"
  end select
  write (u, "(A)") "# BLHA interface mode: " // char (buf)
  write (u, "(A)") "# process: " // char (cfg%name)
  write (u, "(A)") "# model: " // char (cfg%model%get_name ())
  select case (cfg%version)
    case (1); buf = "BLHA1"
    case (2); buf = "BLHA2"
  end select
  write (u, '(A25,A)') "InterfaceVersion " // pad, char (buf)
  select case (cfg%correction_type)
    case (BLHA_CT_QCD); buf = "QCD"

```



```

        case (BLHA_CT_EW); buf = "EW"
        case (BLHA_CT_QED); buf = "QED"
        case default; buf = cfg%correction_type_other
    end select
    write (u,'(A25,A)') "CorrectionType" // pad, char (buf)

    select case (cfg%mode)
    case (BLHA_MODE_OPENLOOPS)
        buf = cfg%name // '.olc'
        write (u, '(A25,A)') "Extra AnswerFile" // pad, char (buf)
    end select

    select case (cfg%irreg)
        case (BLHA_IRREG_CDR); buf = "CDR"
        case (BLHA_IRREG_DRED); buf = "DRED"
        case (BLHA_IRREG_THV); buf = "tHV"
        case (BLHA_IRREG_MREG); buf = "MassReg"
        case default; buf = cfg%irreg_other
    end select
    write (u,'(A25,A)') "IRregularisation" // pad, char (buf)
    select case (cfg%massive_particle_scheme)
        case (BLHA_MPS_ONSHELL); buf = "OnShell"
        case default; buf = cfg%massive_particle_scheme_other
    end select
    if (cfg%mode == BLHA_MODE_GOSAM) &
        write (u,'(A25,A)') "MassiveParticleScheme" // pad, char (buf)
    select case (cfg%version)
    case (1)
        if (cfg%alphas_power >= 0) write (u,'(A25,A)') &
            "AlphasPower" // pad, int2char (cfg%alphas_power)
        if (cfg%alpha_power >= 0) write (u,'(A25,A)') &
            "AlphaPower " // pad, int2char (cfg%alpha_power)
    case (2)
        if (cfg%alphas_power >= 0) write (u,'(A25,A)') &
            "CouplingPower QCD " // pad, int2char (cfg%alphas_power)
        if (cfg%alpha_power >= 0) write (u, '(A25,A)') &
            "CouplingPower QED " // pad, int2char (cfg%alpha_power)
    end select
    select case (cfg%ew_scheme)
        case (BLHA_EW_GF); buf = "alphaGF"
        case (BLHA_EW_MZ); buf = "alphaMZ"
        case (BLHA_EW_MSBAR); buf = "alphaMSbar"
        case (BLHA_EW_0); buf = "alpha0"
        case (BLHA_EW_RUN); buf = "alphaRUN"
        case (BLHA_EW_DEFAULT); buf = "OLPDefined"
    end select
    select case (cfg%mode)
    case (BLHA_MODE_GOSAM)
!       write (u, '(A25, A)') "EWScheme " // pad, char (buf)
    case (BLHA_MODE_OPENLOOPS)
!       write (u, '(A25, A)') "ewscheme " // pad, char (buf)
    endselect
    select case (cfg%mode)
    case (BLHA_MODE_GOSAM)

```



```

write (u, '(A25)', advance='no') "MassiveParticles " // pad
do i = 1, size (OLP_MASSIVE_PARTICLES)
  if (OLP_MASSIVE_PARTICLES(i) > 0) &
    write (u, '(I2,I1X)', advance='no') OLP_MASSIVE_PARTICLES(i)
end do
write (u,*)
case (BLHA_MODE_OPENLOOPS)
  write (u, '(A25,I1)') "extra use_cms " // pad, 0
  write (u, '(A25,I1)') "extra me_cache " // pad, 0
  if (cfg%openloops_phs_tolerance > 0) then
    write (u, '(A25,A4,I0)') "extra psp_tolerance " // pad, "10e-", &
      cfg%openloops_phs_tolerance
  end if
  if (cfg%openloops_top_signal) &
    write (u, '(A)') "extra approx top"
end select
if (full) then
  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)") "# Process definitions"
  write (u, "(A)")
end if
if (cfg%debug_unstable) &
  write (u, '(A25,A)') "DebugUnstable " // pad, "True"
write (u, *)
node => cfg%processes
do while (associated (node))
  write_process = .true.
  select case (node%amplitude_type)
    case (BLHA_AMP_LOOP); buf = "Loop"
    case (BLHA_AMP_CC); buf = "ccTree"
    case (BLHA_AMP_SC)
      buf = "scTree"
      if (cfg%mode == BLHA_MODE_OPENLOOPS) write_process = .false.
    case (BLHA_AMP_TREE); buf = "Tree"
    case (BLHA_AMP_LOOPINDUCED); buf = "LoopInduced"
  end select
  if (write_process) then
    write (u, '(A25, A)') "AmplitudeType " // pad, char (buf)

    buf = ""
    do i = 1, size (node%pdg_in)
      call node%pdg_in(i)%write_pdg (pdg_char)
      if (node%pdg_in(i)%polarized) then
        call node%pdg_in(i)%write_helicity (hel_char)
        buf = (buf // pdg_char // hel_char) // " "
      else
        buf = (buf // pdg_char) // " "
      end if
    end do
    buf = buf // "-> "
    do i = 1, size (node%pdg_out)
      call node%pdg_out(i)%write_pdg (pdg_char)
      buf = (buf // pdg_char) // " "
    end do
  end if
end do

```



```

        write (u, "(A)") char (trim (buf))
        write (u, *)
    end if
    node => node%next
end do

end subroutine blha_configuration_write

```

### 23.2.1 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

`<blha_ut.f90>`≡  
*<File header>*

```

module blha_ut
  use unit_tests
  use blha_uti

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<BLHA: public tests>*

`contains`

*<BLHA: test driver>*

```

end module blha_ut

```

`<blha_uti.f90>`≡  
*<File header>*

```

module blha_uti

```

*<Use strings>*

```

  use format_utils, only: write_separator
  use os_interface
  use models
  use blha_config

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<BLHA: test declarations>*

`contains`

*<BLHA: procedures>*

*<BLHA: tests>*

```

end module blha_uti

```



API: driver for the unit tests below.

*(BLHA: public tests)*≡

public :: blha\_test

*(BLHA: test driver)*≡

```
subroutine blha_test (u, results)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
  call test(blha_1, "blha_1", "Test the creation of BLHA-OLP files", u, results)
  call test(blha_2, "blha_2", "Test the creation of BLHA-OLP files for "&
    &"multiple flavor structures", u, results)
  call test(blha_3, "blha_3", "Test helicity-information in OpenLoops OLP files", &
    u, results)
end subroutine blha_test
```

*(BLHA: procedures)*≡

```
subroutine setup_and_write_blha_configuration (u, single, polarized)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  logical, intent(in), optional :: single
  logical, intent(in), optional :: polarized
  logical :: yorn1, yorn2
  type(blha_master_t) :: blha_master
  integer :: i
  integer :: n_in, n_out
  integer :: alpha_power, alphas_power
  integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: flv_born, flv_real
  type(string_t) :: proc_id
  type(os_data_t) :: os_data
  type(model_list_t) :: model_list
  type(model_t), pointer :: model => null ()
  integer :: openloops_phs_tolerance

  yorn1 = .false.; if (present (polarized)) yorn1 = polarized
  yorn2 = .true.; if (present (single)) yorn2 = single

  if (yorn2) then
    write (u, "(A)") "* Process: e+ e- -> W+ W- b b~"
    n_in = 2; n_out = 4
    alpha_power = 4; alphas_power = 0
    allocate (flv_born (n_in + n_out, 1))
    allocate (flv_real (n_in + n_out + 1, 1))
    flv_born(1,1) = 11; flv_born(2,1) = -11
    flv_born(3,1) = 24; flv_born(4,1) = -24
    flv_born(5,1) = 5; flv_born(6,1) = -5
    flv_real(1:6,1) = flv_born(:,1)
    flv_real(7,1) = 21
  else
    write (u, "(A)") "* Process: e+ e- -> u:d:s U:D:S"
    n_in = 2; n_out = 2
    alpha_power = 2; alphas_power = 0
    allocate (flv_born (n_in + n_out, 3))
    allocate (flv_real (n_in + n_out + 1, 3))
    flv_born(1,:) = 11; flv_born(2,:) = -11
    flv_born(3,1) = 1; flv_born(4,1) = -1
```



```

        flv_born(3,2) = 2; flv_born(4,2) = -2
        flv_born(3,3) = 3; flv_born(4,3) = -3
        flv_real(1:4,:) = flv_born
        flv_real(5,:) = 21
    end if
    proc_id = var_str ("BLHA_Test")

    call syntax_model_file_init ()
    call os_data_init (os_data)
    call model_list%read_model &
        (var_str ("SM"), var_str ("SM.mdl"), os_data, model)

    write (u, "(A)") "* BLHA matrix elements assumed for all process components"
    write (u, "(A)") "* Mode: GoSam"

    do i = 1, 4
        call blha_master%set_gosam (i)
    end do

    call blha_master%set_methods (.true., .true., .true., .true.)
    call blha_master%allocate_config_files ()
    call blha_master%init (proc_id, model, n_in, &
        alpha_power, alphas_power, flv_born, flv_real)

    do i = 1, 4
        call write_separator (u)
        call write_component_type (i, u)
        call write_separator (u)
        call blha_configuration_write &
            (blha_master%blha_cfg(i), u, no_version = .true.)
    end do

    write (u, "(A)") "* Switch to OpenLoops"
    openloops_phs_tolerance = 7
    call blha_master%final ()

    do i = 1, 4
        call blha_master%set_openloops (i)
    end do

    call blha_master%set_methods (.true., .true., .true., .true.)
    call blha_master%allocate_config_files ()
    call blha_master%init (proc_id, model, n_in, &
        alpha_power, alphas_power, flv_born, flv_real)

    if (yorn1) then
        do i = 1, 4
            call blha_master%set_polarization (i)
        end do
    end if
    call blha_master%setup_additional_features (openloops_phs_tolerance)

    do i = 1, 4
        call write_separator(u)

```



```

        call write_component_type (i, u)
        call write_separator (u)
        call blha_configuration_write &
            (blha_master%blha_cfg(i), u, no_version = .true.)
    end do

```

contains

```

subroutine write_component_type (i, u)
    integer, intent(in) :: i, u
    type(string_t) :: message, component_type
    message = var_str ("OLP-File content for ")
    select case (i)
    case (1)
        component_type = var_str ("loop")
    case (2)
        component_type = var_str ("subtraction")
    case (3)
        component_type = var_str ("real")
    case (4)
        component_type = var_str ("born")
    end select
    message = message // component_type // " matrix elements"
    write (u, "(A)") char (message)
end subroutine write_component_type
end subroutine setup_and_write_blha_configuration

```

*<BLHA: test declarations>*≡

```
public :: blha_1
```

*<BLHA: tests>*≡

```

subroutine blha_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u

    write (u, "(A)") "* Test output: blha_1"
    write (u, "(A)") "* Purpose: Test the creation of olp-files for single "&
        &"and unpolarized flavor structures"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call setup_and_write_blha_configuration (u, single = .true., polarized = .false.)
end subroutine blha_1

```

*<BLHA: test declarations>*+≡

```
public :: blha_2
```

*<BLHA: tests>*+≡

```

subroutine blha_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u

    write (u, "(A)") "* Test output: blha_2"
    write (u, "(A)") "* Purpose: Test the creation of olp-files for multiple "&
        &"and unpolarized flavor structures"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call setup_and_write_blha_configuration (u, single = .false., polarized = .false.)

```



```

end subroutine blha_2

<BLHA: test declarations>+≡
public :: blha_3

<BLHA: tests>+≡
subroutine blha_3 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u

  write (u, "(A)") "* Test output: blha_3"
  write (u, "(A)") "* Purpose: Test the creation of olp-files for single "&
    &"and polarized flavor structures"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call setup_and_write_blha_configuration (u, single = .true., polarized = .true.)
end subroutine blha_3

```



## Chapter 24

# GoSam Interface

The code in this chapter makes amplitudes accessible to **WHIZARD** that are generated and computed by the GoSam package.

These are the modules:

**loop\_archive** Provide some useful extra functionality.

**prc\_gosam** The actual interface, following the **WHIZARD** conventions for matrix-element generator methods.



## 24.1 Save previously generated loop libraries

```
(loop_archive.f90)≡
  <File header>

  module loop_archive

    use io_units
    <Use strings>
    use diagnostics
    use os_interface

    <Standard module head>

    <Loop archive: public>

    <Loop archive: types>

    contains

    <Loop archive: procedures>

  end module loop_archive

<Loop archive: public>≡
  public :: loop_archive_t

<Loop archive: types>≡
  type :: loop_archive_t
    logical :: active = .false.
    type(string_t) :: name
    type(string_t) :: current_prefix
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
  contains
    <Loop archive: loop archive: TBP>
  end type loop_archive_t

<Loop archive: loop archive: TBP>≡
  procedure :: activate => loop_archive_activate

<Loop archive: procedures>≡
  subroutine loop_archive_activate (archive, name, os_data)
    class(loop_archive_t), intent(inout) :: archive
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    integer :: status, success
    type(string_t) :: prefix
    archive%name = name
    archive%os_data = os_data
    call os_system_call ('test -d "' // name // &
                        '", status = status, verbose = .true.)
    if (status /= 0) then
      call os_system_call ('mkdir ' // name, &
                          status = success, verbose = .true.)
      if (success /= 0) call msg_fatal ("Creation of loop archive failed!")
```



```

end if
archive%active = .true.
end subroutine loop_archive_activate

```

*<Loop archive: loop archive: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: record => loop_archive_record

```

*<Loop archive: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine loop_archive_record (archive, olp_file, olc_file, config_file, lib)
  class(loop_archive_t), intent(inout) :: archive
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: olp_file, olc_file, config_file, lib
  type(string_t) :: current_prefix
  type(string_t) :: filename

  ! Copy, rename and move olp-file and olc-file
  filename = archive%current_prefix // '.olp'
  call os_system_call ('cp ' // olp_file // ' ' // &
    filename)
  call os_system_call ('mv ' // filename // ' ' // &
    archive%name)
  filename = archive%current_prefix // '.olc'
  call os_system_call ('cp ' // olc_file // ' ' // &
    filename)
  call os_system_call ('mv ' // filename // ' ' // &
    archive%name)
  ! Do the same with the loop-library and the config file
  filename = archive%current_prefix // '_libgolem_olp.' // &
    archive%os_data%shrlib_ext
  call os_system_call ('cp ' // lib // ' ' // filename)
  call os_system_call ('mv ' // filename // ' ' // &
    archive%name)
  filename = archive%current_prefix // '_golem.in'
  call os_system_call ('cp ' // config_file // ' ' // &
    filename)
  call os_system_call ('mv ' // filename // ' ' // &
    archive%name)
end subroutine loop_archive_record

```

*<Loop archive: loop archive: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: search => loop_archive_search

```

*<Loop archive: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine loop_archive_search (archive, files, found)
  class(loop_archive_t), intent(inout) :: archive
  type(string_t), dimension(3), intent(in) :: files
  logical, intent(out) :: found
  type(string_t) :: current_olp, current_config, current_lib
  character(len=3) :: prefix
  integer :: counter
  logical, dimension(2) :: exist
  integer, dimension(2) :: identical
  integer :: i

  counter = 1

```



```

do
  write(prefix,"(A,I2.2)") 'V', counter
  current_olp = archive%name // '/' // var_str (prefix) // '.olp'
  current_config = archive%name // '/' // var_str (prefix) // '_golem.in'
  current_lib = archive%name // '/' // var_str (prefix) // &
    '_libgolem_olp.' // archive%os_data%shrlib_ext
  inquire (file = char (current_olp), exist = exist(1))
  inquire (file = char (current_config), exist = exist(2))
  if (all (exist)) then
    call os_system_call ('diff ' // current_olp // ' ' // files(1) // &
      ' > /dev/null', status=identical(1))
    call os_system_call ('diff ' // current_config // ' ' // files(2) // &
      ' > /dev/null', status=identical(2))
    if (all (identical == 0)) then
      found = .true.
      exit
    else
      counter = counter+1
    end if
  else
    found = .false.
    exit
  end if
  if (counter >= 100) call msg_fatal ("Maximum number of loop-libraries exceeded!")
end do
write(prefix,"(A,I2.2)") 'V', counter
archive%current_prefix = var_str (prefix)
end subroutine loop_archive_search

```

*<Loop archive: loop archive: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: restore => loop_archive_restore
```

*<Loop archive: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine loop_archive_restore (archive, olp_orig, olc_orig, path)
  class(loop_archive_t), intent(inout) :: archive
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: olp_orig, olc_orig, path
  type(string_t) :: olp_file, olc_file, config_file, lib

  olp_file = archive%current_prefix // '.olp'
  olc_file = archive%current_prefix // '.olc'
  config_file = archive%current_prefix // '_golem.in'
  lib = archive%current_prefix // '_libgolem_olp.' // &
    archive%os_data%shrlib_ext

  call os_system_call ('cp ' // archive%name // '/' // olp_file // ' .')
  call os_system_call ('mv ' // olp_file // ' ' // olp_orig)

  call os_system_call ('cp ' // archive%name // '/' // olc_file // ' .')
  call os_system_call ('mv ' // olc_file // ' ' // olc_orig)

  call os_system_call ('cp ' // archive%name // '/' // config_file // ' .')
  call os_system_call ('mv ' // config_file // ' golem.in')

  call os_system_call ('cp ' // archive%name // '/' // lib // ' .')

```



```
call os_system_call ('mv ' // lib // ' libgolem_olp.' // &
    archive%os_data%shrlib_ext)
call os_system_call ('mv libgolem_olp.' // archive%os_data%shrlib_ext &
    // ' ' // path // '/.libs')

end subroutine loop_archive_restore
```



## 24.2 Gosam Interface

```
<prc_gosam.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module prc_gosam  
  
    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!  
    use, intrinsic :: iso_fortran_env  
  
    use kinds  
  <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use constants  
    use unit_tests, only: vanishes  
    use system_defs, only: TAB  
    use system_dependencies  
    use file_utils  
    use string_utils  
    use physics_defs  
    use diagnostics  
    use os_interface  
    use lorentz  
    use interactions  
    use pdg_arrays  
    use sm_qcd  
    use flavors  
    use model_data  
    use variables  
  
    use process_constants  
    use prclib_interfaces  
    use process_libraries  
    use prc_core_def  
    use prc_core  
  
    use blha_config  
    use blha_olp_interfaces  
    use loop_archive  
  
  <Standard module head>  
  
  <prc_gosam: constants>  
  
  <prc_gosam: public>  
  
  <prc_gosam: types>  
  
  <prc_gosam: interfaces>  
  
  contains  
  
  <prc_gosam: procedures>
```



```
end module prc_gosam
```

```
⟨prc gosam: constants⟩≡
  character(10), dimension(5), parameter :: &
    lib_suffix = [character(10) :: &
      '.a', '.la', '.so', '.so.0', '.so.0.0.0']
```

Different types of QCD splittings: 1 -  $q \rightarrow qg$ , 2 -  $g \rightarrow gg$ , 3 -  $g \rightarrow qq$ .

```
⟨prc gosam: constants⟩+≡
  integer, parameter :: Q_TO_QG = 1
  integer, parameter :: G_TO_GG = 2
  integer, parameter :: G_TO_QQ = 3
```

```
⟨prc gosam: types⟩≡
  type, extends (prc_blha_writer_t) :: gosam_writer_t
    type(string_t) :: gosam_dir
    type(string_t) :: golem_dir
    type(string_t) :: samurai_dir
    type(string_t) :: ninja_dir
    type(string_t) :: form_dir
    type(string_t) :: qgraf_dir
    type(string_t), dimension(2) :: filter
    type(string_t) :: symmetries
    integer :: form_threads
    integer :: form_workspace
    type(string_t) :: fc
  contains
    ⟨prc gosam: gosam writer: TBP⟩
  end type gosam_writer_t
```

```
⟨prc gosam: public⟩≡
  public :: gosam_def_t
```

```
⟨prc gosam: types⟩+≡
  type, extends (blha_def_t) :: gosam_def_t
    logical :: execute_olp = .true.
  contains
    ⟨prc gosam: gosam def: TBP⟩
  end type gosam_def_t
```

```
⟨prc gosam: types⟩+≡
  type, extends (blha_driver_t) :: gosam_driver_t
    type(string_t) :: gosam_dir
    type(string_t) :: olp_file
    type(string_t) :: olc_file
    type(string_t) :: olp_dir
    type(string_t) :: olp_lib
    type(loop_archive_t) :: loop_archive
  contains
    ⟨prc gosam: gosam driver: TBP⟩
  end type gosam_driver_t
```



```

<prc gosam: public>+≡
    public :: prc_gosam_t

<prc gosam: types>+≡
    type, extends (prc_blha_t) :: prc_gosam_t
        logical :: initialized = .false.
    contains
    <prc gosam: prc gosam: TBP>
    end type prc_gosam_t

<prc gosam: types>+≡
    type, extends (blha_state_t) :: gosam_state_t
    contains
    <prc gosam: gosam state: TBP>
    end type gosam_state_t

<prc gosam: gosam def: TBP>≡
    procedure :: init => gosam_def_init

<prc gosam: procedures>≡
    subroutine gosam_def_init (object, basename, model_name, &
                                prt_in, prt_out, nlo_type, var_list)
        class(gosam_def_t), intent(inout) :: object
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: model_name
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
        type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_in, prt_out
        integer, intent(in) :: nlo_type
        type(var_list_t), intent(in) :: var_list
        object%basename = basename
        allocate (gosam_writer_t :: object%writer)
        select case (nlo_type)
        case (BORN)
            object%suffix = '_BORN'
        case (NLO_REAL)
            object%suffix = '_REAL'
        case (NLO_VIRTUAL)
            object%suffix = '_LOOP'
        case (NLO_SUBTRACTION)
            object%suffix = '_SUB'
        end select
        select type (writer => object%writer)
        type is (gosam_writer_t)
            call writer%init (model_name, prt_in, prt_out)
            writer%filter = &
                [var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_gosam_filter_lo")), &
                 var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_gosam_filter_nlo"))]
            writer%symmetries = &
                var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_gosam_symmetries"))
            writer%form_threads = &
                var_list%get_ival (var_str ("form_threads"))
            writer%form_workspace = &
                var_list%get_ival (var_str ("form_workspace"))
            writer%fc = &
                var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_gosam_fc"))

```



```

        end select
    end subroutine gosam_def_init

<prc gosam: gosam writer: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write_config => gosam_writer_write_config

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
    subroutine gosam_writer_write_config (gosam_writer)
        class(gosam_writer_t), intent(in) :: gosam_writer
        integer :: unit
        unit = free_unit ()
        open (unit, file = "golem.in", status = "replace", action = "write")
        call gosam_writer%generate_configuration_file (unit)
        close(unit)
    end subroutine gosam_writer_write_config

<prc gosam: gosam def: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: type_string => gosam_def_type_string

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
    function gosam_def_type_string () result (string)
        type(string_t) :: string
        string = "gosam"
    end function gosam_def_type_string

<prc gosam: gosam def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => gosam_def_write

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
    subroutine gosam_def_write (object, unit)
        class(gosam_def_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        select type (writer => object%writer)
            type is (gosam_writer_t)
                call writer%write (unit)
            end select
    end subroutine gosam_def_write

<prc gosam: gosam def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read => gosam_def_read

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
    subroutine gosam_def_read (object, unit)
        class(gosam_def_t), intent(out) :: object
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
    end subroutine gosam_def_read

<prc gosam: gosam def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: allocate_driver => gosam_def_allocate_driver

```



```

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
  subroutine gosam_def_allocate_driver (object, driver, basename)
    class(gosam_def_t), intent(in) :: object
    class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(out), allocatable :: driver
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
    if (.not. allocated (driver)) allocate (gosam_driver_t :: driver)
  end subroutine gosam_def_allocate_driver

<prc gosam: gosam writer: TBP>+≡
  procedure, nopass :: type_name => gosam_writer_type_name

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
  function gosam_writer_type_name () result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    string = "gosam"
  end function gosam_writer_type_name

<prc gosam: gosam writer: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => gosam_writer_init

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
  subroutine gosam_writer_init (writer, model_name, prt_in, prt_out, restrictions)
    class(gosam_writer_t), intent(inout) :: writer
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: model_name
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_in, prt_out
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: restrictions
    writer%gosam_dir = GOSAM_DIR
    writer%golem_dir = GOLEM_DIR
    writer%samurai_dir = SAMURAI_DIR
    writer%ninja_dir = NINJA_DIR
    writer%form_dir = FORM_DIR
    writer%qgraf_dir = QGRAF_DIR
    call writer%base_init (model_name, prt_in, prt_out)
  end subroutine gosam_writer_init

<prc gosam: gosam driver: TBP>≡
  procedure, nopass :: type_name => gosam_driver_type_name

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
  function gosam_driver_type_name () result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    string = "gosam"
  end function gosam_driver_type_name

<prc gosam: gosam driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_gosam => gosam_driver_init_gosam

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
  subroutine gosam_driver_init_gosam (object, os_data, olp_file, &
    olc_file, olp_dir, olp_lib)
    class(gosam_driver_t), intent(inout) :: object
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: olp_file, olc_file, olp_dir, olp_lib
    object%gosam_dir = GOSAM_DIR

```



```

object%olp_file = olp_file
object%contract_file = olc_file
object%olp_dir = olp_dir
object%olp_lib = olp_lib
call object%loop_archive%activate (var_str ('Generated_Loops'), os_data)
end subroutine gosam_driver_init_gosam

```

```

<prc gosam: gosam driver: TBP>+≡
procedure :: init_dlaccess_to_library => gosam_driver_init_dlaccess_to_library

```

```

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
subroutine gosam_driver_init_dlaccess_to_library &
  (object, os_data, dlaccess, success)
class(gosam_driver_t), intent(in) :: object
type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
type(dlaccess_t), intent(out) :: dlaccess
logical, intent(out) :: success
type(string_t) :: libname, msg_buffer
libname = object%olp_dir // '/.libs/libgolem_olp.' // &
  os_data%shrlib_ext
msg_buffer = "One-Loop-Provider: Using Gosam"
call msg_message (char(msg_buffer))
msg_buffer = "Loading library: " // libname
call msg_message (char(msg_buffer))
call dlaccess_init (dlaccess, var_str ("."), libname, os_data)
success = .not. dlaccess_has_error (dlaccess)
end subroutine gosam_driver_init_dlaccess_to_library

```

```

<prc gosam: gosam writer: TBP>+≡
procedure :: generate_configuration_file => &
  gosam_writer_generate_configuration_file

```

```

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
subroutine gosam_writer_generate_configuration_file &
  (object, unit)
class(gosam_writer_t), intent(in) :: object
integer, intent(in) :: unit
type(string_t) :: fc_bin
type(string_t) :: form_bin, qgraf_bin, haggies_bin
type(string_t) :: fcflags_golem, ldflags_golem
type(string_t) :: fcflags_samurai, ldflags_samurai
type(string_t) :: fcflags_ninja, ldflags_ninja
type(string_t) :: ldflags_avh_olo, ldflags_qcdloop
fc_bin = DEFAULT_FC
form_bin = object%form_dir // '/bin/tform'
qgraf_bin = object%qgraf_dir // '/bin/qgraf'
if (object%gosam_dir /= "") then
  haggies_bin = '/usr/bin/java -jar ' // object%gosam_dir // &
    '/share/golem/haggies/haggies.jar'
else
  call msg_fatal ("generate_configuration_file: At least " // &
    "the GoSam Directory has to be specified!")
end if
if (object%golem_dir /= "") then

```



```

        fcflags_golem = "-I" // object%golem_dir // "/include/golem95"
        ldflags_golem = "-L" // object%golem_dir // "/lib -lgolem"
    end if
    if (object%samurai_dir /= "") then
        fcflags_samurai = "-I" // object%samurai_dir // "/include/samurai"
        ldflags_samurai = "-L" // object%samurai_dir // "/lib -lsamurai"
        ldflags_avh_olo = "-L" // object%samurai_dir // "/lib -lavh_olo"
        ldflags_qcdloop = "-L" // object%samurai_dir // "/lib -lqcdloop"
    end if
    if (object%ninja_dir /= "") then
        fcflags_ninja = "-I" // object%ninja_dir // "/include/ninja " &
            // "-I" // object%ninja_dir // "/include"
        ldflags_ninja = "-L" // object%ninja_dir // "/lib -lninja"
    end if
    write (unit, "(A)") "#+avh_olo.ldflags=" &
        // char (ldflags_avh_olo)
    write (unit, "(A)") "reduction_programs=golem95, samurai, ninja"
    write (unit, "(A)") "extensions=autotools"
    write (unit, "(A)") "#+qcdloop.ldflags=" &
        // char (ldflags_qcdloop)
    write (unit, "(A)") "#+zzz.extensions=qcdloop, avh_olo"
    write (unit, "(A)") "#fc.bin=" // char (fc_bin)
    write (unit, "(A)") "form.bin=" // char (form_bin)
    write (unit, "(A)") "qgraf.bin=" // char (qgraf_bin)
    write (unit, "(A)") "#golem95.fcflags=" // char (fcflags_golem)
    write (unit, "(A)") "#golem95.ldflags=" // char (ldflags_golem)
    write (unit, "(A)") "haggies.bin=" // char (haggies_bin)
    write (unit, "(A)") "#samurai.fcflags=" // char (fcflags_samurai)
    write (unit, "(A)") "#samurai.ldflags=" // char (ldflags_samurai)
    write (unit, "(A)") "#ninja.fcflags=" // char (fcflags_ninja)
    write (unit, "(A)") "#ninja.ldflags=" // char (ldflags_ninja)
    !!! This might collide with the mass-setup in the order-file
    !!! write (unit, "(A)") "zero=mU,mD,mC,mS,mB"
    !!! This is covered by the BLHA2 interface
    write (unit, "(A)") "PSP_check=False"
    if (char (object%filter(1)) /= "") &
        write (unit, "(A)") "filter.lo=" // char (object%filter(1))
    if (char (object%filter(2)) /= "") &
        write (unit, "(A)") "filter.nlo=" // char (object%filter(2))
    if (char (object%symmetries) /= "") &
        write (unit, "(A)") "symmetries=" // char (object%symmetries)
    write (unit, "(A,IO)") "form.threads=", object%form_threads
    write (unit, "(A,IO)") "form.workspace=", object%form_workspace
    if (char (object%fc) /= "") &
        write (unit, "(A)") "fc.bin=" // char (object%fc)
    end subroutine gosam_writer_generate_configuration_file

```

We have to assure that all files necessary for the configure process in the GoSam code are ready. This is done with a stamp mechanism.

```

<prc gosam: gosam_driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_makefile => gosam_driver_write_makefile

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
    subroutine gosam_driver_write_makefile (object, unit, libname)

```



```

class(gosam_driver_t), intent(in) :: object
integer, intent(in) :: unit
type(string_t), intent(in) :: libname
write (unit, "(2A)") "OLP_FILE = ", char (object%olp_file)
write (unit, "(2A)") "OLP_DIR = ", char (object%olp_dir)
write (unit, "(A)")
write (unit, "(A)") "all: autogen"
write (unit, "(4A)") TAB, "make ", &
    char (object%loop_archive%os_data%makeflags), &
    " -C $(OLP_DIR) install"
write (unit, "(A)")
write (unit, "(3A)") "autogen: ", char (libname)
write (unit, "(3A)") TAB, "cd $(OLP_DIR); ./autogen.sh --prefix=", &
    "$(dir $(abspath $(lastword $(MAKEFILE_LIST))))"
write (unit, "(A)")
write (unit, "(2A)") char (libname), ":"
write (unit, "(4A)") TAB, char (object%gosam_dir // "/bin/gosam.py "), &
    "--olp $(OLP_FILE) --destination=$(OLP_DIR)", &
    " -f -z"
end subroutine gosam_driver_write_makefile

<prc gosam: gosam driver: TBP>+≡
procedure :: set_alpha_s => gosam_driver_set_alpha_s

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
subroutine gosam_driver_set_alpha_s (driver, alpha_s)
class(gosam_driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver
real(default), intent(in) :: alpha_s
integer :: ierr
call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter &
    (c_char_'alphaS'//c_null_char, &
    dble (alpha_s), 0._double, ierr)
end subroutine gosam_driver_set_alpha_s

<prc gosam: gosam driver: TBP>+≡
procedure :: set_alpha_qed => gosam_driver_set_alpha_qed

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
subroutine gosam_driver_set_alpha_qed (driver, alpha)
class(gosam_driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver
real(default), intent(in) :: alpha
integer :: ierr
call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter &
    (c_char_'alpha'//c_null_char, &
    dble (alpha), 0._double, ierr)
if (ierr == 0) call parameter_error_message (var_str ('alpha'))
end subroutine gosam_driver_set_alpha_qed

<prc gosam: gosam driver: TBP>+≡
procedure :: set_GF => gosam_driver_set_GF

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
subroutine gosam_driver_set_GF (driver, GF)
class(gosam_driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver
real(default), intent(in) :: GF

```



```

integer :: ierr
call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter &
  (c_char_'GF'//c_null_char, &
   dble(GF), 0._double, ierr)
if (ierr == 0) call parameter_error_message (var_str ('GF'))
end subroutine gosam_driver_set_GF

<prc gosam: gosam driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_weinberg_angle => gosam_driver_set_weinberg_angle

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
  subroutine gosam_driver_set_weinberg_angle (driver, sw2)
    class(gosam_driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver
    real(default), intent(in) :: sw2
    integer :: ierr
    call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter &
      (c_char_'sw2'//c_null_char, &
       dble(sw2), 0._double, ierr)
    if (ierr == 0) call parameter_error_message (var_str ('sw2'))
  end subroutine gosam_driver_set_weinberg_angle

<prc gosam: gosam driver: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: print_alpha_s => gosam_driver_print_alpha_s

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
  subroutine gosam_driver_print_alpha_s (object)
    class(gosam_driver_t), intent(in) :: object
    call object%blha_olp_print_parameter (c_char_'alphaS'//c_null_char)
  end subroutine gosam_driver_print_alpha_s

<prc gosam: prc gosam: TBP>≡
  procedure :: prepare_library => prc_gosam_prepare_library

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_gosam_prepare_library (object, os_data, libname)
    class(prc_gosam_t), intent(inout) :: object
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: libname
    logical :: lib_found
    select type (writer => object%def%writer)
    type is (gosam_writer_t)
      call writer%write_config ()
    end select
    call object%search_for_existing_library (os_data, lib_found)
    call object%create_olp_library (libname, lib_found)
    call object%load_driver (os_data, .not. lib_found)
  end subroutine prc_gosam_prepare_library

<prc gosam: prc gosam: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: search_for_existing_library => &
    prc_gosam_search_for_existing_library

```



```

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
subroutine prc_gosam_search_for_existing_library (object, os_data, found)
  class(prc_gosam_t), intent(inout) :: object
  type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
  logical, intent(out) :: found
  select type (driver => object%driver)
  type is (gosam_driver_t)
    call driver%loop_archive%search ([driver%olp_file, &
      var_str ('golem.in'), driver%olp_dir // &
      '/.libs/libgolem_olp.' // os_data%shrlib_ext], found)
  end select
end subroutine prc_gosam_search_for_existing_library

```

```

<prc gosam: prc gosam: TBP>+≡
procedure :: write_makefile => prc_gosam_write_makefile

```

```

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
subroutine prc_gosam_write_makefile (object, unit, libname)
  class(prc_gosam_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in) :: unit
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: libname
  select type (driver => object%driver)
  type is (gosam_driver_t)
    call driver%write_makefile (unit, libname)
  end select
end subroutine prc_gosam_write_makefile

```

```

<prc gosam: prc gosam: TBP>+≡
procedure :: execute_makefile => prc_gosam_execute_makefile

```

```

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
subroutine prc_gosam_execute_makefile (object, libname)
  class(prc_gosam_t), intent(in) :: object
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: libname
  select type (driver => object%driver)
  type is (gosam_driver_t)
    call os_system_call ("make " // &
      driver%loop_archive%os_data%makeflags // " -f " // &
      char (libname // "_gosam.makefile"))
  end select
end subroutine prc_gosam_execute_makefile

```

```

<prc gosam: prc gosam: TBP>+≡
procedure :: create_olp_library => prc_gosam_create_olp_library

```

```

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
subroutine prc_gosam_create_olp_library (object, libname, lib_exists)
  class(prc_gosam_t), intent(inout) :: object
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: libname
  logical, intent(in) :: lib_exists
  integer :: unit
  select type (driver => object%driver)
  type is (gosam_driver_t)
    if (lib_exists) then

```



```

        call driver%loop_archive%restore (driver%olp_file, driver%contract_file, &
                                         driver%olp_dir)
    else
        unit = free_unit ()
        open (unit, file = char (libname // "_gosam.makefile"), &
              status = "replace", action= "write")
        call object%write_makefile (unit, libname)
        close (unit)
        call object%execute_makefile (libname)
    end if
end select
end subroutine prc_gosam_create_olp_library

<prc gosam: prc gosam: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: load_driver => prc_gosam_load_driver

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_gosam_load_driver (object, os_data, store)
        class(prc_gosam_t), intent(inout) :: object
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        logical, intent(in) :: store
        logical :: dl_success
        type(string_t) :: libname

        select type (driver => object%driver)
        type is (gosam_driver_t)
            call driver%load (os_data, dl_success)
            if (.not. dl_success) &
                call msg_fatal ("Error: GoSam Libraries could not be loaded")
            if (store .and. dl_success) then
                libname = driver%olp_dir // '/.libs/libgolem_olp.' // &
                    os_data%shrlib_ext
                call driver%loop_archive%record (driver%olp_file, driver%contract_file, &
                    var_str ('golem.in'), libname)
            end if
        end select
    end subroutine prc_gosam_load_driver

<prc gosam: prc gosam: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: start => prc_gosam_start

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_gosam_start (object)
        class(prc_gosam_t), intent(inout) :: object
        integer :: ierr
        select type (driver => object%driver)
        type is (gosam_driver_t)
            call driver%blha_olp_start (char (driver%contract_file), ierr)
        end select
    end subroutine prc_gosam_start

<prc gosam: prc gosam: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => prc_gosam_write

```



```

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_gosam_write (object, unit)
    class(prc_gosam_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    call msg_message (unit = unit, string = "GOSAM")
  end subroutine prc_gosam_write

<prc gosam: prc gosam: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_driver => prc_gosam_init_driver

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_gosam_init_driver (object, os_data)
    class(prc_gosam_t), intent(inout) :: object
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    type(string_t) :: olp_file, olc_file, olp_dir

    select type (def => object%def)
    type is (gosam_def_t)
      olp_file = def%basename // def%suffix // '.olp'
      olc_file = def%basename // def%suffix // '.olc'
      olp_dir = def%basename // def%suffix // '_olp_modules'
    class default
      call msg_bug ("prc_gosam_init_driver: core_def should be of gosam-type")
    end select

    select type(driver => object%driver)
    type is (gosam_driver_t)
      call driver%init_gosam (os_data, olp_file, olc_file, olp_dir, &
        var_str ("libgolem_olp"))
    end select
  end subroutine prc_gosam_init_driver

<prc gosam: prc gosam: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_initialized => prc_gosam_set_initialized

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_gosam_set_initialized (prc_gosam)
    class(prc_gosam_t), intent(inout) :: prc_gosam
    prc_gosam%initialized = .true.
  end subroutine prc_gosam_set_initialized

<prc gosam: prc gosam: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_sqme_born => prc_gosam_compute_sqme_born

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_gosam_compute_sqme_born &
    (object, i_born, p, mu, sqme, bad_point)
    class(prc_gosam_t), intent(inout) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: i_born
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: mu
    real(default), intent(out) :: sqme
    logical, intent(out) :: bad_point
    real(double), dimension(5*object%n_particles) :: mom

```



```

real(default) :: acc_born
real(double), dimension(OLP_RESULTS_LIMIT) :: r

real(double) :: mu_dble
real(double) :: acc_dble
real(default) :: alpha_s

mom = object%create_momentum_array (p)
mu_dble = dble(mu)
alpha_s = object%qcd%alpha%get (mu)

select type (driver => object%driver)
type is (gosam_driver_t)
  call driver%set_alpha_s (alpha_s)
  if (allocated (object%i_born)) then
    call driver%blha_olp_eval2 (object%i_born(i_born), mom, mu_dble, r, acc_dble)
    sqme = r(4)
  else
    sqme = 0._default
    acc_dble = 0._default
  end if
end select
acc_born = acc_dble
bad_point = acc_born > object%maximum_accuracy
end subroutine prc_gosam_compute_sqme_born

```

*(prc gosam: prc gosam: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: compute_sqme_real => prc_gosam_compute_sqme_real

```

*(prc gosam: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine prc_gosam_compute_sqme_real &
  (object, i_flv, p, ren_scale, sqme, bad_point)
class(prc_gosam_t), intent(inout) :: object
integer, intent(in) :: i_flv
type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
real(default), intent(in) :: ren_scale
real(default), intent(out) :: sqme
logical, intent(out) :: bad_point
real(double), dimension(5*object%n_particles) :: mom
real(double), dimension(OLP_RESULTS_LIMIT) :: r
real(double) :: mu_dble
real(default) :: mu
real(double) :: acc_dble
real(default) :: acc
real(default) :: alpha_s

mom = object%create_momentum_array (p)
if (vanishes (ren_scale)) then
  mu = sqrt (two * p(1)* p(2))
else
  mu = ren_scale
end if
mu_dble = dble(mu)
alpha_s = object%qcd%alpha%get (mu)

```



```

select type (driver => object%driver)
type is (gosam_driver_t)
  call driver%set_alpha_s (alpha_s)
  call driver%blha_olp_eval2 (object%i_real(i_flv), mom, &
                             mu_dble, r, acc_dble)

  sqme = r(4)
end select
acc = acc_dble
if (acc > object%maximum_accuracy) bad_point = .true.
end subroutine prc_gosam_compute_sqme_real

```

$\langle \text{prc gosam: prc gosam: TBP} \rangle + \equiv$

```

procedure :: compute_sqme_sc => prc_gosam_compute_sqme_sc

```

$\langle \text{prc gosam: procedures} \rangle + \equiv$

```

subroutine prc_gosam_compute_sqme_sc (object, &
                                     i_flv, em, p, ren_scale_in, &
                                     me_sc, bad_point)
class(prc_gosam_t), intent(inout) :: object
integer, intent(in) :: i_flv
integer, intent(in) :: em
type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
real(default), intent(in) :: ren_scale_in
complex(default), intent(out) :: me_sc
logical, intent(out) :: bad_point
real(double), dimension(5*object%n_particles) :: mom
real(double), dimension(OLP_RESULTS_LIMIT) :: r
real(double) :: ren_scale_dble
integer :: i, igm1, n
integer :: pos_real, pos_imag
real(double) :: acc_dble
real(default) :: acc, ren_scale
real(default) :: alpha_s

me_sc = cmplx (zero ,zero)
mom = object%create_momentum_array (p)
if (vanishes (ren_scale_in)) then
  ren_scale = sqrt (two * p(1) * p(2))
else
  ren_scale = ren_scale_in
end if
alpha_s = object%qcd%alpha%get (ren_scale)
ren_scale_dble = dble (ren_scale)
select type (driver => object%driver)
type is (gosam_driver_t)
  call driver%set_alpha_s (alpha_s)
  call driver%blha_olp_eval2 (object%i_sc(i_flv), &
                             mom, ren_scale_dble, r, acc_dble)
end select

```

The BLHA-interface conventions require the quantity  $S_{ij} = \langle M_{i,+} | T_i T_j | M_{i,-} \rangle$  to be produced, where  $i$  is the position of the splitting gluon. However,  $\tilde{M} = \langle M_{i,-} | M_{i,+} \rangle$  is needed. This can be obtained using color conservation,  $\sum_j T_j | M \rangle =$



0, so that

$$\sum_{j \neq i} S_{ij} = -\langle M_{i,+} | T_i^2 | M_{i,-} \rangle = -C_A \langle M_{i,+} | M_{i,-} \rangle = -C_A \tilde{M}^*$$

According to BLHA conventions, the real part of  $S_{ij}$  is located at positions  $2i + 2nj$  in the output array, where  $n$  denotes the number of external particles and the enumeration of particles starts at zero. The subsequent position, i.e.  $2i + 2nj + 1$  is designated to the imaginary part of  $S_{ij}$ . Note that, since the first array position is 1, the implemented position association deviates from the above one in the addition of 1.

```

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
    igm1 = em - 1
    n = size(p)
    do i = 0, n - 1
        pos_real = 2 * igm1 + 2 * n*i + 1
        pos_imag = pos_real + 1
        me_sc = me_sc + cmplx (r(pos_real), r(pos_imag), default)
    end do

    me_sc = - conjg(me_sc) / CA

    acc = acc_dble
    if (acc > object%maximum_accuracy) bad_point = .true.
end subroutine prc_gosam_compute_sqme_sc

<prc gosam: prc gosam: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: allocate_workspace => prc_gosam_allocate_workspace

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prc_gosam_allocate_workspace (object, core_state)
        class(prc_gosam_t), intent(in) :: object
        class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
        allocate (gosam_state_t :: core_state)
    end subroutine prc_gosam_allocate_workspace

<prc gosam: gosam state: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => gosam_state_write

<prc gosam: procedures>+≡
    subroutine gosam_state_write (object, unit)
        class(gosam_state_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        call msg_warning (unit = unit, string = "gosam_state_write: What to write?")
    end subroutine gosam_state_write

```



## Chapter 25

# OpenLoops Interface

The interface to OpenLoops.



```

<prc_openloops.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module prc_openloops

    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!

    use kinds
    use io_units
  <Use strings>
    use constants
    use unit_tests, only: vanishes
    use system_defs, only: TAB
    use diagnostics
    use system_dependencies
    use physics_defs
    use variables
    use os_interface
    use lorentz
    use interactions
    use sm_qcd
    use model_data

    use prclib_interfaces
    use prc_core_def
    use prc_core

    use blha_config
    use blha_olp_interfaces

  <Standard module head>

  <prc_openloops: public>

  <prc_openloops: parameters>

  <prc_openloops: types>

  <prc_openloops: interfaces>

  contains

  <prc_openloops: procedures>

  end module prc_openloops
<prc_openloops: parameters>≡
  real(default), parameter :: openloops_default_bmass = 0._default
  real(default), parameter :: openloops_default_topmass = 172._default
  real(default), parameter :: openloops_default_topwidth = 0._default
  real(default), parameter :: openloops_default_wmass = 80.399_default
  real(default), parameter :: openloops_default_wwidth = 0._default
  real(default), parameter :: openloops_default_zmass = 91.1876_default
  real(default), parameter :: openloops_default_zwidth = 0._default
  real(default), parameter :: openloops_default_higgsmass = 125._default

```



```

real(default), parameter :: openloops_default_higgswidth = 0._default

integer :: N_EXTERNAL = 0

<prc openloops: interfaces>≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine omega_update_alpha_s (alpha_s) bind(C)
      import
      real(c_default_float), intent(in) :: alpha_s
    end subroutine omega_update_alpha_s
  end interface

<prc openloops: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine ol_evaluate_sc (id, pp, emitter, polvect, res) bind(C)
      import
      integer(kind=c_int), value :: id, emitter
      real(kind=c_double), intent(in) :: pp(5*N_EXTERNAL), polvect(4)
      real(kind=c_double), intent(out) :: res(N_EXTERNAL)
    end subroutine ol_evaluate_sc
  end interface

<prc openloops: types>≡
  type, extends (prc_blha_writer_t) :: openloops_writer_t
  contains
  <prc openloops: openloops writer: TBP>
  end type openloops_writer_t

<prc openloops: public>≡
  public :: openloops_def_t

<prc openloops: types>+≡
  type, extends (blha_def_t) :: openloops_def_t
  contains
  <prc openloops: openloops def: TBP>
  end type openloops_def_t

<prc openloops: types>+≡
  type, extends (blha_driver_t) :: openloops_driver_t
    integer :: n_external = 0
    type(string_t) :: olp_file
    procedure(ol_evaluate_sc), nopass, pointer :: &
      evaluate_spin_correlations => null ()
  contains
  <prc openloops: openloops driver: TBP>
  end type openloops_driver_t

<prc openloops: types>+≡
  type, extends (blha_state_t) :: openloops_state_t
  contains
  <prc openloops: openloops state: TBP>

```



```

end type openloops_state_t

<prc openloops: public>+≡
  public :: prc_openloops_t

<prc openloops: types>+≡
  type, extends (prc_blha_t) :: prc_openloops_t
  contains
  <prc openloops: prc openloops: TBP>
  end type prc_openloops_t

<prc openloops: openloops writer: TBP>≡
  procedure, nopass :: type_name => openloops_writer_type_name

<prc openloops: procedures>≡
  function openloops_writer_type_name () result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    string = "openloops"
  end function openloops_writer_type_name

<prc openloops: openloops def: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => openloops_def_init

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
  subroutine openloops_def_init (object, basename, model_name, &
                                prt_in, prt_out, nlo_type)
    class(openloops_def_t), intent(inout) :: object
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename, model_name
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_in, prt_out
    integer :: nlo_type
    object%basename = basename
    allocate (openloops_writer_t :: object%writer)
    select case (nlo_type)
    case (BORN)
      object%suffix = '_BORN'
    case (NLO_REAL)
      object%suffix = '_REAL'
    case (NLO_VIRTUAL)
      object%suffix = '_LOOP'
    case (NLO_SUBTRACTION)
      object%suffix = '_SUB'
    end select
    select type (writer => object%writer)
    class is (prc_blha_writer_t)
      call writer%init (model_name, prt_in, prt_out)
    end select
  end subroutine openloops_def_init

<prc openloops: openloops def: TBP>+≡
  procedure, nopass :: type_string => openloops_def_type_string

```



```

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
    function openloops_def_type_string () result (string)
        type(string_t) :: string
        string = "openloops"
    end function openloops_def_type_string

<prc openloops: openloops def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => openloops_def_write

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
    subroutine openloops_def_write (object, unit)
        class(openloops_def_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
        select type (writer => object%writer)
            type is (openloops_writer_t)
                call writer%write (unit)
            end select
    end subroutine openloops_def_write

<prc openloops: openloops driver: TBP>≡
    procedure :: init_dlaccess_to_library => openloops_driver_init_dlaccess_to_library

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
    subroutine openloops_driver_init_dlaccess_to_library &
        (object, os_data, dlaccess, success)
        class(openloops_driver_t), intent(in) :: object
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        type(dlaccess_t), intent(out) :: dlaccess
        logical, intent(out) :: success
        type(string_t) :: ol_library, msg_buffer
        ol_library = OPENLOOPS_DIR // '/lib/libopenloops.' // &
            os_data%shrlib_ext
        msg_buffer = "One-Loop-Provider: Using OpenLoops"
        call msg_message (char(msg_buffer))
        msg_buffer = "Loading library: " // ol_library
        call msg_message (char(msg_buffer))
        if (os_file_exist (ol_library)) then
            call dlaccess_init (dlaccess, var_str (""), ol_library, os_data)
        else
            call msg_fatal ("Link OpenLoops: library not found")
        end if
        success = .not. dlaccess_has_error (dlaccess)
    end subroutine openloops_driver_init_dlaccess_to_library

<prc openloops: openloops driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_alpha_s => openloops_driver_set_alpha_s

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
    subroutine openloops_driver_set_alpha_s (driver, alpha_s)
        class(openloops_driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver
        real(default), intent(in) :: alpha_s
        integer :: ierr
        call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter &
            (c_char_'alphas'//c_null_char, &

```



```

        dble (alpha_s), 0._double, ierr)
    if (ierr == 0) call parameter_error_message (var_str ('alphas'))
end subroutine openloops_driver_set_alpha_s

<prc openloops: openloops driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_alpha_qed => openloops_driver_set_alpha_qed

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
    subroutine openloops_driver_set_alpha_qed (driver, alpha)
        class(openloops_driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver
        real(default), intent(in) :: alpha
        integer :: ierr
        call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter &
            (c_char_'alpha_qed'//c_null_char, &
             dble (alpha), 0._double, ierr)
        if (ierr == 0) call parameter_error_message (var_str ('alpha_qed'))
    end subroutine openloops_driver_set_alpha_qed

<prc openloops: openloops driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_GF => openloops_driver_set_GF

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
    subroutine openloops_driver_set_GF (driver, GF)
        class(openloops_driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver
        real(default), intent(in) :: GF
        integer :: ierr
        call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter &
            (c_char_'GF'//c_null_char, &
             dble(GF), 0._double, ierr)
        if (ierr == 0) call parameter_error_message (var_str ('GF'))
    end subroutine openloops_driver_set_GF

<prc openloops: openloops driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_weinberg_angle => openloops_driver_set_weinberg_angle

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
    subroutine openloops_driver_set_weinberg_angle (driver, sw2)
        class(openloops_driver_t), intent(inout) :: driver
        real(default), intent(in) :: sw2
        integer :: ierr
        call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter &
            (c_char_'sw2'//c_null_char, &
             dble(sw2), 0._double, ierr)
        if (ierr == 0) call parameter_error_message (var_str ('sw2'))
    end subroutine openloops_driver_set_weinberg_angle

<prc openloops: openloops driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: print_alpha_s => openloops_driver_print_alpha_s

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
    subroutine openloops_driver_print_alpha_s (object)
        class(openloops_driver_t), intent(in) :: object
        call object%blha_olp_print_parameter (c_char_'alphas'//c_null_char)
    end subroutine openloops_driver_print_alpha_s

```



```

<prc openloops: openloops driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure, nopass :: type_name => openloops_driver_type_name

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
    function openloops_driver_type_name () result (type)
        type(string_t) :: type
        type = "OpenLoops"
    end function openloops_driver_type_name

<prc openloops: openloops driver: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: load_sc_procedure => openloops_driver_load_sc_procedure

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
    subroutine openloops_driver_load_sc_procedure (object, os_data, success)
        class(openloops_driver_t), intent(inout) :: object
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        logical, intent(out) :: success
        type(dlaccess_t) :: dlaccess
        type(c_funptr) :: c_funptr
        logical :: init_success

        call object%init_dlaccess_to_library (os_data, dlaccess, init_success)

        c_funptr = dlaccess_get_c_funptr (dlaccess, var_str ("ol_evaluate_sc"))
        call c_f_procpointer (c_funptr, object%evaluate_spin_correlations)
        if (dlaccess_has_error (dlaccess)) &
            call msg_fatal ("Could not load Openloops spin correlations!")

        success = .true.
    end subroutine openloops_driver_load_sc_procedure

<prc openloops: openloops def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read => openloops_def_read

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
    subroutine openloops_def_read (object, unit)
        class(openloops_def_t), intent(out) :: object
        integer, intent(in) :: unit
    end subroutine openloops_def_read

<prc openloops: openloops def: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: allocate_driver => openloops_def_allocate_driver

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
    subroutine openloops_def_allocate_driver (object, driver, basename)
        class(openloops_def_t), intent(in) :: object
        class(prc_core_driver_t), intent(out), allocatable :: driver
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename
        if (.not. allocated (driver)) allocate (openloops_driver_t :: driver)
    end subroutine openloops_def_allocate_driver

<prc openloops: openloops state: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => openloops_state_write

```



```

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
  subroutine openloops_state_write (object, unit)
    class(openloops_state_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  end subroutine openloops_state_write

<prc openloops: prc openloops: TBP>≡
  procedure :: allocate_workspace => prc_openloops_allocate_workspace

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_openloops_allocate_workspace (object, core_state)
    class(prc_openloops_t), intent(in) :: object
    class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
    allocate (openloops_state_t :: core_state)
  end subroutine prc_openloops_allocate_workspace

<prc openloops: prc openloops: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_driver => prc_openloops_init_driver

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_openloops_init_driver (object, os_data)
    class(prc_openloops_t), intent(inout) :: object
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    type(string_t) :: olp_file, olc_file

    select type (def => object%def)
    type is (openloops_def_t)
      olp_file = def%basename // def%suffix // '.olp'
      olc_file = def%basename // def%suffix // '.olc'
    class default
      call msg_bug ("prc_openloops_init_driver: core_def should be openloops-type")
    end select

    select type (driver => object%driver)
    type is (openloops_driver_t)
      driver%olp_file = olp_file
      driver%contract_file = olc_file
    end select
  end subroutine prc_openloops_init_driver

<prc openloops: prc openloops: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => prc_openloops_write

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_openloops_write (object, unit)
    class(prc_openloops_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    call msg_message (unit = unit, string = "OpenLoops")
  end subroutine prc_openloops_write

<prc openloops: prc openloops: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: prepare_library => prc_openloops_prepare_library

```



```

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_openloops_prepare_library (object, os_data, model, var_list)
    class(prc_openloops_t), intent(inout) :: object
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    type(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(var_list_t), intent(in) :: var_list
    integer :: verbosity
    call object%load_driver (os_data)
    call object%reset_parameters ()
    call object%set_particle_properties (model)
    !!!call object%set_alpha_qed (model)
    call object%set_electroweak_parameters (model)
    verbosity = var_list%get_ival (var_str ("openloops_verbosity"))
    call object%set_verbosity (verbosity)
  end subroutine prc_openloops_prepare_library

```

Set the verbosity level for openloops. The different levels are as follows:

- 0 minimal output (startup message et.al.)
- 1 show which libraries are loaded
- 2 show debug information of the library loader, but not during run time
- 3 show debug information during run time
- 4 output for each call of `set_parameters`.

```

<prc openloops: prc openloops: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: load_driver => prc_openloops_load_driver

```

```

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_openloops_load_driver (object, os_data)
    class(prc_openloops_t), intent(inout) :: object
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    logical :: success
    select type (driver => object%driver)
    type is (openloops_driver_t)
      call driver%load (os_data, success)
      call driver%load_sc_procedure (os_data, success)
    end select
  end subroutine prc_openloops_load_driver

```

```

<prc openloops: prc openloops: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: start => prc_openloops_start

```

```

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_openloops_start (object)
    class(prc_openloops_t), intent(inout) :: object
    integer :: ierr
    select type (driver => object%driver)
    type is (openloops_driver_t)
      call driver%blha_olp_start (char (driver%olp_file)//c_null_char, ierr)
    end select
  end subroutine prc_openloops_start

```



```

<prc openloops: prc openloops: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_n_external => prc_openloops_set_n_external

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_openloops_set_n_external (object, n)
    class(prc_openloops_t), intent(inout) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: n
    N_EXTERNAL = n
  end subroutine prc_openloops_set_n_external

<prc openloops: prc openloops: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: reset_parameters => prc_openloops_reset_parameters

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_openloops_reset_parameters (object)
    class(prc_openloops_t), intent(inout) :: object
    integer :: ierr
    select type (driver => object%driver)
    type is (openloops_driver_t)
      call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter ('mass(5)'/c_null_char, &
        dble(openloops_default_bmass), 0._double, ierr)
      call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter ('mass(6)'/c_null_char, &
        dble(openloops_default_topmass), 0._double, ierr)
      call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter ('width(6)'/c_null_char, &
        dble(openloops_default_topwidth), 0._double, ierr)
      call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter ('mass(23)'/c_null_char, &
        dble(openloops_default_zmass), 0._double, ierr)
      call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter ('width(23)'/c_null_char, &
        dble(openloops_default_zwidth), 0._double, ierr)
      call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter ('mass(24)'/c_null_char, &
        dble(openloops_default_wmass), 0._double, ierr)
      call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter ('width(24)'/c_null_char, &
        dble(openloops_default_wwidth), 0._double, ierr)
      call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter ('mass(25)'/c_null_char, &
        dble(openloops_default_higgsmass), 0._double, ierr)
      call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter ('width(25)'/c_null_char, &
        dble(openloops_default_higgswidth), 0._double, ierr)
    end select
  end subroutine prc_openloops_reset_parameters

<prc openloops: prc openloops: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_verbosity => prc_openloops_set_verbosity

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_openloops_set_verbosity (object, verbose)
    class(prc_openloops_t), intent(inout) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: verbose
    integer :: ierr
    select type (driver => object%driver)
    type is (openloops_driver_t)
      call driver%blha_olp_set_parameter ('verbose'/c_null_char, &
        dble(verbose), 0._double, ierr)
    end select
  end subroutine prc_openloops_set_verbosity

```



```

<prc openloops: prc openloops: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_sqme_born => prc_openloops_compute_sqme_born

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_openloops_compute_sqme_born &
    (object, i_born, p, mu, sqme, bad_point)
    class(prc_openloops_t), intent(inout) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: i_born
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: mu
    real(default), intent(out) :: sqme
    logical, intent(out) :: bad_point
    real(double), dimension(5*object%n_particles) :: mom
    real(default) :: acc_born
    real(double), dimension(blha_result_array_size (object%n_particles, &
                                                    BLHA_AMP_TREE)) :: r

    real(double) :: mu_dble
    real(double) :: acc_dble
    real(default) :: alpha_s

    mom = object%create_momentum_array (p)
    mu_dble = dble(mu)
    alpha_s = object%qcd%alpha%get (mu)

    select type (driver => object%driver)
    type is (openloops_driver_t)
      call driver%set_alpha_s (alpha_s)
      if (allocated (object%i_born)) then
        call driver%blha_olp_eval2 (object%i_born(i_born), mom, mu_dble, r, acc_dble)
        sqme = r(1)
      else
        sqme = 0._default
        acc_dble = 0._default
      end if
    end select
    acc_born = acc_dble
    bad_point = acc_born > object%maximum_accuracy
  end subroutine prc_openloops_compute_sqme_born

<prc openloops: prc openloops: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_sqme_real => prc_openloops_compute_sqme_real

<prc openloops: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prc_openloops_compute_sqme_real &
    (object, i_flv, p, ren_scale, sqme, bad_point)
    class(prc_openloops_t), intent(inout) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: i_flv
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
    real(default), intent(in) :: ren_scale
    real(default), intent(out) :: sqme
    logical, intent(out) :: bad_point
    real(default) :: mu
    real(double), dimension(5*object%n_particles) :: mom
    real(double), dimension(blha_result_array_size (object%n_particles, &
                                                    BLHA_AMP_TREE)) :: r

```



```

real(double) :: mu_dble
real(double) :: acc_dble
real(default) :: acc
real(default) :: alpha_s

mom = object%create_momentum_array (p)
if (vanishes (ren_scale)) then
  mu = sqrt (two * p(1) * p(2))
else
  mu = ren_scale
end if
mu_dble = dble (mu)

alpha_s = object%qcd%alpha%get (mu)
select type (driver => object%driver)
type is (openloops_driver_t)
  call driver%set_alpha_s (alpha_s)
  call driver%blha_olp_eval2 (object%i_real(i_flg), mom, &
                             mu_dble, r, acc_dble)

  sqme = r(1)
end select
acc = acc_dble
if (acc > object%maximum_accuracy) bad_point = .true.
end subroutine prc_openloops_compute_sqme_real

```

*(prc openloops: prc openloops: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: compute_sqme_sc => prc_openloops_compute_sqme_sc

```

*(prc openloops: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine prc_openloops_compute_sqme_sc (object, &
  i_flg, em, p, ren_scale_in, pol_vects, &
  me_sc, bad_point)
class(prc_openloops_t), intent(inout) :: object
integer, intent(in) :: i_flg
integer, intent(in) :: em
type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
real(default), intent(in) :: ren_scale_in
type(vector4_t), dimension(:) :: pol_vects
complex(default), intent(out) :: me_sc
logical, intent(out) :: bad_point
real(double), dimension(5*N_EXTERNAL) :: mom
real(double), dimension(N_EXTERNAL) :: r
real(default) :: ren_scale, alpha_s
real(double), dimension(4) :: polvect
integer :: i

mom = object%create_momentum_array (p)
me_sc = zero
if (vanishes (ren_scale_in)) then
  ren_scale = sqrt (two * p(1) * p(2))
else
  ren_scale = ren_scale_in
end if
alpha_s = object%qcd%alpha%get (ren_scale)

```



```

forall(i=1:4) polvect(i) = pol_vects(em)%p(i-1)

select type (driver => object%driver)
type is (openloops_driver_t)
    call driver%set_alpha_s (alpha_s)
    call driver%evaluate_spin_correlations (1, mom, em, polvect, r)
end select
do i = 1, N_EXTERNAL
    if (i /= em) me_sc = me_sc + r(i)
end do

me_sc = me_sc / CA
bad_point = .false.

end subroutine prc_openloops_compute_sqme_sc

```



## Chapter 26

# FKS Subtraction Scheme

The code in this chapter implements the FKS subtraction scheme for use with WHIZARD.

These are the modules:

**fks\_regions** Given a process definition, identify singular regions in the associated phase space.

**virtual** Handle the virtual correction matrix element.

**real\_subtraction** Handle the real-subtraction matrix element.

**nlo\_data** Manage the subtraction objects.

**phs\_fks** Phase-space parameterization with modifications for the FKS scheme.

This chapter deals with next-to-leading order contributions to cross sections. Basically, there are three major issues to be addressed: The creation of the  $N+1$ -particle flavor structure, the construction of the  $N+1$ -particle phase space and the actual calculation of the real- and virtual-subtracted matrix elements. The first is dealt with using the **auto\_components** class, and it will be shown that the second and third issue are connected in FKS subtraction.

### 26.1 Brief outline of FKS subtraction

*In the current state, this discussion is only concerned with lepton collisions. For hadron collisions, renormalization of parton distributions has to be taken into account. Further, for QCD corrections, initial-state radiation is necessarily present. However, most quantities have so far been only constructed for final-state emissions*

The aim is to calculate the next-to-leading order cross section according to

$$d\sigma_{\text{NLO}} = \mathcal{B} + \mathcal{V} + \mathcal{R}d\Phi_{\text{rad}}.$$

Analytically, the divergences, in terms of poles in the complex quantity  $\varepsilon = 2 - d/2$ , cancel. However, this is in general only valid in an arbitrary, complex number of dimensions. This is, roughly, the content of the KLN-theorem. WHIZARD, as any other numerical program, is confined to four dimensions. We will assume



that the KLN-theorem is valid and that there exist subtraction terms  $\mathcal{C}$  such that

$$d\sigma_{\text{NLO}} = \mathcal{B} + \underbrace{\mathcal{V} + \mathcal{C}}_{\text{finite}} + \underbrace{\mathcal{R} - \mathcal{C}}_{\text{finite}},$$

i.e. the subtraction terms correspond to the divergent limits of the real and virtual matrix element.

Because  $\mathcal{C}$  subtracts the divergences of  $\mathcal{R}$  as well as those of  $\mathcal{V}$ , it suffices to consider one of them, so we focus on  $\mathcal{R}$ . For this purpose,  $\mathcal{R}$  is rewritten,

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{1}{\xi^2} \frac{1}{1-y} (\xi^2(1-y)\mathcal{R}) = \frac{1}{\xi^2} \frac{1}{1-y} \tilde{\mathcal{R}},$$

with  $\xi = (2k_{\text{rad}}^0)/\sqrt{s}$  and  $y = \cos\theta$ , where  $k_{\text{rad}}^0$  denotes the energy of the radiated parton and  $\theta$  is the angle between emitter and radiated parton.  $\tilde{\mathcal{R}}$  is finite, therefore the whole singularity structure is contained in the prefactor  $\xi^{-2}(1-y)^{-1}$ . Combined with the d-dimensional phase space element,

$$\frac{d^{d-1}k}{2k^0(2\pi)^{d-1}} = \frac{s^{1-\varepsilon}}{(4\pi)^{d-1}} \xi^{1-2\varepsilon} (1-y^2)^{-\varepsilon} d\xi dy d\Omega^{d-2},$$

this yields

$$d\Phi_{\text{rad}}\mathcal{R} = dy(1-y)^{-1-\varepsilon} d\xi \xi^{-1-2\varepsilon} \tilde{R}.$$

This can further be rewritten in terms of plus-distributions,

$$\begin{aligned} \xi^{-1-2\varepsilon} &= -\frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \delta(\xi) + \left(\frac{1}{\xi}\right)_+ - 2\varepsilon \left(\frac{\log \xi}{\xi}\right)_+ + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2), \\ (1-y)^{-1-\varepsilon} &= -\frac{2^{-\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon} \delta(1-y) + \left(\frac{1}{1-y}\right)_+ - \varepsilon \left(\frac{1}{1-y}\right)_+ \log(1-y) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2), \end{aligned}$$

(imagine that all this is written inside of integrals, which are spared for ease of notation) such that

$$\begin{aligned} d\Phi_{\text{rad}}\mathcal{R} &= -\frac{1}{2\varepsilon} dy(1-y)^{-1-\varepsilon} \tilde{R}(0, y) - d\xi \left[ \frac{2^{-\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{\xi}\right)_+ - 2 \left(\frac{\log \xi}{\xi}\right)_+ \right] \tilde{R}(\xi, 1) \\ &\quad + dy d\xi \left(\frac{1}{\xi}\right)_+ \left(\frac{1}{1-y}\right)_+ \tilde{R}(\xi, y) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon). \end{aligned}$$

The summand in the second line is of order  $\mathcal{O}(1)$  and is the only one to reproduce  $\mathcal{R}\xi, y$ . It thus constitutes the sum of the real matrix element and the corresponding counterterms. The first summand consequently consists of the subtraction terms to the virtual matrix elements. Above formula thus allows to calculate all quantities to render the matrix elements finite.



alr	flst_alr	emi	ftuple_list
1	[-11,11,2,-2,21,21]	3	(3,5), (3,6), (4,5), (4,6), (5,6)
2	[-11,11,2,-2,21,21]	4	(3,5), (3,6), (4,5), (4,6), (5,6)
3	[-11,11,2,-2,21,21]	5	(3,5), (3,6), (4,5), (4,6), (5,6)
4	[-11,11,2,-2,2,-2]	5	(5,6)

Table 26.1: List of singular regions. The particles are represented by their PDG codes. The third column contains the emitter for the specific singular region. For the process involving an additional gluon, the gluon can either be emitted from one of the quarks or from the first gluon. Each emitter yields the same list of fundamental tuples, five in total. The last singular region corresponds to the process where the gluon splits up into two quarks. Here, there is only one fundamental tuple, corresponding to a singular configuration of the momenta of the additional quarks.

## 26.2 Identifying singular regions

In the FKS subtraction scheme, the phase space is decomposed into disjoint singular regions, such that

$$\sum_i \mathcal{S}_i + \sum_{ij} \mathcal{S}_{ij} = 1. \quad (26.1)$$

The quantities  $\mathcal{S}_i$  and  $\mathcal{S}_{ij}$  are functions of phase space corresponding to a pair of particles indices which can make up a divergent phase space region. We call such an index pair a fundamental tuple. For example, the process  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow u \bar{u} g$  has two singular regions, (3, 5) and (4, 5), indicating that the gluon can be soft or collinear with respect to either the quark or the anti-quark. Therefore, the functions  $\mathcal{S}_{ij}$  have to be chosen in such a way that their contribution makes up most of (26.1) in phase-space configurations where (final-state) particle  $j$  is collinear to particle  $i$  or/and particle  $j$  is soft. The functions  $\mathcal{S}_i$  is the corresponding quantity for initial-state divergences.

As a singular region we understand the collection of real flavor structures associated with an emitter and a list of all possible fundamental tuples. As an example, consider the process  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow u \bar{u} g$ . At next-to-leading order, processes with an additionally radiated particle have to be considered. In this case, these are  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow u \bar{u}, g g$ , and  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow u \bar{u} u \bar{u}$  (or the same process with any other quark). Table 26.2 sums up all possible singular regions for this problem.

Thus, during the preparation of a NLO-calculation, the possible singular regions have to be identified. `fkf_regions.f90` deals with this issue.



alr	ftuple	emitter	flst_alr
1	(3, 5)	5	[-11,11,-2,21,2,21]
2	(4, 5)	5	[-11,11,2,21,-2,21]
3	(3, 6)	5	[-11,11,-2,21,2,21]
4	(4, 6)	5	[-11,11,2,21,-2,21]
5	(5, 6)	5	[-11,11,2,-2,21,21]
6	(5, 6)	5	[-11,11,2,-2,2,-2]

Table 26.2: Initial list of singular regions



## 26.3 FKS Regions

```

⟨fks_regions.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

  module fks_regions

    use kinds
    use io_units
    ⟨Use strings⟩
    use constants
    use diagnostics
    use flavors
    use process_constants
    use lorentz
    use pdg_arrays
    use model_data
    use physics_defs

    ⟨Standard module head⟩

    ⟨fks regions: public⟩

    ⟨fks regions: parameters⟩

    ⟨fks regions: types⟩

    ⟨fks regions: interfaces⟩

    contains

    ⟨fks regions: procedures⟩

  end module fks_regions

```

There are three fundamental splitting types:  $q \rightarrow qg$ ,  $g \rightarrow gg$  and  $g \rightarrow qq$ .

```

⟨fks regions: parameters⟩≡
  integer, parameter :: UNDEFINED_SPLITTING = 0
  integer, parameter :: Q_TO_QG = 1
  integer, parameter :: G_TO_GG = 2
  integer, parameter :: G_TO_QQ = 3

```

We group the indices of the emitting and the radiated particle in the `ftuple`-object.

```

⟨fks regions: public⟩≡
  public :: ftuple_t

⟨fks regions: types⟩≡
  type :: ftuple_t
    integer, dimension(2) :: ireg
    integer :: splitting_type
  contains
    ⟨fks regions: ftuple: TBP⟩
  end type ftuple_t

```



```

<fks regions: ftuple: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => ftuple_write

<fks regions: procedures>≡
  subroutine ftuple_write (ftuple, unit)
    class(ftuple_t), intent(in) :: ftuple
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u, "(A1,I1,A1,I1,A1)") &
      '(', ftuple%ireg(1), ', ', ftuple%ireg(2), ') '
  end subroutine ftuple_write

<fks regions: ftuple: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get => ftuple_get

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ftuple_get (ftuple, pos1, pos2)
    class(ftuple_t), intent(in) :: ftuple
    integer, intent(out) :: pos1, pos2
    pos1 = ftuple%ireg(1)
    pos2 = ftuple%ireg(2)
  end subroutine ftuple_get

<fks regions: ftuple: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set => ftuple_set

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ftuple_set (ftuple, pos1, pos2)
    class(ftuple_t), intent(inout) :: ftuple
    integer, intent(in) :: pos1, pos2
    ftuple%ireg(1) = pos1
    ftuple%ireg(2) = pos2
  end subroutine ftuple_set

<fks regions: ftuple: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: determine_splitting_type_fsr => ftuple_determine_splitting_type_fsr

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ftuple_determine_splitting_type_fsr (ftuple, flv, i, j)
    class(ftuple_t), intent(inout) :: ftuple
    type(flv_structure_t), intent(in) :: flv
    integer, intent(in) :: i, j
    associate (flst => flv%flst)
      if (flst(i) == GLUON .and. flst(j) == GLUON) then
        ftuple%splitting_type = G_TO_GG
      else if (flst(i)+flst(j) == 0 &
        .and. is_quark (abs(flst(i)))) then
        ftuple%splitting_type = G_TO_QQ
      else if (is_quark(abs(flst(i))) .and. flst(j) == GLUON &
        .or. is_quark(abs(flst(j))) .and. flst(i) == GLUON) then
        ftuple%splitting_type = Q_TO_QG
      else
        ftuple%splitting_type = UNDEFINED_SPLITTING
      end if
    end associate
  end subroutine ftuple_determine_splitting_type_fsr

```



```

        end if
    end associate
end subroutine ftuple_determine_splitting_type_fsr

```

```

<fks regions: ftuple: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: determine_splitting_type_isr => ftuple_determine_splitting_type_isr

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
    subroutine ftuple_determine_splitting_type_isr (ftuple, flv, i, j)
        class(ftuple_t), intent(inout) :: ftuple
        type(flv_structure_t), intent(in) :: flv
        integer, intent(in) :: i, j
        integer :: em
        em = i; if (i == 0) em = 1
        associate (flst => flv%flst)
            if (flst(em) == GLUON .and. flst(j) == GLUON) then
                ftuple%splitting_type = G_TO_GG
            else if (flst(em) == GLUON .and. is_quark(abs(flst(j)))) then
                ftuple%splitting_type = G_TO_QQ
            else if (is_quark(abs(flst(em))) .and. flst(j) == GLUON) then
                ftuple%splitting_type = Q_TO_QG
            else
                ftuple%splitting_type = UNDEFINED_SPLITTING
            end if
        end associate
    end subroutine ftuple_determine_splitting_type_isr

```

Each singular region can have a different number of emitter-radiation pairs. This is coped with using the linked list `ftuple_list`.

```

<fks regions: types>+≡
    type :: ftuple_list_t
        integer :: index = 0
        type(ftuple_t) :: ftuple
        type(ftuple_list_t), pointer :: next => null ()
        type(ftuple_list_t), pointer :: prev => null ()
        type(ftuple_list_t), pointer :: equiv => null ()
    contains
        <fks regions: ftuple list: TBP>
    end type ftuple_list_t

```

```

<fks regions: ftuple list: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => ftuple_list_write

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
    subroutine ftuple_list_write (list)
        class(ftuple_list_t), intent(in), target :: list
        type(ftuple_list_t), pointer :: current
        select type (list)
            type is (ftuple_list_t)
                current => list
            do
                call current%ftuple%write
                if (associated (current%next)) then

```



```

        current => current%next
    else
        exit
    end if
end do
end select
end subroutine ftuple_list_write

```

*<fks regions: ftuple list: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: append => ftuple_list_append

```

*<fks regions: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine ftuple_list_append (list, ftuple)
class(ftuple_list_t), intent(inout), target :: list
type(ftuple_t), intent(in) :: ftuple
type(ftuple_list_t), pointer :: current

```

```

select type (list)
type is (ftuple_list_t)
if (list%index == 0) then
    nullify(list%next)
    list%index = 1
    list%ftuple = ftuple
else
    current => list
    do
        if (associated (current%next)) then
            current => current%next
        else
            allocate (current%next)
            nullify (current%next%next)
            nullify (current%next%equiv)
            current%next%prev => current
            current%next%index = current%index + 1
            current%next%ftuple = ftuple
            exit
        end if
    end do
end if
end select
end subroutine ftuple_list_append

```

*<fks regions: ftuple list: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: get_n_tuples => ftuple_list_get_n_tuples

```

*<fks regions: procedures>+≡*

```

function ftuple_list_get_n_tuples (list) result(n_tuples)
class(ftuple_list_t), intent(inout), target :: list
integer :: n_tuples
type(ftuple_list_t), pointer :: current
select type (list)
type is (ftuple_list_t)
    current => list
    if (current%index > 0) then

```



```

        n_tuples = 1
    do
        if (associated (current%next)) then
            current => current%next
            n_tuples = n_tuples + 1
        else
            exit
        end if
    end do
else
    n_tuples = 0
end if
end select
end function ftuple_list_get_n_tuples

```

*<fks regions: ftuple list: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: get_entry => ftuple_list_get_entry

```

*<fks regions: procedures>+≡*

```

function ftuple_list_get_entry(list, index) result(entry)
    class(ftuple_list_t), intent(inout), target :: list
    integer, intent(in) :: index
    type(ftuple_list_t), pointer :: entry
    type(ftuple_list_t), pointer :: current
    integer :: i
    select type (list)
    type is (ftuple_list_t)
        current => list
        if (index <= list%get_n_tuples ()) then
            if (index == 1) then
                entry => current
            else
                do i=1,index-1
                    current => current%next
                end do
                entry => current
            end if
        else
            call msg_fatal &
                ("Index must be smaller or equal than the total number of regions!")
        end if
    end select
end function ftuple_list_get_entry

```

*<fks regions: ftuple list: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: get_ftuple => ftuple_list_get_ftuple

```

*<fks regions: procedures>+≡*

```

function ftuple_list_get_ftuple (list, index) result (ftuple)
    class(ftuple_list_t), intent(inout) :: list
    integer, intent(in) :: index
    type(ftuple_t) :: ftuple
    type(ftuple_list_t) :: entry
    entry = list%get_entry (index)

```



```

    ftuple = entry%ftuple
end function ftuple_list_get_ftuple

```

```

<fks regions: ftuple list: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_equiv => ftuple_list_set_equiv

```

```

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
    subroutine ftuple_list_set_equiv (list, i1, i2)
        class(ftuple_list_t), intent(inout) :: list
        integer, intent(in) :: i1, i2
        type(ftuple_list_t), pointer :: list1, list2
        select type (list)
        type is (ftuple_list_t)
            list1 => list%get_entry (i1)
            list2 => list%get_entry (i2)
            do
                if (associated (list1%equiv)) then
                    list1 => list1%equiv
                else
                    exit
                end if
            end do
            list1%equiv => list2
        end select
    end subroutine ftuple_list_set_equiv

```

```

<fks regions: ftuple list: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: check_equiv => ftuple_list_check_equiv

```

```

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
    function ftuple_list_check_equiv(list, i1, i2) result(eq)
        class(ftuple_list_t), intent(inout) :: list
        integer, intent(in) :: i1, i2
        logical :: eq
        type(ftuple_list_t), pointer :: current
        select type (list)
        type is (ftuple_list_t)
            current => list%get_entry (i1)
            do
                if (associated (current%equiv)) then
                    current => current%equiv
                    if (current%index == i2) then
                        eq = .true.
                        exit
                    end if
                else
                    eq = .false.
                    exit
                end if
            end do
        end select
    end function ftuple_list_check_equiv

```



Class for working with the flavor specification arrays.

```

<fks regions: public>+≡
    public :: flv_structure_t

<fks regions: types>+≡
    type :: flv_structure_t
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: flst
        integer :: nlegs
        logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: massive
        logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: colored
    contains
    <fks regions: flv structure: TBP>
    end type flv_structure_t

```

Returns `true` if the two particles at position `i` and `j` in the flavor array can originate from the same splitting. For this purpose, the function first checks whether the splitting is allowed at all. If this is the case, the emitter is removed from the flavor array. If the resulting array is equivalent to the Born flavor structure `flv.born`, the pair is accepted as a valid splitting.

```

<fks regions: flv structure: TBP>≡
    procedure :: valid_pair => flv_structure_valid_pair

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
    function flv_structure_valid_pair &
        (flv_real,i,j, flv_born, model) result (valid)
    class(flv_structure_t), intent(in) :: flv_real
    integer, intent(in) :: i,j
    type(flv_structure_t), intent(in) :: flv_born
    type(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
    logical :: valid
    integer :: k, n_orig
    type(flv_structure_t) :: flv_test
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: flv_orig, flv_orig2
    valid = .false.

```

First check whether the splitting is possible. The array `flv_orig` contains all particles which share a vertex with the particles at position `i` and `j`. If its size is equal to zero, no splitting is possible and the subroutine is exited.

```

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
    call model%match_vertex &
        (flv_real%flst(i), flv_real%flst(j), flv_orig)
    n_orig = size (flv_orig)
    if (n_orig == 0) then
        return
    else

```

For a quark emitting a gluon, `flv_orig` contains the PDG code of the anti-quark. To be on the safe side, a second array is created, which contains both the positively and negatively signed PDG codes. Then, the original tuple  $(i, j)$  is removed from the real flavor structure and the particles in `flv_orig2` are inserted. If the resulting Born configuration is equal to the underlying Born configuration, up to a permutation of final-state particles, the tuple  $(i, j)$  is accepted as valid.

```

<fks regions: procedures>+≡

```



```

        allocate (flv_orig2 (2*n_orig))
        flv_orig2 (1:n_orig) = flv_orig
        flv_orig2 (n_orig+1:2*n_orig) = -flv_orig
        do k = 1, 2*n_orig
            flv_test = flv_real%insert_particle (i,j,flv_orig2(k))
            valid = flv_born == flv_test
            if (valid) return
        end do
    end if
end function flv_structure_valid_pair

```

This function checks whether two flavor arrays are the same up to a permutation of the final-state particles

```

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
function flv_structure_equivalent (flv1, flv2) result(equiv)
    type(flvs_structure_t), intent(in) :: flv1, flv2
    logical :: equiv
    integer :: i, j, n
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: present, checked
    n = size (flv1%flst)
    equiv = .true.
    if (n /= size (flv2%flst)) then
        call msg_fatal &
            ('flv_structure_equivalent: flavor arrays do not have equal lengths')
    else
        allocate (present(n))
        allocate (checked(n))
        do i=1,n
            present(i) = .false.
            checked(i) = .false.
        end do
        do i=1,n
            do j=1,n
                if (flv1%flst(i) == flv2%flst(j) .and. .not. checked(j)) then
                    present(i) = .true.
                    checked(j) = .true.
                    exit
                end if
            end do
        end do
        do i=1,n
            if(.not.present(i)) equiv = .false.
        end do
    end if
end function flv_structure_equivalent

```

Returns a new flavor array with the particle at position `index` removed.

```

<fks regions: flv structure: TBP>+≡
procedure :: remove_particle => flv_structure_remove_particle

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
function flv_structure_remove_particle (flv1, index) result(flvs2)
    class(flvs_structure_t), intent(in) :: flv1

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: index
type(flv_structure_t) :: flv2
integer :: n1, n2
n1 = size (flv1%flst)
n2 = n1-1
if (allocated (flv2%flst)) then
  deallocate (flv2%flst)
end if
allocate (flv2%flst (n2))
if (index == 1) then
  flv2%flst(1:n2) = flv1%flst(2:n1)
else if (index == n1) then
  flv2%flst(1:n2) = flv1%flst(1:n2)
else
  flv2%flst(1:index-1) = flv1%flst(1:index-1)
  flv2%flst(index:n2) = flv1%flst(index+1:n1)
end if
end function flv_structure_remove_particle

```

Removes the particles at position i1 and i2 and inserts a new particle at position i1.

*<fks regions: flv structure: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: insert_particle => flv_structure_insert_particle

```

*<fks regions: procedures>+≡*

```

function flv_structure_insert_particle (flv1, i1, i2, particle) result (flv2)
  class(flv_structure_t), intent(in) :: flv1
  integer, intent(in) :: i1, i2, particle
  type(flv_structure_t) :: flv2
  type(flv_structure_t) :: flv_tmp
  integer :: n1, n2
  n1 = size (flv1%flst)
  n2 = n1-1
  allocate (flv2%flst(n2))
  if (i1 < i2) then
    flv_tmp = flv1%remove_particle (i1)
    flv_tmp = flv_tmp%remove_particle (i2-1)
  else if (i2 < i1) then
    flv_tmp = flv1%remove_particle(i2)
    flv_tmp = flv_tmp%remove_particle(i1-1)
  else
    call msg_fatal ("Trying to set ftuple with i1 = i2!")
  end if
  if (i1 == 1) then
    flv2%flst(1) = particle
    flv2%flst(2:n2) = flv_tmp%flst(1:n2-1)
  else if (i1 == n1 .or. i1 == n2) then
    flv2%flst(1:n2-1) = flv_tmp%flst(1:n2-1)
    flv2%flst(n2) = particle
  else
    flv2%flst(1:i1-1) = flv_tmp%flst(1:i1-1)
    flv2%flst(i1) = particle
    flv2%flst(i1+1:n2) = flv_tmp%flst(i1:n2-1)
  end if
end function

```



```
end function flv_structure_insert_particle
```

Returns the number of particles in a flavor array

```
<fks regions: flv structure: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_nlegs => flv_structure_get_nlegs

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
  function flv_structure_get_nlegs (flv) result(n)
    class(flv_structure_t), intent(in) :: flv
    integer :: n
    n = size (flv%flst)
  end function flv_structure_get_nlegs
```

Counts the number of occurrences of a particle in a flavor array

```
<fks regions: flv structure: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: count_particle => flv_structure_count_particle

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
  function flv_structure_count_particle (flv, part) result (n)
    class(flv_structure_t), intent(in) :: flv
    integer, intent(in) :: part
    integer :: n
    n = count (flv%flst == part)
  end function flv_structure_count_particle
```

Initializer for flavor structures

```
<fks regions: flv structure: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => flv_structure_init

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
  subroutine flv_structure_init (flv, aval)
    class(flv_structure_t), intent(inout) :: flv
    integer, intent(in), dimension(:) :: aval
    integer :: n
    n = size (aval)
    allocate (flv%flst (n))
    flv%flst(1:n) = aval(1:n)
    flv%nlegs = n
  end subroutine flv_structure_init

<fks regions: flv structure: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => flv_structure_write

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
  subroutine flv_structure_write (flv, unit)
    class(flv_structure_t), intent(in) :: flv
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: i, u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u, '(A1)', advance = 'no') '['
    do i = 1, size(flv%flst)-1
      write (u, '(I3,A1)', advance = 'no') flv%flst(i), ', '
    end do
```



```

        write (u, '(I3,A1)') flv%flst(i), ']'
    end subroutine flv_structure_write

```

Creates the underlying Born flavor structure for a given real flavor structure if the particle at position `emitter` is removed

```

<fks regions: flv structure: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: create_uborn => flv_structure_create_uborn

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
    function flv_structure_create_uborn (flst_alr, emitter) result(flst_uborn)
        class(flv_structure_t), intent(in) :: flst_alr
        integer, intent(in) :: emitter
        type(flv_structure_t) :: flst_uborn
        integer n_alr, n_uborn
        n_alr = size(flst_alr%flst)
        n_uborn = n_alr-1
        allocate (flst_uborn%flst (n_uborn))
        if (emitter > 2) then
            if (flst_alr%flst(n_alr) == 21) then
                !!! Emitted particle is a gluon => just remove it
                flst_uborn = flst_alr%remove_particle(n_alr)
                !!! Emission type is a gluon splitting into two quars
            else if (is_quark (abs(flst_alr%flst(n_alr))) .and. &
                     is_quark (abs(flst_alr%flst(n_alr-1))) .and. &
                     flst_alr%flst(n_alr) + flst_alr%flst(n_alr-1) == 0) then
                flst_uborn = flst_alr%insert_particle(n_alr-1,n_alr,21)
            else
                call msg_fatal ("Create underlying Born: Unsupported splitting type.")
            end if
        else
            if (flst_alr%flst(n_alr) == 21) then
                flst_uborn = flst_alr%remove_particle(n_alr)
            else if (is_quark (abs(flst_alr%flst(n_alr))) .and. &
                     is_gluon (abs(flst_alr%flst(emitter)))) then
                flst_uborn = &
                    flst_alr%insert_particle (emitter,n_alr,-flst_alr%flst(n_alr))
            else if (is_quark (abs(flst_alr%flst(n_alr))) .and. &
                     is_quark (abs(flst_alr%flst(emitter))) .and. &
                     flst_alr%flst(n_alr) == flst_alr%flst(emitter)) then
                flst_uborn = flst_alr%insert_particle(emitter,n_alr,21)
            end if
        end if
    end function flv_structure_create_uborn

```

```

<fks regions: flv structure: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: evaluate => flv_structure_evaluate

```

```

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
    subroutine flv_structure_evaluate (flv, n, model)
        class(flv_structure_t), intent(inout) :: flv
        integer, intent(in) :: n
        type(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
        integer :: i
        type(flavor_t) :: flavor

```



```

allocate (flv%massive (n), flv%colored(n))
do i = 1, n
  call flavor%init (flv%flst(i), model)
  flv%massive(i) = flavor%get_mass () > 0
  flv%colored(i) = is_quark (abs(fl%flst(i))) .or. &
    is_gluon (flv%flst(i))
end do
end subroutine flv_structure_evaluate

```

```

<fks regions: public>+≡
public :: singular_region_t

<fks regions: types>+≡
type :: singular_region_t
integer :: alr
type(flv_structure_t) :: flst_real
type(flv_structure_t) :: flst_uborn
integer :: mult
integer :: emitter
integer :: nregions
integer :: real_index
type(ftuple_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flst_allreg
integer :: uborn_index
logical :: double_fsr
logical :: soft_divergence
logical :: coll_divergence
contains
<fks regions: singular region: TBP>
end type singular_region_t

```

In case of a  $g \rightarrow gg$  or  $g \rightarrow qq$  splitting, the factor

$$\frac{2E_{\text{em}}}{E_{\text{em}} + E_{\text{rad}}}$$

is multiplied to the real matrix element. This way, the symmetry of the splitting is used and only one singular region has to be taken into account. However, the factor ensures that there is only a soft singularity if the radiated parton becomes soft.

```

<fks regions: singular region: TBP>≡
procedure :: set_splitting_info => singular_region_set_splitting_info

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
subroutine singular_region_set_splitting_info (region)
class(singular_region_t), intent(inout) :: region
integer :: i1, i2
integer :: reg
region%double_fsr = .false.
associate (ftuple => region%flst_allreg)
  do reg = 1, region%nregions
    call ftuple(reg)%get (i1, i2)
    if (i1 /= region%emitter) then
      cycle
    else

```



```

        region%soft_divergence = &
            ftuple(reg)%splitting_type /= G_TO_QQ

        if (i1 == 0) then
            region%coll_divergence = .true.
        else
            region%coll_divergence = &
                .not. region%flst_real%massive(i1)
        end if

        if (ftuple(reg)%splitting_type > 1) then
            region%double_fsr = .true.
            exit
        else if (ftuple(reg)%splitting_type == UNDEFINED_SPLITTING) then
            call msg_fatal ("All splittings should be defined!")
        end if
    end if
end do
end associate
end subroutine singular_region_set_splitting_info

```

*<fks regions: singular region: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: double_fsr_factor => singular_region_double_fsr_factor

```

*<fks regions: procedures>+≡*

```

    function singular_region_double_fsr_factor (region, p) result (val)
        class(singular_region_t), intent(in) :: region
        type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
        real(default) :: val
        real(default) :: E_rad, E_em
        if (region%double_fsr) then
            E_em = energy (p(region%emitter))
            E_rad = energy (p(region%flst_real%get_nlegs()))
            val = 2*E_em / (E_em + E_rad)
        else
            val = 1._default
        end if
    end function singular_region_double_fsr_factor

```

*<fks regions: singular region: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: has_soft_divergence => singular_region_has_soft_divergence

```

*<fks regions: procedures>+≡*

```

    function singular_region_has_soft_divergence (region) result (div)
        class(singular_region_t), intent(in) :: region
        logical :: div
        div = region%soft_divergence
    end function singular_region_has_soft_divergence

```

*<fks regions: singular region: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: has_collinear_divergence => &
        singular_region_has_collinear_divergence

```



```

⟨fks regions: procedures⟩+≡
function singular_region_has_collinear_divergence (region) result (div)
  class(singular_region_t), intent(in) :: region
  logical :: div
  div = region%coll_divergence
end function singular_region_has_collinear_divergence

⟨fks regions: types⟩+≡
type, abstract :: fks_mapping_t
  real(default) :: sumdi_j
  real(default) :: sumdi_j_soft
contains
  ⟨fks regions: fks mapping: TBP⟩
end type fks_mapping_t

⟨fks regions: public⟩+≡
public :: fks_mapping_default_t

⟨fks regions: types⟩+≡
type, extends (fks_mapping_t) :: fks_mapping_default_t
  real(default) :: exp_1, exp_2
  integer :: n_in
contains
  ⟨fks regions: fks mapping default: TBP⟩
end type fks_mapping_default_t

⟨fks regions: interfaces⟩≡
interface operator(==)
  module procedure flv_structure_equivalent
end interface

⟨fks regions: public⟩+≡
public :: region_data_t

⟨fks regions: types⟩+≡
type :: region_data_t
  type(singular_region_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: regions
  type(flv_structure_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv_born
  type(flv_structure_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv_real
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: emitters
  integer :: n_regions
  integer :: n_emitters
  integer :: n_flv_born
  integer :: n_flv_real
  integer :: n_in
  integer :: nlegs_born
  integer :: nlegs_real
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: underlying_borns
  type(flavor_t) :: flv_extra
  class(fks_mapping_t), allocatable :: fks_mapping
contains
  ⟨fks regions: reg data: TBP⟩
end type region_data_t

```



```

(fks regions: reg data: TBP)≡
  procedure :: init => region_data_init

(fks regions: procedures)+≡
  subroutine region_data_init (reg_data, n_in, model, flavor_born, &
    flavor_real, mapping_type)
    class(region_data_t), intent(inout) :: reg_data
    integer, intent(in) :: n_in
    type(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
    integer, intent(inout), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: &
      flavor_born, flavor_real
    integer, intent(in) :: mapping_type
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: current_flavor
    type(ftuple_list_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: ftuples
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: emitter
    type(flv_structure_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flst_alr
    integer :: i
    reg_data%n_in = n_in
    reg_data%n_flv_born = size(flavor_born(1,:))
    reg_data%n_flv_real = size(flavor_real(1,:))
    reg_data%nlegs_born = size(flavor_born(:,1))
    reg_data%nlegs_real = reg_data%nlegs_born + 1
    allocate (reg_data%flv_born (reg_data%n_flv_born))
    allocate (reg_data%flv_real (reg_data%n_flv_real))
    allocate (current_flavor (reg_data%nlegs_born))
    do i = 1, reg_data%n_flv_born
      current_flavor = flavor_born(:,i)
      call reg_data%flv_born(i)%init (current_flavor)
    end do
    deallocate (current_flavor)
    allocate (current_flavor (reg_data%nlegs_real))
    do i = 1, reg_data%n_flv_real
      current_flavor = flavor_real(:,i)
      call reg_data%flv_real(i)%init (current_flavor)
    end do

    select case (mapping_type)
    case (1)
      allocate (fks_mapping_default_t :: reg_data%fks_mapping)
    case default
      call msg_fatal ("Init region_data: FKS mapping not implemented!")
    end select

    call reg_data%flv_extra%init &
      (reg_data%flv_real(1)%flst(reg_data%nlegs_real), &
      model)
    call reg_data%find_regions (model, ftuples, emitter, flst_alr)
    call reg_data%init_regions (ftuples, emitter, flst_alr)
    call reg_data%evaluate_flavors (model)
    call reg_data%set_splitting_info ()
    call reg_data%find_emitters ()
    call reg_data%set_underlying_borns ()
  end subroutine region_data_init

```



```

⟨fks regions: reg data: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: evaluate_flavors => region_data_evaluate_flavors

⟨fks regions: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine region_data_evaluate_flavors (reg_data, model)
    class(region_data_t), intent(inout) :: reg_data
    type(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, reg_data%n_regions
      associate (region => reg_data%regions(i))
        call region%flst_uborn%evaluate (reg_data%nlegs_born, model)
        call region%flst_real%evaluate (reg_data%nlegs_real, model)
      end associate
    end do
    do i = 1, reg_data%n_flv_born
      call reg_data%flv_born(i)%evaluate (reg_data%nlegs_born, model)
    end do
    do i = 1, reg_data%n_flv_real
      call reg_data%flv_real(i)%evaluate (reg_data%nlegs_real, model)
    end do
  end subroutine region_data_evaluate_flavors

```

Creates a list containing the emitter of each singular region.

```

⟨fks regions: reg data: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: get_emitter_list => region_data_get_emitter_list

⟨fks regions: procedures⟩+≡
  pure function region_data_get_emitter_list (reg_data) result(emitters)
    class(region_data_t), intent(in) :: reg_data
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: emitters
    integer :: i
    allocate (emitters (reg_data%n_regions))
    do i = 1, reg_data%n_regions
      emitters(i) = reg_data%regions(i)%emitter
    end do
  end function region_data_get_emitter_list

```

```

⟨fks regions: reg data: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: get_emitter => region_data_get_emitter

⟨fks regions: procedures⟩+≡
  pure function region_data_get_emitter (reg_data, alr) result (emitter)
    class(region_data_t), intent(in) :: reg_data
    integer, intent(in) :: alr
    integer :: emitter
    emitter = reg_data%regions(alr)%emitter
  end function region_data_get_emitter

```

Returns  $S_i = \frac{1}{\mathcal{D}d_i}$  or  $S_{ij} = \frac{1}{\mathcal{D}d_{ij}}$  for one particular singular region. At this point, the flavor array should be rearranged in such a way that the emitted particle is at the last position of the flavor structure list.

```

⟨fks regions: reg data: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: get_svalue => region_data_get_svalue

```



```

(fks regions: procedures)+≡
function region_data_get_svalue (reg_data, p, alr, emitter) result (sval)
  class(region_data_t), intent(inout) :: reg_data
  type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
  integer, intent(in) :: alr, emitter
  real(default) :: sval
  associate (map => reg_data%fks_mapping)
    map%sumdij = map%compute_sumdij (reg_data%regions(alr), p)
    sval = map%svalue (p, emitter, reg_data%nlegs_real)
  end associate
end function region_data_get_svalue

```

The same as above, but for the soft limit.

```

(fks regions: reg data: TBP)+≡
procedure :: get_svalue_soft => region_data_get_svalue_soft

(fks regions: procedures)+≡
function region_data_get_svalue_soft &
  (reg_data, p, p_soft, alr, emitter) result (sval)
  class(region_data_t), intent(inout) :: reg_data
  type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
  type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p_soft
  integer, intent(in) :: alr, emitter
  real(default) :: sval
  associate (map => reg_data%fks_mapping)
    map%sumdij_soft = &
      map%compute_sumdij_soft (reg_data%regions(alr), p, p_soft)
    sval = map%svalue_soft (p, p_soft, emitter)
  end associate
end function region_data_get_svalue_soft

```

This subroutine starts with a specification of  $N$ - and  $N + 1$ -particle configurations, `flst_born` and `flst_real`, saved in `reg_data`. From these, it creates a list of fundamental tuples, a list of emitters and a list containing the  $N + 1$ -particle configuration, rearranged in such a way that the emitter-radiation pair is last (`flst_alr`). For the  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow u \bar{u} g$ - example, the generated objects are shown in table 26.2. Note that at this point, `flst_alr` is arranged in such a way that the emitter can only be equal to  $n_{legs} - 1$  for final-state radiation or 0, 1, or 2 for initial-state radiation. Further, it occurs that regions can be equivalent. For example in table 26.2 the regions corresponding to `alr = 1` and `alr = 3` as well as `alr = 2` and `alr = 4` describe the same physics and are therefore equivalent.

```

(fks regions: reg data: TBP)+≡
procedure :: find_regions => region_data_find_regions

(fks regions: procedures)+≡
subroutine region_data_find_regions &
  (reg_data, model, ftuples, emitter, flst_alr)
  class(region_data_t), intent(in) :: reg_data
  type(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
  type(ftuple_list_t), intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: ftuples
  integer, intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: emitter
  type(flv_structure_t), intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: flst_alr
  type(ftuple_t) :: current_ftuple

```



```

integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: emitter_tmp
type(flv_structure_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flst_alr_tmp
integer :: nreg, nborn, nreal
integer :: nlegreal
integer, parameter :: maxnregions = 200
integer :: i, j, k, l, m, n
logical :: valid1, valid2

associate (flv_born => reg_data%flv_born)
  associate (flv_real => reg_data%flv_real)
    nborn = size (flv_born)
    nreal = size (flv_real)
    nlegreal = size (flv_real(1)%flst)
    allocate (ftuples (nreal))
    allocate (emitter_tmp (maxnregions))
    allocate (flst_alr_tmp (maxnregions))
    n = 0

    ITERATE_REAL_FLAVOR: do l = 1, nreal
      <fks: check final state emissions>
      <fks: check initial state emissions>
    end do ITERATE_REAL_FLAVOR

    nreg = n

  end associate
end associate

allocate (flst_alr (nreg))
allocate (emitter (nreg))
flst_alr(1:nreg) = flst_alr_tmp(1:nreg)
emitter(1:nreg) = emitter_tmp(1:nreg)
end subroutine region_data_find_regions

<fks: check final state emissions>≡
do i = reg_data%n_in + 1, nlegreal
  do j = i+1, nlegreal
    do k = 1, nborn
      if (flv_real(1)%valid_pair(i, j, flv_born(k), model) &
        .or. flv_real(1)%valid_pair(j, i, flv_born(k), model)) then
        n = n+1
        if(flv_real(1)%valid_pair(i, j, flv_born(k), model)) then
          flst_alr_tmp(n) = create_alr (flv_real(1), reg_data%n_in, i, j)
        else
          flst_alr_tmp(n) = create_alr (flv_real(1), reg_data%n_in, j, i)
        end if
        call current_ftuple%set (i, j)
        call current_ftuple%determine_splitting_type_fsr (flv_real(1), i, j)
        call ftuples(1)%append (current_ftuple)
        emitter_tmp(n) = nlegreal - 1
        exit
      end if
    end do
  end do
end do

```



end do

It suffices to just check the final-state of the first and the initial-state of the second array.

*(fks: check initial state emissions)*≡

```

do i = reg_data%n_in + 1, nlegreal
  do k = 1, nborn
    valid1 = flv_real(1)%valid_pair(1, i, flv_born(k), model)
    if (reg_data%n_in > 1) then
      valid2 = flv_real(1)%valid_pair(2, i, flv_born(k), model)
    else
      valid2 = .false.
    end if
    if (valid1 .and. valid2) then
      m = 0
    else if (valid1 .and. .not. valid2) then
      m = 1
    else if (.not. valid1 .and. valid2) then
      m = 2
    end if
    if (valid1 .or. valid2) then
      n = n + 1
      call current_ftuple%set(m, i)
      call current_ftuple%determine_splitting_type_isr (flv_real(1), m, i)
      call ftuples(1)%append (current_ftuple)
      emitter_tmp(n) = m
      flst_alr_tmp(n) = create_alr (flv_real(1), reg_data%n_in, m, i)
      exit
    end if
  end do
end do
end do

```

Creates singular regions according to table 26.2. It scans all regions in table 26.2 and records the real flavor structures. If they are equivalent, the flavor structure is not recorded, but the multiplicity of the present one is increased.

*(fks regions: reg data: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: init_regions => region_data_init_singular_regions

```

*(fks regions: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine region_data_init_singular_regions &
  (reg_data, ftuples, emitter, flst_alr)
  class(region_data_t), intent(inout) :: reg_data
  type(ftuple_list_t), intent(inout), dimension(:), allocatable :: ftuples
  integer :: n_valid_ftuples
  type(ftuple_list_t) :: current_region
  integer, intent(in), dimension(:), allocatable :: emitter
  type(flv_structure_t), intent(in), dimension(:), allocatable :: flst_alr
  type(flv_structure_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flst_uborn, flst_alr2
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: mult
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: flst_emitter
  integer :: nregions, maxregions
  integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: perm_list
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: index
  integer :: i, j, k, l
  integer :: nlegs

```



```

logical :: equiv
integer :: nreg, i1, i2
integer :: i_first, j_first
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: &
    region_to_ftuple, ftuple_limits, k_index
type(flv_structure_t) :: flst_save

maxregions = size (emitter)
nlegs = size (flst_alr(1)%flst)

allocate (flst_uborn (maxregions))
allocate (flst_alr2 (maxregions))
allocate (mult (maxregions))
allocate (flst_emitter (maxregions))
allocate (index (maxregions))
allocate (region_to_ftuple (maxregions))
allocate (k_index (maxregions))

mult = 0
n_valid_ftuples = 0
do i = 1, size (ftuples)
    if (ftuples(i)%get_n_tuples() > 0) &
        n_valid_ftuples = n_valid_ftuples + 1
end do
allocate (ftuple_limits (n_valid_ftuples))

j = 1
do i = 1, size (ftuples)
    if (ftuples(i)%get_n_tuples() > 0) then
        ftuple_limits(j) = ftuples(i)%get_n_tuples ()
        j = j + 1
    end if
end do
if (.not. (sum (ftuple_limits) == maxregions)) &
    call msg_fatal ("Too many regions!")
k = 1
do j = 1, n_valid_ftuples
    do i = 1, ftuple_limits(j)
        region_to_ftuple(k) = i
        k = k + 1
    end do
end do
i_first = 1
j_first = 1
j = 1
SCAN_REGIONS: do l = 1, n_valid_ftuples
    SCAN_FTUPLES: do i = i_first, i_first + ftuple_limits (l) -1
        equiv = .false.
        if (i==i_first) then
            if (allocated (flst_alr2(j)%flst)) &
                deallocate (flst_alr2(j)%flst)
            allocate (flst_alr2(j)%flst (size (flst_alr(i)%flst)))
            flst_alr2(j)%flst = flst_alr(i)%flst
            mult(j) = mult(j) + 1

```



```

        flst_uborn(j) = flst_alr(i)%create_uborn (emitter(i))
        flst_emitter(j) = emitter(i)
        index (j) = region_to_index(ftuples, i)
        k_index (j) = region_to_ftuple(i)
        j = j+1
    else
        !!! Check for equivalent flavor structures
        do k = j_first, j - 1
            if (emitter(i) == emitter(k) .and. emitter(i) > reg_data%n_in) then
                if (flst_alr(i) == flst_alr2(k) .and. &
                    flst_alr(i)%flst(nlegs-1) == flst_alr2(k)%flst(nlegs-1) &
                    .and. flst_alr(i)%flst(nlegs) == flst_alr2(k)%flst(nlegs)) then
                    mult(k) = mult(k) + 1
                    equiv = .true.
                    call ftuples (region_to_index(ftuples, i))%set_equiv &
                        (k_index(k), region_to_ftuple(i))
                    exit
                end if
            else if (emitter(i) == emitter(k) .and. emitter(i) <= reg_data%n_in) then
                if (flst_alr(i) == flst_alr2(k)) then
                    mult(k) = mult(k) + 1
                    equiv = .true.
                    call ftuples (region_to_index(ftuples,i))%set_equiv &
                        (k_index(k), region_to_ftuple(i))
                    exit
                end if
            end if
        end do
        if (.not. equiv) then
            if (allocated (flst_alr2(j)%flst)) &
                deallocate (flst_alr2(j)%flst)
            allocate (flst_alr2(j)%flst (size (flst_alr(i)%flst)))
            flst_alr2(j)%flst = flst_alr(i)%flst
            mult(j) = mult(j) + 1
            flst_uborn(j) = flst_alr(i)%create_uborn (emitter(i))
            flst_emitter(j) = emitter(i)
            index (j) = region_to_index (ftuples, i)
            k_index (j) = region_to_ftuple(i)
            j = j+1
        end if
    end if
end do SCAN_FTUPLES
i_first = i_first + ftuple_limits(1)
j_first = j_first + j - 1
end do SCAN_REGIONS
nregions = j - 1
allocate (reg_data%regions (nregions))
do j = 1, nregions
    do i = 1, reg_data%n_flv_born
        if (reg_data%flv_born (i) == flst_uborn (j)) then
            if (allocated (perm_list)) deallocate (perm_list)
            call fks_permute_born &
                (reg_data%flv_born (i), reg_data%n_in, flst_uborn (j), perm_list)
            call fks_apply_perm (flst_alr2(j), flst_emitter(j), perm_list)
        end if
    end do
end do

```



```

        end if
    end do
end do
!!! Check if new emitters require a rearrangement of ftuples
do i = 1, nregions
    reg_data%regions(i)%alr = i
    reg_data%regions(i)%flst_real = flst_alr2(i)
    reg_data%regions(i)%mult = mult(i)
    reg_data%regions(i)%flst_uborn = flst_uborn(i)
    reg_data%regions(i)%emitter = flst_emitter(i)
    nreg = ftuples (index(i))%get_n_tuples ()
    reg_data%regions(i)%nregions = nreg
    allocate (reg_data%regions(i)%flst_allreg (nreg))
    do j = 1, nreg
        current_region = ftuples (index(i))%get_entry (j)
        if (.not. associated (current_region%equiv)) then
            call current_region%ftuple%get (i1, i2)
            if (i2 /= nlegs) &
                call current_region%ftuple%set (i1, nlegs)
            end if
            reg_data%regions(i)%flst_allreg (j) = current_region%ftuple
        end do
    end do
!!! Find underlying Born index
do j = 1, nregions
    do i = 1, reg_data%n_flv_born
        if (reg_data%flv_born (i) == reg_data%regions(j)%flst_uborn) then
            reg_data%regions(j)%uborn_index = i
            exit
        end if
    end do
end do

k = 1
associate (regions => reg_data%regions)
do i = 1, nregions
    if (i==1) then
        regions(i)%real_index = 1
        flst_save = flst_alr2(1)
        cycle
    end if
    if (flst_alr2(i) == flst_save) then
        regions(i)%real_index = k
    else
        k = k+1
        regions(i)%real_index = k
        flst_save = flst_alr2(i)
    end if
end do
end associate
reg_data%n_regions = size (reg_data%regions)

end subroutine region_data_init_singular_regions

```



Create an array containing all emitters of a singular region.

```

<fks regions: reg_data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: find_emitters => region_data_find_emitters

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
  subroutine region_data_find_emitters (reg_data)
    class(region_data_t), intent(inout) :: reg_data
    integer :: i, j, n
    integer :: em
    integer, dimension(10) :: em_count
    em_count = -1
    n = 0

    !!! Count the number of different emitters
    do i = 1, reg_data%n_regions
      em = reg_data%regions(i)%emitter
      if (.not. any (em_count == em)) then
        n = n+1
        em_count(i) = em
      end if
    end do

    if (n < 1) call msg_fatal ("region_data_find_emitters: No emitters found")
    reg_data%n_emitters = n
    allocate (reg_data%emitters (reg_data%n_emitters))
    reg_data%emitters = -1

    j = 1
    do i = 1, size(reg_data%regions)
      em = reg_data%regions(i)%emitter
      if (.not. any (reg_data%emitters == em)) then
        reg_data%emitters(j) = em
        j = j+1
      end if
    end do
  end subroutine region_data_find_emitters

```

Create the map real.flavor -i underlying Born

```

<fks regions: reg_data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_underlying_borns => region_data_set_underlying_borns

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
  subroutine region_data_set_underlying_borns (reg_data)
    class(region_data_t), intent(inout) :: reg_data
    integer :: i, alr
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: flst_real
    allocate (reg_data%underlying_borns (reg_data%n_flv_real))
    do i = 1, reg_data%n_flv_real
      if (allocated (flst_real)) deallocate (flst_real)
      allocate (flst_real (size (reg_data%flv_real(i)%flst)))
      flst_real = reg_data%flv_real(i)%flst
      do alr = 1, reg_data%n_regions
        if (all (reg_data%regions(alr)%flst_real%flst == flst_real)) then
          reg_data%underlying_borns(i) = reg_data%regions(alr)%uborn_index
        end if
      end do
    end do
  end subroutine region_data_set_underlying_borns

```



```

        exit
    end if
end do
end do
end subroutine region_data_set_underlying_borns

```

```

<fks regions: reg data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_splitting_info => region_data_set_splitting_info

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
    subroutine region_data_set_splitting_info (reg_data)
        class(region_data_t), intent(inout) :: reg_data
        integer :: alr
        do alr = 1, reg_data%n_regions
            call reg_data%regions(alr)%set_splitting_info ()
        end do
    end subroutine region_data_set_splitting_info

```

```

<fks regions: reg data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_to_file => region_data_write_to_file

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
    subroutine region_data_write_to_file (reg_data, proc_id)
        class(region_data_t), intent(inout) :: reg_data
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: proc_id
        type(string_t) :: filename
        integer :: u

        filename = proc_id // "_fks_regions.log"
        u = free_unit ()
        open (u, file=char(filename), action = "write", status="replace")
        call reg_data%write (u)
        close (u)
    end subroutine region_data_write_to_file

```

Creates a table with information about all singular regions and writes it to a file. Returns the index of the real flavor structure an ftuple belongs to.

```

<fks regions: reg data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => region_data_write

<fks regions: procedures>+≡
    subroutine region_data_write (reg_data, u)
        class(region_data_t), intent(inout) :: reg_data
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        integer :: i, j
        integer :: nreal, nborn
        integer :: i1, i2, nreg
        integer :: maxnregions, nreg_diff
        integer :: nleft, nright
        type(singular_region_t) :: region
        type(string_t) :: flst_title, ftuple_title
        character(len=7) :: flst_format = "(I3,A1)"
        character(len=16) :: ireg_format = "(A1,I3,A1,I3,A2)"
        character(len=7) :: ireg_space_format = "(7X,A1)"

```



```

maxnregions = 1
do j = 1, reg_data%n_regions
  if (size (reg_data%regions(j)%flst_allreg) > maxnregions) &
    maxnregions = reg_data%regions(j)%nregions
end do
flst_title = '(A' // flst_title_format(reg_data%nlegs_real) // ')'
ftuple_title = '(A' // ftuple_title_format() // ')'
write (u,*) 'Total number of regions: ', size(reg_data%regions)
write (u, '(A3)', advance = 'no') 'alr'
call write_separator ()
write (u, char (flst_title), advance = 'no') 'flst_real'
call write_separator ()
write (u, '(A3)', advance = 'no') 'em'
call write_separator ()
write (u, '(A3)', advance = 'no') 'mult'
call write_separator ()
write (u, '(A4)', advance = 'no') 'nreg'
call write_separator ()
write (u, char (ftuple_title), advance = 'no') 'ftuples'
call write_separator ()
flst_title = '(A' // flst_title_format(reg_data%nlegs_born) // ')'
write (u, char (flst_title), advance = 'no') 'flst_born'
call write_separator ()
write (u, '(A7)') 'i_uborn'
do j = 1, reg_data%n_regions
  region = reg_data%regions(j)
  nreal = size (region%flst_real%flst)
  nborn = size (region%flst_uborn%flst)
  write (u, '(I3)', advance = 'no') j
  call write_separator ()
  write (u, '(A1)', advance = 'no') '['
  do i = 1, nreal-1
    write (u, flst_format, advance = 'no') region%flst_real%flst(i), ', '
  end do
  write (u, flst_format, advance = 'no') region%flst_real%flst(nreal), ']'
  call write_separator ()
  write (u, '(I3)', advance = 'no') region%emitter
  call write_separator ()
  write (u, '(I3)', advance = 'no') region%mult
  call write_separator ()
  write (u, '(I4)', advance = 'no') region%nregions
  call write_separator ()
  nreg = region%nregions
  if (nreg == maxnregions) then
    nleft = 0
    nright = 0
  else
    nreg_diff = maxnregions - nreg
    nleft = nreg_diff/2
    if (mod(nreg_diff,2) == 0) then
      nright = nleft
    else
      nright = nleft + 1
    end if
  end if
end do

```



```

        end if
    end if
    if (nleft > 0) then
        do i=1,nleft
            write(u,ireg_space_format, advance='no') ' '
        end do
    end if
    write (u,'(A1)', advance = 'no') '{'
    if (nreg > 1) then
        do i=1,nreg-1
            call region%flst_allreg(i)%get (i1, i2)
            write(u,ireg_format,advance = 'no') '(' , i1, ', ', i2, '), '
        end do
    end if
    call region%flst_allreg(nreg)%get (i1, i2)
    write (u,ireg_format,advance = 'no') '(' , i1, ', ', i2, ')}'
    if (nright > 0) then
        do i=1,nright
            write(u,ireg_space_format, advance='no') ' '
        end do
    end if
    call write_separator ()
    write (u,'(A1)',advance = 'no') '['
    do i=1,nborn-1
        write(u,flst_format,advance = 'no') region%flst_uborn%flst(i), ', '
    end do
    write (u,flst_format, advance = 'no') region%flst_uborn%flst(nborn), ']'
    call write_separator ()
    write (u, '(I7)', advance = 'no') region%uborn_index
    write(u,*) ''
end do

contains

function flst_title_format (n) result (frmt)
    integer, intent(in) :: n
    type(string_t) :: frmt
    character(len=2) :: frmt_char
    write (frmt_char, '(I2)') 4*n+1
    frmt = var_str (frmt_char)
end function flst_title_format

function ftuple_title_format () result (frmt)
    type(string_t) :: frmt
    character(len=2) :: frmt_char
    write (frmt_char, '(I2)') 10*maxnregions+1
    frmt = var_str (frmt_char)
end function ftuple_title_format

subroutine write_separator ()
    character(len=10) :: sep_format = "(1X,A2,1X)"
    write (u, sep_format, advance = 'no') '||'
end subroutine write_separator

```



```
end subroutine region_data_write
```

Returns the index of the real flavor structure an ftuple belongs to.

*(fks regions: procedures)+≡*

```
function region_to_index (list, i) result(index)
  type(ftuple_list_t), intent(inout), dimension(:), allocatable :: list
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  integer :: index
  integer :: nlist
  integer :: j
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: nreg
  nlist = size(list)
  allocate (nreg (nlist))
  do j = 1, nlist
    if (j == 1) then
      nreg(j) = list(j)%get_n_tuples ()
    else
      nreg(j) = nreg(j-1) + list(j)%get_n_tuples ()
    end if
  end do
  do j = 1, nlist
    if (j == 1) then
      if (i <= nreg(j)) then
        index = j
        exit
      end if
    else
      if (i > nreg(j-1) .and. i <= nreg(j)) then
        index = j
        exit
      end if
    end if
  end do
end function region_to_index
```

Final state emission: Rearrange the flavor array in such a way that the emitted particle is last and the emitter is second last. i1 is the index of the emitter, i2 is the index of the emitted particle.

Initial state emission: Just put the emitted particle to the last position.

*(fks regions: procedures)+≡*

```
function create_alr (flv1, n_in, i_em, i_rad) result(fl2)
  type(flv_structure_t), intent(in) :: flv1
  integer, intent(in) :: n_in
  integer, intent(in) :: i_em, i_rad
  type(flv_structure_t) :: fl2
  integer :: n
  n = size (flv1%flst)
  allocate (fl2%flst (n))
  if (i_em > n_in) then
    fl2%flst(1:2) = flv1%flst(1:2)
    fl2%flst(n-1) = flv1%flst(i_em)
    fl2%flst(n) = flv1%flst(i_rad)
    call fill_remaining_flavors (n_in, .true.)
  end if
end function create_alr
```



```

else
  flv2%flst(1:2) = flv1%flst(1:2)
  flv2%flst(n) = flv1%flst(i_rad)
  call fill_remaining_flavors (n_in, .false.)
end if
contains

```

Order remaining particles according to their original position

```

(fks regions: procedures)+≡
  subroutine fill_remaining_flavors (n_in, final_final)
    integer, intent(in) :: n_in
    logical, intent(in) :: final_final
    integer :: i, j
    logical :: check
    j = n_in + 1
    do i = n_in + 1, n
      if (final_final) then
        check = (i /= i_em .and. i /= i_rad)
      else
        check = (i /= i_rad)
      end if
      if (check) then
        flv2%flst(j) = flv1%flst(i)
        j = j+1
      end if
    end do
  end subroutine fill_remaining_flavors
end function create_alr

```

Explain

```

(fks regions: procedures)+≡
  subroutine fks_permute_born (flv_in, n_in, flv_out, perm_list)
    type(flv_structure_t), intent(in) :: flv_in
    integer, intent(in) :: n_in
    type(flv_structure_t), intent(inout) :: flv_out
    integer, intent(out), dimension(:,,:), allocatable :: perm_list
    integer, dimension(:,,:), allocatable :: perm_list_tmp
    integer :: n_perms, n_perms_max
    integer :: nlegs
    integer :: flv1, flv2, tmp
    integer :: i, j, j_min
    n_perms_max = 100
    !!! actually (n-1)!, but there seems to be no intrinsic function
    !!! of this type in fortran
    if (allocated (perm_list_tmp)) deallocate (perm_list_tmp)
    allocate (perm_list_tmp (n_perms_max,2))
    n_perms = 0
    j_min = n_in + 1
    nlegs = size (flv_in%flst)
    do i = n_in + 1, nlegs
      flv1 = flv_in%flst(i)
      do j = j_min, nlegs
        flv2 = flv_out%flst(j)
        if (flv1 == flv2 .and. i /= j) then

```



```

        n_perms = n_perms + 1
        tmp = flv_out%flst(i)
        flv_out%flst(i) = flv2
        flv_out%flst(j) = tmp
        perm_list_tmp (n_perms, 1) = j
        perm_list_tmp (n_perms, 2) = i
        j_min = j_min + 1
        exit
    end if
end do
end do
allocate (perm_list (n_perms, 2))
perm_list (1:n_perms, :) = perm_list_tmp (1:n_perms, :)
end subroutine fks_permute_born

```

Explain

```

⟨fks regions: procedures⟩+≡
subroutine fks_apply_perm (flv, emitter, perm_list)
  type(flv_structure_t), intent(inout) :: flv
  integer, intent(inout) :: emitter
  integer, intent(in), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: perm_list
  integer :: i
  integer :: i1, i2
  integer :: tmp
  do i = 1, size (perm_list (:,1))
    i1 = perm_list (i,1)
    i2 = perm_list (i,2)
    tmp = flv%flst (i1)
    flv%flst (i1) = flv%flst (i2)
    flv%flst (i2) = tmp
    if (i1 == emitter) emitter = i2
  end do
end subroutine fks_apply_perm

```

```

⟨fks regions: fks mapping: TBP⟩≡
procedure (fks_mapping_dij), deferred :: dij

```

```

⟨fks regions: interfaces⟩+≡
abstract interface
  function fks_mapping_dij (map, p, i, j) result (d)
    import
    class(fks_mapping_t), intent(in) :: map
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
    integer, intent(in) :: i, j
    real(default) :: d
  end function fks_mapping_dij
end interface

```

```

⟨fks regions: fks mapping: TBP⟩+≡
procedure (fks_mapping_compute_sumdij), deferred :: compute_sumdij

```

```

⟨fks regions: interfaces⟩+≡
abstract interface

```



```

function fks_mapping_compute_sumdij (map, sregion, p) result (d)
  import
  class(fks_mapping_t), intent(in) :: map
  type(singular_region_t), intent(inout) :: sregion
  type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
  real(default) :: d
end function fks_mapping_compute_sumdij
end interface

<fks regions: fks mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure (fks_mapping_svalue), deferred :: svalue

<fks regions: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    function fks_mapping_svalue (map, p, i, j) result (value)
      import
      class(fks_mapping_t), intent(in) :: map
      type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
      integer, intent(in) :: i, j
      real(default) :: value
    end function fks_mapping_svalue
  end interface

<fks regions: fks mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure (fks_mapping_dij_soft), deferred :: dij_soft

<fks regions: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    function fks_mapping_dij_soft (map, p_born, p_soft, em) result (d)
      import
      class(fks_mapping_t), intent(in) :: map
      type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
      type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p_soft
      integer, intent(in) :: em
      real(default) :: d
    end function fks_mapping_dij_soft
  end interface

<fks regions: fks mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure (fks_mapping_compute_sumdij_soft), deferred :: compute_sumdij_soft

<fks regions: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    function fks_mapping_compute_sumdij_soft (map, sregion, p_born, p_soft) result (d)
      import
      class(fks_mapping_t), intent(in) :: map
      type(singular_region_t), intent(inout) :: sregion
      type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
      type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p_soft
      real(default) :: d
    end function
  end interface

<fks regions: fks mapping: TBP>+≡
  procedure (fks_mapping_svalue_soft), deferred :: svalue_soft

```



```

⟨fks regions: interfaces⟩+≡
  abstract interface
    function fks_mapping_svalue_soft (map, p_born, p_soft, em) result (value)
      import
      class(fks_mapping_t), intent(in) :: map
      type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
      type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p_soft
      integer, intent(in) :: em
      real(default) :: value
    end function fks_mapping_svalue_soft
  end interface

⟨fks regions: fks mapping default: TBP⟩≡
  procedure :: set_parameter => fks_mapping_default_set_parameter

⟨fks regions: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine fks_mapping_default_set_parameter (map, n_in, dij_exp1, dij_exp2)
    class(fks_mapping_default_t), intent(inout) :: map
    integer, intent(in) :: n_in
    real(default), intent(in) :: dij_exp1, dij_exp2
    map%n_in = n_in
    map%exp_1 = dij_exp1
    map%exp_2 = dij_exp2
  end subroutine fks_mapping_default_set_parameter

```

Computes the  $d_{ij}$ -quantities defined als follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{0i} &= [E_i^2 (1 - y_i)]^{p_1} \\
 , d_{1i} &= [2E_i^2 (1 - y_i)]^{p_1} \\
 , d_{2i} &= [2E_i^2 (1 + y_i)]^{p_1} \\
 ,
 \end{aligned}$$

for initial state regions and

$$d_{ij} = \left[ 2(k_i \cdot k_j) \frac{E_i E_j}{(E_i + E_j)^2} \right]^{p_2}$$

for final state regions. The exponents  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  can be used for tuning the efficiency of the mapping and are set to 1 per default.

```

⟨fks regions: fks mapping default: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: dij => fks_mapping_default_dij

⟨fks regions: procedures⟩+≡
  function fks_mapping_default_dij (map, p, i, j) result (d)
    class(fks_mapping_default_t), intent(in) :: map
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
    integer, intent(in) :: i, j
    real(default) :: d
    real(default) :: y
    real(default) :: E1, E2

    !!! FSR Region

```



```

if (i /= j) then
  if (i > map%n_in .and. j > map%n_in) then
    E1 = p(i)%p(0); E2 = p(j)%p(0)
    d = (2 * p(i) * p(j) * E1*E2 / (E1 + E2)**2)**map%exp_1
  else
    select case (map%n_in)
    case (1)
      call get_emitter_variables (1, i, j, p, E1, y)
      d = ( E1**2 * (one - y**2) )**map%exp_2
    case (2)
      if ((i == 0 .and. j > 2) .or. (j == 0 .and. i > 2)) then
        call get_emitter_variables (0, i, j, p, E1, y)
        d = ( E1**2 * (one - y**2) )**map%exp_2
      else if ((i == 1 .and. j > 2) .or. (j == 1 .and. i > 2)) then
        call get_emitter_variables (1, i, j, p, E1, y)
        d = ( 2 * E1**2 * (one - y) )**map%exp_2
      else if ((i == 2 .and. j > 2) .or. (j == 2 .and. i > 2)) then
        call get_emitter_variables (2, i, j, p, E1, y)
        d = (2 * E1**2 * (one + y) )**map%exp_2
      else
        !!! case i,j <= 2 for scattering not yet implemented
        d = 0
      end if
    end select
  end if
else
  call msg_fatal ("Invalid FKS region: Emitter equals FKS parton!")
end if
contains
subroutine get_emitter_variables (i_check, i, j, p, E, y)
  integer, intent(in) :: i_check, i, j
  type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
  real(default), intent(out) :: E, y
  if (j == i_check) then
    E = energy (p(i))
    y = polar_angle_ct (p(i))
  else
    E = energy (p(j))
    y = polar_angle_ct(p(j))
  end if
end subroutine get_emitter_variables

end function fks_mapping_default_dij

```

Computes the quantity

$$\mathcal{D} = \sum_k \frac{1}{d_{0k}} + \sum_{kl} \frac{1}{d_{kl}}.$$

*(fks regions: fks mapping default: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: compute_sumdij => fks_mapping_default_compute_sumdij
```

*(fks regions: procedures)+≡*

```
function fks_mapping_default_compute_sumdij (map, sregion, p) result (d)
```



```

class(fks_mapping_default_t), intent(in) :: map
type(singular_region_t), intent(inout) :: sregion
type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
real(default) :: d
integer :: i, k, l

associate (ftuples => sregion%flst_allreg)
  d = zero
  do i = 1, sregion%nregions
    call ftuples(i)%get (k, l)
    d = d + one / map%dij (p, k, l)
  end do
end associate

end function fks_mapping_default_compute_sumdij

```

Computes

$$S_i = \frac{1}{\mathcal{D}d_{0i}}$$

or

$$S_{ij} = \frac{1}{\mathcal{D}d_{ij}},$$

respectively.

```

⟨fks regions: fks mapping default: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: svalue => fks_mapping_default_svalue

⟨fks regions: procedures⟩+≡
  function fks_mapping_default_svalue (map, p, i, j) result (value)
    class(fks_mapping_default_t), intent(in) :: map
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
    integer, intent(in) :: i, j
    real(default) :: value
    value = one / (map%dij (p, i, j) * map%sumdij)
  end function fks_mapping_default_svalue

```

In the soft limit, our treatment of the divergences requires a modification of the mapping functions. Recall that there, the ratios of the  $d$ -functions must approach either 1 or 0. This means

$$\frac{d_{lm}}{d_{0m}} = \frac{(2k_l \cdot k_m) [E_l E_m / (E_l + E_m)^2]}{E_m^2 (1 - y^2)} \stackrel{k_m = E_m \hat{k}}{=} \frac{E_l E_m^2}{(E_l + E_m)^2} \frac{2k_l \cdot \hat{k}}{E_m^2 (1 - y^2)} \stackrel{E_m \rightarrow 0}{=} \frac{2}{k_l \cdot \hat{k}} (1 - y^2) E_l,$$

where we have written the gluon momentum in terms of the soft momentum  $\hat{k}$ . In the same limit

$$\frac{d_{lm}}{d_{nm}} = \frac{k_l \cdot \hat{k}}{k_n \cdot \hat{k}} \frac{E_n}{E_l}.$$



From these equations we can deduce the soft limit of  $d$ :

$$\begin{aligned}d_0^{\text{soft}} &= 1 - y^2, \\d_1^{\text{soft}} &= 2(1 - y), \\d_2^{\text{soft}} &= 2(1 + y), \\d_i^{\text{soft}} &= \frac{2k_i \cdot \hat{k}}{E_i}.\end{aligned}$$

```

⟨fks regions: fks mapping default: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: dij_soft => fks_mapping_default_dij_soft

⟨fks regions: procedures⟩+≡
  function fks_mapping_default_dij_soft (map, p_born, p_soft, em) result (d)
    class(fks_mapping_default_t), intent(in) :: map
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p_soft
    integer, intent(in) :: em
    real(default) :: d
    real(default) :: y
    if (em <= map%n_in) then
      y = polar_angle_ct (p_soft)
      select case (map%n_in)
        case (1)
          d = one - y**2
          !d = two * (one - y)
        case (2)
          select case (em)
            case (0)
              d = one - y**2
            case (1)
              d = two * (one - y)
            case (2)
              d = two * (one + y)
          end select
        end select
      d = d**map%exp_2
    else
      d = (two * p_born(em)*p_soft / energy(p_born(em)))*map%exp_1
    end if
  end function fks_mapping_default_dij_soft

⟨fks regions: fks mapping default: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: compute_sumdij_soft => fks_mapping_default_compute_sumdij_soft

⟨fks regions: procedures⟩+≡
  function fks_mapping_default_compute_sumdij_soft (map, sregion, p_born, p_soft) result (d)
    class(fks_mapping_default_t), intent(in) :: map
    type(singular_region_t), intent(inout) :: sregion
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p_soft
    real(default) :: d
    integer :: i, k, l
    integer :: nlegs

```



```

d = zero
nlegs = size (sregion%flst_real%flst)
associate (ftuples => sregion%flst_allreg)
do i = 1, sregion%nregions
  call ftuples(i)%get (k,l)
  if (l == nlegs) then
    d = d + one / map%dij_soft (p_born, p_soft, k)
  end if
end do
end associate
end function fks_mapping_default_compute_sumdij_soft

```

*<fks regions: fks mapping default: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: svalue_soft => fks_mapping_default_svalue_soft

```

*<fks regions: procedures>+≡*

```

function fks_mapping_default_svalue_soft (map, p_born, p_soft, em) result (value)
  class(fks_mapping_default_t), intent(in) :: map
  type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
  type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p_soft
  integer, intent(in) :: em
  real(default) :: value
  value = one / (map%sumdij_soft*map%dij_soft (p_born, p_soft, em))
end function fks_mapping_default_svalue_soft

```



## 26.4 Virtual contribution to the cross section

```

<virtual.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module virtual

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use constants
    use diagnostics
    use pdg_arrays
    use model_data
    use physics_defs
    use sm_physics
    use lorentz
    use flavors
    use fks_regions

    <Standard module head>

    <virtual: public>

    <virtual: types>

    contains

    <virtual: procedures>

  end module virtual

<virtual: public>≡
  public :: virtual_t

<virtual: types>≡
  type :: virtual_t
    real(default) :: Q
    real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: I
    real(default) :: vfin
    real(default) :: sqme_cc
    real(default) :: sqme_virt
    real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: gamma_0, gamma_p, c_flv
    real(default) :: ren_scale2, fac_scale
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: n_is_neutrinos
    integer :: n_in, nlegs, nflv
    logical :: bad_point
    logical :: use_internal_color_correlations
  contains
    <virtual: virtual: TBP>
  end type virtual_t

<virtual: virtual: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => virtual_init

```



```

<virtual: procedures>+=
subroutine virtual_init (object, flv_born, n_in)
  class(virtual_t), intent(inout) :: object
  integer, intent(in), dimension(:,:) :: flv_born
  integer, intent(in) :: n_in
  integer :: i_flv
  object%nlegs = size (flv_born, 1); object%nflv = size (flv_born, 2)
  object%n_in = n_in
  allocate (object%I (object%nlegs, object%nlegs))
  allocate (object%gamma_0 (object%nlegs, object%nflv), &
            object%gamma_p (object%nlegs, object%nflv), &
            object%c_flv (object%nlegs, object%nflv))
  call object%init_constants (flv_born)
  allocate (object%n_is_neutrinos (object%nflv))
  object%n_is_neutrinos = 0
  do i_flv = 1, object%nflv
    if (is_neutrino (flv_born(1, i_flv))) &
      object%n_is_neutrinos(i_flv) = object%n_is_neutrinos(i_flv) + 1
    if (is_neutrino (flv_born(2, i_flv))) &
      object%n_is_neutrinos(i_flv) = object%n_is_neutrinos(i_flv) + 1
  end do
contains
  function is_neutrino (flv) result (neutrino)
    integer, intent(in) :: flv
    logical :: neutrino
    neutrino = (abs(flv)==12 .or. abs(flv)==14 .or. abs(flv)==16)
  end function is_neutrino
end subroutine virtual_init

```

Write down constant definition somewhere

```

<virtual: virtual: TBP>+=
  procedure :: init_constants => virtual_init_constants

<virtual: procedures>+=
subroutine virtual_init_constants (object, flv_born)
  class(virtual_t), intent(inout) :: object
  integer, intent(in), dimension(:,:) :: flv_born
  integer :: i_part, i_flv
  integer, parameter :: nf = 1
  do i_flv = 1, size (flv_born, 2)
    do i_part = 1, size (flv_born, 1)
      if (is_gluon (flv_born(i_part, i_flv))) then
        object%gamma_0(i_part, i_flv) = (11 * ca - 2 * nf) / 6
        object%gamma_p(i_part, i_flv) = (67.0 / 9 - 2 * pi**2 / 3) * ca - 23.0 / 18 * nf
        object%c_flv(i_part, i_flv) = ca
      else if (is_quark (abs(flv_born(i_part, i_flv)))) then
        object%gamma_0(i_part, i_flv) = 1.5 * cf
        object%gamma_p(i_part, i_flv) = (6.5 - 2 * pi**2 / 3) * cf
        object%c_flv(i_part, i_flv) = cf
      else
        object%gamma_0(i_part, i_flv) = zero
        object%gamma_p(i_part, i_flv) = zero
        object%c_flv(i_part, i_flv) = zero
      end if
    end do
  end do

```



```

        end do
    end do
end subroutine virtual_init_constants

```

Set the renormalization scale. If the input is zero, use the center-of-mass energy.

```

<virtual: virtual: TBP>+=
    procedure :: set_ren_scale => virtual_set_ren_scale
<virtual: procedures>+=
    subroutine virtual_set_ren_scale (object, p, ren_scale)
        class(virtual_t), intent(inout) :: object
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
        real(default), intent(in) :: ren_scale
        if (ren_scale > 0) then
            object%ren_scale2 = ren_scale**2
        else
            object%ren_scale2 = (p(1)+p(2))**2
        end if
    end subroutine virtual_set_ren_scale

```

```

<virtual: virtual: TBP>+=
    procedure :: set_fac_scale => virtual_set_fac_scale
<virtual: procedures>+=
    subroutine virtual_set_fac_scale (object, p, fac_scale)
        class(virtual_t), intent(inout) :: object
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
        real(default), optional :: fac_scale
        if (present (fac_scale)) then
            object%fac_scale = fac_scale
        else
            object%fac_scale = (p(1)+p(2))**1
        end if
    end subroutine virtual_set_fac_scale

```

The virtual-subtracted matrix element is given by the equation

$$\mathcal{V} = \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \left( \mathcal{Q}\mathcal{B} + \sum \mathcal{I}_{ij} \mathcal{B}_{ij} + \mathcal{V}_{fin} \right), \quad (26.2)$$

where the quantity  $\mathcal{Q}$  is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Q} = \sum_{i=3}^n & \left[ \gamma'_{fi} - \log \frac{s}{Q^2} \left( \gamma_{fi} - 2C_{fi} \log \frac{2E_i}{\sqrt{s}} \right) \right. \\ & \left. + 2C_{fi} \log^2 \frac{2E_i}{\sqrt{s}} - 2\gamma_{fi} \frac{2E_i}{\sqrt{s}} \right] \\ & - \log \frac{\mu_F^2}{Q^2} (\gamma_{f+} + \gamma_{f-}). \end{aligned} \quad (26.3)$$

Note that the summation only runs over final-state particles. The expressions for  $\mathcal{I}_{ij}$  can be found in equations (26.4), (26.5), (26.6), depending on whether the particles involved in the radiation process are massive or massless.

```

<virtual: virtual: TBP>+=
    procedure :: evaluate => virtual_evaluate

```



*<virtual: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine virtual_evaluate &
  (object, reg_data, i_flv, alpha_s, p_born, born, b_ij)
  class(virtual_t), intent(inout) :: object
  type(region_data_t), intent(in) :: reg_data
  integer, intent(in) :: i_flv
  real(default), intent(in) :: alpha_s
  type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
  real(default), intent(in) :: born
  real(default), intent(in), dimension(:, :, :), allocatable :: b_ij
  integer :: i, j, alr
  real(default) :: BI
  object%sqme_virt = 0._default
  if (object%bad_point) return
  BI = 0
  alr = find_first_matching_uborn (reg_data, i_flv)

  if (debug_active (D_VIRTUAL)) &
    print *, 'Compute virtual component using alpha_s = ', alpha_s

  associate (flst_born => reg_data%regions(alr)%flst_uborn)
    call object%compute_Q (p_born, i_flv, flst_born%massive)

    if (debug_active (D_VIRTUAL)) then
      call msg_debug (D_VIRTUAL, "Compute Q")
      print *, 'massive flavors: ', flst_born%massive
      print *, 'Q: ', object%Q
    end if

    do i = 1, object%nlegs
      do j = 1, object%nlegs
        if (i /= j) then
          if (flst_born%colored(i) .and. flst_born%colored(j)) then
            call object%compute_I (p_born, flst_born%massive, i, j)
            BI = BI + b_ij (i,j,reg_data%regions(alr)%uborn_index) * &
              object%I(i,j)

            if (debug_active (D_VIRTUAL)) &
              print *, 'b_ij: ', b_ij (i,j, reg_data%regions(alr)%uborn_index), &
                'I_ij: ', object%I(i,j)
          end if
        end if
      end do
    end do
  end associate
  if (object%use_internal_color_correlations) BI = BI*born
  !!! A factor of alpha_s/twopi is assumed to be included in vfin
  object%sqme_virt = alpha_s/twopi * (object%Q*born + BI) + object%vfin

  if (debug_active (D_VIRTUAL)) then
    call msg_debug (D_VIRTUAL, "virtual-subtracted matrix element: ")
    print *, 'Q*born: ', object%Q*born
    print *, 'BI: ', BI
    print *, 'vfin: ', object%vfin
  end if

```



```

        print *, 'Result: ', object%sqme_virt
    end if

    if (object%n_is_neutrinos(i_flv) > 0) &
        object%sqme_virt = object%sqme_virt * object%n_is_neutrinos(i_flv) * two
contains
    function find_first_matching_uborn (reg_data, i_proc) result (alr_out)
        type(region_data_t), intent(in) :: reg_data
        integer, intent(in) :: i_proc
        integer :: alr_out
        integer :: k
        alr_out = 0
        do k = 1, reg_data%n_regions
            alr_out = alr_out+1
            if (reg_data%regions(k)%uborn_index == i_proc) exit
        end do
    end function find_first_matching_uborn
end subroutine virtual_evaluate

<virtual: virtual: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: compute_vfin_test => virtual_compute_vfin_test
<virtual: procedures>+≡
    subroutine virtual_compute_vfin_test (object, p_born, sqme_born)
        class(virtual_t), intent(inout) :: object
        type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
        real(default), intent(in) :: sqme_born
        real(default) :: s
        s = (p_born(1)+p_born(2))**2
        !!! ----NOTE: Test implementation for e+ e- -> u ubar
        object%vfin = sqme_born * cf * &
            (pi**2 - 8 + 3*log(s/object%ren_scale2) - log(s/object%ren_scale2)**2)
        object%bad_point = .false.
    end subroutine virtual_compute_vfin_test

<virtual: virtual: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_vfin => virtual_set_vfin
<virtual: procedures>+≡
    subroutine virtual_set_vfin (object, vfin)
        class(virtual_t), intent(inout) :: object
        real(default) :: vfin
        object%vfin = vfin
    end subroutine virtual_set_vfin

<virtual: virtual: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_bad_point => virtual_set_bad_point
<virtual: procedures>+≡
    subroutine virtual_set_bad_point (object, value)
        class(virtual_t), intent(inout) :: object
        logical, intent(in) :: value
        object%bad_point = value
    end subroutine virtual_set_bad_point

```



Note that this implementation only works for lepton collisions. This implies that both the summand containing  $\log(s/q^2)$  and the  $\gamma$ -factors vanish.

```

<virtual: virtual: TBP>+=
  procedure :: compute_Q => virtual_compute_Q

<virtual: procedures>+=
  subroutine virtual_compute_Q (object, p_born, i_flv, massive)
    class(virtual_t), intent(inout) :: object
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p_born
    integer, intent(in) :: i_flv
    logical, dimension(:), intent(in) :: massive
    real(default) :: sqrts, E
    real(default) :: s1, s2, s3, s4
    integer :: i
    real(default) :: twoE
    sqrts = sum (p_born(1:object%n_in))**1
    object%Q = 0

    if (object%n_in == 2) then
      do i = 1, object%n_in
        object%Q = object%Q - object%gamma_0(i, i_flv) * &
          two * log(object%fac_scale / sqrts)
      end do
    end if

    do i = 1, object%nlegs
      !!! Not a colored particle
      if (object%c_flv(i, i_flv) == 0) cycle
      if (.not. massive (i)) then
        s1 = object%gamma_p(i, i_flv)
        E = p_born(i)%p(0); twoE = two * E
        s2 = log (sqrts**2 / object%ren_scale2)* &
          (object%gamma_0(i, i_flv) - &
            two * object%c_flv(i, i_flv) * log (twoE / sqrts))
        s3 = two * log(twoE / sqrts)**2 * object%c_flv(i, i_flv)
        s4 = two * log(twoE / sqrts) * object%gamma_0(i, i_flv)
        object%Q = object%Q + s1 - s2 + s3 - s4
      else
        s1 = log(sqrts**2 / object%ren_scale2)
        s2 = 0.5 * I_m_eps (p_born(i))
        object%Q = object%Q - object%c_flv(i, i_flv) * (s1 - s2)
      end if
    end do
  end subroutine virtual_compute_Q

```

The following code implements the  $\mathcal{I}_{ij}$ -function appearing in eq. blub. They are defined as follows:

Massless-Massless Case

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{I}_{ij} = & \frac{1}{2} \log^2 \frac{s}{Q^2} + \log \frac{s}{Q^2} \log \frac{k_i k_j}{2E_i E_j} - \text{Li}_2 \left( \frac{k_i k_j}{2E_i E_j} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \log^2 \frac{k_i k_j}{2E_i E_j} - \log \left( 1 - \frac{k_i k_j}{2E_i E_j} \right) \log \frac{k_i k_j}{2E_i E_j}.
\end{aligned} \tag{26.4}$$



Massive-Massive Case

$$\mathcal{I}_{ij} = -\frac{1}{2}I_0(k_i, k_j) \log \frac{Q^2}{s} - \frac{1}{2}I_\epsilon(k_i, k_j) \quad (26.5)$$

with

$$I_0(k_i, k_j) = \frac{1}{\beta} \log \frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}, \quad \beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{k_i^2 k_j^2}{(k_i \cdot k_j)^2}}$$

and a rather involved expression for  $I_\epsilon$ :

$$\begin{aligned} I_\epsilon(k_i, k_j) &= (K(z_j) - K(z_i)) \frac{1 - \vec{\beta}_i \cdot \vec{\beta}_j}{\sqrt{a(1-b)}}, \\ \vec{\beta}_i &= \frac{\vec{k}_i}{k_i^0}, \\ a &= \beta_i^2 + \beta_j^2 - 2\vec{\beta}_i \cdot \vec{\beta}_j, \\ x_i &= \frac{\beta_i^2 - \vec{\beta}_i \cdot \vec{\beta}_j}{a}, \\ x_j &= \frac{\beta_j^2 - \vec{\beta}_i \cdot \vec{\beta}_j}{a} = 1 - x_i, \\ b &= \frac{\beta_i^2 \beta_j^2 - (\vec{\beta}_i \cdot \vec{\beta}_j)^2}{a}, \\ c &= \sqrt{\frac{b}{4a}}, \\ z_+ &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-b}}{\sqrt{b}}, \\ z_- &= \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-b}}{\sqrt{b}}, \\ z_i &= \frac{\sqrt{x_i^2 + 4c^2} - x_i}{2c}, \\ z_j &= \frac{\sqrt{x_j^2 + 4c^2} + x_j}{2c}, \\ K(z) &= -\frac{1}{2} \log^2 \frac{(z - z_-)(z_+ - z)}{(z_+ + z)(z_- + z)} - 2Li_2 \left( \frac{2z_-(z_+ - z)}{(z_+ - z_-)(z_- + z)} \right) \\ &\quad - 2Li_2 \left( -\frac{2z_+(z_- + z)}{(z_+ - z_-)(z_+ - z)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Massive-Massless Case

$$\mathcal{I}_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log^2 \frac{Q}{s} - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right] - \frac{1}{2}I_0(k_i, k_j) \log \frac{Q^2}{s} - \frac{1}{2}I_\epsilon(k_i, k_j) \quad (26.6)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} I_0(p, k) &= \log \frac{(\hat{p} \cdot \hat{k})^2}{\hat{k}^2}, \\ I_\epsilon(p, k) &= -2 \left[ \frac{1}{4} \log^2 \frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta} + \log \frac{\hat{p} \cdot \hat{k}}{1+\beta} \log \frac{\hat{p} \cdot \hat{k}}{1-\beta} + Li_2 \left( 1 - \frac{\hat{p} \cdot \hat{k}}{1+\beta} \right) + Li_2 \left( 1 - \frac{\hat{p} \cdot \hat{k}}{1-\beta} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$



using

$$\hat{p} = \frac{p}{p^0}, \quad \hat{k} = \frac{k}{k^0}, \quad \beta = \frac{|\vec{k}|}{k_0}.$$

```

<virtual: virtual: TBP>+=
  procedure :: compute_I => virtual_compute_I

<virtual: procedures>+=
  subroutine virtual_compute_I (object, p_born, massive, i, j)
    class(virtual_t), intent(inout) :: object
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
    logical, dimension(:), intent(in) :: massive
    integer, intent(in) :: i, j
    real(default) :: somu2
    somu2 = sum (p_born(1:object%n_in))*2 / object%ren_scale2
    if (massive(i) .and. massive(j)) then
      object%I(i,j) = compute_Imm (p_born(i), p_born(j), somu2)
    else if (.not.massive(i) .and. massive(j)) then
      object%I(i,j) = compute_I0m (p_born(i), p_born(j), somu2)
    else if (massive(i) .and. .not.massive(j)) then
      object%I(i,j) = compute_I0m (p_born(j), p_born(i), somu2)
    else
      object%I(i,j) = compute_I00 (p_born(i), p_born(j), somu2)
    end if
  end subroutine virtual_compute_I

  function compute_I00 (pi, pj, somu2) result (I)
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: pi, pj
    real(default), intent(in) :: somu2
    real(default) :: I
    real(default) :: Ei, Ej
    real(default) :: pij, Eij
    real(default) :: s1, s2, s3, s4, s5
    real(default) :: arglog
    real(default), parameter :: tiny_value = epsilon(1.0)

    s1 = 0; s2 = 0; s3 = 0; s4 = 0; s5 = 0
    Ei = pi%p(0); Ej = pj%p(0)
    pij = pi * pj; Eij = Ei * Ej
    s1 = 0.5 * log(somu2)**2
    s2 = log(somu2) * log(pij / (two * Eij))
    s3 = Li2 (pij / (two * Eij))
    s4 = 0.5 * log (pij / (two * Eij))**2
    arglog = one - pij / (2*Eij)
    if (arglog > tiny_value) then
      s5 = log(arglog) * log(pij / (two * Eij))
    else
      s5 = 0
    end if
    I = s1 + s2 - s3 + s4 - s5
  end function compute_I00

  function compute_I0m (ki, kj, somu2) result (I)
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: ki, kj
    real(default), intent(in) :: somu2

```



```

real(default) :: I
real(default) :: logsomu
real(default) :: s1, s2, s3
s1 = 0; s2 = 0; s3 = 0
logsomu = log(somu2)
s1 = 0.5 * (0.5 * logsomu**2 - pi**2 / 6)
s2 = 0.5 * I_0m_0 (ki, kj) * logsomu
s3 = 0.5 * I_0m_eps (ki, kj)
I = s1 + s2 - s3
end function compute_I0m

function compute_Imm (pi, pj, somu2) result (I)
  type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: pi, pj
  real(default), intent(in) :: somu2
  real(default) :: I
  real(default) :: s1, s2
  s1 = 0.5 * log(somu2) * I_mm_0(pi, pj)
  s2 = 0.5 * I_mm_eps(pi, pj)
  I = s1 - s2
end function compute_Imm

```

*<virtual: procedures>+≡*

```

function I_m_eps (p) result (I)
  type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
  real(default) :: I
  real(default) :: beta
  beta = space_part_norm (p)/p%p(0)
  if (beta < tiny_07) then
    I = four * (one + beta**2/3 + beta**4/5 + beta**6/7)
  else
    I = two * log((one + beta) / (one - beta)) / beta
  end if
end function I_m_eps

```

@For  $p^2 = 0$  and  $k^2 \neq 0$ , this computes the expression

$$I_\epsilon(p, k) = -2 \left[ \frac{1}{4} \log^2 \frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta} + \log \frac{\hat{p} \cdot k}{1+\beta} \log \hat{p} \cdot k 1 - \beta + Li_2 \left( 1 - \frac{\hat{p} \cdot k}{1+\beta} \right) + Li_2 \left( 1 - \frac{\hat{p} \cdot k}{1-\beta} \right) \right],$$

with  $\hat{p} = \frac{p}{p^0}$  and  $\beta = \frac{|\vec{k}|}{k^0}$ .

*<virtual: procedures>+≡*

```

function I_0m_eps (p, k) result (I)
  type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p, k
  real(default) :: I
  type(vector4_t) :: pp, kp
  real(default) :: beta

  pp = p / p%p(0); kp = k / k%p(0)

  beta = sqrt (one - kp*kp)
  I = -2*(log((one - beta) / (one + beta))**2/4 + log((pp*kp) / (one + beta))*log((pp*kp) / (one
    + Li2(one - (pp*kp) / (one + beta)) + Li2(one - (pp*kp) / (one - beta)))
end function I_0m_eps

```



@For  $p^2 = 0$  and  $k^2 \neq 0$ , computes the expression

$$I_0(p, k) = \log \frac{(\hat{p} \cdot \hat{k})^2}{\hat{k}^2}$$

```

<virtual: procedures>+=
function I_0m_0 (p, k) result (I)
  type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p, k
  real(default) :: I
  type(vector4_t) :: pp, kp

  pp = p / p%p(0); kp = k / k%p(0)
  I = log((pp*kp)**2 / kp**2)
end function I_0m_0

```

For  $k_1^2 \neq 0$  and  $k_2^2 \neq 0$ , computes the expression

$$I_\epsilon(k_1, k_2) = [K(z_2) - K(z_1)] \frac{1 - \vec{\beta}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}_2}{\sqrt{a(1-b)}},$$

where  $\vec{\beta}_i = \frac{\vec{k}_i}{k_i}$ . Further

$$\begin{aligned}
a &= \beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2 - 2\vec{\beta}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}_2, \\
b &= \frac{\beta_1^2 \beta_2^2 - (\vec{\beta}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}_2)^2}{a}, \\
c &= \sqrt{\frac{b}{4a}}, \\
K(z) &= -\frac{1}{2} \log^2 \frac{(z - z_-)(z_+ - z)}{(z_+ + z)(z_- + z)} - 2Li_2 \left( \frac{2z_-(z_+ - z)}{(z_+ - z_-)(z_- + z)} \right) \\
&\quad - 2Li_2 \left( -\frac{2z_+(z_- + z)}{(z_+ - z_-)(z_+ - z)} \right), \\
z_+ &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-b}}{\sqrt{b}}, \\
z_- &= \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-b}}{\sqrt{b}}, \\
x_1 &= \frac{\beta_1^2 - \vec{\beta}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}_2}{a}, \\
x_2 &= 1 - x_1 z_1 \\
z_2 &= \frac{\sqrt{x_1^2 + 4c^2} + x_2}{2c}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x_1^2 + 4c^2} - x_1}{2c},$$

```

<virtual: procedures>+=
function I_mm_eps (p1, p2) result (I)
  type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p1, p2
  real(default) :: I

```



```

type(vector3_t) :: beta1, beta2
real(default) :: a, b, b2
real(default) :: zp, zm, z1, z2, x1, x2
real(default) :: zmb, z1b
real(default) :: K1, K2

beta1 = space_part (p1)/energy(p1)
beta2 = space_part (p2)/energy(p2)
a = beta1**2 + beta2**2 - 2*beta1*beta2
b = beta1**2 * beta2**2 - (beta1 * beta2)**2
if (beta1**1 > beta2**1) call switch_beta (beta1, beta2)
if (beta1 == vector3_null) then
    b2 = beta2**1
    I = (-0.5 * log ((one - b2) / (one + b2))**2 - two * Li2 (-two * b2 / (one - b2))) &
        * one / sqrt (a - b)
    return
end if
x1 = beta1**2 - beta1 * beta2
x2 = beta2**2 - beta1 * beta2
zp = sqrt (a) + sqrt (a - b)
zm = sqrt (a) - sqrt (a - b)
zmb = one / zp
z1 = sqrt (x1**2 + b) - x1
z2 = sqrt (x2**2 + b) + x2
z1b = one / (sqrt (x1**2 + b) + x1)
K1 = - 0.5 * log (((z1b - zmb) * (zp - z1)) / ((zp + z1) * (z1b + zmb)))**2 &
    - two * Li2 ((two * zmb * (zp - z1)) / ((zp - zm) * (zmb + z1b))) &
    - two * Li2 ((-two * zp * (zm + z1)) / ((zp - zm) * (zp - z1)))
K2 = - 0.5 * log (((z2 - zm) * (zp - z2)) / ((zp + z2) * (z2 + zm)))**2 &
    - two * Li2 ((two * zm * (zp - z2)) / ((zp - zm) * (zm + z2))) &
    - two * Li2 ((-two * zp * (zm + z2)) / ((zp - zm) * (zp - z2)))
I = (K2 - K1) * (one - beta1 * beta2) / sqrt (a - b)
contains
subroutine switch_beta (beta1, beta2)
    type(vector3_t), intent(inout) :: beta1, beta2
    type(vector3_t) :: beta_tmp
    beta_tmp = beta1
    beta1 = beta2
    beta2 = beta_tmp
end subroutine switch_beta
end function I_mm_eps

```

@For  $k_1^2 \neq 0$  and  $k_2^2 \neq 0$  ,computes the expression

$$I_0(k_1, k_2) = \frac{1}{\beta} \log \frac{1 + \beta}{1 - \beta}, \quad \beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{k_1^2 k_2^2}{(k_1 \cdot k_2)^2}}$$

*(virtual: procedures)+≡*

```

function I_mm_0 (k1, k2) result (I)
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: k1, k2
    real(default) :: I
    real(default) :: beta
    beta = sqrt (one - k1**2 * k2**2 / (k1 * k2)**2)
    I = log ((one + beta) / (one - beta)) / beta

```



```
end function I_mm_0
```



## 26.5 Real Subtraction

```

⟨real_subtraction.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

  module real_subtraction

    ⟨Use kinds with double⟩
    ⟨Use strings⟩
    use io_units, only: given_output_unit
    use system_dependencies, only: LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE
    use constants
    use unit_tests
    use diagnostics
    use pdg_arrays
    use model_data
    use physics_defs
    use sm_physics
    use sf_lhapdf
    use pdf
    use lorentz
    use flavors
    use fks_regions
    use nlo_data

    ⟨Standard module head⟩

    ⟨real subtraction: public⟩

    ⟨real subtraction: parameters⟩

    ⟨real subtraction: types⟩

    contains

    ⟨real subtraction: procedures⟩

  end module real_subtraction

```

### Soft subtraction terms

```

⟨real subtraction: parameters⟩≡
  integer, parameter, public :: INTEGRATION = 0
  integer, parameter, public :: FIXED_ORDER_EVENTS = 1
  integer, parameter, public :: POWHEG = 2

```

In the soft limit, the real matrix element behaves as

$$\mathcal{R}_{\text{soft}} = 4\pi\alpha_s \left[ \sum_{i \neq j} \mathcal{B}_{ij} \frac{k_i \cdot k_j}{(k_i \cdot k)(k_j \cdot k)} - \mathcal{B} \sum_i \frac{k_i^2}{(k_i \cdot k)^2} C_i \right],$$

where  $k$  denotes the momentum of the emitted parton. The quantity  $\mathcal{B}_{ij}$  is



called the color-correlated Born matrix element defined as

$$\mathcal{B}_{ij} = \frac{1}{2s} \sum_{\substack{\text{colors} \\ \text{spins}}} \mathcal{M}_{\{c_k\}} \left( \mathcal{M}_{\{c_k\}}^\dagger \right)_{\substack{c_i \rightarrow c'_i \\ c_j \rightarrow c'_j}} T_{c_i, c'_i}^a T_{c_j, c'_j}^a.$$

```

<real subtraction: types>≡
type :: soft_subtraction_t
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: value
  type(region_data_t) :: reg_data
  integer :: n_in, nlegs_born, nlegs_real
  real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: momentum_matrix
  logical :: use_internal_color_correlations = .true.
  logical :: use_internal_spin_correlations = .false.
  type(pdf_container_t), pointer :: pdf_born_plus => null ()
  type(pdf_container_t), pointer :: pdf_born_minus => null ()
contains
  <real subtraction: soft sub: TBP>
end type soft_subtraction_t

<real subtraction: soft sub: TBP>≡
procedure :: init => soft_subtraction_init

<real subtraction: procedures>≡
subroutine soft_subtraction_init (sub_soft, reg_data, &
  n_in, nlegs_born, nlegs_real)
  class(soft_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: sub_soft
  type(region_data_t), intent(in) :: reg_data
  integer, intent(in) :: n_in, nlegs_born, nlegs_real
  sub_soft%reg_data = reg_data
  sub_soft%n_in = n_in
  sub_soft%nlegs_born = nlegs_born
  sub_soft%nlegs_real = nlegs_real
  allocate (sub_soft%value (reg_data%n_regions))
  allocate (sub_soft%momentum_matrix &
    (nlegs_born, nlegs_born))
end subroutine soft_subtraction_init

```

The treatment of the momentum  $k$  follows the discussion about the soft limit of the partition functions (ref????). The parton momentum is pulled out,  $k = E\hat{k}$ . In fact, we will substitute  $\hat{k}$  for  $k$  throughout the code, because the energy will factor out of the equation when the soft  $\mathcal{S}$ -function is multiplied. The soft momentum is a unit vector, because  $k^2 = (k^0)^2 - (\vec{k})^2 = 0$ .

```

<real subtraction: procedures>+≡
function create_softvec_fsr (p_born, y, phi, emitter) result (p_soft)
  type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
  real(default), intent(in) :: y, phi
  integer, intent(in) :: emitter
  type(vector4_t) :: p_soft
  type(vector3_t) :: dir
  type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: rot

```



The soft momentum is constructed by first creating a unit vector parallel to the emitter's Born momentum. This unit vector is then rotated about the corresponding angles  $y$  and  $\phi$ .

```
(real subtraction: procedures)+≡
  p_soft%p(0) = one
  p_soft%p(1:3) = p_born(emitter)%p(1:3) / space_part_norm (p_born(emitter))
  dir = create_orthogonal (space_part (p_born(emitter)))
  rot = rotation (y, sqrt(one - y**2), dir)
  p_soft = rot * p_soft
  if (.not. vanishes (phi)) then
    dir = space_part (p_born(emitter)) / &
         space_part_norm (p_born(emitter))
    rot = rotation (cos(phi), sin(phi), dir)
    p_soft = rot * p_soft
  end if
end function create_softvec_fsr
```

For initial-state emissions, the soft vector is just a unit vector with the same direction as the radiated particle.

```
(real subtraction: procedures)+≡
function create_softvec_isr (y, phi) result (p_soft)
  real(default), intent(in) :: y, phi
  type(vector4_t) :: p_soft
  real(default) :: sin_theta
  sin_theta = sqrt(one - y**2)
  p_soft%p(0) = one
  p_soft%p(1) = sin_theta * sin(phi)
  p_soft%p(2) = sin_theta * cos(phi)
  p_soft%p(3) = y
end function create_softvec_isr
```

Computation of  $\mathcal{R}_{\text{soft}}$ :

```
(real subtraction: soft sub: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: compute => soft_subtraction_compute

(real subtraction: procedures)+≡
  subroutine soft_subtraction_compute (sub_soft, p_born, &
    born_ij, y, y_soft, phi, alpha_s_born, alr, emitter)
    class(soft_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: sub_soft
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
    real(default), intent(in), dimension(:, :) :: born_ij
    real(default), intent(in) :: y, y_soft, phi
    real(default), intent(in) :: alpha_s_born
    integer, intent(in) :: alr, emitter
    type(vector4_t) :: p_soft
    real(default) :: s_alpha_soft
    real(default) :: q2
    real(default) :: kb
    integer :: i, j

    if (.not. vector_set_is_cms (p_born)) then
      call vector4_write_set (p_born, show_mass = .true., &
        check_conservation = .true.)
```



```

        call msg_fatal ("Soft subtraction: phase space point must be in CMS")
    end if

    if (emitter > sub_soft%n_in) then
        p_soft = create_softvec_fsr (p_born, y_soft, phi, emitter)
    else
        p_soft = create_softvec_isr (y_soft, phi)
    end if
    s_alpha_soft = sub_soft%reg_data%get_svalue_soft &
        (p_born, p_soft, alr, emitter)
    call sub_soft%compute_momentum_matrix (p_born, p_soft)
    sub_soft%value(alr) = 4*pi * alpha_s_born * s_alpha_soft
    kb = zero
    do i = 1, size (p_born)
        do j = 1, size (p_born)
            kb = kb + sub_soft%momentum_matrix (i,j) * &
                born_ij (i,j)
        end do
    end do
    if (debug_active (D_SUBTRACTION)) &
        call msg_debug (D_SUBTRACTION, 'KB', kb)
    sub_soft%value(alr) = sub_soft%value(alr)*kb
    select case (sub_soft%n_in)
    case (1)
        q2 = p_born(1)%p(0)**2
    case (2)
        q2 = 4 * p_born(1)%p(0) * p_born(2)%p(0)
    end select
    if (emitter <= sub_soft%n_in) then
        sub_soft%value(alr) = 4/q2 * (one-y**2) * sub_soft%value(alr)
    else
        sub_soft%value(alr) = 4/q2 * (one-y) * sub_soft%value(alr)
    end if
end subroutine soft_subtraction_compute

```

We have to multiply this with  $\xi^2(1-y)$ . Further, when applying the soft  $\mathcal{S}$ -function, the energy of the radiated particle is factored out. Thus we have  $\xi^2/E_{em}^2(1-y) = 4/q_0^2(1-y)$ .

*(nlo controller: soft subtraction computation)*≡

Computes the quantity  $\mathcal{K}_{ij} = \frac{k_i \cdot k_j}{(k_i \cdot k)(k_j \cdot k)}$ .

*(real subtraction: soft sub: TBP)*+≡

```

    procedure :: compute_momentum_matrix => &
        soft_subtraction_compute_momentum_matrix

```

*(real subtraction: procedures)*+≡

```

    subroutine soft_subtraction_compute_momentum_matrix &
        (sub_soft, p_born, p_soft)
    class(sub_soft), intent(inout) :: sub_soft
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p_soft
    real(default) :: num, deno1, deno2
    integer :: i, j
    do i = 1, sub_soft%nlegs_born

```



```

do j = 1, sub_soft%nlegs_born
  if (i <= j) then
    num = p_born(i) * p_born(j)
    deno1 = p_born(i) * p_soft
    deno2 = p_born(j) * p_soft
    sub_soft%momentum_matrix(i,j) = num / (deno1 * deno2)
  else
    !!! momentum matrix is symmetric.
    sub_soft%momentum_matrix(i,j) = sub_soft%momentum_matrix(j,i)
  end if
end do
end do
end subroutine soft_subtraction_compute_momentum_matrix

```

### 26.5.1 Collinear and soft-collinear subtraction terms

This data type deals with the calculation of the collinear and soft-collinear contribution to the cross section.

```

<real subtraction: types>+≡
type :: coll_subtraction_t
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: value
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: value_soft
  integer :: n_in, n_alr
  real(default), dimension(0:3,0:3) :: b_munu
  type(pdf_container_t), pointer :: pdf_born_plus => null ()
  type(pdf_container_t), pointer :: pdf_born_minus => null ()
  type(pdf_container_t), pointer :: pdf_scaled_plus => null ()
  type(pdf_container_t), pointer :: pdf_scaled_minus => null ()
contains
  <real subtraction: coll sub: TBP>
end type coll_subtraction_t

```

```

<real subtraction: coll sub: TBP>≡
procedure :: init => coll_subtraction_init

<real subtraction: procedures>+≡
subroutine coll_subtraction_init (coll_sub, n_alr, n_in)
  class(coll_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: coll_sub
  integer, intent(in) :: n_alr, n_in
  coll_sub%n_in = n_in
  coll_sub%n_alr = n_alr
  allocate (coll_sub%value (n_alr))
  allocate (coll_sub%value_soft (n_alr))
end subroutine coll_subtraction_init

```

To compute the collinear limit of  $\mathcal{R}$ , we follow the original FKS-paper. Here, the real amplitude is supposed to factorize in the collinear limit. considering a splitting  $g \rightarrow g(i)g(j)$ ,

$$\mathcal{A}^{(n)}(h_i, h_j, \{h_l\}) \xrightarrow{i||j} g_s \sum_{d_e} \sum_{h_e} C(d_e, b, c) S_{gg}^{h_e h_i h_j}(z) \mathcal{A}_{d_e}^{(n-1)}(h_e, \{h_l\})$$



**Explain quantities.** Evaluating this expression leads to

$$|\mathcal{A}^{(n)}(h_i, h_j, \{h_l\})|^2 \xrightarrow{i||j} |\mathcal{N}^{(n)}(h_i, h_j, \{h_l\})|^2 + \mathcal{R}(h_i, h_j, \{h_l\})|^2,$$

where  $\mathcal{R}$  contains all contributions with spin-correlated amplitudes, i.e. terms like  $\mathcal{A}_{d_e}^{(n-1)}(+, \{h_l\}) \left( \mathcal{A}_{d_e}^{(n-1)}(-, \{h_l\}) \right)^*$ . Explicitly,

$$\sum_{h_i, h_j, \{h_l\}} \sum_{\{d_l\}} |\mathcal{N}^{(n)}(h_i, h_j, \{h_l\})|^2 = \frac{4\pi\alpha_s}{k_i \cdot k_j} P_{gg}(z) |\mathcal{A}^{(n-1)}|^2,$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{h_i, h_j, \{h_l\}} \sum_{\{d_l\}} \mathcal{R}(h_i, h_j, \{h_l\}) &= 32\pi\alpha_s C_A z(1-z) \\ &\times \underbrace{Re \left\{ \frac{\langle ij \rangle}{[ij]} \sum_{\{h_l\}} \sum_{d_e, \{d_l\}} \mathcal{A}_{d_e}^{(n-1)}(+, \{h_l\}) \left( \mathcal{A}_{d_e}^{(n-1)}(-, \{h_l\}) \right)^* \right\}}_{-\tilde{\mathcal{M}}^{(n-1)}/(2k_i \cdot k_j)}. \end{aligned}$$

This yields

$$\mathcal{M}^{(n)} \xrightarrow{i||j} \frac{4\pi\alpha_s}{k_i \cdot k_j} P_{gg}(z) \mathcal{M}^{(n-1)} - \frac{16\pi\alpha_s}{k_i \cdot k_j} C_A z(1-z) \tilde{\mathcal{M}}^{(n-1)}. \quad (26.7)$$

The equivalent expression for a  $g \rightarrow qq$ -splitting is given by

$$\mathcal{M}^{(n)} \xrightarrow{i||j} \frac{4\pi\alpha_s}{k_i \cdot k_j} P_{qg}(z) \mathcal{M}^{(n-1)} + \frac{16\pi\alpha_s}{k_i \cdot k_j} T_F z(1-z) \tilde{\mathcal{M}}^{(n-1)}. \quad (26.8)$$

```

<real subtraction: coll sub: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_fsr => coll_subtraction_compute_fsr
<real subtraction: procedures>+≡
  subroutine coll_subtraction_compute_fsr &
    (coll_sub, sregion, p_born, sqme_born, sqme_born_sc, &
     xi, alpha_s, alr, soft_in)
    class(coll_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: coll_sub
    type(singular_region_t), intent(in) :: sregion
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqme_born
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqme_born_sc
    real(default), intent(in) :: xi, alpha_s
    integer, intent(in) :: alr

```

The function obtains a flag to indicate whether the limit to be computed is also soft. Moreover, this consideration explains the structure of the code. In the soft limit, we find  $z \rightarrow 0$  as well as  $\xi \rightarrow 0$ . However, the quantity  $z/\xi$  is finite, because

$$\frac{z}{\xi} = \frac{p_{rad}^0}{\bar{p}_{em}^0} \frac{q^0}{2p_{em}^0} = \frac{q^0}{2\bar{p}_{em}^0}.$$

Thus, all expressions are written in terms of this well-behaved quantity. Recalling that there is a prefactor of  $(\xi^2 z)^{-1}$ , it is necessary to expand with  $z$  once.

```

<real subtraction: procedures>+≡

```



```

logical, intent(in), optional :: soft_in
real(default) :: res
real(default) :: q0, z, p0
real(default) :: zoxi, onemz
real(default) :: pggz, pqgz
integer :: nlegs, emitter
integer :: flv_em, flv_rad
logical :: soft

if (.not. vector_set_is_cms (p_born)) then
  call vector4_write_set (p_born, show_mass = .true., &
    check_conservation = .true., n_in = coll_sub%n_in)
  call msg_fatal ("Collinear subtraction, FSR: Phase space point &
    &must be in CMS")
end if

if (present (soft_in)) then
  soft = soft_in
else
  soft = .false.
end if

nlegs = size (sregion%flst_real%flst)
emitter = sregion%emitter
flv_rad = sregion%flst_real%flst(nlegs)
flv_em = sregion%flst_real%flst(emitter)
p0 = p_born(emitter)%p(0)
select case (coll_sub%n_in)
case (1)
  q0 = p_born(1)%p(0)
case (2)
  q0 = p_born(1)%p(0) + p_born(2)%p(0)
end select
!!! Here, z corresponds to 1-z in the formulas of arXiv:1002.2581;
!!! the integrand is symmetric under this variable change
zoxi = q0 / (two * p0)
z = xi * zoxi; onemz = one - z

if (is_gluon(flv_em) .and. is_gluon(flv_rad)) then

```

Implementation of equation (26.7). Note that an additional factor  $z$ , so that in the last step, the whole expression is divided by  $z/\xi$ .

```

<real subtraction: procedures>+=
  pqgz = two * CA * (z**2 * onemz + z**2 / onemz + onemz)
  res = pqgz * sqme_born - 4 * CA * z**2 * onemz * sqme_born_sc
  res = res / zoxi
  else if (is_quark(abs(flv_em)) .and. is_quark (abs(flv_rad))) then

```

Equation 26.8

```

<real subtraction: procedures>+=
  pqgz = TR * z * (one - two * z * onemz)
  res = pqgz * sqme_born + 4 * TR * z**2 * onemz * sqme_born_sc
  res = res / zoxi
  else if (is_quark (abs(flv_em)) .and. is_gluon (flv_rad)) then
    res = sqme_born * CF * (one + onemz**2) / zoxi
  else

```



```

        call msg_fatal ('Impossible flavor structure in collinear counterterm!')
    end if
    res = res / (p0**2 * onemz * zoxi)
    res = res * 4*pi * alpha_s

    if (soft) then
        coll_sub%value_soft (alr) = res
    else
        coll_sub%value (alr) = res
    end if
end subroutine coll_subtraction_compute_fsr

```

Here,  $\xi = 0$  is already required.

```

⟨real subtraction: coll sub: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: compute_soft_limit_fsr => coll_subtraction_compute_soft_limit_fsr

```

```

⟨real subtraction: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine coll_subtraction_compute_soft_limit_fsr &
        (coll_sub, sregion, p_born, sqme_born, &
         sqme_born_sc, xi, alpha_s, alr)
        class(coll_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: coll_sub
        type(singular_region_t), intent(in) :: sregion
        type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
        real(default), intent(in) :: sqme_born
        real(default), intent(in) :: sqme_born_sc
        real(default), intent(in) :: xi, alpha_s
        integer, intent(in) :: alr
        call coll_sub%compute_fsr (sregion, p_born, sqme_born, &
                                   sqme_born_sc, xi, alpha_s, alr, .true.)
    end subroutine coll_subtraction_compute_soft_limit_fsr

```

```

⟨real subtraction: coll sub: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: compute_isr => coll_subtraction_compute_isr

```

```

⟨real subtraction: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine coll_subtraction_compute_isr &
        (coll_sub, sregion, p_born, sqme_born, sqme_born_sc, &
         xi, alpha_s, alr, isr_mode, soft_in)
        class(coll_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: coll_sub
        type(singular_region_t), intent(in) :: sregion
        type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
        real(default), intent(in) :: sqme_born
        real(default), intent(in) :: sqme_born_sc
        real(default), intent(in) :: xi, alpha_s
        integer, intent(in) :: alr, isr_mode
        logical, intent(in), optional :: soft_in
        logical :: soft
        real(default) :: z, onemz
        real(default) :: p02
        integer :: flv_em, flv_rad
        integer :: nlegs
        real(default) :: res

    if (vector_set_is_cms (p_born)) then

```



```

        call vector4_write_set (p_born, show_mass = .true., &
            check_conservation = .true.)
        call msg_fatal ("Collinear subtraction, ISR: Phase space point &
            &must be in lab frame")
    end if

    if (present (soft_in)) then
        soft = soft_in
    else
        soft = .false.
    end if

    nlegs = size (sregion%flst_real%flst)
    flv_rad = sregion%flst_real%flst(nlegs)
    flv_em = sregion%flst_real%flst(isr_mode)
    !!! No need to pay attention to n_in = 1, because this case always has a
    !!! massive initial-state particle and thus no collinear divergence.
    p02 = p_born(1)%p(0) * p_born(2)%p(0) / two
    z = one - xi; onemz = xi

    if (is_quark(abs(flv_em)) .and. is_gluon(flv_rad)) then
        res = CF * (one + z**2) * sqme_born
    else if (is_gluon(flv_em) .and. is_quark(abs(flv_rad))) then
        res = TR* (z**2 + onemz**2) * onemz * sqme_born
    end if
    res = res * z/p02
    res = res * 4*pi*alpha_s

    if (soft) then
        coll_sub%value_soft(alr) = res
    else
        coll_sub%value(alr) = res
    end if
end subroutine coll_subtraction_compute_isr

```

*<real subtraction: coll sub: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: compute_soft_limit_isr => coll_subtraction_compute_soft_limit_isr

```

*<real subtraction: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine coll_subtraction_compute_soft_limit_isr &
        (coll_sub, sregion, p_born, sqme_born, sqme_born_sc, &
            xi, alpha_s, alr, isr_mode)
    class(coll_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: coll_sub
    type(singular_region_t), intent(in) :: sregion
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqme_born, sqme_born_sc
    real(default), intent(in) :: xi, alpha_s
    integer, intent(in) :: alr, isr_mode
    call coll_sub%compute_isr (sregion, p_born, sqme_born, sqme_born_sc, &
        zero, alpha_s, alr, isr_mode, .true. )
end subroutine coll_subtraction_compute_soft_limit_isr

```



## 26.5.2 Real Subtraction

```

<real subtraction: public>≡
    public :: real_subtraction_t

<real subtraction: types>+≡
    type :: real_subtraction_t
        type(region_data_t) :: reg_data
        type(pdf_data_t) :: pdf_data
        type(real_kinematics_t), pointer :: real_kinematics => null()
        type(isr_kinematics_t), pointer :: isr_kinematics => null()
        integer :: current_alr = 0
        real(default), dimension(:), pointer :: sqme_real_non_sub => null ()
        real(default), dimension(:), pointer :: sqme_born => null ()
        real(default), dimension(:,:), pointer :: sqme_born_cc => null ()
        complex(default), dimension(:), pointer :: sqme_born_sc => null()
        type(soft_subtraction_t) :: sub_soft
        type(coll_subtraction_t) :: sub_coll
        logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: sc_required
        integer :: purpose = INTEGRATION
        logical :: radiation_active = .true.
        logical :: subtraction_active = .true.
        type(pdf_container_t), dimension(2) :: pdf_born, pdf_scaled
    contains
    <real subtraction: real subtraction: TBP>
    end type real_subtraction_t

```

Initializer

```

<real subtraction: real subtraction: TBP>≡
    procedure :: init => real_subtraction_init

<real subtraction: procedures>+≡
    subroutine real_subtraction_init (rsub, reg_data, n_in, &
        nlegs_born, nlegs_real, sqme_collector)
        class(real_subtraction_t), intent(inout), target :: rsub
        type(region_data_t), intent(in) :: reg_data
        integer, intent(in) :: n_in, nlegs_born, nlegs_real
        type(sqme_collector_t), intent(in), target :: sqme_collector
        integer :: alr, i_uborn
        rsub%reg_data = reg_data
        rsub%sqme_real_non_sub => sqme_collector%sqme_real_non_sub
        rsub%sqme_born => sqme_collector%sqme_born_list
        rsub%sqme_born_cc => sqme_collector%sqme_born_cc
        rsub%sqme_born_sc => sqme_collector%sqme_born_sc
        allocate (rsub%sc_required (reg_data%n_regions))
        do alr = 1, reg_data%n_regions
            i_uborn = reg_data%regions(alr)%uborn_index
            rsub%sc_required(alr) = &
                reg_data%flv_born(i_uborn)%count_particle (GLUON) > 0
        end do

        call rsub%sub_soft%init (reg_data, n_in, nlegs_born, nlegs_real)
        call rsub%sub_coll%init (reg_data%n_regions, n_in)

        if (rsub%reg_data%n_in > 1 .and. any (rsub%reg_data%get_emitter_list () <= 2)) then

```



```

        call rsub%init_pdfs ()
        rsub%sub_soft%pdf_born_plus => rsub%pdf_born(I_PLUS)
        rsub%sub_soft%pdf_born_minus => rsub%pdf_born(I_MINUS)
        rsub%sub_coll%pdf_born_plus => rsub%pdf_born(I_PLUS)
        rsub%sub_coll%pdf_born_minus => rsub%pdf_born(I_MINUS)
        rsub%sub_coll%pdf_scaled_plus => rsub%pdf_scaled(I_PLUS)
        rsub%sub_coll%pdf_scaled_minus => rsub%pdf_scaled(I_MINUS)
    end if
end subroutine real_subtraction_init

<real subtraction: real subtraction: TBP>+=
    procedure :: init_pdfs => real_subtraction_init_pdfs

<real subtraction: procedures>+=
    subroutine real_subtraction_init_pdfs (rsub)
        class(real_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: rsub
        type(string_t) :: lhapdf_dir, lhapdf_file
        integer :: lhapdf_member
        lhapdf_dir = ""
        lhapdf_file = ""
        lhapdf_member = 0
        if (LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE) then
            call lhapdf_initialize &
                (1, lhapdf_dir, lhapdf_file, lhapdf_member, rsub%pdf_data%pdf)
            associate (pdf_data => rsub%pdf_data)
                pdf_data%type = STRF_LHAPDF6
                pdf_data%xmin = pdf_data%pdf%getxmin ()
                pdf_data%xmax = pdf_data%pdf%getxmax ()
                pdf_data%qmin = sqrt (pdf_data%pdf%getq2min ())
                pdf_data%qmax = sqrt (pdf_data%pdf%getq2max ())
            end associate
        else
            call msg_fatal ("Real subtraction: PDFs must be initialized")
        end if
    end subroutine real_subtraction_init_pdfs

<real subtraction: real subtraction: TBP>+=
    procedure :: set_real_kinematics => real_subtraction_set_real_kinematics

<real subtraction: procedures>+=
    subroutine real_subtraction_set_real_kinematics (rsub, real_kinematics)
        class(real_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: rsub
        type(real_kinematics_t), intent(in), target :: real_kinematics
        rsub%real_kinematics => real_kinematics
    end subroutine real_subtraction_set_real_kinematics

<real subtraction: real subtraction: TBP>+=
    procedure :: set_isr_kinematics => real_subtraction_set_isr_kinematics

<real subtraction: procedures>+=
    subroutine real_subtraction_set_isr_kinematics (rsub, fractions)
        class(real_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: rsub
        type(isr_kinematics_t), intent(in), target :: fractions
        rsub%isr_kinematics => fractions

```



```
end subroutine real_subtraction_set_isr_kinematics
```

```
<real subtraction: real subtraction: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_alr => real_subtraction_set_alr

<real subtraction: procedures>+≡
  subroutine real_subtraction_set_alr (rsub, alr)
    class(real_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: rsub
    integer, intent(in) :: alr
    rsub%current_alr = alr
  end subroutine real_subtraction_set_alr
```

@

### 26.5.3 The real contribution to the cross section

In each singular region  $\alpha$ , the real contribution to  $\sigma$  is given by the second summand of eqn. ??,

$$\sigma_{\text{real}}^{\alpha} = \int d\Phi_n \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_0^{\xi_{\text{max}}} d\xi \left( \frac{1}{\xi} \right)_+ \left( \frac{1}{1-y} \right)_+ \underbrace{\frac{J(\Phi_n, \xi, y, \phi)}{\xi} [(1-y)\xi^2 \mathcal{R}^{\alpha}(\Phi_{n+1})]}_{g^{\alpha}(\xi, y)} \quad (26.9)$$

Writing out the plus-distribution and introducing  $\tilde{\xi} = \xi/\xi_{\text{max}}$  to set the upper integration limit to 1, this turns out to be equal to

$$\sigma_{\text{real}}^{\alpha} = \int d\Phi_n \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dy}{1-y} \left\{ \int_0^1 d\tilde{\xi} \left[ \frac{g^{\alpha}(\tilde{\xi}\xi_{\text{max}}, y)}{\tilde{\xi}} - \underbrace{\frac{g^{\alpha}(0, y)}{\tilde{\xi}}}_{\text{soft}} - \underbrace{\frac{g^{\alpha}(\tilde{\xi}\xi_{\text{max}}, 1)}{\tilde{\xi}}}_{\text{coll.}} + \underbrace{\frac{g^{\alpha}(0, 1)}{\tilde{\xi}}}_{\text{coll.+soft}} \right] \right. \\ \left. + [\log \xi_{\text{max}}(y) g^{\alpha}(0, y) - \log \xi_{\text{max}}(1) g^{\alpha}(0, 1)] \right\}. \quad (26.10)$$

This formula is implemented in `compute_sqme_real_fin`

```
<real subtraction: real subtraction: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute => real_subtraction_compute

<real subtraction: procedures>+≡
  function real_subtraction_compute (rsub, emitter, i_flv, alpha_s) result (sqme)
    class(real_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: rsub
    integer, intent(in) :: emitter, i_flv
    real(default) :: alpha_s
    real(default) :: sqme
    integer :: alr

    sqme = zero
    do alr = 1, size (rsub%reg_data%regions)
      if (emitter == rsub%reg_data%regions(alr)%emitter .and. &
        i_flv == rsub%reg_data%regions(alr)%real_index) then
        call rsub%set_alr (alr)
        if (emitter <= rsub%isr_kinematics%n_in) then
```



```

        sqme = sqme + rsub%evaluate_region_isr (emitter, alpha_s)
    else
        sqme = sqme + rsub%evaluate_region_fsr (emitter, alpha_s)
    end if
end if
end do
if (rsub%purpose == INTEGRATION .or. rsub%purpose == FIXED_ORDER_EVENTS) &
    sqme = sqme * rsub%get_phs_factor ()
end function real_subtraction_compute

```

This subroutine computes the finite part of the real matrix element in an individual singular region. First, the radiation variables are fetched and  $\mathcal{R}$  is multiplied by the appropriate  $S_\alpha$ -factors, region multiplicities and double-FSR factors. Then, it computes the soft, collinear, soft-collinear and remnant matrix elements and supplies the corresponding factor  $1/\xi/(1-y)$  as well as the corresponding jacobians.

```

<real subtraction: real subtraction: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: evaluate_region_fsr => real_subtraction_evaluate_region_fsr
<real subtraction: procedures>+≡
    function real_subtraction_evaluate_region_fsr (rsub, emitter, &
                                                    alpha_s) result (sqme)

        class(real_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: rsub
        integer, intent(in) :: emitter
        real(default), intent(in) :: alpha_s
        real(default) :: sqme
        integer :: i_real
        real(default) :: sqme0, sqme_soft, sqme_coll, sqme_cs, sqme_remn
        real(default) :: s_alpha
        real(default) :: xi, xi_max, xi_tilde, y, onemy, phi
        real(default) :: s
        sqme0 = zero; sqme_soft = zero; sqme_coll = zero
        sqme_cs = zero; sqme_remn = zero
        xi_tilde = rsub%real_kinematics%xi_tilde
        xi_max = rsub%real_kinematics%xi_max(emitter)
        xi = xi_tilde * xi_max
        y = rsub%real_kinematics%y(emitter)
        onemy = one-y
        phi = rsub%real_kinematics%phi
        associate (region => rsub%reg_data%regions(rsub%current_alr))
            if (rsub%radiation_active) then
                i_real = region%real_index
                sqme0 = rsub%sqme_real_non_sub (i_real)
                s_alpha = rsub%reg_data%get_svalue (rsub%real_kinematics%p_real_cms, rsub%current_alr, em
                sqme0 = sqme0 * s_alpha
                sqme0 = sqme0 * region%mult
                sqme0 = sqme0 * region%double_fsr_factor (rsub%real_kinematics%p_real_cms)
                select case (rsub%purpose)
                    case (INTEGRATION, FIXED_ORDER_EVENTS)
                        sqme0 = sqme0 * xi**2/xi_tilde * rsub%real_kinematics%jac(emitter)%jac(1)
                    case (POWHEG)
                        s = rsub%real_kinematics%cms_energy2
                        sqme0 = sqme0*rsub%real_kinematics%jac(emitter)%jac(1)*s/(8*twopi3)*xi
                end select
            end if
        end associate
    end function

```



```

end if
if (rsub%subtraction_active) then
  call rsub%evaluate_subtraction_terms_fsr (emitter, alpha_s, &
      sqme_soft, sqme_coll, sqme_cs)
  sqme_soft = sqme_soft / onemy / xi_tilde
  sqme_coll = sqme_coll / onemy / xi_tilde
  sqme_cs = sqme_cs / onemy / xi_tilde
  associate (jac => rsub%real_kinematics%jac)
    sqme_soft = sqme_soft * jac(emitter)%jac(2)
    sqme_coll = sqme_coll * jac(emitter)%jac(3)
    sqme_cs = sqme_cs * jac(emitter)%jac(2)
  end associate
  sqme_remn = (sqme_soft - sqme_cs) * log(xi_max) * xi_tilde
  select case (rsub%purpose)
  case (INTEGRATION)
    sqme = sqme0 - sqme_soft - sqme_coll + sqme_cs + sqme_remn
  case (FIXED_ORDER_EVENTS)
    sqme = -sqme_soft - sqme_coll + sqme_cs + sqme_remn
  end select
else
  sqme = sqme0
end if
sqme = sqme * rsub%real_kinematics%jac_rand(emitter)
end associate

if (debug_active (D_SUBTRACTION)) then
  call msg_debug (D_SUBTRACTION, "real_subtraction_evaluate_region_fsr")
  call write_computation_status ( )
end if

contains
subroutine write_computation_status (unit)
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: i_uborn
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  i_uborn = rsub%reg_data%regions(rsub%current_alr)%uborn_index
  write (u,'(A,I2)') 'rsub%purpose: ', rsub%purpose
  write (u,'(A,I3)') 'alr: ', rsub%current_alr
  write (u,'(A,I3)') 'emitter: ', emitter
  write (u,'(A,F4.2)') 'xi_max: ', xi_max
  write (u,'(A,F4.2,2X,A,F4.2)') 'xi: ', xi, 'y: ', y
  write (u,'(A,ES16.9)') 'sqme_born: ', rsub%sqme_born(i_uborn)
  write (u,'(A,ES16.9)') 'sqme_real: ', sqme0
  write (u,'(A,ES16.9)') 'sqme_soft: ', sqme_soft
  write (u,'(A,ES16.9)') 'sqme_coll: ', sqme_coll
  write (u,'(A,ES16.9)') 'sqme_coll-soft: ', sqme_cs
  write (u,'(A,ES16.9)') 'sqme_remn: ', sqme_remn
end subroutine write_computation_status

end function real_subtraction_evaluate_region_fsr

```

$\langle \text{real subtraction: real subtraction: TBP} \rangle + \equiv$   
 procedure :: evaluate\_region\_isr => real\_subtraction\_evaluate\_region\_isr



*<real subtraction: procedures>+≡*

```

function real_subtraction_evaluate_region_isr (rsub, emitter, alpha_s) result (sqme)
  class(real_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: rsub
  integer, intent(in) :: emitter
  real(default), intent(in) :: alpha_s
  real(default) :: sqme
  real(default) :: xi_max, xi_max_plus, xi_max_minus
  real(default) :: xi_tilde, xi, xi_plus, xi_minus
  real(default) :: y, phi
  integer :: i_real
  real(default) :: sqme0, sqme_soft, sqme_coll_plus, sqme_coll_minus
  real(default) :: sqme_cs_plus, sqme_cs_minus
  real(default) :: sqme_remn
  real(default) :: s_alpha
  real(default) :: onemy, onepy
  logical :: proc_scatter

  proc_scatter = rsub%isr_kinematics%n_in == 2

  xi_tilde = rsub%real_kinematics%xi_tilde
  xi_max = rsub%real_kinematics%xi_max(1)
  xi = xi_tilde * xi_max
  if (proc_scatter) then
    xi_max_plus = one - rsub%isr_kinematics%x(I_PLUS)
    xi_max_minus = one - rsub%isr_kinematics%x(I_MINUS)
    xi_plus = xi_max_plus * xi_tilde
    xi_minus = xi_max_minus * xi_tilde
  else
    xi_max_plus = xi_max
    xi_max_minus = xi_max
    xi_plus = xi
    xi_minus = xi
  end if
  y = rsub%real_kinematics%y(1)
  onemy = one - y; onepy = one + y
  phi = rsub%real_kinematics%phi

  if (proc_scatter) call rsub%compute_pdfs ()

  associate (region => rsub%reg_data%regions(rsub%current_alr))
    i_real = region%real_index
    sqme0 = rsub%sqme_real_non_sub (i_real)
    s_alpha = rsub%reg_data%get_svalue (rsub%real_kinematics%p_real_cms, rsub%current_alr, emitter)
    sqme0 = sqme0 * s_alpha
    sqme0 = sqme0 * region%mult
    if (proc_scatter) then
      call rsub%reweight_pdfs (sqme0, i_real, I_PLUS)
      call rsub%reweight_pdfs (sqme0, i_real, I_MINUS)
    end if

    select case (rsub%purpose)
    case (INTEGRATION, FIXED_ORDER_EVENTS)
      sqme0 = sqme0 * xi**2/xi_tilde * rsub%real_kinematics%jac(emitter)%jac(1)
    case (POWHEG)
  end associate

```



```

        call msg_fatal ("POWHEG with initial-state radiation not implemented yet")
    end select

    if (rsub%subtraction_active) then
        call rsub%evaluate_subtraction_terms_isr (emitter, alpha_s, &
            sqme_soft, sqme_coll_plus, sqme_coll_minus, sqme_cs_plus, sqme_cs_minus)
        if (proc_scatter) then
            call rsub%reweight_pdfs (sqme_coll_plus, i_real, I_PLUS)
            call rsub%reweight_pdfs (sqme_coll_minus, i_real, I_MINUS)
        end if
        associate (jac => rsub%real_kinematics%jac)
            sqme_soft = sqme_soft / (one - y**2) / xi_tilde * jac(1)%jac(2)
            sqme_coll_plus = sqme_coll_plus / onemy / xi_tilde / two * jac(1)%jac(3)
            sqme_coll_minus = sqme_coll_minus / onepy / xi_tilde / two * jac(1)%jac(4)
            sqme_cs_plus = sqme_cs_plus / onemy / xi_tilde / two * jac(1)%jac(2)
            sqme_cs_minus = sqme_cs_minus / onepy / xi_tilde / two * jac(1)%jac(2)
        end associate
        sqme_remn = log(xi_max) * xi_tilde * sqme_soft
        sqme_remn = sqme_remn - log (xi_max_plus) * xi_tilde * sqme_cs_plus &
            - log (xi_max_minus) * xi_tilde * sqme_cs_minus

        sqme = sqme0 - sqme_soft - sqme_coll_plus - sqme_coll_minus &
            + sqme_cs_plus + sqme_cs_minus + sqme_remn
    else
        sqme = sqme0
    end if
end associate

sqme = sqme * rsub%real_kinematics%jac_rand (1)

if (debug_active (D_SUBTRACTION)) then
    call msg_debug (D_SUBTRACTION, "real_subtraction_evaluate_region_isr")
    call write_computation_status ()
end if

contains
subroutine write_computation_status (unit)
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: i_uborn
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    i_uborn = rsub%reg_data%regions(rsub%current_alr)%uborn_index
    write (u,'(A,I2)') 'alr: ', rsub%current_alr
    write (u,'(A,I2)') 'emitter: ', emitter
    write (u,'(A,F4.2)') 'xi_max: ', xi_max
    print *, 'xi: ', xi, 'y: ', y
    print *, 'phi: ', phi
    print *, 'xb1: ', rsub%isr_kinematics%x(1), 'xb2: ', rsub%isr_kinematics%x(2)
    write (u,'(A,ES16.9)') 'sqme_born: ', rsub%sqme_born(i_uborn)
    write (u,'(A,ES16.9)') 'sqme_real: ', sqme0
    write (u,'(A,ES16.9)') 'sqme_soft: ', sqme_soft
    write (u,'(A,ES16.9)') 'sqme_coll_plus: ', sqme_coll_plus
    write (u,'(A,ES16.9)') 'sqme_coll_minus: ', sqme_coll_minus
    write (u,'(A,ES16.9)') 'sqme_cs_plus: ', sqme_cs_plus

```



```

        write (u,'(A,ES16.9)') 'sqme_cs_minus: ', sqme_cs_minus
        write (u,'(A,ES16.9)') 'sqme_remn: ', sqme_remn
    end subroutine write_computation_status

end function real_subtraction_evaluate_region_isr

<real subtraction: real subtraction: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: evaluate_subtraction_terms_fsr => &
        real_subtraction_evaluate_subtraction_terms_fsr

<real subtraction: procedures>+≡
    subroutine real_subtraction_evaluate_subtraction_terms_fsr (rsub, &
        emitter, alpha_s, &
        sqme_soft, sqme_coll, sqme_cs)
    class(real_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: rsub
    integer, intent(in) :: emitter
    real(default), intent(in) :: alpha_s
    real(default), intent(out) :: sqme_soft, sqme_coll, sqme_cs
    integer :: alr
    real(default) :: xi
    alr = rsub%current_alr
    call rsub%compute_sub_soft (emitter, alpha_s)
    call rsub%compute_sub_coll (emitter, alpha_s)
    call rsub%compute_sub_coll_soft (emitter, alpha_s)
    sqme_soft = rsub%sub_soft%value(alr)
    sqme_coll = rsub%sub_coll%value(alr)
    sqme_cs = rsub%sub_coll%value_soft(alr)
end subroutine real_subtraction_evaluate_subtraction_terms_fsr

<real subtraction: real subtraction: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: evaluate_subtraction_terms_isr => &
        real_subtraction_evaluate_subtraction_terms_isr

<real subtraction: procedures>+≡
    subroutine real_subtraction_evaluate_subtraction_terms_isr (rsub, &
        emitter, alpha_s, sqme_soft, sqme_coll_plus, sqme_coll_minus, &
        sqme_cs_plus, sqme_cs_minus)

    class(real_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: rsub
    integer, intent(in) :: emitter
    real(default), intent(in) :: alpha_s
    real(default), intent(out) :: sqme_soft
    real(default), intent(out) :: sqme_coll_plus, sqme_coll_minus
    real(default), intent(out) :: sqme_cs_plus, sqme_cs_minus
    integer :: alr
    alr = rsub%current_alr
    call rsub%compute_sub_soft (emitter, alpha_s)
    sqme_soft = rsub%sub_soft%value(alr)
    if (emitter /= 2) then
        call rsub%compute_sub_coll (1, alpha_s)
        call rsub%compute_sub_coll_soft (1, alpha_s)
        sqme_coll_plus = rsub%sub_coll%value(alr)
        sqme_cs_plus = rsub%sub_coll%value_soft(alr)
    else

```



```

        sqme_coll_plus = zero
        sqme_cs_plus = zero
    end if
    if (emitter /= 1) then
        call rsub%compute_sub_coll (2, alpha_s)
        call rsub%compute_sub_coll_soft (2, alpha_s)
        sqme_coll_minus = rsub%sub_coll%value(alr)
        sqme_cs_minus = rsub%sub_coll%value_soft(alr)
    else
        sqme_coll_minus = zero
        sqme_cs_minus = zero
    end if
end subroutine real_subtraction_evaluate_subtraction_terms_isr

```

```

⟨real subtraction: real subtraction: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: get_phs_factor => real_subtraction_get_phs_factor

⟨real subtraction: procedures⟩+≡
    function real_subtraction_get_phs_factor (rsub) result (factor)
        class(real_subtraction_t), intent(in) :: rsub
        real(default) :: factor
        real(default) :: s
        associate (real_kin => rsub%real_kinematics)
            !!! Lorentz invariant, does not matter whether cm or lab frame is used
            select case (rsub%isr_kinematics%n_in)
            case (1)
                s = real_kin%p_born_cms(1)**2
            case (2)
                s = (real_kin%p_born_cms(1) + real_kin%p_born_cms(2))**2
            end select
        end associate
        factor = s / (8*twopi3)
    end function real_subtraction_get_phs_factor

```

#### 26.5.4 xxx

```

⟨real subtraction: real subtraction: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: compute_sub_soft => real_subtraction_compute_sub_soft

⟨real subtraction: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine real_subtraction_compute_sub_soft &
        (rsub, emitter, alpha_s)
        class(real_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: rsub
        integer, intent(in) :: emitter
        real(default), intent(in) :: alpha_s
        integer :: alr
        integer :: y_index

        y_index = emitter; if (emitter == 0) y_index = 1
        alr = rsub%current_alr
        associate (sregion => rsub%reg_data%regions(alr))
            if (sregion%has_soft_divergence ()) then
                !!! Need to use Born momenta in the CMS, because xi, y, phi are defined there
            end if
        end associate
    end subroutine

```



```

        call rsub%sub_soft%compute (rsub%real_kinematics%p_born_cms, &
                                   rsub%sqme_born_cc(:, :, sregion%uborn_index), &
                                   rsub%real_kinematics%y(y_index), &
                                   rsub%real_kinematics%y_soft(y_index), &
                                   rsub%real_kinematics%phi, &
                                   alpha_s, alr, emitter)
    else
        rsub%sub_soft%value(alr) = zero
    end if
end associate
end subroutine real_subtraction_compute_sub_soft

<real subtraction: real subtraction: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_sc_matrix_element => real_subtraction_get_sc_matrix_element

<real subtraction: procedures>+≡
    function real_subtraction_get_sc_matrix_element (rsub, alr, em, uborn_index) result (sqme_sc)
        class(real_subtraction_t), intent(in) :: rsub
        integer, intent(in) :: alr, em, uborn_index
        real(default) :: sqme_sc
        complex(default) :: prod1, prod2

        if (rsub%sc_required(alr)) then
            associate (p => rsub%real_kinematics%p_real_cms)
                call spinor_product (p(em), p(rsub%reg_data%nlegs_real), prod1, prod2)
            end associate
            sqme_sc = real (prod1/prod2*rsub%sqme_born_sc(uborn_index))
        else
            sqme_sc = zero
        end if
    end function real_subtraction_get_sc_matrix_element

<real subtraction: real subtraction: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: compute_sub_coll => real_subtraction_compute_sub_coll

<real subtraction: procedures>+≡
    subroutine real_subtraction_compute_sub_coll (rsub, em, alpha_s)
        class(real_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: rsub
        integer, intent(in) :: em
        real(default), intent(in) :: alpha_s
        real(default) :: xi
        real(default) :: sqme_sc
        integer :: alr
        alr = rsub%current_alr
        xi = rsub%real_kinematics%xi_tilde * rsub%real_kinematics%xi_max (em)
        associate (sregion => rsub%reg_data%regions(alr))
            if (sregion%has_collinear_divergence ()) then
                sqme_sc = rsub%get_sc_matrix_element (alr, em, sregion%uborn_index)
                if (em <= rsub%sub_coll%n_in) then
                    call rsub%sub_coll%compute_isr (sregion, rsub%real_kinematics%p_born_lab, &
                                                    rsub%sqme_born(sregion%uborn_index), sqme_sc, xi, alpha_s, alr, em)
                else
                    call rsub%sub_coll%compute_fsr (sregion, rsub%real_kinematics%p_born_cms, &
                                                    rsub%sqme_born(sregion%uborn_index), sqme_sc, xi, alpha_s, alr)
                end if
            end if
        end associate
    end subroutine

```



```

        end if
    else
        rsub%sub_coll%value(alr) = zero
    end if
end associate
end subroutine real_subtraction_compute_sub_coll

```

```

<real subtraction: real subtraction: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: compute_sub_coll_soft => real_subtraction_compute_sub_coll_soft

```

```

<real subtraction: procedures>+≡
    subroutine real_subtraction_compute_sub_coll_soft (rsub, em, alpha_s)
        class(real_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: rsub
        integer, intent(in) :: em
        real(default), intent(in) :: alpha_s
        real(default) :: sqme_sc
        real(default) :: xi
        integer :: alr
        alr = rsub%current_alr
        xi = zero
        associate (sregion => rsub%reg_data%regions(alr))
            if (sregion%has_collinear_divergence ()) then
                sqme_sc = rsub%get_sc_matrix_element (alr, em, sregion%uborn_index)
                if (em <= rsub%sub_coll%n_in) then
                    call rsub%sub_coll%compute_soft_limit_isr (sregion, rsub%real_kinematics%p_born_lab,
                        rsub%sqme_born(sregion%uborn_index), sqme_sc, xi, alpha_s, alr, em)
                else
                    call rsub%sub_coll%compute_soft_limit_fsr (sregion, rsub%real_kinematics%p_born_cms,
                        rsub%sqme_born(sregion%uborn_index), sqme_sc, xi, alpha_s, alr)
                end if
            else
                rsub%sub_coll%value_soft(alr) = zero
            end if
        end associate
    end subroutine real_subtraction_compute_sub_coll_soft

```

Gets the pdf value from the pdf\_data object. Note that LHAPDF delivers  $x \cdot f(x)$  as output, so that  $x$  has to be factored out.

```

<real subtraction: real subtraction: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: compute_pdfs => real_subtraction_compute_pdfs

```

```

<real subtraction: procedures>+≡
    subroutine real_subtraction_compute_pdfs (rsub)
        class(real_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: rsub
        integer :: i
        real(default) :: z, x, Q
        real(default) :: x_scaled
        real(double), dimension(-6:6) :: f_dble = 0._double
        Q = rsub%isr_kinematics%fac_scale
        do i = 1, 2
            x = rsub%isr_kinematics%x(i)
            z = rsub%isr_kinematics%z(i)
            x_scaled = x / z
            call rsub%pdf_data%evolve (dble(x), dble(Q), f_dble)
        end do
    end subroutine real_subtraction_compute_pdfs

```



```

      rsub%pdf_born(i)%f = f_dble / dble(x)
      call rsub%pdf_data%evolve (dble(x_scaled), dble(Q), f_dble)
      rsub%pdf_scaled(i)%f = f_dble / dble(x_scaled)
    end do
  end subroutine real_subtraction_compute_pdfs

```

```

<real subtraction: real subtraction: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: reweight_pdfs => real_subtraction_reweight_pdfs

<real subtraction: procedures>+≡
  subroutine real_subtraction_reweight_pdfs (rsub, sqme, i_real, i_part)
    class(real_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: rsub
    real(default), intent(inout) :: sqme
    integer, intent(in) :: i_part, i_real
    integer :: flv
    real(default) :: pdfs, pdfb
    flv = rsub%reg_data%flv_real(i_real)%flst(i_part)
    if (flv == GLUON) flv = 0
    pdfb = rsub%pdf_born(i_part)%f(flvl)
    pdfs = rsub%pdf_scaled(i_part)%f(flvl)
    sqme = sqme*pdfs/pdfb
  end subroutine real_subtraction_reweight_pdfs

```



## 26.6 Combining the FKS Pieces

```

<nlo_data.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module nlo_data

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use diagnostics
    use constants, only: zero, one, two, twopi
    use io_units
    use lorentz

    <Standard module head>

    <nlo data: public>

    <nlo data: parameters>

    <nlo data: types>

    <nlo data: interfaces>

    contains

    <nlo data: procedures>

  end module nlo_data

<nlo data: parameters>≡
  integer, parameter, public :: I_PLUS = 1
  integer, parameter, public :: I_MINUS = 2

<nlo data: public>≡
  public :: fks_template_t

<nlo data: types>≡
  type :: fks_template_t
    type(string_t) :: id
    logical :: subtraction_disabled = .false.
    integer :: mapping_type
    logical :: count_kinematics = .false.
    real(default) :: fks_dij_exp1
    real(default) :: fks_dij_exp2
  contains
    <nlo data: fks template: TBP>
  end type fks_template_t

<nlo data: fks template: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => fks_template_write

```



```

<nlo data: procedures>≡
  subroutine fks_template_write (object, unit)
    class(fks_template_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u,'(1x,A)') 'FKS Template: '
    write (u,'(1x,A,I0)') 'Mapping Type: ', object%mapping_type
    write (u,'(1x,A,ES4.3,ES4.3)') 'd_ij exponentials: ', object%fks_dij_exp1, object%fks_dij_exp2
  end subroutine fks_template_write

<nlo data: fks template: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_dij_exp => fks_template_set_dij_exp

<nlo data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine fks_template_set_dij_exp (object, exp1, exp2)
    class(fks_template_t), intent(inout) :: object
    real(default), intent(in) :: exp1, exp2
    object%fks_dij_exp1 = exp1
    object%fks_dij_exp2 = exp2
  end subroutine fks_template_set_dij_exp

<nlo data: fks template: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_mapping_type => fks_template_set_mapping_type

<nlo data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine fks_template_set_mapping_type (object, val)
    class(fks_template_t), intent(inout) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: val
    object%mapping_type = val
  end subroutine fks_template_set_mapping_type

<nlo data: fks template: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_counter => fks_template_set_counter

<nlo data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine fks_template_set_counter (object)
    class(fks_template_t), intent(inout) :: object
    object%count_kinematics = .true.
  end subroutine fks_template_set_counter

<nlo data: fks template: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: disable_subtraction => fks_template_disable_subtraction

<nlo data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine fks_template_disable_subtraction (object)
    class(fks_template_t), intent(inout) :: object
    object%subtraction_disabled = .true.
  end subroutine fks_template_disable_subtraction

```



```

<nlo data: types>+≡
  type :: real_jacobian_t
    real(default), dimension(4) :: jac = 1._default
  contains
    <nlo data: real jacobian: TBP>
  end type real_jacobian_t

```

Just a container for the real kinematics variables.

```

<nlo data: public>+≡
  public :: real_kinematics_t

<nlo data: types>+≡
  type :: real_kinematics_t
    logical :: supply_xi_max = .true.
    real(default) :: xi_tilde
    real(default) :: phi
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: xi_max, y
    type(real_jacobian_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: jac
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_born_cms
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_born_lab
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_real_cms
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_real_lab
    real(default), dimension(3) :: x_rad
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: jac_rand
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: y_soft
    real(default) :: cms_energy2
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: k_perp
  contains
    <nlo data: real kinematics: TBP>
  end type real_kinematics_t

```

```

<nlo data: real kinematics: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => real_kinematics_init

<nlo data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine real_kinematics_init (r, n_tot)
    class(real_kinematics_t), intent(inout) :: r
    integer, intent(in) :: n_tot
    allocate (r%xi_max (n_tot))
    allocate (r%y (n_tot))
    allocate (r%y_soft(n_tot))
    allocate (r%p_born_cms (n_tot), &
              r%p_born_lab (n_tot), &
              r%p_real_cms (n_tot+1), &
              r%p_real_lab (n_tot+1))
    allocate (r%jac (n_tot), r%jac_rand (n_tot))
    allocate (r%k_perp (n_tot))
    r%xi_tilde = zero
    r%xi_max = zero
    r%y = zero
    r%phi = zero
    r%cms_energy2 = zero
  end subroutine real_kinematics_init

```



```

<nlo data: real kinematics: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => real_kinematics_write

<nlo data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine real_kinematics_write (r, unit)
    class(real_kinematics_t), intent(in) :: r
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u,"(A)") "Real kinematics: "
    write (u,"(A,F5.3)") "xi_tilde: ", r%xi_tilde
    write (u,"(A,F5.3)") "phi: ", r%phi
    write (u,"(A,100F5.3,1X)") "xi_max: ", r%xi_max
    write (u,"(A,100F5.3,1X)") "y: ", r%y
    write (u,"(A,100F5.3,1X)") "jac_rand: ", r%jac_rand
    write (u,"(A,100F5.3,1X)") "y_soft: ", r%y_soft
  end subroutine real_kinematics_write

```

This routine computes the bounds of the Dalitz region for massive emitters, see below. It is also used by `Powheg`, so the routine is public. The input parameter `m2` corresponds to the squared mass of the emitter and `p` is the four-momentum of the emitter.

```

<nlo data: public>+≡
  public :: compute_dalitz_bounds

<nlo data: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine compute_dalitz_bounds (q0, m2, mrec2, z1, z2, k0_rec_max)
    real(default), intent(in) :: q0, m2, mrec2
    real(default), intent(out) :: z1, z2, k0_rec_max
    k0_rec_max = (q0**2-m2+mrec2)/(2*q0)
    z1 = (k0_rec_max+sqrt(k0_rec_max**2-mrec2))/q0
    z2 = (k0_rec_max-sqrt(k0_rec_max**2-mrec2))/q0
  end subroutine compute_dalitz_bounds

```

Compute the `kt2` of a given emitter

```

<nlo data: real kinematics: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: kt2 => real_kinematics_kt2

<nlo data: procedures>+≡
  function real_kinematics_kt2 &
    (real_kinematics, emitter, kt2_type, xi, y) result (kt2)
    real(default) :: kt2
    class(real_kinematics_t), intent(in) :: real_kinematics
    integer, intent(in) :: emitter, kt2_type
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: xi, y
    real(default) :: xii, yy
    real(default) :: q, E_em, z, z1, z2, m2, mrec2, k0_rec_max
    type(vector4_t) :: p_emitter
    if (present (y)) then
      yy = y
    else
      yy = real_kinematics%y (emitter)
    end if
    if (present (xi)) then

```



```

        xii = xi
    else
        xii = real_kinematics%xi_tilde * real_kinematics%xi_max (emitter)
    end if
    select case (kt2_type)
    case (FSR_SIMPLE)
        kt2 = real_kinematics%cms_energy2 / 2 * xii**2 * (1 - yy)
    case (FSR_MASSIVE)
        q = sqrt (real_kinematics%cms_energy2)
        p_emitter = real_kinematics%p_born_cms(emitter)
        mrec2 = (q - p_emitter%p(0))**2 - sum (p_emitter%p(1:3)**2)
        m2 = p_emitter**2
        E_em = energy (p_emitter)
        call compute_dalitz_bounds (q, m2, mrec2, z1, z2, k0_rec_max)
        z = z2 - (z2 - z1) * (one + yy) / two
        kt2 = xii**2 * q**3 * (one - z) / &
            (2 * E_em - z * xii * q)
    case (FSR_MASSLESS_RECOILER)
        kt2 = real_kinematics%cms_energy2 / 2 * xii**2 * (1 - yy**2) / 2
    case default
        kt2 = 0.0
        call msg_bug ("kt2_type must be set to a known value")
    end select
end function real_kinematics_kt2

```

*<nlo data: parameters>+≡*

```

integer, parameter, public :: FSR_SIMPLE = 1
integer, parameter, public :: FSR_MASSIVE = 2
integer, parameter, public :: FSR_MASSLESS_RECOILER = 3

```

Another container for the  $x_{\oplus}$ - and  $x_{\ominus}$ -values for initial-state phase spaces.

*<nlo data: real kinematics: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: compute_k_perp_isr => real_kinematics_compute_k_perp_isr

```

*<nlo data: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine real_kinematics_compute_k_perp_isr (real_kin, emitter)
    class(real_kinematics_t), intent(inout) :: real_kin
    integer, intent(in) :: emitter
    associate (k => real_kin%k_perp(emitter))
        k%p(0) = 0._default
        k%p(1) = cos(real_kin%phi)
        k%p(2) = sin(real_kin%phi)
        k%p(3) = 0._default
    end associate
end subroutine real_kinematics_compute_k_perp_isr

```

*<nlo data: real kinematics: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: compute_k_perp_fsr => real_kinematics_compute_k_perp_fsr

```

*<nlo data: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine real_kinematics_compute_k_perp_fsr (real_kin, emitter)
    class(real_kinematics_t), intent(inout) :: real_kin
    integer, intent(in) :: emitter
    type(vector3_t) :: vec

```



```

type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: rot
associate (p => real_kin%p_born_cms(emitter), k => real_kin%k_perp(emitter))
  vec = p%p(1:3)/p%p(0)
  k%p(0) = 0._default
  k%p(1) = p%p(1); k%p(2) = p%p(2)
  k%p(3) = -(p%p(1)**2 + p%p(2)**2) / p%p(3)
  rot = rotation (cos(real_kin%phi), sin(real_kin%phi), vec)
  k = rot*k
  k%p(1:3) = k%p(1:3) / space_part_norm (k)
end associate
end subroutine real_kinematics_compute_k_perp_fsr

```

Another container for the  $x_{\oplus}$ - and  $x_{\ominus}$ -values for initial-state phase spaces.

```

<nlo data: public>+≡
  public :: isr_kinematics_t
<nlo data: types>+≡
  type :: isr_kinematics_t
    integer :: n_in
    real(default), dimension(2) :: x = 1._default
    real(default), dimension(2) :: z = 0._default
    real(default) :: sqrts_born = 0._default
    real(default) :: beam_energy = 0._default
    real(default) :: fac_scale = 0._default
    real(default), dimension(2) :: jacobian = 1._default
  end type isr_kinematics_t

```

Keep score about the real kinematics.

```

<nlo data: public>+≡
  public :: kinematics_counter_t
<nlo data: types>+≡
  type :: kinematics_counter_t
    integer :: n_bins = 0
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: histo_xi
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: histo_xi_tilde
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: histo_xi_max
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: histo_y
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: histo_phi
  contains
    <nlo data: kinematics counter: TBP>
  end type kinematics_counter_t

```

```

<nlo data: kinematics counter: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => kinematics_counter_init
<nlo data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine kinematics_counter_init (counter, n_bins)
    class(kinematics_counter_t), intent(inout) :: counter
    integer, intent(in) :: n_bins
    counter%n_bins = n_bins
    allocate (counter%histo_xi (n_bins), counter%histo_xi_tilde (n_bins))
    allocate (counter%histo_y (n_bins), counter%histo_phi (n_bins))
    allocate (counter%histo_xi_max (n_bins))
  end subroutine kinematics_counter_init

```



```

        counter%histo_xi = 0
        counter%histo_xi_tilde = 0
        counter%histo_xi_max = 0
        counter%histo_y = 0
        counter%histo_phi = 0
    end subroutine kinematics_counter_init

<nlo data: kinematics counter: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: record => kinematics_counter_record

<nlo data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine kinematics_counter_record (counter, xi, xi_tilde, &
                                         xi_max, y, phi)
        class(kinematics_counter_t), intent(inout) :: counter
        real(default), intent(in), optional :: xi, xi_tilde, xi_max
        real(default), intent(in), optional :: y, phi

        if (counter%n_bins > 0) then
            if (present (xi)) then
                call fill_histogram (counter%histo_xi, xi, &
                                     0.0_default, 1.0_default)
            end if
            if (present (xi_tilde)) then
                call fill_histogram (counter%histo_xi_tilde, xi_tilde, &
                                     0.0_default, 1.0_default)
            end if
            if (present (xi_max)) then
                call fill_histogram (counter%histo_xi_max, xi_max, &
                                     0.0_default, 1.0_default)
            end if
            if (present (y)) then
                call fill_histogram (counter%histo_y, y, -1.0_default, 1.0_default)
            end if
            if (present (phi)) then
                call fill_histogram (counter%histo_phi, phi, 0.0_default, twopi)
            end if
        end if
    contains
        subroutine fill_histogram (histo, value, val_min, val_max)
            integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: histo
            real(default), intent(in) :: value, val_min, val_max
            real(default) :: step, lo, hi
            integer :: bin
            step = (val_max-val_min) / counter%n_bins
            do bin = 1, counter%n_bins
                lo = (bin-1) * step
                hi = bin * step
                if (value >= lo .and. value < hi) then
                    histo (bin) = histo (bin) + 1
                    exit
                end if
            end do
        end subroutine fill_histogram
    end subroutine kinematics_counter_record

```



```

<nlo data: kinematics counter: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: display => kinematics_counter_display

<nlo data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine kinematics_counter_display (counter)
    class(kinematics_counter_t), intent(in) :: counter
    print *, 'xi: ', counter%histo_xi
    print *, 'xi_tilde: ', counter%histo_xi_tilde
    print *, 'xi_max: ', counter%histo_xi_max
    print *, 'y: ', counter%histo_y
    print *, 'phi: ', counter%histo_phi
  end subroutine kinematics_counter_display

<nlo data: public>+≡
  public :: pdf_container_t

<nlo data: types>+≡
  type :: pdf_container_t
    real(default), dimension(-6:6) :: f
  contains
    <nlo data: pdf container: TBP>
  end type pdf_container_t

<nlo data: public>+≡
  public :: powheg_damping_t

<nlo data: types>+≡
  type, abstract :: powheg_damping_t
  contains
    <nlo data: powheg damping: TBP>
  end type powheg_damping_t

<nlo data: powheg damping: TBP>≡
  procedure (powheg_damping_get_f), deferred :: get_f

<nlo data: interfaces>≡
  abstract interface
    function powheg_damping_get_f (damping, pt2) result (f)
      import
      real(default) :: f
      class(powheg_damping_t), intent(in) :: damping
      real(default), intent(in) :: pt2
    end function powheg_damping_get_f
  end interface

<nlo data: public>+≡
  public :: powheg_damping_simple_t

<nlo data: types>+≡
  type, extends (powheg_damping_t) :: powheg_damping_simple_t
    real(default) :: h2 = 5._default
  contains
    <nlo data: powheg damping simple: TBP>
  end type powheg_damping_simple_t

```



```

<nlo data: powheg damping simple: TBP>≡
  procedure :: get_f => powheg_damping_simple_get_f

<nlo data: procedures>+≡
  function powheg_damping_simple_get_f (damping, pt2) result (f)
    real(default) :: f
    class(powheg_damping_simple_t), intent(in) :: damping
    real(default), intent(in) :: pt2
    f = damping%h2 / (pt2 + damping%h2)
  end function powheg_damping_simple_get_f

<nlo_controller.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module nlo_controller

    <Use kinds>
    use io_units
    use constants
    use unit_tests
    use diagnostics
    use physics_defs
    use process_constants !NODEP!
    use sm_physics
    use os_interface
    use model_data
    use pdg_arrays
    use particle_specifiers
    use phs_single
    use state_matrices
    use interactions
    use lorentz
    use prc_core
    use sf_base
    use colors
    use phs_fks
    use flavors
    use fks_regions
    use nlo_data
    use virtual
    use real_subtraction
    use pdf_subtraction

    <Standard module head>

    <nlo controller: public>

    <nlo controller: public operators>

    <nlo controller: types>

    <nlo controller: interfaces>

    contains

```



```

    <nlo controller: procedures>

```

```

    end module nlo_controller

```

We need to associate singular regions with compatible color flows.

```

    <nlo controller: types>≡

```

```

        type :: ftuple_color_map_t
            integer :: index
            integer :: color_index
            type(ftuple_color_map_t), pointer :: next
            type(ftuple_color_map_t), pointer :: prev
        contains
        <nlo controller: color map: TBP>
        end type ftuple_color_map_t

```

```

    <nlo controller: color map: TBP>≡

```

```

        procedure :: init => ftuple_color_map_init

```

```

    <nlo controller: procedures>≡

```

```

        subroutine ftuple_color_map_init (icm)
            class(ftuple_color_map_t), intent(inout), target :: icm
            icm%index = 0
            icm%color_index = 0
            nullify (icm%next)
            nullify (icm%prev)
        end subroutine ftuple_color_map_init

```

Explain

```

    <nlo controller: color map: TBP>+≡

```

```

        procedure :: present => ftuple_color_map_present

```

```

    <nlo controller: procedures>+≡

```

```

        function ftuple_color_map_present (icm, color_index) result(pres)
            class(ftuple_color_map_t), intent(in), target :: icm
            integer, intent(in) :: color_index
            logical :: pres
            type(ftuple_color_map_t), pointer :: current
            select type (icm)
            type is (ftuple_color_map_t)
                current => icm
            pres = .false.
            do
                if (current%color_index == color_index) then
                    pres = .true.
                    exit
                else
                    if (associated (current%next)) then
                        current => current%next
                    else
                        exit
                    end if
                end if
            end do

```



```

end select
end function ftuple_color_map_present

```

Appends a color flow to the list

```

<nlo controller: color map: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: append => ftuple_color_map_append

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ftuple_color_map_append (icm, val)
    class(ftuple_color_map_t), intent(inout), target :: icm
    integer, intent(in) :: val
    type(ftuple_color_map_t), pointer :: current
    select type (icm)
    type is (ftuple_color_map_t)
      if (.not. icm%present (val)) then
        if (icm%index == 0) then
          nullify(icm%next)
          icm%index = 1
          icm%color_index = val
        else
          current => icm
          do
            if (associated (current%next)) then
              current => current%next
            else
              allocate (current%next)
              nullify (current%next%next)
              current%next%prev => current
              current%next%index = current%index + 1
              current%next%color_index = val
              exit
            end if
          end do
        end if
      end if
    end select
  end subroutine ftuple_color_map_append

<nlo controller: color map: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_entries => ftuple_color_map_get_n_entries

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  function ftuple_color_map_get_n_entries (icm) result(n_entries)
    class(ftuple_color_map_t), intent(in), target :: icm
    integer :: n_entries
    type(ftuple_color_map_t), pointer :: current
    select type (icm)
    type is (ftuple_color_map_t)
      current => icm
      n_entries = 0
      do
        if (associated (current%next)) then
          current => current%next
        else

```



```

        n_entries = current%index
        exit
    end if
end do
end select
end function ftuple_color_map_get_n_entries

```

Explain

```

<nlo controller: color map: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_index_array => ftuple_color_map_get_index_array

```

```

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
function ftuple_color_map_get_index_array (icm) result(iarr)
    class(ftuple_color_map_t), intent(in), target :: icm
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: iarr
    type(ftuple_color_map_t), pointer :: current
    integer :: n_entries
    integer :: i
    select type (icm)
    type is (ftuple_color_map_t)
        n_entries = icm%get_n_entries ()
        allocate (iarr(n_entries))
        do i = 1, n_entries
            if (i == 1) then
                current => icm
            else
                current => current%next
            end if
            iarr(i) = current%color_index
        end do
    end select
end function ftuple_color_map_get_index_array

```

```

<nlo controller: color map: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_entry => ftuple_color_map_get_entry

```

```

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
function ftuple_color_map_get_entry (icm, index) result(entry)
    class(ftuple_color_map_t), intent(in), target :: icm
    integer, intent(in) :: index
    integer :: entry
    type(ftuple_color_map_t), pointer :: current
    integer :: i
    select type (icm)
    type is (ftuple_color_map_t)
        if (index <= icm%get_n_entries ()) then
            do i = 1, icm%get_n_entries ()
                if (i == 1) then
                    current => icm
                else
                    current => current%next
                end if
                if (i == index) entry = current%color_index
            end do
        end if
    end select
end function ftuple_color_map_get_entry

```



```

else
    entry = 0
end if
end select
end function ftuple_color_map_get_entry

```

Explain

```

<nlo controller: color map: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: create_map => ftuple_color_map_create_map

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine ftuple_color_map_create_map (icm, flst, &
        emitter, allreg, color_states_born, color_states_real, p_rad_in)
    class(ftuple_color_map_t), intent(inout) :: icm
    type(flv_structure_t), intent(in) :: flst
    integer, intent(in) :: emitter
    type(ftuple_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: allreg
    integer, intent(in), dimension(:, :, :) :: color_states_born
    integer, intent(in), dimension(:, :, :) :: color_states_real
    integer, intent(in), optional :: p_rad_in
    integer :: nreg, region
    integer :: p1, p2, p_rad
    integer :: flv_em, flv_rad
    integer :: n_col_real
    integer, dimension(2) :: col_em, col_rad
    integer :: i
    !!! splitting type: 1 - q -> qg
    !!!                  2 - g -> qq
    !!!                  3 - g -> gg
    integer :: splitting_type_flv, splitting_type_col
    nreg = size (allreg)
    n_col_real = size (color_states_real (1,1,:))
    do region = 1, nreg
        call allreg(region)%get (p1, p2)
        if (p1 == emitter .or. p2 == emitter .or. present (p_rad_in)) then
            if (.not. present (p_rad_in)) then
                if (p1 == emitter) then
                    p_rad = p2
                else
                    p_rad = p1
                end if
            else
                p_rad = p_rad_in
            end if
            if (emitter /= 0) then
                flv_em = flst%flst (emitter)
            else
                call icm%create_map &
                    (flst, 1, allreg, color_states_born, color_states_real, p_rad)
                call icm%create_map &
                    (flst, 2, allreg, color_states_born, color_states_real, p_rad)
            end if
            return
        end if
        flv_rad = flst%flst (p_rad)
    end do

```



```

    if (is_quark (abs(flv_em)) .and. is_gluon (flv_rad)) then
        splitting_type_flv = 1
    else if (is_quark (abs(flv_em)) .and. flv_em + flv_rad == 0) then
        splitting_type_flv = 2
    else if (is_gluon (flv_em) .and. is_gluon (flv_rad)) then
        splitting_type_flv = 3
    else
        splitting_type_flv = 0
    end if
    do i = 1, n_col_real
        col_em = color_states_real(:,emitter,i)
        col_rad = color_states_real(:,p_rad,i)
        if (is_color_singlet (col_em(1), col_em(2)) &
            .and. (is_color_doublet (col_rad(1), col_rad(2)) &
                .or. is_color_ghost (col_rad(1), col_rad(2)))) then
            splitting_type_col = 1
        else if (is_color_singlet (col_em(1), col_em(2)) .and. &
            is_color_singlet (col_rad(1), col_rad(2))) then
            splitting_type_col = 2
        else if (is_color_doublet (col_em(1), col_em(2)) .and. &
            is_color_doublet (col_rad(1), col_rad(2))) then
            splitting_type_col = 3
        else
            splitting_type_col = 0
        end if
        if (splitting_type_flv == splitting_type_col .and. &
            splitting_type_flv /= 0) then
            call icm%append (i)
        end if
    end do
end do
contains
function is_color_singlet (c1, c2) result (singlet)
    integer, intent(in) :: c1, c2
    logical :: singlet
    singlet = (c1 == 0 .and. c2 /= 0) .or. (c1 /= 0 .and. c2 == 0)
end function is_color_singlet
function is_color_doublet (c1, c2) result (doublet)
    integer, intent(in) :: c1, c2
    logical :: doublet
    doublet = c1 /= 0 .and. c2 /= 0
end function is_color_doublet
function is_color_ghost (c1, c2) result (ghost)
    integer, intent(in) :: c1, c2
    logical :: ghost
    ghost = c1 == 0 .and. c2 == 0
end function is_color_ghost
end subroutine ftuple_color_map_create_map

```

This data type contains color information, necessary for both soft and virtual counterterms.

*<nlo controller: types>+≡*



```

type color_data_t
  type(ftuple_color_map_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: icm
  integer, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable :: col_state_born, col_state_real
  logical, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: ghost_flag_born, ghost_flag_real
  integer :: n_col_born, n_col_real
  type(color_t), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: color_real, color_born
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: col_born
  complex(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: color_factors_born
  integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: cf_index_real
  real(default), dimension(:,:,:), allocatable :: beta_ij
  logical :: color_is_conserved
contains
  <nlo controller: color data: TBP>
end type color_data_t

<nlo controller: color data: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => color_data_init

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  subroutine color_data_init (color_data, reg_data, prc_constants)
    class(color_data_t), intent(inout) :: color_data
    type(region_data_t), intent(inout) :: reg_data
    type(process_constants_t), intent(in), dimension(2) :: prc_constants
    integer :: nlegs_real
    integer :: i, n_in
    nlegs_real = reg_data%nlegs_real
    call prc_constants(1)%get_col_state (color_data%col_state_born)
    call prc_constants(2)%get_col_state (color_data%col_state_real)
    call prc_constants(2)%get_cf_index (color_data%cf_index_real)
    call prc_constants(1)%get_color_factors (color_data%color_factors_born)
    color_data%n_col_born = size (color_data%col_state_born(1,1,:))
    color_data%n_col_real = size (color_data%col_state_real(1,1,:))
    allocate (color_data%ghost_flag_born &
      (size (prc_constants(1)%get_ghost_flag (), 1), &
        size (prc_constants(1)%get_ghost_flag ())))
    allocate (color_data%ghost_flag_real &
      (size (prc_constants(2)%get_ghost_flag (), 1), &
        size (prc_constants(2)%get_ghost_flag ())))
    color_data%ghost_flag_born = prc_constants(1)%get_ghost_flag ()
    color_data%ghost_flag_real = prc_constants(2)%get_ghost_flag ()
    allocate (color_data%color_real (nlegs_real, color_data%n_col_real))
    allocate (color_data%icm (reg_data%n_regions))
    do i = 1, color_data%n_col_real
      call color_init_from_array (color_data%color_real (:,i), &
        color_data%col_state_real (:,:,i), &
        color_data%ghost_flag_real (:,i))
      n_in = prc_constants(1)%n_in
      call color_data%color_real (1:n_in,i)%invert ()
    end do
    do i = 1, size(reg_data%regions)
      call color_data%icm(i)%init
      associate (region => reg_data%regions(i))
        call color_data%icm(i)%create_map (region%flst_real, region%emitter, &
          region%flst_allreg, color_data%col_state_born, &

```



```

        color_data%col_state_real)
    end associate
end do
    call color_data%init_betaij (reg_data)
end subroutine color_data_init

```

Allocate and compute  $\beta_{ij}$ :

```

<nlo controller: color data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_betaij => color_data_init_betaij

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    subroutine color_data_init_betaij (color_data, reg_data)
        class(color_data_t), intent(inout) :: color_data
        type(region_data_t), intent(inout) :: reg_data
        integer :: i
        allocate (color_data%beta_ij (reg_data%nlegs_born, &
            reg_data%nlegs_born, reg_data%n_flv_born))
        do i = 1, reg_data%n_flv_born
            call color_data%fill_betaij_matrix (reg_data%nlegs_born, i, &
                reg_data%regions(1)%flst_real, reg_data)
        end do
    end subroutine color_data_init_betaij

```

Actual computation of  $\beta_{ij}$ .

```

<nlo controller: color data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: fill_betaij_matrix => color_data_fill_betaij_matrix

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    subroutine color_data_fill_betaij_matrix &
        (color_data, n_legs, uborn_index, flst_real, reg_data)
        class(color_data_t), intent(inout) :: color_data
        integer, intent(in) :: n_legs, uborn_index
        type(flv_structure_t), intent(in) :: flst_real
        type(region_data_t), intent(inout) :: reg_data
        integer :: em1, em2
        associate (flv_born => reg_data%flv_born (uborn_index))
        do em1 = 1, n_legs
            do em2 = 1, n_legs
                if (flv_born%colored(em1) .and. flv_born%colored(em2)) then
                    if (em1 < em2) then
                        color_data%beta_ij (em1, em2, uborn_index) &
                            = color_data%compute_bij &
                                (reg_data, uborn_index, flst_real, em1, em2)
                    else if (em1 > em2) then
                        !!! B_ij is symmetric
                        color_data%beta_ij (em1, em2, uborn_index) = &
                            color_data%beta_ij (em2, em1, uborn_index)
                    else
                        if (is_quark (abs (flv_born%flst (em1)))) then
                            color_data%beta_ij (em1, em2, uborn_index) = - cf
                        else
                            color_data%beta_ij (em1, em2, uborn_index) = - ca
                        end if
                    end if
                end if
            end do
        end do
        end associate
    end subroutine color_data_fill_betaij_matrix

```



```

        else
            color_data%beta_ij (em1, em2, uborn_index) = zero
        end if
    end do
end do
end associate
call check_color_conservation (color_data%beta_ij (:,:,uborn_index), &
    n_legs, color_data%color_is_conserved)
contains
subroutine check_color_conservation (bij_matrix, n_legs, success)
    real(default), intent(in), dimension(:,:) :: bij_matrix
    integer, intent(in) :: n_legs
    logical, intent(out) :: success
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: check
    integer :: i, j
    real(default) :: bcheck
    real(default), parameter :: tol = 0.0001_default
    allocate (check (n_legs))
    do i = 1, n_legs
        bcheck = 0.0
        do j = 1, n_legs
            if (i /= j) bcheck = bcheck + bij_matrix (i, j)
        end do
        if (is_quark (abs(flst_real%flst (i))) .or. &
            is_gluon (flst_real%flst (i))) then
            if (is_quark (abs(flst_real%flst (i))) .and. &
                (bcheck - cf) < tol) then
                check (i) = .true.
            else if (is_gluon (flst_real%flst (i)) .and. &
                (bcheck - ca) < tol) then
                check (i) = .true.
            else
                check (i) = .false.
            end if
        else
            if (bcheck < tol) then
                check (i) = .true.
            else
                check (i) = .false.
            end if
        end if
    end do
    if (.not. all (check)) then
        success = .false.
    else
        success = .true.
    end if
end subroutine check_color_conservation
end subroutine color_data_fill_betaij_matrix

```

Explain

*(nlo controller: color data: TBP)+≡*

procedure :: compute\_bij => color\_data\_compute\_bij



*<nlo controller: procedures>+≡*

```

function color_data_compute_bij &
    (color_data, reg_data, uborn_index, flst_real, em1, em2) result (bij)
    class(color_data_t), intent(inout) :: color_data
    type(region_data_t), intent(inout) :: reg_data
    integer, intent(in) :: uborn_index
    type(flv_structure_t), intent(in) :: flst_real
    integer, intent(in) :: em1, em2
    real(default) :: bij
    logical, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: cf_present
    type(singular_region_t), dimension(2,100) :: reg
    integer :: i, j, k, l
    type(ftuple_color_map_t) :: icm1, icm2
    integer :: i1, i2
    real(default) :: color_factor, color_factor_born
    integer, dimension(2) :: i_reg
    logical , dimension(2) :: found
    integer, dimension(2,100) :: map_em_col_tmp
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: map_em_col1, map_em_col2
    integer, dimension(2) :: col1, col2
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: iarray1, iarray2
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: iisec1, iisec2
    integer :: sign
    color_factor = zero; color_factor_born = zero
    found = .false.
    !!! Include distinction between Born flavors
    do i = 1, size (color_data%color_factors_born)
        color_factor_born = color_factor_born + &
            real (color_data%color_factors_born (i))
    end do
    i1 = 1
    i2 = 1
    !!! Catch case em = 0
    if (em1 == 0 .or. em2 == 0) then
        !!! What to do?
        bij = zero
    else
        do i = 1, color_data%n_col_real
            col1 = color_data%col_state_real (:, em1, i)
            col2 = color_data%col_state_real (:, reg_data%nlegs_real, i)
            if (share_line (col1, col2)) then
                map_em_col_tmp(1,i1) = i
                i1 = i1+1
            end if
            col1 = color_data%col_state_real (:, em2, i)
            if (share_line (col1, col2)) then
                map_em_col_tmp(2,i2) = i
                i2 = i2 + 1
            end if
        end do
        allocate (map_em_col1 (i1), map_em_col2 (i2))
        map_em_col1 = map_em_col_tmp (1,1:i1-1)
        map_em_col2 = map_em_col_tmp (2,1:i2-1)
    end if
end function

```



```

i_reg = 1

do i = 1, reg_data%n_regions
  if (uborn_index == reg_data%regions(i)%uborn_index) then
    if (em1 == reg_data%regions(i)%emitter .or. &
        (em1 <= 2 .and. reg_data%regions(i)%emitter == 0)) then
      reg(1,i_reg(1)) = reg_data%regions(i)
      i_reg(1) = i_reg(1)+1
      found(1) = .true.
    end if
    if (em2 == reg_data%regions(i)%emitter .or. &
        (em2 <= 2 .and. reg_data%regions(i)%emitter == 0)) then
      reg(2,i_reg(2)) = reg_data%regions(i)
      i_reg(2) = i_reg(2)+1
      found(2) = .true.
    end if
  end if
end do
if (.not. (found(1).and(found(2)))) then
  bij = 0
  return
end if

do i = 1, i_reg(1)-1
  do j = 1, i_reg(2)-1
    icm1 = color_data%icm (reg(1,i)%alr)
    icm2 = color_data%icm (reg(2,j)%alr)

    allocate (iarray1 (size (icm1%get_index_array ())))
    allocate (iarray2 (size (icm2%get_index_array ())))

    iarray1 = icm1%get_index_array ()
    iarray2 = icm2%get_index_array ()

    allocate (iisec1 (count (iarray1 == map_em_col1)))
    allocate (iisec2 (count (iarray2 == map_em_col2)))

    iisec1 = pack (iarray1, [ (any(iarray1(i) == map_em_col1), &
        i = 1, size(iarray1)) ])
    iisec2 = pack (iarray2, [ (any(iarray2(i) == map_em_col2), &
        i = 1, size(iarray2)) ])

    allocate (cf_present (size (color_index_present &
        (color_data%cf_index_real), 1), size (color_index_present &
        (color_data%cf_index_real), 2)))

    cf_present = color_index_present (color_data%cf_index_real)

    do k = 1, size (iisec1)
      do l = 1, size (iisec2)
        i1 = iisec1(k)
        i2 = iisec2(l)
        if (cf_present (i1,i2)) then
          if (is_gluon (flst_real%flst (em1)) .or. &

```



```

        is_gluon (flst_real%flst (em2))) then
        sign = get_sign (color_data%col_state_real (:,:,i1)) * &
            get_sign (color_data%col_state_real (:,:,i2))
    else
        sign = 1
    end if
    color_factor = color_factor + sign*compute_color_factor &
        (color_data%color_real(:,i1), &
        color_data%color_real(:,i2))
    end if
end do
end do
end do
deallocate (iarray1, iarray2, iisec1, iisec2, cf_present)
!!! The real color factor always differs from the Born one
!!! by one vertex factor. Thus, apply the factor 1/2
bij = color_factor / (2 * color_factor_born)
end if

contains

function share_line (col1, col2) result (share)
    integer, intent(in), dimension(2) :: col1, col2
    logical :: share
    logical :: id1, id2, id3
    id1 = (abs(col1(1)) == abs(col2(1)) .and. col1(1) /= 0) .or. &
        (abs(col1(2)) == abs(col2(2)) .and. col1(2) /= 0)
    id2 = (abs(col1(1)) == abs(col2(2)) .and. col1(1) /= 0) .or. &
        (abs(col1(2)) == abs(col2(1)) .and. col1(2) /= 0)
    id3 = col2(1) == 0 .and. col2(2) == 0
    if (id1 .or. id2 .or. id3) then
        share = .true.
    else
        share = .false.
    end if
end function share_line

function get_sign (col) result (sign)
    integer, intent(in), dimension(:, :) :: col
    integer :: sign
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: iref, iperm
    integer :: iref1, iperm1
    integer :: n, i, i_first, j
    integer :: i1, i2
    integer :: p1, p2
    p1 = 2; p2 = 2
    iref1 = 0; iperm1 = 0; i_first = 0
    do i = 1, size(col(1,:))
        if (.not. all (col(:,i) == 0)) then
            if (col(1,i) == 0) then
                i1 = col(2,i)
                iref1 = i; iperm1 = i
                i_first = i
            else

```



```

        i1 = col(1,i)
        iref1 = i; iperm1 = i
        i_first = i
    end if
    exit
end if
end do
if (iref1 == 0 .or. iperm1 == 0 .or. i_first == 0) &
    call msg_fatal ("Invalid color structure")
n = size(col(1,:)) - i_first + 1
allocate (iref(n), iperm(n))
iref(1) = iref1; iperm(1) = iperm1
do i = i_first+1, size(col(1,:))
    if (all (col(:,i) == 0)) cycle
    if (i == size(col(1,:))) then
        iref(p1) = i_first + 1
    else
        iref(p1) = i + 1
        p1 = p1 + 1
    end if
    do j = i_first+1, size(col(1,:))
        if (col(1,j) == -i1) then
            i1 = col(2,j)
            iperm(p2) = j
            p2 = p2 + 1
            exit
        else if (col(2,j) == -i1) then
            i1 = col(1,j)
            iperm(p2) = j
            p2 = p2 + 1
            exit
        end if
    end do
end do
sign = 1
do i = 1, n
    if (iperm(i) == iref(i)) then
        cycle
    else
        do j = i+1, n
            if (iperm(j) == iref(i)) then
                i1 = j
                exit
            end if
        end do
        i2 = iperm(i)
        iperm(i) = iperm(i1)
        iperm(i1) = i2
        sign = -sign
    end if
end do
end function get_sign

function color_index_present (cf_index) result (cf_present)

```



```

integer, intent(in), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: cf_index
logical, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: cf_present
integer :: n_col
integer :: c, i1, i2
n_col = size (cf_index(1,:))
allocate (cf_present (n_col, n_col))
cf_present = .false.
do c = 1, n_col
  i1 = cf_index (1, c)
  i2 = cf_index (2, c)
  cf_present (i1, i2) = .true.
  if (i1 /= i2) cf_present(i2, i1) = .true.
end do
end function color_index_present
end function color_data_compute_bij

```

*<nlo controller: color data: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: write => color_data_write

```

*<nlo controller: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine color_data_write (color_data, unit)
  class(color_data_t), intent(in) :: color_data
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u, i, i1, i2
  integer :: n_legs
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  n_legs = size (color_data%beta_ij, dim=2)
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "Color information: "
  write (u, "(1x,A,1x,I1)") "Number of Born color states: ", &
    color_data%n_col_born
  write (u, "(1x,A,1x,I1)") "Number of real color states: ", &
    color_data%n_col_real
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "Color correlation: "
  do i = 1, size (color_data%beta_ij, dim=3)
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x,I1)") "State nr. ", i
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "-----"
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x,A,1x,A)") "i1", "i2", "color factor"
    do i1 = 1, n_legs
      do i2 = 1, i1
        write (u, "(1x,I1,1x,I1,1x,F5.2)") &
          i1, i2, color_data%beta_ij (i1,i2,i)
      end do
    end do
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "===== "
  end do
  if (color_data%color_is_conserved) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Color is conserved."
  else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Fatal error: Color conversation is violated."
  end if
end subroutine color_data_write

```

*<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>≡*

```

procedure :: compute_k_perp => nlo_controller_compute_k_perp

```



```

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
subroutine nlo_controller_compute_k_perp (nlo_controller)
class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
integer :: emitter
associate (real_kin => nlo_controller%real_kinematics)
do emitter = 1, size (real_kin%p_born_cms)
if (emitter <= 2) then
call real_kin%compute_k_perp_isr (emitter)
else
call real_kin%compute_k_perp_fsr (emitter)
end if
end do
end associate
end subroutine nlo_controller_compute_k_perp

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_k_perp => nlo_controller_get_k_perp

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
function nlo_controller_get_k_perp (nlo_controller) result (k_perp)
type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: k_perp
class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
k_perp = nlo_controller%real_kinematics%k_perp
end function nlo_controller_get_k_perp

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
procedure :: compute_sqme_real_fin => nlo_controller_compute_sqme_real_fin

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
function nlo_controller_compute_sqme_real_fin &
(nlo_controller, weight) result (sqme_fin)
class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
real(default), intent(in) :: weight
type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_born
real(default) :: sqme_fin
integer :: emitter, i_flv
if (.not. nlo_controller%alpha_s_born_set) &
call msg_fatal ("Strong coupling not set for real calculation")
emitter = nlo_controller%get_active_emitter ()
p_born = nlo_controller%int_born%get_momenta ()
i_flv = nlo_controller%active_flavor_structure_real
call nlo_controller%real_terms%set_real_kinematics &
(nlo_controller%real_kinematics)
call nlo_controller%real_terms%set_isr_kinematics &
(nlo_controller%isr_kinematics)
sqme_fin = nlo_controller%real_terms%compute &
(emitter, i_flv, nlo_controller%alpha_s_born)
sqme_fin = sqme_fin * weight
end function nlo_controller_compute_sqme_real_fin

```

Check if there are massive emitters. Since the mass-structure of all underlying Born configurations have to be the same, we just use the first one to determine this.

```

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡

```



```

    procedure :: has_massive_emitter => nlo_controller_has_massive_emitter
<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    function nlo_controller_has_massive_emitter (nlo_controller) result (val)
        class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
        logical :: val
        integer :: n_tot, i
        val = .false.
        associate (particle_data => nlo_controller%particle_data)
            n_tot = particle_data%n_in + particle_data%n_out_born
            do i = particle_data%n_in+1, n_tot
                if (any (i == nlo_controller%reg_data%emitters)) &
                    val = val .or. nlo_controller%reg_data%flv_born(1)%massive(i)
            end do
        end associate
    end function nlo_controller_has_massive_emitter

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_mass_info => nlo_controller_get_mass_info

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    function nlo_controller_get_mass_info (nlo_controller, i_flv) result (massive)
        class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
        integer, intent(in) :: i_flv
        logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: massive
        allocate (massive (size (nlo_controller%reg_data%flv_born(i_flv)%massive)))
        massive = nlo_controller%reg_data%flv_born(i_flv)%massive
    end function nlo_controller_get_mass_info

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_fixed_order_event_mode => nlo_controller_set_fixed_order_event_mode

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    subroutine nlo_controller_set_fixed_order_event_mode (nlo_controller)
        class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
        nlo_controller%real_terms%purpose = FIXED_ORDER_EVENTS
    end subroutine nlo_controller_set_fixed_order_event_mode

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_powheg_mode => nlo_controller_set_powheg_mode

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    subroutine nlo_controller_set_powheg_mode (nlo_controller)
        class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
        nlo_controller%real_terms%purpose = POWHEG
    end subroutine nlo_controller_set_powheg_mode

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_real_sqme_born_pointer => nlo_controller_set_real_sqme_born_pointer

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    subroutine nlo_controller_set_real_sqme_born_pointer (nlo_controller, sqme_born_list)
        class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
        real(default), intent(in), dimension(:), target :: sqme_born_list
        nlo_controller%real_terms%sqme_born => sqme_born_list

```



```
end subroutine nlo_controller_set_real_sqme_born_pointer
```

## 26.6.1 Putting it together

```
<nlo data: public>+≡
  public :: nlo_particle_data_t

<nlo data: types>+≡
  type :: nlo_particle_data_t
    integer :: n_in
    integer :: n_out_born, n_out_real
    integer :: n_flv_born, n_flv_real
  end type nlo_particle_data_t

<nlo data: public>+≡
  public :: nlo_states_t

<nlo data: types>+≡
  type :: nlo_states_t
    integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: flv_state_born
    integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: flv_state_real
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: flv_born
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: hel_born
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: col_born
  end type nlo_states_t

<nlo data: public>+≡
  public :: sqme_collector_t

<nlo data: types>+≡
  type :: sqme_collector_t
    real(default) :: current_sqme_real
    real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: sqme_real_per_emitter
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: sqme_real_non_sub
    real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: sqme_born_cc
    complex(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: sqme_born_sc
    real(default) :: sqme_real_sum
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: sqme_born_list
    real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: sqme_virt_born_list
    real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: sqme_virt_list
  contains
    <nlo data: sqme collector: TBP>
  end type sqme_collector_t

<nlo data: sqme collector: TBP>≡
  procedure :: get_sqme_sum => sqme_collector_get_sqme_sum

<nlo data: procedures>+≡
  function sqme_collector_get_sqme_sum (collector) result (sqme)
    class(sqme_collector_t), intent(in) :: collector
    real(default) :: sqme
    sqme = sum (collector%sqme_born_list) + &
      collector%sqme_real_sum + &
```



```

        sum (collector%sqme_virt_list)
    if (debug_active (D_SUBTRACTION)) then
        call msg_debug (D_SUBTRACTION, "Get content of sqme lists: ")
        print *, 'Born: ', collector%sqme_born_list
        print *, 'Real: ', collector%sqme_real_sum
        print *, 'Virt: ', collector%sqme_virt_list
        print *, 'Sum: ', sqme
    end if
end function sqme_collector_get_sqme_sum

<nlo data: sqme collector: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_sqme_born => sqme_collector_get_sqme_born

<nlo data: procedures>+≡
    function sqme_collector_get_sqme_born (collector, i_flg) result (sqme)
        real(default) :: sqme
        class(sqme_collector_t), intent(in) :: collector
        integer, intent(in) :: i_flg
        sqme = collector%sqme_born_list (i_flg)
    end function sqme_collector_get_sqme_born

<nlo data: sqme collector: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: setup_sqme_real => sqme_collector_setup_sqme_real

<nlo data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sqme_collector_setup_sqme_real (collector, n_flg, n_particles)
        class(sqme_collector_t), intent(inout) :: collector
        integer, intent(in) :: n_flg, n_particles
        if (.not. allocated (collector%sqme_real_per_emitter)) &
            allocate (collector%sqme_real_per_emitter (n_flg, n_particles))
        collector%sqme_real_per_emitter = 0._default
    end subroutine sqme_collector_setup_sqme_real

<nlo data: sqme collector: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: reset => sqme_collector_reset

<nlo data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine sqme_collector_reset (collector)
        class(sqme_collector_t), intent(inout) :: collector
        collector%sqme_born_list = 0._default
        collector%sqme_real_sum = 0._default
        collector%sqme_virt_list = 0._default
    end subroutine sqme_collector_reset

<nlo controller: types>+≡
    type :: polarization_data_t
        logical :: valid = .false.
        real(default) :: value = zero
        integer :: h1 = 0
        integer :: h2 = 0
        !!real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: pmatrix_diag
    contains
    <nlo controller: polarization data: TBP>

```



```

end type polarization_data_t

<nlo controller: public operators>≡
public :: operator(*)

<nlo controller: interfaces>≡
interface operator(*)
module procedure polarization_data_multiply
end interface

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
function polarization_data_multiply (p1, p2) result (prod)
real(default) :: prod
type(polarization_data_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p1, p2
integer :: i, j
prod = zero
do i = 1, size (p1)
do j = 1, size (p2)
if (p1(i)%h1 == p2(j)%h1 .and. p1(i)%h2 == p2(j)%h2) then
prod = prod + p1(i)%value * p2(j)%value
exit
end if
end do
end do
end function polarization_data_multiply

<nlo controller: polarization data: TBP>≡
procedure :: set_helicities => polarization_data_set_helicities

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
subroutine polarization_data_set_helicities (pol_data, h1, h2)
class(polarization_data_t), intent(inout) :: pol_data
integer, intent(in) :: h1, h2
pol_data%h1 = h1; pol_data%h2 = -h2
pol_data%valid = (pol_data%h1 == 1 .or. pol_data%h1 == -1) &
.and. (pol_data%h2 == 1 .or. pol_data%h2 == -1)
end subroutine polarization_data_set_helicities

<nlo controller: polarization data: TBP>+≡
procedure :: set_value => polarization_data_set_value

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
subroutine polarization_data_set_value (pol_data, value)
class(polarization_data_t), intent(inout) :: pol_data
real(default), intent(in) :: value
pol_data%value = value
end subroutine polarization_data_set_value

<nlo controller: polarization data: TBP>+≡
procedure :: is_active => polarization_data_is_valid

```



```

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  elemental function polarization_data_is_valid (pol_data) result (valid)
    logical :: valid
    class(polarization_data_t), intent(in) :: pol_data
    valid = pol_data%valid
  end function polarization_data_is_valid

<nlo controller: polarization data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => polarization_data_write

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  subroutine polarization_data_write (pol_data, unit)
    class(polarization_data_t), intent(in) :: pol_data
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(A,1x,L1)") "valid: ", pol_data%valid
    write (u, "(A,1x,F7.5)") "value: ", pol_data%value
    write (u, "(A,1x,I0,1x,I0)") "helicities: ", pol_data%h1, pol_data%h2
  end subroutine polarization_data_write

```

This data type governs the whole calculation. It contains information about color, spin and flavor as well as the information about the Born process.

```

<nlo controller: public>≡
  public :: nlo_controller_t

<nlo controller: types>+≡
  type :: nlo_controller_t
    logical :: needs_initialization = .true.
    type(region_data_t) :: reg_data
    type(nlo_particle_data_t) :: particle_data
    type(nlo_states_t) :: particle_states
    type(sqme_collector_t), pointer :: sqme_collector => null ()
    type(polarization_data_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pol_density_matrix
    type(polarization_data_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pol_sqme
    integer :: n_allowed_born
    integer :: active_emitter
    integer :: active_flavor_structure_real
    complex(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: amp_born
    type(color_data_t) :: color_data
    type(real_kinematics_t), pointer :: real_kinematics => null()
    type(isr_kinematics_t), pointer :: isr_kinematics => null()
    type(virtual_t) :: virtual_terms
    type(real_subtraction_t) :: real_terms
    type(pdf_subtraction_t) :: pdf_terms
    real(default) :: alpha_s_born
    logical :: alpha_s_born_set
    complex(default) :: me_sc
    type(interaction_t), public :: int_born
    type(sf_chain_instance_t) :: sf_born
    type(kinematics_counter_t), public :: counter
    logical, public :: counter_active = .false.
    logical :: use_internal_color_correlations = .true.
    logical :: use_internal_spin_correlations = .false.

```



```

        class(powheg_damping_t), allocatable :: powheg_damping
contains
<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>
end type nlo_controller_t

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => nlo_controller_init

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    subroutine nlo_controller_init (nlo_controller, prc_constants, template, model)
        class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
        type(process_constants_t), intent(in), dimension(2) :: prc_constants
        type(fks_template_t), intent(in) :: template
        type(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
        integer :: n_in, n_tot_born, n_tot_real
        call nlo_controller%set_flv_states (prc_constants)
        call nlo_controller%set_particle_data (prc_constants)
        call nlo_controller%init_region_data (template, model)
        call nlo_controller%setup_matrix_elements ()
        if (nlo_controller%use_internal_color_correlations) &
            call nlo_controller%color_data%init (nlo_controller%reg_data, prc_constants)
        nlo_controller%alpha_s_born_set = .false.
        call nlo_controller%init_real_and_isr_kinematics ()
        associate (particle_data => nlo_controller%particle_data)
            n_in = particle_data%n_in
            n_tot_born = n_in + particle_data%n_out_born
            n_tot_real = n_in + particle_data%n_out_real
            call nlo_controller%real_terms%init (nlo_controller%reg_data, &
                n_in, n_tot_born, n_tot_real, nlo_controller%sqme_collector)
            if (template%subtraction_disabled) call nlo_controller%disable_subtraction ()
        end associate
        nlo_controller%counter_active = template%count_kinematics
        if (nlo_controller%counter_active) call nlo_controller%counter%init(20)
        allocate (powheg_damping_simple_t :: nlo_controller%powheg_damping)
    end subroutine nlo_controller_init

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_pol_density_matrix => nlo_controller_init_pol_density_matrix

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    subroutine nlo_controller_init_pol_density_matrix (nlo_controller, n_entries)
        class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
        integer :: n_entries
        allocate (nlo_controller%pol_density_matrix (n_entries))
    end subroutine nlo_controller_init_pol_density_matrix

Anti-particles need to have an opposite sign for the helicity index

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_polarized_sqmes => nlo_controller_init_polarized_sqmes

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    subroutine nlo_controller_init_polarized_sqmes (nlo_controller, helicities)
        class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
        integer, intent(in), dimension(:, :) :: helicities

```



```

integer :: i_sqme, n_sqme
integer :: h1, h2
integer, dimension(2) :: flavor_sign

associate (flv => nlo_controller%particle_states%flv_state_born(:,1))
    flavor_sign(1:2) = sign(1, flv(1:2))
end associate

n_sqme = size(helicities, dim=1)
allocate(nlo_controller%pol_sqme(n_sqme))
associate(pol_sqme => nlo_controller%pol_sqme)
    do i_sqme = 1, n_sqme
        h1 = flavor_sign(1) * helicities(i_sqme, 1)
        h2 = flavor_sign(2) * helicities(i_sqme, 2)
        call pol_sqme(i_sqme)%set_helicities(h1, h2)
    end do
end associate
end subroutine nlo_controller_init_polarized_sqmes

```

```

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: beams_are_polarized => nlo_controller_beams_are_polarized

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    elemental function nlo_controller_beams_are_polarized(nlo_controller) result(val)
        logical :: val
        class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
        val = allocated(nlo_controller%pol_density_matrix)
    end function nlo_controller_beams_are_polarized

```

This subroutine combines the outer product of the spin density matrices with the polarized matrix elements. Note that there is a factor of four to account for the fact that `OpenLoops` supplies the averaging factor  $1/4$  regardless whether the matrix elements are polarized or not.

```

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_weighted_helicity_sum => nlo_controller_get_weighted_helicity_sum

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    function nlo_controller_get_weighted_helicity_sum(nlo_controller) result(sqme)
        real(default) :: sqme
        class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
        sqme = four * (nlo_controller%pol_sqme * nlo_controller%pol_density_matrix)
    end function nlo_controller_get_weighted_helicity_sum

```

```

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_flv_states => nlo_controller_set_flv_states

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    subroutine nlo_controller_set_flv_states(nlo_controller, prc_constants)
        class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
        type(process_constants_t), intent(in), dimension(2) :: prc_constants
        associate(states => nlo_controller%particle_states)
            allocate(states%flv_state_born &
                (size(prc_constants(1)%get_flv_state(), 1), &

```



```

        size (prc_constants(1)%get_flv_state (), 2)))
    allocate (states%flv_state_real &
        (size (prc_constants(2)%get_flv_state (), 1), &
        size (prc_constants(2)%get_flv_state (), 2)))
    states%flv_state_born = prc_constants(1)%get_flv_state ()
    states%flv_state_real = prc_constants(2)%get_flv_state ()
end associate
end subroutine nlo_controller_set_flv_states

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_flv_state_real => nlo_controller_get_flv_state_real

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    function nlo_controller_get_flv_state_real (nlo_controller, i_uborn) result (flv_state)
        class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
        integer, intent(in) :: i_uborn
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: flv_state
        allocate (flv_state (size (nlo_controller%particle_states%flv_state_real (:,i_uborn))))
        flv_state = nlo_controller%particle_states%flv_state_real (:,i_uborn)
    end function nlo_controller_get_flv_state_real

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_particle_data => nlo_controller_set_particle_data

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    subroutine nlo_controller_set_particle_data (nlo_controller, prc_constants)
        class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
        type(process_constants_t), intent(in), dimension(2) :: prc_constants
        associate (particle_data => nlo_controller%particle_data)
            particle_data%n_flv_born = size (nlo_controller%particle_states%flv_state_born(1,:))
            particle_data%n_flv_real = size (nlo_controller%particle_states%flv_state_real(1,:))
            particle_data%n_in = prc_constants(2)%n_in
            particle_data%n_out_born = prc_constants(1)%n_out
            particle_data%n_out_real = prc_constants(2)%n_out
        end associate
    end subroutine nlo_controller_set_particle_data

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: setup_matrix_elements => nlo_controller_setup_matrix_elements

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    subroutine nlo_controller_setup_matrix_elements (nlo_controller, n_hel)
        class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
        integer, intent(in), optional :: n_hel
        integer :: n_tot_born
        associate (collector => nlo_controller%sqme_collector, &
            particle_data => nlo_controller%particle_data)
            if (present (n_hel)) then
                allocate (collector%sqme_virt_born_list (particle_data%n_flv_born, n_hel))
                allocate (collector%sqme_virt_list (particle_data%n_flv_born, n_hel))
            else
                allocate (collector%sqme_virt_born_list (particle_data%n_flv_born, 1))
                allocate (collector%sqme_virt_list (particle_data%n_flv_born, 1))
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine

```



```

allocate (collector%sqme_born_list (particle_data%n_flv_born))
allocate (collector%sqme_real_non_sub (particle_data%n_flv_real))
allocate (collector%sqme_real_per_emitter &
          (nlo_controller%reg_data%n_flv_real, &
           particle_data%n_in + particle_data%n_out_born))
n_tot_born = particle_data%n_in + particle_data%n_out_born
allocate (collector%sqme_born_cc (n_tot_born, n_tot_born, particle_data%n_flv_born))
allocate (collector%sqme_born_sc (particle_data%n_flv_born))
collector%sqme_born_list = 0._default
collector%sqme_real_non_sub = 0._default
collector%sqme_real_per_emitter = 0._default
collector%sqme_born_cc = 0._default
collector%sqme_born_sc = cmplx (0._default, 0._default, kind=default)
collector%current_sqme_real = 0._default
collector%sqme_real_sum = 0._default
collector%sqme_virt_born_list = 0._default
collector%sqme_virt_list = 0._default
end associate
end subroutine nlo_controller_setup_matrix_elements

```

*<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: setup_generator => nlo_controller_setup_generator

```

*<nlo controller: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine nlo_controller_setup_generator &
  (nlo_controller, generator, sqrts, singular_jacobian)
class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
type(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(out) :: generator
real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
logical, intent(in), optional :: singular_jacobian
logical :: yorn
yorn = .false.; if (present (singular_jacobian)) yorn = singular_jacobian
call generator%connect_kinematics (nlo_controller%isr_kinematics, &
  nlo_controller%real_kinematics, &
  nlo_controller%has_massive_emitter ())
generator%n_in = nlo_controller%particle_data%n_in
call generator%set_beam_energy (sqrts)
call generator%set_emitters (nlo_controller%reg_data%emitters)
call generator%setup_masses (nlo_controller%particle_data%n_in + &
  nlo_controller%particle_data%n_out_born)
generator%is_massive = nlo_controller%get_mass_info(1)
generator%singular_jacobian = yorn
end subroutine nlo_controller_setup_generator

```

*<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: get_n_particles_real => nlo_controller_get_n_particles_real

```

*<nlo controller: procedures>+≡*

```

pure function nlo_controller_get_n_particles_real (nlo_controller) result (n_particles)
integer :: n_particles
class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
n_particles = nlo_controller%particle_data%n_in + nlo_controller%particle_data%n_out_real
end function nlo_controller_get_n_particles_real

```



```

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_particles => nlo_controller_get_n_particles

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  elemental function nlo_controller_get_n_particles (nlo_controller) result (n)
    integer :: n
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
    associate (particle_data => nlo_controller%particle_data)
      n = particle_data%n_in + particle_data%n_out_born
    end associate
  end function nlo_controller_get_n_particles

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_flv_born => nlo_controller_get_n_flv_born

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  elemental function nlo_controller_get_n_flv_born (nlo_controller) result (n_flv)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
    integer :: n_flv
    n_flv = nlo_controller%particle_data%n_flv_born
  end function nlo_controller_get_n_flv_born

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_flv_real => nlo_controller_get_n_flv_real

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  elemental function nlo_controller_get_n_flv_real (nlo_controller) result (n_flv)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
    integer :: n_flv
    n_flv = nlo_controller%particle_data%n_flv_real
  end function nlo_controller_get_n_flv_real

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_alr => nlo_controller_get_n_alr

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  elemental function nlo_controller_get_n_alr (nlo_controller) result (n_alr)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
    integer :: n_alr
    n_alr = nlo_controller%reg_data%n_regions
  end function nlo_controller_get_n_alr

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_in => nlo_controller_get_n_in

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  function nlo_controller_get_n_in (controller) result (n_in)
    integer :: n_in
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: controller
    n_in = controller%particle_data%n_in
  end function nlo_controller_get_n_in

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_region_data => nlo_controller_init_region_data

```



```

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
subroutine nlo_controller_init_region_data (nlo_controller, template, model)
  class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
  type(fks_template_t), intent(in) :: template
  type(model_data_t), intent(in) :: model
  integer :: n_in
  associate (states => nlo_controller%particle_states)
    n_in = nlo_controller%particle_data%n_in
    call nlo_controller%reg_data%init (n_in, model, &
      states%flv_state_born, states%flv_state_real, &
      template%mapping_type)
    call nlo_controller%reg_data%write_to_file (template%id)
  end associate
  select type (mapping => nlo_controller%reg_data%fks_mapping)
  type is (fks_mapping_default_t)
    call mapping%set_parameter (n_in, template%fks_dij_exp1, template%fks_dij_exp2)
  end select
end subroutine nlo_controller_init_region_data

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_xi_max => nlo_controller_get_xi_max

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
function nlo_controller_get_xi_max (nlo_controller, alr) result (xi_max)
  class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
  integer, intent(in) :: alr
  real(default) :: xi_max
  integer :: emitter
  emitter = nlo_controller%get_emitter (alr)
  xi_max = nlo_controller%real_kinematics%xi_max (emitter)
end function nlo_controller_get_xi_max

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
procedure :: init_born_amps => nlo_controller_init_born_amps

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
subroutine nlo_controller_init_born_amps (nlo_controller, n)
  class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
  integer, intent(in) :: n
  nlo_controller%n_allowed_born = n
  if (.not. allocated (nlo_controller%amp_born)) &
    allocate (nlo_controller%amp_born (n))
end subroutine nlo_controller_init_born_amps

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
procedure :: set_internal_procedures => nlo_controller_set_internal_procedures

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
subroutine nlo_controller_set_internal_procedures (nlo_controller, flag_color, flag_spin)
  class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
  logical, intent(in) :: flag_color, flag_spin
  nlo_controller%use_internal_color_correlations = flag_color
  nlo_controller%real_terms%sub_soft%use_internal_color_correlations = flag_color
  nlo_controller%virtual_terms%use_internal_color_correlations = flag_color

```



```

        nlo_controller%use_internal_spin_correlations = flag_spin
    end subroutine nlo_controller_set_internal_procedures

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_x_rad => nlo_controller_set_x_rad

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    subroutine nlo_controller_set_x_rad (controller, x_rad)
        class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: controller
        real(default), intent(in), dimension(:) :: x_rad
        integer :: n_par
        n_par = size (x_rad)
        if (associated (controller%real_kinematics)) &
            controller%real_kinematics%x_rad = x_rad (n_par-2:n_par)
    end subroutine nlo_controller_set_x_rad

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_virtual => nlo_controller_init_virtual

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    subroutine nlo_controller_init_virtual (nlo_controller)
        class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
        call nlo_controller%virtual_terms%init (nlo_controller%particle_states%flv_state_born, &
            nlo_controller%particle_data%n_in)
    end subroutine nlo_controller_init_virtual

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_pdf_subtraction => nlo_controller_init_pdf_subtraction

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    subroutine nlo_controller_init_pdf_subtraction (nlo_controller)
        class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
        call nlo_controller%pdf_terms%init (nlo_controller%isr_kinematics, &
            nlo_controller%particle_states%flv_state_born, &
            nlo_controller%reg_data%n_regions, &
            nlo_controller%sqme_collector)
    end subroutine nlo_controller_init_pdf_subtraction

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: pdf_subtraction_is_required => nlo_controller_pdf_subtraction_is_required

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
    function nlo_controller_pdf_subtraction_is_required (nlo_controller) result (required)
        class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
        logical :: required
        required = nlo_controller%pdf_terms%required
    end function nlo_controller_pdf_subtraction_is_required

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: evaluate_pdf_subtraction => nlo_controller_evaluate_pdf_subtraction

```



```

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  subroutine nlo_controller_evaluate_pdf_subtraction (nlo_controller, sqme)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
    real(default), intent(inout) :: sqme
    if (.not. nlo_controller%alpha_s_born_set) &
      call msg_fatal ("Strong coupling not set for pdf subtraction")
    call nlo_controller%pdf_terms%evaluate (nlo_controller%alpha_s_born, sqme, 1)
  end subroutine nlo_controller_evaluate_pdf_subtraction

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_emitter_list => nlo_controller_get_emitter_list

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  pure function nlo_controller_get_emitter_list (nlo_controller) result(emitters)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: emitters
    allocate (emitters (size (nlo_controller%reg_data%get_emitter_list ())))
    emitters = nlo_controller%reg_data%get_emitter_list ()
  end function nlo_controller_get_emitter_list

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_emitter => nlo_controller_get_emitter

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  pure function nlo_controller_get_emitter (nlo_controller, alr) result (emitter)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
    integer, intent(in) :: alr
    integer :: emitter
    emitter = nlo_controller%reg_data%get_emitter (alr)
  end function nlo_controller_get_emitter

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_active_emitter => nlo_controller_set_active_emitter

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  subroutine nlo_controller_set_active_emitter (nlo_controller, emitter)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
    integer, intent(in) :: emitter
    nlo_controller%active_emitter = emitter
  end subroutine nlo_controller_set_active_emitter

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_active_emitter => nlo_controller_get_active_emitter

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  function nlo_controller_get_active_emitter (nlo_controller) result(emitter)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
    integer :: emitter
    emitter = nlo_controller%active_emitter
  end function nlo_controller_get_active_emitter

```



```

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: disable_subtraction => nlo_controller_disable_subtraction
  procedure :: enable_subtraction => nlo_controller_enable_subtraction
  procedure :: is_subtraction_active => nlo_controller_is_subtraction_active
<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  subroutine nlo_controller_disable_subtraction (nlo_controller)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
    nlo_controller%real_terms%radiation_active = .true.
    nlo_controller%real_terms%subtraction_active = .false.
  end subroutine nlo_controller_disable_subtraction

  subroutine nlo_controller_enable_subtraction (nlo_controller)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
    nlo_controller%real_terms%subtraction_active = .true.
  end subroutine nlo_controller_enable_subtraction

  function nlo_controller_is_subtraction_active (nlo_controller) result (active)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
    logical :: active
    active = nlo_controller%real_terms%subtraction_active
  end function nlo_controller_is_subtraction_active

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: disable_sqme_np1 => nlo_controller_disable_sqme_np1
<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  subroutine nlo_controller_disable_sqme_np1 (nlo_controller)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
    nlo_controller%real_terms%radiation_active = .false.
    nlo_controller%real_terms%subtraction_active = .true.
  end subroutine nlo_controller_disable_sqme_np1

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_alr => nlo_controller_set_alr
<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  subroutine nlo_controller_set_alr (nlo_controller, alr)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
    integer, intent(in) :: alr
    call nlo_controller%real_terms%set_alr (alr)
  end subroutine nlo_controller_set_alr

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_flv_born => nlo_controller_set_flv_born
<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  subroutine nlo_controller_set_flv_born (nlo_controller, flv_in)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
    integer, intent(in), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv_in
    associate (states => nlo_controller%particle_states)
      allocate (states%flv_born (size (flv_in)))
      states%flv_born = flv_in
    end associate
  end subroutine nlo_controller_set_flv_born

```



```

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_hel_born => nlo_controller_set_hel_born

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  subroutine nlo_controller_set_hel_born (nlo_controller, hel_in)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
    integer, intent(in), dimension(:), allocatable :: hel_in
    associate (states => nlo_controller%particle_states)
      allocate (states%hel_born (size (hel_in)))
      states%hel_born = hel_in
    end associate
  end subroutine nlo_controller_set_hel_born

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_col_born => nlo_controller_set_col_born

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  subroutine nlo_controller_set_col_born (nlo_controller, col_in)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
    integer, intent(in), dimension(:), allocatable :: col_in
    associate (states => nlo_controller%particle_states)
      allocate (states%col_born (size (col_in)))
      states%col_born = col_in
    end associate
  end subroutine nlo_controller_set_col_born

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_flv_born => nlo_controller_get_flv_born

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  elemental function nlo_controller_get_flv_born (nlo_controller, i) result (flv)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    integer :: flv
    flv = nlo_controller%particle_states%flv_born(i)
  end function nlo_controller_get_flv_born

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_hel_born => nlo_controller_get_hel_born

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  elemental function nlo_controller_get_hel_born (nlo_controller, i) result (hel)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    integer :: hel
    hel = nlo_controller%particle_states%hel_born (i)
  end function nlo_controller_get_hel_born

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_col_born => nlo_controller_get_col_born

```



```

<nlo_controller: procedures>+≡
  elemental function nlo_controller_get_col_born (nlo_controller, i) result (col)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    integer :: col
    col = nlo_controller%particle_states%col_born (i)
  end function nlo_controller_get_col_born

<nlo_controller: nlo_controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_alpha_s_born => nlo_controller_set_alpha_s_born

<nlo_controller: procedures>+≡
  subroutine nlo_controller_set_alpha_s_born (nlo_controller, as_born)
    class (nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
    real(default), intent(in) :: as_born
    nlo_controller%alpha_s_born = as_born
    nlo_controller%alpha_s_born_set = .true.
  end subroutine nlo_controller_set_alpha_s_born

<nlo_controller: nlo_controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_real_and_isr_kinematics &
    => nlo_controller_init_real_and_isr_kinematics

<nlo_controller: procedures>+≡
  subroutine nlo_controller_init_real_and_isr_kinematics (nlo_controller)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
    integer :: n_tot
    n_tot = nlo_controller%particle_data%n_in + &
      nlo_controller%particle_data%n_out_born
    allocate (nlo_controller%real_kinematics)
    allocate (nlo_controller%isr_kinematics)
    call nlo_controller%real_kinematics%init (n_tot)
    nlo_controller%isr_kinematics%n_in = nlo_controller%particle_data%n_in
  end subroutine nlo_controller_init_real_and_isr_kinematics

<nlo_controller: nlo_controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_isr_kinematics => nlo_controller_init_isr_kinematics

<nlo_controller: procedures>+≡
  subroutine nlo_controller_init_isr_kinematics (nlo_controller)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
    if (.not. associated (nlo_controller%isr_kinematics)) &
      allocate (nlo_controller%isr_kinematics)
  end subroutine nlo_controller_init_isr_kinematics

<nlo_controller: nlo_controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_real_kinematics => nlo_controller_set_real_kinematics

<nlo_controller: procedures>+≡
  subroutine nlo_controller_set_real_kinematics (nlo_controller, xi_tilde, y, phi, xi_max, &
    jac, jac_rand)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: xi_max, y
    real(default), intent(in) :: xi_tilde

```



```

real(default), intent(in) :: phi
real(default), intent(in), dimension(4) :: jac
real(default), intent(in), dimension(:), allocatable :: jac_rand
nlo_controller%real_kinematics%xi_tilde = xi_tilde
nlo_controller%real_kinematics%y = y
nlo_controller%real_kinematics%phi = phi
nlo_controller%real_kinematics%xi_max = xi_max
nlo_controller%real_kinematics%jac(1)%jac = jac
nlo_controller%real_kinematics%jac_rand = jac_rand
end subroutine nlo_controller_set_real_kinematics

```

*<nlo\_controller: nlo\_controller: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: get_real_kinematics => nlo_controller_get_real_kinematics

```

*<nlo\_controller: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine nlo_controller_get_real_kinematics &
  (nlo_controller, em, xi_tilde, y, xi_max, jac, phi, jac_rand)
class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
integer, intent(in) :: em
real(default), intent(out) :: xi_tilde, y, xi_max
real(default), intent(out), dimension(4), optional :: jac
!!! For most applications, phi is not relevant. Thus, it is not
!!! always transferred as a dummy-variable
real(default), intent(out), optional :: phi
real(default), intent(out), dimension(:), optional :: jac_rand
xi_tilde = nlo_controller%real_kinematics%xi_tilde
y = nlo_controller%real_kinematics%y(em)
xi_max = nlo_controller%real_kinematics%xi_max(em)
if (present (jac)) jac = nlo_controller%real_kinematics%jac(1)%jac
if (present (phi)) phi = nlo_controller%real_kinematics%phi
if (present (jac_rand)) jac_rand = nlo_controller%real_kinematics%jac_rand
end subroutine nlo_controller_get_real_kinematics

```

*<nlo\_controller: nlo\_controller: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: set_momenta => nlo_controller_set_momenta

```

*<nlo\_controller: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine nlo_controller_set_momenta (nlo_controller, p_born, p_real, cms)
class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p_born, p_real
logical, intent(in), optional :: cms
logical :: yorn
yorn = .false.; if (present (cms)) yorn = cms
associate (kinematics => nlo_controller%real_kinematics)
  if (yorn) then
    if (.not. allocated (kinematics%p_born_cms)) then
      allocate (kinematics%p_born_cms (size (p_born)))
    end if
    if (.not. allocated (kinematics%p_real_cms)) then
      allocate (kinematics%p_real_cms (size (p_real)))
    end if
    kinematics%p_born_cms = p_born
    kinematics%p_real_cms = p_real
  else

```



```

        if (.not. allocated (kinematics%p_born_lab)) then
            allocate (kinematics%p_born_lab (size (p_born)))
        end if
        if (.not. allocated (kinematics%p_real_lab)) then
            allocate (kinematics%p_real_lab (size (p_real)))
        end if
        kinematics%p_born_lab = p_born
        kinematics%p_real_lab = p_real
    end if
end associate
end subroutine nlo_controller_set_momenta

```

*<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: get_momenta => nlo_controller_get_momenta

```

*<nlo controller: procedures>+≡*

```

function nlo_controller_get_momenta (nlo_controller, born_phsp, cms) result (p)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
    logical, intent(in) :: born_phsp
    logical, intent(in), optional :: cms
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p
    logical :: yorn
    yorn = .false.; if (present (cms)) yorn = cms
    if (born_phsp) then
        if (yorn) then
            allocate (p(1:size(nlo_controller%real_kinematics%p_born_cms)), &
                source = nlo_controller%real_kinematics%p_born_cms)
        else
            allocate (p(1:size(nlo_controller%real_kinematics%p_born_lab)), &
                source = nlo_controller%real_kinematics%p_born_lab)
        end if
    else
        if (yorn) then
            allocate (p(1:size(nlo_controller%real_kinematics%p_real_cms)), &
                source = nlo_controller%real_kinematics%p_real_cms)
        else
            allocate (p(1:size(nlo_controller%real_kinematics%p_real_lab)), &
                source = nlo_controller%real_kinematics%p_real_lab)
        end if
    end if
end function nlo_controller_get_momenta

```

*<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: set_fac_scale => nlo_controller_set_fac_scale

```

*<nlo controller: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine nlo_controller_set_fac_scale (nlo_controller, fac_scale)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
    real(default), intent(in) :: fac_scale
    if (associated (nlo_controller%isr_kinematics)) &
        nlo_controller%isr_kinematics%fac_scale = fac_scale
end subroutine nlo_controller_set_fac_scale

```



## 26.6.2 xxx

```

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_virt => nlo_controller_compute_virt

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  function nlo_controller_compute_virt &
    (nlo_controller, i_flv, i_hel, p_born) result(sqme_virt)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout) :: nlo_controller
    integer, intent(in) :: i_flv, i_hel
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
    real(default) :: sqme_virt
    associate (collector => nlo_controller%sqme_collector)
      if (nlo_controller%use_internal_color_correlations) then
        call nlo_controller%virtual_terms%evaluate &
          (nlo_controller%reg_data, &
           i_flv, nlo_controller%alpha_s_born, &
           p_born, collector%sqme_virt_born_list (i_flv, i_hel), &
           nlo_controller%color_data%beta_ij)
      else
        call nlo_controller%virtual_terms%evaluate &
          (nlo_controller%reg_data, &
           i_flv, nlo_controller%alpha_s_born, &
           p_born, collector%sqme_virt_born_list (i_flv, i_hel), &
           collector%sqme_born_cc)
      end if
    end associate
    sqme_virt = nlo_controller%virtual_terms%sqme_virt
  end function nlo_controller_compute_virt

<nlo controller: nlo controller: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: requires_spin_correlation => &
    nlo_controller_requires_spin_correlation

<nlo controller: procedures>+≡
  function nlo_controller_requires_spin_correlation &
    (nlo_controller, i_flv) result (val)
    class(nlo_controller_t), intent(in) :: nlo_controller
    integer, intent(in) :: i_flv
    logical :: val
    val = nlo_controller%real_terms%sc_required (i_flv)
  end function nlo_controller_requires_spin_correlation

```



## 26.7 The FKS phase space

To handle the FKS phase space and adapt it to multi-channel integration, some extensions have to be made for pre-existing types. The `phs_tree`-type has an attribute containing the tree-code of the emitting branch.

```
<PHS trees: phs tree: TBP>≡
  procedure :: get_emitter => phs_tree_get_emitter

<PHS trees: procedures>+≡
  function phs_tree_get_emitter (tree) result (emitter)
    class(phs_tree_t), intent(in) :: tree
    integer :: emitter
    emitter = tree%emitter
  end function phs_tree_get_emitter

<phs_fks.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module phs_fks

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use constants
    use diagnostics
    use io_units, only: given_output_unit
    use format_utils, only: write_separator
    use lorentz
    use physics_defs
    use flavors
    use sf_mappings
    use sf_base
    use phs_base
    use phs_wood
    use process_constants
    use process_libraries
    use nlo_data

    <Standard module head>

    <phs_fks: public>

    <phs_fks: parameters>

    <phs_fks: types>

    <phs_fks: interfaces>

    contains

    <phs_fks: procedures>

  end module phs_fks
```



```

<phs fks: parameters>≡
  integer, parameter, public :: I_XI = 1
  integer, parameter, public :: I_Y = 2
  integer, parameter, public :: I_PHI = 3

  integer, parameter, public :: PHS_MODE_UNDEFINED = 0
  integer, parameter, public :: PHS_MODE_ADDITIONAL_PARTICLE = 1
  integer, parameter, public :: PHS_MODE_COLLINEAR_REMNANT = 2

<phs fks: public>≡
  public :: phs_fks_config_t

<phs fks: types>≡
  type, extends (phs_wood_config_t) :: phs_fks_config_t
    integer :: mode = PHS_MODE_UNDEFINED
  contains
    <phs fks: fks config: TBP>
  end type phs_fks_config_t

<phs fks: fks config: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => phs_fks_config_final

<phs fks: procedures>≡
  subroutine phs_fks_config_final (object)
    class(phs_fks_config_t), intent(inout) :: object
  end subroutine phs_fks_config_final

<phs fks: fks config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => phs_fks_config_write

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_fks_config_write (object, unit)
    class(phs_fks_config_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    call object%phs_wood_config_t%write (unit)
  end subroutine phs_fks_config_write

<phs fks: fks config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_mode => phs_fks_config_set_mode

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_fks_config_set_mode (phs_config, mode)
    class(phs_fks_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
    integer, intent(in) :: mode
    select case (mode)
      case (NLO_REAL)
        phs_config%mode = PHS_MODE_ADDITIONAL_PARTICLE
      case (NLO_PDF)
        phs_config%mode = PHS_MODE_COLLINEAR_REMNANT
    end select
  end subroutine phs_fks_config_set_mode

<phs fks: fks config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: configure => phs_fks_config_configure

```



```

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_fks_config_configure (phs_config, sqrts, &
    sqrts_fixed, cm_frame, azimuthal_dependence, rebuild, &
    ignore_mismatch, nlo_type)
class(phs_fks_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
logical, intent(in), optional :: sqrts_fixed
logical, intent(in), optional :: cm_frame
logical, intent(in), optional :: azimuthal_dependence
logical, intent(in), optional :: rebuild
logical, intent(in), optional :: ignore_mismatch
integer, intent(inout), optional :: nlo_type
if (present (nlo_type)) then
    if (.not. (nlo_type == NLO_REAL .or. nlo_type == NLO_PDF)) &
        call msg_fatal ("FKS config has to be called with nlo_type = 'Real' or nlo_type = 'Pdf'")
    end if
    if (.not. phs_config%extended_phs) then
        select case (phs_config%mode)
        case (PHS_MODE_ADDITIONAL_PARTICLE)
            phs_config%n_par = phs_config%n_par + 3
        case (PHS_MODE_COLLINEAR_REMNANT)
            phs_config%n_par = phs_config%n_par + 1
        end select
    end if
    !!! Channel equivalences not accessible yet
    phs_config%provides_equivalences = .false.
end subroutine phs_fks_config_configure

<phs fks: fks config: TBP>+≡
procedure :: startup_message => phs_fks_config_startup_message

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_fks_config_startup_message (phs_config, unit)
class(phs_fks_config_t), intent(in) :: phs_config
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
call phs_config%phs_wood_config_t%startup_message (unit)
end subroutine phs_fks_config_startup_message

<phs fks: fks config: TBP>+≡
procedure, nopass :: allocate_instance => phs_fks_config_allocate_instance

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_fks_config_allocate_instance (phs)
class(phs_t), intent(inout), pointer :: phs
allocate (phs_fks_t :: phs)
end subroutine phs_fks_config_allocate_instance

<phs fks: fks config: TBP>+≡
procedure :: set_born_config => phs_fks_config_set_born_config

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_fks_config_set_born_config (phs_config, phs_cfg_born)
class(phs_fks_config_t), intent(inout) :: phs_config
type(phs_wood_config_t), intent(in), target :: phs_cfg_born

```



```

phs_config%forest = phs_cfg_born%forest
phs_config%n_channel = phs_cfg_born%n_channel
allocate (phs_config%channel (phs_config%n_channel))
phs_config%channel = phs_cfg_born%channel
phs_config%n_par = phs_cfg_born%n_par
phs_config%n_state = phs_cfg_born%n_state
phs_config%sqrts = phs_cfg_born%sqrts
phs_config%par = phs_cfg_born%par
phs_config%sqrts_fixed = phs_cfg_born%sqrts_fixed
phs_config%azimuthal_dependence = phs_cfg_born%azimuthal_dependence
phs_config%provides_chains = phs_cfg_born%provides_chains
phs_config%cm_frame = phs_cfg_born%cm_frame
phs_config%vis_channels = phs_cfg_born%vis_channels
allocate (phs_config%chain (size (phs_cfg_born%chain)))
phs_config%chain = phs_cfg_born%chain
phs_config%model => phs_cfg_born%model
end subroutine phs_fks_config_set_born_config

```

xi\_min should be set to a non-zero value in order to avoid phase-space points with `p_real(emitter) = 0`.

```

<phs fks: public>+≡
public :: phs_fks_generator_t

<phs fks: types>+≡
type :: phs_fks_generator_t
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: emitters
type(real_kinematics_t), pointer :: real_kinematics => null()
type(isr_kinematics_t), pointer :: isr_kinematics => null()
integer :: n_in
real(default) :: xi_min = tiny_07
real(default) :: y_max = 1._default
real(default) :: sqrts
real(default) :: E_gluon
real(default) :: mrec2
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: m2
logical :: massive_phsp = .false.
logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: is_massive
logical :: singular_jacobian = .false.
contains
<phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP>
end type phs_fks_generator_t

<phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP>≡
procedure :: connect_kinematics => phs_fks_generator_connect_kinematics

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_fks_generator_connect_kinematics &
(generator, isr_kinematics, real_kinematics, massive_phsp)
class(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
type(isr_kinematics_t), intent(in), pointer :: isr_kinematics
type(real_kinematics_t), intent(in), pointer :: real_kinematics
logical, intent(in) :: massive_phsp
generator%real_kinematics => real_kinematics
generator%isr_kinematics => isr_kinematics

```



```

    generator%massive_phsp = massive_phsp
end subroutine phs_fks_generator_connect_kinematics

```

```

<phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_real_kinematics => phs_fks_generator_get_real_kinematics

```

```

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine phs_fks_generator_get_real_kinematics &
    (generator, xi_tilde, y, phi, xi_max, jac, jac_rand)
    class(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
    real(default), intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: xi_max
    real(default), intent(out) :: xi_tilde
    real(default), intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: y
    real(default), intent(out) :: phi
    real(default), intent(out), dimension(4) :: jac
    real(default), intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: jac_rand
    associate (real_kinematics => generator%real_kinematics)
      xi_tilde = real_kinematics%xi_tilde
      y = real_kinematics%y
      phi = real_kinematics%phi
      xi_max = real_kinematics%xi_max
      jac = real_kinematics%jac(1)%jac
      jac_rand = real_kinematics%jac_rand
    end associate
  end subroutine phs_fks_generator_get_real_kinematics

```

```

<phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_isr_kinematics => phs_fks_generator_compute_isr_kinematics

```

```

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine phs_fks_generator_compute_isr_kinematics (generator, r, p_in)
    class(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
    real(default), intent(in) :: r
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2), intent(in), optional :: p_in
    integer :: em
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: p

    if (present (p_in)) then
      p = p_in
    else
      p = generator%real_kinematics%p_born_lab
    end if

    associate (isr => generator%isr_kinematics)
      do em = 1, 2
        isr%x(em) = p(em)%p(0) / isr%beam_energy
        isr%z(em) = one - (one - isr%x(em)) * r
        isr%jacobian(em) = isr%jacobian(em) * (one - isr%x(em))
      end do
      isr%sqrts_born = (p(1) + p(2))*1
    end associate
  end subroutine phs_fks_generator_compute_isr_kinematics

```



The fks phase space type contains the wood phase space and separately the in- and outcoming momenta for the real process and the corresponding Born momenta. Additionally, there are the variables  $\xi, \xi_{max}, y$  and  $\phi$  which are used to create the real phase space, as well as the jacobian and its corresponding soft and collinear limit. Lastly, the array `ch_to_em` connects each channel with an emitter.

```

<phs fks: public>+≡
    public :: phs_fks_t

<phs fks: types>+≡
    type, extends (phs_wood_t) :: phs_fks_t
        integer :: mode = PHS_MODE_UNDEFINED
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_born
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: q_born
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_real
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: q_real
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_born_tot
        type(phs_fks_generator_t) :: generator
        type(kinematics_counter_t) :: counter
        logical :: perform_generation = .true.
        !!! Not entirley suited for combined integration
        !!! TODO: Modifiy global r_real-array
        real(default) :: r_isr

    contains
    <phs fks: phs fks: TBP>
    end type phs_fks_t

<phs fks: interfaces>≡

    interface compute_beta
        module procedure compute_beta_massless
        module procedure compute_beta_massive
    end interface

    interface get_xi_max_fsr
        module procedure get_xi_max_fsr_massless
        module procedure get_xi_max_fsr_massive
    end interface

```

Initializer for the phase space. Calls the initialization of the corresponding Born phase space, sets up the channel-emitter-association and allocates space for the momenta.

```

<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>≡
    procedure :: init => phs_fks_init

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
    subroutine phs_fks_init (phs, phs_config)
        class(phs_fks_t), intent(out) :: phs
        class(phs_config_t), intent(in), target :: phs_config

        call phs%base_init (phs_config)
        select type (phs_config)

```



```

type is (phs_fks_config_t)
  phs%config => phs_config
  phs%forest = phs_config%forest
end select

select type(phs)
type is (phs_fks_t)
  select type (phs_config)
  type is (phs_fks_config_t)
    phs%mode = phs_config%mode
  end select

  select case (phs%mode)
  case (PHS_MODE_ADDITIONAL_PARTICLE)
    phs%n_r_born = phs%config%n_par - 3
  case (PHS_MODE_COLLINEAR_REMNANT)
    phs%n_r_born = phs%config%n_par - 1
  end select
  call phs%init_momenta (phs_config)
end select
end subroutine phs_fks_init

<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: final => phs_fks_final

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_fks_final (object)
    class(phs_fks_t), intent(inout) :: object
  end subroutine phs_fks_final

<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_momenta => phs_fks_init_momenta

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_fks_init_momenta (phs, phs_config)
    class(phs_fks_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    class(phs_config_t), intent(in) :: phs_config
    allocate (phs%p_born (phs_config%n_in))
    allocate (phs%p_real (phs_config%n_in))
    select case (phs%mode)
    case (PHS_MODE_ADDITIONAL_PARTICLE)
      allocate (phs%q_born (phs_config%n_out-1))
      allocate (phs%q_real (phs_config%n_out-1))
      allocate (phs%p_born_tot (phs%config%n_in + phs%config%n_out-1))
    end select
  end subroutine phs_fks_init_momenta

<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_incoming_momenta => phs_fks_set_incoming_momenta

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_fks_set_incoming_momenta (phs, p)
    class(phs_fks_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p

```



```

    call phs%phs_wood_t%set_incoming_momenta(p)
end subroutine phs_fks_set_incoming_momenta

```

Evaluate selected channel. First, the subroutine calls the evaluation procedure of the underlying Born phase space, using  $n_r - 3$  random numbers. Then, the remaining three random numbers are used to create  $\xi$ ,  $y$  and  $\phi$ , from which the real momenta are calculated from the Born momenta.

```

<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: evaluate_selected_channel => phs_fks_evaluate_selected_channel
<phs fks: procedures>+≡
    subroutine phs_fks_evaluate_selected_channel (phs, c_in, r_in)
        class(phs_fks_t), intent(inout) :: phs
        integer, intent(in) :: c_in
        real(default), intent(in), dimension(:) :: r_in
        integer :: n_in

        call phs%phs_wood_t%evaluate_selected_channel (c_in, r_in)
        phs%r(:,c_in) = r_in

        phs%q_defined = phs%phs_wood_t%q_defined
        if (.not. phs%q_defined) return

        if (phs%perform_generation) then
            select case (phs%mode)
            case (PHS_MODE_ADDITIONAL_PARTICLE)
                n_in = phs%config%n_in
                phs%p_born = phs%phs_wood_t%p
                phs%q_born = phs%phs_wood_t%q
                phs%p_born_tot (1:n_in) = phs%p_born
                phs%p_born_tot (n_in+1:) = phs%q_born
                call phs%set_reference_frames ()
                call phs%set_isr_kinematics ()
                call phs%generate_radiation_variables (r_in(phs%n_r_born+1:phs%n_r_born+3))
            case (PHS_MODE_COLLINEAR_REMNANT)
                call phs%compute_isr_kinematics (r_in(phs%n_r_born+1))
                phs%r_isr = r_in(phs%n_r_born+1)
            end select
        end if
    end subroutine phs_fks_evaluate_selected_channel

<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: evaluate_other_channels => phs_fks_evaluate_other_channels
<phs fks: procedures>+≡
    subroutine phs_fks_evaluate_other_channels (phs, c_in)
        class(phs_fks_t), intent(inout) :: phs
        integer, intent(in) :: c_in
        call phs%phs_wood_t%evaluate_other_channels (c_in)
        phs%r_defined = .true.
    end subroutine phs_fks_evaluate_other_channels

<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_mcpair => phs_fks_get_mcpair

```



```

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_fks_get_mcpair (phs, c, r)
  class(phs_fks_t), intent(in) :: phs
  integer, intent(in) :: c
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r
  r(1:phs%n_r_born) = phs%r(1:phs%n_r_born,c)
  select case (phs%mode)
  case (PHS_MODE_ADDITIONAL_PARTICLE)
    r(phs%n_r_born+1:) = phs%r_real
  case (PHS_MODE_COLLINEAR_REMNANT)
    r(phs%n_r_born+1:) = phs%r_isr
  end select
end subroutine phs_fks_get_mcpair

<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_real_kinematics => phs_fks_get_real_kinematics

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_fks_get_real_kinematics (phs, xi_tilde, y, phi, xi_max, jac, jac_rand)
  class(phs_fks_t), intent(inout) :: phs
  real(default), intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: xi_max
  real(default), intent(out) :: xi_tilde
  real(default), intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: y
  real(default), intent(out) :: phi
  real(default), intent(out), dimension(4) :: jac
  real(default), intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: jac_rand
  call phs%generator%get_real_kinematics (xi_tilde, y, phi, xi_max, jac, jac_rand)
end subroutine phs_fks_get_real_kinematics

<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>+≡
procedure :: set_beam_energy => phs_fks_set_beam_energy

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_fks_set_beam_energy (phs)
  class(phs_fks_t), intent(inout) :: phs
  call phs%generator%set_beam_energy (phs%config%sqrts)
end subroutine phs_fks_set_beam_energy

<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>+≡
procedure :: set_emitters => phs_fks_set_emitters

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_fks_set_emitters (phs, emitters)
  class(phs_fks_t), intent(inout) :: phs
  integer, intent(in), dimension(:), allocatable :: emitters
  call phs%generator%set_emitters (emitters)
end subroutine phs_fks_set_emitters

<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>+≡
procedure :: setup_masses => phs_fks_setup_masses

```



```

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_fks_setup_masses (phs, n_tot)
    class(phs_fks_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    integer, intent(in) :: n_tot
    call phs%generator%setup_masses (n_tot)
  end subroutine phs_fks_setup_masses

<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_born_momenta => phs_fks_get_born_momenta

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_fks_get_born_momenta (phs, p)
    class(phs_fks_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    type(vector4_t), intent(out), dimension(:) :: p
    select case (phs%mode)
    case (PHS_MODE_ADDITIONAL_PARTICLE)
      p(1:phs%config%n_in) = phs%p_born
      p(phs%config%n_in+1:) = phs%q_born
    case (PHS_MODE_COLLINEAR_REMNANT)
      p(1:phs%config%n_in) = phs%phs_wood_t%p
      p(phs%config%n_in+1:) = phs%phs_wood_t%q
    end select
    if (.not. phs%config%cm_frame) p = phs%lt_cm_to_lab * p
  end subroutine phs_fks_get_born_momenta

<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_outgoing_momenta => phs_fks_get_outgoing_momenta

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_fks_get_outgoing_momenta (phs, q)
    class(phs_fks_t), intent(in) :: phs
    type(vector4_t), intent(out), dimension(:) :: q
    select case (phs%mode)
    case (PHS_MODE_ADDITIONAL_PARTICLE)
      q = phs%q_real
    case (PHS_MODE_COLLINEAR_REMNANT)
      q = phs%phs_wood_t%q
    end select
  end subroutine phs_fks_get_outgoing_momenta

<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_incoming_momenta => phs_fks_get_incoming_momenta

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_fks_get_incoming_momenta (phs, p)
    class(phs_fks_t), intent(in) :: phs
    type(vector4_t), intent(inout), dimension(:), allocatable :: p
    p = phs%p_real
  end subroutine phs_fks_get_incoming_momenta

<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: display_kinematics => phs_fks_display_kinematics

```



```

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_fks_display_kinematics (phs)
    class(phs_fks_t), intent(in) :: phs
    ! call phs%counter%display ()
  end subroutine phs_fks_display_kinematics

<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_isr_kinematics => phs_fks_set_isr_kinematics

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_fks_set_isr_kinematics (phs, p_born)
    class(phs_fks_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    type(vector4_t), dimension(2), intent(in), optional :: p_born
    call phs%generator%set_isr_kinematics (p_born)
  end subroutine phs_fks_set_isr_kinematics

<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate_radiation_variables => &
    phs_fks_generate_radiation_variables

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_fks_generate_radiation_variables (phs, r_in)
    class(phs_fks_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    real(default), intent(in), dimension(:) :: r_in
    if (size (r_in) /= 3) call msg_fatal &
      ("Real kinematics need to be generated using three random numbers!")
    call phs%generator%generate_radiation_variables (r_in, phs%p_born_tot)
    phs%r_real = r_in
  end subroutine phs_fks_generate_radiation_variables

When initial-state radiation is involved, either due to beamstrahlung or QCD
corrections, it is important to have access to both the phase space points in the
center-of-mass and lab frame.

<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_reference_frames => phs_fks_set_reference_frames

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_fks_set_reference_frames (phs)
    class(phs_fks_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: lt_cm_to_lab
    associate (real_kinematics => phs%generator%real_kinematics)
      real_kinematics%p_born_cms = phs%p_born_tot
      if (.not. phs%config%cm_frame) then
        !!! !!! !!! Workaround for standard-semantics ifort 16.0 bug
        lt_cm_to_lab = phs%lt_cm_to_lab
        real_kinematics%p_born_lab = lt_cm_to_lab * phs%p_born_tot
      else
        real_kinematics%p_born_lab = phs%p_born_tot
      end if
    end associate
  end subroutine phs_fks_set_reference_frames

```



### 26.7.1 Creation of the real phase space - FSR

At this point, the Born phase space has been generated, as well as the three random variables  $\xi$ ,  $y$  and  $\phi$ . The question is how the real phase space is generated for a final-state emission configuration. We work with two different sets of momenta, the Born configuration  $\{\bar{k}_\oplus, \bar{k}_\ominus, \bar{k}_1, \dots, \bar{k}_n\}$  and the real configuration  $\{k_\oplus, k_\ominus, k_1, \dots, k_n, k_{n+1}\}$ . We define the momentum of the emitter to be on the  $n$ -th position and the momentum of the radiated particle to be at position  $n+1$ . The magnitude of the spatial component of  $k$  is denoted by  $\underline{k}$ .

For final-state emissions, it is  $\bar{k}_\oplus = k_\oplus$  and  $\bar{k}_\ominus = k_\ominus$ . Thus, the center-of-mass systems coincide and it is

$$q = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{k}_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} k_i, \quad (26.11)$$

with  $\vec{q} = 0$  and  $q^2 = (q^0)^2$ .

We want to construct the real phase space from the Born phase space using three random numbers. They are defined as follows:

- $\xi = \frac{2k_{n+1}^0}{\sqrt{s}} \in [0, \xi_{max}]$ , where  $k_{n+1}$  denotes the four-momentum of the radiated particle.
- $y = \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{k}_n \cdot \vec{k}_{n+1}}{\underline{k}_n \underline{k}_{n+1}}$  is the splitting angle.
- The angle between the two splitting particles in the transversal plane,  $\phi \in [0, 2\pi]$ .

Further,  $k_{rec} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} k_i$  denotes the sum of all recoiling momenta.

*(phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP)+≡*

`procedure :: generate_fsr => phs_fks_generator_generate_fsr`

*(phs fks: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine phs_fks_generator_generate_fsr (generator, emitter, p_born, p_real)
  !!! Important: Momenta must be input in the center-of-mass frame
  class(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
  integer, intent(in) :: emitter
  type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
  type(vector4_t), intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_real
  integer :: nlegborn, nlegreal
  type(vector4_t) :: q
  real(default) :: q0, q2, uk_np1, uk_n
  real(default) :: uk_rec, k_rec0
  type(vector3_t) :: k_n_born, k
  real(default) :: uk_n_born
  real(default) :: uk, k2, k0_n
  real(default) :: cpsi, beta
  type(vector3_t) :: vec, vec_orth
  type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: rot, lambda
  integer :: i, n_in
  real(default) :: xi, y, phi

  associate (rad_var => generator%real_kinematics)
```



```

        xi = rad_var%xi_tilde
        if (rad_var%supply_xi_max) xi = xi*rad_var%xi_max(emitter)
        y = rad_var%y(emitter)
        phi = rad_var%phi
    end associate
    nlegborn = size (p_born)
    nlegreal = nlegborn+1
    n_in = generator%n_in

    call check_valid_emitter (emitter, nlegborn)
    !call check_valid_reference_frame (p_born)

    allocate (p_real (nlegreal))

    q = vector4_null
    do i = 1, n_in
        p_real(i) = p_born(i)
        q = q + p_born(i)
    end do
    q0 = q%p(0)
    q2 = q**2
    generator%real_kinematics%cms_energy2 = q2

    generator%E_gluon = q0*xi/2
    uk_np1 = generator%E_gluon
    k_n_born = p_born(emitter)%p(1:3)
    uk_n_born = k_n_born**1

    generator%mrec2 = (q-p_born(emitter))**2
    if (generator%is_massive(emitter)) then
        call generator%compute_emitter_kinematics (emitter, q0, k0_n, uk_n, uk)
    else
        call generator%compute_emitter_kinematics (emitter, q0, uk_n, uk)
        generator%real_kinematics%y_soft = y
        k0_n = uk_n
    end if

    vec = uk_n / uk_n_born * k_n_born
    vec_orth = create_orthogonal (vec)
    p_real(emitter)%p(0) = k0_n
    p_real(emitter)%p(1:3) = vec%p(1:3)
    cpsi = (uk_n**2 + uk**2 - uk_np1**2) / (2*(uk_n * uk))
    !!! This is to catch the case where cpsi = 1, but numerically
    !!! turns out to be slightly larger than 1.
    call check_cpsi_bound (cpsi)
    rot = rotation (cpsi, -sqrt (1._default-cpsi**2), vec_orth)
    p_real(emitter) = rot*p_real(emitter)
    vec = uk_np1 / uk_n_born * k_n_born
    vec_orth = create_orthogonal (vec)
    p_real(nlegreal)%p(0) = uk_np1
    p_real(nlegreal)%p(1:3) = vec%p(1:3)
    cpsi = (uk_np1**2 + uk**2 - uk_n**2) / (2*(uk_np1 * uk))
    call check_cpsi_bound (cpsi)
    rot = rotation (cpsi, sqrt (1._default-cpsi**2), vec_orth)

```



```
p_real(nlegreal) = rot*p_real(nlegreal)
```

Construction of the recoiling momenta. The reshuffling of momenta must not change the invariant mass of the recoiling system, which means  $k_{\text{rec}}^2 = k_{\text{rec}}^{-2}$ . Therefore, the momenta are related by a boost,  $\bar{k}_i = \Lambda k_i$ . The boost parameter is

$$\beta = \frac{q^2 - (k_{\text{rec}}^0 + \underline{k}_{\text{rec}})^2}{q^2 + (k_{\text{rec}}^0 + \underline{k}_{\text{rec}})^2}$$

```
<phs fks: procedures>+≡
  k_rec0 = q0 - p_real(emitter)%p(0) - p_real(nlegreal)%p(0)
  uk_rec = sqrt (k_rec0**2 - generator%mrec2)
  if (generator%is_massive(emitter)) then
    beta = compute_beta (q2, k_rec0, uk_rec, &
      p_born(emitter)%p(0), uk_n_born)
  else
    beta = compute_beta (q2, k_rec0, uk_rec)
  end if
  k = p_real(emitter)%p(1:3) + p_real(nlegreal)%p(1:3)
  vec%p(1:3) = 1/uk*k%p(1:3)
  lambda = boost (beta/sqrt(1-beta**2), vec)
  do i = n_in+1, nlegborn
    if (i /= emitter) then
      p_real(i) = lambda * p_born(i)
    end if
  end do
  vec%p(1:3) = p_born(emitter)%p(1:3)/uk_n_born
  rot = rotation (cos(phi), sin(phi), vec)
  p_real(nlegreal) = rot * p_real(nlegreal)
  p_real(emitter) = rot * p_real(emitter)
```

The factor  $\frac{q^2}{(4\pi)^3}$  is not included here since it is supplied during phase space generation. Also, we already divide by  $\xi$ .

```
<phs fks: procedures>+≡
  associate (jac => generator%real_kinematics%jac(emitter))
    if (generator%is_massive(emitter)) then
      jac%jac(1) = jac%jac(1)*4/q0/uk_n_born/xi
    else
      k2 = two * uk_n * uk_np1* (one - y)
      jac%jac(1) = uk_n**2/uk_n_born / (uk_n - k2/(2*q0))
    end if
    !!! Soft jacobian
    jac%jac(2) = one
    !!! Collinear jacobian
    jac%jac(3) = one - xi/two * q0/uk_n_born
  end associate
contains
  subroutine check_valid_emitter (emitter, nlegborn)
    integer, intent(in) :: emitter, nlegborn
    if (emitter > nlegborn) then
      call msg_fatal ("Emitter too large!")
    end if
  end subroutine check_valid_emitter

  subroutine check_valid_reference_frame (p)
```



```

    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
    if (.not. vector_set_is_cms (p)) &
        call msg_fatal ("Input momenta have to be in center-of-mass frame")
end subroutine check_valid_reference_frame

subroutine check_cpsi_bound (cpsi)
    real(default), intent(inout) :: cpsi
    if (cpsi > one) then
        cpsi = one
    else if (cpsi < -one) then
        cpsi = -one
    end if
end subroutine check_cpsi_bound
end subroutine phs_fks_generator_generate_fsr

```

*<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: generate_fsr => phs_fks_generate_fsr

```

*<phs fks: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine phs_fks_generate_fsr (phs, emitter, p_real)
    class(phs_fks_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    integer, intent(in) :: emitter
    type(vector4_t), intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_real
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p
    integer :: i
    allocate (p(1:size (phs%generator%real_kinematics%p_born_cms)), &
        source = phs%generator%real_kinematics%p_born_cms)
    phs%generator%real_kinematics%supply_xi_max = .true.
    call phs%generator%generate_fsr (emitter, p, p_real)
    phs%generator%real_kinematics%p_real_cms = p_real
    !!! !!! !!! Workaround for standard-semantics ifort 16.0 bug
    if (.not. phs%config%cm_frame) then
        do i = 1, size (p_real)
            p_real(i) = phs%lt_cm_to_lab * p_real(i)
        end do
    end if
    phs%generator%real_kinematics%p_real_lab = p_real
end subroutine phs_fks_generate_fsr

```

*<phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP>+≡*

```

    generic :: compute_emitter_kinematics => &
        compute_emitter_kinematics_massless, &
        compute_emitter_kinematics_massive
    procedure :: compute_emitter_kinematics_massless => &
        phs_fks_generator_compute_emitter_kinematics_massless
    procedure :: compute_emitter_kinematics_massive => &
        phs_fks_generator_compute_emitter_kinematics_massive

```

*<phs fks: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine phs_fks_generator_compute_emitter_kinematics_massless &
    (generator, em, q0, uk_em, uk)
    class(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
    integer, intent(in) :: em
    real(default), intent(in) :: q0

```



```

real(default), intent(out) :: uk_em, uk
real(default) :: y, k0_np1, q2

y = generator%real_kinematics%y(em)
k0_np1 = generator%E_gluon
q2 = q0**2

uk_em = (q2 - generator%mrec2 - 2*q0*k0_np1) / (2*(q0 - k0_np1*(1-y)))
uk = sqrt (uk_em**2 + k0_np1**2 + 2*uk_em*k0_np1*y)
end subroutine phs_fks_generator_compute_emitter_kinematics_massless

subroutine phs_fks_generator_compute_emitter_kinematics_massive &
    (generator, em, q0, k0_em, uk_em, uk)
    class(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
    integer, intent(in) :: em
    real(default), intent(in) :: q0
    real(default), intent(inout) :: k0_em, uk_em, uk
    real(default) :: y, k0_np1, q2, mrec2, m2
    real(default) :: k0_rec_max, k0_em_max, k0_rec, uk_rec
    real(default) :: z, z1, z2

    y = generator%real_kinematics%y(em)
    k0_np1 = generator%E_gluon
    q2 = q0**2
    mrec2 = generator%mrec2
    m2 = generator%m2(em)

    k0_rec_max = (q2-m2+mrec2)/(2*q0)
    k0_em_max = (q2+m2-mrec2)/(2*q0)
    z1 = (k0_rec_max+sqrt (k0_rec_max**2-mrec2))/q0
    z2 = (k0_rec_max-sqrt (k0_rec_max**2-mrec2))/q0
    z = z2 - (z2-z1)*(1+y)/2
    k0_em = k0_em_max - k0_np1*z
    k0_rec = q0 - k0_np1 - k0_em
    uk_em = sqrt(k0_em**2-m2)
    uk_rec = sqrt(k0_rec**2 - mrec2)
    uk = uk_rec
    generator%real_kinematics%cms_energy2 = q2
    generator%real_kinematics%jac(em)%jac = q0*(z1-z2)/4*k0_np1
    generator%real_kinematics%y_soft = &
        (2*q2*z-q2-mrec2+m2)/(sqrt(k0_em_max**2-m2)*q0)/2
end subroutine phs_fks_generator_compute_emitter_kinematics_massive

```

*<phs fks: procedures>+≡*

```

function compute_beta_massless (q2, k0_rec, uk_rec) result (beta)
    real(default), intent(in) :: q2, k0_rec, uk_rec
    real(default) :: beta
    beta = (q2 - (k0_rec + uk_rec)**2) / (q2 + (k0_rec + uk_rec)**2)
end function compute_beta_massless

function compute_beta_massive (q2, k0_rec, uk_rec, &
    k0_em_born, uk_em_born) result (beta)
    real(default), intent(in) :: q2, k0_rec, uk_rec
    real(default), intent(in) :: k0_em_born, uk_em_born

```



```

real(default) :: beta
real(default) :: k0_rec_born, uk_rec_born, alpha
k0_rec_born = sqrt(q2) - k0_em_born
uk_rec_born = uk_em_born
alpha = (k0_rec+uk_rec)/(k0_rec_born+uk_rec_born)
beta = (1-alpha**2)/(1+alpha**2)
end function compute_beta_massive

```

The momentum of the radiated particle is computed according to

$$\underline{k}_n = \frac{q^2 - M_{\text{rec}}^2 - 2q^0 \underline{k}_{n+1}}{2(q^0 - \underline{k}_{n+1}(1 - y))}, \quad (26.12)$$

with  $k = k_n + k_{n+1}$  and  $M_{\text{rec}}^2 = k_{\text{rec}}^2 = (q - k)^2$ . Because of  $\bar{\mathbf{k}}_n \parallel \mathbf{k}_n + \mathbf{k}_{n+1}$  we find  $M_{\text{rec}}^2 = (q - \bar{k}_n)^2$ . Equation ?? follows from the fact that  $(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_n)^2 = \mathbf{k}_{n+1}^2$ , which is equivalent to  $\mathbf{k}_n \cdot \mathbf{k} = \frac{1}{2}(\underline{k}_n^2 + \underline{k}^2 - \underline{k}_{n+1}^2)$ .  $\mathbf{k}_n$  and  $\mathbf{k}_{n+1}$  are obtained by first setting up vectors parallel to  $\bar{\mathbf{k}}_n$ ,

$$\mathbf{k}'_n = \underline{k}_n \frac{\bar{\mathbf{k}}_n}{\underline{k}_n}, \quad \mathbf{k}'_{n+1} = \underline{k}_{n+1} \frac{\bar{\mathbf{k}}_n}{\underline{k}_n},$$

and then rotating these vectors by an amount of  $\cos \psi_n = \frac{\mathbf{k}_n \cdot \mathbf{k}}{\underline{k}_n \underline{k}}$ . The emitted particle cannot have more momentum than the emitter has in the Born phase space. Thus, there is an upper bound for  $\xi$ , determined by the condition  $k_{n+1}^0 = \underline{k}_n$ , which is equal to

$$\xi_{\text{max}} = \frac{2}{\underline{k}_n} q^0.$$

*<phs fks: procedures>+≡*

```

pure function get_xi_max_fsr_massless (p_born, emitter, n_in) result (xi_max)
  type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
  integer, intent(in) :: emitter, n_in
  real(default) :: xi_max
  real(default) :: uk_n_born, q0
  q0 = sum (p_born(1:n_in)%p(0))
  uk_n_born = space_part_norm (p_born(emitter))
  xi_max = 2*uk_n_born / q0
end function get_xi_max_fsr_massless

```

The computation of  $\xi_{\text{max}}$  for massive emitters is described in arXiv:1202.0465. Let's recapitulate it here.

We consider the Dalitz-domain created by  $k_{n+1}^0$ ,  $k_n^0$  and  $k_{\text{rec}}^0$  and introduce the parameterization

$$k_n^0 = \bar{k}_n^0 - z k_{n+1}^0$$

Then, for each value of  $z$ , there exists a maximum value of  $\underline{k}_{n+1}$  from which  $\xi_{\text{max}}$  can be extracted via  $\xi_{\text{max}} = 2k_{n+1}^0/q$ . It is determined by the condition

$$\underline{k}_{n+1} \pm \underline{k}_n \pm \underline{k}_{\text{rec}} = 0.$$

This can be manipulated to yield

$$(\underline{k}_{n+1}^2 + \underline{k}_n^2 - \underline{k}_{\text{rec}}^2)^2 = 4\underline{k}_{n+1}^2 \underline{k}_n^2.$$



Here we can use  $k_n^2 = (k_n^0)^2 - m^2$  and  $k_{\text{rec}}^2 = (q - k_n^0 - k_{n+1}^0)^2 - M_{\text{rec}}^2$ , as well as the above parameterization of  $k_n^0$ , to obtain

$$4k_{n+1}^2 (2k_{n+1}qz(1-z) + q^2z^2 - 2q\bar{k}_{\text{rec}}^0z + M_{\text{rec}}^2) = 0.$$

Solving for  $k_{n+1}^0$  gives

$$k_{n+1}^0 = \frac{2q\bar{k}_{\text{rec}}^0z - q^2z^2 - M_{\text{rec}}^2}{2qz(1-z)}. \quad (26.13)$$

It is still open how to compute  $z$ . For this, consider that the right-hand-side of equation (26.13) vanishes for

$$z_{1,2} = \left( \bar{k}_{\text{rec}}^0 \pm \sqrt{(\bar{k}_{\text{rec}}^0)^2 - M_{\text{rec}}^2} \right) / q,$$

which corresponds to the borders of the Dalitz-region where the gluon momentum vanishes. Thus we define

$$z = z_2 - \frac{1}{2}(z_2 - z_1)(1+y).$$

*(phs fks: procedures)+≡*

```
pure function get_xi_max_fsr_massive (p_born, emitter, m2, y, n_in) result (xi_max)
  real(default) :: xi_max
  type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
  integer, intent(in) :: emitter
  real(default), intent(in) :: m2, y
  integer, intent(in) :: n_in
  real(default) :: q0, mrec2
  real(default) :: k0_rec_max
  real(default) :: z, z1, z2
  real(default) :: k_np1_max
  q0 = n_in*p_born(1)%p(0)
  associate (p => p_born(emitter)%p)
    mrec2 = (q0-p(0))**2 - p(1)**2 - p(2)**2 - p(3)**2
  end associate
  call compute_dalitz_bounds (q0, m2, mrec2, z1, z2, k0_rec_max)
  z = z2 - (z2-z1)*(1+y)/2
  k_np1_max = -(q0**2*z**2 - 2*q0*k0_rec_max*z + mrec2)/(2*q0*z*(1-z))
  xi_max = 2*k_np1_max/q0
end function get_xi_max_fsr_massive
```

*(phs fks: procedures)+≡*

```
function get_xi_max_isr (xb, y) result (xi_max)
  real(default), dimension(2), intent(in) :: xb
  real(default), intent(in) :: y
  real(default) :: xb_plus, xb_minus
  real(default) :: xi_max
  real(default) :: plus_val, minus_val

  xb_plus = xb(I_PLUS); xb_minus = xb(I_MINUS)

  plus_val = 2*(1+y)*xb_plus**2 / &
```



```

        (sqrt ((1+xb_plus**2)**2*(1-y)**2 + 16*y*xb_plus**2) &
        + (1-y)*(1-xb_plus**2))
    minus_val = 2*(1-y)*xb_minus**2 / &
        (sqrt ((1+xb_minus**2)**2*(1+y)**2 - 16*y*xb_minus**2) &
        + (1-y)*(1-xb_minus**2))
    xi_max = one - max (plus_val, minus_val)
end function get_xi_max_isr

```

```

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
function get_xi_max_isr_decay (p) result (xi_max)
    real(default) :: xi_max
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    real(default) :: m_in, m_out1, m_out2
    m_in = p(1)**1
    m_out1 = p(2)**1; m_out2 = p(3)**1
    xi_max = one - (m_out1 + m_out2)**2 / m_in**2
end function get_xi_max_isr_decay

```

## 26.7.2 Creation of the real phase space - ISR

```

<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>+≡
procedure :: generate_isr => phs_fks_generate_isr

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_fks_generate_isr &
    (phs, p_born, p_real)
    class(phs_fks_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
    type(vector4_t), intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_real
    type(vector4_t) :: p0, p1
    type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: lt
    real(default) :: sqrts_hat

    associate (generator => phs%generator)
        select case (generator%n_in)
            case (1)
                call generator%generate_isr_decay (p_born, p_real)
                phs%config%cm_frame = .true.
            case (2)
                call generator%generate_isr (p_born, p_real)
        end select
        phs%generator%real_kinematics%p_real_lab = p_real
        if (.not. phs%config%cm_frame) then
            sqrts_hat = (p_real(1)+p_real(2))**1
            p0 = p_real(1) + p_real(2)
            lt = boost (p0, sqrts_hat)
            p1 = inverse(lt) * p_real(1)
            lt = lt * rotation_to_2nd (3, space_part (p1))
            phs%generator%real_kinematics%p_real_cms = inverse (lt) * p_real
        else
            phs%generator%real_kinematics%p_real_cms = p_real
        end if
    end associate

```



```
end subroutine phs_fks_generate_isr
```

The real phase space for an initial-state emission involved in a decay process is generated by first setting the gluon momentum like in the scattering case by using its angular coordinates  $y$  and  $\phi$  and then adjusting the gluon energy with  $\xi$ . The emitter momentum is kept identical to the Born case, i.e.  $p_{\text{in}} = \bar{p}_{\text{in}}$ , so that after the emission it has momentum  $p_{\text{virt}} = p_{\text{in}} - p_g$  and invariant mass  $m^2 = p_{\text{virt}}^2$ . Note that the final state momenta have to remain on-shell, so that  $p_1^2 = \bar{p}_1^2 = m_1^2$  and  $p_2^2 = \bar{p}_2^2 = m_2^2$ . Let  $\Lambda$  be the boost from into the rest frame of the emitter after emission, i.e.  $\Lambda p_{\text{virt}} = (m, 0, 0, 0)$ . In this reference frame, the spatial components of the final-state momenta sum up to zero, and their magnitude is

$$p = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda(m^2, m_1^2, m_2^2)}}{2m},$$

a fact already used in the evaluation of the phase space trees of **phs\_forest**. Obviously, from this, the final-state energies can be deferred via  $E_i^2 = m_i^2 - p^2$ . In the next step, the  $p_{1,2}$  are set up as vectors  $(E, 0, 0, \pm p)$  along the z-axis and then rotated about the same azimuthal and polar angles as in the Born system. Finally, the momenta are boosted out of the rest frame by multiplying with  $\Lambda$ .

```
<phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate_isr_decay => phs_fks_generator_generate_isr_decay

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_fks_generator_generate_isr_decay (generator, p_born, p_real)
    class(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
    type(vector4_t), intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_real
    real(default) :: xi_max, xi, y, phi
    integer :: nlegborn, nlegreal
    real(default) :: k0_np1
    real(default) :: msq_in
    real(default) :: msq, msq1, msq2, m, p, E
    real(default) :: rlda, rlda_soft
    type(vector4_t) :: p_virt
    type(vector3_t) :: p_ref, p_ref_orth
    real(default) :: theta_born, phi_born
    type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: L, rotation

    associate (rad_var => generator%real_kinematics)
      xi_max = rad_var%xi_max(1)
      xi = rad_var%xi_tilde * xi_max
      y = rad_var%y(1)
      phi = rad_var%phi
      rad_var%y_soft = y
    end associate

    nlegborn = size (p_born)
    nlegreal = nlegborn+1
    allocate (p_real (nlegreal))

    p_real(1) = p_born(1)
    k0_np1 = p_real(1)%p(0) * xi/two
```



```

p_real(nlegreal)%p(0) = k0_np1
p_real(nlegreal)%p(1) = k0_np1*sqrt(one-y**2)*sin(phi)
p_real(nlegreal)%p(2) = k0_np1*sqrt(one-y**2)*cos(phi)
p_real(nlegreal)%p(3) = k0_np1*y

p_virt = p_real(1) - p_real(nlegreal)
L = boost (p_virt, p_virt**1)

msq = p_virt**2; m = sqrt(msq)
msq1 = p_born(2)**2
msq2 = p_born(3)**2
rlda = sqrt (lambda (msq, msq1, msq2))
p = rlda / (2*m)

p_ref = space_part (p_virt) / space_part_norm (p_virt)
p_ref_orth = create_orthogonal (p_ref)
theta_born = polar_angle (p_born(2))
phi_born = azimuthal_angle (p_born(2))
rotation = LT_compose_r2_r3_b3 (cos(theta_born), sin(theta_born), &
    cos(phi_born), sin(phi_born), 0._default)

E = sqrt (msq1 + p**2)
p_real(2) = vector4_moving (E, p, 3)
p_real(2) = rotation * p_real(2)

E = sqrt (msq2 + p**2)
p_real(3) = vector4_moving (E, -p, 3)
p_real(3) = rotation * p_real(3)

p_real(2:3) = L * p_real(2:3)

associate (jac => generator%real_kinematics%jac(1))
    jac%jac(1) = rlda / msq
    msq_in = p_born(1)**2
    rlda_soft = sqrt (lambda (msq_in, msq1, msq2))
    !!! We have to undo the Jacobian which has already been supplied by the Born phase space.
    jac%jac(1) = jac%jac(1) * msq_in / rlda_soft
    jac%jac(2) = one
end associate

end subroutine phs_fks_generator_generate_isr_decay

```

```

<phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP>+≡
procedure :: generate_isr => phs_fks_generator_generate_isr

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_fks_generator_generate_isr &
    (generator, p_born, p_real)
    !!! Important: Import momenta in the lab frame
    class(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
    type(vector4_t), intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_real
    real(default) :: xi_max, xi, y, phi
    integer :: nlegborn, nlegreal

```



```

real(default) :: sqrts_real
real(default) :: k0_np1
type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: lambda_transv, lambda_longit, lambda_longit_inv
real(default) :: x_plus, x_minus, xb_plus, xb_minus
integer :: i
real(default) :: xi_plus, xi_minus
real(default) :: beta_gamma
type(vector3_t) :: beta_vec

associate (rad_var => generator%real_kinematics)
  xi_max = rad_var%xi_max(1)
  xi = rad_var%xi_tilde * xi_max
  y = rad_var%y(1)
  phi = rad_var%phi
  rad_var%y_soft = y
end associate

nlegborn = size (p_born)
nlegreal = nlegborn + 1
generator%isr_kinematics%sqrts_born = sqrt ((p_born(1) + p_born(2))**2)
allocate (p_real (nlegreal))

!!! Initial state real momenta
xb_plus = generator%isr_kinematics%x(I_PLUS)
xb_minus = generator%isr_kinematics%x(I_MINUS)
x_plus = xb_plus / sqrt(one - xi) * sqrt ((two - xi * (one - y)) / (two - xi * (one + y)))
x_minus = xb_minus / sqrt(one - xi) * sqrt ((two - xi * (one + y)) / (two - xi * (one - y)))
p_real(I_PLUS) = x_plus/xb_plus * p_born(I_PLUS)
p_real(I_MINUS) = x_minus/xb_minus * p_born(I_MINUS)
generator%isr_kinematics%z(I_PLUS) = x_plus/generator%isr_kinematics%x(I_PLUS)
generator%isr_kinematics%z(I_MINUS) = x_minus/generator%isr_kinematics%x(I_MINUS)

!!! Create radiation momentum
sqrts_real = generator%isr_kinematics%sqrts_born / sqrt(1-xi)
k0_np1 = sqrts_real * xi / two
p_real(nlegreal)%p(0) = k0_np1
p_real(nlegreal)%p(1) = k0_np1 * sqrt (one - y**2)*sin(phi)
p_real(nlegreal)%p(2) = k0_np1 * sqrt(one - y**2)*cos(phi)
p_real(nlegreal)%p(3) = k0_np1 * y

call get_boost_parameters (p_real, beta_gamma, beta_vec)
lambda_longit = create_longitudinal_boost (beta_gamma, beta_vec, inverse = .true.)
p_real(nlegreal) = lambda_longit * p_real(nlegreal)

call get_boost_parameters (p_born, beta_gamma, beta_vec)
lambda_longit = create_longitudinal_boost (beta_gamma, beta_vec, inverse = .false.)
forall (i=3:nlegborn) &
  p_real(i) = lambda_longit * p_born(i)

lambda_transv = create_transversal_boost (p_real(nlegreal), xi, sqrts_real)
forall (i=3:nlegborn) &
  p_real(i) = lambda_transv * p_real(i)

lambda_longit_inv = create_longitudinal_boost (beta_gamma, beta_vec, inverse = .true.)

```



```

forall (i=3:nlegborn) &
    p_real(i) = lambda_longit_inv * p_real(i)

!!! Compute jacobians
do i = 1, 2
    associate (jac => generator%real_kinematics%jac(i))
        xi_plus = xi_max * (one - xb_plus)
        xi_minus = xi_max * (one - xb_minus)
        jac%jac(1) = one / (one - xi)
        jac%jac(2) = one
        jac%jac(3) = xi_plus / (one - xi_plus)
        jac%jac(4) = xi_minus / (one - xi_minus)
    end associate
end do
contains
subroutine get_boost_parameters (p, beta_gamma, beta_vec)
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p
    real(default), intent(out) :: beta_gamma
    type(vector3_t), intent(out) :: beta_vec
    beta_vec = (p(1)%p(1:3) + p(2)%p(1:3)) / (p(1)%p(0) + p(2)%p(0))
    beta_gamma = beta_vec**1 / sqrt (one - beta_vec**2)
    beta_vec = beta_vec / beta_vec**1
end subroutine get_boost_parameters

function create_longitudinal_boost (beta_gamma, beta_vec, inverse) result (lambda)
    real(default), intent(in) :: beta_gamma
    type(vector3_t), intent(in) :: beta_vec
    logical, intent(in) :: inverse
    type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: lambda
    if (inverse) then
        lambda = boost (beta_gamma, beta_vec)
    else
        lambda = boost (-beta_gamma, beta_vec)
    end if
end function create_longitudinal_boost

function create_transversal_boost (p_rad, xi, sqrts_real) result (lambda)
    type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p_rad
    real(default), intent(in) :: xi, sqrts_real
    type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: lambda
    type(vector3_t) :: vec_transverse
    real(default) :: pt2, beta, beta_gamma
    pt2 = transverse_part(p_rad)**2
    beta = one / sqrt (one + sqrts_real**2 * (one - xi) / pt2)
    beta_gamma = beta / sqrt (one - beta**2)
    vec_transverse%p(1:2) = p_rad%p(1:2)
    vec_transverse%p(3) = zero
    call normalize (vec_transverse)
    lambda = boost (-beta_gamma, vec_transverse)
end function create_transversal_boost
end subroutine phs_fks_generator_generate_isr

```

*(phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP)* +  $\equiv$   
 procedure :: generate\_isr\_from\_x => phs\_fks\_generator\_generate\_isr\_from\_x



```

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
function phs_fks_generator_generate_isr_from_x (generator, &
        r_in, p_born) result (p_real)
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_real
    class(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
    real(default), intent(in), dimension(:) :: r_in
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born

    call generator%generate_radiation_variables (r_in, p_born)
    call generator%generate_isr (p_born, p_real)
end function phs_fks_generator_generate_isr_from_x

<phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP>+≡
procedure :: set_beam_energy => phs_fks_generator_set_beam_energy

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
pure subroutine phs_fks_generator_set_beam_energy (generator, sqrts)
    class(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    generator%sqrts = sqrts
    generator%isr_kinematics%beam_energy = sqrts / two
end subroutine phs_fks_generator_set_beam_energy

<phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP>+≡
procedure :: set_emitters => phs_fks_generator_set_emitters

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_fks_generator_set_emitters (generator, emitters)
    class(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
    integer, intent(in), dimension(:), allocatable :: emitters
    allocate (generator%emitters (size (emitters)))
    generator%emitters = emitters
end subroutine phs_fks_generator_set_emitters

<phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP>+≡
procedure :: setup_masses => phs_fks_generator_setup_masses

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_fks_generator_setup_masses (generator, n_tot)
    class (phs_fks_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
    integer, intent(in) :: n_tot
    if (.not. allocated (generator%m2)) then
        allocate (generator%is_massive (n_tot))
        allocate (generator%m2 (n_tot))
        generator%is_massive = .false.
        generator%m2 = zero
    end if
end subroutine phs_fks_generator_setup_masses

<phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP>+≡
procedure :: set_isr_kinematics => phs_fks_generator_set_isr_kinematics

```



*(phs fks: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine phs_fks_generator_set_isr_kinematics (generator, p_born)
  class(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
  type(vector4_t), dimension(2), intent(in), optional :: p_born
  type(vector4_t), dimension(2) :: p

  if (present (p_born)) then
    p = p_born
  else
    p = generator%real_kinematics%p_born_lab(1:2)
  end if

  generator%isr_kinematics%x = p%p(0) / (generator%sqrts/two)
end subroutine phs_fks_generator_set_isr_kinematics

```

*(phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: generate_radiation_variables => &
  phs_fks_generator_generate_radiation_variables

```

*(phs fks: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine phs_fks_generator_generate_radiation_variables &
  (generator, r_in, p_born)
  class(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
  real(default), intent(in), dimension(:) :: r_in
  type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
  integer :: em

  if (any (generator%emitters <= 2) .and. generator%n_in > 1) &
    call generator%set_isr_kinematics (generator%real_kinematics%p_born_lab)

  associate (rad_var => generator%real_kinematics)
    rad_var%jac_rand = 1.0
    call generator%compute_xi_tilde (r_in(I_XI))
    rad_var%phi = r_in (I_PHI) * twopi
    rad_var%jac_rand = rad_var%jac_rand * twopi
    call generator%compute_y (r_in(I_Y), p_born)
    do em = 1, size (p_born)
      if (any (generator%emitters == em)) then
        select case (generator%n_in)
        case (1)
          if (em > 1) then
            if (generator%is_massive(em)) then
              rad_var%xi_max(em) = get_xi_max_fsr &
                (p_born, em, generator%m2(em), rad_var%y(em), 1)
            else
              rad_var%xi_max(em) = get_xi_max_fsr (p_born, em, 1)
            end if
          else
            rad_var%xi_max(em) = get_xi_max_isr_decay (p_born)
          end if
        case (2)
          if (generator%is_massive(em)) then
            if (em <= 2) then
              call msg_fatal ("Massive emitters incompatible with IS scattering phase space")
            end if
          end if
        end select
      end do
    end associate
  end subroutine

```



```

        else
            rad_var%xi_max(em) = get_xi_max_fsr &
                (p_born, em, generator%m2(em), rad_var%y(em), 2)
        end if
    else
        if (em <= 2) then
            rad_var%xi_max(em) = get_xi_max_isr (generator%isr_kinematics%x, rad_var%y(em), 2)
        else
            rad_var%xi_max(em) = get_xi_max_fsr (p_born, em, 2)
        end if
    end if
case default
    call msg_fatal ("Real phase space: Only 1 or 2 initial state particles supported")
end select
end if
end do
end associate
end subroutine phs_fks_generator_generate_radiation_variables

```

*<phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: compute_y => phs_fks_generator_compute_y

```

*<phs fks: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine phs_fks_generator_compute_y (generator, r_y, p)
    class(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
    real(default), intent(in) :: r_y
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:) :: p
    integer :: em
    real(default) :: beta, one_p_beta, one_m_beta
    associate (rad_var => generator%real_kinematics)
        do em = 1, size (p)
            if (any (generator%emitters == em)) then
                if (generator%is_massive (em) .and. em > generator%n_in) then
                    generator%m2(em) = p(em)**2
                    beta = beta_emitter (generator%sqrts, p(em))
                    one_m_beta = one - beta
                    one_p_beta = one + beta
                    rad_var%y(em) = one / beta * (one - one_p_beta * &
                        exp ( - r_y * log(one_p_beta / one_m_beta)))
                    rad_var%jac_rand(em) = rad_var%jac_rand(em) * &
                        (1 - beta * rad_var%y(em)) * log(one_p_beta / one_m_beta) / beta
                else
                    rad_var%y(em) = (one - two * r_y) * generator%y_max
                    rad_var%jac_rand(em) = rad_var%jac_rand(em) * 3 * (one - rad_var%y(em)**2)
                    rad_var%y(em) = 1.5_default * (rad_var%y(em) - rad_var%y(em)**3/3)
                end if
            end if
        end do
    end associate
end subroutine phs_fks_generator_compute_y

```

*<phs fks: public>+≡*

```

public :: beta_emitter

```



*<phs fks: procedures>+≡*

```
pure function beta_emitter (q0, p) result (beta)
  real(default), intent(in) :: q0
  type(vector4_t), intent(in) :: p
  real(default) :: beta
  real(default) :: m2, mrec2, k0_max
  m2 = p**2
  mrec2 = (q0-p%p(0))**2 - p%p(1)**2 - p%p(2)**2 - p%p(3)**2
  k0_max = (q0**2-mrec2+m2)/(2*q0)
  beta = sqrt(1-m2/k0_max**2)
end function beta_emitter
```

*<phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: compute_xi_tilde => phs_fks_generator_compute_xi_tilde
```

*<phs fks: procedures>+≡*

```
pure subroutine phs_fks_generator_compute_xi_tilde (generator, r)
  class(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
  real(default), intent(in) :: r
  associate (rad_var => generator%real_kinematics)
    if (generator%singular_jacobian) then
      rad_var%xi_tilde = (1-generator%xi_min) - (1-r)**2*(1-2*generator%xi_min)
      rad_var%jac_rand = rad_var%jac_rand * 2*(1-r)*(1-2*generator%xi_min)
    else
      rad_var%xi_tilde = generator%xi_min + r*(1-generator%xi_min)
      rad_var%jac_rand = rad_var%jac_rand *(1-generator%xi_min)
    end if
  end associate
end subroutine phs_fks_generator_compute_xi_tilde
```

*<phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: generate_fsr_from_x => phs_fks_generator_generate_fsr_from_x
```

*<phs fks: procedures>+≡*

```
function phs_fks_generator_generate_fsr_from_x (generator, &
  r_in, emitter, p_born) result (p_real)
  type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_real
  class(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
  real(default), intent(in), dimension(:) :: r_in
  integer, intent(in) :: emitter
  type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born

  call generator%generate_radiation_variables (r_in, p_born)
  call generator%generate_fsr (emitter, p_born, p_real)
end function phs_fks_generator_generate_fsr_from_x
```

Get xi and y from an external routine (e.g. powheg) and generate an FSR phase space. Note that the flag supply\\_xi\\_max is set to .false. because it is assumed that the upper bound on xi has already been taken into account during its generation.

*<phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: generate_fsr_from_xi_and_y => &
  phs_fks_generator_generate_fsr_from_xi_and_y
```



```

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
function phs_fks_generator_generate_fsr_from_xi_and_y (generator, xi, y, &
                                                    phi, emitter, p_born) result (p_real)

    class(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
    real(default), intent(in) :: xi, y, phi
    integer, intent(in) :: emitter
    type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_real
    associate (rad_var => generator%real_kinematics)
        rad_var%supply_xi_max = .false.
        rad_var%xi_tilde = xi
        rad_var%y(emitter) = y
        rad_var%phi = phi
    end associate
    call generator%set_beam_energy (p_born(1)%p(0) + p_born(2)%p(0))
    call generator%generate_fsr (emitter, p_born, p_real)
end function phs_fks_generator_generate_fsr_from_xi_and_y

```

```

<phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_radiation_variables => &
    phs_fks_generator_get_radiation_variables

```

```

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
pure subroutine phs_fks_generator_get_radiation_variables (generator, &
                                                    emitter, xi, y, phi)
    class(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(in) :: generator
    integer, intent(in) :: emitter
    real(default), intent(out) :: xi, y
    real(default), intent(out), optional :: phi
    associate (rad_var => generator%real_kinematics)
        xi = rad_var%xi_max(emitter) * rad_var%xi_tilde
        y = rad_var%y(emitter)
        if (present (phi)) phi = rad_var%phi
    end associate
end subroutine phs_fks_generator_get_radiation_variables

```

```

<phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_jacobian => phs_fks_generator_get_jacobian

```

```

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
subroutine phs_fks_generator_get_jacobian (generator, emitter, jac)
    class(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(in) :: generator
    integer, intent(in) :: emitter
    real(default) :: jac
    associate (rad_var => generator%real_kinematics)
        jac = rad_var%jac_rand (emitter) * rad_var%jac(emitter)%jac(1)
    end associate
end subroutine phs_fks_generator_get_jacobian

```

```

<phs fks: phs fks generator: TBP>+≡
procedure :: write => phs_fks_generator_write

```



```

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_fks_generator_write (generator, unit)
    class(phs_fks_generator_t), intent(in) :: generator
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    type(string_t) :: massive_phsp
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    if (generator%massive_phsp) then
      massive_phsp = " massive "
    else
      massive_phsp = " massless "
    end if
    write (u, "(A)") char ("This is a generator for a" &
      // massive_phsp // "phase space")
    if (associated (generator%real_kinematics)) then
      call generator%real_kinematics%write ()
    else
      write (u, "(A)") "Warning: There are no real " // &
        "kinematics associated with this generator"
    end if
    call write_separator (u)
    write (u, "(A,F5.3)") "sqrts: ", generator%sqrts
    write (u, "(A,F5.3)") "E_gluon: ", generator%E_gluon
    write (u, "(A,F5.3)") "mrec2: ", generator%mrec2
  end subroutine phs_fks_generator_write

<phs fks: phs fks: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_isr_kinematics => phs_fks_compute_isr_kinematics

<phs fks: procedures>+≡
  subroutine phs_fks_compute_isr_kinematics (phs, r)
    class(phs_fks_t), intent(inout) :: phs
    real(default), intent(in) :: r
    call phs%generator%compute_isr_kinematics (r)
  end subroutine phs_fks_compute_isr_kinematics

```

### 26.7.3 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<phs_fks_ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module phs_fks_ut
    use unit_tests
    use phs_fks_util

    <Standard module head>

    <phs fks: public test>

    contains

```



```

    <phs fks: test driver>

    end module phs_fks_ut
<phs_fks_uti.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module phs_fks_uti

    <Use kinds>
        use format_utils, only: write_separator
        use lorentz

        use phs_fks

    <Standard module head>

    <phs fks: test declarations>

    contains

    <phs fks: tests>

    end module phs_fks_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<phs fks: public test>≡
    public :: phs_fks_generator_test
<phs fks: test driver>≡
    subroutine phs_fks_generator_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
        call test(phs_fks_generator_1, "phs_fks_generator_1", &
            "Test the generation of FKS phase spaces", u, results)
        call test(phs_fks_generator_2, "phs_fks_generator_2", &
            "Test the generation of an ISR FKS phase space", u, results)
        call test(phs_fks_generator_3, "phs_fks_generator_3", &
            "Test the generation of a real phase space for decays", &
            u, results)
    end subroutine phs_fks_generator_test

    <phs fks: test declarations>≡
        public :: phs_fks_generator_1
    <phs fks: tests>≡
        subroutine phs_fks_generator_1 (u)
            integer, intent(in) :: u
            type(phs_fks_generator_t) :: generator
            type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_born
            type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_real
            integer :: emitter
            real(default) :: x1, x2, x3
            real(default), parameter :: sqrts = 250.0_default
            write (u, "(A)") "* Test output: phs_fks_generator_1"

```



```

write (u, "(A)") "* Purpose: Create massless fsr phase space"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (p_born (4))
p_born(1)%p(0) = 125.0_default
p_born(1)%p(1:2) = 0.0_default
p_born(1)%p(3) = 125.0_default
p_born(2)%p(0) = 125.0_default
p_born(2)%p(1:2) = 0.0_default
p_born(2)%p(3) = -125.0_default
p_born(3)%p(0) = 125.0_default
p_born(3)%p(1) = -39.5618_default
p_born(3)%p(2) = -20.0791_default
p_born(3)%p(3) = -114.6957_default
p_born(4)%p(0) = 125.0_default
p_born(4)%p(1:3) = -p_born(3)%p(1:3)

allocate (generator%isr_kinematics)
generator%n_in = 2

call generator%set_beam_energy (sqrt(s))

write (u, "(A)") "* Use four-particle phase space containing: "
call vector4_write_set (p_born, u, testflag = .true.)
write (u, "(A)") "*****"
write (u, "(A)")

x1=0.5_default; x2=0.25_default; x3=0.75_default
write (u, "(A)" ) "* Use random numbers: "
write (u, "(A,F3.2,1X,A,F3.2,1X,A,F3.2)") &
  "x1: ", x1, "x2: ", x2, "x3: ", x3

allocate (generator%real_kinematics)
call generator%real_kinematics%init (4)

allocate (generator%emitters (2))
generator%emitters(1) = 3; generator%emitters(2) = 4
allocate (generator%m2 (4))
generator%m2 = 0._default
allocate (generator%is_massive (4))
generator%is_massive(1:2) = .false.
generator%is_massive(3:4) = .true.
call generator%generate_radiation_variables ([x1,x2,x3], p_born)
write (u, "(A)") &
  "* With these, the following radiation variables have been produced:"
associate (rad_var => generator%real_kinematics)
  write (u, "(A,F3.2)") "xi_tilde: ", rad_var%xi_tilde
  write (u, "(A,F3.2)") "y: " , rad_var%y(3)
  write (u, "(A,F3.2)") "phi: ", rad_var%phi
end associate
call write_separator (u)
write (u, "(A)") "Produce real momenta: "
emitter = 3

```



```

write (u, "(A,I1)") "emitter: ", emitter
call generator%generate_fsr (emitter, p_born, p_real)
call vector4_write_set (p_real, u, testflag = .true., ultra = .true.)
call write_separator (u)
write (u, "(A)") &
    "Test direct interface via phs_fks_generator_generate_from_x"
p_real = generator%generate_fsr_from_x ([x1,x2,x3], emitter, p_born)
call vector4_write_set (p_real, u, testflag = .true., ultra = .true.)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: phs_fks_generator_1"

end subroutine phs_fks_generator_1

```

*<phs fks: test declarations>+≡*

```
public :: phs_fks_generator_2
```

*<phs fks: tests>+≡*

```

subroutine phs_fks_generator_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(phs_fks_generator_t) :: generator
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_born
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_real
    integer :: emitter
    real(default) :: x1, x2, x3
    real(default), parameter :: sqrts_hadronic = 250.0_default
    write (u, "(A)") "* Test output: phs_fks_generator_1"
    write (u, "(A)") "* Purpose: Create massless ISR phase space"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (p_born (4))
    p_born(1)%p(0) = 114.661_default
    p_born(1)%p(1:2) = 0.0_default
    p_born(1)%p(3) = 114.661_default
    p_born(2)%p(0) = 121.784_default
    p_born(2)%p(1:2) = 0.0_default
    p_born(2)%p(3) = -121.784_default
    p_born(3)%p(0) = 115.148_default
    p_born(3)%p(1) = -46.250_default
    p_born(3)%p(2) = -37.711_default
    p_born(3)%p(3) = 98.478_default
    p_born(4)%p(0) = 121.296_default
    p_born(4)%p(1:2) = -p_born(3)%p(1:2)
    p_born(4)%p(3) = -105.601_default

    allocate (generator%emitters (2))
    allocate (generator%isr_kinematics)
    generator%n_in = 2
    generator%emitters(1) = 1; generator%emitters(2) = 2
    call generator%set_beam_energy (sqrts_hadronic)
    call generator%set_isr_kinematics (p_born)

    write (u, "(A)") "* Use four-particle phase space containing: "
    call vector4_write_set (p_born, u, testflag = .true.)

```



```

write (u, "(A)") "*****"
write (u, "(A)")

x1=0.5_default; x2=0.25_default; x3=0.65_default
write (u, "(A)" ) "* Use random numbers: "
write (u, "(A,F3.2,1X,A,F3.2,1X,A,F3.2)") &
    "x1: ", x1, "x2: ", x2, "x3: ", x3

allocate (generator%real_kinematics)
call generator%real_kinematics%init (4)
generator%real_kinematics%p_born_lab = p_born

allocate (generator%m2 (2))
generator%m2(1) = 0._default; generator%m2(2) = 0._default
allocate (generator%is_massive (4))
generator%is_massive = .false.
call generator%generate_radiation_variables ([x1,x2,x3], p_born)
write (u, "(A)" ) &
    "* With these, the following radiation variables have been produced:"
associate (rad_var => generator%real_kinematics)
    write (u, "(A,F3.2)") "xi_tilde: ", rad_var%xi_tilde
    write (u, "(A,F3.2)") "y: " , rad_var%y(1)
    write (u, "(A,F3.2)") "phi: ", rad_var%phi
end associate
write (u, "(A)") "Initial-state momentum fractions: "
associate (xb => generator%isr_kinematics%x)
    write (u, "(A,F3.2)") "x_born_plus: ", xb(1)
    write (u, "(A,F3.2)") "x_born_minus: ", xb(2)
end associate
call write_separator (u)
write (u, "(A)") "Produce real momenta: "
emitter = 1
write (u, "(A,I1)") "emitter: ", emitter
call generator%generate_isr (p_born, p_real)
call vector4_write_set (p_real, u, testflag = .true., ultra = .true.)
call write_separator (u)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: phs_fks_generator_2"

end subroutine phs_fks_generator_2

<phs fks: test declarations>+≡
public :: phs_fks_generator_3

<phs fks: tests>+≡
subroutine phs_fks_generator_3 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(phs_fks_generator_t) :: generator
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_born
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_real
    real(default) :: x1, x2, x3
    real(default) :: mB, mW, mT
    integer :: i, emitter

```



```

write (u, "(A)") "* Test output: phs_fks_generator_3"
write (u, "(A)") "* Puropse: Create real phase space for particle decays"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (p_born(3))
p_born(1)%p(0) = 172._default
p_born(1)%p(1) = 0._default
p_born(1)%p(2) = 0._default
p_born(1)%p(3) = 0._default
p_born(2)%p(0) = 104.72866679_default
p_born(2)%p(1) = 45.028053213_default
p_born(2)%p(2) = 29.450337581_default
p_born(2)%p(3) = -5.910229156_default
p_born(3)%p(0) = 67.271333209_default
p_born(3)%p(1:3) = -p_born(2)%p(1:3)

generator%n_in = 1

mB = 4.2_default
mW = 80.376_default
mT = 172._default

generator%sqrts = mT

write (u, "(A)") "* Use three-particle phase space containing: "
call vector4_write_set (p_born, u, testflag = .true., show_mass = .true.)
write (u, "(A)") "*****"
write (u, "(A)")

x1=0.5_default; x2=0.25_default; x3=0.6_default
write (u, "(A)") "* Use random numbers: "
write (u, "(A,F3.2,1X,A,F3.2,A,1X,F3.2)") &
  "x1: ", x1, "x2: ", x2, "x3: ", x3

allocate (generator%real_kinematics)
call generator%real_kinematics%init (3)
generator%real_kinematics%p_born_lab = p_born

allocate (generator%emitters(2))
generator%emitters(1) = 1
generator%emitters(2) = 3
allocate (generator%m2 (3), generator%is_massive(3))
generator%m2(1) = mT**2
generator%m2(2) = mW**2
generator%m2(3) = mB**2
generator%is_massive = .true.

call generator%generate_radiation_variables ([x1,x2,x3], p_born)

write (u, "(A)") &
  "* With these, the following radiation variables have been produced: "
associate (rad_var => generator%real_kinematics)
  write (u, "(A,F4.2)") "xi_tilde: ", rad_var%xi_tilde
  do i = 1, 3

```



```

        write (u, "(A,I1,A,F5.2)") "i: ", i, "y: " , rad_var%y(i)
    end do
    write (u, "(A,F4.2)") "phi: ", rad_var%phi
end associate

call write_separator (u)
write (u, "(A)") "Produce real momenta via initial-state emission: "
emitter = 1
write (u, "(A,I1)") "emitter: ", emitter
call generator%generate_isr_decay (p_born, p_real)
call pacify (p_real, 1E-6_default)
call vector4_write_set (p_real, u, testflag = .true., &
    show_mass = .true., ultra = .true.)
call write_separator(u)
write (u, "(A)") "Produce real momenta via final-state emission: "
emitter = 3
write (u, "(A,I1)") "emitter: ", emitter
call generator%generate_fsr (emitter, p_born, p_real)
call pacify (p_real, 1E-6_default)
call vector4_write_set (p_real, u, testflag = .true., &
    show_mass = .true., ultra = .true.)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: phs_fks_generator_3"

end subroutine phs_fks_generator_3

```



## 26.8 Subtraction of initial-state divergences

We must calculate two terms,  $G_{\oplus}$  and  $G_{\ominus}$  for each possible initial-state emitter. Following the notation of 0709.2092, this is separated into  $G = \tilde{\mathcal{L}}\mathcal{G}$ , such that  $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$  contains the PDF-values at the scales, explicitly

$$\tilde{\mathcal{L}} = \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}(\bar{x}_{\oplus}/z, \bar{x}_{\ominus}) & \text{for } \alpha \in \text{ISR}_{\oplus} \\ \mathcal{L}(\bar{x}_{\oplus}, \bar{x}_{\ominus}/z) & \text{for } \alpha \in \text{ISR}_{\ominus} \end{cases}$$

For each flavor combination  $f_{\oplus}$  and  $f_{\ominus}$  of initial-state particles, the relevant terms are given by

$$\mathcal{G}_{\oplus}^{f_{\oplus}f_{\ominus}}(z) = \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \sum_{f'_{\oplus}} \left\{ (1-z)P^{f_{\oplus}f'_{\oplus}}(z, 0) \left[ \left( \frac{1}{1-z} \right)_+ \log \frac{s}{2\mu_F^2} + 2 \left( \frac{\log(1-z)}{1-z} \right)_+ \right] - \left[ \frac{\partial P^{f_{\oplus}f'_{\oplus}}(z, \epsilon)}{\partial \epsilon} \right]_{\epsilon=0} - K^{f_{\oplus}f'_{\oplus}} \right\} \mathcal{B}^{f_{\oplus}f_{\ominus}}(z)$$

where  $P(z, \epsilon)$  are the Altarelli-Parisi splitting functions

$$\begin{aligned} P_{qq}(z, \epsilon) &= C_F \left[ \frac{1+z^2}{1-z} - \epsilon(1-z) \right], \\ P_{qg}(z, \epsilon) &= C_F \left[ \frac{1+(1-z)^2}{z} - \epsilon z \right], \\ P_{gq}(z, \epsilon) &= T_F \left[ 1 - \frac{2z(1-z)}{1-\epsilon} \right], \\ P_{gg}(z, \epsilon) &= 2C_A \left[ \frac{z}{1-z} + \frac{1-z}{z} + z(1-z) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

In the code we deal with  $\hat{P}^{f_{\oplus}f_{\ominus}}(z) = (1-z)P^{f_{\oplus}f_{\ominus}}(z, 0)$  because this quantity behaves nicely in the limit  $z \rightarrow 1$ . The factor  $K^{f_{\oplus}f_{\ominus}}$  depends on the renormalization scheme and vanishes for  $\overline{MS}$ .

The second thing to consider is the fact that the integration over  $z$  is carried out over the interval  $[\bar{x}_{\oplus}, 1]$  or  $[\bar{x}_{\ominus}, 1]$ , respectively, but the plus-distribution can only be evaluated over  $[0, 1]$ . We thus use the identities

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\bar{x}_{\oplus}}^1 dz \left( \frac{1}{1-z} \right)_+ f(z) &= \log(1-\bar{x}_{\oplus})f(1) + \int_{\bar{x}_{\oplus}}^1 dz \frac{f(z) - f(1)}{1-z}, \\ \int_{\bar{x}_{\oplus}}^1 dz \left( \frac{\log(1-z)}{1-z} \right)_+ f(z) &= \frac{1}{2} \log^2(1-\bar{x}_{\oplus})f(1) + \int_{\bar{x}_{\oplus}}^1 dz \frac{\log(1-z)[f(z) - f(1)]}{1-z}. \end{aligned}$$

`<pdf_subtraction.f90> ≡`  
`<File header>`

`module pdf_subtraction`

`<Use kinds with double>`

`<Use strings>`

`use system_dependencies, only: LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE`



```

    use diagnostics
    use constants
    use physics_defs
    use pdg_arrays
    use sf_lhapdf
    use pdf
    use nlo_data

    <Standard module head>

    <pdf subtraction: public>

    <pdf subtraction: types>

    contains

    <pdf subtraction: procedures>

    end module pdf_subtraction

    <pdf subtraction: public>≡
        public :: pdf_subtraction_t

    <pdf subtraction: types>≡
        type :: pdf_subtraction_t
        type(pdf_data_t) :: pdf_data
        logical :: required = .false.
        type(isr_kinematics_t), pointer :: isr_kinematics => null ()
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_light_quarks
        integer, dimension(2) :: flv_in
        type(pdf_container_t), dimension(2) :: pdf_scaled
        type(pdf_container_t), dimension(2) :: pdf_born
        real(default), dimension(:), pointer :: sqme_born => null ()
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: value
    contains
    <pdf subtraction: pdf subtraction: TBP>
    end type pdf_subtraction_t

    <pdf subtraction: pdf subtraction: TBP>≡
        procedure :: init => pdf_subtraction_init

    <pdf subtraction: procedures>≡
        subroutine pdf_subtraction_init (pdf_sub, isr_kinematics, flv, n_alr, sqme_collector)
            class(pdf_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: pdf_sub
            type(isr_kinematics_t), intent(in), target :: isr_kinematics
            integer, dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: flv
            integer, intent(in) :: n_alr
            type(sqme_collector_t), intent(in), target :: sqme_collector
            integer :: i, j, n_quarks
            logical, dimension(-6:6) :: quark_checked = .false.
            pdf_sub%required = any ([is_quark(flv(1,1)), &
                is_quark(flv(2,1)), is_gluon(flv(1,1)), is_gluon(flv(2,1))])
            if (.not. pdf_sub%required) return

```



```

pdf_sub%sqme_born => sqme_collector%sqme_born_list
pdf_sub%isr_kinematics => isr_kinematics
allocate (pdf_sub%value (n_alr))
call pdf_sub%set_incoming_flavor (flv(1,1), flv(2,1))
n_quarks = 0
do i = 1, size (flv, dim=1 )
  if (is_quark(flv(i,1))) then
    n_quarks = n_quarks+1
    quark_checked(flv(i,1)) = .true.
  end if
end do
allocate (pdf_sub%i_light_quarks (n_quarks))
j = 1
do i = -6, 6
  if (quark_checked(i)) then
    pdf_sub%i_light_quarks(j) = i
    j = j+1
  end if
end do

call pdf_sub%init_pdfs ()
end subroutine pdf_subtraction_init

```

```

<pdf subtraction: pdf subtraction: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_incoming_flavor => pdf_subtraction_set_incoming_flavor

```

```

<pdf subtraction: procedures>+≡
  subroutine pdf_subtraction_set_incoming_flavor (pdf_sub, flv1, flv2)
    class(pdf_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: pdf_sub
    integer, intent(in) :: flv1, flv2
    pdf_sub%flv_in(1) = flv1; pdf_sub%flv_in(2) = flv2
  end subroutine pdf_subtraction_set_incoming_flavor

```

```

<pdf subtraction: pdf subtraction: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_pdfs => pdf_subtraction_init_pdfs

```

```

<pdf subtraction: procedures>+≡
  subroutine pdf_subtraction_init_pdfs (pdf_sub)
    class(pdf_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: pdf_sub
    type(string_t) :: lhapdf_dir, lhapdf_file
    integer :: lhapdf_member
    lhapdf_dir = ""
    lhapdf_file = ""
    lhapdf_member = 0
    if (LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE) then
      call lhapdf_initialize &
        (1, lhapdf_dir, lhapdf_file, lhapdf_member, pdf_sub%pdf_data%pdf)
      associate (pdf_data => pdf_sub%pdf_data)
        pdf_data%type = STRF_LHAPDF6
        pdf_data%xmin = pdf_data%pdf%getxmin ()
        pdf_data%xmax = pdf_data%pdf%getxmax ()
        pdf_data%qmin = sqrt(pdf_data%pdf%getq2min ())
        pdf_data%qmax = sqrt(pdf_data%pdf%getq2max ())
      end associate
    end if
  end subroutine pdf_subtraction_init_pdfs

```



```

        else
            call msg_fatal ("PDF subtraction: PDFs could not be initialized")
        end if
    end subroutine pdf_subtraction_init_pdfs

<pdf subtraction: pdf subtraction: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: compute_pdfs => pdf_subtraction_compute_pdfs

<pdf subtraction: procedures>+≡
    subroutine pdf_subtraction_compute_pdfs (pdf_sub)
        class(pdf_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: pdf_sub
        integer :: i
        real(default) :: z, x, Q
        real(double), dimension(-6:6) :: f_dble = 0._double
        do i = 1, 2
            x = pdf_sub%isr_kinematics%x(i)
            z = pdf_sub%isr_kinematics%z(i)
            Q = pdf_sub%isr_kinematics%fac_scale
            call pdf_sub%pdf_data%evolve (dble(x), dble(Q), f_dble)
            pdf_sub%pdf_born(i)%f = f_dble
            call pdf_sub%pdf_data%evolve (dble(x/z), dble(Q), f_dble)
            pdf_sub%pdf_scaled(i)%f = f_dble
        end do
    end subroutine pdf_subtraction_compute_pdfs

<pdf subtraction: pdf subtraction: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_gluon_pdf => pdf_subtraction_get_gluon_pdf

<pdf subtraction: procedures>+≡
    function pdf_subtraction_get_gluon_pdf (pdf_sub, em, scaled) result (pdf)
        class(pdf_subtraction_t), intent(in) :: pdf_sub
        integer, intent(in) :: em
        logical, intent(in) :: scaled
        real(default) :: pdf
        if (scaled) then
            pdf = pdf_sub%pdf_scaled(em)%f(0)
        else
            pdf = pdf_sub%pdf_born(em)%f(0)
        end if
    end function pdf_subtraction_get_gluon_pdf

<pdf subtraction: pdf subtraction: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_quark_pdf => pdf_subtraction_get_quark_pdf

<pdf subtraction: procedures>+≡
    function pdf_subtraction_get_quark_pdf (pdf_sub, em, i, scaled) result (pdf)
        class(pdf_subtraction_t), intent(in) :: pdf_sub
        integer, intent(in) :: em, i
        logical, intent(in) :: scaled
        real(default) :: pdf
        if (scaled) then
            pdf = pdf_sub%pdf_scaled(em)%f(i)
        else
            pdf = pdf_sub%pdf_born(em)%f(i)
        end if
    end function pdf_subtraction_get_quark_pdf

```



```

end if
end function pdf_subtraction_get_quark_pdf

(pdf subtraction: pdf subtraction: TBP)+≡
procedure :: get_summed_quark_pdf => pdf_subtraction_get_summed_quark_pdf

(pdf subtraction: procedures)+≡
function pdf_subtraction_get_summed_quark_pdf (pdf_sub, em) result (pdf)
class(pdf_subtraction_t), intent(in) :: pdf_sub
integer, intent(in) :: em
real(default) :: pdf
integer :: i_quark
pdf = 0._default
do i_quark = -6, 6
  if (any(i_quark == pdf_sub%i_light_quarks)) &
    pdf = pdf + pdf_sub%get_quark_pdf(em, i_quark, scaled = .true.)
end do
end function pdf_subtraction_get_summed_quark_pdf

(pdf subtraction: pdf subtraction: TBP)+≡
procedure :: evaluate => pdf_subtraction_evaluate

(pdf subtraction: procedures)+≡
subroutine pdf_subtraction_evaluate (pdf_sub, alpha_s, sqme_born, alr)
class(pdf_subtraction_t), intent(inout) :: pdf_sub
real(default), intent(in) :: alpha_s
real(default), intent(inout) :: sqme_born
integer, intent(in) :: alr
real(default) :: factor, factor_soft, remnant
real(default) :: pdfs, pdfb
integer :: emitter
real(default), dimension(2) :: tmp
real(default) :: sb, xb, onemz
real(default) :: fac_scale2, jac

pdf_sub%value = 0._default
sb = pdf_sub%isr_kinematics%sqrts_born**2
tmp = 0._default
fac_scale2 = pdf_sub%isr_kinematics%fac_scale**2

call pdf_sub%compute_pdfs ()

do emitter = 1, 2
  associate (z => pdf_sub%isr_kinematics%z(emitter))
    jac = pdf_sub%isr_kinematics%jacobian(emitter)
    onemz = one - z
    factor = log(sb/z/fac_scale2)/onemz + 2*log(onemz)/onemz
    factor_soft = log(sb/fac_scale2)/onemz + 2*log(onemz)/onemz

    xb = pdf_sub%isr_kinematics%x(emitter)
    remnant = log(1-xb)*log(sb/fac_scale2) + log(1-xb)**2

    if (is_gluon(pdf_sub%flv_in(emitter))) then
      pdfs = pdf_sub%get_gluon_pdf (emitter, scaled = .true.)
    end if
  end associate
end do

```



```

pdfb = pdf_sub%get_gluon_pdf (emitter, scaled = .false.)
tmp(emitter) = p_hat_gg(z) * factor/z * pdfs/pdfb * jac &
- p_hat_gg(one) * factor_soft * jac &
+ p_hat_gg(one) * remnant
pdfs = pdf_sub%get_summed_quark_pdf (emitter)
tmp(emitter) = tmp(emitter) + (p_hat_qg(z)*factor - p_derived_qg(z))/z * pdfs/pdfb *
else if (is_quark(abs(pdf_sub%flv_in(emitter)))) then
pdfs = pdf_sub%get_quark_pdf (emitter, pdf_sub%flv_in(emitter), scaled = .true.)
pdfb = pdf_sub%get_quark_pdf (emitter, pdf_sub%flv_in(emitter), scaled = .false.)
if (pdfb == 0._default) then
sqme_born = 0._default
return
end if
tmp(emitter) = p_hat_qq(z) * factor/z * pdfs/pdfb * jac &
- p_derived_qq(z)/z * pdfs/pdfb * jac &
- p_hat_qq(one) * factor_soft * jac &
+ p_hat_qq(one) * remnant
pdfs = pdf_sub%get_gluon_pdf (emitter, scaled = .true.)
tmp(emitter) = tmp(emitter) + (p_hat_gq(z)*factor - p_derived_gq(z))/z * pdfs/pdfb *
end if
end associate
end do
sqme_born = alpha_s/twopi * (tmp(1)+tmp(2)) * sqme_born
end subroutine pdf_subtraction_evaluate

```

*(pdf subtraction: procedures)+≡*

```

function p_hat_gg (z)
  real(default) :: p_hat_gg
  (p variables)
  p_hat_gg = 2*CA*(z + onemz**2/z + z*onemz**2)
end function p_hat_gg

function p_hat_qg (z)
  real(default) :: p_hat_qg
  (p variables)
  p_hat_qg = CF * onemz/z * (one+onemz**2)
end function p_hat_qg

function p_hat_gq (z)
  real(default) :: p_hat_gq
  (p variables)
  p_hat_gq = TR*(onemz - 2*z*onemz**2)
end function p_hat_gq

function p_hat_qq (z)
  real(default) :: p_hat_qq
  (p variables)
  p_hat_qq = CF*(one+z**2)
end function p_hat_qq

function p_derived_gg (z)
  real(default) :: p_derived_gg
  (p variables)
  p_derived_gg = 0._default

```



```

end function p_derived_gg

function p_derived_qg (z)
  real(default) :: p_derived_qg
  <p variables>
  p_derived_qg = -CF*z
end function p_derived_qg

function p_derived_gq (z)
  real(default) :: p_derived_gq
  <p variables>
  p_derived_gq = -2*TR*z*onemz
end function p_derived_gq

function p_derived_qq (z)
  real(default) :: p_derived_qq
  <p variables>
  p_derived_qq = -CF*onemz
end function p_derived_qq

<p variables>≡
  real(default), intent(in) :: z
  real(default) :: onemz
  onemz = one - z

```



## Chapter 27

# Model Handling and Features

These modules deal with process definitions and physics models.

These modules use the `model_data` methods to automatically generate process definitions.

**auto\_components** Generic process-definition generator. We can specify a basic process or initial particle(s) and some rules to extend this process, given a model definition with particle names and vertex structures.

**radiation\_generator** Applies the generic generator to the specific problem of generating NLO corrections in a restricted setup.

Model construction:

**eval\_trees** Implementation of the generic `expr_t` type for the concrete evaluation of expressions that access user variables.

This module is actually part of the Sindarin language implementation, and should be moved elsewhere. Currently, the `models` module relies on it.

**models** Extends the `model_data.t` structure by user-variable objects for easy access, and provides the means to read a model definition from file.

**slha\_interface** Read/write a SUSY model in the standardized SLHA format. The format defines fields and parameters, but no vertices.



## 27.1 Automatic generation of process components

This module provides the functionality for automatically generating radiation corrections or decays, provided as lists of PDG codes.

```
<auto_components.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module auto_components  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use diagnostics  
    use model_data  
    use pdg_arrays  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Auto components: public>  
  
    <Auto components: parameters>  
  
    <Auto components: types>  
  
    <Auto components: interfaces>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Auto components: procedures>  
  
  end module auto_components
```

### 27.1.1 Constraints: Abstract types

An abstract type that denotes a constraint on the automatically generated states. The concrete objects are applied as visitor objects at certain hooks during the splitting algorithm.

```
<Auto components: types>≡  
  type, abstract :: split_constraint_t  
    contains  
    <Auto components: split constraint: TBP>  
  end type split_constraint_t
```

By default, all checks return true.

```
<Auto components: split constraint: TBP>≡  
  procedure :: check_before_split => split_constraint_check_before_split  
  procedure :: check_before_insert => split_constraint_check_before_insert  
  procedure :: check_before_record => split_constraint_check_before_record  
  
<Auto components: procedures>≡  
  subroutine split_constraint_check_before_split (c, table, pl, k, passed)
```



```

class(split_constraint_t), intent(in) :: c
class(ps_table_t), intent(in) :: table
type(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
integer, intent(in) :: k
logical, intent(out) :: passed
passed = .true.
end subroutine split_constraint_check_before_split

subroutine split_constraint_check_before_insert (c, table, pa, pl, passed)
class(split_constraint_t), intent(in) :: c
class(ps_table_t), intent(in) :: table
type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: pa
type(pdg_list_t), intent(inout) :: pl
logical, intent(out) :: passed
passed = .true.
end subroutine split_constraint_check_before_insert

subroutine split_constraint_check_before_record (c, table, pl, n_loop, passed)
class(split_constraint_t), intent(in) :: c
class(ps_table_t), intent(in) :: table
type(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
integer, intent(in) :: n_loop
logical, intent(out) :: passed
passed = .true.
end subroutine split_constraint_check_before_record

```

A transparent wrapper, so we can collect constraints of different type.

```

<Auto components: types>+≡
type :: split_constraint_wrap_t
class(split_constraint_t), allocatable :: c
end type split_constraint_wrap_t

```

A collection of constraints.

```

<Auto components: public>≡
public :: split_constraints_t

<Auto components: types>+≡
type :: split_constraints_t
class(split_constraint_wrap_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: cc
contains
<Auto components: split constraints: TBP>
end type split_constraints_t

```

Initialize the constraints set with a specific number of elements.

```

<Auto components: split constraints: TBP>≡
procedure :: init => split_constraints_init

<Auto components: procedures>+≡
subroutine split_constraints_init (constraints, n)
class(split_constraints_t), intent(out) :: constraints
integer, intent(in) :: n
allocate (constraints%cc (n))
end subroutine split_constraints_init

```



Set a constraint.

```
<Auto components: split constraints: TBP>+≡  
  procedure :: set => split_constraints_set  
  
<Auto components: procedures>+≡  
  subroutine split_constraints_set (constraints, i, c)  
    class(split_constraints_t), intent(inout) :: constraints  
    integer, intent(in) :: i  
    class(split_constraint_t), intent(in) :: c  
    allocate (constraints%cc(i)%c, source = c)  
  end subroutine split_constraints_set
```

Apply checks.

`check_before_split` is applied to the particle list that we want to split.

`check_before_insert` is applied to the particle list `pl` that is to replace the particle `pa` that is split. This check may transform the particle list.

`check_before_record` is applied to the complete new particle list that results from splitting before it is recorded.

```
<Auto components: split constraints: TBP>+≡  
  procedure :: check_before_split => split_constraints_check_before_split  
  procedure :: check_before_insert => split_constraints_check_before_insert  
  procedure :: check_before_record => split_constraints_check_before_record  
  
<Auto components: procedures>+≡  
  subroutine split_constraints_check_before_split &  
    (constraints, table, pl, k, passed)  
    class(split_constraints_t), intent(in) :: constraints  
    class(ps_table_t), intent(in) :: table  
    type(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl  
    integer, intent(in) :: k  
    logical, intent(out) :: passed  
    integer :: i  
    passed = .true.  
    do i = 1, size (constraints%cc)  
      call constraints%cc(i)%c%check_before_split (table, pl, k, passed)  
      if (.not. passed) return  
    end do  
  end subroutine split_constraints_check_before_split  
  
  subroutine split_constraints_check_before_insert &  
    (constraints, table, pa, pl, passed)  
    class(split_constraints_t), intent(in) :: constraints  
    class(ps_table_t), intent(in) :: table  
    type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: pa  
    type(pdg_list_t), intent(inout) :: pl  
    logical, intent(out) :: passed  
    integer :: i  
    passed = .true.  
    do i = 1, size (constraints%cc)  
      call constraints%cc(i)%c%check_before_insert (table, pa, pl, passed)  
      if (.not. passed) return  
    end do  
  end subroutine split_constraints_check_before_insert
```



```

subroutine split_constraints_check_before_record &
  (constraints, table, pl, n_loop, passed)
  class(split_constraints_t), intent(in) :: constraints
  class(ps_table_t), intent(in) :: table
  type(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
  integer, intent(in) :: n_loop
  logical, intent(out) :: passed
  integer :: i
  passed = .true.
  do i = 1, size (constraints%cc)
    call constraints%cc(i)%check_before_record (table, pl, n_loop, passed)
    if (.not. passed) return
  end do
end subroutine split_constraints_check_before_record

```

## 27.1.2 Specific constraints

### Number of particles

Specific constraint: The number of particles plus the number of loops, if any, must remain less than the given limit. Note that the number of loops is defined only when we are recording the entry.

```

<Auto components: types>+≡
  type, extends (split_constraint_t) :: constraint_n_tot
  private
  integer :: n_max = 0
  contains
    procedure :: check_before_split => constraint_n_tot_check_before_split
    procedure :: check_before_record => constraint_n_tot_check_before_record
  end type constraint_n_tot

<Auto components: public>+≡
  public :: constrain_n_tot

<Auto components: procedures>+≡
  function constrain_n_tot (n_max) result (c)
    integer, intent(in) :: n_max
    type(constraint_n_tot) :: c
    c%n_max = n_max
  end function constrain_n_tot

  subroutine constraint_n_tot_check_before_split (c, table, pl, k, passed)
    class(constraint_n_tot), intent(in) :: c
    class(ps_table_t), intent(in) :: table
    type(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
    integer, intent(in) :: k
    logical, intent(out) :: passed
    passed = pl%get_size () < c%n_max
  end subroutine constraint_n_tot_check_before_split

  subroutine constraint_n_tot_check_before_record (c, table, pl, n_loop, passed)
    class(constraint_n_tot), intent(in) :: c
    class(ps_table_t), intent(in) :: table

```



```

    type(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
    integer, intent(in) :: n_loop
    logical, intent(out) :: passed
    passed = pl%get_size () + n_loop <= c%n_max
end subroutine constraint_n_tot_check_before_record

```

## Number of loops

Specific constraint: The number of loops is limited, independent of the total number of particles.

```

<Auto components: types>+≡
    type, extends (split_constraint_t) :: constrain_n_loop
    private
    integer :: n_loop_max = 0
    contains
    procedure :: check_before_record => constraint_n_loop_check_before_record
end type constrain_n_loop

<Auto components: public>+≡
    public :: constrain_n_loop

<Auto components: procedures>+≡
    function constrain_n_loop (n_loop_max) result (c)
    integer, intent(in) :: n_loop_max
    type(constrain_n_loop) :: c
    c%n_loop_max = n_loop_max
end function constrain_n_loop

subroutine constraint_n_loop_check_before_record &
    (c, table, pl, n_loop, passed)
    class(constrain_n_loop), intent(in) :: c
    class(ps_table_t), intent(in) :: table
    type(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
    integer, intent(in) :: n_loop
    logical, intent(out) :: passed
    passed = n_loop <= c%n_loop_max
end subroutine constraint_n_loop_check_before_record

```

## Particles allowed in splitting

Specific constraint: The entries in the particle list ready for insertion are matched to a given list of particle patterns. If a match occurs, the entry is replaced by the corresponding pattern. If there is no match, the check fails.

```

<Auto components: types>+≡
    type, extends (split_constraint_t) :: constraint_insert
    private
    type(pdg_list_t) :: pl_match
    contains
    procedure :: check_before_insert => constraint_insert_check_before_insert
end type constraint_insert

```



```

<Auto components: public>+≡
    public :: constrain_insert

<Auto components: procedures>+≡
    function constrain_insert (pl_match) result (c)
        type(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl_match
        type(constraint_insert) :: c
        c%pl_match = pl_match
    end function constrain_insert

    subroutine constraint_insert_check_before_insert (c, table, pa, pl, passed)
        class(constraint_insert), intent(in) :: c
        class(ps_table_t), intent(in) :: table
        type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: pa
        type(pdg_list_t), intent(inout) :: pl
        logical, intent(out) :: passed
        call pl%match_replace (c%pl_match, passed)
    end subroutine constraint_insert_check_before_insert

```

## Particles required in final state

Specific constraint: The entries in the recorded state must be a superset of the entries in the given list (for instance, the lowest-order state).

```

<Auto components: types>+≡
    type, extends (split_constraint_t) :: constraint_require
        private
        type(pdg_list_t) :: pl
    contains
        procedure :: check_before_record => constraint_require_check_before_record
    end type constraint_require

```

We check the current state by matching all particle entries against the stored particle list, and crossing out the particles in the latter list when a match is found. The constraint passed if all entries have been crossed out.

For an `if_table` in particular, we check the final state only.

```

<Auto components: public>+≡
    public :: constrain_require

<Auto components: procedures>+≡
    function constrain_require (pl) result (c)
        type(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
        type(constraint_require) :: c
        c%pl = pl
    end function constrain_require

    subroutine constraint_require_check_before_record &
        (c, table, pl, n_loop, passed)
        class(constraint_require), intent(in) :: c
        class(ps_table_t), intent(in) :: table
        type(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
        integer, intent(in) :: n_loop
        logical, intent(out) :: passed
        logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: mask

```



```

integer :: i, k, n_in
select type (table)
type is (if_table_t)
    if (table%proc_type > 0) then
        select case (table%proc_type)
        case (PROC_DECAY)
            n_in = 1
        case (PROC_SCATTER)
            n_in = 2
        end select
    else
        call msg_fatal ("Neither a decay nor a scattering process")
    end if
class default
    n_in = 0
end select
allocate (mask (c%pl%get_size ()), source = .true.)
do i = n_in + 1, pl%get_size ()
    k = c%pl%find_match (pl%get (i), mask)
    if (k /= 0) mask(k) = .false.
end do
passed = .not. any (mask)
end subroutine constraint_require_check_before_record

```

## Radiation

Specific constraint: We have radiation pattern if the original particle matches an entry in the list of particles that should replace it. The constraint prohibits this situation.

```

<Auto components: public>+≡
    public :: constrain_radiation

<Auto components: types>+≡
    type, extends (split_constraint_t) :: constraint_radiation
    private
    contains
        procedure :: check_before_insert => &
            constraint_radiation_check_before_insert
    end type constraint_radiation

<Auto components: procedures>+≡
    function constrain_radiation () result (c)
        type(constraint_radiation) :: c
    end function constrain_radiation

subroutine constraint_radiation_check_before_insert (c, table, pa, pl, passed)
    class(constraint_radiation), intent(in) :: c
    class(ps_table_t), intent(in) :: table
    type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: pa
    type(pdg_list_t), intent(inout) :: pl
    logical, intent(out) :: passed
    passed = .not. (pl .match. pa)

```



```
end subroutine constraint_radiation_check_before_insert
```

## Mass sum

Specific constraint: The sum of masses within the particle list must be smaller than a given limit. For in/out state combinations, we check initial and final state separately.

If we specify `margin` in the initialization, the sum must be strictly less than the limit minus the given margin (which may be zero). If not, equality is allowed.

```
<Auto components: public>+≡
public :: constrain_mass_sum

<Auto components: types>+≡
type, extends (split_constraint_t) :: constraint_mass_sum
private
real(default) :: mass_limit = 0
logical :: strictly_less = .false.
real(default) :: margin = 0
contains
procedure :: check_before_record => constraint_mass_sum_check_before_record
end type constraint_mass_sum

<Auto components: procedures>+≡
function constrain_mass_sum (mass_limit, margin) result (c)
real(default), intent(in) :: mass_limit
real(default), intent(in), optional :: margin
type(constraint_mass_sum) :: c
c%mass_limit = mass_limit
if (present (margin)) then
c%strictly_less = .true.
c%margin = margin
end if
end function constrain_mass_sum

subroutine constraint_mass_sum_check_before_record &
(c, table, pl, n_loop, passed)
class(constraint_mass_sum), intent(in) :: c
class(ps_table_t), intent(in) :: table
type(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
integer, intent(in) :: n_loop
logical, intent(out) :: passed
real(default) :: limit
if (c%strictly_less) then
limit = c%mass_limit - c%margin
select type (table)
type is (if_table_t)
passed = mass_sum (pl, 1, 2, table%model) < limit &
.and. mass_sum (pl, 3, pl%get_size (), table%model) < limit
class default
passed = mass_sum (pl, 1, pl%get_size (), table%model) < limit
end select
else
```



```

        limit = c%mass_limit
        select type (table)
        type is (if_table_t)
            passed = mass_sum (pl, 1, 2, table%model) <= limit &
                .and. mass_sum (pl, 3, pl%get_size (), table%model) <= limit
        class default
            passed = mass_sum (pl, 1, pl%get_size (), table%model) <= limit
        end select
    end if
end subroutine constraint_mass_sum_check_before_record

```

### Initial state particles

Specific constraint: The two incoming particles must both match the given particle list. This is checked for the generated particle list, just before it is recorded.

```

<Auto components: public>+≡
    public :: constrain_in_state

<Auto components: types>+≡
    type, extends (split_constraint_t) :: constraint_in_state
    private
    type(pdg_list_t) :: pl
    contains
    procedure :: check_before_record => constraint_in_state_check_before_record
end type constraint_in_state

<Auto components: procedures>+≡
    function constrain_in_state (pl) result (c)
        type(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
        type(constraint_in_state) :: c
        c%pl = pl
    end function constrain_in_state

    subroutine constraint_in_state_check_before_record &
        (c, table, pl, n_loop, passed)
        class(constraint_in_state), intent(in) :: c
        class(ps_table_t), intent(in) :: table
        type(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
        integer, intent(in) :: n_loop
        logical, intent(out) :: passed
        integer :: i
        select type (table)
        type is (if_table_t)
            passed = .false.
            do i = 1, 2
                if (.not. (c%pl .match. pl%get (i))) return
            end do
        end select
        passed = .true.
    end subroutine constraint_in_state_check_before_record

```



### 27.1.3 Tables of states

Automatically generate a list of possible process components for a given initial set (a single massive particle or a preset list of states).

The set of process components are generated by recursive splitting, applying constraints on the fly that control and limit the process. The generated states are accumulated in a table that we can read out after completion.

```

⟨Auto components: types⟩+≡
  type, extends (pdg_list_t) :: ps_entry_t
    integer :: n_loop = 0
    integer :: n_rad = 0
    type(ps_entry_t), pointer :: previous => null ()
    type(ps_entry_t), pointer :: next => null ()
  end type ps_entry_t

```

```

⟨Auto components: parameters⟩≡
  integer, parameter :: PROC_UNDEFINED = 0
  integer, parameter :: PROC_DECAY = 1
  integer, parameter :: PROC_SCATTER = 2

```

This is the wrapper type for the decay tree for the list of final states and the final array. First, an abstract base type:

```

⟨Auto components: public⟩+≡
  public :: ps_table_t

⟨Auto components: types⟩+≡
  type, abstract :: ps_table_t
    private
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
    logical :: loops = .false.
    type(ps_entry_t), pointer :: first => null ()
    type(ps_entry_t), pointer :: last => null ()
    integer :: proc_type
    contains
    ⟨Auto components: ps table: TBP⟩
  end type ps_table_t

```

The extensions: one for decay, one for generic final states. The decay-state table stores the initial particle. The final-state table is indifferent, and the initial/final state table treats the first two particles in its list as incoming antiparticles.

```

⟨Auto components: public⟩+≡
  public :: ds_table_t
  public :: fs_table_t
  public :: if_table_t

⟨Auto components: types⟩+≡
  type, extends (ps_table_t) :: ds_table_t
    private
    integer :: pdg_in = 0
    contains
    ⟨Auto components: ds table: TBP⟩
  end type ds_table_t

```



```

type, extends (ps_table_t) :: fs_table_t
contains
  <Auto components: fs table: TBP>
end type fs_table_t

type, extends (fs_table_t) :: if_table_t
contains
  <Auto components: if table: TBP>
end type if_table_t

```

Finalizer: we must deallocate the embedded list.

```

<Auto components: ps table: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => ps_table_final

<Auto components: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ps_table_final (object)
    class(ps_table_t), intent(inout) :: object
    type(ps_entry_t), pointer :: current
    do while (associated (object%first))
      current => object%first
      object%first => current%next
      deallocate (current)
    end do
    nullify (object%last)
  end subroutine ps_table_final

```

Write the table. A base writer for the body and specific writers for the headers.

```

<Auto components: ps table: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: base_write => ps_table_base_write
  procedure (ps_table_write), deferred :: write

<Auto components: interfaces>≡
  interface
    subroutine ps_table_write (object, unit)
      import
      class(ps_table_t), intent(in) :: object
      integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    end subroutine ps_table_write
  end interface

<Auto components: ds table: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => ds_table_write

<Auto components: fs table: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => fs_table_write

<Auto components: if table: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => if_table_write

```

The first `n_in` particles will be replaced by antiparticles in the output, and we write an arrow if `n_in` is present.

```

<Auto components: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ps_table_base_write (object, unit, n_in)
    class(ps_table_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer, intent(in), optional :: n_in

```



```

integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg
type(ps_entry_t), pointer :: entry
type(field_data_t), pointer :: prt
integer :: u, i, j, n0
u = given_output_unit (unit)
entry => object%first
do while (associated (entry))
  write (u, "(2x)", advance = "no")
  if (present (n_in)) then
    do i = 1, n_in
      write (u, "(1x)", advance = "no")
      pdg = entry%get (i)
      do j = 1, size (pdg)
        prt => object%model%get_field_ptr (pdg(j))
        if (j > 1) write (u, "(::)", advance = "no")
        write (u, "(A)", advance = "no") &
          char (prt%get_name (pdg(j) >= 0))
      end do
    end do
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance = "no") "=>"
    n0 = n_in + 1
  else
    n0 = 1
  end if
  do i = n0, entry%get_size ()
    write (u, "(1x)", advance = "no")
    pdg = entry%get (i)
    do j = 1, size (pdg)
      prt => object%model%get_field_ptr (pdg(j))
      if (j > 1) write (u, "(::)", advance = "no")
      write (u, "(A)", advance = "no") &
        char (prt%get_name (pdg(j) < 0))
    end do
  end do
  if (object%loops) then
    write (u, "(2x,[' ,I0,',',I0,'])" entry%n_loop, entry%n_rad
  else
    write (u, *)
  end if
  entry => entry%next
end do
end subroutine ps_table_base_write

subroutine ds_table_write (object, unit)
class(ds_table_t), intent(in) :: object
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
type(field_data_t), pointer :: prt
integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (unit)
prt => object%model%get_field_ptr (object%pdg_in)
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,A)") "Decays for particle:", &
  char (prt%get_name (object%pdg_in < 0))
call object%base_write (u)
end subroutine ds_table_write

```



```

subroutine fs_table_write (object, unit)
  class(fs_table_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "Table of final states:"
  call object%base_write (u)
end subroutine fs_table_write

subroutine if_table_write (object, unit)
  class(if_table_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "Table of in/out states:"
  select case (object%proc_type)
  case (PROC_DECAY)
    call object%base_write (u, n_in = 1)
  case (PROC_SCATTER)
    call object%base_write (u, n_in = 2)
  end select
end subroutine if_table_write

```

Obtain a particle string for a given index in the pdg list

*<Auto components: ps table: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: get_particle_string => ps_table_get_particle_string

```

*<Auto components: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine ps_table_get_particle_string (object, index, prt_in, prt_out)
  class(ps_table_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in) :: index
  type(string_t), intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in, prt_out
  integer :: n_in
  type(field_data_t), pointer :: prt
  type(ps_entry_t), pointer :: entry
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg
  integer :: n0
  integer :: i, j
  entry => object%first
  i = 1
  do while (i < index)
    if (associated (entry%next)) then
      entry => entry%next
      i=i+1
    else
      call msg_fatal ("ps_table: entry with requested index does not exist!")
    end if
  end do

  if (object%proc_type > 0) then
    select case (object%proc_type)
    case (PROC_DECAY)
      n_in = 1

```



```

        case (PROC_SCATTER)
            n_in = 2
        end select
    else
        call msg_fatal ("Neither decay nor scattering process")
    end if

    n0 = n_in + 1
    allocate (prt_in (n_in), prt_out (entry%get_size () - n_in))
    do i = 1, n_in
        prt_in(i) = ""
        pdg = entry%get(i)
        do j = 1, size(pdg)
            prt => object%model%get_field_ptr (pdg(j))
            prt_in(i) = prt_in(i) // prt%get_name (pdg(j) >= 0)
            if (j /= size(pdg)) &
                prt_in(i) = prt_in(i) // ":"
        end do
    end do
    do i = n0, entry%get_size ()
        prt_out(i-n_in) = ""
        pdg = entry%get(i)
        do j = 1, size(pdg)
            prt => object%model%get_field_ptr (pdg(j))
            prt_out(i-n_in) = prt_out(i-n_in) // prt%get_name (pdg(j) < 0)
            if (j /= size(pdg)) &
                prt_out(i-n_in) = prt_out(i-n_in) // ":"
        end do
    end do
end subroutine ps_table_get_particle_string

```

Initialize with a predefined set of final states, or in/out state lists.

```

<Auto components: ps table: TBP>+≡
    generic :: init => ps_table_init
    procedure, private :: ps_table_init

<Auto components: if table: TBP>+≡
    generic :: init => if_table_init
    procedure, private :: if_table_init

<Auto components: procedures>+≡
    subroutine ps_table_init (table, model, pl, constraints, n_in)
        class(ps_table_t), intent(out) :: table
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        type(pdg_list_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: pl
        type(split_constraints_t), intent(in) :: constraints
        integer, intent(in), optional :: n_in
        logical :: passed
        integer :: i
        table%model => model

        if (present (n_in)) then
            select case (n_in)
            case (1)
                table%proc_type = PROC_DECAY

```



```

        case (2)
            table%proc_type = PROC_SCATTER
        case default
            table%proc_type = PROC_UNDEFINED
        end select
    else
        table%proc_type = PROC_UNDEFINED
    end if

    do i = 1, size (pl)
        call table%record (pl(i), 0, 0, constraints, passed)
        if (.not. passed) then
            call msg_fatal ("Registering process components: constraint failed")
        end if
    end do
end subroutine ps_table_init

subroutine if_table_init (table, model, pl_in, pl_out, constraints)
    class(if_table_t), intent(out) :: table
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(pdg_list_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: pl_in, pl_out
    type(split_constraints_t), intent(in) :: constraints
    integer :: i, j, k, p, n_in, n_out
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pa_in
    type(pdg_list_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pl
    allocate (pl (size (pl_in) * size (pl_out)))
    k = 0
    do i = 1, size (pl_in)
        n_in = pl_in(i)%get_size ()
        allocate (pa_in (n_in))
        do p = 1, n_in
            pa_in(p) = pl_in(i)%get (p)
        end do
        do j = 1, size (pl_out)
            n_out = pl_out(j)%get_size ()
            k = k + 1
            call pl(k)%init (n_in + n_out)
            do p = 1, n_in
                call pl(k)%set (p, invert_pdg_array (pa_in(p), model))
            end do
            do p = 1, n_out
                call pl(k)%set (n_in + p, pl_out(j)%get (p))
            end do
        end do
        deallocate (pa_in)
    end do
    n_in = size (pl_in(1)%a)
    call table%init (model, pl, constraints, n_in)
end subroutine if_table_init

```

Enable loops for the table. This affects both splitting and output.

```

⟨Auto components: ps table: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: enable_loops => ps_table_enable_loops

```



```

<Auto components: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ps_table_enable_loops (table)
    class(ps_table_t), intent(inout) :: table
    table%loops = .true.
  end subroutine ps_table_enable_loops

```

#### 27.1.4 Top-level methods

Create a table for a single-particle decay. Construct all possible final states from a single particle with PDG code `pdg_in`. The construction is limited by the given constraints.

```

<Auto components: ds table: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: make => ds_table_make

<Auto components: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ds_table_make (table, model, pdg_in, constraints)
    class(ds_table_t), intent(out) :: table
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg_in
    type(split_constraints_t), intent(in) :: constraints
    type(pdg_list_t) :: pl_in
    type(pdg_list_t), dimension(0) :: pl
    call table%init (model, pl, constraints)
    table%pdg_in = pdg_in
    call pl_in%init (1)
    call pl_in%set (1, [pdg_in])
    call table%split (pl_in, 0, constraints)
  end subroutine ds_table_make

```

Split all entries in a growing table, starting from a table that may already contain states. Add and record split states on the fly.

```

<Auto components: fs table: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: radiate => fs_table_radiate

<Auto components: procedures>+≡
  subroutine fs_table_radiate (table, constraints)
    class(fs_table_t), intent(inout) :: table
    type(split_constraints_t) :: constraints
    type(ps_entry_t), pointer :: current
    current => table%first
    do while (associated (current))
      call table%split (current, 0, constraints, record = .true.)
      current => current%next
    end do
  end subroutine fs_table_radiate

```

#### 27.1.5 Splitting algorithm

Recursive splitting. First of all, we record the current `pdg_list` in the table, subject to `constraints`, if requested. We also record copies of the list marked as loop corrections.



When we record a particle list, we sort it first.

If there is room for splitting, We take a PDG array list and the index of an element, and split this element in all possible ways. The split entry is inserted into the list, which we split further.

The recursion terminates whenever the split array would have a length greater than  $n_{\max}$ .

```

<Auto components: ps table: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: split => ps_table_split

<Auto components: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine ps_table_split (table, pl, n_rad, constraints, &
    record)
    class(ps_table_t), intent(inout) :: table
    class(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
    integer, intent(in) :: n_rad
    type(split_constraints_t), intent(in) :: constraints
    logical, intent(in), optional :: record
    integer :: n_loop, i
    logical :: passed
    type(vertex_iterator_t) :: vit
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg1
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg2
    if (present (record)) then
      if (record) then
        n_loop = 0
        INCR_LOOPS: do
          call table%record_sorted (pl, n_loop, n_rad, constraints, passed)
          if (.not. passed) exit INCR_LOOPS
          if (.not. table%loops) exit INCR_LOOPS
          n_loop = n_loop + 1
        end do INCR_LOOPS
      end if
    end if
    do i = 1, pl%get_size ()
      call constraints%check_before_split (table, pl, i, passed)
      if (passed) then
        pdg1 = pl%get (i)
        call vit%init (table%model, pdg1)
        SCAN_VERTICES: do
          call vit%get_next_match (pdg2)
          if (allocated (pdg2)) then
            call table%insert (pl, n_rad, i, pdg2, constraints)
          else
            exit SCAN_VERTICES
          end if
        end do SCAN_VERTICES
      end if
    end do
  end subroutine ps_table_split

```

The worker part: insert the list of particles found by vertex matching in place of entry  $i$  in the PDG list. Then split/record further.

The `n.in` parameter tells the replacement routine to insert the new particles



after entry `n_in`. Otherwise, they follow index `i`.

```

<Auto components: ps table: TBP>+=
  procedure :: insert => ps_table_insert

<Auto components: procedures>+=
  recursive subroutine ps_table_insert &
    (table, pl, n_rad, i, pdg, constraints, n_in)
    class(ps_table_t), intent(inout) :: table
    class(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
    integer, intent(in) :: n_rad, i
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: pdg
    type(split_constraints_t), intent(in) :: constraints
    integer, intent(in), optional :: n_in
    type(pdg_list_t) :: pl_insert
    logical :: passed
    integer :: k, s
    s = size (pdg)
    call pl_insert%init (s)
    do k = 1, s
      call pl_insert%set (k, pdg(k))
    end do
    call constraints%check_before_insert (table, pl%get (i), pl_insert, passed)
    if (passed) then
      call table%split (pl%replace (i, pl_insert, n_in), n_rad + s - 1, &
        constraints, record = .true.)
    end if
  end subroutine ps_table_insert

```

Special case: If we are splitting an initial particle, there is slightly more to do. We loop over the particles from the vertex match and replace the initial particle by each of them in turn. The remaining particles must be appended after the second initial particle, so they will end up in the out state. This is done by providing the `n_in` argument to the base method as an optional argument.

Note that we must call the base-method procedure explicitly, so the `table` argument keeps its dynamic type as `if_table` inside this procedure.

```

<Auto components: if table: TBP>+=
  procedure :: insert => if_table_insert

<Auto components: procedures>+=
  recursive subroutine if_table_insert &
    (table, pl, n_rad, i, pdg, constraints, n_in)
    class(if_table_t), intent(inout) :: table
    class(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
    integer, intent(in) :: n_rad, i
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: pdg
    type(split_constraints_t), intent(in) :: constraints
    integer, intent(in), optional :: n_in
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg_work
    integer :: p
    if (i > 2) then
      call ps_table_insert (table, pl, n_rad, i, pdg, constraints)
    else
      allocate (pdg_work (size (pdg)))
      do p = 1, size (pdg)

```



```

    pdg_work(1) = pdg(p)
    pdg_work(2:p) = pdg(1:p-1)
    pdg_work(p+1:) = pdg(p+1:)
    select case (table%proc_type)
    case (PROC_DECAY)
        call ps_table_insert (table, &
            pl, n_rad, i, pdg_work, constraints, n_in = 1)
    case (PROC_SCATTER)
        call ps_table_insert (table, &
            pl, n_rad, i, pdg_work, constraints, n_in = 2)
    end select
end do
end if
end subroutine if_table_insert

```

Sort before recording. In the case of the `if_table`, we do not sort the first `n_in` particle entries. Instead, we check whether they are allowed in the `pl_beam` PDG list, if that is provided.

```

<Auto components: ps table: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: record_sorted => ps_table_record_sorted

<Auto components: if table: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: record_sorted => if_table_record_sorted

<Auto components: procedures>+≡
    subroutine ps_table_record_sorted &
        (table, pl, n_loop, n_rad, constraints, passed)
        class(ps_table_t), intent(inout) :: table
        type(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
        integer, intent(in) :: n_loop, n_rad
        type(split_constraints_t), intent(in) :: constraints
        logical, intent(out) :: passed
        call table%record (pl%sort_abs (), n_loop, n_rad, constraints, passed)
    end subroutine ps_table_record_sorted

    subroutine if_table_record_sorted &
        (table, pl, n_loop, n_rad, constraints, passed)
        class(if_table_t), intent(inout) :: table
        type(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
        integer, intent(in) :: n_loop, n_rad
        type(split_constraints_t), intent(in) :: constraints
        logical, intent(out) :: passed
        call table%record (pl%sort_abs (2), n_loop, n_rad, constraints, passed)
    end subroutine if_table_record_sorted

```

Record an entry: insert into the list. Check the ordering and insert it at the correct place, unless it is already there.

We record an array only if its mass sum is less than the total available energy. This restriction is removed by setting `constrained` to false.

```

<Auto components: ps table: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: record => ps_table_record

<Auto components: procedures>+≡
    subroutine ps_table_record (table, pl, n_loop, n_rad, constraints, passed)

```



```

class(ps_table_t), intent(inout) :: table
type(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
integer, intent(in) :: n_loop, n_rad
type(split_constraints_t), intent(in) :: constraints
logical, intent(out) :: passed
type(ps_entry_t), pointer :: current
if (.not. pl%is_regular ()) return
call constraints%check_before_record (table, pl, n_loop, passed)
if (.not. passed) return
current => table%first
do while (associated (current))
  if (pl == current) then
    if (n_loop == current%n_loop) return
  else if (pl < current) then
    call insert
    return
  end if
  current => current%next
end do
call insert
contains
subroutine insert ()
  type(ps_entry_t), pointer :: entry
  allocate (entry)
  entry%pdg_list_t = pl
  entry%n_loop = n_loop
  entry%n_rad = n_rad
  if (associated (current)) then
    if (associated (current%previous)) then
      current%previous%next => entry
      entry%previous => current%previous
    else
      table%first => entry
    end if
    entry%next => current
    current%previous => entry
  else
    if (associated (table%last)) then
      table%last%next => entry
      entry%previous => table%last
    else
      table%first => entry
    end if
    table%last => entry
  end if
end subroutine insert
end subroutine ps_table_record

```

### 27.1.6 Tools

Compute the mass sum for a PDG list object, counting the entries with indices between (including) `n1` and `n2`. Rely on the requirement that if an entry is a



PDG array, this array must be degenerate in mass.

```

<Auto components: procedures>+≡
function mass_sum (pl, n1, n2, model) result (m)
  type(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
  integer, intent(in) :: n1, n2
  class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg
  real(default) :: m
  type(field_data_t), pointer :: prt
  integer :: i
  m = 0
  do i = n1, n2
    pdg = pl%get (i)
    prt => model%get_field_ptr (pdg(1))
    m = m + prt%get_mass ()
  end do
end function mass_sum

```

Invert a PDG array, replacing particles by antiparticles. This depends on the model.

```

<Auto components: procedures>+≡
function invert_pdg_array (pa, model) result (pa_inv)
  type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: pa
  class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
  type(pdg_array_t) :: pa_inv
  type(field_data_t), pointer :: prt
  integer :: i, pdg
  pa_inv = pa
  do i = 1, pa_inv%get_length ()
    pdg = pa_inv%get (i)
    prt => model%get_field_ptr (pdg)
    if (prt%has_antiparticle ()) call pa_inv%set (i, -pdg)
  end do
end function invert_pdg_array

```

### 27.1.7 Access results

Return the number of generated decays.

```

<Auto components: ps table: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_length => ps_table_get_length

<Auto components: procedures>+≡
function ps_table_get_length (ps_table) result (n)
  class(ps_table_t), intent(in) :: ps_table
  integer :: n
  type(ps_entry_t), pointer :: entry
  n = 0
  entry => ps_table%first
  do while (associated (entry))
    n = n + 1
    entry => entry%next
  end do

```



```
end function ps_table_get_length
```

*<Auto components: ps table: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: get_emitters => ps_table_get_emitters
```

*<Auto components: procedures>+≡*

```
function ps_table_get_emitters (table, constraints) result (emitters)
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: emitters
  class(ps_table_t), intent(in) :: table
  type(split_constraints_t), intent(in) :: constraints
  class(pdg_list_t), pointer :: pl
  integer :: i
  logical :: passed
  type(vertex_iterator_t) :: vit
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg1, pdg2
  integer :: n_emitters
  integer, dimension(20) :: emitters_tmp

  n_emitters = 0
  pl => table%first
  do i = 1, pl%get_size ()
    call constraints%check_before_split (table, pl, i, passed)
    if (passed) then
      pdg1 = pl%get(i)
      call vit%init (table%model, pdg1)
      do
        call vit%get_next_match(pdg2)
        if (allocated (pdg2)) then
          emitters_tmp (n_emitters+1) = pdg1(1)
          n_emitters = n_emitters + 1
        else
          exit
        end if
      end do
    end if
  end do
  allocate (emitters (n_emitters))
  emitters = emitters_tmp (1:n_emitters)
end function ps_table_get_emitters
```

Return an allocated array of decay products (PDG codes). If requested, return also the loop and radiation order count.

*<Auto components: ps table: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: get_pdg_out => ps_table_get_pdg_out
```

*<Auto components: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine ps_table_get_pdg_out (ps_table, i, pa_out, n_loop, n_rad)
  class(ps_table_t), intent(in) :: ps_table
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: pa_out
  integer, intent(out), optional :: n_loop, n_rad
  type(ps_entry_t), pointer :: entry
  integer :: n, j
  n = 0
```



```

entry => ps_table%first
FIND_ENTRY: do while (associated (entry))
  n = n + 1
  if (n == i) then
    allocate (pa_out (entry%get_size ()))
    do j = 1, entry%get_size ()
      pa_out(j) = entry%get (j)
      if (present (n_loop)) n_loop = entry%n_loop
      if (present (n_rad)) n_rad = entry%n_rad
    end do
    exit FIND_ENTRY
  end if
  entry => entry%next
end do FIND_ENTRY
end subroutine ps_table_get_pdg_out

```

### 27.1.8 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

`<auto_components_ut.f90>`≡

*<File header>*

```

module auto_components_ut
  use unit_tests
  use auto_components_utl

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<Auto components: public test>*

**contains**

*<Auto components: test driver>*

```

end module auto_components_ut

```

`<auto_components_uti.f90>`≡

*<File header>*

```

module auto_components_uti

```

*<Use kinds>*

*<Use strings>*

```

  use pdg_arrays
  use model_data
  use model_testbed, only: prepare_model, cleanup_model

```

```

  use auto_components

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<Auto components: test declarations>*



```

contains

<Auto components: tests>

end module auto_components_util

API: driver for the unit tests below.
<Auto components: public test>≡
    public :: auto_components_test

<Auto components: test driver>≡
    subroutine auto_components_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Auto components: execute tests>
    end subroutine auto_components_test

```

## Generate Decay Table

Determine all kinematically allowed decay channels for a Higgs boson, using default parameter values.

```

<Auto components: execute tests>≡
    call test (auto_components_1, "auto_components_1", &
        "generate decay table", &
        u, results)

<Auto components: test declarations>≡
    public :: auto_components_1

<Auto components: tests>≡
    subroutine auto_components_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
        type(field_data_t), pointer :: prt
        type(ds_table_t) :: ds_table
        type(split_constraints_t) :: constraints

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: auto_components_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: determine Higgs decay table"
        write (u, *)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Read Standard Model"

        call prepare_model (model, var_str ("SM"))

        prt => model%get_field_ptr (25)

        write (u, *)
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Higgs decays n = 2"
        write (u, *)

        call constraints%init (2)
        call constraints%set (1, constrain_n_tot (2))
        call constraints%set (2, constrain_mass_sum (prt%get_mass ()))
    end subroutine auto_components_1

```



```

call ds_table%make (model, 25, constraints)
call ds_table%write (u)
call ds_table%final ()

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Higgs decays n = 3 (w/o radiative)"
write (u, *)

call constraints%init (3)
call constraints%set (1, constrain_n_tot (3))
call constraints%set (2, constrain_mass_sum (prt%get_mass ()))
call constraints%set (3, constrain_radiation ())

call ds_table%make (model, 25, constraints)
call ds_table%write (u)
call ds_table%final ()

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Higgs decays n = 3 (w/ radiative)"
write (u, *)

call constraints%init (2)
call constraints%set (1, constrain_n_tot (3))
call constraints%set (2, constrain_mass_sum (prt%get_mass ()))

call ds_table%make (model, 25, constraints)
call ds_table%write (u)
call ds_table%final ()

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call cleanup_model (model)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: auto_components_1"

end subroutine auto_components_1

```

## Generate radiation

Given a final state, add radiation (NLO and NNLO). We provide a list of particles that is allowed to occur in the generated final states.

```

<Auto components: execute tests>+≡
  call test (auto_components_2, "auto_components_2", &
    "generate NLO corrections, final state", &
    u, results)

<Auto components: test declarations>+≡
  public :: auto_components_2

<Auto components: tests>+≡

```



```

subroutine auto_components_2 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
  type(pdg_list_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pl, pl_zzh
  type(pdg_list_t) :: pl_match
  type(fs_table_t) :: fs_table
  type(split_constraints_t) :: constraints
  real(default) :: sqrts
  integer :: i

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: auto_components_2"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate radiation (NLO)"
  write (u, *)

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Read Standard Model"

  call prepare_model (model, var_str ("SM"))

  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)")  "* LO final state"
  write (u, *)

  allocate (pl (2))
  call pl(1)%init (2)
  call pl(1)%set (1, 1)
  call pl(1)%set (2, -1)
  call pl(2)%init (2)
  call pl(2)%set (1, 21)
  call pl(2)%set (2, 21)
  do i = 1, 2
    call pl(i)%write (u); write (u, *)
  end do

  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize FS table"
  write (u, *)

  call constraints%init (1)
  call constraints%set (1, constrain_n_tot (3))

  call fs_table%init (model, pl, constraints)
  call fs_table%write (u)

  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate NLO corrections, unconstrained"
  write (u, *)

  call fs_table%radiate (constraints)
  call fs_table%write (u)
  call fs_table%final ()

  write (u, *)
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate NLO corrections, &

```



```

&complete but mass-constrained"
write (u, *)

sqrt_s = 50

call constraints%init (2)
call constraints%set (1, constrain_n_tot (3))
call constraints%set (2, constrain_mass_sum (sqrt_s))

call fs_table%init (model, pl, constraints)
call fs_table%radiate (constraints)
call fs_table%write (u)
call fs_table%final ()

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate NLO corrections, restricted"
write (u, *)

call pl_match%init ([1, -1, 21])

call constraints%init (2)
call constraints%set (1, constrain_n_tot (3))
call constraints%set (2, constrain_insert (pl_match))

call fs_table%init (model, pl, constraints)
call fs_table%radiate (constraints)
call fs_table%write (u)
call fs_table%final ()

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate NNLO corrections, restricted, with one loop"
write (u, *)

call pl_match%init ([1, -1, 21])

call constraints%init (3)
call constraints%set (1, constrain_n_tot (4))
call constraints%set (2, constrain_n_loop (1))
call constraints%set (3, constrain_insert (pl_match))

call fs_table%init (model, pl, constraints)
call fs_table%enable_loops ()
call fs_table%radiate (constraints)
call fs_table%write (u)
call fs_table%final ()

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate NNLO corrections, restricted, with loops"
write (u, *)

call constraints%init (2)
call constraints%set (1, constrain_n_tot (4))
call constraints%set (2, constrain_insert (pl_match))

```



```

call fs_table%init (model, pl, constraints)
call fs_table%enable_loops ()
call fs_table%radiate (constraints)
call fs_table%write (u)
call fs_table%final ()

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate NNLO corrections, restricted, to Z Z H, &
                  &no loops"
write (u, *)

allocate (pl_zzh (1))
call pl_zzh(1)%init (3)
call pl_zzh(1)%set (1, 23)
call pl_zzh(1)%set (2, 23)
call pl_zzh(1)%set (3, 25)

call constraints%init (3)
call constraints%set (1, constrain_n_tot (5))
call constraints%set (2, constrain_mass_sum (500._default))
call constraints%set (3, constrain_require (pl_zzh(1)))

call fs_table%init (model, pl_zzh, constraints)
call fs_table%radiate (constraints)
call fs_table%write (u)
call fs_table%final ()

call cleanup_model (model)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: auto_components_2"

end subroutine auto_components_2

```

## Generate radiation from initial and final state

Given a process, add radiation (NLO and NNLO). We provide a list of particles that is allowed to occur in the generated final states.

```

<Auto components: execute tests>+≡
  call test (auto_components_3, "auto_components_3", &
    "generate NLO corrections, in and out", &
    u, results)

<Auto components: test declarations>+≡
  public :: auto_components_3

<Auto components: tests>+≡
  subroutine auto_components_3 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
    type(pdg_list_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pl_in, pl_out
    type(pdg_list_t) :: pl_match, pl_beam
    type(if_table_t) :: if_table

```



```

type(split_constraints_t) :: constraints
real(default) :: sqrts
integer :: i

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: auto_components_3"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate radiation (NLO)"
write (u, *)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Read Standard Model"

call prepare_model (model, var_str ("SM"))

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* LO initial state"
write (u, *)

allocate (pl_in (2))
call pl_in(1)%init (2)
call pl_in(1)%set (1, 1)
call pl_in(1)%set (2, -1)
call pl_in(2)%init (2)
call pl_in(2)%set (1, -1)
call pl_in(2)%set (2, 1)
do i = 1, 2
    call pl_in(i)%write (u); write (u, *)
end do

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* LO final state"
write (u, *)

allocate (pl_out (1))
call pl_out(1)%init (1)
call pl_out(1)%set (1, 23)
call pl_out(1)%write (u); write (u, *)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize FS table"
write (u, *)

call constraints%init (1)
call constraints%set (1, constrain_n_tot (4))

call if_table%init (model, pl_in, pl_out, constraints)
call if_table%write (u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate NLO corrections, unconstrained"
write (u, *)

call if_table%radiate (constraints)
call if_table%write (u)
call if_table%final ()

```



```

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate NLO corrections, &
                  &complete but mass-constrained"
write (u, *)

sqrts = 100
call constraints%init (2)
call constraints%set (1, constrain_n_tot (4))
call constraints%set (2, constrain_mass_sum (sqrts))

call if_table%init (model, pl_in, pl_out, constraints)
call if_table%radiate (constraints)
call if_table%write (u)
call if_table%final ()

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate NLO corrections, &
                  &mass-constrained, restricted beams"
write (u, *)

call pl_beam%init (3)
call pl_beam%set (1, 1)
call pl_beam%set (2, -1)
call pl_beam%set (3, 21)

call constraints%init (3)
call constraints%set (1, constrain_n_tot (4))
call constraints%set (2, constrain_in_state (pl_beam))
call constraints%set (3, constrain_mass_sum (sqrts))

call if_table%init (model, pl_in, pl_out, constraints)
call if_table%radiate (constraints)
call if_table%write (u)
call if_table%final ()

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate NLO corrections, restricted"
write (u, *)

call pl_match%init ([1, -1, 21])

call constraints%init (4)
call constraints%set (1, constrain_n_tot (4))
call constraints%set (2, constrain_in_state (pl_beam))
call constraints%set (3, constrain_mass_sum (sqrts))
call constraints%set (4, constrain_insert (pl_match))

call if_table%init (model, pl_in, pl_out, constraints)
call if_table%radiate (constraints)
call if_table%write (u)
call if_table%final ()

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate NNLO corrections, restricted, Z preserved, &

```



```

        &with loops"
write (u, *)

call constraints%init (5)
call constraints%set (1, constrain_n_tot (5))
call constraints%set (2, constrain_in_state (pl_beam))
call constraints%set (3, constrain_mass_sum (sqrts))
call constraints%set (4, constrain_insert (pl_match))
call constraints%set (5, constrain_require (pl_out(1)))

call if_table%init (model, pl_in, pl_out, constraints)
call if_table%enable_loops ()
call if_table%radiate (constraints)
call if_table%write (u)
call if_table%final ()

call cleanup_model (model)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "*" Test output end: auto_components_3"

end subroutine auto_components_3

```

## 27.2 Creating the real flavor structure

```

<radiation_generator.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module radiation_generator

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use diagnostics
    use io_units
    use physics_defs, only: PHOTON, GLUON
    use pdg_arrays
    use flavors
    use model_data
    use auto_components

    implicit none
    private

    <radiation_generator: public>

    <radiation_generator: types>

    contains

    <radiation_generator: procedures>

  end module radiation_generator

```



```

<radiation generator: types>≡
  type :: pdg_sorter_t
    integer :: pdg
    logical :: checked = .false.
    integer :: associated_born = 0
  end type pdg_sorter_t

<radiation generator: types>+≡
  type :: pdg_states_t
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg
    type(pdg_states_t), pointer :: next
    integer :: n_particles
  contains
    <radiation generator: pdg states: TBP>
  end type pdg_states_t

<radiation generator: pdg states: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => pdg_states_init

<radiation generator: procedures>≡
  subroutine pdg_states_init (states)
    class(pdg_states_t), intent(inout) :: states
    nullify (states%next)
  end subroutine pdg_states_init

<radiation generator: pdg states: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: add => pdg_states_add

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
  subroutine pdg_states_add (states, pdg)
    class(pdg_states_t), intent(inout), target :: states
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: pdg
    type(pdg_states_t), pointer :: current_state
    select type (states)
    type is (pdg_states_t)
      current_state => states
    do
      if (associated (current_state%next)) then
        current_state => current_state%next
      else
        allocate (current_state%next)
        nullify(current_state%next%next)
        current_state%pdg = pdg
        exit
      end if
    end do
  end select
end subroutine pdg_states_add

<radiation generator: pdg states: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_states => pdg_states_get_n_states

```



```

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
function pdg_states_get_n_states (states) result (n)
  class(pdg_states_t), intent(in), target :: states
  integer :: n
  type(pdg_states_t), pointer :: current_state
  n = 0
  select type(states)
  type is (pdg_states_t)
    current_state => states
  do
    if (associated (current_state%next)) then
      n = n+1
      current_state => current_state%next
    else
      exit
    end if
  end do
end select
end function pdg_states_get_n_states

<radiation generator: types>+≡
type :: prt_queue_t
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_string
  type(prt_queue_t), pointer :: next => null ()
  type(prt_queue_t), pointer :: previous => null ()
  type(prt_queue_t), pointer :: front => null ()
  type(prt_queue_t), pointer :: current_prt => null ()
  type(prt_queue_t), pointer :: back => null ()
  integer :: n_lists = 0
contains
<radiation generator: prt queue: TBP>
end type prt_queue_t

<radiation generator: prt queue: TBP>≡
procedure :: null => prt_queue_null

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
subroutine prt_queue_null (queue)
  class(prt_queue_t), intent(out) :: queue
  queue%next => null ()
  queue%previous => null ()
  queue%front => null ()
  queue%current_prt => null ()
  queue%back => null ()
  queue%n_lists = 0
  if (allocated (queue%prt_string)) deallocate (queue%prt_string)
end subroutine prt_queue_null

<radiation generator: prt queue: TBP>+≡
procedure :: append => prt_queue_append

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
subroutine prt_queue_append (queue, prt_string)

```



```

class(prt_queue_t), intent(inout) :: queue
type(string_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: prt_string
type(prt_queue_t), pointer :: new_element => null ()
type(prt_queue_t), pointer :: current_back => null ()
allocate (new_element)
allocate (new_element%prt_string(size (prt_string)))
new_element%prt_string = prt_string
if (associated (queue%back)) then
    current_back => queue%back
    current_back%next => new_element
    new_element%previous => current_back
    queue%back => new_element
else
    !!! Initial entry
    queue%front => new_element
    queue%back => queue%front
    queue%current_prt => queue%front
end if
queue%n_lists = queue%n_lists + 1
end subroutine prt_queue_append

```

gfortran 4.7.4 does not support allocate-on-assignment for the caller when this is a function.

```

<radiation generator: prt queue: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get => prt_queue_get

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prt_queue_get (queue, prt_string)
        class(prt_queue_t), intent(inout) :: queue
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: prt_string
        if (associated (queue%current_prt)) then
            allocate (prt_string(size (queue%current_prt%prt_string)))
            prt_string = queue%current_prt%prt_string
            if (associated (queue%current_prt%next)) &
                queue%current_prt => queue%current_prt%next
        else
            prt_string = " "
        end if
    end subroutine prt_queue_get

```

As above.

```

<radiation generator: prt queue: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_last => prt_queue_get_last

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prt_queue_get_last (queue, prt_string)
        class(prt_queue_t), intent(in) :: queue
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: prt_string
        if (associated (queue%back)) then
            allocate (prt_string(size (queue%back%prt_string)))
            prt_string = queue%back%prt_string
        else
            prt_string = " "
        end if
    end if

```



```

end subroutine prt_queue_get_last

<radiation generator: prt queue: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: reset => prt_queue_reset

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
  subroutine prt_queue_reset (queue)
    class(prt_queue_t), intent(inout) :: queue
    queue%current_prt => queue%front
  end subroutine prt_queue_reset

<radiation generator: prt queue: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: check_for_same_prt_strings => prt_queue_check_for_same_prt_strings

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
  function prt_queue_check_for_same_prt_strings (queue) result (val)
    class(prt_queue_t), intent(inout) :: queue
    logical :: val
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_string
    integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable :: i_particle
    integer :: n_u, n_ubar, n_gl
    integer :: i, j
    call queue%reset ()
    allocate (i_particle (queue%n_lists, 3))
    do i = 1, queue%n_lists
      call queue%get (prt_string)
      n_u = count_particle (prt_string, 2)
      n_ubar = count_particle (prt_string, -2)
      n_gl = count_particle (prt_string, 21)
      i_particle (i, 1) = n_u
      i_particle (i, 2) = n_ubar
      i_particle (i, 3) = n_gl
    end do
    val = .false.
    do i = 1, queue%n_lists
      do j = 1, queue%n_lists
        if (i == j) cycle
        val = val .or. all (i_particle (i,:) == i_particle(j,:))
      end do
    end do
  contains
    function count_particle (prt_string, pdg) result (n)
      type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_string
      integer, intent(in) :: pdg
      integer :: n
      integer :: i
      type(string_t) :: prt_ref
      n = 0
      select case (pdg)
        case (2)
          prt_ref = "u"
        case (-2)
          prt_ref = "ubar"
        case (21)

```



```

        prt_ref = "gl"
    end select
    do i = 1, size (prt_string)
        if (prt_string(i) == prt_ref) n = n+1
    end do
end function count_particle

end function prt_queue_check_for_same_prt_strings

<radiation generator: prt queue: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: contains => prt_queue_contains

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
    function prt_queue_contains (queue, prt_string) result (val)
        class(prt_queue_t), intent(in) :: queue
        type(string_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: prt_string
        logical :: val
        type(prt_queue_t), pointer :: current => null()
        if (associated (queue%front)) then
            current => queue%front
        else
            call msg_fatal ("Trying to access empty particle queue")
        end if
        val = .false.
        do
            if (size (current%prt_string) == size (prt_string)) then
                if (all (current%prt_string == prt_string)) then
                    val = .true.
                    exit
                end if
            end if
            if (associated (current%next)) then
                current => current%next
            else
                exit
            end if
        end do
    end function prt_queue_contains

<radiation generator: prt queue: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => prt_queue_write

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prt_queue_write (queue, unit)
        class(prt_queue_t), intent(in) :: queue
        integer, optional :: unit
        type(prt_queue_t), pointer :: current => null ()
        integer :: i, j, u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        if (associated (queue%front)) then
            current => queue%front
        else
            write (u, "(A)") "[Particle queue is empty]"
            return
        end if
    end subroutine prt_queue_write

```



```

end if
j = 1
do
  write (u, "(I2,A,1X)", advance = 'no') j , ":"
  do i = 1, size (current%prt_string)
    write (u, "(A,1X)", advance = 'no') char (current%prt_string(i))
  end do
  write (u, "(A)")
  if (associated (current%next)) then
    current => current%next
    j = j+1
  else
    exit
  end if
end do
end subroutine prt_queue_write

```

*(radiation generator: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine sort_prt (prt, radiation_model)
  type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: prt
  class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: radiation_model
  type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg
  type(flavor_t) :: flv
  integer :: i
  call create_pdg_array (prt, radiation_model, pdg)
  call sort_pdg (pdg)
  do i = 1, size (pdg)
    call flv%init (pdg(i)%get(), radiation_model)
    prt(i) = flv%get_name ()
  end do
end subroutine sort_prt

subroutine sort_pdg (pdg)
  type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: pdg
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_pdg
  integer :: i
  allocate (i_pdg (size (pdg)))
  !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
  !!! i_pdg = pdg%get ()
  do i = 1, size (pdg)
    i_pdg(i) = pdg(i)%get ()
  end do
  i_pdg = sort_abs (i_pdg)
  do i = 1, size (pdg)
    call pdg(i)%set (1, i_pdg(i))
  end do
end subroutine sort_pdg

subroutine create_pdg_array (prt, radiation_model, pdg)
  type (string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt
  class (model_data_t), intent(in), target :: radiation_model
  type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: pdg
  type(flavor_t) :: flv
  integer :: i

```



```

allocate (pdg (size (prt)))
do i = 1, size (prt)
  call flv%init (prt(i), radiation_model)
  pdg(i) = flv%get_pdg ()
end do
end subroutine create_pdg_array

```

This is used in unit tests:

```

<radiation generator: test auxiliary>≡
subroutine write_pdg_array (pdg, u)
  use pdg_arrays
  type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: pdg
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  integer :: i
  do i = 1, size (pdg)
    call pdg(i)%write (u)
  end do
  write (u, "(A)")
end subroutine write_pdg_array

subroutine write_particle_string (prt, u)
  <Use strings>
  type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  integer :: i
  do i = 1, size (prt)
    write (u, "(A,1X)", advance = "no") char (prt(i))
  end do
  write (u, "(A)")
end subroutine write_particle_string

<radiation generator: types>+≡
type :: reshuffle_list_t
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: ii
  type(reshuffle_list_t), pointer :: next => null ()
contains
  <radiation generator: reshuffle list: TBP>
end type reshuffle_list_t

```

```

<radiation generator: reshuffle list: TBP>≡
procedure :: append => reshuffle_list_append

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
subroutine reshuffle_list_append (rlist, ii)
  class(reshuffle_list_t), intent(inout) :: rlist
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable, intent(in) :: ii
  type(reshuffle_list_t), pointer :: current
  if (associated (rlist%next)) then
    current => rlist%next
  do
    if (associated (current%next)) then
      current => current%next
    else

```



```

        allocate (current%next)
        allocate (current%next%ii (size (ii)))
        current%next%ii = ii
        exit
    end if
end do
else
    allocate (rlist%next)
    allocate (rlist%next%ii (size (ii)))
    rlist%next%ii = ii
end if
end subroutine reshuffle_list_append

```

*<radiation generator: reshuffle list: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: get => reshuffle\_list\_get

*<radiation generator: procedures>+≡*  
 function reshuffle\_list\_get (rlist, index) result (ii)  
 class(reshuffle\_list\_t), intent(inout) :: rlist  
 integer, intent(in) :: index  
 integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: ii  
 type(reshuffle\_list\_t), pointer :: current => null ()  
 integer :: i  
 if (associated (rlist%next)) then  
 current => rlist%next  
 else  
 call msg\_fatal ("Reshuffle list is empty")  
 end if  
 do i = 1, index-1  
 if (associated (current%next)) then  
 current => current%next  
 else  
 call msg\_fatal ("Index exceeds size of reshuffling list")  
 end if  
 end do  
 allocate (ii (size (current%ii)))  
 ii = current%ii  
 end function reshuffle\_list\_get

*<radiation generator: public>≡*  
 public :: radiation\_generator\_t

*<radiation generator: types>+≡*  
 type :: radiation\_generator\_t  
 logical :: qcd\_enabled = .false.  
 logical :: qed\_enabled = .false.  
 logical :: is\_gluon = .false.  
 logical :: fs\_gluon = .false.  
 logical :: only\_final\_state = .true.  
 type(pdg\_list\_t) :: pl\_in, pl\_out  
 type(split\_constraints\_t) :: constraints  
 integer :: n\_tot  
 integer :: n\_in, n\_out  
 integer :: n\_loops



```

integer :: n_light_quarks
real(default) :: mass_sum
class(model_data_t), pointer :: radiation_model
type(prt_queue_t) :: prt_queue
type(pdg_states_t) :: pdg_raw
type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg_in_born, pdg_out_born
type(if_table_t) :: if_table
contains
<radiation generator: radiation generator: TBP>
end type radiation_generator_t

```

<radiation generator: radiation generator: TBP>≡

```

generic :: init => init_pdg_list, init_pdg_array
procedure :: init_pdg_list => radiation_generator_init_pdg_list
procedure :: init_pdg_array => radiation_generator_init_pdg_array

```

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡

```

subroutine radiation_generator_init_pdg_list &
  (generator, pl_in, pl_out, qcd, qed)
  class(radiation_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
  type(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl_in, pl_out
  logical, intent(in), optional :: qcd, qed
  if (present (qcd)) generator%qcd_enabled = qcd
  if (present (qed)) generator%qed_enabled = qed
  generator%pl_in = pl_in
  generator%pl_out = pl_out
  generator%is_gluon = pl_in%search_for_particle (GLUON)
  generator%fs_gluon = pl_out%search_for_particle (GLUON)
  !!!generator%only_final_state = .not. (&
  !!! generator%qcd_enabled .and. pl_in%contains_colored_particles ())
  generator%mass_sum = 0._default
  call generator%pdg_raw%init ()
end subroutine radiation_generator_init_pdg_list

subroutine radiation_generator_init_pdg_array &
  (generator, pdg_in, pdg_out, qcd, qed)
  class(radiation_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
  type(pdg_array_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: pdg_in, pdg_out
  logical, intent(in), optional :: qcd, qed
  type(pdg_list_t) :: pl_in, pl_out
  integer :: i
  call pl_in%init(size (pdg_in))
  call pl_out%init(size (pdg_out))
  do i = 1, size (pdg_in)
    call pl_in%set (i, pdg_in(i))
  end do
  do i = 1, size (pdg_out)
    call pl_out%set (i, pdg_out(i))
  end do
  call generator%init (pl_in, pl_out, qcd, qed)
end subroutine radiation_generator_init_pdg_array

```

<radiation generator: radiation generator: TBP>+≡



```

    procedure :: set_initial_state_emissions => &
        radiation_generator_set_initial_state_emissions

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
    subroutine radiation_generator_set_initial_state_emissions (generator)
        class(radiation_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
        generator%only_final_state = .false.
    end subroutine radiation_generator_set_initial_state_emissions

<radiation generator: radiation generator: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: setup_if_table => radiation_generator_setup_if_table

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
    subroutine radiation_generator_setup_if_table (generator)
        class(radiation_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
        type(pdg_list_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pl_in, pl_out

        allocate (pl_in(1), pl_out(1))

        pl_in(1) = generator%pl_in
        pl_out(1) = generator%pl_out

        call generator%if_table%init &
            (generator%radiation_model, pl_in, pl_out, generator%constraints)
    end subroutine radiation_generator_setup_if_table

<radiation generator: radiation generator: TBP>+≡
    generic :: reset_particle_content => reset_particle_content_pdg_array, &
        reset_particle_content_pdg_list

    procedure :: reset_particle_content_pdg_list => &
        radiation_generator_reset_particle_content_pdg_list
    procedure :: reset_particle_content_pdg_array => &
        radiation_generator_reset_particle_content_pdg_array

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
    subroutine radiation_generator_reset_particle_content_pdg_list (generator, pl)
        class(radiation_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
        type(pdg_list_t), intent(in) :: pl
        generator%pl_out = pl
        generator%fs_gluon = pl%search_for_particle (GLUON)
    end subroutine radiation_generator_reset_particle_content_pdg_list

    subroutine radiation_generator_reset_particle_content_pdg_array (generator, pdg)
        class(radiation_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
        type(pdg_array_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: pdg
        type(pdg_list_t) :: pl
        integer :: i
        call pl%init (size (pdg))
        do i = 1, size (pdg)
            call pl%set (i, pdg(i))
        end do
        call generator%reset_particle_content (pl)
    end subroutine radiation_generator_reset_particle_content_pdg_array

```



```

<radiation generator: radiation generator: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_radiation_model => &
    radiation_generator_init_radiation_model

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
  subroutine radiation_generator_init_radiation_model (generator, model)
    class(radiation_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    generator%radiation_model => model
  end subroutine radiation_generator_init_radiation_model

<radiation generator: radiation generator: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_n => radiation_generator_set_n

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
  subroutine radiation_generator_set_n (generator, n_in, n_out, n_loops)
    class(radiation_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
    integer, intent(in) :: n_in, n_out, n_loops
    generator%n_tot = n_in + n_out + 1
    generator%n_in = n_in
    generator%n_out = n_out
    generator%n_loops = n_loops
  end subroutine radiation_generator_set_n

<radiation generator: radiation generator: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_constraints => radiation_generator_set_constraints

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
  subroutine radiation_generator_set_constraints &
    (generator, set_n_loop, set_mass_sum, &
     set_selected_particles, set_required_particles)
    class(radiation_generator_t), intent(inout), target :: generator
    logical, intent(in) :: set_n_loop
    logical, intent(in) :: set_mass_sum
    logical, intent(in) :: set_selected_particles
    logical, intent(in) :: set_required_particles
    integer :: i, j, n, n_constraints
    type(pdg_list_t) :: pl_req, pl_insert
    type(pdg_list_t) :: pl_antiparticles
    type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_gluon, pdg_photon
    type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_add, pdg_tmp
    integer :: last_index
    integer :: n_new_particles, n_skip
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_skip

    allocate (i_skip (generator%n_tot))
    i_skip = -1

    n_constraints = 1 + count([set_n_loop, set_mass_sum, &
      set_selected_particles, set_required_particles])
    associate (constraints => generator%constraints)
      n = 1
      call constraints%init (n_constraints)
      call constraints%set (n, constrain_n_tot (generator%n_tot))
      n = n+1
    end associate
  end subroutine radiation_generator_set_constraints

```



```

if (set_n_loop) then
  call constraints%set (n, constrain_n_loop(generator%n_loops))
  n = n+1
end if
if (set_mass_sum) then
  call constraints%set (n, constrain_mass_sum(generator%mass_sum))
  n = n+1
end if
if (set_required_particles) then
  if (generator%fs_gluon) then
    do i = 1, generator%n_out
      pdg_tmp = generator%pl_out%get(i)
      if (pdg_tmp%search_for_particle (GLUON)) then
        i_skip(i) = i
      end if
    end do

    n_skip = count (i_skip > 0)
    call pl_req%init (generator%n_out-n_skip)
  else
    call pl_req%init (generator%n_out)
  end if
  j = 1
  do i = 1, generator%n_out
    if (any (i == i_skip)) cycle
    call pl_req%set (j, generator%pl_out%get(i))
    j = j+1
  end do
  call constraints%set (n, constrain_require (pl_req))
  n = n+1
end if
if (set_selected_particles) then
  if (generator%only_final_state ) then
    call pl_insert%init (generator%n_out+1)
    do i = 1, generator%n_out
      call pl_insert%set(i, generator%pl_out%get(i))
    end do
    last_index = generator%n_out + 1
  else
    call generator%pl_in%create_antiparticles (pl_antiparticles, n_new_particles)
    call pl_insert%init (generator%n_tot+n_new_particles+1)
    do i = 1, generator%n_in
      call pl_insert%set(i, generator%pl_in%get(i))
    end do
    do i = 1, generator%n_out
      j = i + generator%n_in
      call pl_insert%set(j, generator%pl_out%get(i))
    end do
    do i = 1, n_new_particles
      j = i + generator%n_in + generator%n_out
      call pl_insert%set(j, pl_antiparticles%get(i))
    end do
    last_index = generator%n_tot + n_new_particles + 1
  end if
end if

```



```

        pdg_gluon = GLUON; pdg_photon = PHOTON
        if (generator%qcd_enabled) pdg_add = pdg_add // pdg_gluon
        if (generator%qed_enabled) pdg_add = pdg_add // pdg_photon
        call pl_insert%set (last_index, pdg_add)
        call constraints%set (n, constrain_insert (pl_insert))
    end if
end associate

end subroutine radiation_generator_set_constraints

<radiation generator: radiation generator: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: generate => radiation_generator_generate

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
    subroutine radiation_generator_generate (generator, prt_tot_in, prt_tot_out)
        type :: prt_array_t
            type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt
        end type
        integer, parameter :: n_flv_max = 10
        class(radiation_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
        type(string_t), intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_tot_in, prt_tot_out
        type(prt_array_t), dimension(n_flv_max) :: prt_in, prt_out
        type(prt_array_t), dimension(n_flv_max) :: prt_out0, prt_in0
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg_tmp, pdg_out, pdg_in
        type(pdg_list_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pl_in, pl_out
        integer :: i, j
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: reshuffle_list_local
        type(reshuffle_list_t) :: reshuffle_list
        logical :: found
        integer :: flv
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: buf
        integer :: i_buf

        allocate (pl_in (1), pl_out (1))
        found = .false.
        flv = 0

        pl_in(1) = generator%pl_in
        pl_out(1) = generator%pl_out

        call pl_in(1)%create_pdg_array (pdg_in)
        call pl_out(1)%create_pdg_array (pdg_out)

        !!!call if_table%init &
        !!!      (generator%radiation_model, pl_in, pl_out, generator%constraints)
        associate (if_table => generator%if_table)
            call if_table%radiate (generator%constraints)

            do i = 1, generator%if_table%get_length ()
                call generator%if_table%get_pdg_out (i, pdg_tmp)
                if (size (pdg_tmp) == generator%n_tot) then
                    call if_table%get_particle_string (i, &
                        prt_in0(flv+1)%prt, prt_out0(flv+1)%prt)
                    call pdg_reshuffle (pdg_out, pdg_tmp, reshuffle_list_local)

```



```

        call reshuffle_list%append (reshuffle_list_local)
        found = .true.
        flv = flv+1
    end if
end do
end associate

if (found) then
    do i = 1, flv
        allocate (prt_in(i)%prt (generator%n_in))
        allocate (prt_out(i)%prt (generator%n_tot-generator%n_in))
    end do
    allocate (prt_tot_in (generator%n_in))
    allocate (prt_tot_out (generator%n_tot-generator%n_in))
    allocate (buf (generator%n_tot))
    buf = ""

    do j = 1, flv
        do i = 1, generator%n_in
            prt_in(j)%prt(i) = prt_in0(j)%prt(i)
            call fill_buffer (buf(i), prt_in0(j)%prt(i))
        end do
    end do
    prt_tot_in = buf(1:generator%n_in)

    do j = 1, flv
        reshuffle_list_local = reshuffle_list%get(j)
        do i = 1, size (reshuffle_list_local)
            prt_out(j)%prt(reshuffle_list_local(i)) = prt_out0(j)%prt(i)
            i_buf = reshuffle_list_local(i) + generator%n_in
            call fill_buffer (buf(i_buf), &
                             prt_out(j)%prt(reshuffle_list_local(i)))
        end do
    end do
    prt_tot_out = buf(generator%n_in+1:generator%n_tot)
else
    call msg_fatal ("No NLO QCD corrections for this process!")
end if
contains
subroutine pdg_reshuffle (pdg_born, pdg_real, list)
    type(pdg_array_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: pdg_born, pdg_real
    integer, intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: list
    type(pdg_sorter_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sort_born
    type(pdg_sorter_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sort_real
    integer :: i_min, n_in, n_born, n_real
    integer :: ib, ir

    n_in = generator%n_in
    n_born = size (pdg_born)
    n_real = size (pdg_real)
    allocate (list (n_real-n_in))
    allocate (sort_born (n_born))
    allocate (sort_real (n_real-n_in))

```



```

sort_born%pdg = pdg_born%get ()
sort_real%pdg = pdg_real(n_in+1:n_real)%get()

do ib = 1, n_born
  if (any (sort_born(ib)%pdg == sort_real%pdg)) &
    call associate_born_indices (sort_born(ib), sort_real, ib, n_real)
end do

i_min = maxval (sort_real%associated_born) + 1

do ir = 1, n_real-n_in
  if (sort_real(ir)%associated_born == 0) then
    sort_real(ir)%associated_born = i_min
    i_min = i_min+1
  end if
end do

list = sort_real%associated_born

end subroutine pdg_reshuffle

subroutine associate_born_indices (sort_born, sort_real, ib, n_real)
  type(pdg_sorter_t), intent(in) :: sort_born
  type(pdg_sorter_t), intent(inout), dimension(:) :: sort_real
  integer, intent(in) :: ib, n_real
  integer :: ir

  do ir = 1, n_real-generator%n_in
    if (sort_born%pdg == sort_real(ir)%pdg &
      .and..not. sort_real(ir)%checked) then
      sort_real(ir)%associated_born = ib
      sort_real(ir)%checked = .true.
      exit
    end if
  end do
end subroutine associate_born_indices

subroutine fill_buffer (buffer, particle)
  type(string_t), intent(inout) :: buffer
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: particle
  logical :: particle_present
  if (len (buffer) > 0) then
    particle_present = check_for_substring (char(buffer), char(particle))
    if (.not. particle_present) buffer = buffer // ":" // particle
  else
    buffer = buffer // particle
  end if
end subroutine fill_buffer

function check_for_substring (buffer, substring) result (exist)
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: buffer
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: substring
  character(len=50) :: buffer_internal
  logical :: exist

```



```

integer :: i_first, i_last
exist = .false.
i_first = 1; i_last = 1
do
  if (buffer(i_last:i_last) == ":") then
    buffer_internal = buffer (i_first:i_last-1)
    if (buffer_internal == substring) then
      exist = .true.
      exit
    end if
    i_first = i_last+1; i_last = i_first+1
    if (i_last > len(buffer)) exit
  else if (i_last == len(buffer)) then
    buffer_internal = buffer (i_first:i_last)
    exist = (buffer_internal == substring)
    exit
  else
    i_last = i_last+1
    if (i_last > len(buffer)) exit
  end if
end do
end function check_for_substring
end subroutine radiation_generator_generate

```

```

<radiation generator: radiation generator: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate_multiple => radiation_generator_generate_multiple

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
  subroutine radiation_generator_generate_multiple (generator, max_multiplicity)
    class(radiation_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
    integer, intent(in) :: max_multiplicity
    if (max_multiplicity <= generator%n_out) &
      call msg_fatal ("GKS states: Multiplicity is not large enough!")
    call generator%first_emission ()
    if (max_multiplicity - generator%n_out > 1) then
      call generator%append_emissions (max_multiplicity)
    end if
  end subroutine radiation_generator_generate_multiple

```

```

<radiation generator: radiation generator: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: first_emission => radiation_generator_first_emission

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
  subroutine radiation_generator_first_emission (generator)
    class(radiation_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in, prt_out
    call generator%setup_if_table ()
    call generator%generate (prt_in, prt_out)
    call generator%prt_queue%null ()
    call generator%prt_queue%append (prt_out)
  end subroutine radiation_generator_first_emission

```

```

<radiation generator: radiation generator: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: append_emissions => radiation_generator_append_emissions

```



*<radiation generator: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine radiation_generator_append_emissions (generator, max_multiplicity)
  class(radiation_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
  integer, intent(in) :: max_multiplicity
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_fetched
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_out1, prt_out2
  type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg_new_out
  integer :: current_multiplicity
do
  call generator%prt_queue%get (prt_fetched)
  current_multiplicity = size (prt_fetched)
  if (current_multiplicity == max_multiplicity) exit
  call create_pdg_array (prt_fetched, generator%radiation_model, &
    pdg_new_out)
  call generator%reset_particle_content (pdg_new_out)
  call generator%set_n (2, current_multiplicity, 0)
  call generator%set_constraints (.false., .false., .true., .true.)
  call generator%setup_if_table ()
  call generator%generate (prt_in, prt_out1)
  call separate_particles (prt_out1, prt_out2)
  call sort_prt (prt_out2, generator%radiation_model)
  if (.not. generator%prt_queue%contains (prt_out2)) &
    call generator%prt_queue%append (prt_out2)
  if (.not. any (prt_out1 == " ")) then
    call sort_prt (prt_out1, generator%radiation_model)
    if (.not. generator%prt_queue%contains (prt_out1)) &
      call generator%prt_queue%append (prt_out1)
  end if
end do

contains

subroutine separate_particles (prt1, prt2)
  type(string_t), intent(inout), dimension(:) :: prt1
  type(string_t), intent(out), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt2
  integer :: i
  logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: tuples_occured
  allocate (prt2 (size (prt1)))
  allocate (tuples_occured (size (prt1)))
  do i = 1, size (prt1)
    call split (prt1(i), prt2(i), var_str (":"))
    tuples_occured(i) = prt1(i) /= " " .and. prt2(i) /= " "
  end do
  if (any (tuples_occured)) then
    do i = 1, size (prt1)
      if (.not. tuples_occured (i)) prt1(i) = prt2(i)
    end do
  end if
end subroutine separate_particles

end subroutine radiation_generator_append_emissions

```

*<radiation generator: radiation generator: TBP>+≡*



```

    procedure :: reset_queue => radiation_generator_reset_queue

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
    subroutine radiation_generator_reset_queue (generator)
        class(radiation_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
        call generator%prt_queue%reset ()
    end subroutine radiation_generator_reset_queue

<radiation generator: radiation generator: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_n_gks_states => radiation_generator_get_n_gks_states

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
    function radiation_generator_get_n_gks_states (generator) result (n)
        class(radiation_generator_t), intent(in) :: generator
        integer :: n
        n = generator%prt_queue%n_lists
    end function radiation_generator_get_n_gks_states

<radiation generator: radiation generator: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_next_state => radiation_generator_get_next_state

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
    function radiation_generator_get_next_state (generator) result (prt_string)
        class(radiation_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_string
        call generator%prt_queue%get (prt_string)
    end function radiation_generator_get_next_state

<radiation generator: radiation generator: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_emitter_indices => radiation_generator_get_emitter_indices

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
    function radiation_generator_get_emitter_indices (generator) result (indices)
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: indices
        class(radiation_generator_t), intent(in) :: generator
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg_in, pdg_out
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: flv_in, flv_out
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: emitters
        integer :: i, j
        integer :: n_in, n_out

        call generator%pl_in%create_pdg_array (pdg_in)
        call generator%pl_out%create_pdg_array (pdg_out)

        n_in = size (pdg_in); n_out = size (pdg_out)
        allocate (flv_in (n_in), flv_out (n_out))
        forall (i=1:n_in) flv_in(i) = pdg_in(i)%get()
        forall (i=1:n_out) flv_out(i) = pdg_out(i)%get()

        emitters = generator%if_table%get_emitters (generator%constraints)
        allocate (indices (size (emitters)))

        j = 1
        do i = 1, n_in + n_out

```



```

        if (i <= n_in) then
            if (any (flv_in(i) == emitters)) then
                indices (j) = i
                j = j+1
            end if
        else
            if (any (flv_out(i-n_in) == emitters)) then
                indices (j) = i
                j = j+1
            end if
        end if
    end do
end function radiation_generator_get_emitter_indices

```

*<radiation generator: radiation generator: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: get_raw_states => radiation_generator_get_raw_states

```

*<radiation generator: procedures>+≡*

```

    function radiation_generator_get_raw_states (generator) result (raw_states)
        class(radiation_generator_t), intent(in), target :: generator
        integer, dimension(:,,:), allocatable :: raw_states
        type(pdg_states_t), pointer :: state
        integer :: n_states, n_particles
        integer :: i_state
        integer :: j
        state => generator%pdg_raw
        n_states = generator%pdg_raw%get_n_states ()
        n_particles = size (generator%pdg_raw%pdg)
        allocate (raw_states (n_particles, n_states))
        do i_state = 1, n_states
            do j = 1, n_particles
                raw_states (j, i_state) = state%pdg(j)%get ()
            end do
            state => state%next
        end do
    end function radiation_generator_get_raw_states

```

*<radiation generator: radiation generator: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: save_born_raw => radiation_generator_save_born_raw

```

*<radiation generator: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine radiation_generator_save_born_raw (generator, pdg_in, pdg_out)
        class(radiation_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(in) :: pdg_in, pdg_out
        integer :: i
        !!! !!! !!! Explicit allocation due to gfortran 4.7.4
        allocate (generator%pdg_in_born (size (pdg_in)))
        do i = 1, size (pdg_in)
            generator%pdg_in_born(i) = pdg_in(i)
        end do
        allocate (generator%pdg_out_born (size (pdg_out)))
        do i = 1, size (pdg_out)
            generator%pdg_out_born(i) = pdg_out(i)
        end do
    end subroutine radiation_generator_save_born_raw

```



```

<radiation generator: radiation generator: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_born_raw => radiation_generator_get_born_raw

<radiation generator: procedures>+≡
    function radiation_generator_get_born_raw (generator) result (flv_born)
        class(radiation_generator_t), intent(in) :: generator
        integer, dimension(:,,:), allocatable :: flv_born
        integer :: i_part, n_particles
        n_particles = size (generator%pdg_in_born) + size (generator%pdg_out_born)
        allocate (flv_born (n_particles, 1))
        flv_born(1,1) = generator%pdg_in_born(1)%get ()
        flv_born(2,1) = generator%pdg_in_born(2)%get ()
        do i_part = 3, n_particles
            flv_born(i_part, 1) = generator%pdg_out_born(i_part-2)%get ()
        end do
    end function radiation_generator_get_born_raw

```

## 27.2.1 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<radiation_generator_ut.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module radiation_generator_ut
        use unit_tests
        use radiation_generator_ut

    <Standard module head>

    <radiation generator: public test>

    contains

    <radiation generator: test driver>

    end module radiation_generator_ut

<radiation_generator_util.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module radiation_generator_util

    <Use strings>
        use format_utils, only: write_separator
        use os_interface
        use pdg_arrays
        use models

        use radiation_generator

    <Standard module head>

    <radiation generator: test declarations>

```



```

contains

<radiation generator: tests>

<radiation generator: test auxiliary>

end module radiation_generator_util

API: driver for the unit tests below.

<radiation generator: public test>≡
    public :: radiation_generator_test

<radiation generator: test driver>≡
    subroutine radiation_generator_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
        call test(radiation_generator_1, "radiation_generator_1", &
            "Test the generator of N+1-particle flavor structures", &
            u, results)
        call test(radiation_generator_2, "radiation_generator_2", &
            "Test multiple splittings", &
            u, results)
    end subroutine radiation_generator_test

<radiation generator: test declarations>≡
    public :: radiation_generator_1

<radiation generator: tests>≡
    subroutine radiation_generator_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(radiation_generator_t) :: generator
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg_in, pdg_out
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        type(model_list_t) :: model_list
        type(model_t), pointer :: radiation_model => null ()

        write (u, "(A)") "* Test output: radiation_generator_1"
        write (u, "(A)") "* Purpose: Create N+1-particle flavor structures from predefined N-particle"
        write (u, "(A)") "* One additional strong coupling, no additional electroweak coupling"
        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)") "* Loading radiation model: SM_rad.mdl"

        call syntax_model_file_init ()
        call os_data_init (os_data)
        call model_list%read_model &
            (var_str ("SM_rad"), var_str ("SM_rad.mdl"), &
            os_data, radiation_model)
        call generator%init_radiation_model (radiation_model)
        write (u, "(A)") "* Success"

        allocate (pdg_in (2))
        pdg_in(1) = 11; pdg_in(2) = -11

        write (u, "(A)") "* Start checking processes"

```



```

call write_separator (u)

write (u, "(A)") "* Process 1: Quark-antiquark production"
allocate (pdg_out(2))
pdg_out(1) = 2; pdg_out(2) = -2
call test_process (generator, pdg_in, pdg_out, u)
deallocate (pdg_out)

write (u, "(A)") "* Process 2: Quark-antiquark production with additional gluon"
allocate (pdg_out(3))
pdg_out(1) = 2; pdg_out(2) = -2; pdg_out(3) = 21
call test_process (generator, pdg_in, pdg_out, u)
deallocate (pdg_out)

write (u, "(A)") "* Process 3: Z + jets"
allocate (pdg_out(3))
pdg_out(1) = 2; pdg_out(2) = -2; pdg_out(3) = 23
call test_process (generator, pdg_in, pdg_out, u)
deallocate (pdg_out)

write (u, "(A)") "* Process 4: Top Decay"
allocate (pdg_out(4))
pdg_out(1) = 24; pdg_out(2) = -24
pdg_out(3) = 5; pdg_out(4) = -5
call test_process (generator, pdg_in, pdg_out, u)
deallocate (pdg_out)

write (u, "(A)") "* Process 5: Production of four quarks"
allocate (pdg_out(4))
pdg_out(1) = 2; pdg_out(2) = -2;
pdg_out(3) = 2; pdg_out(4) = -2
call test_process (generator, pdg_in, pdg_out, u)
deallocate (pdg_out); deallocate (pdg_in)

write (u, "(A)") "* Process 6: Drell-Yan lepto-production"
allocate (pdg_in (2)); allocate (pdg_out (2))
pdg_in(1) = 2; pdg_in(2) = -2
pdg_out(1) = 11; pdg_out(2) = -11
call test_process (generator, pdg_in, pdg_out, u, .true.)
deallocate (pdg_out); deallocate (pdg_in)

write (u, "(A)") "* Process 7: WZ production at hadron-colliders"
allocate (pdg_in (2)); allocate (pdg_out (2))
pdg_in(1) = 1; pdg_in(2) = -2
pdg_out(1) = -24; pdg_out(2) = 23
call test_process (generator, pdg_in, pdg_out, u, .true.)
deallocate (pdg_out); deallocate (pdg_in)

contains
subroutine test_process (generator, pdg_in, pdg_out, u, &
    include_initial_state)
    type(radiation_generator_t), intent(inout) :: generator
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: pdg_in, pdg_out
    integer, intent(in) :: u

```



```

logical, intent(in), optional :: include_initial_state
type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_strings_in
type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_strings_out
logical :: yorn
yorn = .false.
if (present (include_initial_state)) yorn = include_initial_state
write (u, "(A)") "* Leading order: "
write (u, "(A)", advance = 'no') '* Incoming: '
call write_pdg_array (pdg_in, u)
write (u, "(A)", advance = 'no') '* Outgoing: '
call write_pdg_array (pdg_out, u)

call generator%init (pdg_in, pdg_out, qcd = .true., qed = .false.)
call generator%set_n (2, size(pdg_out), 0)
if (yorn) call generator%set_initial_state_emissions ()
call generator%set_constraints (.false., .false., .true., .true.)
call generator%setup_if_table ()
call generator%generate (prt_strings_in, prt_strings_out)
write (u, "(A)") "* Additional radiation: "
write (u, "(A)") "* Incoming: "
call write_particle_string (prt_strings_in, u)
write (u, "(A)") "* Outgoing: "
call write_particle_string (prt_strings_out, u)
call write_separator(u)
end subroutine test_process

end subroutine radiation_generator_1

<radiation generator: test declarations>+≡
public :: radiation_generator_2

<radiation generator: tests>+≡
subroutine radiation_generator_2 (u)
integer, intent(in) :: u
type(radiation_generator_t) :: generator
type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg_in, pdg_out
type(os_data_t) :: os_data
type(model_list_t) :: model_list
type(model_t), pointer :: radiation_model => null ()
integer, parameter :: max_multiplicity = 10
type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_last

write (u, "(A)") "* Test output: radiation_generator_2"
write (u, "(A)") "* Purpose: Test the repeated application of a radiation generator splitting"
write (u, "(A)") "* Only Final state emissions! "
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Loading radiation model: SM_rad.mdl"

call syntax_model_file_init ()
call os_data_init (os_data)
call model_list%read_model &
    (var_str ("SM_rad"), var_str ("SM_rad.mdl"), &
    os_data, radiation_model)
call generator%init_radiation_model (radiation_model)

```



```

write (u, "(A)") "* Success"

allocate (pdg_in (2))
pdg_in(1) = 11; pdg_in(2) = -11
allocate (pdg_out(2))
pdg_out(1) = 2; pdg_out(2) = -2

write (u, "(A)") "* Leading order"
write (u, "(A)", advance = 'no') "* Incoming: "
call write_pdg_array (pdg_in, u)
write (u, "(A)", advance = 'no') "* Outgoing: "
call write_pdg_array (pdg_out, u)

call generator%init (pdg_in, pdg_out, qcd = .true., qed = .false.)
call generator%set_n (2, 2, 0)
call generator%set_constraints (.false., .false., .true., .true.)

call write_separator (u)
write (u, "(A)") "Generate higher-multiplicity states"
write (u, "(A,IO)") "Desired multiplicity: ", max_multiplicity
call generator%generate_multiple (max_multiplicity)
call generator%prt_queue%write (u)
call write_separator (u)
write (u, "(A,IO)") "Number of higher-multiplicity states: ", generator%prt_queue%n_lists

write (u, "(A)") "Check that no particle state occurs twice or more"
if (.not. generator%prt_queue%check_for_same_prt_strings()) then
    write (u, "(A)") "SUCCESS"
else
    write (u, "(A)") "FAIL"
end if
call write_separator (u)
write (u, "(A,IO,A)") "Check that there are ", max_multiplicity, " particles in the last entry"
call generator%prt_queue%get_last (prt_last)
if (size (prt_last) == max_multiplicity) then
    write (u, "(A)") "SUCCESS"
else
    write (u, "(A)") "FAIL"
end if
end subroutine radiation_generator_2

```



## 27.3 Sindarin Expression Implementation

This module defines expressions of all kinds, represented in a tree structure, for repeated evaluation. This provides an implementation of the `expr_base` abstract type.

We have two flavors of expressions: one with particles and one without particles. The latter version is used for defining cut/selection criteria and for online analysis.

```
<eval_trees.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module eval_trees  
  
    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!  
    <Use kinds>  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use constants, only: DEGREE, IMAGO, PI  
    use format_defs, only: FMT_19  
    use diagnostics  
    use lorentz  
    use md5  
    use formats  
    use sorting  
    use ifiles  
    use lexers  
    use syntax_rules  
    use parser  
    use analysis  
    use jets  
    use pdg_arrays  
    use subevents  
    use user_code_interface  
    use var_base  
    use expr_base  
    use variables  
    use observables  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Eval trees: public>  
  
    <Eval trees: types>  
  
    <Eval trees: interfaces>  
  
    <Eval trees: variables>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Eval trees: procedures>  
  
  end module eval_trees
```



### 27.3.1 Tree nodes

The evaluation tree consists of branch nodes (unary and binary) and of leaf nodes, originating from a common root. The node object should be polymorphic. For the time being, polymorphism is emulated here. This means that we have to maintain all possibilities that the node may hold, including associated procedures as pointers.

The following parameter values characterize the node. Unary and binary operators have sub-nodes. The other are leaf nodes. Possible leafs are literal constants or named-parameter references.

*<Eval trees: types>*≡

```
integer, parameter :: EN_UNKNOWN = 0, EN_UNARY = 1, EN_BINARY = 2
integer, parameter :: EN_CONSTANT = 3, EN_VARIABLE = 4
integer, parameter :: EN_CONDITIONAL = 5, EN_BLOCK = 6
integer, parameter :: EN_RECORD_CMD = 7
integer, parameter :: EN_OBS1_INT = 11, EN_OBS2_INT = 12
integer, parameter :: EN_OBS1_REAL = 21, EN_OBS2_REAL = 22
integer, parameter :: EN_UOBS1_INT = 31, EN_UOBS2_INT = 32
integer, parameter :: EN_UOBS1_REAL = 41, EN_UOBS2_REAL = 42
integer, parameter :: EN_PRT_FUN_UNARY = 101, EN_PRT_FUN_BINARY = 102
integer, parameter :: EN_EVAL_FUN_UNARY = 111, EN_EVAL_FUN_BINARY = 112
integer, parameter :: EN_LOG_FUN_UNARY = 121, EN_LOG_FUN_BINARY = 122
integer, parameter :: EN_INT_FUN_UNARY = 131, EN_INT_FUN_BINARY = 132
integer, parameter :: EN_REAL_FUN_UNARY = 141, EN_REAL_FUN_BINARY = 142
integer, parameter :: EN_FORMAT_STR = 161
```

This is exported only for use within unit tests.

*<Eval trees: public>*≡

```
public :: eval_node_t
```

*<Eval trees: types>*+≡

```
type :: eval_node_t
private
type(string_t) :: tag
integer :: type = EN_UNKNOWN
integer :: result_type = V_NONE
type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list => null ()
type(string_t) :: var_name
logical, pointer :: value_is_known => null ()
logical,          pointer :: lval => null ()
integer,          pointer :: ival => null ()
real(default),   pointer :: rval => null ()
complex(default), pointer :: cval => null ()
type(subevt_t),  pointer :: pval => null ()
type(pdg_array_t), pointer :: aval => null ()
type(string_t),  pointer :: sval => null ()
type(eval_node_t), pointer :: arg0 => null ()
type(eval_node_t), pointer :: arg1 => null ()
type(eval_node_t), pointer :: arg2 => null ()
type(eval_node_t), pointer :: arg3 => null ()
type(eval_node_t), pointer :: arg4 => null ()
procedure(obs_unary_int), nopass, pointer :: obs1_int => null ()
procedure(obs_unary_real), nopass, pointer :: obs1_real => null ()
procedure(obs_binary_int), nopass, pointer :: obs2_int => null ()
```



```

procedure(obs_binary_real), nopass, pointer :: obs2_real => null ()
integer, pointer :: prt_type => null ()
integer, pointer :: index => null ()
real(default), pointer :: tolerance => null ()
integer, pointer :: jet_algorithm => null ()
real(default), pointer :: jet_r => null ()
real(default), pointer :: jet_p => null ()
real(default), pointer :: jet_ycut => null ()
type(prt_t), pointer :: prt1 => null ()
type(prt_t), pointer :: prt2 => null ()
procedure(unary_log), nopass, pointer :: op1_log => null ()
procedure(unary_int), nopass, pointer :: op1_int => null ()
procedure(unary_real), nopass, pointer :: op1_real => null ()
procedure(unary_cmplx), nopass, pointer :: op1_cmplx => null ()
procedure(unary_pdg), nopass, pointer :: op1_pdg => null ()
procedure(unary_sev), nopass, pointer :: op1_sev => null ()
procedure(unary_str), nopass, pointer :: op1_str => null ()
procedure(unary_cut), nopass, pointer :: op1_cut => null ()
procedure(unary_evi), nopass, pointer :: op1_evi => null ()
procedure(unary_evr), nopass, pointer :: op1_evr => null ()
procedure(binary_log), nopass, pointer :: op2_log => null ()
procedure(binary_int), nopass, pointer :: op2_int => null ()
procedure(binary_real), nopass, pointer :: op2_real => null ()
procedure(binary_cmplx), nopass, pointer :: op2_cmplx => null ()
procedure(binary_pdg), nopass, pointer :: op2_pdg => null ()
procedure(binary_sev), nopass, pointer :: op2_sev => null ()
procedure(binary_str), nopass, pointer :: op2_str => null ()
procedure(binary_cut), nopass, pointer :: op2_cut => null ()
procedure(binary_evi), nopass, pointer :: op2_evi => null ()
procedure(binary_evr), nopass, pointer :: op2_evr => null ()
contains
  <Eval trees: eval node: TBP>
end type eval_node_t

```

Finalize a node recursively. Allocated constants are deleted, pointers are ignored.

```

<Eval trees: eval node: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final_rec => eval_node_final_rec

<Eval trees: procedures>≡
  recursive subroutine eval_node_final_rec (node)
    class(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: node
    select case (node%type)
    case (EN_UNARY)
      call eval_node_final_rec (node%arg1)
    case (EN_BINARY)
      call eval_node_final_rec (node%arg1)
      call eval_node_final_rec (node%arg2)
    case (EN_CONDITIONAL)
      call eval_node_final_rec (node%arg0)
      call eval_node_final_rec (node%arg1)
      call eval_node_final_rec (node%arg2)
    case (EN_BLOCK)
      call eval_node_final_rec (node%arg0)

```



```

        call eval_node_final_rec (node%arg1)
    case (EN_PRT_FUN_UNARY, EN_EVAL_FUN_UNARY, &
         EN_LOG_FUN_UNARY, EN_INT_FUN_UNARY, EN_REAL_FUN_UNARY)
        if (associated (node%arg0)) call eval_node_final_rec (node%arg0)
        call eval_node_final_rec (node%arg1)
        deallocate (node%index)
        deallocate (node%prt1)
    case (EN_PRT_FUN_BINARY, EN_EVAL_FUN_BINARY, &
         EN_LOG_FUN_BINARY, EN_INT_FUN_BINARY, EN_REAL_FUN_BINARY)
        if (associated (node%arg0)) call eval_node_final_rec (node%arg0)
        call eval_node_final_rec (node%arg1)
        call eval_node_final_rec (node%arg2)
        deallocate (node%index)
        deallocate (node%prt1)
        deallocate (node%prt2)
    case (EN_FORMAT_STR)
        if (associated (node%arg0)) call eval_node_final_rec (node%arg0)
        if (associated (node%arg1)) call eval_node_final_rec (node%arg1)
        deallocate (node%ival)
    case (EN_RECORD_CMD)
        if (associated (node%arg0)) call eval_node_final_rec (node%arg0)
        if (associated (node%arg1)) call eval_node_final_rec (node%arg1)
        if (associated (node%arg2)) call eval_node_final_rec (node%arg2)
        if (associated (node%arg3)) call eval_node_final_rec (node%arg3)
        if (associated (node%arg4)) call eval_node_final_rec (node%arg4)
    end select
select case (node%type)
case (EN_UNARY, EN_BINARY, EN_CONDITIONAL, EN_CONSTANT, EN_BLOCK, &
     EN_PRT_FUN_UNARY, EN_PRT_FUN_BINARY, &
     EN_EVAL_FUN_UNARY, EN_EVAL_FUN_BINARY, &
     EN_LOG_FUN_UNARY, EN_LOG_FUN_BINARY, &
     EN_INT_FUN_UNARY, EN_INT_FUN_BINARY, &
     EN_REAL_FUN_UNARY, EN_REAL_FUN_BINARY, &
     EN_FORMAT_STR, EN_RECORD_CMD)
    select case (node%result_type)
    case (V_LOG); deallocate (node%lval)
    case (V_INT); deallocate (node%ival)
    case (V_REAL); deallocate (node%rval)
    case (V_CMPLX); deallocate (node%cval)
    case (V_SEV); deallocate (node%pval)
    case (V_PDG); deallocate (node%aval)
    case (V_STR); deallocate (node%sval)
    end select
    deallocate (node%value_is_known)
end select
end subroutine eval_node_final_rec

```

## Leaf nodes

Initialize a leaf node with a literal constant.

*(Eval trees: procedures)* +≡

```

subroutine eval_node_init_log (node, lval)

```



```

    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    logical, intent(in) :: lval
    node%type = EN_CONSTANT
    node%result_type = V_LOG
    allocate (node%lval, node%value_is_known)
    node%lval = lval
    node%value_is_known = .true.
end subroutine eval_node_init_log

subroutine eval_node_init_int (node, ival)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    integer, intent(in) :: ival
    node%type = EN_CONSTANT
    node%result_type = V_INT
    allocate (node%ival, node%value_is_known)
    node%ival = ival
    node%value_is_known = .true.
end subroutine eval_node_init_int

subroutine eval_node_init_real (node, rval)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    real(default), intent(in) :: rval
    node%type = EN_CONSTANT
    node%result_type = V_REAL
    allocate (node%rval, node%value_is_known)
    node%rval = rval
    node%value_is_known = .true.
end subroutine eval_node_init_real

subroutine eval_node_init_cmplx (node, cval)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    complex(default), intent(in) :: cval
    node%type = EN_CONSTANT
    node%result_type = V_CMPLX
    allocate (node%cval, node%value_is_known)
    node%cval = cval
    node%value_is_known = .true.
end subroutine eval_node_init_cmplx

subroutine eval_node_init_subevt (node, pval)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    type(subevt_t), intent(in) :: pval
    node%type = EN_CONSTANT
    node%result_type = V_SEV
    allocate (node%pval, node%value_is_known)
    node%pval = pval
    node%value_is_known = .true.
end subroutine eval_node_init_subevt

subroutine eval_node_init_pdg_array (node, aval)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval
    node%type = EN_CONSTANT
    node%result_type = V_PDG

```



```

        allocate (node%aval, node%value_is_known)
        node%aval = aval
        node%value_is_known = .true.
    end subroutine eval_node_init_pdg_array

    subroutine eval_node_init_string (node, sval)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: sval
        node%type = EN_CONSTANT
        node%result_type = V_STR
        allocate (node%sval, node%value_is_known)
        node%sval = sval
        node%value_is_known = .true.
    end subroutine eval_node_init_string

```

Initialize a leaf node with a pointer to a named parameter

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

    subroutine eval_node_init_log_ptr (node, name, lval, is_known)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        logical, intent(in), target :: lval
        logical, intent(in), target :: is_known
        node%type = EN_VARIABLE
        node%tag = name
        node%result_type = V_LOG
        node%lval => lval
        node%value_is_known => is_known
    end subroutine eval_node_init_log_ptr

    subroutine eval_node_init_int_ptr (node, name, ival, is_known)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        integer, intent(in), target :: ival
        logical, intent(in), target :: is_known
        node%type = EN_VARIABLE
        node%tag = name
        node%result_type = V_INT
        node%ival => ival
        node%value_is_known => is_known
    end subroutine eval_node_init_int_ptr

    subroutine eval_node_init_real_ptr (node, name, rval, is_known)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        real(default), intent(in), target :: rval
        logical, intent(in), target :: is_known
        node%type = EN_VARIABLE
        node%tag = name
        node%result_type = V_REAL
        node%rval => rval
        node%value_is_known => is_known
    end subroutine eval_node_init_real_ptr

    subroutine eval_node_init_cmplx_ptr (node, name, cval, is_known)

```



```

    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    complex(default), intent(in), target :: cval
    logical, intent(in), target :: is_known
    node%type = EN_VARIABLE
    node%tag = name
    node%result_type = V_CMPLX
    node%cval => cval
    node%value_is_known => is_known
end subroutine eval_node_init_cmplx_ptr

subroutine eval_node_init_subevt_ptr (node, name, pval, is_known)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(subevt_t), intent(in), target :: pval
    logical, intent(in), target :: is_known
    node%type = EN_VARIABLE
    node%tag = name
    node%result_type = V_SEV
    node%pval => pval
    node%value_is_known => is_known
end subroutine eval_node_init_subevt_ptr

subroutine eval_node_init_pdg_array_ptr (node, name, aval, is_known)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(pdg_array_t), intent(in), target :: aval
    logical, intent(in), target :: is_known
    node%type = EN_VARIABLE
    node%tag = name
    node%result_type = V_PDG
    node%aval => aval
    node%value_is_known => is_known
end subroutine eval_node_init_pdg_array_ptr

subroutine eval_node_init_string_ptr (node, name, sval, is_known)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(string_t), intent(in), target :: sval
    logical, intent(in), target :: is_known
    node%type = EN_VARIABLE
    node%tag = name
    node%result_type = V_STR
    node%sval => sval
    node%value_is_known => is_known
end subroutine eval_node_init_string_ptr

```

The procedure-pointer cases:

$\langle \textit{Eval trees: procedures} \rangle + \equiv$

```

subroutine eval_node_init_obs1_int_ptr (node, name, obs1_iptr, p1)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    procedure(obs_unary_int), intent(in), pointer :: obs1_iptr
    type(prt_t), intent(in), target :: p1

```



```

node%type = EN_OBS1_INT
node%tag = name
node%result_type = V_INT
node%obs1_int => obs1_iptr
node%prt1 => p1
allocate (node%ival, node%value_is_known)
node%value_is_known = .false.
end subroutine eval_node_init_obs1_int_ptr

subroutine eval_node_init_obs2_int_ptr (node, name, obs2_iptr, p1, p2)
type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
procedure(obs_binary_int), intent(in), pointer :: obs2_iptr
type(prt_t), intent(in), target :: p1, p2
node%type = EN_OBS2_INT
node%tag = name
node%result_type = V_INT
node%obs2_int => obs2_iptr
node%prt1 => p1
node%prt2 => p2
allocate (node%ival, node%value_is_known)
node%value_is_known = .false.
end subroutine eval_node_init_obs2_int_ptr

subroutine eval_node_init_obs1_real_ptr (node, name, obs1_rptr, p1)
type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
procedure(obs_unary_real), intent(in), pointer :: obs1_rptr
type(prt_t), intent(in), target :: p1
node%type = EN_OBS1_REAL
node%tag = name
node%result_type = V_REAL
node%obs1_real => obs1_rptr
node%prt1 => p1
allocate (node%rval, node%value_is_known)
node%value_is_known = .false.
end subroutine eval_node_init_obs1_real_ptr

subroutine eval_node_init_obs2_real_ptr (node, name, obs2_rptr, p1, p2)
type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
procedure(obs_binary_real), intent(in), pointer :: obs2_rptr
type(prt_t), intent(in), target :: p1, p2
node%type = EN_OBS2_REAL
node%tag = name
node%result_type = V_REAL
node%obs2_real => obs2_rptr
node%prt1 => p1
node%prt2 => p2
allocate (node%rval, node%value_is_known)
node%value_is_known = .false.
end subroutine eval_node_init_obs2_real_ptr

```

These nodes refer to user-defined procedures.



```

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eval_node_init_uobs1_int (node, name, arg)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in), target :: arg
    node%type = EN_UOBS1_INT
    node%tag = name
    node%result_type = V_INT
    allocate (node%ival, node%value_is_known)
    node%value_is_known = .false.
    node%arg0 => arg
  end subroutine eval_node_init_uobs1_int

  subroutine eval_node_init_uobs2_int (node, name, arg)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in), target :: arg
    node%type = EN_UOBS2_INT
    node%tag = name
    node%result_type = V_INT
    allocate (node%ival, node%value_is_known)
    node%value_is_known = .false.
    node%arg0 => arg
  end subroutine eval_node_init_uobs2_int

  subroutine eval_node_init_uobs1_real (node, name, arg)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in), target :: arg
    node%type = EN_UOBS1_REAL
    node%tag = name
    node%result_type = V_REAL
    allocate (node%rval, node%value_is_known)
    node%value_is_known = .false.
    node%arg0 => arg
  end subroutine eval_node_init_uobs1_real

  subroutine eval_node_init_uobs2_real (node, name, arg)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in), target :: arg
    node%type = EN_UOBS2_REAL
    node%tag = name
    node%result_type = V_REAL
    allocate (node%rval, node%value_is_known)
    node%value_is_known = .false.
    node%arg0 => arg
  end subroutine eval_node_init_uobs2_real

```

## Branch nodes

Initialize a branch node, sub-nodes are given.

```

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡

```



```

subroutine eval_node_init_branch (node, tag, result_type, arg1, arg2)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: tag
  integer, intent(in) :: result_type
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in), target :: arg1
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in), target, optional :: arg2
  if (present (arg2)) then
    node%type = EN_BINARY
  else
    node%type = EN_UNARY
  end if
  node%tag = tag
  node%result_type = result_type
  call eval_node_allocate_value (node)
  node%arg1 => arg1
  if (present (arg2)) node%arg2 => arg2
end subroutine eval_node_init_branch

```

Allocate the node value according to the result type.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine eval_node_allocate_value (node)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: node
  select case (node%result_type)
    case (V_LOG); allocate (node%lval)
    case (V_INT); allocate (node%ival)
    case (V_REAL); allocate (node%rval)
    case (V_CMPLX); allocate (node%cval)
    case (V_PDG); allocate (node%aval)
    case (V_SEV); allocate (node%pval)
    call subevt_init (node%pval)
    case (V_STR); allocate (node%sval)
  end select
  allocate (node%value_is_known)
  node%value_is_known = .false.
end subroutine eval_node_allocate_value

```

Initialize a block node which contains, in addition to the expression to be evaluated, a variable definition. The result type is not yet assigned, because we can compile the enclosed expression only after the var list is set up.

Note that the node always allocates a new variable list and appends it to the current one. Thus, if the variable redefines an existing one, it only shadows it but does not reset it. Any side-effects are therefore absent and need not be undone outside the block.

If the flag **new** is set, a variable is (re)declared. This must not be done for intrinsic variables. Vice versa, if the variable is not existent, the **new** flag is required.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine eval_node_init_block (node, name, type, var_def, var_list)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(out), target :: node
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  integer, intent(in) :: type
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in), target :: var_def

```



```

type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
node%type = EN_BLOCK
node%tag = "var_def"
node%var_name = name
node%arg1 => var_def
allocate (node%var_list)
call node%var_list%link (var_list)
if (var_def%type == EN_CONSTANT) then
  select case (type)
    case (V_LOG)
      call var_list_append_log (node%var_list, name, var_def%lval)
    case (V_INT)
      call var_list_append_int (node%var_list, name, var_def%ival)
    case (V_REAL)
      call var_list_append_real (node%var_list, name, var_def%rval)
    case (V_CMPLX)
      call var_list_append_cmplx (node%var_list, name, var_def%cval)
    case (V_PDG)
      call var_list_append_pdg_array &
        (node%var_list, name, var_def%aval)
    case (V_SEV)
      call var_list_append_subevt &
        (node%var_list, name, var_def%pval)
    case (V_STR)
      call var_list_append_string (node%var_list, name, var_def%sval)
  end select
else
  select case (type)
    case (V_LOG); call var_list_append_log_ptr &
      (node%var_list, name, var_def%lval, var_def%value_is_known)
    case (V_INT); call var_list_append_int_ptr &
      (node%var_list, name, var_def%ival, var_def%value_is_known)
    case (V_REAL); call var_list_append_real_ptr &
      (node%var_list, name, var_def%rval, var_def%value_is_known)
    case (V_CMPLX); call var_list_append_cmplx_ptr &
      (node%var_list, name, var_def%cval, var_def%value_is_known)
    case (V_PDG); call var_list_append_pdg_array_ptr &
      (node%var_list, name, var_def%aval, var_def%value_is_known)
    case (V_SEV); call var_list_append_subevt_ptr &
      (node%var_list, name, var_def%pval, var_def%value_is_known)
    case (V_STR); call var_list_append_string_ptr &
      (node%var_list, name, var_def%sval, var_def%value_is_known)
  end select
end if
end subroutine eval_node_init_block

```

Complete block initialization by assigning the expression to evaluate to `arg0`.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine eval_node_set_expr (node, arg, result_type)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: node
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in), target :: arg
  integer, intent(in), optional :: result_type
  if (present (result_type)) then
    node%result_type = result_type
  end if
end subroutine eval_node_set_expr

```



```

else
  node%result_type = arg%result_type
end if
call eval_node_allocate_value (node)
node%arg0 => arg
end subroutine eval_node_set_expr

```

Initialize a conditional. There are three branches: the condition (evaluates to logical) and the two alternatives (evaluate both to the same arbitrary type).

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine eval_node_init_conditional (node, result_type, cond, arg1, arg2)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
  integer, intent(in) :: result_type
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in), target :: cond, arg1, arg2
  node%type = EN_CONDITIONAL
  node%tag = "cond"
  node%result_type = result_type
  call eval_node_allocate_value (node)
  node%arg0 => cond
  node%arg1 => arg1
  node%arg2 => arg2
end subroutine eval_node_init_conditional

```

Initialize a recording command (which evaluates to a logical constant). The first branch is the ID of the analysis object to be filled, the optional branches 1 to 4 are the values to be recorded.

If the event-weight pointer is null, we record values with unit weight. Otherwise, we use the value pointed to as event weight.

There can be up to four arguments which represent  $x, y, \Delta y, \Delta x$ . Therefore, this is the only node type that may fill four sub-nodes.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine eval_node_init_record_cmd &
  (node, event_weight, id, arg1, arg2, arg3, arg4)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
  real(default), pointer :: event_weight
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in), target :: id
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in), optional, target :: arg1, arg2, arg3, arg4
  call eval_node_init_log (node, .true.)
  node%type = EN_RECORD_CMD
  node%rval => event_weight
  node%tag = "record_cmd"
  node%arg0 => id
  if (present (arg1)) then
    node%arg1 => arg1
    if (present (arg2)) then
      node%arg2 => arg2
      if (present (arg3)) then
        node%arg3 => arg3
        if (present (arg4)) then
          node%arg4 => arg4
        end if
      end if
    end if
  end if
end if

```



```

        end if
    end if
end subroutine eval_node_init_record_cmd

```

Initialize a node for operations on subevents. The particle lists (one or two) are inserted as `arg1` and `arg2`. We allocated particle pointers as temporaries for iterating over particle lists. The procedure pointer which holds the function to evaluate for the subevents (e.g., combine, select) is also initialized.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine eval_node_init_prt_fun_unary (node, arg1, name, proc)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in), target :: arg1
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    procedure(unary_sev) :: proc
    node%type = EN_PRT_FUN_UNARY
    node%tag = name
    node%result_type = V_SEV
    call eval_node_allocate_value (node)
    node%arg1 => arg1
    allocate (node%index, source = 0)
    allocate (node%prt1)
    node%op1_sev => proc
end subroutine eval_node_init_prt_fun_unary

subroutine eval_node_init_prt_fun_binary (node, arg1, arg2, name, proc)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in), target :: arg1, arg2
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    procedure(binary_sev) :: proc
    node%type = EN_PRT_FUN_BINARY
    node%tag = name
    node%result_type = V_SEV
    call eval_node_allocate_value (node)
    node%arg1 => arg1
    node%arg2 => arg2
    allocate (node%index, source = 0)
    allocate (node%prt1)
    allocate (node%prt2)
    node%op2_sev => proc
end subroutine eval_node_init_prt_fun_binary

```

Similar, but for particle-list functions that evaluate to a real value.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine eval_node_init_eval_fun_unary (node, arg1, name)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in), target :: arg1
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    node%type = EN_EVAL_FUN_UNARY
    node%tag = name
    node%result_type = V_REAL
    call eval_node_allocate_value (node)
    node%arg1 => arg1
    allocate (node%index, source = 0)

```



```

        allocate (node%prt1)
end subroutine eval_node_init_eval_fun_unary

subroutine eval_node_init_eval_fun_binary (node, arg1, arg2, name)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in), target :: arg1, arg2
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    node%type = EN_EVAL_FUN_BINARY
    node%tag = name
    node%result_type = V_REAL
    call eval_node_allocate_value (node)
    node%arg1 => arg1
    node%arg2 => arg2
    allocate (node%index, source = 0)
    allocate (node%prt1)
    allocate (node%prt2)
end subroutine eval_node_init_eval_fun_binary

```

These are for particle-list functions that evaluate to a logical value.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine eval_node_init_log_fun_unary (node, arg1, name, proc)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in), target :: arg1
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    procedure(unary_cut) :: proc
    node%type = EN_LOG_FUN_UNARY
    node%tag = name
    node%result_type = V_LOG
    call eval_node_allocate_value (node)
    node%arg1 => arg1
    allocate (node%index, source = 0)
    allocate (node%prt1)
    node%op1_cut => proc
end subroutine eval_node_init_log_fun_unary

subroutine eval_node_init_log_fun_binary (node, arg1, arg2, name, proc)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in), target :: arg1, arg2
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    procedure(binary_cut) :: proc
    node%type = EN_LOG_FUN_BINARY
    node%tag = name
    node%result_type = V_LOG
    call eval_node_allocate_value (node)
    node%arg1 => arg1
    node%arg2 => arg2
    allocate (node%index, source = 0)
    allocate (node%prt1)
    allocate (node%prt2)
    node%op2_cut => proc
end subroutine eval_node_init_log_fun_binary

```

These are for particle-list functions that evaluate to an integer value.



*<Eval trees: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine eval_node_init_int_fun_unary (node, arg1, name, proc)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in), target :: arg1
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  procedure(unary_evi) :: proc
  node%type = EN_INT_FUN_UNARY
  node%tag = name
  node%result_type = V_INT
  call eval_node_allocate_value (node)
  node%arg1 => arg1
  allocate (node%index, source = 0)
  allocate (node%prt1)
  node%op1_evi => proc
end subroutine eval_node_init_int_fun_unary

subroutine eval_node_init_int_fun_binary (node, arg1, arg2, name, proc)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in), target :: arg1, arg2
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  procedure(binary_evi) :: proc
  node%type = EN_INT_FUN_BINARY
  node%tag = name
  node%result_type = V_INT
  call eval_node_allocate_value (node)
  node%arg1 => arg1
  node%arg2 => arg2
  allocate (node%index, source = 0)
  allocate (node%prt1)
  allocate (node%prt2)
  node%op2_evi => proc
end subroutine eval_node_init_int_fun_binary

```

These are for particle-list functions that evaluate to a real value.

*<Eval trees: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine eval_node_init_real_fun_unary (node, arg1, name, proc)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in), target :: arg1
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  procedure(unary_evr) :: proc
  node%type = EN_REAL_FUN_UNARY
  node%tag = name
  node%result_type = V_INT
  call eval_node_allocate_value (node)
  node%arg1 => arg1
  allocate (node%index, source = 0)
  allocate (node%prt1)
  node%op1_evr => proc
end subroutine eval_node_init_real_fun_unary

subroutine eval_node_init_real_fun_binary (node, arg1, arg2, name, proc)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in), target :: arg1, arg2
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name

```



```

procedure(binary_evr) :: proc
node%type = EN_REAL_FUN_BINARY
node%tag = name
node%result_type = V_INT
call eval_node_allocate_value (node)
node%arg1 => arg1
node%arg2 => arg2
allocate (node%index, source = 0)
allocate (node%prt1)
allocate (node%prt2)
node%op2_evr => proc
end subroutine eval_node_init_real_fun_binary

```

Initialize a node for a string formatting function (sprintf).

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine eval_node_init_format_string (node, fmt, arg, name, n_args)
type(eval_node_t), intent(out) :: node
type(eval_node_t), pointer :: fmt, arg
type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
integer, intent(in) :: n_args
node%type = EN_FORMAT_STR
node%tag = name
node%result_type = V_STR
call eval_node_allocate_value (node)
node%arg0 => fmt
node%arg1 => arg
allocate (node%ival)
node%ival = n_args
end subroutine eval_node_init_format_string

```

If particle functions depend upon a condition (or an expression is evaluated), the observables that can be evaluated for the given particles have to be thrown on the local variable stack. This is done here. Each observable is initialized with the particle pointers which have been allocated for the node.

The integer variable that is referred to by the `Index` pseudo-observable is always known when it is referred to.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine eval_node_set_observables (node, var_list)
type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: node
type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
logical, save, target :: known = .true.
allocate (node%var_list)
call node%var_list%link (var_list)
allocate (node%index, source = 0)
call var_list_append_int_ptr &
    (node%var_list, var_str ("Index"), node%index, known, intrinsic=.true.)
if (.not. associated (node%prt2)) then
    call var_list_set_observables_unary &
        (node%var_list, node%prt1)
else
    call var_list_set_observables_binary &
        (node%var_list, node%prt1, node%prt2)
end if

```



```
end subroutine eval_node_set_observables
```

## Output

*<Eval trees: eval node: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: write => eval_node_write
```

*<Eval trees: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine eval_node_write (node, unit, indent)
  class(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: node
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer, intent(in), optional :: indent
  integer :: u, ind
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  ind = 0; if (present (indent)) ind = indent
  write (u, "(A)", advance="no") repeat ("| ", ind) // "o "
  select case (node%type)
  case (EN_UNARY, EN_BINARY, EN_CONDITIONAL, &
        EN_PRT_FUN_UNARY, EN_PRT_FUN_BINARY, &
        EN_EVAL_FUN_UNARY, EN_EVAL_FUN_BINARY, &
        EN_LOG_FUN_UNARY, EN_LOG_FUN_BINARY, &
        EN_INT_FUN_UNARY, EN_INT_FUN_BINARY, &
        EN_REAL_FUN_UNARY, EN_REAL_FUN_BINARY)
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "[" // char (node%tag) // "]" = "
  case (EN_CONSTANT)
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "[const] ="
  case (EN_VARIABLE)
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") char (node%tag) // " =>"
  case (EN_OBS1_INT, EN_OBS2_INT, EN_OBS1_REAL, EN_OBS2_REAL, &
        EN_UOBS1_INT, EN_UOBS2_INT, EN_UOBS1_REAL, EN_UOBS2_REAL)
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") char (node%tag) // " ="
  case (EN_BLOCK)
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "[" // char (node%tag) // "]" // &
      char (node%var_name) // " [expr] ="
  case default
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "[???" = "
  end select
  select case (node%result_type)
  case (V_LOG)
    if (node%value_is_known) then
      if (node%lval) then
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "true"
      else
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "false"
      end if
    else
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "[unknown logical]"
    end if
  case (V_INT)
    if (node%value_is_known) then
      write (u, "(1x,I0)") node%ival
    else
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "[unknown integer]"
    end if
  end if
end if
```



```

case (V_REAL)
  if (node%value_is_known) then
    write (u, "(1x," // FMT_19 // ")") node%rval
  else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "[unknown real]"
  end if
case (V_CMPLX)
  if (node%value_is_known) then
    write (u, "(1x,'('," // FMT_19 // ",','," // &
      FMT_19 // ",')')") node%cval
  else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "[unknown complex]"
  end if
case (V_SEV)
  if (char (node%tag) == "@evt") then
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "[event subevent]"
  else if (node%value_is_known) then
    call subevt_write &
      (node%pval, unit, prefix = repeat ("| ", ind + 1))
  else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "[unknown subevent]"
  end if
case (V_PDG)
  write (u, "(1x)", advance="no")
  call pdg_array_write (node%aval, u); write (u, *)
case (V_STR)
  if (node%value_is_known) then
    write (u, "(A)") ''' // char (node%sval) // '''
  else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "[unknown string]"
  end if
case default
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "[empty]"
end select
select case (node%type)
case (EN_OBS1_INT, EN_OBS1_REAL, EN_UOBS1_INT, EN_UOBS1_REAL)
  write (u, "(A,6x,A)", advance="no") repeat ("| ", ind), "prt1 ="
  call prt_write (node%prt1, unit)
case (EN_OBS2_INT, EN_OBS2_REAL, EN_UOBS2_INT, EN_UOBS2_REAL)
  write (u, "(A,6x,A)", advance="no") repeat ("| ", ind), "prt1 ="
  call prt_write (node%prt1, unit)
  write (u, "(A,6x,A)", advance="no") repeat ("| ", ind), "prt2 ="
  call prt_write (node%prt2, unit)
end select
end subroutine eval_node_write

recursive subroutine eval_node_write_rec (node, unit, indent)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: node
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer, intent(in), optional :: indent
  integer :: u, ind
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  ind = 0; if (present (indent)) ind = indent
  call eval_node_write (node, unit, indent)

```



```

select case (node%type)
case (EN_UNARY)
  if (associated (node%arg0)) &
    call eval_node_write_rec (node%arg0, unit, ind+1)
    call eval_node_write_rec (node%arg1, unit, ind+1)
case (EN_BINARY)
  if (associated (node%arg0)) &
    call eval_node_write_rec (node%arg0, unit, ind+1)
    call eval_node_write_rec (node%arg1, unit, ind+1)
    call eval_node_write_rec (node%arg2, unit, ind+1)
case (EN_BLOCK)
  call eval_node_write_rec (node%arg1, unit, ind+1)
  call eval_node_write_rec (node%arg0, unit, ind+1)
case (EN_CONDITIONAL)
  call eval_node_write_rec (node%arg0, unit, ind+1)
  call eval_node_write_rec (node%arg1, unit, ind+1)
  call eval_node_write_rec (node%arg2, unit, ind+1)
case (EN_PRT_FUN_UNARY, EN_EVAL_FUN_UNARY, &
      EN_LOG_FUN_UNARY, EN_INT_FUN_UNARY, EN_REAL_FUN_UNARY)
  if (associated (node%arg0)) &
    call eval_node_write_rec (node%arg0, unit, ind+1)
    call eval_node_write_rec (node%arg1, unit, ind+1)
case (EN_PRT_FUN_BINARY, EN_EVAL_FUN_BINARY, &
      EN_LOG_FUN_BINARY, EN_INT_FUN_BINARY, EN_REAL_FUN_BINARY)
  if (associated (node%arg0)) &
    call eval_node_write_rec (node%arg0, unit, ind+1)
    call eval_node_write_rec (node%arg1, unit, ind+1)
    call eval_node_write_rec (node%arg2, unit, ind+1)
case (EN_RECORD_CMD)
  if (associated (node%arg1)) then
    call eval_node_write_rec (node%arg1, unit, ind+1)
  if (associated (node%arg2)) then
    call eval_node_write_rec (node%arg2, unit, ind+1)
  if (associated (node%arg3)) then
    call eval_node_write_rec (node%arg3, unit, ind+1)
  if (associated (node%arg4)) then
    call eval_node_write_rec (node%arg4, unit, ind+1)
  end if
  end if
  end if
end if
end select
end subroutine eval_node_write_rec

```

### 27.3.2 Operation types

For the operations associated to evaluation tree nodes, we define abstract interfaces for all cases.

Particles/subevents are transferred by-reference, to avoid unnecessary copying. Therefore, subroutines instead of functions. (Furthermore, the function version of `unary_prt` triggers an obscure bug in nagfor 5.2(649) [invalid C code].)

*(Eval trees: interfaces)*≡



```

abstract interface
  logical function unary_log (arg)
    import eval_node_t
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: arg
  end function unary_log
end interface
abstract interface
  integer function unary_int (arg)
    import eval_node_t
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: arg
  end function unary_int
end interface
abstract interface
  real(default) function unary_real (arg)
    import default
    import eval_node_t
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: arg
  end function unary_real
end interface
abstract interface
  complex(default) function unary_cmplx (arg)
    import default
    import eval_node_t
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: arg
  end function unary_cmplx
end interface
abstract interface
  subroutine unary_pdg (pdg_array, arg)
    import pdg_array_t
    import eval_node_t
    type(pdg_array_t), intent(out) :: pdg_array
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: arg
  end subroutine unary_pdg
end interface
abstract interface
  subroutine unary_sev (subevt, arg, arg0)
    import subevt_t
    import eval_node_t
    type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: arg
    type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), optional :: arg0
  end subroutine unary_sev
end interface
abstract interface
  subroutine unary_str (string, arg)
    import string_t
    import eval_node_t
    type(string_t), intent(out) :: string
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: arg
  end subroutine unary_str
end interface
abstract interface
  logical function unary_cut (arg1, arg0)
    import eval_node_t

```



```

        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: arg1
        type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: arg0
    end function unary_cut
end interface
abstract interface
    subroutine unary_evi (ival, arg1, arg0)
        import eval_node_t
        integer, intent(out) :: ival
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: arg1
        type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), optional :: arg0
    end subroutine unary_evi
end interface
abstract interface
    subroutine unary_evr (rval, arg1, arg0)
        import eval_node_t, default
        real(default), intent(out) :: rval
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: arg1
        type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), optional :: arg0
    end subroutine unary_evr
end interface
abstract interface
    logical function binary_log (arg1, arg2)
        import eval_node_t
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: arg1, arg2
    end function binary_log
end interface
abstract interface
    integer function binary_int (arg1, arg2)
        import eval_node_t
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: arg1, arg2
    end function binary_int
end interface
abstract interface
    real(default) function binary_real (arg1, arg2)
        import default
        import eval_node_t
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: arg1, arg2
    end function binary_real
end interface
abstract interface
    complex(default) function binary_cmplx (arg1, arg2)
        import default
        import eval_node_t
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: arg1, arg2
    end function binary_cmplx
end interface
abstract interface
    subroutine binary_pdg (pdg_array, arg1, arg2)
        import pdg_array_t
        import eval_node_t
        type(pdg_array_t), intent(out) :: pdg_array
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: arg1, arg2
    end subroutine binary_pdg
end interface

```



```

abstract interface
  subroutine binary_sev (subevt, arg1, arg2, arg0)
    import subevt_t
    import eval_node_t
    type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: arg1, arg2
    type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), optional :: arg0
  end subroutine binary_sev
end interface
abstract interface
  subroutine binary_str (string, arg1, arg2)
    import string_t
    import eval_node_t
    type(string_t), intent(out) :: string
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: arg1, arg2
  end subroutine binary_str
end interface
abstract interface
  logical function binary_cut (arg1, arg2, arg0)
    import eval_node_t
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: arg1, arg2
    type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: arg0
  end function binary_cut
end interface
abstract interface
  subroutine binary_evi (ival, arg1, arg2, arg0)
    import eval_node_t
    integer, intent(out) :: ival
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: arg1, arg2
    type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), optional :: arg0
  end subroutine binary_evi
end interface
abstract interface
  subroutine binary_evr (rval, arg1, arg2, arg0)
    import eval_node_t, default
    real(default), intent(out) :: rval
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: arg1, arg2
    type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), optional :: arg0
  end subroutine binary_evr
end interface

```

The following subroutines set the procedure pointer:

$\langle \textit{Eval trees: procedures} \rangle + \equiv$

```

subroutine eval_node_set_op1_log (en, op)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en
  procedure(unary_log) :: op
  en%op1_log => op
end subroutine eval_node_set_op1_log

subroutine eval_node_set_op1_int (en, op)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en
  procedure(unary_int) :: op
  en%op1_int => op
end subroutine eval_node_set_op1_int

```



```

subroutine eval_node_set_op1_real (en, op)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en
  procedure(unary_real) :: op
  en%op1_real => op
end subroutine eval_node_set_op1_real

subroutine eval_node_set_op1_cmlpx (en, op)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en
  procedure(unary_cmlpx) :: op
  en%op1_cmlpx => op
end subroutine eval_node_set_op1_cmlpx

subroutine eval_node_set_op1_pdg (en, op)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en
  procedure(unary_pdg) :: op
  en%op1_pdg => op
end subroutine eval_node_set_op1_pdg

subroutine eval_node_set_op1_sev (en, op)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en
  procedure(unary_sev) :: op
  en%op1_sev => op
end subroutine eval_node_set_op1_sev

subroutine eval_node_set_op1_str (en, op)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en
  procedure(unary_str) :: op
  en%op1_str => op
end subroutine eval_node_set_op1_str

subroutine eval_node_set_op2_log (en, op)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en
  procedure(binary_log) :: op
  en%op2_log => op
end subroutine eval_node_set_op2_log

subroutine eval_node_set_op2_int (en, op)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en
  procedure(binary_int) :: op
  en%op2_int => op
end subroutine eval_node_set_op2_int

subroutine eval_node_set_op2_real (en, op)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en
  procedure(binary_real) :: op
  en%op2_real => op
end subroutine eval_node_set_op2_real

subroutine eval_node_set_op2_cmlpx (en, op)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en
  procedure(binary_cmlpx) :: op
  en%op2_cmlpx => op
end subroutine eval_node_set_op2_cmlpx

```



```

subroutine eval_node_set_op2_pdg (en, op)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en
  procedure(binary_pdg) :: op
  en%op2_pdg => op
end subroutine eval_node_set_op2_pdg

subroutine eval_node_set_op2_sev (en, op)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en
  procedure(binary_sev) :: op
  en%op2_sev => op
end subroutine eval_node_set_op2_sev

subroutine eval_node_set_op2_str (en, op)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en
  procedure(binary_str) :: op
  en%op2_str => op
end subroutine eval_node_set_op2_str

```

### 27.3.3 Specific operators

Our expression syntax contains all Fortran functions that make sense. These functions have to be provided in a form that they can be used in procedures pointers, and have the abstract interfaces above. For some intrinsic functions, we could use specific versions provided by Fortran directly. However, this has two drawbacks: (i) We should work with the values instead of the eval-nodes as argument, which complicates the interface; (ii) more importantly, the **default** real type need not be equivalent to double precision. This would, at least, introduce system dependencies. Finally, for operators there are no specific versions.

Therefore, we write wrappers for all possible functions, at the expense of some overhead.

#### Binary numerical functions

```

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
integer function add_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%ival + en2%ival
end function add_ii
real(default) function add_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%ival + en2%rval
end function add_ir
complex(default) function add_ic (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%ival + en2%cval
end function add_ic
real(default) function add_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%rval + en2%ival
end function add_ri
complex(default) function add_ci (en1, en2) result (y)

```



```

        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
        y = en1%cval + en2%ival
    end function add_ci
complex(default) function add_cr (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%cval + en2%rval
end function add_cr
complex(default) function add_rc (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%rval + en2%cval
end function add_rc
real(default) function add_rr (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%rval + en2%rval
end function add_rr
complex(default) function add_cc (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%cval + en2%cval
end function add_cc

integer function sub_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%ival - en2%ival
end function sub_ii
real(default) function sub_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%ival - en2%rval
end function sub_ir
real(default) function sub_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%rval - en2%ival
end function sub_ri
complex(default) function sub_ic (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%ival - en2%cval
end function sub_ic
complex(default) function sub_ci (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%cval - en2%ival
end function sub_ci
complex(default) function sub_cr (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%cval - en2%rval
end function sub_cr
complex(default) function sub_rc (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%rval - en2%cval
end function sub_rc
real(default) function sub_rr (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%rval - en2%rval
end function sub_rr
complex(default) function sub_cc (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2

```



```

    y = en1%cval - en2%cval
end function sub_cc

integer function mul_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%ival * en2%ival
end function mul_ii
real(default) function mul_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%ival * en2%rval
end function mul_ir
real(default) function mul_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%rval * en2%ival
end function mul_ri
complex(default) function mul_ic (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%ival * en2%cval
end function mul_ic
complex(default) function mul_ci (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%cval * en2%ival
end function mul_ci
complex(default) function mul_rc (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%rval * en2%cval
end function mul_rc
complex(default) function mul_cr (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%cval * en2%rval
end function mul_cr
real(default) function mul_rr (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%rval * en2%rval
end function mul_rr
complex(default) function mul_cc (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%cval * en2%cval
end function mul_cc

integer function div_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    if (en2%ival == 0) then
        if (en1%ival >= 0) then
            call msg_warning ("division by zero: " // int2char (en1%ival) // &
                " / 0 ; result set to 0")
        else
            call msg_warning ("division by zero: (" // int2char (en1%ival) // &
                ") / 0 ; result set to 0")
        end if
        y = 0
        return
    end if
    y = en1%ival / en2%ival

```



```

end function div_ii
real(default) function div_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%ival / en2%rval
end function div_ir
real(default) function div_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%rval / en2%ival
end function div_ri
complex(default) function div_ic (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%ival / en2%cval
end function div_ic
complex(default) function div_ci (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%cval / en2%ival
end function div_ci
complex(default) function div_rc (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%rval / en2%cval
end function div_rc
complex(default) function div_cr (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%cval / en2%rval
end function div_cr
real(default) function div_rr (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%rval / en2%rval
end function div_rr
complex(default) function div_cc (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%cval / en2%cval
end function div_cc

integer function pow_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  integer :: a, b
  real(default) :: rres
  a = en1%ival
  b = en2%ival
  if ((a == 0) .and. (b < 0)) then
    call msg_warning ("division by zero: " // int2char (a) // &
      " ^ (" // int2char (b) // ") ; result set to 0")
    y = 0
    return
  end if
  rres = real(a, default) ** b
  y = rres
  if (real(y, default) /= rres) then
    if (b < 0) then
      call msg_warning ("result of all-integer operation " // &
        int2char (a) // " ^ (" // int2char (b) // &
        ") has been truncated to " // int2char (y), &
        [ var_str ("Chances are that you want to use " // &

```



```

        "reals instead of integers at this point.") ])
    else
        call msg_warning ("integer overflow in " // int2char (a) // &
            " ^ " // int2char (b) // " ; result is " // int2char (y), &
            [ var_str ("Using reals instead of integers might help.")])
    end if
end if
end if
end function pow_ii
real(default) function pow_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%rval ** en2%ival
end function pow_ri
complex(default) function pow_ci (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%cval ** en2%ival
end function pow_ci
real(default) function pow_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%ival ** en2%rval
end function pow_ir
real(default) function pow_rr (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%rval ** en2%rval
end function pow_rr
complex(default) function pow_cr (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%cval ** en2%rval
end function pow_cr
complex(default) function pow_ic (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%ival ** en2%cval
end function pow_ic
complex(default) function pow_rc (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%rval ** en2%cval
end function pow_rc
complex(default) function pow_cc (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%cval ** en2%cval
end function pow_cc

integer function max_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = max (en1%ival, en2%ival)
end function max_ii
real(default) function max_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = max (real (en1%ival, default), en2%rval)
end function max_ir
real(default) function max_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = max (en1%rval, real (en2%ival, default))
end function max_ri
real(default) function max_rr (en1, en2) result (y)

```



```

        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
        y = max (en1%rval, en2%rval)
    end function max_rr
integer function min_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = min (en1%ival, en2%ival)
end function min_ii
real(default) function min_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = min (real (en1%ival, default), en2%rval)
end function min_ir
real(default) function min_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = min (en1%rval, real (en2%ival, default))
end function min_ri
real(default) function min_rr (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = min (en1%rval, en2%rval)
end function min_rr

integer function mod_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = mod (en1%ival, en2%ival)
end function mod_ii
real(default) function mod_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = mod (real (en1%ival, default), en2%rval)
end function mod_ir
real(default) function mod_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = mod (en1%rval, real (en2%ival, default))
end function mod_ri
real(default) function mod_rr (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = mod (en1%rval, en2%rval)
end function mod_rr
integer function modulo_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = modulo (en1%ival, en2%ival)
end function modulo_ii
real(default) function modulo_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = modulo (real (en1%ival, default), en2%rval)
end function modulo_ir
real(default) function modulo_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = modulo (en1%rval, real (en2%ival, default))
end function modulo_ri
real(default) function modulo_rr (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = modulo (en1%rval, en2%rval)
end function modulo_rr

```



## Unary numeric functions

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```
real(default) function real_i (en) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
  y = en%ival
end function real_i
real(default) function real_c (en) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
  y = en%cval
end function real_c
integer function int_r (en) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
  y = en%rval
end function int_r
complex(default) function cmplx_i (en) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
  y = en%ival
end function cmplx_i
integer function int_c (en) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
  y = en%cval
end function int_c
complex(default) function cmplx_r (en) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
  y = en%rval
end function cmplx_r
integer function nint_r (en) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
  y = nint (en%rval)
end function nint_r
integer function floor_r (en) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
  y = floor (en%rval)
end function floor_r
integer function ceiling_r (en) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
  y = ceiling (en%rval)
end function ceiling_r

integer function neg_i (en) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
  y = - en%ival
end function neg_i
real(default) function neg_r (en) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
  y = - en%rval
end function neg_r
complex(default) function neg_c (en) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
  y = - en%cval
end function neg_c
integer function abs_i (en) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
```



```

        y = abs (en%ival)
    end function abs_i
    real(default) function abs_r (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = abs (en%rval)
    end function abs_r
    real(default) function abs_c (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = abs (en%cval)
    end function abs_c
    integer function sgn_i (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = sign (1, en%ival)
    end function sgn_i
    real(default) function sgn_r (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = sign (1._default, en%rval)
    end function sgn_r

    real(default) function sqrt_r (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = sqrt (en%rval)
    end function sqrt_r
    real(default) function exp_r (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = exp (en%rval)
    end function exp_r
    real(default) function log_r (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = log (en%rval)
    end function log_r
    real(default) function log10_r (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = log10 (en%rval)
    end function log10_r

    complex(default) function sqrt_c (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = sqrt (en%cval)
    end function sqrt_c
    complex(default) function exp_c (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = exp (en%cval)
    end function exp_c
    complex(default) function log_c (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = log (en%cval)
    end function log_c

    real(default) function sin_r (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = sin (en%rval)
    end function sin_r
    real(default) function cos_r (en) result (y)

```



```

        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = cos (en%rval)
    end function cos_r
    real(default) function tan_r (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = tan (en%rval)
    end function tan_r
    real(default) function asin_r (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = asin (en%rval)
    end function asin_r
    real(default) function acos_r (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = acos (en%rval)
    end function acos_r
    real(default) function atan_r (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = atan (en%rval)
    end function atan_r

    complex(default) function sin_c (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = sin (en%cval)
    end function sin_c
    complex(default) function cos_c (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = cos (en%cval)
    end function cos_c

    real(default) function sinh_r (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = sinh (en%rval)
    end function sinh_r
    real(default) function cosh_r (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = cosh (en%rval)
    end function cosh_r
    real(default) function tanh_r (en) result (y)
        type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
        y = tanh (en%rval)
    end function tanh_r
    !!! These are F2008 additions but accepted by nagfor 5.3 and gfortran 4.6+
    !!! Currently not used.
    !   real(default) function asinh_r (en) result (y)
    !       type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
    !       y = asinh (en%rval)
    !   end function asinh_r
    !   real(default) function acosh_r (en) result (y)
    !       type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
    !       y = acosh (en%rval)
    !   end function acosh_r
    !   real(default) function atanh_r (en) result (y)
    !       type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
    !       y = atanh (en%rval)

```



```
!   end function atanh_r
```

## Binary logical functions

Logical expressions:

```
(Eval trees: procedures)+≡
logical function ignore_first_ll (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en2%lval
end function ignore_first_ll
logical function or_ll (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%lval .or. en2%lval
end function or_ll
logical function and_ll (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%lval .and. en2%lval
end function and_ll
```

Comparisons:

```
(Eval trees: procedures)+≡
logical function comp_lt_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%ival < en2%ival
end function comp_lt_ii
logical function comp_lt_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%ival < en2%rval
end function comp_lt_ir
logical function comp_lt_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%rval < en2%ival
end function comp_lt_ri
logical function comp_lt_rr (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%rval < en2%rval
end function comp_lt_rr

logical function comp_gt_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%ival > en2%ival
end function comp_gt_ii
logical function comp_gt_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%ival > en2%rval
end function comp_gt_ir
logical function comp_gt_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  y = en1%rval > en2%ival
end function comp_gt_ri
logical function comp_gt_rr (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
```



```

    y = en1%rval > en2%rval
end function comp_gt_rr

logical function comp_le_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%ival <= en2%ival
end function comp_le_ii
logical function comp_le_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%ival <= en2%rval
end function comp_le_ir
logical function comp_le_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%rval <= en2%ival
end function comp_le_ri
logical function comp_le_rr (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%rval <= en2%rval
end function comp_le_rr

logical function comp_ge_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%ival >= en2%ival
end function comp_ge_ii
logical function comp_ge_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%ival >= en2%rval
end function comp_ge_ir
logical function comp_ge_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%rval >= en2%ival
end function comp_ge_ri
logical function comp_ge_rr (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%rval >= en2%rval
end function comp_ge_rr

logical function comp_eq_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%ival == en2%ival
end function comp_eq_ii
logical function comp_eq_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%ival == en2%rval
end function comp_eq_ir
logical function comp_eq_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%rval == en2%ival
end function comp_eq_ri
logical function comp_eq_rr (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%rval == en2%rval
end function comp_eq_rr
logical function comp_eq_ss (en1, en2) result (y)

```



```

    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%sval == en2%sval
end function comp_eq_ss

logical function comp_ne_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%ival /= en2%ival
end function comp_ne_ii
logical function comp_ne_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%ival /= en2%rval
end function comp_ne_ir
logical function comp_ne_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%rval /= en2%ival
end function comp_ne_ri
logical function comp_ne_rr (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%rval /= en2%rval
end function comp_ne_rr
logical function comp_ne_ss (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    y = en1%sval /= en2%sval
end function comp_ne_ss

```

Comparisons with tolerance:

*<Eval trees: procedures>+≡*

```

logical function comp_se_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
        y = abs (en1%ival - en2%ival) <= en1%tolerance
    else
        y = en1%ival == en2%ival
    end if
end function comp_se_ii
logical function comp_se_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
        y = abs (en1%rval - en2%ival) <= en1%tolerance
    else
        y = en1%rval == en2%ival
    end if
end function comp_se_ri
logical function comp_se_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
        y = abs (en1%ival - en2%rval) <= en1%tolerance
    else
        y = en1%ival == en2%rval
    end if
end function comp_se_ir
logical function comp_se_rr (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then

```



```

        y = abs (en1%rval - en2%rval) <= en1%tolerance
    else
        y = en1%rval == en2%rval
    end if
end function comp_se_rr
logical function comp_ns_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
        y = abs (en1%ival - en2%ival) > en1%tolerance
    else
        y = en1%ival /= en2%ival
    end if
end function comp_ns_ii
logical function comp_ns_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
        y = abs (en1%rval - en2%ival) > en1%tolerance
    else
        y = en1%rval /= en2%ival
    end if
end function comp_ns_ri
logical function comp_ns_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
        y = abs (en1%ival - en2%rval) > en1%tolerance
    else
        y = en1%ival /= en2%rval
    end if
end function comp_ns_ir
logical function comp_ns_rr (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
        y = abs (en1%rval - en2%rval) > en1%tolerance
    else
        y = en1%rval /= en2%rval
    end if
end function comp_ns_rr

logical function comp_ls_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
        y = en1%ival <= en2%ival + en1%tolerance
    else
        y = en1%ival <= en2%ival
    end if
end function comp_ls_ii
logical function comp_ls_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
        y = en1%rval <= en2%ival + en1%tolerance
    else
        y = en1%rval <= en2%ival
    end if
end function comp_ls_ri

```



```

logical function comp_ls_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
    y = en1%ival <= en2%rval + en1%tolerance
  else
    y = en1%ival <= en2%rval
  end if
end function comp_ls_ir
logical function comp_ls_rr (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
    y = en1%rval <= en2%rval + en1%tolerance
  else
    y = en1%rval <= en2%rval
  end if
end function comp_ls_rr

logical function comp_ll_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
    y = en1%ival < en2%ival - en1%tolerance
  else
    y = en1%ival < en2%ival
  end if
end function comp_ll_ii
logical function comp_ll_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
    y = en1%rval < en2%ival - en1%tolerance
  else
    y = en1%rval < en2%ival
  end if
end function comp_ll_ri
logical function comp_ll_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
    y = en1%ival < en2%rval - en1%tolerance
  else
    y = en1%ival < en2%rval
  end if
end function comp_ll_ir
logical function comp_ll_rr (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
    y = en1%rval < en2%rval - en1%tolerance
  else
    y = en1%rval < en2%rval
  end if
end function comp_ll_rr

logical function comp_gs_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
    y = en1%ival >= en2%ival - en1%tolerance

```



```

else
    y = en1%ival >= en2%ival
end if
end function comp_gs_ii
logical function comp_gs_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
        y = en1%rval >= en2%ival - en1%tolerance
    else
        y = en1%rval >= en2%ival
    end if
end function comp_gs_ri
logical function comp_gs_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
        y = en1%ival >= en2%rval - en1%tolerance
    else
        y = en1%ival >= en2%rval
    end if
end function comp_gs_ir
logical function comp_gs_rr (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
        y = en1%rval >= en2%rval - en1%tolerance
    else
        y = en1%rval >= en2%rval
    end if
end function comp_gs_rr

logical function comp_gg_ii (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
        y = en1%ival > en2%ival + en1%tolerance
    else
        y = en1%ival > en2%ival
    end if
end function comp_gg_ii
logical function comp_gg_ri (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
        y = en1%rval > en2%ival + en1%tolerance
    else
        y = en1%rval > en2%ival
    end if
end function comp_gg_ri
logical function comp_gg_ir (en1, en2) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
        y = en1%ival > en2%rval + en1%tolerance
    else
        y = en1%ival > en2%rval
    end if
end function comp_gg_ir
logical function comp_gg_rr (en1, en2) result (y)

```



```

    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    if (associated (en1%tolerance)) then
        y = en1%rval > en2%rval + en1%tolerance
    else
        y = en1%rval > en2%rval
    end if
end function comp_gg_rr

```

## Unary logical functions

*<Eval trees: procedures>+≡*

```

    logical function not_1 (en) result (y)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
    y = .not. en%lval
end function not_1

```

## Unary PDG-array functions

Make a PDG-array object from an integer.

*<Eval trees: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine pdg_i (pdg_array, en)
    type(pdg_array_t), intent(out) :: pdg_array
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en
    pdg_array = en%ival
end subroutine pdg_i

```

## Binary PDG-array functions

Concatenate two PDG-array objects.

*<Eval trees: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine concat_cc (pdg_array, en1, en2)
    type(pdg_array_t), intent(out) :: pdg_array
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    pdg_array = en1%aval // en2%aval
end subroutine concat_cc

```

## Unary particle-list functions

Combine all particles of the first argument. If **en0** is present, create a mask which is true only for those particles that pass the test.

*<Eval trees: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine collect_p (subevt, en1, en0)
    type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1
    type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), optional :: en0
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: mask1
    integer :: n, i
    n = subevt_get_length (en1%pval)

```



```

allocate (mask1 (n))
if (present (en0)) then
  do i = 1, n
    en0%index = i
    en0%prt1 = subevt_get_prt (en1%pval, i)
    call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
    mask1(i) = en0%lval
  end do
else
  mask1 = .true.
end if
call subevt_collect (subevt, en1%pval, mask1)
end subroutine collect_p

```

Cluster the particles of the first argument. If `en0` is present, create a mask which is true only for those particles that pass the test.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine cluster_p (subevt, en1, en0)
  type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), optional :: en0
  logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: mask1
  integer :: n, i
  !!! Should not be initialized for every event
  type(jet_definition_t) :: jet_def
  call jet_def%init (en1%jet_algorithm, en1%jet_r, en1%jet_p, en1%jet_ycut)
  n = subevt_get_length (en1%pval)
  allocate (mask1 (n))
  if (present (en0)) then
    do i = 1, n
      en0%index = i
      en0%prt1 = subevt_get_prt (en1%pval, i)
      call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
      mask1(i) = en0%lval
    end do
  else
    mask1 = .true.
  end if
  call subevt_cluster (subevt, en1%pval, mask1, jet_def)
  call jet_def%final()
end subroutine cluster_p

```

Select all particles of the first argument. If `en0` is present, create a mask which is true only for those particles that pass the test.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine select_p (subevt, en1, en0)
  type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), optional :: en0
  logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: mask1
  integer :: n, i
  n = subevt_get_length (en1%pval)
  allocate (mask1 (n))

```



```

if (present (en0)) then
  do i = 1, subevt_get_length (en1%pval)
    en0%index = i
    en0%prt1 = subevt_get_prt (en1%pval, i)
    call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
    mask1(i) = en0%lval
  end do
else
  mask1 = .true.
end if
call subevt_select (subevt, en1%pval, mask1)
end subroutine select_p

```

Extract the particle with index given by `en0` from the argument list. Negative indices count from the end. If `en0` is absent, extract the first particle. The result is a list with a single entry, or no entries if the original list was empty or if the index is out of range.

This function has no counterpart with two arguments.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine extract_p (subevt, en1, en0)
  type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), optional :: en0
  integer :: index
  if (present (en0)) then
    call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
    select case (en0%result_type)
    case (V_INT); index = en0%ival
    case default
      call eval_node_write (en0)
      call msg_fatal (" Index parameter of 'extract' must be integer.")
    end select
  else
    index = 1
  end if
  call subevt_extract (subevt, en1%pval, index)
end subroutine extract_p

```

Sort the subevent according to the result of evaluating `en0`. If `en0` is absent, sort by default method (PDG code, particles before antiparticles).

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine sort_p (subevt, en1, en0)
  type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), optional :: en0
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: ival
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: rval
  integer :: i, n
  n = subevt_get_length (en1%pval)
  if (present (en0)) then
    select case (en0%result_type)
    case (V_INT); allocate (ival (n))
    case (V_REAL); allocate (rval (n))

```



```

end select
do i = 1, n
  en0%index = i
  en0%prt1 = subevt_get_prt (en1%pval, i)
  call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
  select case (en0%result_type)
    case (V_INT); ival(i) = en0%ival
    case (V_REAL); rval(i) = en0%rval
  end select
end do
select case (en0%result_type)
case (V_INT); call subevt_sort (subevt, en1%pval, ival)
case (V_REAL); call subevt_sort (subevt, en1%pval, rval)
end select
else
  call subevt_sort (subevt, en1%pval)
end if
end subroutine sort_p

```

The following functions return a logical value. `all` evaluates to true if the condition `en0` is true for all elements of the subevent. `any` and `no` are analogous.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

function all_p (en1, en0) result (lval)
  logical :: lval
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en0
  integer :: i, n
  n = subevt_get_length (en1%pval)
  lval = .true.
  do i = 1, n
    en0%index = i
    en0%prt1 = subevt_get_prt (en1%pval, i)
    call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
    lval = en0%lval
    if (.not. lval) exit
  end do
end function all_p

function any_p (en1, en0) result (lval)
  logical :: lval
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en0
  integer :: i, n
  n = subevt_get_length (en1%pval)
  lval = .false.
  do i = 1, n
    en0%index = i
    en0%prt1 = subevt_get_prt (en1%pval, i)
    call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
    lval = en0%lval
    if (lval) exit
  end do
end function any_p

```



```

function no_p (en1, en0) result (lval)
  logical :: lval
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en0
  integer :: i, n
  n = subevt_get_length (en1%pval)
  lval = .true.
  do i = 1, n
    en0%index = i
    en0%prt1 = subevt_get_prt (en1%pval, i)
    call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
    lval = .not. en0%lval
    if (lval) exit
  end do
end function no_p

```

This is the interface to user-supplied observables. The node `en0` evaluates to a string that indicates the procedure name. We search for the procedure in the dynamic library and load it into the procedure pointer which is then called. `en1` is the subevent on which the external code operates. The external function returns a `c_int`, which we translate into a real value.

*<Eval trees: procedures>+≡*

```

function user_obs_int_p (en0, prt1) result (ival)
  integer :: ival
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en0
  type(prt_t), intent(in) :: prt1
  type(string_t) :: name
  procedure(user_obs_int_unary), pointer :: user_obs
  call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
  if (en0%value_is_known) then
    select case (en0%result_type)
    case (V_STR); name = en0%sval
    case default
      call msg_bug ("user_obs: procedure name must be a string")
      name = ""
    end select
    call c_f_procpointer (user_code_find_proc (name), user_obs)
    ival = user_obs (c_prt (prt1))
  else
    call eval_node_write_rec (en0)
    call msg_fatal ("User observable name is undefined")
  end if
end function user_obs_int_p

function user_obs_real_p (en0, prt1) result (rval)
  real(default) :: rval
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en0
  type(prt_t), intent(in) :: prt1
  type(string_t) :: name
  procedure(user_obs_real_unary), pointer :: user_obs
  call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
  if (en0%value_is_known) then

```



```

        select case (en0%result_type)
        case (V_STR); name = en0%sval
        case default
            call msg_bug ("user_obs: procedure name must be a string")
            name = ""
        end select
        call c_f_procpointer (user_code_find_proc (name), user_obs)
        rval = user_obs (c_prt (prt1))
    else
        call eval_node_write_rec (en0)
        call msg_fatal ("User observable name is undefined")
    end if
end function user_obs_real_p

```

This is the interface to user-supplied cut code. The node `en0` evaluates to a string that indicates the procedure name.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

function user_cut_p (en1, en0) result (lval)
    logical :: lval
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1
    type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en0
    type(string_t) :: name
    procedure(user_cut_fun), pointer :: user_cut
    call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
    select case (en0%result_type)
    case (V_STR); name = en0%sval
    case default
        call msg_bug ("user_cut: procedure name must be a string")
        name = ""
    end select
    call c_f_procpointer (user_code_find_proc (name), user_cut)
    lval = user_cut (c_prt (en1%pval), &
                    int (subevt_get_length (en1%pval), kind=c_int)) &
        /= 0
end function user_cut_p

```

The following function returns an integer value, namely the number of particles for which the condition is true. If there is no condition, it returns simply the length of the subevent.

A function would be more natural. Making it a subroutine avoids another compiler bug (internal error in nagfor 5.2 (649)). (See the interface `unary_evi`.)

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine count_a (ival, en1, en0)
    integer, intent(out) :: ival
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1
    type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), optional :: en0
    integer :: i, n, count
    n = subevt_get_length (en1%pval)
    if (present (en0)) then
        count = 0
        do i = 1, n
            en0%index = i
            en0%prt1 = subevt_get_prt (en1%pval, i)

```



```

        call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
        if (en0%lval) count = count + 1
    end do
    ival = count
else
    ival = n
end if
end subroutine count_a

```

This evaluates a user-defined event-shape observable for the current subevent.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine user_event_shape_a (rval, en1, en0)
    real(default), intent(out) :: rval
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1
    type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), optional :: en0
    type(string_t) :: name
    procedure(user_event_shape_fun), pointer :: user_event_shape
    if (.not. present (en0)) call msg_bug &
        ("user_event_shape called without procedure name")
    call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
    select case (en0%result_type)
    case (V_STR); name = en0%sval
    case default
        call msg_bug ("user_event_shape: procedure name must be a string")
        name = ""
    end select
    call c_f_procpointer (user_code_find_proc (name), user_event_shape)
    rval = user_event_shape (c_prt (en1%pval), &
        int (subvt_get_length (en1%pval), kind=c_int))
end subroutine user_event_shape_a

```

## Binary particle-list functions

This joins two subevents, stored in the evaluation nodes **en1** and **en2**. If **en0** is also present, it amounts to a logical test returning true or false for every pair of particles. A particle of the second list gets a mask entry only if it passes the test for all particles of the first list.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine join_pp (subvt, en1, en2, en0)
    type(subvt_t), intent(inout) :: subvt
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), optional :: en0
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: mask2
    integer :: i, j, n1, n2
    n1 = subvt_get_length (en1%pval)
    n2 = subvt_get_length (en2%pval)
    allocate (mask2 (n2))
    mask2 = .true.
    if (present (en0)) then
        do i = 1, n1
            en0%index = i
            en0%prt1 = subvt_get_prt (en1%pval, i)

```



```

        do j = 1, n2
            en0%prt2 = subevt_get_prt (en2%pval, j)
            call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
            mask2(j) = mask2(j) .and. en0%lval
        end do
    end do
end if
call subevt_join (subevt, en1%pval, en2%pval, mask2)
end subroutine join_pp

```

Combine two subevents, i.e., make a list of composite particles built from all possible particle pairs from the two lists. If `en0` is present, create a mask which is true only for those pairs that pass the test.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine combine_pp (subevt, en1, en2, en0)
    type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), optional :: en0
    logical, dimension(:, :), allocatable :: mask12
    integer :: i, j, n1, n2
    n1 = subevt_get_length (en1%pval)
    n2 = subevt_get_length (en2%pval)
    if (present (en0)) then
        allocate (mask12 (n1, n2))
        do i = 1, n1
            en0%index = i
            en0%prt1 = subevt_get_prt (en1%pval, i)
            do j = 1, n2
                en0%prt2 = subevt_get_prt (en2%pval, j)
                call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
                mask12(i,j) = en0%lval
            end do
        end do
        call subevt_combine (subevt, en1%pval, en2%pval, mask12)
    else
        call subevt_combine (subevt, en1%pval, en2%pval)
    end if
end subroutine combine_pp

```

Combine all particles of the first argument. If `en0` is present, create a mask which is true only for those particles that pass the test w.r.t. all particles in the second argument. If `en0` is absent, the second argument is ignored.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine collect_pp (subevt, en1, en2, en0)
    type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), optional :: en0
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: mask1
    integer :: i, j, n1, n2
    n1 = subevt_get_length (en1%pval)
    n2 = subevt_get_length (en2%pval)
    allocate (mask1 (n1))
    mask1 = .true.

```



```

if (present (en0)) then
  do i = 1, n1
    en0%index = i
    en0%prt1 = subevt_get_prt (en1%pval, i)
    do j = 1, n2
      en0%prt2 = subevt_get_prt (en2%pval, j)
      call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
      mask1(i) = mask1(i) .and. en0%lval
    end do
  end do
end if
call subevt_collect (subevt, en1%pval, mask1)
end subroutine collect_pp

```

Select all particles of the first argument. If `en0` is present, create a mask which is true only for those particles that pass the test w.r.t. all particles in the second argument. If `en0` is absent, the second argument is ignored, and the first argument is transferred unchanged. (This case is not very useful, of course.)

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine select_pp (subevt, en1, en2, en0)
  type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), optional :: en0
  logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: mask1
  integer :: i, j, n1, n2
  n1 = subevt_get_length (en1%pval)
  n2 = subevt_get_length (en2%pval)
  allocate (mask1 (n1))
  mask1 = .true.
  if (present (en0)) then
    do i = 1, n1
      en0%index = i
      en0%prt1 = subevt_get_prt (en1%pval, i)
      do j = 1, n2
        en0%prt2 = subevt_get_prt (en2%pval, j)
        call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
        mask1(i) = mask1(i) .and. en0%lval
      end do
    end do
  end if
  call subevt_select (subevt, en1%pval, mask1)
end subroutine select_pp

```

Sort the first subevent according to the result of evaluating `en0`. From the second subevent, only the first element is taken as reference. If `en0` is absent, we sort by default method (PDG code, particles before antiparticles).

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine sort_pp (subevt, en1, en2, en0)
  type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), optional :: en0
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: ival
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: rval

```



```

integer :: i, n1
n1 = subevt_get_length (en1%pval)
if (present (en0)) then
  select case (en0%result_type)
  case (V_INT); allocate (ival (n1))
  case (V_REAL); allocate (rval (n1))
  end select
  do i = 1, n1
    en0%index = i
    en0%prt1 = subevt_get_prt (en1%pval, i)
    en0%prt2 = subevt_get_prt (en2%pval, 1)
    call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
    select case (en0%result_type)
    case (V_INT); ival(i) = en0%ival
    case (V_REAL); rval(i) = en0%rval
    end select
  end do
  select case (en0%result_type)
  case (V_INT); call subevt_sort (subevt, en1%pval, ival)
  case (V_REAL); call subevt_sort (subevt, en1%pval, rval)
  end select
else
  call subevt_sort (subevt, en1%pval)
end if
end subroutine sort_pp

```

The following functions return a logical value. `all` evaluates to true if the condition `en0` is true for all valid element pairs of both subevents. Invalid pairs (with common `src` entry) are ignored.

`any` and `no` are analogous.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

function all_pp (en1, en2, en0) result (lval)
  logical :: lval
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en0
  integer :: i, j, n1, n2
  n1 = subevt_get_length (en1%pval)
  n2 = subevt_get_length (en2%pval)
  lval = .true.
  LOOP1: do i = 1, n1
    en0%index = i
    en0%prt1 = subevt_get_prt (en1%pval, i)
    do j = 1, n2
      en0%prt2 = subevt_get_prt (en2%pval, j)
      if (are_disjoint (en0%prt1, en0%prt2)) then
        call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
        lval = en0%lval
        if (.not. lval) exit LOOP1
      end if
    end do
  end do LOOP1
end function all_pp

```



```

function any_pp (en1, en2, en0) result (lval)
  logical :: lval
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en0
  integer :: i, j, n1, n2
  n1 = subevt_get_length (en1%pval)
  n2 = subevt_get_length (en2%pval)
  lval = .false.
  LOOP1: do i = 1, n1
    en0%index = i
    en0%prt1 = subevt_get_prt (en1%pval, i)
    do j = 1, n2
      en0%prt2 = subevt_get_prt (en2%pval, j)
      if (are_disjoint (en0%prt1, en0%prt2)) then
        call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
        lval = en0%lval
        if (lval) exit LOOP1
      end if
    end do
  end do LOOP1
end function any_pp

function no_pp (en1, en2, en0) result (lval)
  logical :: lval
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en0
  integer :: i, j, n1, n2
  n1 = subevt_get_length (en1%pval)
  n2 = subevt_get_length (en2%pval)
  lval = .true.
  LOOP1: do i = 1, n1
    en0%index = i
    en0%prt1 = subevt_get_prt (en1%pval, i)
    do j = 1, n2
      en0%prt2 = subevt_get_prt (en2%pval, j)
      if (are_disjoint (en0%prt1, en0%prt2)) then
        call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
        lval = .not. en0%lval
        if (lval) exit LOOP1
      end if
    end do
  end do LOOP1
end function no_pp

```

This function evaluates an observable for a pair of particles. From the two particle lists, we take the first pair without `src` overlap. If there is no valid pair, we revert the status of the value to unknown.

*(Eval trees: procedures)* +≡

```

subroutine eval_pp (en1, en2, en0, rval, is_known)
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en0
  real(default), intent(out) :: rval
  logical, intent(out) :: is_known

```



```

integer :: i, j, n1, n2
n1 = subevt_get_length (en1%pval)
n2 = subevt_get_length (en2%pval)
rval = 0
is_known = .false.
LOOP1: do i = 1, n1
  en0%index = i
  en0%prt1 = subevt_get_prt (en1%pval, i)
  do j = 1, n2
    en0%prt2 = subevt_get_prt (en2%pval, j)
    if (are_disjoint (en0%prt1, en0%prt2)) then
      call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
      rval = en0%rval
      is_known = .true.
      exit LOOP1
    end if
  end do
end do LOOP1
end subroutine eval_pp

```

This is the interface to user-supplied observables. The node `en0` evaluates to a string that indicates the procedure name. We search for the procedure in the dynamic library and load it into the procedure pointer which is then called. `en1` is the subevent on which the external code operates. The external function returns a `c_int`, which we translate into a real value.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

function user_obs_int_pp (en0, prt1, prt2) result (ival)
  integer :: ival
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en0
  type(prt_t), intent(in) :: prt1, prt2
  type(string_t) :: name
  procedure(user_obs_int_binary), pointer :: user_obs
  call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
  if (en0%value_is_known) then
    select case (en0%result_type)
    case (V_STR); name = en0%sval
    case default
      call msg_bug ("user_obs: procedure name must be a string")
      name = ""
    end select
    call c_f_procpointer (user_code_find_proc (name), user_obs)
    ival = user_obs (c_prt (prt1), c_prt (prt2))
  else
    call eval_node_write_rec (en0)
    call msg_fatal ("User observable name is undefined")
  end if
end function user_obs_int_pp

function user_obs_real_pp (en0, prt1, prt2) result (rval)
  real(default) :: rval
  type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en0
  type(prt_t), intent(in) :: prt1, prt2
  type(string_t) :: name

```



```

procedure(user_obs_real_binary), pointer :: user_obs
call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
if (en0%value_is_known) then
  select case (en0%result_type)
  case (V_STR); name = en0% sval
  case default
    call msg_bug ("user_obs: procedure name must be a string")
    name = ""
  end select
  call c_f_procpointer (user_code_find_proc (name), user_obs)
  rval = user_obs (c_prt (prt1), c_prt (prt2))
else
  call eval_node_write_rec (en0)
  call msg_fatal ("User observable name is undefined")
end if
end function user_obs_real_pp

```

The following function returns an integer value, namely the number of valid particle-pairs from both lists for which the condition is true. Invalid pairs (with common `src` entry) are ignored. If there is no condition, it returns the number of valid particle pairs.

A function would be more natural. Making it a subroutine avoids another compiler bug (internal error in nagfor 5.2 (649)). (See the interface `binary_num`.)

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine count_pp (ival, en1, en2, en0)
integer, intent(out) :: ival
type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), optional :: en0
integer :: i, j, n1, n2, count
n1 = subevt_get_length (en1%pval)
n2 = subevt_get_length (en2%pval)
if (present (en0)) then
  count = 0
  do i = 1, n1
    en0%index = i
    en0%prt1 = subevt_get_prt (en1%pval, i)
    do j = 1, n2
      en0%prt2 = subevt_get_prt (en2%pval, j)
      if (are_disjoint (en0%prt1, en0%prt2)) then
        call eval_node_evaluate (en0)
        if (en0%lval) count = count + 1
      end if
    end do
  end do
else
  count = 0
  do i = 1, n1
    do j = 1, n2
      if (are_disjoint (subevt_get_prt (en1%pval, i), &
                          subevt_get_prt (en2%pval, j))) then
        count = count + 1
      end if
    end do
  end do
end do

```



```

        end do
    end if
    ival = count
end subroutine count_pp

```

This function makes up a subevent from the second argument which consists only of particles which match the PDG code array (first argument).

```

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
subroutine select_pdg_ca (subevt, en1, en2, en0)
    type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), optional :: en0
    if (present (en0)) then
        call subevt_select_pdg_code (subevt, en1%aval, en2%pval, en0%ival)
    else
        call subevt_select_pdg_code (subevt, en1%aval, en2%pval)
    end if
end subroutine select_pdg_ca

```

### Binary string functions

Currently, the only string operation is concatenation.

```

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
subroutine concat_ss (string, en1, en2)
    type(string_t), intent(out) :: string
    type(eval_node_t), intent(in) :: en1, en2
    string = en1%sval // en2%sval
end subroutine concat_ss

```

### 27.3.4 Compiling the parse tree

The evaluation tree is built recursively by following a parse tree. Evaluate an expression. The requested type is given as an optional argument; default is numeric (integer or real).

```

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_genexpr &
    (en, pn, var_list, result_type)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    integer, intent(in), optional :: result_type
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read genexpr"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    if (present (result_type)) then
        select case (result_type)
        case (V_INT, V_REAL, V_CMPLX)
            call eval_node_compile_expr (en, pn, var_list)
        case (V_LOG)
            call eval_node_compile_lexpr (en, pn, var_list)

```



```

        case (V_SEV)
            call eval_node_compile_pexpr (en, pn, var_list)
        case (V_PDG)
            call eval_node_compile_cexpr (en, pn, var_list)
        case (V_STR)
            call eval_node_compile_sexpr (en, pn, var_list)
        end select
    else
        call eval_node_compile_expr (en, pn, var_list)
    end if
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        call eval_node_write (en)
        print *, "done genexpr"
    end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_genexpr

```

## Numeric expressions

This procedure compiles a numerical expression. This is a single term or a sum or difference of terms. We have to account for all combinations of integer and real arguments. If both are constant, we immediately do the calculation and allocate a constant node.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_expr (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_term, pn_addition, pn_op, pn_arg
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en1, en2
    type(string_t) :: key
    integer :: t1, t2, t
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read expr"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    pn_term => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
    select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_term)))
    case ("term")
        call eval_node_compile_term (en, pn_term, var_list)
        pn_addition => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_term, tag="addition")
    case ("addition")
        en => null ()
        pn_addition => pn_term
    case default
        call parse_node_mismatch ("term|addition", pn)
    end select
    do while (associated (pn_addition))
        pn_op => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_addition)
        pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_op, tag="term")
        call eval_node_compile_term (en2, pn_arg, var_list)
        t2 = en2%result_type
        if (associated (en)) then
            en1 => en

```



```

        t1 = en1%result_type
    else
        allocate (en1)
        select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_int (en1, 0)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en1, 0._default)
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en1, cmplx &
            (0._default, 0._default, kind=default))
        end select
        t1 = t2
    end if
    t = numeric_result_type (t1, t2)
    allocate (en)
    key = parse_node_get_key (pn_op)
    if (en1%type == EN_CONSTANT .and. en2%type == EN_CONSTANT) then
        select case (char (key))
        case ("+")
            select case (t1)
            case (V_INT)
                select case (t2)
                case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_int (en, add_ii (en1, en2))
                case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, add_ir (en1, en2))
                case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, add_ic (en1, en2))
                end select
            case (V_REAL)
                select case (t2)
                case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_real (en, add_ri (en1, en2))
                case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, add_rr (en1, en2))
                case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, add_rc (en1, en2))
                end select
            case (V_CMPLX)
                select case (t2)
                case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, add_ci (en1, en2))
                case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, add_cr (en1, en2))
                case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, add_cc (en1, en2))
                end select
            end select
        case ("-")
            select case (t1)
            case (V_INT)
                select case (t2)
                case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_int (en, sub_ii (en1, en2))
                case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, sub_ir (en1, en2))
                case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, sub_ic (en1, en2))
                end select
            case (V_REAL)
                select case (t2)
                case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_real (en, sub_ri (en1, en2))
                case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, sub_rr (en1, en2))
                case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, sub_rc (en1, en2))
                end select
            case (V_CMPLX)
                select case (t2)
                case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, sub_ci (en1, en2))

```



```

        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, sub_cr (en1, en2))
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, sub_cc (en1, en2))
    end select
end select
end select
call eval_node_final_rec (en1)
call eval_node_final_rec (en2)
deallocate (en1, en2)
else
call eval_node_init_branch (en, key, t, en1, en2)
select case (char (key))
case ("+")
    select case (t1)
    case (V_INT)
        select case (t2)
        case (V_INT);   call eval_node_set_op2_int   (en, add_ii)
        case (V_REAL);  call eval_node_set_op2_real  (en, add_ir)
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, add_ic)
        end select
    case (V_REAL)
        select case (t2)
        case (V_INT);   call eval_node_set_op2_real  (en, add_ri)
        case (V_REAL);  call eval_node_set_op2_real  (en, add_rr)
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, add_rc)
        end select
    case (V_CMPLX)
        select case (t2)
        case (V_INT);   call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, add_ci)
        case (V_REAL);  call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, add_cr)
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, add_cc)
        end select
    end select
case ("-")
    select case (t1)
    case (V_INT)
        select case (t2)
        case (V_INT);   call eval_node_set_op2_int   (en, sub_ii)
        case (V_REAL);  call eval_node_set_op2_real  (en, sub_ir)
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, sub_ic)
        end select
    case (V_REAL)
        select case (t2)
        case (V_INT);   call eval_node_set_op2_real  (en, sub_ri)
        case (V_REAL);  call eval_node_set_op2_real  (en, sub_rr)
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, sub_rc)
        end select
    case (V_CMPLX)
        select case (t2)
        case (V_INT);   call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, sub_ci)
        case (V_REAL);  call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, sub_cr)
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, sub_cc)
        end select
    end select
end select
end select

```



```

        end if
        pn_addition => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_addition)
    end do
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        call eval_node_write (en)
        print *, "done expr"
    end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_expr

```

*<Eval trees: procedures>+≡*

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_term (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_factor, pn_multiplication, pn_op, pn_arg
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en1, en2
    type(string_t) :: key
    integer :: t1, t2, t
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read term"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    pn_factor => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn, tag="factor")
    call eval_node_compile_factor (en, pn_factor, var_list)
    pn_multiplication => &
        parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_factor, tag="multiplication")
    do while (associated (pn_multiplication))
        pn_op => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_multiplication)
        pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_op, tag="factor")
        en1 => en
        call eval_node_compile_factor (en2, pn_arg, var_list)
        t1 = en1%result_type
        t2 = en2%result_type
        t = numeric_result_type (t1, t2)
        allocate (en)
        key = parse_node_get_key (pn_op)
        if (en1%type == EN_CONSTANT .and. en2%type == EN_CONSTANT) then
            select case (char (key))
            case ("*")
                select case (t1)
                case (V_INT)
                    select case (t2)
                    case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_int (en, mul_ii (en1, en2))
                    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, mul_ir (en1, en2))
                    case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, mul_ic (en1, en2))
                    end select
                case (V_REAL)
                    select case (t2)
                    case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_real (en, mul_ri (en1, en2))
                    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, mul_rr (en1, en2))
                    case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, mul_rc (en1, en2))
                    end select
                case (V_CMPLX)
                    select case (t2)
                    case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, mul_ci (en1, en2))

```



```

        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, mul_cr (en1, en2))
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, mul_cc (en1, en2))
    end select
end select
case ("/")
select case (t1)
case (V_INT)
    select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_int (en, div_ii (en1, en2))
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, div_ir (en1, en2))
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_real (en, div_ir (en1, en2))
    end select
case (V_REAL)
    select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_real (en, div_ri (en1, en2))
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, div_rr (en1, en2))
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, div_rc (en1, en2))
    end select
case (V_CMPLX)
    select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, div_ci (en1, en2))
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, div_cr (en1, en2))
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, div_cc (en1, en2))
    end select
end select
end select
call eval_node_final_rec (en1)
call eval_node_final_rec (en2)
deallocate (en1, en2)
else
call eval_node_init_branch (en, key, t, en1, en2)
select case (char (key))
case ("*")
    select case (t1)
    case (V_INT)
        select case (t2)
            case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_int (en, mul_ii)
            case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_real (en, mul_ir)
            case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, mul_ic)
        end select
    case (V_REAL)
        select case (t2)
            case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_real (en, mul_ri)
            case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_real (en, mul_rr)
            case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, mul_rc)
        end select
    case (V_CMPLX)
        select case (t2)
            case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, mul_ci)
            case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, mul_cr)
            case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, mul_cc)
        end select
    end select
end select
case ("/")

```



```

        select case (t1)
        case (V_INT)
            select case (t2)
            case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_int (en, div_ii)
            case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_real (en, div_ir)
            case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, div_ic)
            end select
        case (V_REAL)
            select case (t2)
            case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_real (en, div_ri)
            case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_real (en, div_rr)
            case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, div_rc)
            end select
        case (V_CMPLX)
            select case (t2)
            case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, div_ci)
            case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, div_cr)
            case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, div_cc)
            end select
        end select
    end select
end if
pn_multiplication => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_multiplication)
end do
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    call eval_node_write (en)
    print *, "done term"
end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_term

```

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_factor (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_value, pn_exponentiation, pn_op, pn_arg
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en1, en2
    type(string_t) :: key
    integer :: t1, t2, t
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read factor"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    pn_value => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
    call eval_node_compile_signed_value (en, pn_value, var_list)
    pn_exponentiation => &
        parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_value, tag="exponentiation")
    if (associated (pn_exponentiation)) then
        pn_op => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_exponentiation)
        pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_op)
        en1 => en
        call eval_node_compile_signed_value (en2, pn_arg, var_list)
        t1 = en1%result_type
        t2 = en2%result_type
        t = numeric_result_type (t1, t2)
    end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_factor

```



```

allocate (en)
key = parse_node_get_key (pn_op)
if (en1%type == EN_CONSTANT .and. en2%type == EN_CONSTANT) then
  select case (t1)
    case (V_INT)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_int (en, pow_ii (en1, en2))
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, pow_ir (en1, en2))
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, pow_ic (en1, en2))
      end select
    case (V_REAL)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_real (en, pow_ri (en1, en2))
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, pow_rr (en1, en2))
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, pow_rc (en1, en2))
      end select
    case (V_CMPLX)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, pow_ci (en1, en2))
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, pow_cr (en1, en2))
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, pow_cc (en1, en2))
      end select
  end select
  call eval_node_final_rec (en1)
  call eval_node_final_rec (en2)
  deallocate (en1, en2)
else
  call eval_node_init_branch (en, key, t, en1, en2)
  select case (t1)
    case (V_INT)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_int (en, pow_ii)
        case (V_REAL,V_CMPLX); call eval_type_error (pn, "exponentiation", t1)
      end select
    case (V_REAL)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_real (en, pow_ri)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_real (en, pow_rr)
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_type_error (pn, "exponentiation", t1)
      end select
    case (V_CMPLX)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, pow_ci)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, pow_cr)
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op2_cmplx (en, pow_cc)
      end select
  end select
end if
end if
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
  call eval_node_write (en)
  print *, "done factor"
end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_factor

```



*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_signed_value (en, pn, var_list)
  type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
  type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_arg
  type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en1
  integer :: t
  if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    print *, "read signed value"; call parse_node_write (pn)
  end if
  select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn)))
  case ("signed_value")
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn, 2)
    call eval_node_compile_value (en1, pn_arg, var_list)
    t = en1%result_type
    allocate (en)
    if (en1%type == EN_CONSTANT) then
      select case (t)
      case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_int (en, neg_i (en1))
      case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, neg_r (en1))
      case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, neg_c (en1))
      end select
      call eval_node_final_rec (en1)
      deallocate (en1)
    else
      call eval_node_init_branch (en, var_str ("-"), t, en1)
      select case (t)
      case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op1_int (en, neg_i)
      case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_real (en, neg_r)
      case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op1_cmplx (en, neg_c)
      end select
    end if
  case default
    call eval_node_compile_value (en, pn, var_list)
  end select
  if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    call eval_node_write (en)
    print *, "done signed value"
  end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_signed_value

```

Integer, real and complex values have an optional unit. The unit is extracted and applied immediately. An integer with unit evaluates to a real constant.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_value (en, pn, var_list)
  type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
  type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
  if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    print *, "read value"; call parse_node_write (pn)
  end if

```



```

select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn)))
case ("integer_value", "real_value", "complex_value")
    call eval_node_compile_numeric_value (en, pn)
case ("pi")
    call eval_node_compile_constant (en, pn)
case ("I")
    call eval_node_compile_constant (en, pn)
case ("variable")
    call eval_node_compile_variable (en, pn, var_list)
case ("result")
    call eval_node_compile_result (en, pn, var_list)
case ("user_observable")
    call eval_node_compile_user_observable (en, pn, var_list)
case ("expr")
    call eval_node_compile_expr (en, pn, var_list)
case ("block_expr")
    call eval_node_compile_block_expr (en, pn, var_list)
case ("conditional_expr")
    call eval_node_compile_conditional (en, pn, var_list)
case ("unary_function")
    call eval_node_compile_unary_function (en, pn, var_list)
case ("binary_function")
    call eval_node_compile_binary_function (en, pn, var_list)
case ("eval_fun")
    call eval_node_compile_eval_function (en, pn, var_list)
case ("count_fun", "user_event_fun")
    call eval_node_compile_numeric_function (en, pn, var_list)
case default
    call parse_node_mismatch &
        ("integer|real|complex|constant|variable|" // &
         "expr|block_expr|conditional_expr|" // &
         "unary_function|binary_function|numeric_pexpr", pn)
end select
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    call eval_node_write (en)
    print *, "done value"
end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_value

```

Real, complex and integer values are numeric literals with an optional unit attached. In case of an integer, the unit actually makes it a real value in disguise. The signed version of real values is not possible in generic expressions; it is a special case for numeric constants in model files (see below). We do not introduce signed versions of complex values.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine eval_node_compile_numeric_value (en, pn)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_val, pn_unit
    allocate (en)
    pn_val => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
    pn_unit => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_val)
    select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn)))

```



```

case ("integer_value")
  if (associated (pn_unit)) then
    call eval_node_init_real (en, &
      parse_node_get_integer (pn_val) * parse_node_get_unit (pn_unit))
  else
    call eval_node_init_int (en, parse_node_get_integer (pn_val))
  end if
case ("real_value")
  if (associated (pn_unit)) then
    call eval_node_init_real (en, &
      parse_node_get_real (pn_val) * parse_node_get_unit (pn_unit))
  else
    call eval_node_init_real (en, parse_node_get_real (pn_val))
  end if
case ("complex_value")
  if (associated (pn_unit)) then
    call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, &
      parse_node_get_cmplx (pn_val) * parse_node_get_unit (pn_unit))
  else
    call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, parse_node_get_cmplx (pn_val))
  end if
case ("neg_real_value")
  pn_val => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn, 2))
  pn_unit => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_val)
  if (associated (pn_unit)) then
    call eval_node_init_real (en, &
      - parse_node_get_real (pn_val) * parse_node_get_unit (pn_unit))
  else
    call eval_node_init_real (en, - parse_node_get_real (pn_val))
  end if
case ("pos_real_value")
  pn_val => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn, 2))
  pn_unit => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_val)
  if (associated (pn_unit)) then
    call eval_node_init_real (en, &
      parse_node_get_real (pn_val) * parse_node_get_unit (pn_unit))
  else
    call eval_node_init_real (en, parse_node_get_real (pn_val))
  end if
case default
  call parse_node_mismatch &
    ("integer_value|real_value|complex_value|neg_real_value|pos_real_value", pn)
end select
end subroutine eval_node_compile_numeric_value

```

These are the units, predefined and hardcoded. The default energy unit is GeV, the default angular unit is radians. We include units for observables of dimension energy squared. Luminosities are normalized in inverse femtobarns.

*<Eval trees: procedures>+≡*

```

function parse_node_get_unit (pn) result (factor)
  real(default) :: factor
  real(default) :: unit
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn

```



```

type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_unit, pn_unit_power
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_frac, pn_num, pn_int, pn_div, pn_den
integer :: num, den
pn_unit => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
select case (char (parse_node_get_key (pn_unit)))
case ("TeV"); unit = 1.e3_default
case ("GeV"); unit = 1
case ("MeV"); unit = 1.e-3_default
case ("keV"); unit = 1.e-6_default
case ("eV"); unit = 1.e-9_default
case ("meV"); unit = 1.e-12_default
case ("nbarn"); unit = 1.e6_default
case ("pbarn"); unit = 1.e3_default
case ("fbarn"); unit = 1
case ("abarn"); unit = 1.e-3_default
case ("rad"); unit = 1
case ("mrad"); unit = 1.e-3_default
case ("degree"); unit = degree
case ("%"); unit = 1.e-2_default
case default
    call msg_bug (" Unit '" // &
        char (parse_node_get_key (pn)) // "' is undefined.")
end select
pn_unit_power => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_unit)
if (associated (pn_unit_power)) then
    pn_frac => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_unit_power, 2)
    pn_num => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_frac)
    select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_num)))
    case ("neg_int")
        pn_int => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_num, 2)
        num = - parse_node_get_integer (pn_int)
    case ("pos_int")
        pn_int => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_num, 2)
        num = parse_node_get_integer (pn_int)
    case ("integer_literal")
        num = parse_node_get_integer (pn_num)
    case default
        call parse_node_mismatch ("neg_int|pos_int|integer_literal", pn_num)
    end select
    pn_div => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_num)
    if (associated (pn_div)) then
        pn_den => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_div, 2)
        den = parse_node_get_integer (pn_den)
    else
        den = 1
    end if
else
    num = 1
    den = 1
end if
factor = unit ** (real (num, default) / den)
end function parse_node_get_unit

```

There are only two predefined constants, but more can be added easily.



*<Eval trees: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine eval_node_compile_constant (en, pn)
  type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
  if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    print *, "read constant"; call parse_node_write (pn)
  end if
  allocate (en)
  select case (char (parse_node_get_key (pn)))
  case ("pi");      call eval_node_init_real (en, pi)
  case ("I");       call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, imago)
  case default
    call parse_node_mismatch ("pi or I", pn)
  end select
  if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    call eval_node_write (en)
    print *, "done constant"
  end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_constant

```

Compile a variable, with or without a specified type. Take the list of variables, look for the name and make a node with a pointer to the value. If no type is provided, the variable is numeric, and the stored value determines whether it is real or integer.

We explicitly demand that the variable is defined, so we do not accidentally point to variables that are declared only later in the script but have come into existence in a previous compilation pass.

Variables may actually be anonymous, these are expressions in disguise. In that case, the expression replaces the variable name in the parse tree, and we allocate an ordinary expression node in the eval tree.

Variables of type V\_PDG (pdg-code array) are not treated here. They are handled by `eval_node_compile_cvariable`.

*<Eval trees: procedures>+≡*

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_variable (en, pn, var_list, var_type)
  type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn
  type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
  integer, intent(in), optional :: var_type
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_name
  type(string_t) :: var_name
  logical, target, save :: no_lval
  real(default), target, save :: no_rval
  type(subvt_t), target, save :: no_pval
  type(string_t), target, save :: no_sval
  logical, target, save :: unknown = .false.
  integer :: type
  logical :: defined
  logical, pointer :: known
  logical, pointer :: lptr
  integer, pointer :: iptr
  real(default), pointer :: rptr
  complex(default), pointer :: cptr
  type(subvt_t), pointer :: pptr

```



```

type(string_t), pointer :: sptr
procedure(obs_unary_int), pointer :: obs1_iptr
procedure(obs_unary_real), pointer :: obs1_rptr
procedure(obs_binary_int), pointer :: obs2_iptr
procedure(obs_binary_real), pointer :: obs2_rptr
type(prt_t), pointer :: p1, p2
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    print *, "read variable"; call parse_node_write (pn)
end if
if (present (var_type)) then
    select case (var_type)
    case (V_REAL, V_OBS1_REAL, V_OBS2_REAL, V_INT, V_OBS1_INT, &
         V_OBS2_INT, V_CMPLX)
        pn_name => pn
    case default
        pn_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn, 2)
    end select
else
    pn_name => pn
end if
select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_name)))
case ("expr")
    call eval_node_compile_expr (en, pn_name, var_list)
case ("lexpr")
    call eval_node_compile_lexpr (en, pn_name, var_list)
case ("sexpr")
    call eval_node_compile_sexpr (en, pn_name, var_list)
case ("pexpr")
    call eval_node_compile_pexpr (en, pn_name, var_list)
case ("variable")
    var_name = parse_node_get_string (pn_name)
    if (present (var_type)) then
        select case (var_type)
        case (V_LOG); var_name = "?" // var_name
        case (V_SEV); var_name = "@" // var_name
        case (V_STR); var_name = "$" // var_name ! $ sign
        end select
    end if
    call var_list%get_var_properties &
        (var_name, req_type=var_type, type=type, is_defined=defined)
    allocate (en)
    if (defined) then
        select case (type)
        case (V_LOG)
            call var_list%get_lptr (var_name, lptr, known)
            call eval_node_init_log_ptr (en, var_name, lptr, known)
        case (V_INT)
            call var_list%get_iptr (var_name, iptr, known)
            call eval_node_init_int_ptr (en, var_name, iptr, known)
        case (V_REAL)
            call var_list%get_rptr (var_name, rptr, known)
            call eval_node_init_real_ptr (en, var_name, rptr, known)
        case (V_CMPLX)
            call var_list%get_cptr (var_name, cptr, known)

```



```

        call eval_node_init_cmplx_ptr (en, var_name, cptr, known)
case (V_SEV)
    call var_list%get_pptr (var_name, pptr, known)
    call eval_node_init_subevt_ptr (en, var_name, pptr, known)
case (V_STR)
    call var_list%get_sptr (var_name, sptr, known)
    call eval_node_init_string_ptr (en, var_name, sptr, known)
case (V_OBS1_INT)
    call var_list%get_obs1_iptr (var_name, obs1_iptr, p1)
    call eval_node_init_obs1_int_ptr (en, var_name, obs1_iptr, p1)
case (V_OBS2_INT)
    call var_list%get_obs2_iptr (var_name, obs2_iptr, p1, p2)
    call eval_node_init_obs2_int_ptr (en, var_name, obs2_iptr, p1, p2)
case (V_OBS1_REAL)
    call var_list%get_obs1_rptr (var_name, obs1_rptr, p1)
    call eval_node_init_obs1_real_ptr (en, var_name, obs1_rptr, p1)
case (V_OBS2_REAL)
    call var_list%get_obs2_rptr (var_name, obs2_rptr, p1, p2)
    call eval_node_init_obs2_real_ptr (en, var_name, obs2_rptr, p1, p2)
case default
    call parse_node_write (pn)
    call msg_fatal ("Variable of this type " // &
        "is not allowed in the present context")
    if (present (var_type)) then
        select case (var_type)
        case (V_LOG)
            call eval_node_init_log_ptr (en, var_name, no_lval, unknown)
        case (V_SEV)
            call eval_node_init_subevt_ptr &
                (en, var_name, no_pval, unknown)
        case (V_STR)
            call eval_node_init_string_ptr &
                (en, var_name, no_sval, unknown)
        end select
    else
        call eval_node_init_real_ptr (en, var_name, no_rval, unknown)
    end if
end select
else
    call parse_node_write (pn)
    call msg_error ("This variable is undefined at this point")
    if (present (var_type)) then
        select case (var_type)
        case (V_LOG)
            call eval_node_init_log_ptr (en, var_name, no_lval, unknown)
        case (V_SEV)
            call eval_node_init_subevt_ptr &
                (en, var_name, no_pval, unknown)
        case (V_STR)
            call eval_node_init_string_ptr (en, var_name, no_sval, unknown)
        end select
    else
        call eval_node_init_real_ptr (en, var_name, no_rval, unknown)
    end if
end if

```



```

        end if
    end select
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        call eval_node_write (en)
        print *, "done variable"
    end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_variable

```

In a given context, a variable has to have a certain type.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine check_var_type (pn, ok, type_actual, type_requested)
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    logical, intent(out) :: ok
    integer, intent(in) :: type_actual
    integer, intent(in), optional :: type_requested
    if (present (type_requested)) then
        select case (type_requested)
        case (V_LOG)
            select case (type_actual)
            case (V_LOG)
            case default
                call parse_node_write (pn)
                call msg_fatal ("Variable type is invalid (should be logical)")
                ok = .false.
            end select
        case (V_SEV)
            select case (type_actual)
            case (V_SEV)
            case default
                call parse_node_write (pn)
                call msg_fatal &
                    ("Variable type is invalid (should be particle set)")
                ok = .false.
            end select
        case (V_PDG)
            select case (type_actual)
            case (V_PDG)
            case default
                call parse_node_write (pn)
                call msg_fatal &
                    ("Variable type is invalid (should be PDG array)")
                ok = .false.
            end select
        case (V_STR)
            select case (type_actual)
            case (V_STR)
            case default
                call parse_node_write (pn)
                call msg_fatal &
                    ("Variable type is invalid (should be string)")
                ok = .false.
            end select
        case default
            call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
end subroutine

```



```

        call msg_bug ("Variable type is unknown")
    end select
else
    select case (type_actual)
    case (V_REAL, V_OBS1_REAL, V_OBS2_REAL, V_INT, V_OBS1_INT, &
          V_OBS2_INT, V_CMPLX)
    case default
        call parse_node_write (pn)
        call msg_fatal ("Variable type is invalid (should be numeric)")
        ok = .false.
    end select
end if
ok = .true.
end subroutine check_var_type

```

Retrieve the result of an integration. If the requested process has been integrated, the results are available as special variables. (The variables cannot be accessed in the usual way since they contain brackets in their names.)

Since this compilation step may occur before the processes have been loaded, we have to initialize the required variables before they are used.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine eval_node_compile_result (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_key, pn_prc_id
    type(string_t) :: key, prc_id, var_name
    integer, pointer :: iptr
    real(default), pointer :: rptr
    logical, pointer :: known
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read result"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    pn_key => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
    pn_prc_id => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_key)
    key = parse_node_get_key (pn_key)
    prc_id = parse_node_get_string (pn_prc_id)
    var_name = key // "(" // prc_id // ")"
    if (var_list%contains (var_name)) then
        allocate (en)
        select case (char(key))
        case ("num_id", "n_calls")
            call var_list%get_iptr (var_name, iptr, known)
            call eval_node_init_int_ptr (en, var_name, iptr, known)
        case ("integral", "error")
            call var_list%get_rptr (var_name, rptr, known)
            call eval_node_init_real_ptr (en, var_name, rptr, known)
        end select
    else
        call msg_fatal ("Result variable '" // char (var_name) &
            // "' is undefined (call 'integrate' before use)")
    end if
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then

```



```

        call eval_node_write (en)
        print *, "done result"
    end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_result

```

This user observable behaves like a variable. We link the node to the generic user-observable entry in the variable list. The syntax element has an argument which provides the name of the user variable, this is stored as an eval-node alongside with the variable. When the variable value is used, the user-supplied external function is called and provides the (real) result value.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine eval_node_compile_user_observable (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_key, pn_arg, pn_obs
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en0
    integer :: res_type
    type(string_t) :: var_name
    integer :: type
    logical :: defined
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read user observable"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    pn_key => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
    select case (char (parse_node_get_key (pn_key)))
    case ("user_obs")
        res_type = V_REAL
    case default
        call parse_node_write (pn_key)
        call msg_bug ("user_observable: wrong keyword")
    end select
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_key)
    pn_obs => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_arg)
    call eval_node_compile_sexpr (en0, pn_obs, var_list)
    select case (res_type)
    case (V_INT); var_name = "_User_obs_int"
    case (V_REAL); var_name = "_User_obs_real"
    end select
    call var_list%get_var_properties (var_name, type=type, is_defined=defined)
    allocate (en)
    if (defined) then
        select case (type)
        case (V_UOBS1_INT)
            call eval_node_init_uobs1_int (en, var_name, en0)
        case (V_UOBS2_INT)
            call eval_node_init_uobs2_int (en, var_name, en0)
        case (V_UOBS1_REAL)
            call eval_node_init_uobs1_real (en, var_name, en0)
        case (V_UOBS2_REAL)
            call eval_node_init_uobs2_real (en, var_name, en0)
        end select
    else

```



```

        call parse_node_write (pn)
        call msg_error ("This variable is undefined at this point")
    end if
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        call eval_node_write (en)
        print *, "done user observable"
    end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_user_observable

```

Functions with a single argument. For non-constant arguments, watch for functions which convert their argument to a different type.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_unary_function (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_fname, pn_arg
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en1
    type(string_t) :: key
    integer :: t
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read unary function"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    pn_fname => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_fname, tag="function_arg1")
    call eval_node_compile_expr &
        (en1, parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_arg, tag="expr"), var_list)
    t = en1%result_type
    allocate (en)
    key = parse_node_get_key (pn_fname)
    if (en1%type == EN_CONSTANT) then
        select case (char (key))
            case ("complex")
                select case (t)
                    case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, cmplx_i (en1))
                    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, cmplx_r (en1))
                    case (V_CMPLX); deallocate (en); en => en1; en1 => null ()
                    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
                end select
            case ("real")
                select case (t)
                    case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_real (en, real_i (en1))
                    case (V_REAL); deallocate (en); en => en1; en1 => null ()
                    case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_real (en, real_c (en1))
                    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
                end select
            case ("int")
                select case (t)
                    case (V_INT); deallocate (en); en => en1; en1 => null ()
                    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_int (en, int_r (en1))
                    case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_int (en, int_c (en1))
                end select
            case ("nint")

```



```

        select case (t)
        case (V_INT); deallocate (en); en => en1; en1 => null ()
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_int (en, nint_r (en1))
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
        end select
case ("floor")
    select case (t)
    case (V_INT); deallocate (en); en => en1; en1 => null ()
    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_int (en, floor_r (en1))
    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("ceiling")
    select case (t)
    case (V_INT); deallocate (en); en => en1; en1 => null ()
    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_int (en, ceiling_r (en1))
    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("abs")
    select case (t)
    case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_int (en, abs_i (en1))
    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, abs_r (en1))
    case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_real (en, abs_c (en1))
    end select
case ("sgn")
    select case (t)
    case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_int (en, sgn_i (en1))
    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, sgn_r (en1))
    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("sqrt")
    select case (t)
    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, sqrt_r (en1))
    case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, sqrt_c (en1))
    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("exp")
    select case (t)
    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, exp_r (en1))
    case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, exp_c (en1))
    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("log")
    select case (t)
    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, log_r (en1))
    case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, log_c (en1))
    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("log10")
    select case (t)
    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, log10_r (en1))
    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("sin")
    select case (t)

```



```

        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, sin_r (en1))
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, sin_c (en1))
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("cos")
    select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, cos_r (en1))
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, cos_c (en1))
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("tan")
    select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, tan_r (en1))
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("asin")
    select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, asin_r (en1))
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("acos")
    select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, acos_r (en1))
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("atan")
    select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, atan_r (en1))
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("sinh")
    select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, sinh_r (en1))
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("cosh")
    select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, cosh_r (en1))
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("tanh")
    select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, tanh_r (en1))
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case default
    call parse_node_mismatch ("function name", pn_fname)
end select
if (associated (en1)) then
    call eval_node_final_rec (en1)
    deallocate (en1)
end if
else
    select case (char (key))

```



```

case ("complex")
    call eval_node_init_branch (en, key, V_CMPLX, en1)
case ("real")
    call eval_node_init_branch (en, key, V_REAL, en1)
case ("int", "nint", "floor", "ceiling")
    call eval_node_init_branch (en, key, V_INT, en1)
case default
    call eval_node_init_branch (en, key, t, en1)
end select
select case (char (key))
case ("complex")
    select case (t)
    case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op1_cmplx (en, cmplx_i)
    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_cmplx (en, cmplx_r)
    case (V_CMPLX); deallocate (en); en => en1
    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("real")
    select case (t)
    case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op1_real (en, real_i)
    case (V_REAL); deallocate (en); en => en1
    case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op1_real (en, real_c)
    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("int")
    select case (t)
    case (V_INT); deallocate (en); en => en1
    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_int (en, int_r)
    case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op1_int (en, int_c)
    end select
case ("nint")
    select case (t)
    case (V_INT); deallocate (en); en => en1
    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_int (en, nint_r)
    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("floor")
    select case (t)
    case (V_INT); deallocate (en); en => en1
    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_int (en, floor_r)
    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("ceiling")
    select case (t)
    case (V_INT); deallocate (en); en => en1
    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_int (en, ceiling_r)
    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("abs")
    select case (t)
    case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op1_int (en, abs_i)
    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_real (en, abs_r)
    case (V_CMPLX);
        call eval_node_init_branch (en, key, V_REAL, en1)

```



```

        call eval_node_set_op1_real (en, abs_c)
    end select
case ("sgn")
    select case (t)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op1_int (en, sgn_i)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_real (en, sgn_r)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("sqrt")
    select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_real (en, sqrt_r)
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op1_cmplx (en, sqrt_c)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("exp")
    select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_real (en, exp_r)
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op1_cmplx (en, exp_c)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("log")
    select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_real (en, log_r)
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op1_cmplx (en, log_c)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("log10")
    select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_real (en, log10_r)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("sin")
    select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_real (en, sin_r)
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op1_cmplx (en, sin_c)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("cos")
    select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_real (en, cos_r)
        case (V_CMPLX); call eval_node_set_op1_cmplx (en, cos_c)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("tan")
    select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_real (en, tan_r)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("asin")
    select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_real (en, asin_r)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
case ("acos")

```



```

        select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_real (en, acos_r)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
        end select
    case ("atan")
        select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_real (en, atan_r)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
        end select
    case ("sinh")
        select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_real (en, sinh_r)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
        end select
    case ("cosh")
        select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_real (en, cosh_r)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
        end select
    case ("tanh")
        select case (t)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op1_real (en, tanh_r)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
        end select
    case default
        call parse_node_mismatch ("function name", pn_fname)
    end select
end if
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    call eval_node_write (en)
    print *, "done function"
end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_unary_function

```

Functions with two arguments.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_binary_function (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_fname, pn_arg, pn_arg1, pn_arg2
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en1, en2
    type(string_t) :: key
    integer :: t1, t2
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read binary function"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    pn_fname => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_fname, tag="function_arg2")
    pn_arg1 => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_arg, tag="expr")
    pn_arg2 => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_arg1, tag="expr")
    call eval_node_compile_expr (en1, pn_arg1, var_list)
    call eval_node_compile_expr (en2, pn_arg2, var_list)
    t1 = en1%result_type

```



```

t2 = en2%result_type
allocate (en)
key = parse_node_get_key (pn_fname)
if (en1%type == EN_CONSTANT .and. en2%type == EN_CONSTANT) then
  select case (char (key))
    case ("max")
      select case (t1)
        case (V_INT)
          select case (t2)
            case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_int (en, max_ii (en1, en2))
            case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, max_ir (en1, en2))
            case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
          end select
        case (V_REAL)
          select case (t2)
            case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_real (en, max_ri (en1, en2))
            case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, max_rr (en1, en2))
            case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
          end select
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t1)
      end select
    case ("min")
      select case (t1)
        case (V_INT)
          select case (t2)
            case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_int (en, min_ii (en1, en2))
            case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, min_ir (en1, en2))
            case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
          end select
        case (V_REAL)
          select case (t2)
            case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_real (en, min_ri (en1, en2))
            case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, min_rr (en1, en2))
            case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
          end select
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t1)
      end select
    case ("mod")
      select case (t1)
        case (V_INT)
          select case (t2)
            case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_int (en, mod_ii (en1, en2))
            case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, mod_ir (en1, en2))
            case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
          end select
        case (V_REAL)
          select case (t2)
            case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_real (en, mod_ri (en1, en2))
            case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, mod_rr (en1, en2))
            case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
          end select
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t1)
      end select
    case ("modulo")

```



```

select case (t1)
case (V_INT)
  select case (t2)
    case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_int (en, modulo_ii (en1, en2))
    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, modulo_ir (en1, en2))
    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
  end select
case (V_REAL)
  select case (t2)
    case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_real (en, modulo_ri (en1, en2))
    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, modulo_rr (en1, en2))
    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
  end select
  case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
end select
case default
  call parse_node_mismatch ("function name", pn_fname)
end select
call eval_node_final_rec (en1)
deallocate (en1)
else
  call eval_node_init_branch (en, key, t1, en1, en2)
  select case (char (key))
  case ("max")
    select case (t1)
    case (V_INT)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_int (en, max_ii)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_real (en, max_ir)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
      end select
    case (V_REAL)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_real (en, max_ri)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_real (en, max_rr)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
      end select
    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
  end select
  case ("min")
    select case (t1)
    case (V_INT)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_int (en, min_ii)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_real (en, min_ir)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
      end select
    case (V_REAL)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_real (en, min_ri)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_real (en, min_rr)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
      end select
    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
  end select
end select

```



```

end select
case ("mod")
  select case (t1)
    case (V_INT)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_int (en, mod_ii)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_real (en, mod_ir)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
      end select
    case (V_REAL)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_real (en, mod_ri)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_real (en, mod_rr)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
      end select
    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
  end select
case ("modulo")
  select case (t1)
    case (V_INT)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_int (en, modulo_ii)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_real (en, modulo_ir)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
      end select
    case (V_REAL)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_real (en, modulo_ri)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_real (en, modulo_rr)
        case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
      end select
    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t2)
  end select
case default
  call parse_node_mismatch ("function name", pn_fname)
end select
end if
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
  call eval_node_write (en)
  print *, "done function"
end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_binary_function

```

### Variable definition

A block expression contains a variable definition (first argument) and an expression where the definition can be used (second argument). The `result.type` decides which type of expression is expected for the second argument. For numeric variables, if there is a mismatch between real and integer type, insert an extra node for type conversion.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```
recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_block_expr &
```



```

(en, pn, var_list, result_type)
type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
integer, intent(in), optional :: result_type
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_var_spec, pn_var_subspec
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_var_type, pn_var_name, pn_var_expr
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_expr
type(string_t) :: var_name
type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en1, en2
integer :: var_type
logical :: new
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
  print *, "read block expr"; call parse_node_write (pn)
end if
new = .false.
pn_var_spec => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn, 2)
select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_var_spec)))
case ("var_num");      var_type = V_NONE
  pn_var_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var_spec)
case ("var_int");      var_type = V_INT
  new = .true.
  pn_var_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var_spec, 2)
case ("var_real");     var_type = V_REAL
  new = .true.
  pn_var_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var_spec, 2)
case ("var_cmplx");    var_type = V_CMPLX
  new = .true.
  pn_var_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var_spec, 2)
case ("var_logical_new"); var_type = V_LOG
  new = .true.
  pn_var_subspec => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var_spec, 2)
  pn_var_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var_subspec, 2)
case ("var_logical_spec"); var_type = V_LOG
  pn_var_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var_spec, 2)
case ("var_plist_new"); var_type = V_SEV
  new = .true.
  pn_var_subspec => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var_spec, 2)
  pn_var_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var_subspec, 2)
case ("var_plist_spec"); var_type = V_SEV
  new = .true.
  pn_var_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var_spec, 2)
case ("var_alias");    var_type = V_PDG
  new = .true.
  pn_var_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var_spec, 2)
case ("var_string_new"); var_type = V_STR
  new = .true.
  pn_var_subspec => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var_spec, 2)
  pn_var_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var_subspec, 2)
case ("var_string_spec"); var_type = V_STR
  pn_var_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var_spec, 2)
case default
  call parse_node_mismatch &
    ("logical|int|real|plist|alias", pn_var_type)

```



```

end select
pn_var_expr => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_var_name, 2)
pn_expr => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_var_spec, 2)
var_name = parse_node_get_string (pn_var_name)
select case (var_type)
case (V_LOG); var_name = "?" // var_name
case (V_SEV); var_name = "@" // var_name
case (V_STR); var_name = "$" // var_name      ! $ sign
end select
call var_list_check_user_var (var_list, var_name, var_type, new)
call eval_node_compile_genexpr (en1, pn_var_expr, var_list, var_type)
call insert_conversion_node (en1, var_type)
allocate (en)
call eval_node_init_block (en, var_name, var_type, en1, var_list)
call eval_node_compile_genexpr (en2, pn_expr, en%var_list, result_type)
call eval_node_set_expr (en, en2)
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    call eval_node_write (en)
    print *, "done block expr"
end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_block_expr

```

Insert a conversion node for integer/real/complex transformation if necessary.

What shall we do for the complex to integer/real conversion?

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine insert_conversion_node (en, result_type)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    integer, intent(in) :: result_type
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en_conv
    select case (en%result_type)
    case (V_INT)
        select case (result_type)
        case (V_REAL)
            allocate (en_conv)
            call eval_node_init_branch (en_conv, var_str ("real"), V_REAL, en)
            call eval_node_set_op1_real (en_conv, real_i)
            en => en_conv
        case (V_CMPLX)
            allocate (en_conv)
            call eval_node_init_branch (en_conv, var_str ("complex"), V_CMPLX, en)
            call eval_node_set_op1_cmplx (en_conv, cmplx_i)
            en => en_conv
        end select
    case (V_REAL)
        select case (result_type)
        case (V_INT)
            allocate (en_conv)
            call eval_node_init_branch (en_conv, var_str ("int"), V_INT, en)
            call eval_node_set_op1_int (en_conv, int_r)
            en => en_conv
        case (V_CMPLX)
            allocate (en_conv)
            call eval_node_init_branch (en_conv, var_str ("complex"), V_CMPLX, en)

```



```

        call eval_node_set_op1_cmplx (en_conv, cmplx_r)
        en => en_conv
    end select
case (V_CMPLX)
    select case (result_type)
    case (V_INT)
        allocate (en_conv)
        call eval_node_init_branch (en_conv, var_str ("int"), V_INT, en)
        call eval_node_set_op1_int (en_conv, int_c)
        en => en_conv
    case (V_REAL)
        allocate (en_conv)
        call eval_node_init_branch (en_conv, var_str ("real"), V_REAL, en)
        call eval_node_set_op1_real (en_conv, real_c)
        en => en_conv
    end select
case default
end select
end subroutine insert_conversion_node

```

## Conditionals

A conditional has the structure `if lexpr then expr else expr`. So we first evaluate the logical expression, then depending on the result the first or second expression. Note that the second expression is mandatory.

The `result_type`, if present, defines the requested type of the `then` and `else` clauses. Default is numeric (int/real). If there is a mismatch between real and integer result types, insert conversion nodes.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_conditional &
    (en, pn, var_list, result_type)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    integer, intent(in), optional :: result_type
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_condition, pn_expr
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_maybe_elseif, pn_elseif_branch
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_maybe_else, pn_else_branch, pn_else_expr
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en0, en1, en2
    integer :: restype
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read conditional"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    pn_condition => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn, 2, tag="lexpr")
    pn_expr => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_condition, 2)
    call eval_node_compile_lexpr (en0, pn_condition, var_list)
    call eval_node_compile_genexpr (en1, pn_expr, var_list, result_type)
    if (present (result_type)) then
        restype = major_result_type (result_type, en1%result_type)
    else
        restype = en1%result_type
    end if
end if

```



```

pn_maybe_elsif => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_expr)
select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_maybe_elsif)))
case ("maybe_elsif_expr", &
      "maybe_elsif_lexpr", &
      "maybe_elsif_pexpr", &
      "maybe_elsif_cexpr", &
      "maybe_elsif_sexpr")
  pn_elsif_branch => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_maybe_elsif)
  pn_maybe_else => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_maybe_elsif)
  select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_maybe_else)))
  case ("maybe_else_expr", &
        "maybe_else_lexpr", &
        "maybe_else_pexpr", &
        "maybe_else_cexpr", &
        "maybe_else_sexpr")
    pn_else_branch => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_maybe_else)
    pn_else_expr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_else_branch, 2)
  case default
    pn_else_expr => null ()
  end select
  call eval_node_compile_elsif &
    (en2, pn_elsif_branch, pn_else_expr, var_list, restype)
case ("maybe_else_expr", &
      "maybe_else_lexpr", &
      "maybe_else_pexpr", &
      "maybe_else_cexpr", &
      "maybe_else_sexpr")
  pn_maybe_else => pn_maybe_elsif
  pn_maybe_elsif => null ()
  pn_else_branch => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_maybe_else)
  pn_else_expr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_else_branch, 2)
  call eval_node_compile_genexpr &
    (en2, pn_else_expr, var_list, restype)
case ("endif")
  call eval_node_compile_default_else (en2, restype)
case default
  call msg_bug ("Broken conditional: unexpected " &
    // char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_maybe_elsif)))
end select
call eval_node_create_conditional (en, en0, en1, en2, restype)
call conditional_insert_conversion_nodes (en, restype)
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
  call eval_node_write (en)
  print *, "done conditional"
end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_conditional

```

This recursively generates 'elsif' conditionals as a chain of sub-nodes of the main conditional.

*<Eval trees: procedures>+≡*

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_elsif &
  (en, pn, pn_else_expr, var_list, result_type)
  type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en

```



```

type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_else_expr
type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
integer, intent(inout) :: result_type
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_next, pn_condition, pn_expr
type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en0, en1, en2
pn_condition => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn, 2, tag="lexpr")
pn_expr => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_condition, 2)
call eval_node_compile_lexpr (en0, pn_condition, var_list)
call eval_node_compile_genexpr (en1, pn_expr, var_list, result_type)
result_type = major_result_type (result_type, en1%result_type)
pn_next => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn)
if (associated (pn_next)) then
    call eval_node_compile_elseif &
        (en2, pn_next, pn_else_expr, var_list, result_type)
    result_type = major_result_type (result_type, en2%result_type)
else if (associated (pn_else_expr)) then
    call eval_node_compile_genexpr &
        (en2, pn_else_expr, var_list, result_type)
    result_type = major_result_type (result_type, en2%result_type)
else
    call eval_node_compile_default_else (en2, result_type)
end if
call eval_node_create_conditional (en, en0, en1, en2, result_type)
end subroutine eval_node_compile_elseif

```

This makes a default 'else' branch in case it was omitted. The default value just depends on the expected type.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine eval_node_compile_default_else (en, result_type)
type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
integer, intent(in) :: result_type
type(subevt_t) :: pval_empty
type(pdg_array_t) :: aval_undefined
allocate (en)
select case (result_type)
case (V_LOG); call eval_node_init_log (en, .false.)
case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_int (en, 0)
case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real (en, 0._default)
case (V_CMPLX)
    call eval_node_init_cmplx (en, (0._default, 0._default))
case (V_SEV)
    call subevt_init (pval_empty)
    call eval_node_init_subevt (en, pval_empty)
case (V_PDG)
    call eval_node_init_pdg_array (en, aval_undefined)
case (V_STR)
    call eval_node_init_string (en, var_str (""))
case default
    call msg_bug ("Undefined type for 'else' branch in conditional")
end select
end subroutine eval_node_compile_default_else

```



If the logical expression is constant, we can simplify the conditional node by replacing it with the selected branch. Otherwise, we initialize a true branching.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine eval_node_create_conditional (en, en0, en1, en2, result_type)
  type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en, en0, en1, en2
  integer, intent(in) :: result_type
  if (en0%type == EN_CONSTANT) then
    if (en0%lval) then
      en => en1
      call eval_node_final_rec (en2)
      deallocate (en2)
    else
      en => en2
      call eval_node_final_rec (en1)
      deallocate (en1)
    end if
  else
    allocate (en)
    call eval_node_init_conditional (en, result_type, en0, en1, en2)
  end if
end subroutine eval_node_create_conditional

```

Return the numerical result type which should be used for the combination of the two result types.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

function major_result_type (t1, t2) result (t)
  integer :: t
  integer, intent(in) :: t1, t2
  select case (t1)
  case (V_INT)
    select case (t2)
    case (V_INT, V_REAL, V_CMPLX)
      t = t2
    case default
      call type_mismatch ()
    end select
  case (V_REAL)
    select case (t2)
    case (V_INT)
      t = t1
    case (V_REAL, V_CMPLX)
      t = t2
    case default
      call type_mismatch ()
    end select
  case (V_CMPLX)
    select case (t2)
    case (V_INT, V_REAL, V_CMPLX)
      t = t1
    case default
      call type_mismatch ()
    end select
  case default

```



```

        if (t1 == t2) then
            t = t1
        else
            call type_mismatch ()
        end if
    end select
contains
    subroutine type_mismatch ()
        call msg_bug ("Type mismatch in branches of a conditional expression")
    end subroutine type_mismatch
end function major_result_type

```

Recursively insert conversion nodes where necessary.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

recursive subroutine conditional_insert_conversion_nodes (en, result_type)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(inout), target :: en
    integer, intent(in) :: result_type
    select case (result_type)
    case (V_INT, V_REAL, V_CMPLX)
        call insert_conversion_node (en%arg1, result_type)
        if (en%arg2%type == EN_CONDITIONAL) then
            call conditional_insert_conversion_nodes (en%arg2, result_type)
        else
            call insert_conversion_node (en%arg2, result_type)
        end if
    end select
end subroutine conditional_insert_conversion_nodes

```

## Logical expressions

A logical expression consists of one or more singlet logical expressions concatenated by ;. This is for allowing side-effects, only the last value is used.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_lexpr (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_term, pn_sequel, pn_arg
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en1, en2
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read lexpr"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    pn_term => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn, tag="lsinglet")
    call eval_node_compile_lsinglet (en, pn_term, var_list)
    pn_sequel => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_term, tag="lsequel")
    do while (associated (pn_sequel))
        pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_sequel, 2, tag="lsinglet")
        en1 => en
        call eval_node_compile_lsinglet (en2, pn_arg, var_list)
        allocate (en)
        if (en1%type == EN_CONSTANT .and. en2%type == EN_CONSTANT) then
            call eval_node_init_log (en, ignore_first_ll (en1, en2))
        end if
    end do
end subroutine eval_node_compile_lexpr

```



```

        call eval_node_final_rec (en1)
        call eval_node_final_rec (en2)
        deallocate (en1, en2)
    else
        call eval_node_init_branch &
            (en, var_str ("lsequel"), V_LOG, en1, en2)
        call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, ignore_first_ll)
    end if
    pn_sequel => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_sequel)
end do
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    call eval_node_write (en)
    print *, "done lexpr"
end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_lexpr

```

A logical singlet expression consists of one or more logical terms concatenated by or.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_lsinglet (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_term, pn_alternative, pn_arg
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en1, en2
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read lsinglet"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    pn_term => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn, tag="lterm")
    call eval_node_compile_lterm (en, pn_term, var_list)
    pn_alternative => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_term, tag="alternative")
    do while (associated (pn_alternative))
        pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_alternative, 2, tag="lterm")
        en1 => en
        call eval_node_compile_lterm (en2, pn_arg, var_list)
        allocate (en)
        if (en1%type == EN_CONSTANT .and. en2%type == EN_CONSTANT) then
            call eval_node_init_log (en, or_ll (en1, en2))
            call eval_node_final_rec (en1)
            call eval_node_final_rec (en2)
            deallocate (en1, en2)
        else
            call eval_node_init_branch &
                (en, var_str ("alternative"), V_LOG, en1, en2)
            call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, or_ll)
        end if
        pn_alternative => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_alternative)
    end do
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        call eval_node_write (en)
        print *, "done lsinglet"
    end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_lsinglet

```



A logical term consists of one or more logical values concatenated by and.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_lterm (en, pn, var_list)
  type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
  type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_term, pn_coincidence, pn_arg
  type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en1, en2
  if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    print *, "read lterm"; call parse_node_write (pn)
  end if
  pn_term => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
  call eval_node_compile_lvalue (en, pn_term, var_list)
  pn_coincidence => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_term, tag="coincidence")
  do while (associated (pn_coincidence))
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_coincidence, 2)
    en1 => en
    call eval_node_compile_lvalue (en2, pn_arg, var_list)
    allocate (en)
    if (en1%type == EN_CONSTANT .and. en2%type == EN_CONSTANT) then
      call eval_node_init_log (en, and_ll (en1, en2))
      call eval_node_final_rec (en1)
      call eval_node_final_rec (en2)
      deallocate (en1, en2)
    else
      call eval_node_init_branch &
        (en, var_str ("coincidence"), V_LOG, en1, en2)
      call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, and_ll)
    end if
    pn_coincidence => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_coincidence)
  end do
  if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    call eval_node_write (en)
    print *, "done lterm"
  end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_lterm

```

Logical variables are disabled, because they are confused with the l.h.s. of compared expressions.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_lvalue (en, pn, var_list)
  type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
  type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
  if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    print *, "read lvalue"; call parse_node_write (pn)
  end if
  select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn)))
  case ("true")
    allocate (en)
    call eval_node_init_log (en, .true.)
  case ("false")

```



```

        allocate (en)
        call eval_node_init_log (en, .false.)
case ("negation")
    call eval_node_compile_negation (en, pn, var_list)
case ("lvariable")
    call eval_node_compile_variable (en, pn, var_list, V_LOG)
case ("lexpr")
    call eval_node_compile_lexpr (en, pn, var_list)
case ("block_lexpr")
    call eval_node_compile_block_expr (en, pn, var_list, V_LOG)
case ("conditional_lexpr")
    call eval_node_compile_conditional (en, pn, var_list, V_LOG)
case ("compared_expr")
    call eval_node_compile_compared_expr (en, pn, var_list, V_REAL)
case ("compared_sexpr")
    call eval_node_compile_compared_expr (en, pn, var_list, V_STR)
case ("all_fun", "any_fun", "no_fun", "user_cut_fun")
    call eval_node_compile_log_function (en, pn, var_list)
case ("record_cmd")
    call eval_node_compile_record_cmd (en, pn, var_list)
case default
    call parse_node_mismatch &
        ("true|false|negation|lvariable|" // &
        "lexpr|block_lexpr|conditional_lexpr|" // &
        "compared_expr|compared_sexpr|logical_pexpr", pn)
end select
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    call eval_node_write (en)
    print *, "done lvalue"
end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_lvalue

```

A negation consists of the keyword not and a logical value.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_negation (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_arg
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en1
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read negation"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn, 2)
    call eval_node_compile_lvalue (en1, pn_arg, var_list)
    allocate (en)
    if (en1%type == EN_CONSTANT) then
        call eval_node_init_log (en, not_1 (en1))
        call eval_node_final_rec (en1)
        deallocate (en1)
    else
        call eval_node_init_branch (en, var_str ("not"), V_LOG, en1)
        call eval_node_set_op1_log (en, not_1)
    end if
end if

```



```

        if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
            call eval_node_write (en)
            print *, "done negation"
        end if
    end subroutine eval_node_compile_negation

```

## Comparisons

Up to the loop, this is easy. There is always at least one comparison. This is evaluated, and the result is the logical node **en**. If it is constant, we keep its second sub-node as **en2**. (Thus, at the very end **en2** has to be deleted if **en** is (still) constant.)

If there is another comparison, we first check if the first comparison was constant. In that case, there are two possibilities: (i) it was true. Then, its right-hand side is compared with the new right-hand side, and the result replaces the previous one which is deleted. (ii) it was false. In this case, the result of the whole comparison is false, and we can exit the loop without evaluating anything else.

Now assume that the first comparison results in a valid branch, its second sub-node kept as **en2**. We first need a copy of this, which becomes the new left-hand side. If **en2** is constant, we make an identical constant node **en1**. Otherwise, we make **en1** an appropriate pointer node. Next, the first branch is saved as **en0** and we evaluate the comparison between **en1** and the a right-hand side. If this turns out to be constant, there are again two possibilities: (i) true, then we revert to the previous result. (ii) false, then the wh

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_compared_expr (en, pn, var_list, type)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    integer, intent(in) :: type
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_comparison, pn_expr1
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en0, en1, en2
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read comparison"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    select case (type)
    case (V_INT, V_REAL)
        pn_expr1 => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn, tag="expr")
        call eval_node_compile_expr (en1, pn_expr1, var_list)
        pn_comparison => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_expr1, tag="comparison")
    case (V_STR)
        pn_expr1 => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn, tag="sexpr")
        call eval_node_compile_sexpr (en1, pn_expr1, var_list)
        pn_comparison => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_expr1, tag="str_comparison")
    end select
    call eval_node_compile_comparison &
        (en, en1, en2, pn_comparison, var_list, type)
    pn_comparison => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_comparison)
    SCAN_FURTHER: do while (associated (pn_comparison))
        if (en%type == EN_CONSTANT) then

```



```

        if (en%lval) then
            en1 => en2
            call eval_node_final_rec (en); deallocate (en)
            call eval_node_compile_comparison &
                (en, en1, en2, pn_comparison, var_list, type)
        else
            exit SCAN_FURTHER
        end if
    else
        allocate (en1)
        if (en2%type == EN_CONSTANT) then
            select case (en2%result_type)
                case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_int      (en1, en2%ival)
                case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real    (en1, en2%rval)
                case (V_STR); call eval_node_init_string   (en1, en2%sval)
            end select
        else
            select case (en2%result_type)
                case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_int_ptr &
                    (en1, var_str ("(previous)"), en2%ival, en2%value_is_known)
                case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_real_ptr &
                    (en1, var_str ("(previous)"), en2%rval, en2%value_is_known)
                case (V_STR); call eval_node_init_string_ptr &
                    (en1, var_str ("(previous)"), en2%sval, en2%value_is_known)
            end select
        end if
        en0 => en
        call eval_node_compile_comparison &
            (en, en1, en2, pn_comparison, var_list, type)
        if (en%type == EN_CONSTANT) then
            if (en%lval) then
                call eval_node_final_rec (en); deallocate (en)
                en => en0
            else
                call eval_node_final_rec (en0); deallocate (en0)
                exit SCAN_FURTHER
            end if
        else
            en1 => en
            allocate (en)
            call eval_node_init_branch (en, var_str ("and"), V_LOG, en0, en1)
            call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, and_ll)
        end if
    end if
    pn_comparison => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_comparison)
end do SCAN_FURTHER
if (en%type == EN_CONSTANT .and. associated (en2)) then
    call eval_node_final_rec (en2); deallocate (en2)
end if
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    call eval_node_write (en)
    print *, "done compared_expr"
end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_compared_expr

```



This takes two extra arguments: **en1**, the left-hand-side of the comparison, is already allocated and evaluated. **en2** (the right-hand side) and **en** (the result) are allocated by the routine. **pn** is the parse node which contains the operator and the right-hand side as subnodes.

If the result of the comparison is constant, **en1** is deleted but **en2** is kept, because it may be used in a subsequent comparison. **en** then becomes a constant. If the result is variable, **en** becomes a branch node which refers to **en1** and **en2**.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```
recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_comparison &
    (en, en1, en2, pn, var_list, type)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en, en1, en2
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    integer, intent(in) :: type
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_op, pn_arg
    type(string_t) :: key
    integer :: t1, t2
    real(default), pointer :: tolerance_ptr
    pn_op => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
    key = parse_node_get_key (pn_op)
    select case (type)
    case (V_INT, V_REAL)
        pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_op, tag="expr")
        call eval_node_compile_expr (en2, pn_arg, var_list)
    case (V_STR)
        pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_op, tag="sexpr")
        call eval_node_compile_sexpr (en2, pn_arg, var_list)
    end select
    t1 = en1%result_type
    t2 = en2%result_type
    allocate (en)
    if (en1%type == EN_CONSTANT .and. en2%type == EN_CONSTANT) then
        call var_list%get_rptr (var_str ("tolerance"), tolerance_ptr)
        en1%tolerance => tolerance_ptr
        select case (char (key))
        case ("<")
            select case (t1)
            case (V_INT)
                select case (t2)
                case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_lt_ii (en1, en2))
                case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_ll_ir (en1, en2))
                end select
            case (V_REAL)
                select case (t2)
                case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_ll_ri (en1, en2))
                case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_ll_rr (en1, en2))
                end select
            end select
        case (">")
            select case (t1)
            case (V_INT)
                select case (t2)
```



```

        case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_gt_ii (en1, en2))
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_gg_ir (en1, en2))
    end select
case (V_REAL)
    select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_gg_ri (en1, en2))
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_gg_rr (en1, en2))
    end select
end select
case ("<=")
    select case (t1)
        case (V_INT)
            select case (t2)
                case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_le_ii (en1, en2))
                case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_ls_ir (en1, en2))
            end select
        case (V_REAL)
            select case (t2)
                case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_ls_ri (en1, en2))
                case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_ls_rr (en1, en2))
            end select
        end select
    end select
case (">=")
    select case (t1)
        case (V_INT)
            select case (t2)
                case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_ge_ii (en1, en2))
                case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_gs_ir (en1, en2))
            end select
        case (V_REAL)
            select case (t2)
                case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_gs_ri (en1, en2))
                case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_gs_rr (en1, en2))
            end select
        end select
    end select
case ("==")
    select case (t1)
        case (V_INT)
            select case (t2)
                case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_eq_ii (en1, en2))
                case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_se_ir (en1, en2))
            end select
        case (V_REAL)
            select case (t2)
                case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_se_ri (en1, en2))
                case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_se_rr (en1, en2))
            end select
        case (V_STR)
            select case (t2)
                case (V_STR); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_eq_ss (en1, en2))
            end select
        end select
    end select
case ("<>")
    select case (t1)

```



```

case (V_INT)
  select case (t2)
    case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_ne_ii (en1, en2))
    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_ns_ir (en1, en2))
  end select
case (V_REAL)
  select case (t2)
    case (V_INT); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_ns_ri (en1, en2))
    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_ns_rr (en1, en2))
  end select
case (V_STR)
  select case (t2)
    case (V_STR); call eval_node_init_log (en, comp_ne_ss (en1, en2))
  end select
end select
call eval_node_final_rec (en1)
deallocate (en1)
else
call eval_node_init_branch (en, key, V_LOG, en1, en2)
select case (char (key))
case ("<")
  select case (t1)
    case (V_INT)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_lt_ii)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_ll_ir)
      end select
    case (V_REAL)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_ll_ri)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_ll_rr)
      end select
  end select
case (">")
  select case (t1)
    case (V_INT)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_gt_ii)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_gg_ir)
      end select
    case (V_REAL)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_gg_ri)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_gg_rr)
      end select
  end select
case ("<=")
  select case (t1)
    case (V_INT)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_le_ii)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_ls_ir)
      end select
  end select

```



```

case (V_REAL)
  select case (t2)
    case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_ls_ri)
    case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_ls_rr)
  end select
end select
case (">=")
  select case (t1)
    case (V_INT)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_ge_ii)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_gs_ir)
      end select
    case (V_REAL)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_gs_ri)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_gs_rr)
      end select
    end select
case ("==")
  select case (t1)
    case (V_INT)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_eq_ii)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_se_ir)
      end select
    case (V_REAL)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_se_ri)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_se_rr)
      end select
    case (V_STR)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_STR); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_eq_ss)
      end select
    end select
case ("<>")
  select case (t1)
    case (V_INT)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_ne_ii)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_ns_ir)
      end select
    case (V_REAL)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_ns_ri)
        case (V_REAL); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_ns_rr)
      end select
    case (V_STR)
      select case (t2)
        case (V_STR); call eval_node_set_op2_log (en, comp_ne_ss)
      end select
    end select
end select
end select

```



```

        call var_list%get_rptr (var_str ("tolerance"), tolerance_ptr)
        en1%tolerance => tolerance_ptr
    end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_comparison

```

## Recording analysis data

The `record` command is actually a logical expression which always evaluates true.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_record_cmd (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_key, pn_tag, pn_arg
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_arg1, pn_arg2, pn_arg3, pn_arg4
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en0, en1, en2, en3, en4
    real(default), pointer :: event_weight
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read record_cmd"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    pn_key => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
    pn_tag => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_key)
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_tag)
    select case (char (parse_node_get_key (pn_key)))
    case ("record")
        call var_list%get_rptr (var_str ("event_weight"), event_weight)
    case ("record_unweighted")
        event_weight => null ()
    case ("record_excess")
        call var_list%get_rptr (var_str ("event_excess"), event_weight)
    end select
    select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_tag)))
    case ("analysis_id")
        allocate (en0)
        call eval_node_init_string (en0, parse_node_get_string (pn_tag))
    case default
        call eval_node_compile_sexpr (en0, pn_tag, var_list)
    end select
    allocate (en)
    if (associated (pn_arg)) then
        pn_arg1 => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_arg)
        call eval_node_compile_expr (en1, pn_arg1, var_list)
        if (en1%result_type == V_INT) &
            call insert_conversion_node (en1, V_REAL)
        pn_arg2 => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_arg1)
        if (associated (pn_arg2)) then
            call eval_node_compile_expr (en2, pn_arg2, var_list)
            if (en2%result_type == V_INT) &
                call insert_conversion_node (en2, V_REAL)
        pn_arg3 => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_arg2)
        if (associated (pn_arg3)) then

```



```

call eval_node_compile_expr (en3, pn_arg3, var_list)
if (en3%result_type == V_INT) &
    call insert_conversion_node (en3, V_REAL)
pn_arg4 => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_arg3)
if (associated (pn_arg4)) then
    call eval_node_compile_expr (en4, pn_arg4, var_list)
    if (en4%result_type == V_INT) &
        call insert_conversion_node (en4, V_REAL)
    call eval_node_init_record_cmd &
        (en, event_weight, en0, en1, en2, en3, en4)
else
    call eval_node_init_record_cmd &
        (en, event_weight, en0, en1, en2, en3)
end if
else
    call eval_node_init_record_cmd (en, event_weight, en0, en1, en2)
end if
else
    call eval_node_init_record_cmd (en, event_weight, en0, en1)
end if
else
    call eval_node_init_record_cmd (en, event_weight, en0)
end if
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    call eval_node_write (en)
    print *, "done record_cmd"
end if
end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_record_cmd

```

## Particle-list expressions

A particle expression is a subevent or a concatenation of particle-list terms (using join).

*(Eval trees: procedures)* +≡

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_pexpr (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_pterm, pn_concatenation, pn_op, pn_arg
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en1, en2
    type(subvt_t) :: subvt
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read pexpr"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    pn_pterm => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
    call eval_node_compile_pterm (en, pn_pterm, var_list)
    pn_concatenation => &
        parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_pterm, tag="pconcatenation")
    do while (associated (pn_concatenation))
        pn_op => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_concatenation)
        pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_op)
        en1 => en
    end do
end subroutine eval_node_compile_pexpr

```



```

call eval_node_compile_pterm (en2, pn_arg, var_list)
allocate (en)
if (en1%type == EN_CONSTANT .and. en2%type == EN_CONSTANT) then
  call subevt_join (subevt, en1%pval, en2%pval)
  call eval_node_init_subevt (en, subevt)
  call eval_node_final_rec (en1)
  call eval_node_final_rec (en2)
  deallocate (en1, en2)
else
  call eval_node_init_branch &
    (en, var_str ("join"), V_SEV, en1, en2)
  call eval_node_set_op2_sev (en, join_pp)
end if
pn_concatenation => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_concatenation)
end do
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
  call eval_node_write (en)
  print *, "done pexpr"
end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_pexpr

```

A particle term is a subevent or a combination of particle-list values (using combine).

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_pterm (en, pn, var_list)
  type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
  type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_pvalue, pn_combination, pn_op, pn_arg
  type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en1, en2
  type(subevt_t) :: subevt
  if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    print *, "read pterm"; call parse_node_write (pn)
  end if
  pn_pvalue => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
  call eval_node_compile_pvalue (en, pn_pvalue, var_list)
  pn_combination => &
    parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_pvalue, tag="pcombination")
  do while (associated (pn_combination))
    pn_op => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_combination)
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_op)
    en1 => en
    call eval_node_compile_pvalue (en2, pn_arg, var_list)
    allocate (en)
    if (en1%type == EN_CONSTANT .and. en2%type == EN_CONSTANT) then
      call subevt_combine (subevt, en1%pval, en2%pval)
      call eval_node_init_subevt (en, subevt)
      call eval_node_final_rec (en1)
      call eval_node_final_rec (en2)
      deallocate (en1, en2)
    else
      call eval_node_init_branch &
        (en, var_str ("combine"), V_SEV, en1, en2)
    end if
  end do
end subroutine eval_node_compile_pterm

```



```

        call eval_node_set_op2_sev (en, combine_pp)
    end if
    pn_combination => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_combination)
end do
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    call eval_node_write (en)
    print *, "done pterm"
end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_pterm

```

A particle-list value is a PDG-code array, a particle identifier, a variable, a (grouped) pexpr, a block pexpr, a conditional, or a particle-list function.

The `cexpr` node is responsible for transforming a constant PDG-code array into a subevent. It takes the code array as its first argument, the event subevent as its second argument, and the requested particle type (incoming/outgoing) as its zero-th argument. The result is the list of particles in the event that match the code array.

(*Eval trees: procedures*) $\equiv$

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_pvalue (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_prefix_cexpr
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en1, en2, en0
    type(string_t) :: key
    type(subevt_t), pointer :: evt_ptr
    logical, pointer :: known
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read pvalue"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn)))
    case ("pexpr_src")
        call eval_node_compile_prefix_cexpr (en1, pn, var_list)
        allocate (en2)
        if (var_list%contains (var_str ("@evt"))) then
            call var_list%get_pptr (var_str ("@evt"), evt_ptr, known)
            call eval_node_init_subevt_ptr (en2, var_str ("@evt"), evt_ptr, known)
            allocate (en)
            call eval_node_init_branch &
                (en, var_str ("prt_selection"), V_SEV, en1, en2)
            call eval_node_set_op2_sev (en, select_pdg_ca)
            allocate (en0)
            pn_prefix_cexpr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
            key = parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_prefix_cexpr)
            select case (char (key))
            case ("incoming_prt")
                call eval_node_init_int (en0, PRT_INCOMING)
                en%arg0 => en0
            case ("outgoing_prt")
                call eval_node_init_int (en0, PRT_OUTGOING)
                en%arg0 => en0
            end select
        else

```



```

        call parse_node_write (pn)
        call msg_bug (" Missing event data while compiling pvalue")
    end if
case ("pvariable")
    call eval_node_compile_variable (en, pn, var_list, V_SEV)
case ("pexpr")
    call eval_node_compile_pexpr (en, pn, var_list)
case ("block_pexpr")
    call eval_node_compile_block_expr (en, pn, var_list, V_SEV)
case ("conditional_pexpr")
    call eval_node_compile_conditional (en, pn, var_list, V_SEV)
case ("join_fun", "combine_fun", "collect_fun", "cluster_fun", &
    "select_fun", "extract_fun", "sort_fun")
    call eval_node_compile_prt_function (en, pn, var_list)
case default
    call parse_node_mismatch &
        ("prefix_cexpr|pvariable|" // &
        "grouped_pexpr|block_pexpr|conditional_pexpr|" // &
        "prt_function", pn)
end select
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    call eval_node_write (en)
    print *, "done pvalue"
end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_pvalue

```

## Particle functions

This combines the treatment of 'join', 'combine', 'collect', 'cluster', 'select', and 'extract' which all have the same syntax. The one or two argument nodes are allocated. If there is a condition, the condition node is also allocated as a logical expression, for which the variable list is augmented by the appropriate (unary/binary) observables.

(*Eval trees: procedures*) +=

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_prt_function (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_clause, pn_key, pn_cond, pn_args
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_arg0, pn_arg1, pn_arg2
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en0, en1, en2
    type(string_t) :: key
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read prt_function"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    pn_clause => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
    pn_key   => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_clause)
    pn_cond => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_key)
    if (associated (pn_cond)) &
        pn_arg0 => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_cond, 2)
    pn_args => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_clause)
    pn_arg1 => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_args)

```



```

pn_arg2 => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_arg1)
key = parse_node_get_key (pn_key)
call eval_node_compile_pexpr (en1, pn_arg1, var_list)
allocate (en)
if (.not. associated (pn_arg2)) then
  select case (char (key))
    case ("collect")
      call eval_node_init_prt_fun_unary (en, en1, key, collect_p)
    case ("cluster")
      if (fastjet_available ()) then
        call fastjet_init ()
      else
        call msg_fatal &
          ("'cluster' function requires FastJet, which is not enabled")
      end if
      call eval_node_init_prt_fun_unary (en, en1, key, cluster_p)
      call var_list%get_iptr (var_str ("jet_algorithm"), en1%jet_algorithm)
      call var_list%get_rptr (var_str ("jet_r"), en1%jet_r)
      call var_list%get_rptr (var_str ("jet_p"), en1%jet_p)
      call var_list%get_rptr (var_str ("jet_ycut"), en1%jet_ycut)
    case ("select")
      call eval_node_init_prt_fun_unary (en, en1, key, select_p)
    case ("extract")
      call eval_node_init_prt_fun_unary (en, en1, key, extract_p)
    case ("sort")
      call eval_node_init_prt_fun_unary (en, en1, key, sort_p)
    case default
      call msg_bug (" Unary particle function '" // char (key) // &
        "' undefined")
  end select
else
  call eval_node_compile_pexpr (en2, pn_arg2, var_list)
  select case (char (key))
    case ("join")
      call eval_node_init_prt_fun_binary (en, en1, en2, key, join_pp)
    case ("combine")
      call eval_node_init_prt_fun_binary (en, en1, en2, key, combine_pp)
    case ("collect")
      call eval_node_init_prt_fun_binary (en, en1, en2, key, collect_pp)
    case ("select")
      call eval_node_init_prt_fun_binary (en, en1, en2, key, select_pp)
    case ("sort")
      call eval_node_init_prt_fun_binary (en, en1, en2, key, sort_pp)
    case default
      call msg_bug (" Binary particle function '" // char (key) // &
        "' undefined")
  end select
end if
if (associated (pn_cond)) then
  call eval_node_set_observables (en, var_list)
  select case (char (key))
    case ("extract", "sort")
      call eval_node_compile_expr (en0, pn_arg0, en%var_list)
    case default

```



```

        call eval_node_compile_lexpr (en0, pn_arg0, en%var_list)
    end select
    en%arg0 => en0
end if
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    call eval_node_write (en)
    print *, "done prt_function"
end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_prt_function

```

The `eval` expression is similar, but here the expression `arg0` is mandatory, and the whole thing evaluates to a numeric value.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_eval_function (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_key, pn_arg0, pn_args, pn_arg1, pn_arg2
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en0, en1, en2
    type(string_t) :: key
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read eval_function"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    pn_key => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
    pn_arg0 => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_key)
    pn_args => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_arg0)
    pn_arg1 => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_args)
    pn_arg2 => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_arg1)
    key = parse_node_get_key (pn_key)
    call eval_node_compile_pexpr (en1, pn_arg1, var_list)
    allocate (en)
    if (.not. associated (pn_arg2)) then
        call eval_node_init_eval_fun_unary (en, en1, key)
    else
        call eval_node_compile_pexpr (en2, pn_arg2, var_list)
        call eval_node_init_eval_fun_binary (en, en1, en2, key)
    end if
    call eval_node_set_observables (en, var_list)
    call eval_node_compile_expr (en0, pn_arg0, en%var_list)
    if (en0%result_type /= V_REAL) &
        call msg_fatal (" 'eval' function does not result in real value")
    call eval_node_set_expr (en, en0)
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        call eval_node_write (en)
        print *, "done eval_function"
    end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_eval_function

```

Logical functions of subevents.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_log_function (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn

```



```

type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_key, pn_str
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_arg0, pn_args, pn_arg1, pn_arg2
type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en0, en1, en2
type(string_t) :: key
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    print *, "read log_function"; call parse_node_write (pn)
end if
select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn)))
case ("all_fun", "any_fun", "no_fun")
    pn_key => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
    pn_arg0 => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_key)
    pn_args => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_arg0)
case ("user_cut_fun")
    pn_key => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
    pn_str => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_key)
    pn_arg0 => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_str)
    pn_args => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_str)
case default
    call parse_node_mismatch &
        ("all_fun|any_fun|no_fun|user_cut_fun", &
        pn)
end select
pn_arg1 => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_args)
pn_arg2 => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_arg1)
key = parse_node_get_key (pn_key)
call eval_node_compile_pexpr (en1, pn_arg1, var_list)
allocate (en)
if (.not. associated (pn_arg2)) then
    select case (char (key))
    case ("all")
        call eval_node_init_log_fun_unary (en, en1, key, all_p)
    case ("any")
        call eval_node_init_log_fun_unary (en, en1, key, any_p)
    case ("no")
        call eval_node_init_log_fun_unary (en, en1, key, no_p)
    case ("user_cut")
        call eval_node_init_log_fun_unary (en, en1, key, user_cut_p)
    case default
        call msg_bug ("Unary logical particle function '" // char (key) // &
            "' undefined")
    end select
else
    call eval_node_compile_pexpr (en2, pn_arg2, var_list)
    select case (char (key))
    case ("all")
        call eval_node_init_log_fun_binary (en, en1, en2, key, all_pp)
    case ("any")
        call eval_node_init_log_fun_binary (en, en1, en2, key, any_pp)
    case ("no")
        call eval_node_init_log_fun_binary (en, en1, en2, key, no_pp)
    case default
        call msg_bug ("Binary logical particle function '" // char (key) // &
            "' undefined")
    end select
end if

```



```

        end select
    end if
    if (associated (pn_arg0)) then
        call eval_node_set_observables (en, var_list)
        select case (char (key))
            case ("all", "any", "no")
                call eval_node_compile_lexpr (en0, pn_arg0, en%var_list)
            case ("user_cut")
                call eval_node_compile_sexpr (en0, pn_arg0, en%var_list)
            case default
                call msg_bug ("Compiling logical particle function: missing mode")
            end select
        call eval_node_set_expr (en, en0, V_LOG)
    end if
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        call eval_node_write (en)
        print *, "done log_function"
    end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_log_function

```

Numeric functions of subevents.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_numeric_function (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_clause, pn_key, pn_cond, pn_args
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_arg0, pn_arg1, pn_arg2
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en0, en1, en2
    type(string_t) :: key
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read numeric_function"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn)))
        case ("count_fun")
            pn_clause => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
            pn_key => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_clause)
            pn_cond => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_key)
            if (associated (pn_cond)) then
                pn_arg0 => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_cond, 2)
            else
                pn_arg0 => null ()
            end if
            pn_args => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_clause)
        case ("user_event_fun")
            pn_key => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
            pn_cond => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_key)
            pn_arg0 => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_cond)
            pn_args => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_cond)
    end select
    pn_arg1 => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_args)
    pn_arg2 => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_arg1)
    key = parse_node_get_key (pn_key)
    call eval_node_compile_pexpr (en1, pn_arg1, var_list)

```



```

allocate (en)
if (.not. associated (pn_arg2)) then
  select case (char (key))
    case ("count")
      call eval_node_init_int_fun_unary (en, en1, key, count_a)
    case ("user_event_shape")
      call eval_node_init_real_fun_unary (en, en1, key, user_event_shape_a)
    case default
      call msg_bug ("Unary subevent function '" // char (key) // &
        "' undefined")
  end select
else
  call eval_node_compile_pexpr (en2, pn_arg2, var_list)
  select case (char (key))
    case ("count")
      call eval_node_init_int_fun_binary (en, en1, en2, key, count_pp)
    case default
      call msg_bug ("Binary subevent function '" // char (key) // &
        "' undefined")
  end select
end if
if (associated (pn_arg0)) then
  call eval_node_set_observables (en, var_list)
  select case (char (key))
    case ("count")
      call eval_node_compile_lexpr (en0, pn_arg0, en%var_list)
      call eval_node_set_expr (en, en0, V_INT)
    case ("user_event_shape")
      call eval_node_compile_sexpr (en0, pn_arg0, en%var_list)
      call eval_node_set_expr (en, en0, V_REAL)
  end select
end if
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
  call eval_node_write (en)
  print *, "done numeric_function"
end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_numeric_function

```

## PDG-code arrays

A PDG-code expression is either prefixed by `incoming` or `outgoing`, a block, or a conditional. In any case, it evaluates to a constant.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_prefix_cexpr (en, pn, var_list)
  type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
  type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_avalue, pn_prt
  type(string_t) :: key
  if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    print *, "read prefix_cexpr"; call parse_node_write (pn)
  end if

```



```

pn_avalue => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
key = parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_avalue)
select case (char (key))
case ("incoming_prt")
    pn_prt => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_avalue, 2)
    call eval_node_compile_cexpr (en, pn_prt, var_list)
case ("outgoing_prt")
    pn_prt => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_avalue, 1)
    call eval_node_compile_cexpr (en, pn_prt, var_list)
case default
    call parse_node_mismatch &
        ("incoming_prt|outgoing_prt", &
        pn_avalue)
end select
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    call eval_node_write (en)
    print *, "done prefix_cexpr"
end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_prefix_cexpr

```

A PDG array is a string of PDG code definitions (or aliases), concatenated by `.`. The code definitions may be variables which are not defined at compile time, so we have to allocate sub-nodes. This analogous to `eval_node_compile_term`.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_cexpr (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_prt, pn_concatenation
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en1, en2
    type(pdg_array_t) :: aval
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read cexpr"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    pn_prt => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
    call eval_node_compile_avalue (en, pn_prt, var_list)
    pn_concatenation => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_prt)
    do while (associated (pn_concatenation))
        pn_prt => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_concatenation, 2)
        en1 => en
        call eval_node_compile_avalue (en2, pn_prt, var_list)
        allocate (en)
        if (en1%type == EN_CONSTANT .and. en2%type == EN_CONSTANT) then
            call concat_cc (aval, en1, en2)
            call eval_node_init_pdg_array (en, aval)
            call eval_node_final_rec (en1)
            call eval_node_final_rec (en2)
            deallocate (en1, en2)
        else
            call eval_node_init_branch (en, var_str (":"), V_PDG, en1, en2)
            call eval_node_set_op2_pdg (en, concat_cc)
        end if
        pn_concatenation => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_concatenation)
    end do
end subroutine eval_node_compile_cexpr

```



```

end do
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    call eval_node_write (en)
    print *, "done cexpr"
end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_cexpr

```

Compile a PDG-code type value. It may be either an integer expression or a variable of type PDG array, optionally quoted.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_avalue (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read avalue"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn)))
    case ("pdg_code")
        call eval_node_compile_pdg_code (en, pn, var_list)
    case ("cvariable", "variable", "prt_name")
        call eval_node_compile_cvariable (en, pn, var_list)
    case ("cexpr")
        call eval_node_compile_cexpr (en, pn, var_list)
    case ("block_cexpr")
        call eval_node_compile_block_expr (en, pn, var_list, V_PDG)
    case ("conditional_cexpr")
        call eval_node_compile_conditional (en, pn, var_list, V_PDG)
    case default
        call parse_node_mismatch &
            ("grouped_cexpr|block_cexpr|conditional_cexpr|" // &
             "pdg_code|cvariable|prt_name", pn)
    end select
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        call eval_node_write (en)
        print *, "done avalue"
    end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_avalue

```

Compile a PDG-code expression, which is the key PDG with an integer expression as argument. The procedure is analogous to `eval_node_compile_unary_function`.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine eval_node_compile_pdg_code (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_arg
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en1
    type(string_t) :: key
    type(pdg_array_t) :: aval
    integer :: t
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read PDG code"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_pdg_code

```



```

end if
pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn, 2)
call eval_node_compile_expr &
    (en1, parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_arg, tag="expr"), var_list)
t = en1%result_type
allocate (en)
key = "PDG"
if (en1%type == EN_CONSTANT) then
    select case (t)
    case (V_INT)
        call pdg_i (aval, en1)
        call eval_node_init_pdg_array (en, aval)
    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
    call eval_node_final_rec (en1)
    deallocate (en1)
else
    select case (t)
    case (V_INT); call eval_node_set_op1_pdg (en, pdg_i)
    case default; call eval_type_error (pn, char (key), t)
    end select
end if
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    call eval_node_write (en)
    print *, "done function"
end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_pdg_code

```

This is entirely analogous to `eval_node_compile_variable`. However, PDG-array variables occur in different contexts.

To avoid name clashes between PDG-array variables and ordinary variables, we prepend a character (\*). This is not visible to the user.

*<Eval trees: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine eval_node_compile_cvariable (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_name
    type(string_t) :: var_name
    type(pdg_array_t), pointer :: aptr
    type(pdg_array_t), target, save :: no_aval
    logical, pointer :: known
    logical, target, save :: unknown = .false.
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read cvariable"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    pn_name => pn
    var_name = parse_node_get_string (pn_name)
    allocate (en)
    if (var_list%contains (var_name)) then
        call var_list%get_aptr (var_name, aptr, known)
        call eval_node_init_pdg_array_ptr (en, var_name, aptr, known)
    else

```



```

        call parse_node_write (pn)
        call msg_error ("This PDG-array variable is undefined at this point")
        call eval_node_init_pdg_array_ptr (en, var_name, no_aval, unknown)
    end if
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        call eval_node_write (en)
        print *, "done cvariable"
    end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_cvariable

```

## String expressions

A string expression is either a string value or a concatenation of string values.

*(Eval trees: procedures)* +=

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_sexpr (en, pn, var_list)
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_svalue, pn_concatenation, pn_op, pn_arg
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en1, en2
    type(string_t) :: string
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        print *, "read sexpr"; call parse_node_write (pn)
    end if
    pn_svalue => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
    call eval_node_compile_svalue (en, pn_svalue, var_list)
    pn_concatenation => &
        parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_svalue, tag="str_concatenation")
    do while (associated (pn_concatenation))
        pn_op => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_concatenation)
        pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_op)
        en1 => en
        call eval_node_compile_svalue (en2, pn_arg, var_list)
        allocate (en)
        if (en1%type == EN_CONSTANT .and. en2%type == EN_CONSTANT) then
            call concat_ss (string, en1, en2)
            call eval_node_init_string (en, string)
            call eval_node_final_rec (en1)
            call eval_node_final_rec (en2)
            deallocate (en1, en2)
        else
            call eval_node_init_branch &
                (en, var_str ("concat"), V_STR, en1, en2)
            call eval_node_set_op2_str (en, concat_ss)
        end if
        pn_concatenation => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_concatenation)
    end do
    if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
        call eval_node_write (en)
        print *, "done sexpr"
    end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_sexpr

```



A string value is a string literal, a variable, a (grouped) sexpr, a block sexpr, or a conditional.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```
recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_svalue (en, pn, var_list)
  type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
  type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
  if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    print *, "read svalue"; call parse_node_write (pn)
  end if
  select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn)))
  case ("svariable")
    call eval_node_compile_variable (en, pn, var_list, V_STR)
  case ("sexpr")
    call eval_node_compile_sexpr (en, pn, var_list)
  case ("block_sexpr")
    call eval_node_compile_block_expr (en, pn, var_list, V_STR)
  case ("conditional_sexpr")
    call eval_node_compile_conditional (en, pn, var_list, V_STR)
  case ("sprintf_fun")
    call eval_node_compile_sprintf (en, pn, var_list)
  case ("string_literal")
    allocate (en)
    call eval_node_init_string (en, parse_node_get_string (pn))
  case default
    call parse_node_mismatch &
      ("svariable|" // &
       "grouped_sexpr|block_sexpr|conditional_sexpr|" // &
       "string_function|string_literal", pn)
  end select
  if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    call eval_node_write (en)
    print *, "done svalue"
  end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_svalue
```

There is currently one string function, `sprintf`. For `sprintf`, the first argument (no brackets) is the format string, the optional arguments in brackets are the expressions or variables to be formatted.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```
recursive subroutine eval_node_compile_sprintf (en, pn, var_list)
  type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
  type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_clause, pn_key, pn_args
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_arg0
  type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en0, en1
  integer :: n_args
  type(string_t) :: key
  if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    print *, "read sprintf_fun"; call parse_node_write (pn)
  end if
  pn_clause => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
```



```

pn_key => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_clause)
pn_arg0 => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_key)
pn_args => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_clause)
call eval_node_compile_sexpr (en0, pn_arg0, var_list)
if (associated (pn_args)) then
  call eval_node_compile_sprintf_args (en1, pn_args, var_list, n_args)
else
  n_args = 0
  en1 => null ()
end if
allocate (en)
key = parse_node_get_key (pn_key)
call eval_node_init_format_string (en, en0, en1, key, n_args)
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
  call eval_node_write (en)
  print *, "done sprintf_fun"
end if
end subroutine eval_node_compile_sprintf

```

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine eval_node_compile_sprintf_args (en, pn, var_list, n_args)
  type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
  type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
  integer, intent(out) :: n_args
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_arg
  integer :: i
  type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en1, en2
  n_args = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn)
  en => null ()
  do i = n_args, 1, -1
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn, i)
    select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_arg)))
      case ("lvariable")
        call eval_node_compile_variable (en1, pn_arg, var_list, V_LOG)
      case ("svariable")
        call eval_node_compile_variable (en1, pn_arg, var_list, V_STR)
      case ("expr")
        call eval_node_compile_expr (en1, pn_arg, var_list)
      case default
        call parse_node_mismatch ("variable|svariable|lvariable|expr", pn_arg)
    end select
    if (associated (en)) then
      en2 => en
      allocate (en)
      call eval_node_init_branch &
        (en, var_str ("sprintf_arg"), V_NONE, en1, en2)
    else
      allocate (en)
      call eval_node_init_branch &
        (en, var_str ("sprintf_arg"), V_NONE, en1)
    end if
  end do
end subroutine eval_node_compile_sprintf_args

```



Evaluation. We allocate the argument list and apply the Fortran wrapper for the `sprintf` function.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine evaluate_sprintf (string, n_args, en_fmt, en_arg)
  type(string_t), intent(out) :: string
  integer, intent(in) :: n_args
  type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en_fmt
  type(eval_node_t), intent(in), optional, target :: en_arg
  type(eval_node_t), pointer :: en_branch, en_var
  type(sprintf_arg_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: arg
  type(string_t) :: fmt
  logical :: autoformat
  integer :: i, j, sprintf_argc
  autoformat = .not. associated (en_fmt)
  if (autoformat) fmt = ""
  if (present (en_arg)) then
    sprintf_argc = 0
    en_branch => en_arg
    do i = 1, n_args
      select case (en_branch%arg1%result_type)
        case (V_CMPLX); sprintf_argc = sprintf_argc + 2
        case default ; sprintf_argc = sprintf_argc + 1
      end select
      en_branch => en_branch%arg2
    end do
    allocate (arg (sprintf_argc))
    j = 1
    en_branch => en_arg
    do i = 1, n_args
      en_var => en_branch%arg1
      select case (en_var%result_type)
        case (V_LOG)
          call sprintf_arg_init (arg(j), en_var%lval)
          if (autoformat) fmt = fmt // "%s "
        case (V_INT);
          call sprintf_arg_init (arg(j), en_var%ival)
          if (autoformat) fmt = fmt // "%i "
        case (V_REAL);
          call sprintf_arg_init (arg(j), en_var%rval)
          if (autoformat) fmt = fmt // "%g "
        case (V_STR)
          call sprintf_arg_init (arg(j), en_var%sval)
          if (autoformat) fmt = fmt // "%s "
        case (V_CMPLX)
          call sprintf_arg_init (arg(j), real (en_var%cval, default))
          j = j + 1
          call sprintf_arg_init (arg(j), aimag (en_var%cval))
          if (autoformat) fmt = fmt // "(%g + %g * I) "
        case default
          call eval_node_write (en_var)
          call msg_error ("sprintf is implemented " &
            // "for logical, integer, real, and string values only")
      end select
    end do
  end if
  string = trim (fmt)
end subroutine evaluate_sprintf

```



```

        end select
        j = j + 1
        en_branch => en_branch%arg2
    end do
else
    allocate (arg(0))
end if
if (autoformat) then
    string = sprintf (trim (fmt), arg)
else
    string = sprintf (en_fmt%sval, arg)
end if
end subroutine evaluate_sprintf

```

### 27.3.5 Auxiliary functions for the compiler

Issue an error that the current node could not be compiled because of type mismatch:

```

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
subroutine eval_type_error (pn, string, t)
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: pn
    character(*), intent(in) :: string
    integer, intent(in) :: t
    type(string_t) :: type
    select case (t)
    case (V_NONE); type = "(none)"
    case (V_LOG); type = "'logical'"
    case (V_INT); type = "'integer'"
    case (V_REAL); type = "'real'"
    case (V_CMPLX); type = "'complex'"
    case default; type = "(unknown)"
    end select
    call parse_node_write (pn)
    call msg_fatal (" The " // string // &
        " operation is not defined for the given argument type " // &
        char (type))
end subroutine eval_type_error

```

If two numerics are combined, the result is integer if both arguments are integer, if one is integer and the other real or both are real, than its argument is real, otherwise complex.

```

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
function numeric_result_type (t1, t2) result (t)
    integer, intent(in) :: t1, t2
    integer :: t
    if (t1 == V_INT .and. t2 == V_INT) then
        t = V_INT
    else if (t1 == V_INT .and. t2 == V_REAL) then
        t = V_REAL
    else if (t1 == V_REAL .and. t2 == V_INT) then
        t = V_REAL
    else if (t1 == V_REAL .and. t2 == V_REAL) then

```



```

        t = V_REAL
    else
        t = V_CMPLX
    end if
end function numeric_result_type

```

### 27.3.6 Evaluation

Evaluation is done recursively. For leaf nodes nothing is to be done.

Evaluating particle-list functions: First, we evaluate the particle lists. If a condition is present, we assign the particle pointers of the condition node to the allocated particle entries in the parent node, keeping in mind that the observables in the variable stack used for the evaluation of the condition also contain pointers to these entries. Then, the assigned procedure is evaluated, which sets the subevent in the parent node. If required, the procedure evaluates the condition node once for each (pair of) particles to determine the result.

*(Eval trees: procedures)+≡*

```

recursive subroutine eval_node_evaluate (en)
    type(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: en
    logical :: exist
    select case (en%type)
    case (EN_UNARY)
        if (associated(en%arg1)) then
            call eval_node_evaluate(en%arg1)
            en%value_is_known = en%arg1%value_is_known
        else
            en%value_is_known = .false.
        end if
        if (en%value_is_known) then
            select case (en%result_type)
            case (V_LOG); en%lval = en% op1_log (en%arg1)
            case (V_INT); en%ival = en% op1_int (en%arg1)
            case (V_REAL); en%rval = en% op1_real (en%arg1)
            case (V_CMPLX); en%cval = en% op1_cmplx (en%arg1)
            case (V_PDG);
                call en% op1_pdg (en%aval, en%arg1)
            case (V_SEV)
                if (associated(en%arg0)) then
                    call en% op1_sev (en%pval, en%arg1, en%arg0)
                else
                    call en% op1_sev (en%pval, en%arg1)
                end if
            case (V_STR)
                call en% op1_str (en%sval, en%arg1)
            end select
        end if
    case (EN_BINARY)
        if (associated(en%arg1) .and. associated(en%arg2)) then
            call eval_node_evaluate(en%arg1)
            call eval_node_evaluate(en%arg2)
            en%value_is_known = &
                en%arg1%value_is_known .and. en%arg2%value_is_known

```



```

else
    en%value_is_known = .false.
end if
if (en%value_is_known) then
    select case (en%result_type)
    case (V_LOG); en%lval = en% op2_log (en%arg1, en%arg2)
    case (V_INT); en%ival = en% op2_int (en%arg1, en%arg2)
    case (V_REAL); en%rval = en% op2_real (en%arg1, en%arg2)
    case (V_CMPLX); en%cval = en% op2_cmplx (en%arg1, en%arg2)
    case (V_PDG)
        call en% op2_pdg (en%aval, en%arg1, en%arg2)
    case (V_SEV)
        if (associated (en%arg0)) then
            call en% op2_sev (en%pval, en%arg1, en%arg2, en%arg0)
        else
            call en% op2_sev (en%pval, en%arg1, en%arg2)
        end if
    case (V_STR)
        call en% op2_str (en%sval, en%arg1, en%arg2)
    end select
end if
case (EN_BLOCK)
    if (associated (en%arg1) .and. associated (en%arg0)) then
        call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg1)
        call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg0)
        en%value_is_known = en%arg0%value_is_known
    else
        en%value_is_known = .false.
    end if
    if (en%value_is_known) then
        select case (en%result_type)
        case (V_LOG); en%lval = en%arg0%lval
        case (V_INT); en%ival = en%arg0%ival
        case (V_REAL); en%rval = en%arg0%rval
        case (V_CMPLX); en%cval = en%arg0%cval
        case (V_PDG); en%aval = en%arg0%aval
        case (V_SEV); en%pval = en%arg0%pval
        case (V_STR); en%sval = en%arg0%sval
        end select
    end if
case (EN_CONDITIONAL)
    if (associated (en%arg0)) then
        call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg0)
        en%value_is_known = en%arg0%value_is_known
    else
        en%value_is_known = .false.
    end if
    if (en%arg0%value_is_known) then
        if (en%arg0%lval) then
            call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg1)
            en%value_is_known = en%arg1%value_is_known
            if (en%value_is_known) then
                select case (en%result_type)
                case (V_LOG); en%lval = en%arg1%lval

```



```

        case (V_INT);  en%ival = en%arg1%ival
        case (V_REAL); en%rval = en%arg1%rval
        case (V_CMPLX); en%cval = en%arg1%cval
        case (V_PDG);  en%aval = en%arg1%aval
        case (V_SEV);  en%pval = en%arg1%pval
        case (V_STR);  en%sval = en%arg1%sval
    end select
end if
else
    call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg2)
    en%value_is_known = en%arg2%value_is_known
    if (en%value_is_known) then
        select case (en%result_type)
        case (V_LOG);  en%lval = en%arg2%lval
        case (V_INT);  en%ival = en%arg2%ival
        case (V_REAL); en%rval = en%arg2%rval
        case (V_CMPLX); en%cval = en%arg2%cval
        case (V_PDG);  en%aval = en%arg2%aval
        case (V_SEV);  en%pval = en%arg2%pval
        case (V_STR);  en%sval = en%arg2%sval
        end select
    end if
end if
end if
case (EN_RECORD_CMD)
    exist = .true.
    en%lval = .false.
    call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg0)
    if (en%arg0%value_is_known) then
        if (associated (en%arg1)) then
            call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg1)
            if (en%arg1%value_is_known) then
                if (associated (en%arg2)) then
                    call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg2)
                    if (en%arg2%value_is_known) then
                        if (associated (en%arg3)) then
                            call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg3)
                            if (en%arg3%value_is_known) then
                                if (associated (en%arg4)) then
                                    call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg4)
                                    if (en%arg4%value_is_known) then
                                        if (associated (en%rval)) then
                                            call analysis_record_data (en%arg0%sval, &
                                                en%arg1%rval, en%arg2%rval, &
                                                en%arg3%rval, en%arg4%rval, &
                                                weight=en%rval, exist=exist, &
                                                success=en%lval)
                                        else
                                            call analysis_record_data (en%arg0%sval, &
                                                en%arg1%rval, en%arg2%rval, &
                                                en%arg3%rval, en%arg4%rval, &
                                                exist=exist, success=en%lval)
                                        end if
                                    end if
                                end if
                            end if
                        end if
                    end if
                end if
            end if
        end if
    end if
end if

```



```

        else
            if (associated (en%rval)) then
                call analysis_record_data (en%arg0%sval, &
                    en%arg1%rval, en%arg2%rval, &
                    en%arg3%rval, &
                    weight=en%rval, exist=exist, &
                    success=en%lval)
            else
                call analysis_record_data (en%arg0%sval, &
                    en%arg1%rval, en%arg2%rval, &
                    en%arg3%rval, &
                    exist=exist, success=en%lval)
            end if
        end if
    end if
else
    if (associated (en%rval)) then
        call analysis_record_data (en%arg0%sval, &
            en%arg1%rval, en%arg2%rval, &
            weight=en%rval, exist=exist, &
            success=en%lval)
    else
        call analysis_record_data (en%arg0%sval, &
            en%arg1%rval, en%arg2%rval, &
            exist=exist, success=en%lval)
    end if
end if
end if
else
    if (associated (en%rval)) then
        call analysis_record_data (en%arg0%sval, &
            en%arg1%rval, &
            weight=en%rval, exist=exist, success=en%lval)
    else
        call analysis_record_data (en%arg0%sval, &
            en%arg1%rval, &
            exist=exist, success=en%lval)
    end if
end if
end if
else
    if (associated (en%rval)) then
        call analysis_record_data (en%arg0%sval, 1._default, &
            weight=en%rval, exist=exist, success=en%lval)
    else
        call analysis_record_data (en%arg0%sval, 1._default, &
            exist=exist, success=en%lval)
    end if
end if
if (.not. exist) then
    call msg_error ("Analysis object '" // char (en%arg0%sval) &
        // "' is undefined")
    en%arg0%value_is_known = .false.
end if

```



```

        end if
    case (EN_OBS1_INT)
        en%ival = en% obs1_int (en%prt1)
        en%value_is_known = .true.
    case (EN_OBS2_INT)
        en%ival = en% obs2_int (en%prt1, en%prt2)
        en%value_is_known = .true.
    case (EN_OBS1_REAL)
        en%rval = en% obs1_real (en%prt1)
        en%value_is_known = .true.
    case (EN_OBS2_REAL)
        en%rval = en% obs2_real (en%prt1, en%prt2)
        en%value_is_known = .true.
    case (EN_UOBS1_INT)
        en%ival = user_obs_int_p (en%arg0, en%prt1)
        en%value_is_known = .true.
    case (EN_UOBS2_INT)
        en%ival = user_obs_int_pp (en%arg0, en%prt1, en%prt2)
        en%value_is_known = .true.
    case (EN_UOBS1_REAL)
        en%rval = user_obs_real_p (en%arg0, en%prt1)
        en%value_is_known = .true.
    case (EN_UOBS2_REAL)
        en%rval = user_obs_real_pp (en%arg0, en%prt1, en%prt2)
        en%value_is_known = .true.
    case (EN_PRT_FUN_UNARY)
        call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg1)
        en%value_is_known = en%arg1%value_is_known
        if (en%value_is_known) then
            if (associated (en%arg0)) then
                en%arg0%index => en%index
                en%arg0%prt1 => en%prt1
                call en% op1_sev (en%pval, en%arg1, en%arg0)
            else
                call en% op1_sev (en%pval, en%arg1)
            end if
        end if
    case (EN_PRT_FUN_BINARY)
        call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg1)
        call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg2)
        en%value_is_known = &
            en%arg1%value_is_known .and. en%arg2%value_is_known
        if (en%value_is_known) then
            if (associated (en%arg0)) then
                en%arg0%index => en%index
                en%arg0%prt1 => en%prt1
                en%arg0%prt2 => en%prt2
                call en% op2_sev (en%pval, en%arg1, en%arg2, en%arg0)
            else
                call en% op2_sev (en%pval, en%arg1, en%arg2)
            end if
        end if
    case (EN_EVAL_FUN_UNARY)
        call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg1)

```



```

    en%value_is_known = subevt_is_nonempty (en%arg1%pval)
    if (en%value_is_known) then
        en%arg0%index => en%index
        en%index = 1
        en%arg0%prt1 => en%prt1
        en%prt1 = subevt_get_prt (en%arg1%pval, 1)
        call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg0)
        en%rval = en%arg0%rval
    end if
case (EN_EVAL_FUN_BINARY)
    call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg1)
    call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg2)
    en%value_is_known = &
        subevt_is_nonempty (en%arg1%pval) .and. &
        subevt_is_nonempty (en%arg2%pval)
    if (en%value_is_known) then
        en%arg0%index => en%index
        en%arg0%prt1 => en%prt1
        en%arg0%prt2 => en%prt2
        en%index = 1
        call eval_pp (en%arg1, en%arg2, en%arg0, en%rval, en%value_is_known)
    end if
case (EN_LOG_FUN_UNARY)
    call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg1)
    en%value_is_known = .true.
    if (en%value_is_known) then
        en%arg0%index => en%index
        en%arg0%prt1 => en%prt1
        en%lval = en% op1_cut (en%arg1, en%arg0)
    end if
case (EN_LOG_FUN_BINARY)
    call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg1)
    call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg2)
    en%value_is_known = .true.
    if (en%value_is_known) then
        en%arg0%index => en%index
        en%arg0%prt1 => en%prt1
        en%arg0%prt2 => en%prt2
        en%lval = en% op2_cut (en%arg1, en%arg2, en%arg0)
    end if
case (EN_INT_FUN_UNARY)
    call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg1)
    en%value_is_known = en%arg1%value_is_known
    if (en%value_is_known) then
        if (associated (en%arg0)) then
            en%arg0%index => en%index
            en%arg0%prt1 => en%prt1
            call en% op1_evi (en%ival, en%arg1, en%arg0)
        else
            call en% op1_evi (en%ival, en%arg1)
        end if
    end if
case (EN_INT_FUN_BINARY)
    call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg1)

```



```

call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg2)
en%value_is_known = &
    en%arg1%value_is_known .and. &
    en%arg2%value_is_known
if (en%value_is_known) then
    if (associated (en%arg0)) then
        en%arg0%index => en%index
        en%arg0%prt1 => en%prt1
        en%arg0%prt2 => en%prt2
        call en% op2_evi (en%ival, en%arg1, en%arg2, en%arg0)
    else
        call en% op2_evi (en%ival, en%arg1, en%arg2)
    end if
end if
case (EN_REAL_FUN_UNARY)
    call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg1)
    en%value_is_known = en%arg1%value_is_known
    if (en%value_is_known) then
        if (associated (en%arg0)) then
            en%arg0%index => en%index
            en%arg0%prt1 => en%prt1
            call en% op1_evr (en%rval, en%arg1, en%arg0)
        else
            call en% op1_evr (en%rval, en%arg1)
        end if
    end if
case (EN_REAL_FUN_BINARY)
    call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg1)
    call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg2)
    en%value_is_known = &
        en%arg1%value_is_known .and. &
        en%arg2%value_is_known
    if (en%value_is_known) then
        if (associated (en%arg0)) then
            en%arg0%index => en%index
            en%arg0%prt1 => en%prt1
            en%arg0%prt2 => en%prt2
            call en% op2_evr (en%rval, en%arg1, en%arg2, en%arg0)
        else
            call en% op2_evr (en%rval, en%arg1, en%arg2)
        end if
    end if
case (EN_FORMAT_STR)
    if (associated (en%arg0)) then
        call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg0)
        en%value_is_known = en%arg0%value_is_known
    else
        en%value_is_known = .true.
    end if
    if (associated (en%arg1)) then
        call eval_node_evaluate (en%arg1)
        en%value_is_known = &
            en%value_is_known .and. en%arg1%value_is_known
        if (en%value_is_known) then

```



```

        call evaluate_sprintf (en%sval, en%ival, en%arg0, en%arg1)
    end if
else
    if (en%value_is_known) then
        call evaluate_sprintf (en%sval, en%ival, en%arg0)
    end if
end if
end select
if (debug_active (D_MODEL_F)) then
    print *, "evaluated"
    call eval_node_write (en)
end if
end subroutine eval_node_evaluate

```

### Test method

This is called from a unit test: initialize a particular observable.

```

<Eval trees: eval node: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: test_obs => eval_node_test_obs

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eval_node_test_obs (node, var_list, var_name)
        class(eval_node_t), intent(inout) :: node
        type(var_list_t), intent(in) :: var_list
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: var_name
        procedure(obs_unary_int), pointer :: obs1_iptr
        type(prt_t), pointer :: p1
        call var_list%get_obs1_iptr (var_name, obs1_iptr, p1)
        call eval_node_init_obs1_int_ptr (node, var_name, obs1_iptr, p1)
    end subroutine eval_node_test_obs

```

### 27.3.7 Evaluation syntax

We have two different flavors of the syntax: with and without particles.

```

<Eval trees: public>+≡
    public :: syntax_expr
    public :: syntax_pexpr

<Eval trees: variables>≡
    type(syntax_t), target, save :: syntax_expr
    type(syntax_t), target, save :: syntax_pexpr

```

These are for testing only and may be removed:

```

<Eval trees: public>+≡
    public :: syntax_expr_init
    public :: syntax_pexpr_init

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
    subroutine syntax_expr_init ()
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        call define_expr_syntax (ifile, particles=.false., analysis=.false.)
        call syntax_init (syntax_expr, ifile)
    end subroutine

```



```

        call ifile_final (ifile)
    end subroutine syntax_expr_init

    subroutine syntax_pexpr_init ()
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        call define_expr_syntax (ifile, particles=.true., analysis=.false.)
        call syntax_init (syntax_pexpr, ifile)
        call ifile_final (ifile)
    end subroutine syntax_pexpr_init

    <Eval trees: public>+≡
    public :: syntax_expr_final
    public :: syntax_pexpr_final

    <Eval trees: procedures>+≡
    subroutine syntax_expr_final ()
        call syntax_final (syntax_expr)
    end subroutine syntax_expr_final

    subroutine syntax_pexpr_final ()
        call syntax_final (syntax_pexpr)
    end subroutine syntax_pexpr_final

    <Eval trees: public>+≡
    public :: syntax_pexpr_write

    <Eval trees: procedures>+≡
    subroutine syntax_pexpr_write (unit)
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        call syntax_write (syntax_pexpr, unit)
    end subroutine syntax_pexpr_write

    <Eval trees: public>+≡
    public :: define_expr_syntax

    Numeric expressions.

    <Eval trees: procedures>+≡
    subroutine define_expr_syntax (ifile, particles, analysis)
        type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
        logical, intent(in) :: particles, analysis
        type(string_t) :: numeric_pexpr
        type(string_t) :: var_plist, var_alias
        if (particles) then
            numeric_pexpr = " | numeric_pexpr"
            var_plist = " | var_plist"
            var_alias = " | var_alias"
        else
            numeric_pexpr = ""
            var_plist = ""
            var_alias = ""
        end if
        call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ expr = subexpr addition*")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT subexpr = addition | term")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ addition = plus_or_minus term")
    end subroutine define_expr_syntax

```



```

call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ term = factor multiplication*")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ multiplication = times_or_over factor")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ factor = value exponentiation?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ exponentiation = to_the value")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT plus_or_minus = '+' | '-'")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT times_or_over = '*' | '/'")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT to_the = '^' | '**")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '+'")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '-'")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '*'")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '/'")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '^'")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '**")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT value = signed_value | unsigned_value")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ signed_value = '-' unsigned_value")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT unsigned_value = " // &
    "numeric_value | constant | variable | " // &
    "result | user_observable | " // &
    "grouped_expr | block_expr | conditional_expr | " // &
    "unary_function | binary_function" // &
    numeric_pexpr)
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT numeric_value = integer_value | " &
    // "real_value | complex_value")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ integer_value = integer_literal unit_expr?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ real_value = real_literal unit_expr?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ complex_value = complex_literal unit_expr?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "INT integer_literal")
call ifile_append (ifile, "REA real_literal")
call ifile_append (ifile, "COM complex_literal")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ unit_expr = unit unit_power?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT unit = " // &
    "TeV | GeV | MeV | keV | eV | meV | " // &
    "nbarn | pbarn | fbarn | abarn | " // &
    "rad | mrad | degree | '%")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY TeV")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY GeV")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY MeV")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY keV")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY eV")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY meV")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY nbarn")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY pbarn")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY fbarn")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY abarn")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY rad")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY mrad")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY degree")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '%")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ unit_power = '^' frac_expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT frac_expr = frac | grouped_frac")
call ifile_append (ifile, "GRO grouped_frac = ( frac_expr )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ frac = signed_int div?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT signed_int = " &
    // "neg_int | pos_int | integer_literal")

```



```

call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ neg_int = '-' integer_literal")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ pos_int = '+' integer_literal")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ div = '/' integer_literal")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT constant = pi | I")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY pi")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY I")
call ifile_append (ifile, "IDE variable")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ result = result_key result_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT result_key = " // &
    "num_id | integral | error")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ user_observable = user_obs user_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY user_obs")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG user_arg = ( sexpr )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY num_id")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY integral")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY error")
call ifile_append (ifile, "GRO result_arg = ( process_id )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "IDE process_id")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ unary_function = fun_unary function_arg1")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ binary_function = fun_binary function_arg2")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT fun_unary = " // &
    "complex | real | int | nint | floor | ceiling | abs | sgn | " // &
    "sqrt | exp | log | log10 | " // &
    "sin | cos | tan | asin | acos | atan | " // &
    "sinh | cosh | tanh")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY complex")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY real")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY int")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY nint")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY floor")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY ceiling")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY abs")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY sgn")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY sqrt")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY exp")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY log")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY log10")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY sin")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY cos")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY tan")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY asin")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY acos")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY atan")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY sinh")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY cosh")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY tanh")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT fun_binary = max | min | mod | modulo")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY max")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY min")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY mod")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY modulo")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG function_arg1 = ( expr )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG function_arg2 = ( expr, expr )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "GRO grouped_expr = ( expr )")

```



```

call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ block_expr = let var_spec in expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY let")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT var_spec = " // &
    "var_num | var_int | var_real | var_complex | " // &
    "var_logical" // var_plist // var_alias // " | var_string")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ var_num = var_name '=' expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ var_int = int var_name '=' expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ var_real = real var_name '=' expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ var_complex = complex var_name '=' complex_expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT complex_expr = " // &
    "cexpr_real | cexpr_complex")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG cexpr_complex = ( expr, expr )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cexpr_real = expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "IDE var_name")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '='")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY in")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ conditional_expr = " // &
    "if lexpr then expr maybe_elseif_expr maybe_else_expr endif")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ maybe_elseif_expr = elseif_expr*")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ maybe_else_expr = else_expr?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ elseif_expr = elseif lexpr then expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ else_expr = else expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY if")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY then")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY elseif")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY else")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY endif")
call define_lexpr_syntax (ifile, particles, analysis)
call define_sexpr_syntax (ifile)
if (particles) then
    call define_pexpr_syntax (ifile)
    call define_cexpr_syntax (ifile)
    call define_var_plist_syntax (ifile)
    call define_var_alias_syntax (ifile)
    call define_numeric_pexpr_syntax (ifile)
    call define_logical_pexpr_syntax (ifile)
end if

end subroutine define_expr_syntax

```

Logical expressions.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine define_lexpr_syntax (ifile, particles, analysis)
    type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
    logical, intent(in) :: particles, analysis
    type(string_t) :: logical_pexpr, record_cmd
    if (particles) then
        logical_pexpr = " | logical_pexpr"
    else
        logical_pexpr = ""
    end if
    if (analysis) then
        record_cmd = " | record_cmd"
    else

```



```

        record_cmd = ""
    end if
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ lexpr = lsinglet lsequel*")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ lsequel = ';' lsinglet")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ lsinglet = lterm alternative*")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ alternative = or lterm")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ lterm = lvalue coincidence*")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ coincidence = and lvalue")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY ';'")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY or")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY and")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT lvalue = " // &
        "true | false | lvariable | negation | " // &
        "grouped_lexpr | block_lexpr | conditional_lexpr | " // &
        "compared_expr | compared_sexpr" // &
        logical_pexpr // record_cmd)
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY true")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY false")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ lvariable = '?' alt_lvariable")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '?'")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT alt_lvariable = variable | grouped_lexpr")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ negation = not lvalue")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY not")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "GRO grouped_lexpr = ( lexpr )")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ block_lexpr = let var_spec in lexpr")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT var_logical = " // &
        "var_logical_new | var_logical_spec")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ var_logical_new = logical var_logical_spec")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY logical")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ var_logical_spec = '?' var_name = lexpr")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ conditional_lexpr = " // &
        "if lexpr then lexpr maybe_elseif_lexpr maybe_else_lexpr endif")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ maybe_elseif_lexpr = elseif_lexpr*")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ maybe_else_lexpr = else_lexpr?")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ elseif_lexpr = elseif lexpr then lexpr")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ else_lexpr = else lexpr")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ compared_expr = expr comparison+")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ comparison = compare expr")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT compare = " // &
        "'<' | '>' | '<=' | '>=' | '==' | '<>'" )
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '<'")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '>'")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '<='")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '>='")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '=='")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '<>'")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ compared_sexpr = sexpr str_comparison+")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ str_comparison = str_compare sexpr")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT str_compare = '==' | '<>'")
    if (analysis) then
        call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ record_cmd = " // &
            "record_key analysis_tag record_arg?")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT record_key = " // &
            "record | record_unweighted | record_excess")
    end if

```



```

        call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY record")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY record_unweighted")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY record_excess")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT analysis_tag = analysis_id | sexpr")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "IDE analysis_id")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG record_arg = ( expr+ )")
    end if
end subroutine define_lexpr_syntax

```

String expressions.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine define_sexpr_syntax (ifile)
    type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ sexpr = svalue str_concatenation*")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ str_concatenation = '&' svalue")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '&'")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT svalue = " // &
        "grouped_sexpr | block_sexpr | conditional_sexpr | " // &
        "svariable | string_function | string_literal")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "GRO grouped_sexpr = ( sexpr )")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ block_sexpr = let var_spec in sexpr")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ conditional_sexpr = " // &
        "if lexpr then sexpr maybe_elseif_sexpr maybe_else_sexpr endif")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ maybe_elseif_sexpr = elseif_sexpr*")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ maybe_else_sexpr = else_sexpr?")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ elseif_sexpr = elseif lexpr then sexpr")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ else_sexpr = else sexpr")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ svariable = '$' alt_svariable")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '$'")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT alt_svariable = variable | grouped_sexpr")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT var_string = " // &
        "var_string_new | var_string_spec")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ var_string_new = string var_string_spec")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY string")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ var_string_spec = '$' var_name = sexpr") ! $
    call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT string_function = sprintf_fun")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ sprintf_fun = sprintf_clause sprintf_args?")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ sprintf_clause = sprintf sexpr")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY sprintf")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG sprintf_args = ( sprintf_arg* )")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT sprintf_arg = " &
        "// "lvariable | svariable | expr")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "QUO string_literal = '""'...'""'")
end subroutine define_sexpr_syntax

```

Eval trees that evaluate to subevents.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine define_pexpr_syntax (ifile)
    type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ pexpr = pterm pconcatenation*")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ pconcatenation = '&' pterm")
    ! call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '&'")    !!! (Key exists already)
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ pterm = pvalue pcombination*")

```



```

call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ pcombination = '+' pvalue")
! call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '+'")    !!! (Key exists already)
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT pvalue = " // &
    "pexpr_src | pvariable | " // &
    "grouped_pexpr | block_pexpr | conditional_pexpr | " // &
    "prt_function")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ pexpr_src = prefix_cexpr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT prefix_cexpr = " // &
    "incoming_prt | outgoing_prt")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ incoming_prt = incoming cexpr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY incoming")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ outgoing_prt = cexpr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ pvariable = '@' alt_pvariable")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '@")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT alt_pvariable = variable | grouped_pexpr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "GRO grouped_pexpr = '[' pexpr ']")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ block_pexpr = let var_spec in pexpr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ conditional_pexpr = " // &
    "if lexpr then pexpr maybe_elseif_pexpr maybe_else_pexpr endif")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ maybe_elseif_pexpr = elseif_pexpr*")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ maybe_else_pexpr = else_pexpr?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ elseif_pexpr = elseif lexpr then pexpr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ else_pexpr = else pexpr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT prt_function = " // &
    "join_fun | combine_fun | collect_fun | cluster_fun | " // &
    "select_fun | extract_fun | sort_fun")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ join_fun = join_clause pargs2")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ combine_fun = combine_clause pargs2")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ collect_fun = collect_clause pargs1")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cluster_fun = cluster_clause pargs1")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ select_fun = select_clause pargs1")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ extract_fun = extract_clause pargs1")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ sort_fun = sort_clause pargs1")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ join_clause = join condition?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ combine_clause = combine condition?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ collect_clause = collect condition?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cluster_clause = cluster condition?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ select_clause = select condition?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ extract_clause = extract position?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ sort_clause = sort criterion?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY join")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY combine")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY collect")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY cluster")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY select")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ condition = if lexpr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY extract")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ position = index expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY sort")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ criterion = by expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY index")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY by")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG pargs2 = '[' pexpr, pexpr ']")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG pargs1 = '[' pexpr, pexpr? ']")

```



```
end subroutine define_pexpr_syntax
```

Eval trees that evaluate to PDG-code arrays.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```
subroutine define_cexpr_syntax (ifile)
  type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cexpr = avalue concatenation*")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ concatenation = ':' avalue")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY ':'")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT avalue = " // &
    "grouped_cexpr | block_cexpr | conditional_cexpr | " // &
    "variable | pdg_code | prt_name")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "GRO grouped_cexpr = ( cexpr )")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ block_cexpr = let var_spec in cexpr")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ conditional_cexpr = " // &
    "if lexpr then cexpr maybe_elseif_cexpr maybe_else_cexpr endif")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ maybe_elseif_cexpr = elseif_cexpr*")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ maybe_else_cexpr = else_cexpr?")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ elseif_cexpr = elseif lexpr then cexpr")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ else_cexpr = else cexpr")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ pdg_code = pdg pdg_arg")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY pdg")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG pdg_arg = ( expr )")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "QUO prt_name = '""'...'""'")
end subroutine define_cexpr_syntax
```

Extra variable types.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```
subroutine define_var_plist_syntax (ifile)
  type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
  call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT var_plist = var_plist_new | var_plist_spec")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ var_plist_new = subevt var_plist_spec")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY subevt")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ var_plist_spec = '@' var_name '=' pexpr")
end subroutine define_var_plist_syntax

subroutine define_var_alias_syntax (ifile)
  type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ var_alias = alias var_name '=' cexpr")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY alias")
end subroutine define_var_alias_syntax
```

Particle-list expressions that evaluate to numeric values

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```
subroutine define_numeric_pexpr_syntax (ifile)
  type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
  call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT numeric_pexpr = " &
    "// "eval_fun | count_fun | event_shape_fun")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ eval_fun = eval expr pargs1")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ count_fun = count_clause pargs1")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ count_clause = count condition?")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY eval")
end subroutine define_numeric_pexpr_syntax
```



```

call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY count")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT event_shape_fun = user_event_fun")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ user_event_fun = " &
    // "user_event_shape user_arg pargs1")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY user_event_shape")
end subroutine define_numeric_pexpr_syntax

```

Particle-list functions that evaluate to logical values.

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine define_logical_pexpr_syntax (ifile)
  type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
  call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT logical_pexpr = " // &
    "all_fun | any_fun | no_fun | user_cut_fun")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ all_fun = all lexpr pargs1")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ any_fun = any lexpr pargs1")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ no_fun = no lexpr pargs1")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY all")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY any")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY no")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ user_cut_fun = user_cut user_arg pargs1")
  call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY user_cut")
end subroutine define_logical_pexpr_syntax

```

All characters that can occur in expressions (apart from alphanumeric).

*(Eval trees: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine lexer_init_eval_tree (lexer, particles)
  type(lexer_t), intent(out) :: lexer
  logical, intent(in) :: particles
  type(keyword_list_t), pointer :: keyword_list
  if (particles) then
    keyword_list => syntax_get_keyword_list_ptr (syntax_pexpr)
  else
    keyword_list => syntax_get_keyword_list_ptr (syntax_expr)
  end if
  call lexer_init (lexer, &
    comment_chars = "#!", &
    quote_chars = "'", &
    quote_match = '"', &
    single_chars = "()[];:&%?@$@", &
    special_class = [ "+-*/^", "<>=~ " ] , &
    keyword_list = keyword_list)
end subroutine lexer_init_eval_tree

```

### 27.3.8 Set up appropriate parse trees

Parse an input stream as a specific flavor of expression. The appropriate expression syntax has to be available.

*(Eval trees: public)*+≡

```

public :: parse_tree_init_expr
public :: parse_tree_init_lexpr
public :: parse_tree_init_pexpr

```



```

public :: parse_tree_init_cexpr
public :: parse_tree_init_sexpr

(Eval trees: procedures) +=
subroutine parse_tree_init_expr (parse_tree, stream, particles)
  type(parse_tree_t), intent(out) :: parse_tree
  type(stream_t), intent(inout), target :: stream
  logical, intent(in) :: particles
  type(lexer_t) :: lexer
  call lexer_init_eval_tree (lexer, particles)
  call lexer_assign_stream (lexer, stream)
  if (particles) then
    call parse_tree_init &
      (parse_tree, syntax_pexpr, lexer, var_str ("expr"))
  else
    call parse_tree_init &
      (parse_tree, syntax_expr, lexer, var_str ("expr"))
  end if
  call lexer_final (lexer)
end subroutine parse_tree_init_expr

subroutine parse_tree_init_lexpr (parse_tree, stream, particles)
  type(parse_tree_t), intent(out) :: parse_tree
  type(stream_t), intent(inout), target :: stream
  logical, intent(in) :: particles
  type(lexer_t) :: lexer
  call lexer_init_eval_tree (lexer, particles)
  call lexer_assign_stream (lexer, stream)
  if (particles) then
    call parse_tree_init &
      (parse_tree, syntax_pexpr, lexer, var_str ("lexpr"))
  else
    call parse_tree_init &
      (parse_tree, syntax_expr, lexer, var_str ("lexpr"))
  end if
  call lexer_final (lexer)
end subroutine parse_tree_init_lexpr

subroutine parse_tree_init_pexpr (parse_tree, stream)
  type(parse_tree_t), intent(out) :: parse_tree
  type(stream_t), intent(inout), target :: stream
  type(lexer_t) :: lexer
  call lexer_init_eval_tree (lexer, .true.)
  call lexer_assign_stream (lexer, stream)
  call parse_tree_init &
    (parse_tree, syntax_pexpr, lexer, var_str ("pexpr"))
  call lexer_final (lexer)
end subroutine parse_tree_init_pexpr

subroutine parse_tree_init_cexpr (parse_tree, stream)
  type(parse_tree_t), intent(out) :: parse_tree
  type(stream_t), intent(inout), target :: stream
  type(lexer_t) :: lexer
  call lexer_init_eval_tree (lexer, .true.)
  call lexer_assign_stream (lexer, stream)

```



```

    call parse_tree_init &
      (parse_tree, syntax_pexpr, lexer, var_str ("cexpr"))
    call lexer_final (lexer)
  end subroutine parse_tree_init_cexpr

subroutine parse_tree_init_sexpr (parse_tree, stream, particles)
  type(parse_tree_t), intent(out) :: parse_tree
  type(stream_t), intent(inout), target :: stream
  logical, intent(in) :: particles
  type(lexer_t) :: lexer
  call lexer_init_eval_tree (lexer, particles)
  call lexer_assign_stream (lexer, stream)
  if (particles) then
    call parse_tree_init &
      (parse_tree, syntax_pexpr, lexer, var_str ("sexpr"))
  else
    call parse_tree_init &
      (parse_tree, syntax_expr, lexer, var_str ("sexpr"))
  end if
  call lexer_final (lexer)
end subroutine parse_tree_init_sexpr

```

### 27.3.9 The evaluation tree

The evaluation tree contains the initial variable list and the root node.

```

<Eval trees: public>+≡
  public :: eval_tree_t

<Eval trees: types>+≡
  type, extends (expr_t) :: eval_tree_t
  private
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn => null ()
    type(var_list_t) :: var_list
    type(eval_node_t), pointer :: root => null ()
  contains
    <Eval trees: eval tree: TBP>
  end type eval_tree_t

```

Init from stream, using a temporary parse tree.

```

<Eval trees: eval tree: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init_stream => eval_tree_init_stream

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eval_tree_init_stream &
    (eval_tree, stream, var_list, subevt, result_type)
    class(eval_tree_t), intent(out), target :: eval_tree
    type(stream_t), intent(inout), target :: stream
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(subevt_t), intent(in), target, optional :: subevt
    integer, intent(in), optional :: result_type
    type(parse_tree_t) :: parse_tree
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: nd_root
    integer :: type

```



```

type = V_REAL; if (present (result_type)) type = result_type
select case (type)
case (V_INT, V_REAL, V_CMPLX)
    call parse_tree_init_expr (parse_tree, stream, present (subevt))
case (V_LOG)
    call parse_tree_init_lexpr (parse_tree, stream, present (subevt))
case (V_SEV)
    call parse_tree_init_pexpr (parse_tree, stream)
case (V_PDG)
    call parse_tree_init_cexpr (parse_tree, stream)
case (V_STR)
    call parse_tree_init_sexpr (parse_tree, stream, present (subevt))
end select
nd_root => parse_tree%get_root_ptr ()
if (associated (nd_root)) then
    select case (type)
    case (V_INT, V_REAL, V_CMPLX)
        call eval_tree_init_expr (eval_tree, nd_root, var_list, subevt)
    case (V_LOG)
        call eval_tree_init_lexpr (eval_tree, nd_root, var_list, subevt)
    case (V_SEV)
        call eval_tree_init_pexpr (eval_tree, nd_root, var_list, subevt)
    case (V_PDG)
        call eval_tree_init_cexpr (eval_tree, nd_root, var_list, subevt)
    case (V_STR)
        call eval_tree_init_sexpr (eval_tree, nd_root, var_list, subevt)
    end select
end if
call parse_tree_final (parse_tree)
end subroutine eval_tree_init_stream

```

API (to be superseded by the methods below): Init from a given parse-tree node. If we evaluate an expression that contains particle-list references, the original subevent has to be supplied. The initial variable list is optional.

*<Eval trees: eval tree: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: init_expr => eval_tree_init_expr
procedure :: init_lexpr => eval_tree_init_lexpr
procedure :: init_pexpr => eval_tree_init_pexpr
procedure :: init_cexpr => eval_tree_init_cexpr
procedure :: init_sexpr => eval_tree_init_sexpr

```

*<Eval trees: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine eval_tree_init_expr &
    (expr, parse_node, var_list, subevt)
class(eval_tree_t), intent(out), target :: expr
type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: parse_node
type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
type(subevt_t), intent(in), optional, target :: subevt
call eval_tree_link_var_list (expr, var_list)
if (present (subevt)) call eval_tree_set_subevt (expr, subevt)
call eval_node_compile_expr &
    (expr%root, parse_node, expr%var_list)
end subroutine eval_tree_init_expr

```



```

subroutine eval_tree_init_lexpr &
  (expr, parse_node, var_list, subevt)
  class(eval_tree_t), intent(out), target :: expr
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: parse_node
  type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
  type(subevt_t), intent(in), optional, target :: subevt
  call eval_tree_link_var_list (expr, var_list)
  if (present (subevt)) call eval_tree_set_subevt (expr, subevt)
  call eval_node_compile_lexpr &
    (expr%root, parse_node, expr%var_list)
end subroutine eval_tree_init_lexpr

subroutine eval_tree_init_pexpr &
  (expr, parse_node, var_list, subevt)
  class(eval_tree_t), intent(out), target :: expr
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: parse_node
  type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
  type(subevt_t), intent(in), optional, target :: subevt
  call eval_tree_link_var_list (expr, var_list)
  if (present (subevt)) call eval_tree_set_subevt (expr, subevt)
  call eval_node_compile_pexpr &
    (expr%root, parse_node, expr%var_list)
end subroutine eval_tree_init_pexpr

subroutine eval_tree_init_cexpr &
  (expr, parse_node, var_list, subevt)
  class(eval_tree_t), intent(out), target :: expr
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: parse_node
  type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
  type(subevt_t), intent(in), optional, target :: subevt
  call eval_tree_link_var_list (expr, var_list)
  if (present (subevt)) call eval_tree_set_subevt (expr, subevt)
  call eval_node_compile_cexpr &
    (expr%root, parse_node, expr%var_list)
end subroutine eval_tree_init_cexpr

subroutine eval_tree_init_sexpr &
  (expr, parse_node, var_list, subevt)
  class(eval_tree_t), intent(out), target :: expr
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: parse_node
  type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
  type(subevt_t), intent(in), optional, target :: subevt
  call eval_tree_link_var_list (expr, var_list)
  if (present (subevt)) call eval_tree_set_subevt (expr, subevt)
  call eval_node_compile_sexpr &
    (expr%root, parse_node, expr%var_list)
end subroutine eval_tree_init_sexpr

```

Alternative: set up the expression using the parse node that has already been stored. We assume that the `subevt` or any other variable that may be referred to has already been added to the local variable list.

*(Eval trees: eval tree: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: setup_expr => eval_tree_setup_expr

```



```

procedure :: setup_lexpr => eval_tree_setup_lexpr
procedure :: setup_pexpr => eval_tree_setup_pexpr
procedure :: setup_cexpr => eval_tree_setup_cexpr
procedure :: setup_sexpr => eval_tree_setup_sexpr

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
subroutine eval_tree_setup_expr (expr, vars)
  class(eval_tree_t), intent(inout), target :: expr
  class(vars_t), intent(in), target :: vars
  call eval_tree_link_var_list (expr, vars)
  call eval_node_compile_expr (expr%root, expr%pn, expr%var_list)
end subroutine eval_tree_setup_expr

subroutine eval_tree_setup_lexpr (expr, vars)
  class(eval_tree_t), intent(inout), target :: expr
  class(vars_t), intent(in), target :: vars
  call eval_tree_link_var_list (expr, vars)
  call eval_node_compile_lexpr (expr%root, expr%pn, expr%var_list)
end subroutine eval_tree_setup_lexpr

subroutine eval_tree_setup_pexpr (expr, vars)
  class(eval_tree_t), intent(inout), target :: expr
  class(vars_t), intent(in), target :: vars
  call eval_tree_link_var_list (expr, vars)
  call eval_node_compile_pexpr (expr%root, expr%pn, expr%var_list)
end subroutine eval_tree_setup_pexpr

subroutine eval_tree_setup_cexpr (expr, vars)
  class(eval_tree_t), intent(inout), target :: expr
  class(vars_t), intent(in), target :: vars
  call eval_tree_link_var_list (expr, vars)
  call eval_node_compile_cexpr (expr%root, expr%pn, expr%var_list)
end subroutine eval_tree_setup_cexpr

subroutine eval_tree_setup_sexpr (expr, vars)
  class(eval_tree_t), intent(inout), target :: expr
  class(vars_t), intent(in), target :: vars
  call eval_tree_link_var_list (expr, vars)
  call eval_node_compile_sexpr (expr%root, expr%pn, expr%var_list)
end subroutine eval_tree_setup_sexpr

```

This extra API function handles numerical constant expressions only. The only nontrivial part is the optional unit.

```

<Eval trees: eval tree: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_numeric_value => eval_tree_init_numeric_value

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
subroutine eval_tree_init_numeric_value (eval_tree, parse_node)
  class(eval_tree_t), intent(out), target :: eval_tree
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: parse_node
  call eval_node_compile_numeric_value (eval_tree%root, parse_node)
end subroutine eval_tree_init_numeric_value

```



Initialize the variable list, linking it to a context variable list.

```

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eval_tree_link_var_list (eval_tree, vars)
    type(eval_tree_t), intent(inout), target :: eval_tree
    class(vars_t), intent(in), target :: vars
    call eval_tree%var_list%link (vars)
  end subroutine eval_tree_link_var_list

```

Include a subevent object in the initialization. We add a pointer to this as variable @evt in the local variable list.

```

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eval_tree_set_subevt (eval_tree, subevt)
    type(eval_tree_t), intent(inout), target :: eval_tree
    type(subevt_t), intent(in), target :: subevt
    logical, save, target :: known = .true.
    call var_list_append_subevt_ptr &
      (eval_tree%var_list, var_str ("@evt"), subevt, known, &
        intrinsic=.true.)
  end subroutine eval_tree_set_subevt

```

Finalizer.

```

<Eval trees: eval tree: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: final => eval_tree_final

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eval_tree_final (expr)
    class(eval_tree_t), intent(inout) :: expr
    call expr%var_list%final ()
    if (associated (expr%root)) then
      call eval_node_final_rec (expr%root)
      deallocate (expr%root)
    end if
  end subroutine eval_tree_final

```

```

<Eval trees: eval tree: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: evaluate => eval_tree_evaluate

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eval_tree_evaluate (expr)
    class(eval_tree_t), intent(inout) :: expr
    if (associated (expr%root)) then
      call eval_node_evaluate (expr%root)
    end if
  end subroutine eval_tree_evaluate

```

Check if the eval tree is allocated.

```

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
  function eval_tree_is_defined (eval_tree) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    type(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: eval_tree
    flag = associated (eval_tree%root)
  end function eval_tree_is_defined

```



Check if the eval tree result is constant.

```

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
function eval_tree_is_constant (eval_tree) result (flag)
  logical :: flag
  type(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: eval_tree
  if (associated (eval_tree%root)) then
    flag = eval_tree%root%type == EN_CONSTANT
  else
    flag = .false.
  end if
end function eval_tree_is_constant

```

Insert a conversion node at the root, if necessary (only for real/int conversion)

```

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
subroutine eval_tree_convert_result (eval_tree, result_type)
  type(eval_tree_t), intent(inout) :: eval_tree
  integer, intent(in) :: result_type
  if (associated (eval_tree%root)) then
    call insert_conversion_node (eval_tree%root, result_type)
  end if
end subroutine eval_tree_convert_result

```

Return the value of the top node, after evaluation. If the tree is empty, return the type of V\_NONE. When extracting the value, no check for existence is done. For numeric values, the functions are safe against real/integer mismatch.

```

<Eval trees: eval tree: TBP>+≡
procedure :: is_known => eval_tree_result_is_known
procedure :: get_log => eval_tree_get_log
procedure :: get_int => eval_tree_get_int
procedure :: get_real => eval_tree_get_real
procedure :: get_cmplx => eval_tree_get_cmplx
procedure :: get_pdg_array => eval_tree_get_pdg_array
procedure :: get_subevt => eval_tree_get_subevt
procedure :: get_string => eval_tree_get_string

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
function eval_tree_get_result_type (expr) result (type)
  integer :: type
  class(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: expr
  if (associated (expr%root)) then
    type = expr%root%result_type
  else
    type = V_NONE
  end if
end function eval_tree_get_result_type

function eval_tree_result_is_known (expr) result (flag)
  logical :: flag
  class(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: expr
  if (associated (expr%root)) then
    select case (expr%root%result_type)
    case (V_LOG, V_INT, V_REAL)
      flag = expr%root%value_is_known

```



```

        case default
            flag = .true.
        end select
    else
        flag = .false.
    end if
end function eval_tree_result_is_known

function eval_tree_result_is_known_ptr (expr) result (ptr)
    logical, pointer :: ptr
    class(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: expr
    logical, target, save :: known = .true.
    if (associated (expr%root)) then
        select case (expr%root%result_type)
            case (V_LOG, V_INT, V_REAL)
                ptr => expr%root%value_is_known
            case default
                ptr => known
        end select
    else
        ptr => null ()
    end if
end function eval_tree_result_is_known_ptr

function eval_tree_get_log (expr) result (lval)
    logical :: lval
    class(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: expr
    if (associated (expr%root)) lval = expr%root%lval
end function eval_tree_get_log

function eval_tree_get_int (expr) result (ival)
    integer :: ival
    class(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: expr
    if (associated (expr%root)) then
        select case (expr%root%result_type)
            case (V_INT); ival = expr%root%ival
            case (V_REAL); ival = expr%root%rval
            case (V_CMPLX); ival = expr%root%cval
        end select
    end if
end function eval_tree_get_int

function eval_tree_get_real (expr) result (rval)
    real(default) :: rval
    class(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: expr
    if (associated (expr%root)) then
        select case (expr%root%result_type)
            case (V_REAL); rval = expr%root%rval
            case (V_INT); rval = expr%root%ival
            case (V_CMPLX); rval = expr%root%cval
        end select
    end if
end function eval_tree_get_real

```



```

function eval_tree_get_cmplx (expr) result (cval)
  complex(default) :: cval
  class(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: expr
  if (associated (expr%root)) then
    select case (expr%root%result_type)
      case (V_CMLPX); cval = expr%root%cval
      case (V_REAL); cval = expr%root%rval
      case (V_INT); cval = expr%root%ival
    end select
  end if
end function eval_tree_get_cmplx

function eval_tree_get_pdg_array (expr) result (aval)
  type(pdg_array_t) :: aval
  class(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: expr
  if (associated (expr%root)) then
    aval = expr%root%aval
  end if
end function eval_tree_get_pdg_array

function eval_tree_get_subevt (expr) result (pval)
  type(subevt_t) :: pval
  class(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: expr
  if (associated (expr%root)) then
    pval = expr%root%pval
  end if
end function eval_tree_get_subevt

function eval_tree_get_string (expr) result (sval)
  type(string_t) :: sval
  class(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: expr
  if (associated (expr%root)) then
    sval = expr%root%sval
  end if
end function eval_tree_get_string

```

Return a pointer to the value of the top node.

*<Eval trees: procedures>+≡*

```

function eval_tree_get_log_ptr (eval_tree) result (lval)
  logical, pointer :: lval
  type(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: eval_tree
  if (associated (eval_tree%root)) then
    lval => eval_tree%root%lval
  else
    lval => null ()
  end if
end function eval_tree_get_log_ptr

function eval_tree_get_int_ptr (eval_tree) result (ival)
  integer, pointer :: ival
  type(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: eval_tree
  if (associated (eval_tree%root)) then
    ival => eval_tree%root%ival
  end if
end function eval_tree_get_int_ptr

```



```

    else
        ival => null ()
    end if
end function eval_tree_get_int_ptr

function eval_tree_get_real_ptr (eval_tree) result (rval)
    real(default), pointer :: rval
    type(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: eval_tree
    if (associated (eval_tree%root)) then
        rval => eval_tree%root%rval
    else
        rval => null ()
    end if
end function eval_tree_get_real_ptr

function eval_tree_get_cmplx_ptr (eval_tree) result (cval)
    complex(default), pointer :: cval
    type(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: eval_tree
    if (associated (eval_tree%root)) then
        cval => eval_tree%root%cval
    else
        cval => null ()
    end if
end function eval_tree_get_cmplx_ptr

function eval_tree_get_subevt_ptr (eval_tree) result (pval)
    type(subevt_t), pointer :: pval
    type(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: eval_tree
    if (associated (eval_tree%root)) then
        pval => eval_tree%root%pval
    else
        pval => null ()
    end if
end function eval_tree_get_subevt_ptr

function eval_tree_get_pdg_array_ptr (eval_tree) result (aval)
    type(pdg_array_t), pointer :: aval
    type(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: eval_tree
    if (associated (eval_tree%root)) then
        aval => eval_tree%root%aval
    else
        aval => null ()
    end if
end function eval_tree_get_pdg_array_ptr

function eval_tree_get_string_ptr (eval_tree) result (sval)
    type(string_t), pointer :: sval
    type(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: eval_tree
    if (associated (eval_tree%root)) then
        sval => eval_tree%root%sval
    else
        sval => null ()
    end if
end function eval_tree_get_string_ptr

```



```

<Eval trees: eval tree: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => eval_tree_write

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eval_tree_write (expr, unit, write_vars)
    class(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: expr
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: write_vars
    integer :: u
    logical :: vl
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    vl = .false.; if (present (write_vars)) vl = write_vars
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Evaluation tree:"
    if (associated (expr%root)) then
      call eval_node_write_rec (expr%root, unit)
    else
      write (u, "(3x,A)") "[empty]"
    end if
    if (vl) call var_list_write (expr%var_list, unit)
  end subroutine eval_tree_write

```

Use the written representation for generating an MD5 sum:

```

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
  function eval_tree_get_md5sum (eval_tree) result (md5sum_et)
    character(32) :: md5sum_et
    type(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: eval_tree
    integer :: u
    u = free_unit ()
    open (unit = u, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")
    call eval_tree_write (eval_tree, unit=u)
    rewind (u)
    md5sum_et = md5sum (u)
    close (u)
  end function eval_tree_get_md5sum

```

### 27.3.10 Direct evaluation

These procedures create an eval tree and evaluate it on-the-fly, returning only the final value. The evaluation must yield a well-defined value, unless the `is_known` flag is present, which will be set accordingly.

```

<Eval trees: public>+≡
  public :: eval_log
  public :: eval_int
  public :: eval_real
  public :: eval_cmplx
  public :: eval_subevt
  public :: eval_pdg_array
  public :: eval_string

```



```

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
function eval_log &
    (parse_node, var_list, subevt, is_known) result (lval)
    logical :: lval
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: parse_node
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(subevt_t), intent(in), optional, target :: subevt
    logical, intent(out), optional :: is_known
    type(eval_tree_t), target :: eval_tree
    call eval_tree_init_lexpr &
        (eval_tree, parse_node, var_list, subevt)
    call eval_tree_evaluate (eval_tree)
    if (eval_tree_result_is_known (eval_tree)) then
        if (present (is_known)) is_known = .true.
        lval = eval_tree_get_log (eval_tree)
    else if (present (is_known)) then
        is_known = .false.
    else
        call eval_tree_unknown (eval_tree, parse_node)
        lval = .false.
    end if
    call eval_tree_final (eval_tree)
end function eval_log

function eval_int &
    (parse_node, var_list, subevt, is_known) result (ival)
    integer :: ival
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: parse_node
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(subevt_t), intent(in), optional, target :: subevt
    logical, intent(out), optional :: is_known
    type(eval_tree_t), target :: eval_tree
    call eval_tree_init_expr &
        (eval_tree, parse_node, var_list, subevt)
    call eval_tree_evaluate (eval_tree)
    if (eval_tree_result_is_known (eval_tree)) then
        if (present (is_known)) is_known = .true.
        ival = eval_tree_get_int (eval_tree)
    else if (present (is_known)) then
        is_known = .false.
    else
        call eval_tree_unknown (eval_tree, parse_node)
        ival = 0
    end if
    call eval_tree_final (eval_tree)
end function eval_int

function eval_real &
    (parse_node, var_list, subevt, is_known) result (rval)
    real(default) :: rval
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: parse_node
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(subevt_t), intent(in), optional, target :: subevt
    logical, intent(out), optional :: is_known

```



```

type(eval_tree_t), target :: eval_tree
call eval_tree_init_expr &
    (eval_tree, parse_node, var_list, subevt)
call eval_tree_evaluate (eval_tree)
if (eval_tree_result_is_known (eval_tree)) then
    if (present (is_known)) is_known = .true.
    rval = eval_tree_get_real (eval_tree)
else if (present (is_known)) then
    is_known = .false.
else
    call eval_tree_unknown (eval_tree, parse_node)
    rval = 0
end if
call eval_tree_final (eval_tree)
end function eval_real

function eval_cmplx &
    (parse_node, var_list, subevt, is_known) result (cval)
complex(default) :: cval
type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: parse_node
type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
type(subevt_t), intent(in), optional, target :: subevt
logical, intent(out), optional :: is_known
type(eval_tree_t), target :: eval_tree
call eval_tree_init_expr &
    (eval_tree, parse_node, var_list, subevt)
call eval_tree_evaluate (eval_tree)
if (eval_tree_result_is_known (eval_tree)) then
    if (present (is_known)) is_known = .true.
    cval = eval_tree_get_cmplx (eval_tree)
else if (present (is_known)) then
    is_known = .false.
else
    call eval_tree_unknown (eval_tree, parse_node)
    cval = 0
end if
call eval_tree_final (eval_tree)
end function eval_cmplx

function eval_subevt &
    (parse_node, var_list, subevt, is_known) result (pval)
type(subevt_t) :: pval
type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: parse_node
type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
type(subevt_t), intent(in), optional, target :: subevt
logical, intent(out), optional :: is_known
type(eval_tree_t), target :: eval_tree
call eval_tree_init_pexpr &
    (eval_tree, parse_node, var_list, subevt)
call eval_tree_evaluate (eval_tree)
if (eval_tree_result_is_known (eval_tree)) then
    if (present (is_known)) is_known = .true.
    pval = eval_tree_get_subevt (eval_tree)
else if (present (is_known)) then

```



```

        is_known = .false.
    else
        call eval_tree_unknown (eval_tree, parse_node)
    end if
    call eval_tree_final (eval_tree)
end function eval_subvt

function eval_pdg_array &
    (parse_node, var_list, subvt, is_known) result (aval)
    type(pdg_array_t) :: aval
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: parse_node
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(subvt_t), intent(in), optional, target :: subvt
    logical, intent(out), optional :: is_known
    type(eval_tree_t), target :: eval_tree
    call eval_tree_init_cexpr &
        (eval_tree, parse_node, var_list, subvt)
    call eval_tree_evaluate (eval_tree)
    if (eval_tree_result_is_known (eval_tree)) then
        if (present (is_known)) is_known = .true.
        aval = eval_tree_get_pdg_array (eval_tree)
    else if (present (is_known)) then
        is_known = .false.
    else
        call eval_tree_unknown (eval_tree, parse_node)
    end if
    call eval_tree_final (eval_tree)
end function eval_pdg_array

function eval_string &
    (parse_node, var_list, subvt, is_known) result (sval)
    type(string_t) :: sval
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: parse_node
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    type(subvt_t), intent(in), optional, target :: subvt
    logical, intent(out), optional :: is_known
    type(eval_tree_t), target :: eval_tree
    call eval_tree_init_sexpr &
        (eval_tree, parse_node, var_list, subvt)
    call eval_tree_evaluate (eval_tree)
    if (eval_tree_result_is_known (eval_tree)) then
        if (present (is_known)) is_known = .true.
        sval = eval_tree_get_string (eval_tree)
    else if (present (is_known)) then
        is_known = .false.
    else
        call eval_tree_unknown (eval_tree, parse_node)
        sval = ""
    end if
    call eval_tree_final (eval_tree)
end function eval_string

```

Here is a variant that returns numeric values of all possible kinds, the appropriate kind to be selected later:



```

<Eval trees: public>+≡
    public :: eval_numeric

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eval_numeric &
        (parse_node, var_list, subevt, ival, rval, cval, &
         is_known, result_type)
        type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: parse_node
        type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
        type(subevt_t), intent(in), optional, target :: subevt
        integer, intent(out), optional :: ival
        real(default), intent(out), optional :: rval
        complex(default), intent(out), optional :: cval
        logical, intent(out), optional :: is_known
        integer, intent(out), optional :: result_type
        type(eval_tree_t), target :: eval_tree
        call eval_tree_init_expr &
            (eval_tree, parse_node, var_list, subevt)
        call eval_tree_evaluate (eval_tree)
        if (eval_tree_result_is_known (eval_tree)) then
            if (present (ival)) ival = eval_tree_get_int (eval_tree)
            if (present (rval)) rval = eval_tree_get_real (eval_tree)
            if (present (cval)) cval = eval_tree_get_cmplx (eval_tree)
            if (present (is_known)) is_known = .true.
        else
            call eval_tree_unknown (eval_tree, parse_node)
            if (present (ival)) ival = 0
            if (present (rval)) rval = 0
            if (present (cval)) cval = 0
            if (present (is_known)) is_known = .false.
        end if
        if (present (result_type)) &
            result_type = eval_tree_get_result_type (eval_tree)
        call eval_tree_final (eval_tree)
    end subroutine eval_numeric

```

Error message with debugging info:

```

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
    subroutine eval_tree_unknown (eval_tree, parse_node)
        type(eval_tree_t), intent(in) :: eval_tree
        type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: parse_node
        call parse_node_write_rec (parse_node)
        call eval_tree_write (eval_tree)
        call msg_error ("Evaluation yields an undefined result, inserting default")
    end subroutine eval_tree_unknown

```

### 27.3.11 Factory Type

Since `eval_tree_t` is an implementation of `expr_t`, we also need a matching factory type and build method.

```

<Eval trees: public>+≡
    public :: eval_tree_factory_t

```



```

<Eval trees: types>+≡
  type, extends (expr_factory_t) :: eval_tree_factory_t
  private
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn => null ()
  contains
    <Eval trees: eval tree factory: TBP>
  end type eval_tree_factory_t

```

Output: delegate to the output of the embedded parse node.

```

<Eval trees: eval tree factory: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => eval_tree_factory_write

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eval_tree_factory_write (expr_factory, unit)
    class(eval_tree_factory_t), intent(in) :: expr_factory
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    if (associated (expr_factory%pn)) then
      call parse_node_write_rec (expr_factory%pn, unit)
    end if
  end subroutine eval_tree_factory_write

```

Initializer: take a parse node and hide it thus from the environment.

```

<Eval trees: eval tree factory: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => eval_tree_factory_init

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eval_tree_factory_init (expr_factory, pn)
    class(eval_tree_factory_t), intent(out) :: expr_factory
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), pointer :: pn
    expr_factory%pn => pn
  end subroutine eval_tree_factory_init

```

Factory method: allocate expression with correct eval tree type. If the stored parse node is not associate, don't allocate.

```

<Eval trees: eval tree factory: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: build => eval_tree_factory_build

<Eval trees: procedures>+≡
  subroutine eval_tree_factory_build (expr_factory, expr)
    class(eval_tree_factory_t), intent(in) :: expr_factory
    class(expr_t), intent(out), allocatable :: expr
    if (associated (expr_factory%pn)) then
      allocate (eval_tree_t :: expr)
      select type (expr)
        type is (eval_tree_t)
          expr%pn => expr_factory%pn
        end select
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine eval_tree_factory_build

```



### 27.3.12 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```
(eval_trees_ut.f90)≡
  <File header>

  module eval_trees_ut
    use unit_tests
    use eval_trees_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <Eval trees: public test>

    contains

    <Eval trees: test driver>

  end module eval_trees_ut

(eval_trees_uti.f90)≡
  <File header>

  module eval_trees_uti

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>

    use ifiles
    use lexers
    use lorentz
    use syntax_rules, only: syntax_write
    use pdg_arrays
    use subevents
    use variables
    use observables

    use eval_trees

    <Standard module head>

    <Eval trees: test declarations>

    contains

    <Eval trees: tests>

  end module eval_trees_uti
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<Eval trees: public test>≡
  public :: expressions_test
<Eval trees: test driver>≡
  subroutine expressions_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
```



```

    type (test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Eval trees: execute tests>
    end subroutine expressions_test

```

Testing the routines of the expressions module. First a simple unary observable and the node evaluation.

```

<Eval trees: execute tests>≡
    call test (expressions_1, "expressions_1", &
        "check simple observable", &
        u, results)
<Eval trees: test declarations>≡
    public :: expressions_1
<Eval trees: tests>≡
    subroutine expressions_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list => null ()
        type(eval_node_t), pointer :: node => null ()
        type(prt_t), pointer :: prt => null ()
        type(string_t) :: var_name

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: Expressions"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test simple observable and node evaluation"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Setting a unary observable:"
        write (u, "(A)")

        allocate (var_list)
        allocate (prt)
        call var_list_set_observables_unary (var_list, prt)
        call var_list%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluating the observable node:"
        write (u, "(A)")

        var_name = "PDG"

        allocate (node)
        call node%test_obs (var_list, var_name)
        call node%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call node%final_rec ()
        deallocate (node)
        call var_list%final ()
        deallocate (var_list)
        deallocate (prt)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: expressions_1"

```



```
end subroutine expressions_1
```

Parse a complicated expression, transfer it to a parse tree and evaluate.

*<Eval trees: execute tests>+≡*

```
call test (expressions_2, "expressions_2", &
  "check expression transfer to parse tree", &
  u, results)
```

*<Eval trees: test declarations>+≡*

```
public :: expressions_2
```

*<Eval trees: tests>+≡*

```
subroutine expressions_2 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(ifile_t) :: ifile
  type(stream_t) :: stream
  type(eval_tree_t) :: eval_tree
  type(string_t) :: expr_text
  type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list => null ()

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: Expressions"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test parse routines"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call syntax_expr_init ()
  call syntax_write (syntax_expr, u)
  allocate (var_list)
  call var_list_append_real (var_list, var_str ("tolerance"), 0._default)
  call var_list_append_real (var_list, var_str ("x"), -5._default)
  call var_list_append_int (var_list, var_str ("foo"), -27)
  call var_list_append_real (var_list, var_str ("mb"), 4._default)
  expr_text = &
    "let real twopi = 2 * pi in" // &
    " twopi * sqrt (25.d0 - mb^2)" // &
    " / (let int mb_or_0 = max (mb, 0) in" // &
    "      1 + (if -1 TeV <= x < mb_or_0 then abs(x) else x endif))"
  call ifile_append (ifile, expr_text)
  call stream_init (stream, ifile)
  call var_list%write (u)
  call eval_tree%init_stream (stream, var_list=var_list)
  call eval_tree%evaluate ()
  call eval_tree%write (u)

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Input string:"
  write (u, "(A,A)")  "      ", char (expr_text)
  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

  call stream_final (stream)
  call ifile_final (ifile)
  call eval_tree%final ()
  call var_list%final ()
  deallocate (var_list)
  call syntax_expr_final ()
```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: expressions_2"

end subroutine expressions_2

```

Test a subevent expression.

```

<Eval trees: execute tests>+≡
call test (expressions_3, "expressions_3", &
  "check subevent expressions", &
  u, results)

<Eval trees: test declarations>+≡
public :: expressions_3

<Eval trees: tests>+≡
subroutine expressions_3 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(subevt_t) :: subevt

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: Expressions"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test subevent expressions"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize subevent:"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call subevt_init (subevt)
  call subevt_reset (subevt, 1)
  call subevt_set_incoming (subevt, 1, &
    22, vector4_moving (1.e3_default, 1.e3_default, 1), &
    0._default, [2])
  call subevt_write (subevt, u)
  call subevt_reset (subevt, 4)
  call subevt_reset (subevt, 3)
  call subevt_set_incoming (subevt, 1, &
    21, vector4_moving (1.e3_default, 1.e3_default, 3), &
    0._default, [1])
  call subevt_polarize (subevt, 1, -1)
  call subevt_set_outgoing (subevt, 2, &
    1, vector4_moving (0._default, 1.e3_default, 3), &
    -1.e6_default, [7])
  call subevt_set_composite (subevt, 3, &
    vector4_moving (-1.e3_default, 0._default, 3), &
    [2, 7])
  call subevt_write (subevt, u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: expressions_3"

end subroutine expressions_3

```

Test expressions from a PDG array.

```

<Eval trees: execute tests>+≡
call test (expressions_4, "expressions_4", &

```



```

        "check pdg array expressions", &
        u, results)

<Eval trees: test declarations>+≡
    public :: expressions_4

<Eval trees: tests>+≡
    subroutine expressions_4 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(subvt_t), target :: subvt
        type(string_t) :: expr_text
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        type(stream_t) :: stream
        type(eval_tree_t) :: eval_tree
        type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list => null ()
        type(pdg_array_t) :: aval

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: Expressions"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test pdg array expressions"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization:"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_pexpr_init ()
        call syntax_write (syntax_pexpr, u)
        allocate (var_list)
        call var_list_append_real (var_list, var_str ("tolerance"), 0._default)
        aval = 0
        call var_list_append_pdg_array (var_list, var_str ("particle"), aval)
        aval = [11,-11]
        call var_list_append_pdg_array (var_list, var_str ("lepton"), aval)
        aval = 22
        call var_list_append_pdg_array (var_list, var_str ("photon"), aval)
        aval = 1
        call var_list_append_pdg_array (var_list, var_str ("u"), aval)
        call subvt_init (subvt)
        call subvt_reset (subvt, 6)
        call subvt_set_incoming (subvt, 1, &
            1, vector4_moving (1._default, 1._default, 1), 0._default)
        call subvt_set_incoming (subvt, 2, &
            -1, vector4_moving (2._default, 2._default, 1), 0._default)
        call subvt_set_outgoing (subvt, 3, &
            22, vector4_moving (3._default, 3._default, 1), 0._default)
        call subvt_set_outgoing (subvt, 4, &
            22, vector4_moving (4._default, 4._default, 1), 0._default)
        call subvt_set_outgoing (subvt, 5, &
            11, vector4_moving (5._default, 5._default, 1), 0._default)
        call subvt_set_outgoing (subvt, 6, &
            -11, vector4_moving (6._default, 6._default, 1), 0._default)
        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Expression:"
        expr_text = &
            "let alias quark = pdg(1):pdg(2):pdg(3) in" // &
            " any E > 3 GeV " // &

```



```

"      [sort by - Pt " // &
"      [select if Index < 6 " // &
"      [photon:pdg(-11):pdg(3):quark " // &
"      & incoming particle]]]" // &
" and" // &
" eval Theta [extract index -1 [photon]] > 45 degree" // &
" and" // &
" count [incoming photon] * 3 > 0"
write (u, "(A,A)" " ", char (expr_text)
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Extract the evaluation tree:"
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_append (ifile, expr_text)
call stream_init (stream, ifile)
call eval_tree%init_stream (stream, var_list, subevt, V_LOG)
call eval_tree%write (u)
call eval_tree%evaluate ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate the tree:"
write (u, "(A)")

call eval_tree%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"
write (u, "(A)")

call stream_final (stream)
call ifile_final (ifile)
call eval_tree%final ()
call var_list%final ()
deallocate (var_list)
call syntax_pexpr_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: expressions_4"

end subroutine expressions_4

```



## 27.4 Physics Models

A model object represents a physics model. It contains a table of particle data, a list of parameters, and a vertex table. The list of parameters is a variable list which includes the real parameters (which are pointers to the particle data table) and PDG array variables for the particles themselves. The vertex list is used for phase-space generation, not for calculating the matrix element.

The actual numeric model data are in the base type `model_data_t`, as part of the `qft` section. We implement the `model_t` as an extension of this, for convenient direct access to the base-type methods via inheritance. (Alternatively, we could delegate these calls explicitly.) The extension contains administrative additions, such as the methods for recalculating derived data and keeping the parameter set consistent. It thus acts as a proxy of the actual model-data object towards the WHIZARD package. There are further proxy objects, such as the `parameter_t` array which provides the interface to the actual numeric parameters.

Model definitions are read from model files. Therefore, this module contains a parser for model files. The parameter definitions (derived parameters) are Sindarin expressions.

The models, as read from file, are stored in a model library which is a simple list of model definitions. For setting up a process object we should make a copy (an instance) of a model, which gets the current parameter values from the global variable list.

### 27.4.1 Module

```
<models.f90>≡  
<File header>  
  
module models  
  
    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding !NODEP!  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    use kinds, only: c_default_float  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use diagnostics  
    use md5  
    use os_interface  
    use physics_defs, only: UNDEFINED  
    use model_data  
  
    use ifiles  
    use syntax_rules  
    use lexers  
    use parser  
    use pdg_arrays  
    use variables  
    use expr_base  
    use eval_trees
```



*⟨Standard module head⟩*

*⟨Models: public⟩*

*⟨Models: parameters⟩*

*⟨Models: types⟩*

*⟨Models: interfaces⟩*

*⟨Models: variables⟩*

**contains**

*⟨Models: procedures⟩*

**end module models**

## 27.4.2 Physics Parameters

A parameter has a name, a value. Derived parameters also have a definition in terms of other parameters, which is stored as an **eval\_tree**. External parameters are set by an external program.

This parameter object should be considered as a proxy object. The parameter name and value are stored in a corresponding **modelpar\_data\_t** object which is located in a **model\_data\_t** object. The latter is a component of the **model\_t** handler. Methods of **parameter\_t** can be delegated to the **par\_data\_t** component.

The **pn** component is a pointer to the parameter definition inside the model parse tree. It allows us to recreate the **eval\_tree** when making copies (instances) of the parameter object.

*⟨Models: parameters⟩*≡

```
integer, parameter :: PAR_NONE = 0
integer, parameter :: PAR_INDEPENDENT = 1, PAR_DERIVED = 2
integer, parameter :: PAR_EXTERNAL = 3
```

*⟨Models: types⟩*≡

```
type :: parameter_t
  private
  integer :: type = PAR_NONE
  class(modelpar_data_t), pointer :: data => null ()
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn => null ()
  class(expr_t), allocatable :: expr
  contains
  ⟨Models: parameter: TBP⟩
end type parameter_t
```

Initialization depends on parameter type. Independent parameters are initialized by a constant value or a constant numerical expression (which may contain a unit). Derived parameters are initialized by an arbitrary numerical expression,



which makes use of the current variable list. The expression is evaluated by the function `parameter_reset`.

This implementation supports only real parameters and real values.

```

<Models: parameter: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init_independent_value => parameter_init_independent_value
  procedure :: init_independent => parameter_init_independent
  procedure :: init_derived => parameter_init_derived
  procedure :: init_external => parameter_init_external

<Models: procedures>≡
  subroutine parameter_init_independent_value (par, par_data, name, value)
    class(parameter_t), intent(out) :: par
    class(modelpar_data_t), intent(in), target :: par_data
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    real(default), intent(in) :: value
    par%type = PAR_INDEPENDENT
    par%data => par_data
    call par%data%init (name, value)
  end subroutine parameter_init_independent_value

  subroutine parameter_init_independent (par, par_data, name, pn)
    class(parameter_t), intent(out) :: par
    class(modelpar_data_t), intent(in), target :: par_data
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn
    par%type = PAR_INDEPENDENT
    par%pn => pn
    allocate (eval_tree_t :: par%expr)
    select type (expr => par%expr)
    type is (eval_tree_t)
      call expr%init_numeric_value (pn)
    end select
    par%data => par_data
    call par%data%init (name, par%expr%get_real ())
  end subroutine parameter_init_independent

  subroutine parameter_init_derived (par, par_data, name, pn, var_list)
    class(parameter_t), intent(out) :: par
    class(modelpar_data_t), intent(in), target :: par_data
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    par%type = PAR_DERIVED
    par%pn => pn
    allocate (eval_tree_t :: par%expr)
    select type (expr => par%expr)
    type is (eval_tree_t)
      call expr%init_expr (pn, var_list=var_list)
    end select
    par%data => par_data
    call par%expr%evaluate ()
    call par%data%init (name, par%expr%get_real ())
  end subroutine parameter_init_derived

```



```

subroutine parameter_init_external (par, par_data, name)
  class(parameter_t), intent(out) :: par
  class(modelpar_data_t), intent(in), target :: par_data
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  par%type = PAR_EXTERNAL
  par%data => par_data
  call par%data%init (name, 0._default)
end subroutine parameter_init_external

```

The finalizer is needed for the evaluation tree in the definition.

```

<Models: parameter: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: final => parameter_final

<Models: procedures>+≡
  subroutine parameter_final (par)
    class(parameter_t), intent(inout) :: par
    if (allocated (par%expr)) then
      call par%expr%final ()
    end if
  end subroutine parameter_final

```

All derived parameters should be recalculated if some independent parameters have changed:

```

<Models: parameter: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: reset_derived => parameter_reset_derived

<Models: procedures>+≡
  subroutine parameter_reset_derived (par)
    class(parameter_t), intent(inout) :: par
    select case (par%type)
    case (PAR_DERIVED)
      call par%expr%evaluate ()
      par%data = par%expr%get_real ()
    end select
  end subroutine parameter_reset_derived

```

Output. [We should have a formula format for the eval tree, suitable for input and output!]

```

<Models: parameter: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => parameter_write

<Models: procedures>+≡
  subroutine parameter_write (par, unit, write_defs)
    class(parameter_t), intent(in) :: par
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: write_defs
    logical :: defs
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    defs = .false.; if (present (write_defs)) defs = write_defs
    select case (par%type)
    case (PAR_INDEPENDENT)
      write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "parameter"

```



```

case (PAR_DERIVED)
  write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "derived"
case (PAR_EXTERNAL)
  write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "external"
end select
call par%data%write (u)
select case (par%type)
case (PAR_DERIVED)
  if (defs) then
    call par%expr%write (unit)
  else
    write (u, *)
  end if
case default
  write (u, *)
end select
end subroutine parameter_write

```

Screen output variant. Restrict output to the given parameter type.

```

<Models: parameter: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: show => parameter_show

<Models: procedures>+≡
  subroutine parameter_show (par, l, u, partype)
    class(parameter_t), intent(in) :: par
    integer, intent(in) :: l, u
    integer, intent(in) :: partype
    if (par%type == partype) then
      call par%data%show (l, u)
    end if
  end subroutine parameter_show

```

### 27.4.3 Model Object

A model object holds all information about parameters, particles, and vertices. For models that require an external program for parameter calculation, there is the pointer to a function that does this calculation, given the set of independent and derived parameters.

As explained above, the type inherits from `model_data_t`, which is the actual storage for the model data.

When reading a model, we create a parse tree. Parameter definitions are available via parse nodes. Since we may need those later when making model instances, we keep the whole parse tree in the model definition (but not in the instances).

```

<Models: public>≡
  public :: model_t

<Models: types>+≡
  type, extends (model_data_t) :: model_t
    private
    character(32) :: md5sum = ""
    type(parameter_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: par

```



```

integer :: max_par_name_length = 0
integer :: max_field_name_length = 0
type(var_list_t) :: var_list
type(string_t) :: dlname
procedure(model_init_external_parameters), nopass, pointer :: &
    init_external_parameters => null ()
type(dlaccess_t) :: dlaccess
type(parse_tree_t) :: parse_tree
contains
  (Models: model: TBP)
end type model_t

```

This is the interface for a procedure that initializes the calculation of external parameters, given the array of all parameters.

```

(Models: interfaces)≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine model_init_external_parameters (par) bind (C)
      import
      real(c_default_float), dimension(*), intent(inout) :: par
    end subroutine model_init_external_parameters
  end interface

```

Initialization: Specify the number of parameters, particles, vertices and allocate memory. If an associated DL library is specified, load this library.

```

(Models: model: TBP)≡
  generic :: init => model_init
  procedure, private :: model_init

(Models: procedures)+≡
  subroutine model_init &
    (model, name, libname, os_data, n_par, n_prt, n_vtx)
    class(model_t), intent(inout) :: model
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name, libname
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    integer, intent(in) :: n_par, n_prt, n_vtx
    type(c_funptr) :: c_funptr
    type(string_t) :: libpath
    call model%basic_init (name, n_par, n_prt, n_vtx)
    if (libname /= "") then
      if (.not. os_data%use_testfiles) then
        libpath = os_data%whizard_models_libpath_local
        model%dlname = os_get_dlname ( &
          libpath // "/" // libname, os_data, ignore=.true.)
      end if
      if (model%dlname == "") then
        libpath = os_data%whizard_models_libpath
        model%dlname = os_get_dlname (libpath // "/" // libname, os_data)
      end if
    else
      model%dlname = ""
    end if
    if (model%dlname /= "") then
      if (.not. dlaccess_is_open (model%dlaccess)) then

```



```

        if (logging) &
            call msg_message ("Loading model auxiliary library '" &
                // char (libpath) // "/" // char (model%dlname) // "'")
        call dlaccess_init (model%dlaccess, os_data%whizard_models_libpath, &
            model%dlname, os_data)
        if (dlaccess_has_error (model%dlaccess)) then
            call msg_message (char (dlaccess_get_error (model%dlaccess)))
            call msg_fatal ("Loading model auxiliary library '" &
                // char (model%dlname) // "' failed")
            return
        end if
        c_fptr = dlaccess_get_c_funptr (model%dlaccess, &
            var_str ("init_external_parameters"))
        if (dlaccess_has_error (model%dlaccess)) then
            call msg_message (char (dlaccess_get_error (model%dlaccess)))
            call msg_fatal ("Loading function from auxiliary library '" &
                // char (model%dlname) // "' failed")
            return
        end if
        call c_f_procpointer (c_fptr, model% init_external_parameters)
    end if
end if
end subroutine model_init

```

For a model instance, we do not attempt to load a DL library. This is the core of the full initializer above.

```

<Models: model: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: basic_init => model_basic_init

<Models: procedures>+≡
    subroutine model_basic_init (model, name, n_par, n_prt, n_vtx)
        class(model_t), intent(inout) :: model
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        integer, intent(in) :: n_par, n_prt, n_vtx
        allocate (model%par (n_par))
        call model%model_data_t%init (name, n_par, 0, n_prt, n_vtx)
    end subroutine model_basic_init

```

Finalization: The variable list contains allocated pointers, also the parse tree. We also close the DL access object, if any, that enables external parameter calculation.

```

<Models: model: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: final => model_final

<Models: procedures>+≡
    subroutine model_final (model)
        class(model_t), intent(inout) :: model
        integer :: i
        if (allocated (model%par)) then
            do i = 1, size (model%par)
                call model%par(i)%final ()
            end do
        end if
        call model%var_list%final (follow_link=.false.)
    end subroutine model_final

```



```

        if (model%dlname /= "") call dlaccess_final (model%dlaccess)
        call parse_tree_final (model%parse_tree)
        call model%model_data_t%final ()
    end subroutine model_final

```

Output. By default, the output is in the form of an input file. If `verbose` is true, for each derived parameter the definition (eval tree) is displayed, and the vertex hash table is shown.

```

<Models: model: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => model_write

<Models: procedures>+≡
    subroutine model_write (model, unit, verbose, &
        show_md5sum, show_variables, show_parameters, &
        show_particles, show_vertices)
    class(model_t), intent(in) :: model
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_md5sum
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_variables
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_parameters
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_particles
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_vertices
    logical :: verb, show_md5, show_par, show_var
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    verb = .false.; if (present (verbose)) verb = verbose
    show_md5 = .true.; if (present (show_md5sum)) &
        show_md5 = show_md5sum
    show_par = .true.; if (present (show_parameters)) &
        show_par = show_parameters
    show_var = verb; if (present (show_variables)) &
        show_var = show_variables
    write (u, "(A,A,A)") 'model ', char (model%get_name ()), ' '
    if (show_md5 .and. model%md5sum /= "") &
        write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "! md5sum = ", model%md5sum, ' '
    if (show_par) then
        write (u, "(A)")
        do i = 1, size (model%par)
            call model%par(i)%write (u, write_defs=verbose)
        end do
    end if
    call model%model_data_t%write (unit, verbose, &
        show_md5sum, show_variables, &
        show_parameters=.false., &
        show_particles=show_particles, &
        show_vertices=show_vertices)
    if (show_var) then
        write (u, "(A)")
        call var_list_write (model%var_list, unit, follow_link=.false.)
    end if
end subroutine model_write

```



Screen output, condensed form.

```

<Models: model: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: show => model_show

<Models: procedures>+≡
  subroutine model_show (model, unit)
    class(model_t), intent(in) :: model
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: i, u, l
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(A,1x,A)") "Model:", char (model%get_name ())
    l = model%max_field_name_length
    call model%show_fields (l, u)
    l = model%max_par_name_length
    if (any (model%par%type == PAR_INDEPENDENT)) then
      write (u, "(2x,A)") "Independent parameters:"
      do i = 1, size (model%par)
        call model%par(i)%show (l, u, PAR_INDEPENDENT)
      end do
    end if
    if (any (model%par%type == PAR_DERIVED)) then
      write (u, "(2x,A)") "Derived parameters:"
      do i = 1, size (model%par)
        call model%par(i)%show (l, u, PAR_DERIVED)
      end do
    end if
    if (any (model%par%type == PAR_EXTERNAL)) then
      write (u, "(2x,A)") "External parameters:"
      do i = 1, size (model%par)
        call model%par(i)%show (l, u, PAR_EXTERNAL)
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine model_show

```

Show all fields/particles.

```

<Models: model: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: show_fields => model_show_fields

<Models: procedures>+≡
  subroutine model_show_fields (model, l, unit)
    class(model_t), intent(in), target :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: l
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    type(field_data_t), pointer :: field
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(2x,A)") "Particles:"
    do i = 1, model%get_n_field ()
      field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
      call field%show (l, u)
    end do
  end subroutine model_show_fields

```



Show the list of stable, unstable, polarized, or unpolarized particles, respectively.

*<Models: model: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: show_stable => model_show_stable
procedure :: show_unstable => model_show_unstable
procedure :: show_polarized => model_show_polarized
procedure :: show_unpolarized => model_show_unpolarized

```

*<Models: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine model_show_stable (model, unit)
  class(model_t), intent(in), target :: model
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  type(field_data_t), pointer :: field
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(A,1x)", advance="no") "Stable particles:"
  do i = 1, model%get_n_field ()
    field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
    if (field%is_stable (.false.)) then
      write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") char (field%get_name (.false.))
    end if
    if (field%has_antiparticle ()) then
      if (field%is_stable (.true.)) then
        write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") char (field%get_name (.true.))
      end if
    end if
  end do
  write (u, *)
end subroutine model_show_stable

subroutine model_show_unstable (model, unit)
  class(model_t), intent(in), target :: model
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  type(field_data_t), pointer :: field
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(A,1x)", advance="no") "Unstable particles:"
  do i = 1, model%get_n_field ()
    field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
    if (.not. field%is_stable (.false.)) then
      write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") char (field%get_name (.false.))
    end if
    if (field%has_antiparticle ()) then
      if (.not. field%is_stable (.true.)) then
        write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") char (field%get_name (.true.))
      end if
    end if
  end do
  write (u, *)
end subroutine model_show_unstable

subroutine model_show_polarized (model, unit)
  class(model_t), intent(in), target :: model
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  type(field_data_t), pointer :: field
  integer :: u, i

```



```

u = given_output_unit (unit)
write (u, "(A,1x)", advance="no") "Polarized particles:"
do i = 1, model%get_n_field ()
  field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
  if (field%is_polarized (.false.)) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") char (field%get_name (.false.))
  end if
  if (field%has_antiparticle ()) then
    if (field%is_polarized (.true.)) then
      write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") char (field%get_name (.true.))
    end if
  end if
end do
write (u, *)
end subroutine model_show_polarized

subroutine model_show_unpolarized (model, unit)
  class(model_t), intent(in), target :: model
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  type(field_data_t), pointer :: field
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(A,1x)", advance="no") "Unpolarized particles:"
  do i = 1, model%get_n_field ()
    field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
    if (.not. field%is_polarized (.false.)) then
      write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") &
        char (field%get_name (.false.))
    end if
    if (field%has_antiparticle ()) then
      if (.not. field%is_polarized (.true.)) then
        write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") char (field%get_name (.true.))
      end if
    end if
  end do
  write (u, *)
end subroutine model_show_unpolarized

```

Retrieve the MD5 sum of a model (actually, of the model file).

*(Models: model: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: get_md5sum => model_get_md5sum

```

*(Models: procedures)+≡*

```

function model_get_md5sum (model) result (md5sum)
  character(32) :: md5sum
  class(model_t), intent(in) :: model
  md5sum = model%md5sum
end function model_get_md5sum

```

Parameters are defined by an expression which may be constant or arbitrary.

Note: the auxiliary pointer `value_ptr` is a workaround for a bug in gfortran 4.8.1: the target of the function pointer is lost, if the pointer is provided directly as argument.



```

<Models: model: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: &
    set_parameter_constant => model_set_parameter_constant
  procedure, private :: &
    set_parameter_parse_node => model_set_parameter_parse_node
  procedure :: &
    set_parameter_external => model_set_parameter_external

<Models: procedures>+≡
  subroutine model_set_parameter_constant (model, i, name, value)
    class(model_t), intent(inout), target :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    real(default), intent(in) :: value
    logical, save, target :: known = .true.
    class(modelpar_data_t), pointer :: par_data
    real(default), pointer :: value_ptr
    par_data => model%get_par_real_ptr (i)
    call model%par(i)%init_independent_value (par_data, name, value)
    value_ptr => par_data%get_real_ptr ()
    call var_list_append_real_ptr (model%var_list, &
      name, value_ptr, &
      is_known=known, intrinsic=.true.)
    model%max_par_name_length = max (model%max_par_name_length, len (name))
  end subroutine model_set_parameter_constant

  subroutine model_set_parameter_parse_node (model, i, name, pn, constant)
    class(model_t), intent(inout), target :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn
    logical, intent(in) :: constant
    logical, save, target :: known = .true.
    class(modelpar_data_t), pointer :: par_data
    real(default), pointer :: value_ptr
    par_data => model%get_par_real_ptr (i)
    if (constant) then
      call model%par(i)%init_independent (par_data, name, pn)
    else
      call model%par(i)%init_derived (par_data, name, pn, model%var_list)
    end if
    value_ptr => par_data%get_real_ptr ()
    call var_list_append_real_ptr (model%var_list, &
      name, value_ptr, &
      is_known=known, locked=.not.constant, intrinsic=.true.)
    model%max_par_name_length = max (model%max_par_name_length, len (name))
  end subroutine model_set_parameter_parse_node

  subroutine model_set_parameter_external (model, i, name)
    class(model_t), intent(inout), target :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    logical, save, target :: known = .true.
    class(modelpar_data_t), pointer :: par_data
    real(default), pointer :: value_ptr

```



```

par_data => model%get_par_real_ptr (i)
call model%par(i)%init_external (par_data, name)
value_ptr => par_data%get_real_ptr ()
call var_list_append_real_ptr (model%var_list, &
    name, value_ptr, &
    is_known=known, locked=.true., intrinsic=.true.)
model%max_par_name_length = max (model%max_par_name_length, len (name))
end subroutine model_set_parameter_external

```

Make a copy of a parameter. We assume that the `model_data_t` parameter arrays have already been copied, so names and values are available in the current model, and can be used as targets. The eval tree should not be copied, since it should refer to the new variable list. The safe solution is to make use of the above initializers, which also take care of the building a new variable list.

```

<Models: model: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: copy_parameter => model_copy_parameter

<Models: procedures>+≡
    subroutine model_copy_parameter (model, i, par)
        class(model_t), intent(inout), target :: model
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        type(parameter_t), intent(in) :: par
        type(string_t) :: name
        real(default) :: value
        name = par%data%get_name ()
        select case (par%type)
        case (PAR_INDEPENDENT)
            if (associated (par%pn)) then
                call model%set_parameter_parse_node (i, name, par%pn, &
                    constant = .true.)
            else
                value = par%data%get_real ()
                call model%set_parameter_constant (i, name, value)
            end if
        case (PAR_DERIVED)
            call model%set_parameter_parse_node (i, name, par%pn, &
                constant = .false.)
        case (PAR_EXTERNAL)
            call model%set_parameter_external (i, name)
        end select
    end subroutine model_copy_parameter

```

Recalculate all derived parameters.

```

<Models: model: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: update_parameters => model_parameters_update

<Models: procedures>+≡
    subroutine model_parameters_update (model)
        class(model_t), intent(inout) :: model
        integer :: i
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: par
        do i = 1, size (model%par)
            call model%par(i)%reset_derived ()
        end do
    end subroutine model_parameters_update

```



```

end do
if (associated (model%init_external_parameters)) then
  allocate (par (model%get_n_real ()))
  call model%real_parameters_to_c_array (par)
  call model%init_external_parameters (par)
  call model%real_parameters_from_c_array (par)
end if
end subroutine model_parameters_update

```

Initialize field data with PDG long name and PDG code.

```

<Models: model: TBP>+≡
  procedure, private :: init_field => model_init_field

<Models: procedures>+≡
  subroutine model_init_field (model, i, longname, pdg)
    class(model_t), intent(inout), target :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: longname
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg
    type(field_data_t), pointer :: field
    field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
    call field%init (longname, pdg)
  end subroutine model_init_field

```

Copy field data for index i from another particle which serves as a template.  
The name should be the unique long name.

```

<Models: model: TBP>+≡
  procedure, private :: copy_field => model_copy_field

<Models: procedures>+≡
  subroutine model_copy_field (model, i, name_src)
    class(model_t), intent(inout), target :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name_src
    type(field_data_t), pointer :: field_src, field
    field_src => model%get_field_ptr (name_src)
    field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
    call field%copy_from (field_src)
  end subroutine model_copy_field

```

## 27.4.4 Model Access via Variables

Write the model variable list.

```

<Models: model: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_var_list => model_write_var_list

<Models: procedures>+≡
  subroutine model_write_var_list (model, unit, follow_link)
    class(model_t), intent(in) :: model
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: follow_link
    call var_list_write (model%var_list, unit, follow_link)
  end subroutine model_write_var_list

```



```
end subroutine model_write_var_list
```

Link a variable list to the model variables.

```
<Models: model: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: link_var_list => model_link_var_list
<Models: procedures>+≡
  subroutine model_link_var_list (model, var_list)
    class(model_t), intent(inout) :: model
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    call model%var_list%link (var_list)
  end subroutine model_link_var_list
```

Check if the model contains a named variable.

```
<Models: model: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: var_exists => model_var_exists
<Models: procedures>+≡
  function model_var_exists (model, name) result (flag)
    class(model_t), intent(in) :: model
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    logical :: flag
    flag = model%var_list%contains (name, follow_link=.false.)
  end function model_var_exists
```

Check if the model variable is a derived parameter, i.e., locked.

```
<Models: model: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: var_is_locked => model_var_is_locked
<Models: procedures>+≡
  function model_var_is_locked (model, name) result (flag)
    class(model_t), intent(in) :: model
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    logical :: flag
    flag = model%var_list%is_locked (name, follow_link=.false.)
  end function model_var_is_locked
```

Set a model parameter via the named variable. We assume that the variable exists and is writable, i.e., non-locked. We update the model and variable list, so independent and derived parameters are always synchronized.

```
<Models: model: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_real => model_var_set_real
<Models: procedures>+≡
  subroutine model_var_set_real (model, name, rval, verbose, pacified)
    class(model_t), intent(inout) :: model
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    real(default), intent(in) :: rval
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose, pacified
    call model%var_list%set_real (name, rval, &
      is_known=.true., ignore=.false., &
      verbose=verbose, model_name=model%get_name (), pacified=pacified)
    call model%update_parameters ()
  end subroutine model_var_set_real
```



Retrieve a model parameter value.

```

<Models: model: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_rval => model_var_get_rval

<Models: procedures>+≡
  function model_var_get_rval (model, name) result (rval)
    class(model_t), intent(in) :: model
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    real(default) :: rval
    rval = model%var_list%get_rval (name, follow_link=.false.)
  end function model_var_get_rval

```

[To be deleted] Return a pointer to the variable list.

```

<Models: model: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_var_list_ptr => model_get_var_list_ptr

<Models: procedures>+≡
  function model_get_var_list_ptr (model) result (var_list)
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    class(model_t), intent(in), target :: model
    var_list => model%var_list
  end function model_get_var_list_ptr

```

## 27.4.5 Reading models from file

This procedure defines the model-file syntax for the parser, returning an internal file (ifile).

Note that arithmetic operators are defined as keywords in the expression syntax, so we exclude them here.

```

<Models: procedures>+≡
  subroutine define_model_file_syntax (ifile)
    type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ model_def = model_name_def " // &
      "parameters derived_pars external_pars particles vertices")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ model_name_def = model model_name")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY model")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "QUO model_name = '""'...'""'")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ parameters = parameter_def*")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ parameter_def = parameter par_name " // &
      "'=' any_real_value")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT any_real_value = " &
      // "neg_real_value | pos_real_value | real_value")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ neg_real_value = '-' real_value")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ pos_real_value = '+' real_value")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY parameter")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "IDE par_name")
    ! call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '='")          !!! Key already exists
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ derived_pars = derived_def*")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ derived_def = derived par_name " // &
      "'=' expr")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY derived")
    call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ external_pars = external_def*")
  end subroutine define_model_file_syntax

```



```

call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ external_def = external par_name")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY external")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ particles = particle_def*")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ particle_def = particle prt_longname " // &
    "prt_pdg prt_details")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY particle")
call ifile_append (ifile, "IDE prt_longname")
call ifile_append (ifile, "INT prt_pdg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT prt_details = prt_src | prt_properties")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ prt_src = like prt_longname prt_properties")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY like")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ prt_properties = prt_property*")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT prt_property = " // &
    "parton | invisible | gauge | left | right | " // &
    "prt_name | prt_anti | prt_tex_name | prt_tex_anti | " // &
    "prt_spin | prt_isospin | prt_charge | " // &
    "prt_color | prt_mass | prt_width")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY parton")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY invisible")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY gauge")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY left")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY right")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ prt_name = name name_def+")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ prt_anti = anti name_def+")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ prt_tex_name = tex_name name_def")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ prt_tex_anti = tex_anti name_def")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY name")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY anti")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY tex_name")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY tex_anti")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT name_def = name_string | name_id")
call ifile_append (ifile, "QUO name_string = '...'"")
call ifile_append (ifile, "IDE name_id")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ prt_spin = spin frac")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY spin")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ prt_isospin = isospin frac")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY isospin")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ prt_charge = charge frac")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY charge")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ prt_color = color integer_literal")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY color")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ prt_mass = mass par_name")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY mass")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ prt_width = width par_name")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY width")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ vertices = vertex_def*")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ vertex_def = vertex name_def+")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY vertex")
call define_expr_syntax (ifile, particles=.false., analysis=.false.)
end subroutine define_model_file_syntax

```

The model-file syntax and lexer are fixed, therefore stored as module variables:

```

<Models: variables>≡
    type(syntax_t), target, save :: syntax_model_file

```



```

<Models: public>+≡
    public :: syntax_model_file_init

<Models: procedures>+≡
    subroutine syntax_model_file_init ()
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        call define_model_file_syntax (ifile)
        call syntax_init (syntax_model_file, ifile)
        call ifile_final (ifile)
    end subroutine syntax_model_file_init

<Models: procedures>+≡
    subroutine lexer_init_model_file (lexer)
        type(lexer_t), intent(out) :: lexer
        call lexer_init (lexer, &
            comment_chars = "#!", &
            quote_chars = '"{', &
            quote_match = '"}', &
            single_chars = ":()", &
            special_class = [ "+-*/^", "<>= " ] , &
            keyword_list = syntax_get_keyword_list_ptr (syntax_model_file))
    end subroutine lexer_init_model_file

<Models: public>+≡
    public :: syntax_model_file_final

<Models: procedures>+≡
    subroutine syntax_model_file_final ()
        call syntax_final (syntax_model_file)
    end subroutine syntax_model_file_final

<Models: public>+≡
    public :: syntax_model_file_write

<Models: procedures>+≡
    subroutine syntax_model_file_write (unit)
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        call syntax_write (syntax_model_file, unit)
    end subroutine syntax_model_file_write

<Models: model: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read => model_read

<Models: procedures>+≡
    subroutine model_read (model, filename, os_data, exist)
        class(model_t), intent(out), target :: model
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        logical, intent(out), optional :: exist
        type(string_t) :: file
        type(stream_t), target :: stream
        type(lexer_t) :: lexer
        integer :: unit

```



```

character(32) :: model_md5sum
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: nd_model_def, nd_model_name_def
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: nd_parameters, nd_derived_pars
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: nd_external_pars
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: nd_particles, nd_vertices
type(string_t) :: model_name, lib_name
integer :: n_par, n_der, n_ext, n_prt, n_vtx
real(c_default_float), dimension(:), allocatable :: par
integer :: i
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: nd_par_def
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: nd_der_def
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: nd_ext_def
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: nd_prt
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: nd_vtx
logical :: model_exist
file = filename
inquire (file=char(file), exist=model_exist)
if ((.not. model_exist) .and. (.not. os_data%use_testfiles)) then
    file = os_data%whizard_modelpath_local // "/" // filename
    inquire (file = char (file), exist = model_exist)
end if
if (.not. model_exist) then
    file = os_data%whizard_modelpath // "/" // filename
    inquire (file = char (file), exist = model_exist)
end if
if (.not. model_exist) then
    call msg_fatal ("Model file '" // char (filename) // "' not found")
    if (present (exist)) exist = .false.
    return
end if
if (present (exist)) exist = .true.
if (logging) call msg_message ("Reading model file '" // char (file) // "'")
call lexer_init_model_file (lexer)
unit = free_unit ()
open (file=char(file), unit=unit, action="read", status="old")
model_md5sum = md5sum (unit)
close (unit)
call stream_init (stream, char (file))
call lexer_assign_stream (lexer, stream)
call parse_tree_init (model%parse_tree, syntax_model_file, lexer)
call stream_final (stream)
call lexer_final (lexer)
nd_model_def => model%parse_tree%get_root_ptr ()
nd_model_name_def => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_model_def)
model_name = parse_node_get_string &
    (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_model_name_def, 2))
nd_parameters => parse_node_get_next_ptr (nd_model_name_def)
if (associated (nd_parameters)) then
    if (parse_node_get_rule_key (nd_parameters) == "parameters") then
        n_par = parse_node_get_n_sub (nd_parameters)
        nd_par_def => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_parameters)
        nd_derived_pars => parse_node_get_next_ptr (nd_parameters)
    else
        n_par = 0
    end if
end if

```



```

        nd_derived_pars => nd_parameters
        nd_parameters => null ()
    end if
else
    n_par = 0
    nd_derived_pars => null ()
end if
if (associated (nd_derived_pars)) then
    if (parse_node_get_rule_key (nd_derived_pars) == "derived_pars") then
        n_der = parse_node_get_n_sub (nd_derived_pars)
        nd_der_def => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_derived_pars)
        nd_external_pars => parse_node_get_next_ptr (nd_derived_pars)
    else
        n_der = 0
        nd_external_pars => nd_derived_pars
        nd_derived_pars => null ()
    end if
else
    n_der = 0
    nd_external_pars => null ()
end if
if (associated (nd_external_pars)) then
    if (parse_node_get_rule_key (nd_external_pars) == "external_pars") then
        n_ext = parse_node_get_n_sub (nd_external_pars)
        lib_name = "external." // model_name
        nd_ext_def => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_external_pars)
        nd_particles => parse_node_get_next_ptr (nd_external_pars)
    else
        n_ext = 0
        lib_name = ""
        nd_particles => nd_external_pars
        nd_external_pars => null ()
    end if
else
    n_ext = 0
    lib_name = ""
    nd_particles => null ()
end if
if (associated (nd_particles)) then
    if (parse_node_get_rule_key (nd_particles) == "particles") then
        n_prt = parse_node_get_n_sub (nd_particles)
        nd_prt => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_particles)
        nd_vertices => parse_node_get_next_ptr (nd_particles)
    else
        n_prt = 0
        nd_vertices => nd_particles
        nd_particles => null ()
    end if
else
    n_prt = 0
    nd_vertices => null ()
end if
if (associated (nd_vertices)) then
    n_vtx = parse_node_get_n_sub (nd_vertices)

```



```

        nd_vtx => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_vertices)
    else
        n_vtx = 0
    end if
    call model%init (model_name, lib_name, os_data, &
        n_par + n_der + n_ext, n_prt, n_vtx)
    model%md5sum = model_md5sum
    do i = 1, n_par
        call model%read_parameter (i, nd_par_def)
        nd_par_def => parse_node_get_next_ptr (nd_par_def)
    end do
    do i = n_par + 1, n_par + n_der
        call model%read_derived (i, nd_der_def)
        nd_der_def => parse_node_get_next_ptr (nd_der_def)
    end do
    do i = n_par + n_der + 1, n_par + n_der + n_ext
        call model%read_external (i, nd_ext_def)
        nd_ext_def => parse_node_get_next_ptr (nd_ext_def)
    end do
    if (associated (model% init_external_parameters)) then
        allocate (par (model%get_n_real ()))
        call model%real_parameters_to_c_array (par)
        call model%init_external_parameters (par)
        call model%real_parameters_from_c_array (par)
    end if
    do i = 1, n_prt
        call model%read_field (i, nd_prt)
        nd_prt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (nd_prt)
    end do
    do i = 1, n_vtx
        call model%read_vertex (i, nd_vtx)
        nd_vtx => parse_node_get_next_ptr (nd_vtx)
    end do
    call model%freeze_vertices ()
    call model%append_field_vars ()
end subroutine model_read

```

Parameters are real values (literal) with an optional unit.

*(Models: model: TBP)*+≡

```

    procedure, private :: read_parameter => model_read_parameter

```

*(Models: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine model_read_parameter (model, i, node)
    class(model_t), intent(inout), target :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: node
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: node_name, node_val
    type(string_t) :: name
    node_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node, 2)
    name = parse_node_get_string (node_name)
    node_val => parse_node_get_next_ptr (node_name, 2)
    call model%set_parameter_parse_node (i, name, node_val, constant=.true.)
end subroutine model_read_parameter

```



Derived parameters have any numeric expression as their definition.

```

<Models: model: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: read_derived => model_read_derived

<Models: procedures>+≡
    subroutine model_read_derived (model, i, node)
        class(model_t), intent(inout), target :: model
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: node
        type(string_t) :: name
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_expr
        name = parse_node_get_string (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node, 2))
        pn_expr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node, 4)
        call model%set_parameter_parse_node (i, name, pn_expr, constant=.false.)
    end subroutine model_read_derived

```

External parameters have no definition; they are handled by an external library.

```

<Models: model: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: read_external => model_read_external

<Models: procedures>+≡
    subroutine model_read_external (model, i, node)
        class(model_t), intent(inout), target :: model
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: node
        type(string_t) :: name
        name = parse_node_get_string (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node, 2))
        call model%set_parameter_external (i, name)
    end subroutine model_read_external

```

```

<Models: model: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: read_field => model_read_field

<Models: procedures>+≡
    subroutine model_read_field (model, i, node)
        class(model_t), intent(inout), target :: model
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: node
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: nd_src, nd_props, nd_prop
        type(string_t) :: longname
        integer :: pdg
        type(string_t) :: name_src
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: name
        type(field_data_t), pointer :: field, field_src
        longname = parse_node_get_string (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node, 2))
        pdg = parse_node_get_integer (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node, 3))
        field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (i)
        call field%init (longname, pdg)
        nd_src => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node, 4)
        if (associated (nd_src)) then
            if (parse_node_get_rule_key (nd_src) == "prt_src") then
                name_src = parse_node_get_string (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_src, 2))
                field_src => model%get_field_ptr (name_src, check=.true.)
                call field%copy_from (field_src)
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine model_read_field

```



```

        nd_props => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_src, 3)
    else
        nd_props => nd_src
    end if
    nd_prop => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_props)
    do while (associated (nd_prop))
        select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (nd_prop)))
        case ("invisible")
            call field%set (is_visible=.false.)
        case ("parton")
            call field%set (is_parton=.true.)
        case ("gauge")
            call field%set (is_gauge=.true.)
        case ("left")
            call field%set (is_left_handed=.true.)
        case ("right")
            call field%set (is_right_handed=.true.)
        case ("prt_name")
            call read_names (nd_prop, name)
            call field%set (name=name)
        case ("prt_anti")
            call read_names (nd_prop, name)
            call field%set (anti=name)
        case ("prt_tex_name")
            call field%set ( &
                tex_name = parse_node_get_string &
                (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_prop, 2)))
        case ("prt_tex_anti")
            call field%set ( &
                tex_anti = parse_node_get_string &
                (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_prop, 2)))
        case ("prt_spin")
            call field%set ( &
                spin_type = read_frac &
                (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_prop, 2), 2))
        case ("prt_isospin")
            call field%set ( &
                isospin_type = read_frac &
                (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_prop, 2), 2))
        case ("prt_charge")
            call field%set ( &
                charge_type = read_frac &
                (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_prop, 2), 3))
        case ("prt_color")
            call field%set ( &
                color_type = parse_node_get_integer &
                (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_prop, 2)))
        case ("prt_mass")
            call field%set ( &
                mass_data = model%get_par_data_ptr &
                (parse_node_get_string &
                (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_prop, 2))))
        case ("prt_width")
            call field%set ( &

```



```

        width_data = model%get_par_data_ptr &
        (parse_node_get_string &
        (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_prop, 2)))
    case default
        call msg_bug (" Unknown particle property '" &
            // char (parse_node_get_rule_key (nd_prop)) // "'")
    end select
    if (allocated (name)) deallocate (name)
    nd_prop => parse_node_get_next_ptr (nd_prop)
end do
end if
call field%freeze ()
end subroutine model_read_field

```

*<Models: model: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure, private :: read_vertex => model_read_vertex

```

*<Models: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine model_read_vertex (model, i, node)
        class(model_t), intent(inout) :: model
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: node
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: name
        call read_names (node, name)
        call model%set_vertex (i, name)
    end subroutine model_read_vertex

```

*<Models: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine read_names (node, name)
        type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: node
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(inout) :: name
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: nd_name
        integer :: n_names, i
        n_names = parse_node_get_n_sub (node) - 1
        allocate (name (n_names))
        nd_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (node, 2)
        do i = 1, n_names
            name(i) = parse_node_get_string (nd_name)
            nd_name => parse_node_get_next_ptr (nd_name)
        end do
    end subroutine read_names

```

*<Models: procedures>+≡*

```

    function read_frac (nd_frac, base) result (qn_type)
        integer :: qn_type
        type(parse_node_t), intent(in) :: nd_frac
        integer, intent(in) :: base
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: nd_num, nd_den
        integer :: num, den
        nd_num => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_frac)
        nd_den => parse_node_get_next_ptr (nd_num)
        select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (nd_num)))
        case ("integer_literal")
            num = parse_node_get_integer (nd_num)

```



```

case ("neg_int")
    num = - parse_node_get_integer (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_num, 2))
case ("pos_int")
    num = parse_node_get_integer (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_num, 2))
case default
    call parse_tree_bug (nd_num, "int|neg_int|pos_int")
end select
if (associated (nd_den)) then
    den = parse_node_get_integer (parse_node_get_sub_ptr (nd_den, 2))
else
    den = 1
end if
if (den == 1) then
    qn_type = sign (1 + abs (num) * base, num)
else if (den == base) then
    qn_type = sign (abs (num) + 1, num)
else
    call parse_node_write_rec (nd_frac)
    call msg_fatal (" Fractional quantum number: wrong denominator")
end if
end function read_frac

```

Append field (PDG-array) variables to the variable list, based on the field content.

*(Models: model: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure, private :: append_field_vars => model_append_field_vars
```

*(Models: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine model_append_field_vars (model)
    class(model_t), intent(inout) :: model
    type(pdg_array_t) :: aval
    type(field_data_t), dimension(:), pointer :: field_array
    type(field_data_t), pointer :: field
    type(string_t) :: name
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: name_array
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: mask
    integer :: i, j
    field_array => model%get_field_array_ptr ()
    aval = UNDEFINED
    call var_list_append_pdg_array &
        (model%var_list, var_str ("particle"), &
        aval, locked = .true., intrinsic=.true.)
    do i = 1, size (field_array)
        aval = field_array(i)%get_pdg ()
        name = field_array(i)%get_longname ()
        call var_list_append_pdg_array &
            (model%var_list, name, aval, locked=.true., intrinsic=.true.)
        call field_array(i)%get_name_array (.false., name_array)
    do j = 1, size (name_array)
        call var_list_append_pdg_array &
            (model%var_list, name_array(j), &
            aval, locked=.true., intrinsic=.true.)
    end do
    end do

```



```

model%max_field_name_length = &
    max (model%max_field_name_length, len (name_array(1)))
aval = - field_array(i)%get_pdg ()
call field_array(i)%get_name_array (.true., name_array)
do j = 1, size (name_array)
    call var_list_append_pdg_array &
        (model%var_list, name_array(j), &
        aval, locked=.true., intrinsic=.true.)
end do
if (size (name_array) > 0) then
    model%max_field_name_length = &
        max (model%max_field_name_length, len (name_array(1)))
end if
end do
call model%get_all_pdg (pdg)
allocate (mask (size (pdg)))
do i = 1, size (pdg)
    field => model%get_field_ptr (pdg(i))
    mask(i) = field%get_charge_type () /= 1
end do
aval = pack (pdg, mask)
call var_list_append_pdg_array &
    (model%var_list, var_str ("charged"), &
    aval, locked = .true., intrinsic=.true.)
do i = 1, size (pdg)
    field => model%get_field_ptr (pdg(i))
    mask(i) = field%get_color_type () /= 1
end do
aval = pack (pdg, mask)
call var_list_append_pdg_array &
    (model%var_list, var_str ("colored"), &
    aval, locked = .true., intrinsic=.true.)
end subroutine model_append_field_vars

```

## 27.4.6 Model list

List of currently active models

```

<Models: types>+≡
    type, extends (model_t) :: model_entry_t
    type(model_entry_t), pointer :: next => null ()
end type model_entry_t

<Models: public>+≡
    public :: model_list_t

<Models: types>+≡
    type :: model_list_t
    type(model_entry_t), pointer :: first => null ()
    type(model_entry_t), pointer :: last => null ()
    type(model_list_t), pointer :: context => null ()
contains
    <Models: model list: TBP>

```



```
end type model_list_t
```

Write an account of the model list. We write linked lists first, starting from the global context.

```
<Models: model list: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => model_list_write

<Models: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine model_list_write (object, unit, verbose, follow_link)
    class(model_list_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    logical, intent(in), optional :: follow_link
    type(model_entry_t), pointer :: current
    logical :: rec
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    rec = .true.; if (present (follow_link)) rec = follow_link
    if (rec .and. associated (object%context)) then
      call object%context%write (unit, verbose, follow_link)
    end if
    current => object%first
    if (associated (current)) then
      do while (associated (current))
        call current%write (unit, verbose)
        current => current%next
        if (associated (current)) write (u, *)
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine model_list_write
```

Link this list to another one.

```
<Models: model list: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: link => model_list_link

<Models: procedures>+≡
  subroutine model_list_link (model_list, context)
    class(model_list_t), intent(inout) :: model_list
    type(model_list_t), intent(in), target :: context
    model_list%context => context
  end subroutine model_list_link
```

(Private, used below:) Append an existing model, for which we have allocated a pointer entry, to the model list. The original pointer becomes disassociated, and the model should now be considered as part of the list. We assume that this model is not yet part of the list.

If we provide a `model` argument, this returns a pointer to the new entry.

```
<Models: model list: TBP>+≡
  procedure, private :: import => model_list_import

<Models: procedures>+≡
  subroutine model_list_import (model_list, current, model)
    class(model_list_t), intent(inout) :: model_list
```



```

type(model_entry_t), pointer, intent(inout) :: current
type(model_t), optional, pointer, intent(out) :: model
if (associated (current)) then
  if (associated (model_list%first)) then
    model_list%last%next => current
  else
    model_list%first => current
  end if
  model_list%last => current
  if (present (model)) model => current%model_t
  current => null ()
end if
end subroutine model_list_import

```

Currently test only:

Add a new model with given name to the list, if it does not yet exist. If successful, return a pointer to the new model.

*<Models: model list: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: add => model_list_add

```

*<Models: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine model_list_add (model_list, &
  name, os_data, n_par, n_prt, n_vtx, model)
class(model_list_t), intent(inout) :: model_list
type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
integer, intent(in) :: n_par, n_prt, n_vtx
type(model_t), pointer :: model
type(model_entry_t), pointer :: current
if (model_list%model_exists (name, follow_link=.false.)) then
  model => null ()
else
  allocate (current)
  call current%init (name, var_str (""), os_data, &
    n_par, n_prt, n_vtx)
  call model_list%import (current, model)
end if
end subroutine model_list_add

```

Read a new model from file and add to the list, if it does not yet exist. Finalize the model by allocating the vertex table. Return a pointer to the new model. If unsuccessful, return the original pointer.

The model is always inserted in the last link of a chain of model lists. This way, we avoid loading models twice from different contexts. When a model is modified, we should first allocate a local copy.

*<Models: model list: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: read_model => model_list_read_model

```

*<Models: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine model_list_read_model (model_list, name, filename, os_data, model)
class(model_list_t), intent(inout), target :: model_list
type(string_t), intent(in) :: name, filename
type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data

```



```

type(model_t), pointer, intent(inout) :: model
class(model_list_t), pointer :: global_model_list
type(model_entry_t), pointer :: current
logical :: exist
if (.not. model_list%model_exists (name, follow_link=.true.)) then
    allocate (current)
    call current%read (filename, os_data, exist)
    if (.not. exist) return
    if (current%get_name () /= name) then
        call msg_fatal ("Model file '" // char (filename) // &
            "' contains model '" // char (current%get_name ()) // &
            "' instead of '" // char (name) // "'")
        call current%final (); deallocate (current)
        return
    end if
    global_model_list => model_list
    do while (associated (global_model_list%context))
        global_model_list => global_model_list%context
    end do
    call global_model_list%import (current, model)
else
    model => model_list%get_model_ptr (name)
end if
end subroutine model_list_read_model

```

Append a copy of an existing model to a model list. Optionally, return pointer to the new entry.

*<Models: model list: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: append_copy => model_list_append_copy

```

*<Models: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine model_list_append_copy (model_list, orig, model)
class(model_list_t), intent(inout) :: model_list
type(model_t), intent(in), target :: orig
type(model_t), intent(out), pointer, optional :: model
type(model_entry_t), pointer :: copy
allocate (copy)
call copy%init_instance (orig)
call model_list%import (copy, model)
end subroutine model_list_append_copy

```

Check if a model exists by examining the list. Check recursively unless told otherwise.

*<Models: model list: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: model_exists => model_list_model_exists

```

*<Models: procedures>+≡*

```

recursive function model_list_model_exists (model_list, name, follow_link) &
    result (exists)
class(model_list_t), intent(in) :: model_list
logical :: exists
type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
logical, intent(in), optional :: follow_link
type(model_entry_t), pointer :: current

```



```

logical :: rec
rec = .true.; if (present (follow_link)) rec = follow_link
current => model_list%first
do while (associated (current))
  if (current%get_name () == name) then
    exists = .true.
    return
  end if
  current => current%next
end do
if (rec .and. associated (model_list%context)) then
  exists = model_list%context%model_exists (name, follow_link)
else
  exists = .false.
end if
end function model_list_model_exists

```

Return a pointer to a named model. Search recursively unless told otherwise.

```

<Models: model list: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_model_ptr => model_list_get_model_ptr

<Models: procedures>+≡
  recursive function model_list_get_model_ptr (model_list, name, follow_link) &
    result (model)
    class(model_list_t), intent(in) :: model_list
    type(model_t), pointer :: model
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    logical, intent(in), optional :: follow_link
    type(model_entry_t), pointer :: current
    logical :: rec
    rec = .true.; if (present (follow_link)) rec = follow_link
    current => model_list%first
    do while (associated (current))
      if (current%get_name () == name) then
        model => current%model_t
        return
      end if
      current => current%next
    end do
    if (rec .and. associated (model_list%context)) then
      model => model_list%context%get_model_ptr (name, follow_link)
    else
      model => null ()
    end if
  end function model_list_get_model_ptr

```

Delete the list of models. No recursion.

```

<Models: model list: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: final => model_list_final

<Models: procedures>+≡
  subroutine model_list_final (model_list)
    class(model_list_t), intent(inout) :: model_list
    type(model_entry_t), pointer :: current

```



```

model_list%last => null ()
do while (associated (model_list%first))
  current => model_list%first
  model_list%first => model_list%first%next
  call current%final ()
  deallocate (current)
end do
end subroutine model_list_final

```

### 27.4.7 Model instances

A model instance is a copy of a model object. The parameters are true copies. The particle data and the variable list pointers should point to the copy, so modifying the parameters has only a local effect. Hence, we build them up explicitly. The vertex array is also rebuilt, it contains particle pointers. Finally, the vertex hash table can be copied directly since it contains no pointers.

The `multiplicity` entry depends on the association of the `mass_data` entry and therefore has to be set at the end.

The instance must carry the `target` attribute.

Parameters: the `copy_parameter` method essentially copies the parameter decorations (parse node, expression etc.). The current parameter values are part of the `model_data_t` base type and are copied afterwards via its `copy_from` method.

```

<Models: model: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_instance => model_copy

<Models: procedures>+≡
  subroutine model_copy (model, orig)
    class(model_t), intent(out), target :: model
    type(model_t), intent(in) :: orig
    integer :: n_par, n_prt, n_vtx
    integer :: i
    n_par = size (orig%par)
    n_prt = orig%get_n_field ()
    n_vtx = orig%get_n_vtx ()
    call model%basic_init (orig%get_name (), n_par, n_prt, n_vtx)
    model%md5sum = orig%md5sum
    do i = 1, n_par
      call model%copy_parameter (i, orig%par(i))
    end do
    model%init_external_parameters => orig%init_external_parameters
    call model%copy_from (orig)
    model%max_par_name_length = orig%max_par_name_length
    call model%append_field_vars ()
  end subroutine model_copy

```

(Obsolete:) Turn a pointer to a model into a true copy, i.e., a new instance.  
Reset: delete this instance.

```

<Models: public>+≡
!   public :: model_pointer_to_instance
!   public :: model_pointer_delete_instance

```



```

<Models: procedures>+≡
!   subroutine model_pointer_to_instance (model)
!       type(model_t), pointer, intent(inout) :: model
!       type(model_t), pointer :: model_tmp
!       model_tmp => model
!       allocate (model)
!       call model%init_instance (model_tmp)
!   end subroutine model_pointer_to_instance

!   subroutine model_pointer_delete_instance (model)
!       type(model_t), pointer, intent(inout) :: model
!       if (associated (model)) then
!           call model%final ()
!           deallocate (model)
!       end if
!   end subroutine model_pointer_delete_instance

```

## 27.4.8 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<models_ut.f90>≡
<File header>

module models_ut
    use unit_tests
    use models_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <Models: public test>

contains

    <Models: test driver>

end module models_ut

<models_uti.f90>≡
<File header>

module models_uti

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use physics_defs, only: SCALAR, SPINOR
    use os_interface
    use model_data
    use variables

    use models

    <Standard module head>

```



```

    <Models: test declarations>

contains

    <Models: tests>

    end module models_util

API: driver for the unit tests below.
<Models: public test>≡
    public :: models_test

<Models: test driver>≡
    subroutine models_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Models: execute tests>
    end subroutine models_test

```

## Construct a Model

Here, we construct a toy model explicitly without referring to a file.

```

<Models: execute tests>≡
    call test (models_1, "models_1", &
        "construct model", &
        u, results)

<Models: test declarations>≡
    public :: models_1

<Models: tests>≡
    subroutine models_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        type(model_list_t) :: model_list
        type(model_t), pointer :: model
        type(string_t) :: model_name
        type(string_t) :: x_longname
        type(string_t), dimension(2) :: parname
        type(string_t), dimension(2) :: x_name
        type(string_t), dimension(1) :: x_anti
        type(string_t) :: x_tex_name, x_tex_anti
        type(string_t) :: y_longname
        type(string_t), dimension(2) :: y_name
        type(string_t) :: y_tex_name
        type(field_data_t), pointer :: field

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: models_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: create a model"
        write (u, *)

        model_name = "Test model"
        call model_list%add (model_name, os_data, 2, 2, 3, model)
        parname(1) = "mx"
        parname(2) = "coup"
    end subroutine models_1

```



```

call model%set_parameter_constant (1, parname(1), 10._default)
call model%set_parameter_constant (2, parname(2), 1.3_default)
x_longname = "X_LEPTON"
x_name(1) = "X"
x_name(2) = "x"
x_anti(1) = "Xbar"
x_tex_name = "X^+"
x_tex_anti = "X^-"
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (1)
call field%init (x_longname, 99)
call field%set ( &
    .true., .false., .false., .false., .false., &
    name=x_name, anti=x_anti, tex_name=x_tex_name, tex_anti=x_tex_anti, &
    spin_type=SPINOR, isospin_type=-3, charge_type=2, &
    mass_data=model%get_par_data_ptr (parname(1)))
y_longname = "Y_COLORON"
y_name(1) = "Y"
y_name(2) = "yc"
y_tex_name = "Y^0"
field => model%get_field_ptr_by_index (2)
call field%init (y_longname, 97)
call field%set ( &
    .false., .false., .true., .false., .false., &
    name=y_name, tex_name=y_tex_name, &
    spin_type=SCALAR, isospin_type=2, charge_type=1, color_type=8)
call model%set_vertex (1, [99, 99, 99])
call model%set_vertex (2, [99, 99, 99, 99])
call model%set_vertex (3, [99, 97, 99])
call model_list%write (u)

call model_list%final ()

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: models_1"

end subroutine models_1

```

## Read a Model

Read a predefined model from file.

```

<Models: execute tests>+≡
    call test (models_2, "models_2", &
        "read model", &
        u, results)

<Models: test declarations>+≡
    public :: models_2

<Models: tests>+≡
    subroutine models_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        type(model_list_t) :: model_list
        type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list

```



```

type(model_t), pointer :: model

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: models_2"
write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: read a model from file"
write (u, *)

call syntax_model_file_init ()
call os_data_init (os_data)

call model_list%read_model (var_str ("Test"), var_str ("Test.mdl"), &
    os_data, model)
call model_list%write (u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Variable list"
write (u, *)

var_list => model%get_var_list_ptr ()
call var_list%write (u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call model_list%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: models_2"

end subroutine models_2

```

## Model Instance

Read a predefined model from file and create an instance.

```

<Models: execute tests>+≡
    call test (models_3, "models_3", &
        "model instance", &
        u, results)

<Models: test declarations>+≡
    public :: models_3

<Models: tests>+≡
    subroutine models_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        type(model_list_t) :: model_list
        type(model_t), pointer :: model
        type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
        type(model_t), pointer :: instance

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: models_3"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: create a model instance"
        write (u, *)

```



```

call syntax_model_file_init ()
call os_data_init (os_data)

call model_list%read_model (var_str ("Test"), var_str ("Test.mdl"), &
    os_data, model)
allocate (instance)
call instance%init_instance (model)

call model%write (u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Variable list"
write (u, *)

var_list => instance%get_var_list_ptr ()
call var_list%write (u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call instance%final ()
deallocate (instance)

call model_list%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: models_3"

end subroutine models_3

```

## Unstable and Polarized Particles

Read a predefined model from file and define decays and polarization.

```

<Models: execute tests>+≡
    call test (models_4, "models_4", &
        "handle decays and polarization", &
        u, results)

<Models: test declarations>+≡
    public :: models_4

<Models: tests>+≡
    subroutine models_4 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        type(model_list_t) :: model_list
        type(model_t), pointer :: model, model_instance
        character(32) :: md5sum

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: models_4"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: set and unset decays and polarization"
        write (u, *)
    end subroutine models_4

```



```

call syntax_model_file_init ()
call os_data_init (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "** Read model from file"

call model_list%read_model (var_str ("Test"), var_str ("Test.mdl"), &
    os_data, model)

md5sum = model%get_parameters_md5sum ()
write (u, *)
write (u, "(1x,3A)")  "MD5 sum (parameters) = '", md5sum, "'"

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "** Set particle decays and polarization"
write (u, *)

call model%set_unstable (25, [var_str ("dec1"), var_str ("dec2")])
call model%set_polarized (6)
call model%set_unstable (-6, [var_str ("fdec")])

call model%write (u)

md5sum = model%get_parameters_md5sum ()
write (u, *)
write (u, "(1x,3A)")  "MD5 sum (parameters) = '", md5sum, "'"

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "** Create a model instance"

allocate (model_instance)
call model_instance%init_instance (model)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "** Revert particle decays and polarization"
write (u, *)

call model%set_stable (25)
call model%set_unpolarized (6)
call model%set_stable (-6)

call model%write (u)

md5sum = model%get_parameters_md5sum ()
write (u, *)
write (u, "(1x,3A)")  "MD5 sum (parameters) = '", md5sum, "'"

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "** Show the model instance"
write (u, *)

call model_instance%write (u)

md5sum = model_instance%get_parameters_md5sum ()

```



```

write (u, *)
write (u, "(1x,3A)") "MD5 sum (parameters) = '", md5sum, "'"

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call model_instance%final ()
deallocate (model_instance)
call model_list%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: models_4"

end subroutine models_4

```

## Model Variables

Read a predefined model from file and modify some parameters.

Note that the MD5 sum is not modified by this.

```

<Models: execute tests>+≡
  call test (models_5, "models_5", &
    "handle parameters", &
    u, results)

<Models: test declarations>+≡
  public :: models_5

<Models: tests>+≡
  subroutine models_5 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(model_list_t) :: model_list
    type(model_t), pointer :: model, model_instance
    character(32) :: md5sum

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: models_5"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: access and modify model variables"
    write (u, *)

    call syntax_model_file_init ()
    call os_data_init (os_data)

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Read model from file"

    call model_list%read_model (var_str ("Test"), var_str ("Test.mdl"), &
      os_data, model)

    write (u, *)

    call model%write (u, &
      show_md5sum = .true., &
      show_variables = .true., &

```



```

        show_parameters = .true., &
        show_particles = .false., &
        show_vertices = .false.)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Check parameter status"
write (u, *)

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "xy exists = ", model%var_exists (var_str ("xx"))
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "ff exists = ", model%var_exists (var_str ("ff"))
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "mf exists = ", model%var_exists (var_str ("mf"))
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "ff locked = ", model%var_is_locked (var_str ("ff"))
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "mf locked = ", model%var_is_locked (var_str ("mf"))

write (u, *)
write (u, "(1x,A,F6.2)") "ff = ", model%get_rval (var_str ("ff"))
write (u, "(1x,A,F6.2)") "mf = ", model%get_rval (var_str ("mf"))

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Modify parameter"
write (u, *)

call model%set_real (var_str ("ff"), 1._default)

call model%write (u, &
        show_md5sum = .true., &
        show_variables = .true., &
        show_parameters = .true., &
        show_particles = .false., &
        show_vertices = .false.)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call model_list%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: models_5"

end subroutine models_5

```



## 27.5 The SUSY Les Houches Accord

The SUSY Les Houches Accord defines a standard interfaces for storing the physics data of SUSY models. Here, we provide the means for reading, storing, and writing such data.

```
<slha_interface.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module slha_interface  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use constants  
    use string_utils, only: upper_case  
    use unit_tests  
    use system_defs, only: VERSION_STRING  
    use system_defs, only: EOF  
    use diagnostics  
    use os_interface  
    use ifiles  
    use lexers  
    use syntax_rules  
    use parser  
    use variables  
    use models  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <SLHA: public>  
  
    <SLHA: parameters>  
  
    <SLHA: variables>  
  
    save  
  
    contains  
  
    <SLHA: procedures>  
  
    <SLHA: tests>  
  
  end module slha_interface
```

### 27.5.1 Preprocessor

SLHA is a mixed-format standard. It should be read in assuming free format (but line-oriented), but it has some fixed-format elements.

To overcome this difficulty, we implement a preprocessing step which transforms the SLHA into a format that can be swallowed by our generic free-format lexer and parser. Each line with a blank first character is assumed to be a



data line. We prepend a 'DATA' keyword to these lines. Furthermore, to enforce line-orientation, each line is appended a '\$' key which is recognized by the parser. To do this properly, we first remove trailing comments, and skip lines consisting only of comments.

The preprocessor reads from a stream and puts out an `ifile`. Blocks that are not recognized are skipped. For some blocks, data items are quoted, so they can be read as strings if necessary.

*<SLHA: parameters>*≡

```
integer, parameter :: MODE_SKIP = 0, MODE_DATA = 1, MODE_INFO = 2
```

*<SLHA: procedures>*≡

```
subroutine slha_preprocess (stream, ifile)
  type(stream_t), intent(inout), target :: stream
  type(ifile_t), intent(out) :: ifile
  type(string_t) :: buffer, line, item
  integer :: iostat
  integer :: mode
  mode = MODE
  SCAN_FILE: do
    call stream_get_record (stream, buffer, iostat)
    select case (iostat)
    case (0)
      call split (buffer, line, "#")
      if (len_trim (line) == 0) cycle SCAN_FILE
      select case (char (extract (line, 1, 1)))
      case ("B", "b")
        mode = check_block_handling (line)
        call ifile_append (ifile, line // "$")
      case ("D", "d")
        mode = MODE_DATA
        call ifile_append (ifile, line // "$")
      case (" ")
        select case (mode)
        case (MODE_DATA)
          call ifile_append (ifile, "DATA" // line // "$")
        case (MODE_INFO)
          line = adjustl (line)
          call split (line, item, " ")
          call ifile_append (ifile, "INFO" // " " // item // " " &
            // "'" // trim (adjustl (line)) // "' $")
          end select
        case default
          call msg_message (char (line))
          call msg_fatal ("SLHA: Incomprehensible line")
        end select
      case (EOF)
        exit SCAN_FILE
      case default
        call msg_fatal ("SLHA: I/O error occurred while reading SLHA input")
      end select
    end do SCAN_FILE
  end subroutine slha_preprocess
```



Return the mode that we should treat this block with. We need to recognize only those blocks that we actually use.

```

<SLHA: procedures>+≡
function check_block_handling (line) result (mode)
  integer :: mode
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: line
  type(string_t) :: buffer, key, block_name
  buffer = trim (line)
  call split (buffer, key, " ")
  buffer = adjustl (buffer)
  call split (buffer, block_name, " ")
  block_name = trim (adjustl (upper_case (block_name)))
  select case (char (block_name))
  case ("MODESEL", "MINPAR", "SMINPUTS")
    mode = MODE_DATA
  case ("MASS")
    mode = MODE_DATA
  case ("NMIX", "UMIX", "VMIX", "STOPMIX", "SBOTMIX", "STAUMIX")
    mode = MODE_DATA
  case ("NMHMIX", "NMAMIX", "NMNMIX", "NMSSMRUN")
    mode = MODE_DATA
  case ("ALPHA", "HMIX")
    mode = MODE_DATA
  case ("AU", "AD", "AE")
    mode = MODE_DATA
  case ("SPINFO", "DCINFO")
    mode = MODE_INFO
  case default
    mode = MODE_SKIP
  end select
end function check_block_handling

```

## 27.5.2 Lexer and syntax

```

<SLHA: variables>≡
type(syntax_t), target :: syntax_slha

```

```

<SLHA: public>≡
public :: syntax_slha_init

```

```

<SLHA: procedures>+≡
subroutine syntax_slha_init ()
  type(ifile_t) :: ifile
  call define_slha_syntax (ifile)
  call syntax_init (syntax_slha, ifile)
  call ifile_final (ifile)
end subroutine syntax_slha_init

```

```

<SLHA: public>+≡
public :: syntax_slha_final

```

```

<SLHA: procedures>+≡
subroutine syntax_slha_final ()

```



```

        call syntax_final (syntax_slha)
    end subroutine syntax_slha_final

<SLHA: public>+=
    public :: syntax_slha_write

<SLHA: procedures>+=
    subroutine syntax_slha_write (unit)
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        call syntax_write (syntax_slha, unit)
    end subroutine syntax_slha_write

<SLHA: procedures>+=
    subroutine define_slha_syntax (ifile)
        type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
        call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ slha = chunk*")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT chunk = block_def | decay_def")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ block_def = " &
            // "BLOCK block_spec '$' block_line*")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY BLOCK")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ block_spec = block_name qvalue?")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "IDE block_name")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ qvalue = qname '=' real")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "IDE qname")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '='")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "REA real")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '$'")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT block_line = block_data | block_info")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ block_data = DATA data_line '$'")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY DATA")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ data_line = data_item+")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT data_item = signed_number | number")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ signed_number = sign number")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT sign = '+' | '-'")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT number = integer | real")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "INT integer")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '-'")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '+'")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ block_info = INFO info_line '$'")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY INFO")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ info_line = integer string_literal")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "QUO string_literal = '...'"")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ decay_def = " &
            // "DECAY decay_spec '$' decay_data*")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY DECAY")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ decay_spec = pdg_code data_item")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT pdg_code = signed_integer | integer")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ signed_integer = sign integer")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ decay_data = DATA decay_line '$'")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ decay_line = data_item integer pdg_code+")
    end subroutine define_slha_syntax

```

The SLHA specification allows for string data items in certain places. Currently, we do not interpret them, but the strings, which are not quoted, must be parsed



somehow. The hack for this problem is to allow essentially all characters as special characters, so the string can be read before it is discarded.

```

<SLHA: public>+=
    public :: lexer_init_slha

<SLHA: procedures>+=
    subroutine lexer_init_slha (lexer)
        type(lexer_t), intent(out) :: lexer
        call lexer_init (lexer, &
            comment_chars = "#", &
            quote_chars = "'", &
            quote_match = "'", &
            single_chars = "+-=$", &
            special_class = [ "" ], &
            keyword_list = syntax_get_keyword_list_ptr (syntax_slha), &
            upper_case_keywords = .true.) ! $
    end subroutine lexer_init_slha

```

### 27.5.3 Interpreter

#### Find blocks

From the parse tree, find the node that represents a particular block. If `required` is true, issue an error if not found. Since `block_name` is always invoked with capital letters, we have to capitalize `pn.block_name`.

```

<SLHA: procedures>+=
    function slha_get_block_ptr &
        (parse_tree, block_name, required) result (pn_block)
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_block
        type(parse_tree_t), intent(in) :: parse_tree
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: block_name
        logical, intent(in) :: required
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root, pn_block_spec, pn_block_name
        pn_root => parse_tree%get_root_ptr ()
        pn_block => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_root)
        do while (associated (pn_block))
            select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_block)))
            case ("block_def")
                pn_block_spec => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_block, 2)
                pn_block_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_block_spec)
                if (trim (adjustl (upper_case (parse_node_get_string &
                    (pn_block_name)))) == block_name) then
                    return
                end if
            end select
            pn_block => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_block)
        end do
        if (required) then
            call msg_fatal ("SLHA: block '" // char (block_name) // "' not found")
        end if
    end function slha_get_block_ptr

```



Scan the file for the first/next DECAY block.

```

<SLHA: procedures>+=
function slha_get_first_decay_ptr (parse_tree) result (pn_decay)
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_decay
  type(parse_tree_t), intent(in) :: parse_tree
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root
  pn_root => parse_tree%get_root_ptr ()
  pn_decay => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_root)
  do while (associated (pn_decay))
    select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_decay)))
      case ("decay_def")
        return
    end select
    pn_decay => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_decay)
  end do
end function slha_get_first_decay_ptr

function slha_get_next_decay_ptr (pn_block) result (pn_decay)
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_decay
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn_block
  pn_decay => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_block)
  do while (associated (pn_decay))
    select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_decay)))
      case ("decay_def")
        return
    end select
    pn_decay => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_decay)
  end do
end function slha_get_next_decay_ptr

```

## Extract and transfer data from blocks

Given the parse node of a block, find the parse node of a particular switch or data line. Return this node and the node of the data item following the integer code.

```

<SLHA: procedures>+=
subroutine slha_find_index_ptr (pn_block, pn_data, pn_item, code)
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn_block
  type(parse_node_t), intent(out), pointer :: pn_data
  type(parse_node_t), intent(out), pointer :: pn_item
  integer, intent(in) :: code
  pn_data => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_block, 4)
  call slha_next_index_ptr (pn_data, pn_item, code)
end subroutine slha_find_index_ptr

subroutine slha_find_index_pair_ptr (pn_block, pn_data, pn_item, code1, code2)
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn_block
  type(parse_node_t), intent(out), pointer :: pn_data
  type(parse_node_t), intent(out), pointer :: pn_item
  integer, intent(in) :: code1, code2
  pn_data => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_block, 4)
  call slha_next_index_pair_ptr (pn_data, pn_item, code1, code2)
end subroutine slha_find_index_pair_ptr

```



```
end subroutine slha_find_index_pair_ptr
```

Starting from the pointer to a data line, find a data line with the given integer code.

*(SLHA: procedures)*+≡

```
subroutine slha_next_index_ptr (pn_data, pn_item, code)
  type(parse_node_t), intent(inout), pointer :: pn_data
  integer, intent(in) :: code
  type(parse_node_t), intent(out), pointer :: pn_item
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_line, pn_code
  do while (associated (pn_data))
    pn_line => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_data, 2)
    pn_code => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_line)
    select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_code)))
    case ("integer")
      if (parse_node_get_integer (pn_code) == code) then
        pn_item => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_code)
        return
      end if
    end select
    pn_data => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_data)
  end do
  pn_item => null ()
end subroutine slha_next_index_ptr
```

Starting from the pointer to a data line, find a data line with the given integer code pair.

*(SLHA: procedures)*+≡

```
subroutine slha_next_index_pair_ptr (pn_data, pn_item, code1, code2)
  type(parse_node_t), intent(inout), pointer :: pn_data
  integer, intent(in) :: code1, code2
  type(parse_node_t), intent(out), pointer :: pn_item
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_line, pn_code1, pn_code2
  do while (associated (pn_data))
    pn_line => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_data, 2)
    pn_code1 => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_line)
    select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_code1)))
    case ("integer")
      if (parse_node_get_integer (pn_code1) == code1) then
        pn_code2 => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_code1)
        if (associated (pn_code2)) then
          select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_code2)))
          case ("integer")
            if (parse_node_get_integer (pn_code2) == code2) then
              pn_item => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_code2)
              return
            end if
          end select
        end if
      end select
    end if
  end do
  pn_data => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_data)
end do
```



```

    pn_item => null ()
end subroutine slha_next_index_pair_ptr

```

## Handle info data

Return all strings with index *i*. The result is an allocated string array. Since we do not know the number of matching entries in advance, we build an intermediate list which is transferred to the final array and deleted before exiting.

(*SLHA: procedures*) +=

```

subroutine retrieve_strings_in_block (pn_block, code, str_array)
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn_block
  integer, intent(in) :: code
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: str_array
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_data, pn_item
  type :: str_entry_t
    type(string_t) :: str
    type(str_entry_t), pointer :: next => null ()
  end type str_entry_t
  type(str_entry_t), pointer :: first => null ()
  type(str_entry_t), pointer :: current => null ()
  integer :: n
  n = 0
  call slha_find_index_ptr (pn_block, pn_data, pn_item, code)
  if (associated (pn_item)) then
    n = n + 1
    allocate (first)
    first%str = parse_node_get_string (pn_item)
    current => first
    do while (associated (pn_data))
      pn_data => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_data)
      call slha_next_index_ptr (pn_data, pn_item, code)
      if (associated (pn_item)) then
        n = n + 1
        allocate (current%next)
        current => current%next
        current%str = parse_node_get_string (pn_item)
      end if
    end do
    allocate (str_array (n))
    n = 0
    do while (associated (first))
      n = n + 1
      current => first
      str_array(n) = current%str
      first => first%next
      deallocate (current)
    end do
  else
    allocate (str_array (0))
  end if
end subroutine retrieve_strings_in_block

```



## Transfer data from SLHA to variables

Extract real parameter with index *i*. If it does not exist, retrieve it from the variable list, using the given name.

*<SLHA: procedures>+≡*

```
function get_parameter_in_block (pn_block, code, name, var_list) result (var)
  real(default) :: var
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn_block
  integer, intent(in) :: code
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_data, pn_item
  call slha_find_index_ptr (pn_block, pn_data, pn_item, code)
  if (associated (pn_item)) then
    var = get_real_parameter (pn_item)
  else
    var = var_list%get_rval (name)
  end if
end function get_parameter_in_block
```

Extract a real data item with index *i*. If it does exist, set it in the variable list, using the given name. If the variable is not present in the variable list, ignore it.

*<SLHA: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine set_data_item (pn_block, code, name, var_list)
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn_block
  integer, intent(in) :: code
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  type(var_list_t), intent(inout), target :: var_list
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_data, pn_item
  call slha_find_index_ptr (pn_block, pn_data, pn_item, code)
  if (associated (pn_item)) then
    call var_list%set_real (name, get_real_parameter (pn_item), &
      is_known=.true., ignore=.true.)
  end if
end subroutine set_data_item
```

Extract a real matrix element with index *i,j*. If it does exists, set it in the variable list, using the given name. If the variable is not present in the variable list, ignore it.

*<SLHA: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine set_matrix_element (pn_block, code1, code2, name, var_list)
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn_block
  integer, intent(in) :: code1, code2
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  type(var_list_t), intent(inout), target :: var_list
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_data, pn_item
  call slha_find_index_pair_ptr (pn_block, pn_data, pn_item, code1, code2)
  if (associated (pn_item)) then
    call var_list%set_real (name, get_real_parameter (pn_item), &
      is_known=.true., ignore=.true.)
  end if
end subroutine set_matrix_element
```



## Transfer data from variables to SLHA

Get a real/integer parameter with index *i* from the variable list and write it to the current output file. In the integer case, we account for the fact that the variable is type real. If it does not exist, do nothing.

*(SLHA: procedures)*+≡

```
subroutine write_integer_data_item (u, code, name, var_list, comment)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  integer, intent(in) :: code
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  type(var_list_t), intent(in) :: var_list
  character(*), intent(in) :: comment
  integer :: item
  if (var_list%contains (name)) then
    item = nint (var_list%get_rval (name))
    call write_integer_parameter (u, code, item, comment)
  end if
end subroutine write_integer_data_item

subroutine write_real_data_item (u, code, name, var_list, comment)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  integer, intent(in) :: code
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  type(var_list_t), intent(in) :: var_list
  character(*), intent(in) :: comment
  real(default) :: item
  if (var_list%contains (name)) then
    item = var_list%get_rval (name)
    call write_real_parameter (u, code, item, comment)
  end if
end subroutine write_real_data_item
```

Get a real data item with two integer indices from the variable list and write it to the current output file. If it does not exist, do nothing.

*(SLHA: procedures)*+≡

```
subroutine write_matrix_element (u, code1, code2, name, var_list, comment)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  integer, intent(in) :: code1, code2
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  type(var_list_t), intent(in) :: var_list
  character(*), intent(in) :: comment
  real(default) :: item
  if (var_list%contains (name)) then
    item = var_list%get_rval (name)
    call write_real_matrix_element (u, code1, code2, item, comment)
  end if
end subroutine write_matrix_element
```



## 27.5.4 Auxiliary function

Write a block header.

```
(SLHA: procedures)+≡
subroutine write_block_header (u, name, comment)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  character(*), intent(in) :: name, comment
  write (u, "(A,1x,A,3x,'#',1x,A)") "BLOCK", name, comment
end subroutine write_block_header
```

Extract a real parameter that may be defined real or integer, signed or unsigned.

```
(SLHA: procedures)+≡
function get_real_parameter (pn_item) result (var)
  real(default) :: var
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn_item
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_sign, pn_var
  integer :: sign
  select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_item)))
  case ("signed_number")
    pn_sign => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_item)
    pn_var => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_sign)
    select case (char (parse_node_get_key (pn_sign)))
    case ("+"); sign = +1
    case ("-"); sign = -1
    end select
  case default
    sign = +1
    pn_var => pn_item
  end select
  select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_var)))
  case ("integer"); var = sign * parse_node_get_integer (pn_var)
  case ("real"); var = sign * parse_node_get_real (pn_var)
  end select
end function get_real_parameter
```

Auxiliary: Extract an integer parameter that may be defined signed or unsigned.  
A real value is an error.

```
(SLHA: procedures)+≡
function get_integer_parameter (pn_item) result (var)
  integer :: var
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn_item
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_sign, pn_var
  integer :: sign
  select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_item)))
  case ("signed_integer")
    pn_sign => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_item)
    pn_var => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_sign)
    select case (char (parse_node_get_key (pn_sign)))
    case ("+"); sign = +1
    case ("-"); sign = -1
    end select
  case ("integer")
    sign = +1
```



```

        pn_var => pn_item
    case default
        call parse_node_write (pn_var)
        call msg_error ("SLHA: Integer parameter expected")
        var = 0
        return
    end select
    var = sign * parse_node_get_integer (pn_var)
end function get_integer_parameter

```

Write an integer parameter with a single index directly to file, using the required output format.

*<SLHA: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine write_integer_parameter (u, code, item, comment)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    integer, intent(in) :: code
    integer, intent(in) :: item
    character(*), intent(in) :: comment
1   format (1x, I9, 3x, 3x, I9, 4x, 3x, '#', 1x, A)
    write (u, 1) code, item, comment
end subroutine write_integer_parameter

```

Write a real parameter with two indices directly to file, using the required output format.

*<SLHA: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine write_real_parameter (u, code, item, comment)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    integer, intent(in) :: code
    real(default), intent(in) :: item
    character(*), intent(in) :: comment
1   format (1x, I9, 3x, 1P, E16.8, 0P, 3x, '#', 1x, A)
    write (u, 1) code, item, comment
end subroutine write_real_parameter

```

Write a real parameter with a single index directly to file, using the required output format.

*<SLHA: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine write_real_matrix_element (u, code1, code2, item, comment)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    integer, intent(in) :: code1, code2
    real(default), intent(in) :: item
    character(*), intent(in) :: comment
1   format (1x, I2, 1x, I2, 3x, 1P, E16.8, 0P, 3x, '#', 1x, A)
    write (u, 1) code1, code2, item, comment
end subroutine write_real_matrix_element

```

## The concrete SLHA interpreter

SLHA codes for particular physics models

*<SLHA: parameters>+≡*



```
integer, parameter :: MDL_MSSM = 0
integer, parameter :: MDL_NMSSM = 1
```

Take the parse tree and extract relevant data. Select the correct model and store all data that is present in the appropriate variable list. Finally, update the variable record.

Public for use in unit test.

*<SLHA: public>+≡*

```
public :: slha_interpret_parse_tree
```

*<SLHA: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine slha_interpret_parse_tree &
  (parse_tree, model, input, spectrum, decays)
  type(parse_tree_t), intent(in) :: parse_tree
  type(model_t), intent(inout), target :: model
  logical, intent(in) :: input, spectrum, decays
  logical :: errors
  integer :: mssm_type
  call slha_handle_MODSEL (parse_tree, model, mssm_type)
  if (input) then
    call slha_handle_SMINPUTS (parse_tree, model)
    call slha_handle_MINPAR (parse_tree, model, mssm_type)
  end if
  if (spectrum) then
    call slha_handle_info_block (parse_tree, "SPINFO", errors)
    if (errors) return
    call slha_handle_MASS (parse_tree, model)
    call slha_handle_matrix_block (parse_tree, "NMIX", "mn_", 4, 4, model)
    call slha_handle_matrix_block (parse_tree, "NMNMIX", "mixn_", 5, 5, model)
    call slha_handle_matrix_block (parse_tree, "UMIX", "mu_", 2, 2, model)
    call slha_handle_matrix_block (parse_tree, "VMIX", "mv_", 2, 2, model)
    call slha_handle_matrix_block (parse_tree, "STOPMIX", "mt_", 2, 2, model)
    call slha_handle_matrix_block (parse_tree, "SBOTMIX", "mb_", 2, 2, model)
    call slha_handle_matrix_block (parse_tree, "STAUMIX", "ml_", 2, 2, model)
    call slha_handle_matrix_block (parse_tree, "NMHMX", "mixh0_", 3, 3, model)
    call slha_handle_matrix_block (parse_tree, "NMAMIX", "mixa0_", 2, 3, model)
    call slha_handle_ALPHA (parse_tree, model)
    call slha_handle_HMIX (parse_tree, model)
    call slha_handle_NMSSMRUN (parse_tree, model)
    call slha_handle_matrix_block (parse_tree, "AU", "Au_", 3, 3, model)
    call slha_handle_matrix_block (parse_tree, "AD", "Ad_", 3, 3, model)
    call slha_handle_matrix_block (parse_tree, "AE", "Ae_", 3, 3, model)
  end if
  if (decays) then
    call slha_handle_info_block (parse_tree, "DCINFO", errors)
    if (errors) return
    call slha_handle_decays (parse_tree, model)
  end if
end subroutine slha_interpret_parse_tree
```

## Info blocks

Handle the informational blocks SPINFO and DCINFO. The first two items are program name and version. Items with index 3 are warnings. Items with index



4 are errors. We reproduce these as WHIZARD warnings and errors.

*<SLHA: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine slha_handle_info_block (parse_tree, block_name, errors)
  type(parse_tree_t), intent(in) :: parse_tree
  character(*), intent(in) :: block_name
  logical, intent(out) :: errors
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_block
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: msg
  integer :: i
  pn_block => slha_get_block_ptr &
    (parse_tree, var_str (block_name), required=.true.)
  if (.not. associated (pn_block)) then
    call msg_error ("SLHA: Missing info block '" &
      // trim (block_name) // "'; ignored.")
    errors = .true.
    return
  end if
  select case (block_name)
  case ("SPINFO")
    call msg_message ("SLHA: SUSY spectrum program info:")
  case ("DCINFO")
    call msg_message ("SLHA: SUSY decay program info:")
  end select
  call retrieve_strings_in_block (pn_block, 1, msg)
  do i = 1, size (msg)
    call msg_message ("SLHA: " // char (msg(i)))
  end do
  call retrieve_strings_in_block (pn_block, 2, msg)
  do i = 1, size (msg)
    call msg_message ("SLHA: " // char (msg(i)))
  end do
  call retrieve_strings_in_block (pn_block, 3, msg)
  do i = 1, size (msg)
    call msg_warning ("SLHA: " // char (msg(i)))
  end do
  call retrieve_strings_in_block (pn_block, 4, msg)
  do i = 1, size (msg)
    call msg_error ("SLHA: " // char (msg(i)))
  end do
  errors = size (msg) > 0
end subroutine slha_handle_info_block

```

## MODSEL

Handle the overall model definition. Only certain models are recognized. The soft-breaking model templates that determine the set of input parameters:

*<SLHA: parameters>+≡*

```

integer, parameter :: MSSM_GENERIC = 0
integer, parameter :: MSSM_SUGRA = 1
integer, parameter :: MSSM_GMSB = 2
integer, parameter :: MSSM_AMSB = 3

```



*(SLHA: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine slha_handle_MODSEL (parse_tree, model, mssm_type)
  type(parse_tree_t), intent(in) :: parse_tree
  type(model_t), intent(in), target :: model
  integer, intent(out) :: mssm_type
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_block, pn_data, pn_item
  type(string_t) :: model_name
  pn_block => slha_get_block_ptr &
    (parse_tree, var_str ("MODSEL"), required=.true.)
  call slha_find_index_ptr (pn_block, pn_data, pn_item, 1)
  if (associated (pn_item)) then
    mssm_type = get_integer_parameter (pn_item)
  else
    mssm_type = MSSM_GENERIC
  end if
  call slha_find_index_ptr (pn_block, pn_data, pn_item, 3)
  if (associated (pn_item)) then
    select case (parse_node_get_integer (pn_item))
    case (MDL_MSSM); model_name = "MSSM"
    case (MDL_NMSSM); model_name = "NMSSM"
    case default
      call msg_fatal ("SLHA: unknown model code in MODSEL")
      return
    end select
  else
    model_name = "MSSM"
  end if
  call slha_find_index_ptr (pn_block, pn_data, pn_item, 4)
  if (associated (pn_item)) then
    call msg_fatal (" R-parity violation is currently not supported by WHIZARD.")
  end if
  call slha_find_index_ptr (pn_block, pn_data, pn_item, 5)
  if (associated (pn_item)) then
    call msg_fatal (" CP violation is currently not supported by WHIZARD.")
  end if
  select case (char (model_name))
  case ("MSSM")
    select case (char (model%get_name ()))
    case ("MSSM","MSSM_CKM","MSSM_Grav","MSSM_Hgg")
      model_name = model%get_name ()
    case default
      call msg_fatal ("Selected model '" &
        // char (model%get_name ()) // "' does not match model '" &
        // char (model_name) // "' in SLHA input file.")
      return
    end select
  case ("NMSSM")
    select case (char (model%get_name ()))
    case ("NMSSM","NMSSM_CKM","NMSSM_Hgg")
      model_name = model%get_name ()
    case default
      call msg_fatal ("Selected model '" &
        // char (model%get_name ()) // "' does not match model '" &
        // char (model_name) // "' in SLHA input file.")

```



```

        return
    end select
case default
    call msg_bug ("SLHA model name '" &
        // char (model_name) // "' not recognized.")
    return
end select
call msg_message ("SLHA: Initializing model '" // char (model_name) // "'")
end subroutine slha_handle_MODSEL

```

Write a MODSEL block, based on the contents of the current model.

*(SLHA: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine slha_write_MODSEL (u, model, mssm_type)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_t), intent(in), target :: model
    integer, intent(out) :: mssm_type
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    integer :: model_id
    type(string_t) :: mtype_string
    var_list => model%get_var_list_ptr ()
    if (var_list%contains (var_str ("mtype"))) then
        mssm_type = nint (var_list%get_rval (var_str ("mtype")))
    else
        call msg_error ("SLHA: parameter 'mtype' (SUSY breaking scheme) " &
            // "is unknown in current model, no SLHA output possible")
        mssm_type = -1
        return
    end if
    call write_block_header (u, "MODSEL", "SUSY model selection")
    select case (mssm_type)
    case (0); mtype_string = "Generic MSSM"
    case (1); mtype_string = "SUGRA"
    case (2); mtype_string = "GMSB"
    case (3); mtype_string = "AMSB"
    case default
        mtype_string = "unknown"
    end select
    call write_integer_parameter (u, 1, mssm_type, &
        "SUSY-breaking scheme: " // char (mtype_string))
    select case (char (model%get_name ()))
    case ("MSSM"); model_id = MDL_MSSM
    case ("NMSSM"); model_id = MDL_NMSSM
    case default
        model_id = 0
    end select
    call write_integer_parameter (u, 3, model_id, &
        "SUSY model type: " // char (model%get_name ()))
end subroutine slha_write_MODSEL

```



## SMINPUTS

Read SM parameters and update the variable list accordingly. If a parameter is not defined in the block, we use the previous value from the model variable list. For the basic parameters we have to do a small recalculation, since SLHA uses the  $G_F$ - $\alpha$ - $m_Z$  scheme, while WHIZARD derives them from  $G_F$ ,  $m_W$ , and  $m_Z$ .

*(SLHA: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine slha_handle_SMINPUTS (parse_tree, model)
  type(parse_tree_t), intent(in) :: parse_tree
  type(model_t), intent(inout), target :: model
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_block
  real(default) :: alpha_em_i, GF, alphas, mZ
  real(default) :: ee, vv, cw_sw, cw2, mW
  real(default) :: mb, mtop, mtau
  type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
  var_list => model%get_var_list_ptr ()
  pn_block => slha_get_block_ptr &
    (parse_tree, var_str ("SMINPUTS"), required=.true.)
  if (.not. (associated (pn_block))) return
  alpha_em_i = &
    get_parameter_in_block (pn_block, 1, var_str ("alpha_em_i"), var_list)
  GF = get_parameter_in_block (pn_block, 2, var_str ("GF"), var_list)
  alphas = &
    get_parameter_in_block (pn_block, 3, var_str ("alphas"), var_list)
  mZ = get_parameter_in_block (pn_block, 4, var_str ("mZ"), var_list)
  mb = get_parameter_in_block (pn_block, 5, var_str ("mb"), var_list)
  mtop = get_parameter_in_block (pn_block, 6, var_str ("mtop"), var_list)
  mtau = get_parameter_in_block (pn_block, 7, var_str ("mtau"), var_list)
  ee = sqrt (4 * pi / alpha_em_i)
  vv = 1 / sqrt (sqrt (2._default) * GF)
  cw_sw = ee * vv / (2 * mZ)
  if (2*cw_sw <= 1) then
    cw2 = (1 + sqrt (1 - 4 * cw_sw**2)) / 2
    mW = mZ * sqrt (cw2)
    call var_list%set_real (var_str ("GF"), GF, .true.)
    call var_list%set_real (var_str ("mZ"), mZ, .true.)
    call var_list%set_real (var_str ("mW"), mW, .true.)
    call var_list%set_real (var_str ("mtau"), mtau, .true.)
    call var_list%set_real (var_str ("mb"), mb, .true.)
    call var_list%set_real (var_str ("mtop"), mtop, .true.)
    call var_list%set_real (var_str ("alphas"), alphas, .true.)
  else
    call msg_fatal ("SLHA: Unphysical SM parameter values")
    return
  end if
end subroutine slha_handle_SMINPUTS

```

Write a SMINPUTS block.

*(SLHA: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine slha_write_SMINPUTS (u, model)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(model_t), intent(in), target :: model
  type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list

```



```

var_list => model%get_var_list_ptr ()
call write_block_header (u, "SMINPUTS", "SM input parameters")
call write_real_data_item (u, 1, var_str ("alpha_em_i"), var_list, &
    "Inverse electromagnetic coupling alpha (Z pole)")
call write_real_data_item (u, 2, var_str ("GF"), var_list, &
    "Fermi constant")
call write_real_data_item (u, 3, var_str ("alphas"), var_list, &
    "Strong coupling alpha_s (Z pole)")
call write_real_data_item (u, 4, var_str ("mZ"), var_list, &
    "Z mass")
call write_real_data_item (u, 5, var_str ("mb"), var_list, &
    "b running mass (at mb)")
call write_real_data_item (u, 6, var_str ("mtop"), var_list, &
    "top mass")
call write_real_data_item (u, 7, var_str ("mtau"), var_list, &
    "tau mass")
end subroutine slha_write_SMINPUTS

```

## MINPAR

The block of SUSY input parameters. They are accessible to WHIZARD, but they only get used when an external spectrum generator is invoked. The precise set of parameters depends on the type of SUSY breaking, which by itself is one of the parameters.

(*SLHA: procedures*) +=

```

subroutine slha_handle_MINPAR (parse_tree, model, mssm_type)
    type(parse_tree_t), intent(in) :: parse_tree
    type(model_t), intent(inout), target :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: mssm_type
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_block
    var_list => model%get_var_list_ptr ()
    call var_list%set_real &
        (var_str ("mtype"), real(mssm_type, default), is_known=.true.)
    pn_block => slha_get_block_ptr &
        (parse_tree, var_str ("MINPAR"), required=.true.)
    select case (mssm_type)
    case (MSSM_SUGRA)
        call set_data_item (pn_block, 1, var_str ("m_zero"), var_list)
        call set_data_item (pn_block, 2, var_str ("m_half"), var_list)
        call set_data_item (pn_block, 3, var_str ("tanb"), var_list)
        call set_data_item (pn_block, 4, var_str ("sgn_mu"), var_list)
        call set_data_item (pn_block, 5, var_str ("A0"), var_list)
    case (MSSM_GMSB)
        call set_data_item (pn_block, 1, var_str ("Lambda"), var_list)
        call set_data_item (pn_block, 2, var_str ("M_mes"), var_list)
        call set_data_item (pn_block, 3, var_str ("tanb"), var_list)
        call set_data_item (pn_block, 4, var_str ("sgn_mu"), var_list)
        call set_data_item (pn_block, 5, var_str ("N_5"), var_list)
        call set_data_item (pn_block, 6, var_str ("c_grav"), var_list)
    case (MSSM_AMSB)
        call set_data_item (pn_block, 1, var_str ("m_zero"), var_list)

```



```

        call set_data_item (pn_block, 2, var_str ("m_grav"), var_list)
        call set_data_item (pn_block, 3, var_str ("tanb"), var_list)
        call set_data_item (pn_block, 4, var_str ("sgn_mu"), var_list)
    case default
        call set_data_item (pn_block, 3, var_str ("tanb"), var_list)
    end select
end subroutine slha_handle_MINPAR

```

Write a MINPAR block as appropriate for the current model type.

*(SLHA: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine slha_write_MINPAR (u, model, mssm_type)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_t), intent(in), target :: model
    integer, intent(in) :: mssm_type
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    var_list => model%get_var_list_ptr ()
    call write_block_header (u, "MINPAR", "Basic SUSY input parameters")
    select case (mssm_type)
    case (MSSM_SUGRA)
        call write_real_data_item (u, 1, var_str ("m_zero"), var_list, &
            "Common scalar mass")
        call write_real_data_item (u, 2, var_str ("m_half"), var_list, &
            "Common gaugino mass")
        call write_real_data_item (u, 3, var_str ("tanb"), var_list, &
            "tan(beta)")
        call write_integer_data_item (u, 4, &
            var_str ("sgn_mu"), var_list, &
            "Sign of mu")
        call write_real_data_item (u, 5, var_str ("A0"), var_list, &
            "Common trilinear coupling")
    case (MSSM_GMSB)
        call write_real_data_item (u, 1, var_str ("Lambda"), var_list, &
            "Soft-breaking scale")
        call write_real_data_item (u, 2, var_str ("M_mes"), var_list, &
            "Messenger scale")
        call write_real_data_item (u, 3, var_str ("tanb"), var_list, &
            "tan(beta)")
        call write_integer_data_item (u, 4, &
            var_str ("sgn_mu"), var_list, &
            "Sign of mu")
        call write_integer_data_item (u, 5, var_str ("N_5"), var_list, &
            "Messenger index")
        call write_real_data_item (u, 6, var_str ("c_grav"), var_list, &
            "Gravitino mass factor")
    case (MSSM_AMSB)
        call write_real_data_item (u, 1, var_str ("m_zero"), var_list, &
            "Common scalar mass")
        call write_real_data_item (u, 2, var_str ("m_grav"), var_list, &
            "Gravitino mass")
        call write_real_data_item (u, 3, var_str ("tanb"), var_list, &
            "tan(beta)")
        call write_integer_data_item (u, 4, &
            var_str ("sgn_mu"), var_list, &
            "Sign of mu")
    end select
end subroutine

```



```

case default
  call write_real_data_item (u, 3, var_str ("tanb"), var_list, &
    "tan(beta)")
end select
end subroutine slha_write_MINPAR

```

## Mass spectrum

Set masses. Since the particles are identified by PDG code, read the line and try to set the appropriate particle mass in the current model. At the end, update parameters, just in case the  $W$  or  $Z$  mass was included.

*(SLHA: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine slha_handle_MASS (parse_tree, model)
  type(parse_tree_t), intent(in) :: parse_tree
  type(model_t), intent(inout), target :: model
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_block, pn_data, pn_line, pn_code
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_mass
  integer :: pdg
  real(default) :: mass
  pn_block => slha_get_block_ptr &
    (parse_tree, var_str ("MASS"), required=.true.)
  if (.not. (associated (pn_block))) return
  pn_data => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_block, 4)
  do while (associated (pn_data))
    pn_line => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_data, 2)
    pn_code => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_line)
    if (associated (pn_code)) then
      pdg = get_integer_parameter (pn_code)
      pn_mass => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_code)
      if (associated (pn_mass)) then
        mass = get_real_parameter (pn_mass)
        call model%set_field_mass (pdg, mass)
      else
        call msg_error ("SLHA: Block MASS: Missing mass value")
      end if
    else
      call msg_error ("SLHA: Block MASS: Missing PDG code")
    end if
    pn_data => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_data)
  end do
end subroutine slha_handle_MASS

```

## Widths

Set widths. For each DECAY block, extract the header, read the PDG code and width, and try to set the appropriate particle width in the current model.

*(SLHA: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine slha_handle_decays (parse_tree, model)
  type(parse_tree_t), intent(in) :: parse_tree
  type(model_t), intent(inout), target :: model
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_decay, pn_decay_spec, pn_code, pn_width

```



```

integer :: pdg
real(default) :: width
pn_decay => slha_get_first_decay_ptr (parse_tree)
do while (associated (pn_decay))
    pn_decay_spec => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_decay, 2)
    pn_code => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_decay_spec)
    pdg = get_integer_parameter (pn_code)
    pn_width => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_code)
    width = get_real_parameter (pn_width)
    call model%set_field_width (pdg, width)
    pn_decay => slha_get_next_decay_ptr (pn_decay)
end do
end subroutine slha_handle_decays

```

## Mixing matrices

Read mixing matrices. We can treat all matrices by a single procedure if we just know the block name, variable prefix, and matrix dimension. The matrix dimension must be less than 10. For the pseudoscalar Higgses in NMSSM-type models we need off-diagonal matrices, so we generalize the definition.

*(SLHA: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine slha_handle_matrix_block &
    (parse_tree, block_name, var_prefix, dim1, dim2, model)
type(parse_tree_t), intent(in) :: parse_tree
character(*), intent(in) :: block_name, var_prefix
integer, intent(in) :: dim1, dim2
type(model_t), intent(inout), target :: model
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_block
type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
integer :: i, j
character(len=len(var_prefix)+2) :: var_name
var_list => model%get_var_list_ptr ()
pn_block => slha_get_block_ptr &
    (parse_tree, var_str (block_name), required=.false.)
if (.not. (associated (pn_block))) return
do i = 1, dim1
    do j = 1, dim2
        write (var_name, "(A,I1,I1)") var_prefix, i, j
        call set_matrix_element (pn_block, i, j, var_str (var_name), var_list)
    end do
end do
end subroutine slha_handle_matrix_block

```

## Higgs data

Read the block ALPHA which holds just the Higgs mixing angle.

*(SLHA: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine slha_handle_ALPHA (parse_tree, model)
type(parse_tree_t), intent(in) :: parse_tree
type(model_t), intent(inout), target :: model
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_block, pn_line, pn_data, pn_item

```



```

type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
real(default) :: al_h
var_list => model%get_var_list_ptr ()
pn_block => slha_get_block_ptr &
    (parse_tree, var_str ("ALPHA"), required=.false.)
if (.not. (associated (pn_block))) return
pn_data => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_block, 4)
pn_line => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_data, 2)
pn_item => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_line)
if (associated (pn_item)) then
    al_h = get_real_parameter (pn_item)
    call var_list%set_real (var_str ("al_h"), al_h, &
        is_known=.true., ignore=.true.)
end if
end subroutine slha_handle_ALPHA

```

Read the block H MIX for the Higgs mixing parameters

*(SLHA: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine slha_handle_HMIX (parse_tree, model)
type(parse_tree_t), intent(in) :: parse_tree
type(model_t), intent(inout), target :: model
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_block
type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
var_list => model%get_var_list_ptr ()
pn_block => slha_get_block_ptr &
    (parse_tree, var_str ("H MIX"), required=.false.)
if (.not. (associated (pn_block))) return
call set_data_item (pn_block, 1, var_str ("mu_h"), var_list)
call set_data_item (pn_block, 2, var_str ("tanb_h"), var_list)
end subroutine slha_handle_HMIX

```

Read the block NMSSMRUN for the specific NMSSM parameters

*(SLHA: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine slha_handle_NMSSMRUN (parse_tree, model)
type(parse_tree_t), intent(in) :: parse_tree
type(model_t), intent(inout), target :: model
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_block
type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
var_list => model%get_var_list_ptr ()
pn_block => slha_get_block_ptr &
    (parse_tree, var_str ("NMSSMRUN"), required=.false.)
if (.not. (associated (pn_block))) return
call set_data_item (pn_block, 1, var_str ("ls"), var_list)
call set_data_item (pn_block, 2, var_str ("ks"), var_list)
call set_data_item (pn_block, 3, var_str ("a_ls"), var_list)
call set_data_item (pn_block, 4, var_str ("a_ks"), var_list)
call set_data_item (pn_block, 5, var_str ("nmu"), var_list)
end subroutine slha_handle_NMSSMRUN

```



### 27.5.5 Parser

Read a SLHA file from stream, including preprocessing, and make up a parse tree.

*<SLHA: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine slha_parse_stream (stream, parse_tree)
  type(stream_t), intent(inout), target :: stream
  type(parse_tree_t), intent(out) :: parse_tree
  type(ifile_t) :: ifile
  type(lexer_t) :: lexer
  type(stream_t), target :: stream_tmp
  call slha_preprocess (stream, ifile)
  call stream_init (stream_tmp, ifile)
  call lexer_init_slha (lexer)
  call lexer_assign_stream (lexer, stream_tmp)
  call parse_tree_init (parse_tree, syntax_slha, lexer)
  call lexer_final (lexer)
  call stream_final (stream_tmp)
  call ifile_final (ifile)
end subroutine slha_parse_stream
```

Read a SLHA file chosen by name. Check first the current directory, then the directory where SUSY input files should be located.

Required for test:

*<SLHA: public>+≡*

```
public :: slha_parse_file
```

*<SLHA: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine slha_parse_file (file, os_data, parse_tree)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: file
  type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
  type(parse_tree_t), intent(out) :: parse_tree
  logical :: exist
  type(string_t) :: filename
  type(stream_t), target :: stream
  call msg_message ("Reading SLHA input file '" // char (file) // "'")
  filename = file
  inquire (file=char(filename), exist=exist)
  if (.not. exist) then
    filename = os_data%whizard_susypath // "/" // file
    inquire (file=char(filename), exist=exist)
    if (.not. exist) then
      call msg_fatal ("SLHA input file '" // char (file) // "' not found")
      return
    end if
  end if
  call stream_init (stream, char (filename))
  call slha_parse_stream (stream, parse_tree)
  call stream_final (stream)
end subroutine slha_parse_file
```



## 27.5.6 API

Read the SLHA file, parse it, and interpret the parse tree. The model parameters retrieved from the file will be inserted into the appropriate model, which is loaded and modified in the background. The pointer to this model is returned as the last argument.

```

<SLHA: public>+=
  public :: slha_read_file

<SLHA: procedures>+=
  subroutine slha_read_file &
    (file, os_data, model, input, spectrum, decays)
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: file
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    type(model_t), intent(inout), target :: model
    logical, intent(in) :: input, spectrum, decays
    type(parse_tree_t) :: parse_tree
    call slha_parse_file (file, os_data, parse_tree)
    if (associated (parse_tree%get_root_ptr ())) then
      call slha_interpret_parse_tree &
        (parse_tree, model, input, spectrum, decays)
      call parse_tree_final (parse_tree)
      call model%update_parameters ()
    end if
  end subroutine slha_read_file

```

Write the SLHA contents, as far as possible, to external file.

```

<SLHA: public>+=
  public :: slha_write_file

<SLHA: procedures>+=
  subroutine slha_write_file (file, model, input, spectrum, decays)
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: file
    type(model_t), target, intent(in) :: model
    logical, intent(in) :: input, spectrum, decays
    integer :: mssm_type
    integer :: u
    u = free_unit ()
    call msg_message ("Writing SLHA output file '" // char (file) // "'")
    open (unit=u, file=char(file), action="write", status="replace")
    write (u, "(A)")  "# SUSY Les Houches Accord"
    write (u, "(A)")  "# Output generated by " // trim (VERSION_STRING)
    call slha_write_MODSEL (u, model, mssm_type)
    if (input) then
      call slha_write_SMINPUTS (u, model)
      call slha_write_MINPAR (u, model, mssm_type)
    end if
    if (spectrum) then
      call msg_bug ("SLHA: spectrum output not supported yet")
    end if
    if (decays) then
      call msg_bug ("SLHA: decays output not supported yet")
    end if
    close (u)
  end subroutine slha_write_file

```



```
end subroutine slha_write_file
```

### 27.5.7 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```
<slha_interface_ut.f90>≡  
  <File header>
```

```
module slha_interface_ut  
  use unit_tests  
  use slha_interface_uti
```

```
  <Standard module head>
```

```
  <SLHA: public test>
```

```
contains
```

```
  <SLHA: test driver>
```

```
end module slha_interface_ut
```

```
<slha_interface_uti.f90>≡  
  <File header>
```

```
module slha_interface_uti
```

```
  <Use strings>
```

```
    use io_units  
    use os_interface  
    use parser  
    use model_data  
    use variables  
    use models
```

```
    use slha_interface
```

```
  <Standard module head>
```

```
  <SLHA: test declarations>
```

```
contains
```

```
  <SLHA: tests>
```

```
end module slha_interface_uti
```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

```
<SLHA: public test>≡  
  public :: slha_test
```

```
<SLHA: test driver>≡  
  subroutine slha_test (u, results)  
    integer, intent(in) :: u
```



```

    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <SLHA: execute tests>
end subroutine slha_test

```

Checking the basics of the SLHA interface.

```

<SLHA: execute tests>≡
    call test (slha_1, "slha_1", &
               "check SLHA interface", &
               u, results)
<SLHA: test declarations>≡
    public :: slha_1
<SLHA: tests>≡
    subroutine slha_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(os_data_t), pointer :: os_data => null ()
        type(parse_tree_t), pointer :: parse_tree => null ()
        integer :: u_file, iostat
        character(80) :: buffer
        character(*), parameter :: file_slha = "slha_test.dat"
        type(model_list_t) :: model_list
        type(model_t), pointer :: model => null ()

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: SLHA Interface"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test SLHA file reading and writing"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initializing"
        write (u, "(A)")

        allocate (os_data)
        allocate (parse_tree)
        call os_data_init (os_data)
        call syntax_model_file_init ()
        call model_list%read_model &
            (var_str("MSSM"), var_str("MSSM.mdl"), os_data, model)
        call syntax_slha_init ()

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Reading SLHA file spslap_decays.slha"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call slha_parse_file (var_str ("spslap_decays.slha"), os_data, parse_tree)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Writing the parse tree:"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call parse_tree_write (parse_tree, u)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Interpreting the parse tree"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call slha_interpret_parse_tree (parse_tree, model, &
            input=.true., spectrum=.true., decays=.true.)
        call parse_tree_final (parse_tree)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Writing out the list of variables (reals only):"
write (u, "(A)")

call var_list_write (model%get_var_list_ptr (), &
    only_type = V_REAL, unit = u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Writing SLHA output to '" // file_slha // "'"
write (u, "(A)")

call slha_write_file (var_str (file_slha), model, input=.true., &
    spectrum=.false., decays=.false.)
u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = file_slha, action = "read", status = "old")
do
    read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat)  buffer
    if (buffer(1:37) == "# Output generated by WHIZARD version") then
        buffer = "[...]"
    end if
    if (iostat /= 0) exit
    write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end do
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_tree_final (parse_tree)
deallocate (parse_tree)
deallocate (os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: slha_1"
write (u, "(A)")

end subroutine slha_1

```



## Chapter 28

# Infrastructure for threshold processes

```
<interpolation.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module interpolation
    use kinds
    implicit none
    save
    private

    public :: interpolate_linear, strictly_monotonous

    interface interpolate_linear
      module procedure interpolate_linear_1D_complex_array, &
        interpolate_linear_1D_complex_scalar, &
        interpolate_linear_1D_real_array, &
        interpolate_linear_1D_real_scalar, &
        interpolate_linear_2D_complex_array, &
        interpolate_linear_2D_complex_scalar, &
        interpolate_linear_2D_real_array, &
        interpolate_linear_2D_real_scalar, &
        interpolate_linear_3D_complex_array, &
        interpolate_linear_3D_complex_scalar, &
        interpolate_linear_3D_real_array, &
        interpolate_linear_3D_real_scalar
    end interface

    interface strictly_monotonous
      module procedure monotonous
    end interface strictly_monotonous

    interface find_nearest_left
      !!! recursive bisection is slower
      module procedure find_nearest_left_loop
    end interface find_nearest_left
```



contains

```
pure subroutine interpolate_linear_1D_complex_scalar (xa, ya, x, y)
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: xa
  complex(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: ya
  real(default), intent(in) :: x
  complex(default), intent(out) :: y
  integer :: ix1
  real(default) :: t
  y = 0.0_default
  !!! don't check this at runtime:
  ! if ( .not.monotonous(xa) ) return
  if ( out_of_range(xa, x) ) return
  ix1 = 0
  call find_nearest_left (xa, x, ix1)
  t = ( x - xa(ix1) ) / ( xa(ix1+1) - xa(ix1) )
  y = (1.-t)*ya(ix1) + t*ya(ix1+1)
end subroutine interpolate_linear_1D_complex_scalar

pure subroutine interpolate_linear_2D_complex_scalar (x1a, x2a, ya, x1, x2, y)
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x1a
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x2a
  complex(default), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: ya
  real(default), intent(in) :: x1
  real(default), intent(in) :: x2
  complex(default), intent(out) :: y
  integer :: ix1l, ix2l
  real(default) :: t, u
  y = 0.0_default
  !!! don't check this at runtime:
  ! if ( (.not.monotonous(x1a)) .or. (.not.monotonous(x2a)) ) return
  if ( out_of_range(x1a, x1) .or. out_of_range(x2a, x2) ) return
  ix1l = 0
  call find_nearest_left (x1a, x1, ix1l)
  ix2l = 0
  call find_nearest_left (x2a, x2, ix2l)
  t = ( x1 - x1a(ix1l) ) / ( x1a(ix1l+1) - x1a(ix1l) )
  u = ( x2 - x2a(ix2l) ) / ( x2a(ix2l+1) - x2a(ix2l) )
  y = (1.-t)*(1.-u)*ya(ix1l, ix2l) &
    + t*(1.-u)*ya(ix1l+1, ix2l) &
    + t * u * ya(ix1l+1, ix2l+1) &
    + (1.-t)* u * ya(ix1l, ix2l+1)
end subroutine interpolate_linear_2D_complex_scalar

pure subroutine interpolate_linear_3D_complex_scalar (x1a, x2a, x3a, ya, x1, x2, x3, y)
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x1a
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x2a
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x3a
  complex(default), dimension(:,:,:), intent(in) :: ya
  real(default), intent(in) :: x1
  real(default), intent(in) :: x2
  real(default), intent(in) :: x3
  complex(default), intent(out) :: y
  integer :: ix1l, ix2l, ix3l
```



```

real(default) :: t, u, v
y = 0.0_default
!!! don't check this at runtime:
! if ( (.not.monotonous(x1a)) .or. (.not.monotonous(x2a)) ) return
if ( out_of_range(x1a, x1) .or. out_of_range(x2a, x2) .or. out_of_range(x3a, x3) ) return
ix1l = 0
call find_nearest_left (x1a, x1, ix1l)
ix2l = 0
call find_nearest_left (x2a, x2, ix2l)
ix3l = 0
call find_nearest_left (x3a, x3, ix3l)
t = ( x1 - x1a(ix1l) ) / ( x1a(ix1l+1) - x1a(ix1l) )
u = ( x2 - x2a(ix2l) ) / ( x2a(ix2l+1) - x2a(ix2l) )
v = ( x3 - x3a(ix3l) ) / ( x3a(ix3l+1) - x3a(ix3l) )
y = (1.-t)*(1.-u)*(1.-v)*ya(ix1l ,ix2l ,ix3l ) &
    +(1.-t)*(1.-u)*    v *ya(ix1l ,ix2l ,ix3l+1) &
    +(1.-t)*    u *(1.-v)*ya(ix1l ,ix2l+1,ix3l ) &
    +(1.-t)*    u *    v *ya(ix1l ,ix2l+1,ix3l+1) &
    +    t *(1.-u)*(1.-v)*ya(ix1l+1,ix2l ,ix3l ) &
    +    t *(1.-u)*    v *ya(ix1l+1,ix2l ,ix3l+1) &
    +    t *    u *(1.-v)*ya(ix1l+1,ix2l+1,ix3l ) &
    +    t *    u *    v *ya(ix1l+1,ix2l+1,ix3l+1)
end subroutine interpolate_linear_3D_complex_scalar

pure subroutine find_nearest_left_loop (xa, x, ixl)
real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: xa
real(default), intent(in) :: x
integer, intent(out) :: ixl
integer :: ixm, ixr
ixl = 1
ixr = size(xa)
do
    if ( ixr-ixl <= 1 ) return
    ixm = (ixr+ixl) / 2
    if ( x < xa(ixm) ) then
        ixr = ixm
    else
        ixl = ixm
    end if
end do
end subroutine find_nearest_left_loop

pure recursive subroutine find_nearest_left_rec (xa, x, ixl)
real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: xa
real(default), intent(in) :: x
integer, intent(inout) :: ixl
integer :: nx, bs
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: xa_new
nx = size(xa)
bs = nx/2 + 1
if ( nx < 3 ) then
    ixl = ixl + bs - 1
    return
else

```



```

        if ( x < xa(bs) ) then
            allocate( xa_new(1:bs) )
            xa_new = xa(1:bs)
        else
            ixl = ixl + bs - 1
            allocate( xa_new(bs:nx) )
            xa_new = xa(bs:nx)
        end if
        call find_nearest_left_rec (xa_new, x, ixl)
        deallocate( xa_new )
    end if
end subroutine find_nearest_left_rec

pure function monotonous (xa) result (flag)
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: xa
    integer :: ix
    logical :: flag
    flag = .false.
    do ix = 1, size(xa)-1
        flag = ( xa(ix) < xa(ix+1) )
        if ( .not. flag ) return
    end do
end function monotonous

pure function out_of_range (xa, x) result (flag)
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: xa
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    logical :: flag
    flag = ( x < xa(1) .or. x > xa(size(xa)) )
end function out_of_range

pure subroutine interpolate_linear_1D_complex_array (xa, ya, x, y)
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: xa
    complex(default), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: ya
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    complex(default), dimension(size(ya(1,:))), intent(out) :: y
    integer :: iy
    do iy=1, size(y)
        call interpolate_linear_1D_complex_scalar (xa, ya(:,iy), x, y(iy))
    end do
end subroutine interpolate_linear_1D_complex_array

pure subroutine interpolate_linear_1D_real_array (xa, ya, x, y)
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: xa
    real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: ya
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: y
    complex(default), dimension(size(ya(1,:))) :: y_c
    call interpolate_linear_1D_complex_array (xa, cplx(ya,kind=default), x, y_c)
    y = real(y_c,kind=default)
end subroutine interpolate_linear_1D_real_array

pure subroutine interpolate_linear_1D_real_scalar (xa, ya, x, y)
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: xa

```



```

    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: ya
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    real(default), intent(out) :: y
    complex(default), dimension(size(ya)) :: ya_c
    complex(default) :: y_c
    ya_c = cmplx(ya,kind=default)
    call interpolate_linear_1D_complex_scalar (xa, ya_c, x, y_c)
    y = real(y_c,kind=default)
end subroutine interpolate_linear_1D_real_scalar

pure subroutine interpolate_linear_2D_complex_array (x1a, x2a, ya, x1, x2, y)
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x1a
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x2a
    complex(default), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: ya
    real(default), intent(in) :: x1
    real(default), intent(in) :: x2
    complex(default), dimension(size(ya(1,1,:))), intent(out) :: y
    integer :: iy
    do iy=1, size(y)
        call interpolate_linear_2D_complex_scalar (x1a, x2a, ya(:, :, iy), x1, x2, y(iy))
    end do
end subroutine interpolate_linear_2D_complex_array

pure subroutine interpolate_linear_2D_real_array (x1a, x2a, ya, x1, x2, y)
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x1a
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x2a
    real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: ya
    real(default), intent(in) :: x1
    real(default), intent(in) :: x2
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: y
    complex(default), dimension(size(ya(1,1,:))) :: y_c
    call interpolate_linear_2D_complex_array (x1a, x2a, cmplx(ya,kind=default), x1, x2, y_c)
    y = real(y_c,kind=default)
end subroutine interpolate_linear_2D_real_array

pure subroutine interpolate_linear_2D_real_scalar (x1a, x2a, ya, x1, x2, y)
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x1a
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x2a
    real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: ya
    real(default), intent(in) :: x1
    real(default), intent(in) :: x2
    real(default), intent(out) :: y
    complex(default), dimension(size(ya(:,1)),size(ya(1,:))) :: ya_c
    complex(default) :: y_c
    ya_c = reshape (ya_c, shape(ya))
    ya_c = cmplx(ya,kind=default)
    call interpolate_linear_2D_complex_scalar (x1a, x2a, ya_c, x1, x2, y_c)
    y = real(y_c,kind=default)
end subroutine interpolate_linear_2D_real_scalar

pure subroutine interpolate_linear_3D_complex_array (x1a, x2a, x3a, ya, x1, x2, x3, y)
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x1a
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x2a
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x3a

```



```

        complex(default), dimension(:,:,:), intent(in) :: ya
        real(default), intent(in) :: x1
        real(default), intent(in) :: x2
        real(default), intent(in) :: x3
        complex(default), dimension(size(ya(1,1,1,:))), intent(out) :: y
        integer :: iy
        do iy=1, size(y)
            call interpolate_linear_3D_complex_scalar &
                (x1a, x2a, x3a, ya(:, :, :, iy), x1, x2, x3, y(iy))
        end do
    end subroutine interpolate_linear_3D_complex_array

    pure subroutine interpolate_linear_3D_real_array (x1a, x2a, x3a, ya, x1, x2, x3, y)
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x1a
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x2a
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x3a
        real(default), dimension(:,:,:), intent(in) :: ya
        real(default), intent(in) :: x1
        real(default), intent(in) :: x2
        real(default), intent(in) :: x3
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: y
        complex(default), dimension(size(ya(1,1,1,:))) :: y_c
        call interpolate_linear_3D_complex_array &
            (x1a, x2a, x3a, cmplx(ya,kind=default), x1, x2, x3, y_c)
        y = real(y_c,kind=default)
    end subroutine interpolate_linear_3D_real_array

    pure subroutine interpolate_linear_3D_real_scalar (x1a, x2a, x3a, ya, x1, x2, x3, y)
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x1a
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x2a
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x3a
        real(default), dimension(:,:,:), intent(in) :: ya
        real(default), intent(in) :: x1
        real(default), intent(in) :: x2
        real(default), intent(in) :: x3
        real(default), intent(out) :: y
        complex(default), dimension(size(ya(:,1,1)),size(ya(1,:,1)),size(ya(1,1,:))) :: ya_c
        complex(default) :: y_c
        ya_c = cmplx(ya,kind=default)
        call interpolate_linear_3D_complex_scalar (x1a, x2a, x3a, ya_c, x1, x2, x3, y_c)
        y = real(y_c,kind=default)
    end subroutine interpolate_linear_3D_real_scalar
end module interpolation

<nr_tools.f90>≡
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
! WHIZARD <Version> <Date>

! routine hypgeo and other useful procedures from:
!
! Numerical Recipes in Fortran 77 and 90 (Second Edition)
!
! Book and code Copyright (c) 1986-2001,
! William H. Press, Saul A. Teukolsky,
! William T. Vetterling, Brian P. Flannery.

```



```

!
! Information at http://www.nr.com
!
!
!
! FB: -replaced tabs by 2 whitespaces
!      -reduced hardcoded default stepsize for subroutine 'odeint'
!      called by hypgeo, cf. line 4751
!      -added explicit interface for function 'qgaus' to main module 'nr'
!      -renamed function 'locate' to 'locatenr' to avoid segfault (???)
!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

```

```

MODULE nrtype
  INTEGER, PARAMETER :: I4B = SELECTED_INT_KIND(9)
  INTEGER, PARAMETER :: I2B = SELECTED_INT_KIND(4)
  INTEGER, PARAMETER :: I1B = SELECTED_INT_KIND(2)
  INTEGER, PARAMETER :: SP = KIND(1.0)
  INTEGER, PARAMETER :: DP = KIND(1.0D0)
  INTEGER, PARAMETER :: SPC = KIND((1.0,1.0))
  INTEGER, PARAMETER :: DPC = KIND((1.0D0,1.0D0))
  INTEGER, PARAMETER :: LGT = KIND(.true.)
  REAL(SP), PARAMETER :: PI=3.141592653589793238462643383279502884197_sp
  REAL(SP), PARAMETER :: PI02=1.57079632679489661923132169163975144209858_sp
  REAL(SP), PARAMETER :: TWOPI=6.283185307179586476925286766559005768394_sp
  REAL(SP), PARAMETER :: SQRT2=1.41421356237309504880168872420969807856967_sp
  REAL(SP), PARAMETER :: EULER=0.5772156649015328606065120900824024310422_sp
  REAL(DP), PARAMETER :: PI_D=3.141592653589793238462643383279502884197_dp
  REAL(DP), PARAMETER :: PI02_D=1.57079632679489661923132169163975144209858_dp
  REAL(DP), PARAMETER :: TWOPI_D=6.283185307179586476925286766559005768394_dp
  TYPE sprs2_sp
    INTEGER(I4B) :: n,len
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), POINTER :: val
    INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), POINTER :: irow
    INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), POINTER :: jcol
  END TYPE sprs2_sp
  TYPE sprs2_dp
    INTEGER(I4B) :: n,len
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), POINTER :: val
    INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), POINTER :: irow
    INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), POINTER :: jcol
  END TYPE sprs2_dp
END MODULE nrtype

```

```

MODULE nrutil
  USE nrtype
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(I4B), PARAMETER :: NPAR_ARTH=16,NPAR2_ARTH=8
  INTEGER(I4B), PARAMETER :: NPAR_GEOP=4,NPAR2_GEOP=2
  INTEGER(I4B), PARAMETER :: NPAR_CUMSUM=16
  INTEGER(I4B), PARAMETER :: NPAR_CUMPROD=8
  INTEGER(I4B), PARAMETER :: NPAR_POLY=8

```



```

INTEGER(I4B), PARAMETER :: NPAR_POLYTERM=8
INTERFACE array_copy
  MODULE PROCEDURE array_copy_r, array_copy_d, array_copy_i
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE swap
  MODULE PROCEDURE swap_i, swap_r, swap_rv, swap_c, &
    swap_cv, swap_cm, swap_z, swap_zv, swap_zm, &
    masked_swap_rs, masked_swap_rv, masked_swap_rm
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE reallocate
  MODULE PROCEDURE reallocate_rv, reallocate_rm, &
    reallocate_iv, reallocate_im, reallocate_hv
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE imaxloc
  MODULE PROCEDURE imaxloc_r, imaxloc_i
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE assert
  MODULE PROCEDURE assert1, assert2, assert3, assert4, assert_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE assert_eq
  MODULE PROCEDURE assert_eq2, assert_eq3, assert_eq4, assert_eqn
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE arth
  MODULE PROCEDURE arth_r, arth_d, arth_i
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE geop
  MODULE PROCEDURE geop_r, geop_d, geop_i, geop_c, geop_dv
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE cumsum
  MODULE PROCEDURE cumsum_r, cumsum_i
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE poly
  MODULE PROCEDURE poly_rr, poly_rrv, poly_dd, poly_ddv, &
    poly_rc, poly_cc, poly_msk_rrv, poly_msk_ddv
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE poly_term
  MODULE PROCEDURE poly_term_rr, poly_term_cc
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE outerprod
  MODULE PROCEDURE outerprod_r, outerprod_d
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE outerdiff
  MODULE PROCEDURE outerdiff_r, outerdiff_d, outerdiff_i
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE scatter_add
  MODULE PROCEDURE scatter_add_r, scatter_add_d
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE scatter_max
  MODULE PROCEDURE scatter_max_r, scatter_max_d
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE diagadd
  MODULE PROCEDURE diagadd_rv, diagadd_r
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE diagmult

```



```

MODULE PROCEDURE diagmult_rv,diagmult_r
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE get_diag
MODULE PROCEDURE get_diag_rv, get_diag_dv
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE put_diag
MODULE PROCEDURE put_diag_rv, put_diag_r
END INTERFACE
CONTAINS
!BL
SUBROUTINE array_copy_r(src,dest,n_copied,n_not_copied)
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: src
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dest
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(OUT) :: n_copied, n_not_copied
n_copied=min(size(src),size(dest))
n_not_copied=size(src)-n_copied
dest(1:n_copied)=src(1:n_copied)
END SUBROUTINE array_copy_r
!BL
SUBROUTINE array_copy_d(src,dest,n_copied,n_not_copied)
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: src
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dest
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(OUT) :: n_copied, n_not_copied
n_copied=min(size(src),size(dest))
n_not_copied=size(src)-n_copied
dest(1:n_copied)=src(1:n_copied)
END SUBROUTINE array_copy_d
!BL
SUBROUTINE array_copy_i(src,dest,n_copied,n_not_copied)
INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: src
INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dest
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(OUT) :: n_copied, n_not_copied
n_copied=min(size(src),size(dest))
n_not_copied=size(src)-n_copied
dest(1:n_copied)=src(1:n_copied)
END SUBROUTINE array_copy_i
!BL
!BL
SUBROUTINE swap_i(a,b)
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(INOUT) :: a,b
INTEGER(I4B) :: dum
dum=a
a=b
b=dum
END SUBROUTINE swap_i
!BL
SUBROUTINE swap_r(a,b)
REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: a,b
REAL(SP) :: dum
dum=a
a=b
b=dum
END SUBROUTINE swap_r
!BL

```



```

SUBROUTINE swap_rv(a,b)
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a,b
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(SIZE(a)) :: dum
dum=a
a=b
b=dum
END SUBROUTINE swap_rv
!BL
SUBROUTINE swap_c(a,b)
COMPLEX(SPC), INTENT(INOUT) :: a,b
COMPLEX(SPC) :: dum
dum=a
a=b
b=dum
END SUBROUTINE swap_c
!BL
SUBROUTINE swap_cv(a,b)
COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a,b
COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(SIZE(a)) :: dum
dum=a
a=b
b=dum
END SUBROUTINE swap_cv
!BL
SUBROUTINE swap_cm(a,b)
COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:, :), INTENT(INOUT) :: a,b
COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(size(a,1),size(a,2)) :: dum
dum=a
a=b
b=dum
END SUBROUTINE swap_cm
!BL
SUBROUTINE swap_z(a,b)
COMPLEX(DPC), INTENT(INOUT) :: a,b
COMPLEX(DPC) :: dum
dum=a
a=b
b=dum
END SUBROUTINE swap_z
!BL
SUBROUTINE swap_zv(a,b)
COMPLEX(DPC), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a,b
COMPLEX(DPC), DIMENSION(SIZE(a)) :: dum
dum=a
a=b
b=dum
END SUBROUTINE swap_zv
!BL
SUBROUTINE swap_zm(a,b)
COMPLEX(DPC), DIMENSION(:, :), INTENT(INOUT) :: a,b
COMPLEX(DPC), DIMENSION(size(a,1),size(a,2)) :: dum
dum=a
a=b
b=dum

```



```

      END SUBROUTINE swap_zm
!BL
      SUBROUTINE masked_swap_rs(a,b,mask)
      REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: a,b
      LOGICAL(LGT), INTENT(IN) :: mask
      REAL(SP) :: swp
      if (mask) then
        swp=a
        a=b
        b=swp
      end if
      END SUBROUTINE masked_swap_rs
!BL
      SUBROUTINE masked_swap_rv(a,b,mask)
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a,b
      LOGICAL(LGT), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: mask
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(a)) :: swp
      where (mask)
        swp=a
        a=b
        b=swp
      end where
      END SUBROUTINE masked_swap_rv
!BL
      SUBROUTINE masked_swap_rm(a,b,mask)
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:, :), INTENT(INOUT) :: a,b
      LOGICAL(LGT), DIMENSION(:, :), INTENT(IN) :: mask
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(a,1),size(a,2)) :: swp
      where (mask)
        swp=a
        a=b
        b=swp
      end where
      END SUBROUTINE masked_swap_rm
!BL
!BL
      FUNCTION reallocate_rv(p,n)
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), POINTER :: p, reallocate_rv
      INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
      INTEGER(I4B) :: nold,ierr
      allocate(reallocate_rv(n),stat=ierr)
      if (ierr /= 0) call &
        nrrerror('reallocate_rv: problem in attempt to allocate memory')
      if (.not. associated(p)) RETURN
      nold=size(p)
      reallocate_rv(1:min(nold,n))=p(1:min(nold,n))
      deallocate(p)
      END FUNCTION reallocate_rv
!BL
      FUNCTION reallocate_iv(p,n)
      INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), POINTER :: p, reallocate_iv
      INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
      INTEGER(I4B) :: nold,ierr
      allocate(reallocate_iv(n),stat=ierr)

```



```

    if (ierr /= 0) call &
        nrrerror('reallocate_iv: problem in attempt to allocate memory')
    if (.not. associated(p)) RETURN
    nold=size(p)
    reallocate_iv(1:min(nold,n))=p(1:min(nold,n))
    deallocate(p)
END FUNCTION reallocate_iv
!BL
FUNCTION reallocate_hv(p,n)
CHARACTER(1), DIMENSION(:), POINTER :: p, reallocate_hv
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
INTEGER(I4B) :: nold,ierr
allocate(reallocate_hv(n),stat=ierr)
if (ierr /= 0) call &
    nrrerror('reallocate_hv: problem in attempt to allocate memory')
if (.not. associated(p)) RETURN
nold=size(p)
reallocate_hv(1:min(nold,n))=p(1:min(nold,n))
deallocate(p)
END FUNCTION reallocate_hv
!BL
FUNCTION reallocate_rm(p,n,m)
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,,:), POINTER :: p, reallocate_rm
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n,m
INTEGER(I4B) :: nold,mold,ierr
allocate(reallocate_rm(n,m),stat=ierr)
if (ierr /= 0) call &
    nrrerror('reallocate_rm: problem in attempt to allocate memory')
if (.not. associated(p)) RETURN
nold=size(p,1)
mold=size(p,2)
reallocate_rm(1:min(nold,n),1:min(mold,m))=&
    p(1:min(nold,n),1:min(mold,m))
deallocate(p)
END FUNCTION reallocate_rm
!BL
FUNCTION reallocate_im(p,n,m)
INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:,,:), POINTER :: p, reallocate_im
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n,m
INTEGER(I4B) :: nold,mold,ierr
allocate(reallocate_im(n,m),stat=ierr)
if (ierr /= 0) call &
    nrrerror('reallocate_im: problem in attempt to allocate memory')
if (.not. associated(p)) RETURN
nold=size(p,1)
mold=size(p,2)
reallocate_im(1:min(nold,n),1:min(mold,m))=&
    p(1:min(nold,n),1:min(mold,m))
deallocate(p)
END FUNCTION reallocate_im
!BL
FUNCTION ifirstloc(mask)
LOGICAL(LGT), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: mask
INTEGER(I4B) :: ifirstloc

```



```

INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(1) :: loc
loc=maxloc(merge(1,0,mask))
ifirstloc=loc(1)
if (.not. mask(ifirstloc)) ifirstloc=size(mask)+1
END FUNCTION ifirstloc
!BL
FUNCTION imaxloc_r(arr)
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: arr
INTEGER(I4B) :: imaxloc_r
INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(1) :: imax
imax=maxloc(arr(:))
imaxloc_r=imax(1)
END FUNCTION imaxloc_r
!BL
FUNCTION imaxloc_i(iarr)
INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: iarr
INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(1) :: imax
INTEGER(I4B) :: imaxloc_i
imax=maxloc(iarr(:))
imaxloc_i=imax(1)
END FUNCTION imaxloc_i
!BL
FUNCTION iminloc(arr)
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: arr
INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(1) :: imin
INTEGER(I4B) :: iminloc
imin=minloc(arr(:))
iminloc=imin(1)
END FUNCTION iminloc
!BL
SUBROUTINE assert1(n1,string)
CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: string
LOGICAL, INTENT(IN) :: n1
if (.not. n1) then
  write (*,*) 'nrerror: an assertion failed with this tag:', &
    string
  STOP 'program terminated by assert1'
end if
END SUBROUTINE assert1
!BL
SUBROUTINE assert2(n1,n2,string)
CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: string
LOGICAL, INTENT(IN) :: n1,n2
if (.not. (n1 .and. n2)) then
  write (*,*) 'nrerror: an assertion failed with this tag:', &
    string
  STOP 'program terminated by assert2'
end if
END SUBROUTINE assert2
!BL
SUBROUTINE assert3(n1,n2,n3,string)
CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: string
LOGICAL, INTENT(IN) :: n1,n2,n3
if (.not. (n1 .and. n2 .and. n3)) then

```



```

        write (*,*) 'nrerror: an assertion failed with this tag:', &
            string
        STOP 'program terminated by assert3'
    end if
END SUBROUTINE assert3
!BL
SUBROUTINE assert4(n1,n2,n3,n4,string)
CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: string
LOGICAL, INTENT(IN) :: n1,n2,n3,n4
if (.not. (n1 .and. n2 .and. n3 .and. n4)) then
    write (*,*) 'nrerror: an assertion failed with this tag:', &
        string
    STOP 'program terminated by assert4'
end if
END SUBROUTINE assert4
!BL
SUBROUTINE assert_v(n,string)
CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: string
LOGICAL, DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: n
if (.not. all(n)) then
    write (*,*) 'nrerror: an assertion failed with this tag:', &
        string
    STOP 'program terminated by assert_v'
end if
END SUBROUTINE assert_v
!BL
FUNCTION assert_eq2(n1,n2,string)
CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: string
INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: n1,n2
INTEGER :: assert_eq2
if (n1 == n2) then
    assert_eq2=n1
else
    write (*,*) 'nrerror: an assert_eq failed with this tag:', &
        string
    STOP 'program terminated by assert_eq2'
end if
END FUNCTION assert_eq2
!BL
FUNCTION assert_eq3(n1,n2,n3,string)
CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: string
INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: n1,n2,n3
INTEGER :: assert_eq3
if (n1 == n2 .and. n2 == n3) then
    assert_eq3=n1
else
    write (*,*) 'nrerror: an assert_eq failed with this tag:', &
        string
    STOP 'program terminated by assert_eq3'
end if
END FUNCTION assert_eq3
!BL
FUNCTION assert_eq4(n1,n2,n3,n4,string)
CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: string

```



```

INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: n1,n2,n3,n4
INTEGER :: assert_eq4
if (n1 == n2 .and. n2 == n3 .and. n3 == n4) then
    assert_eq4=n1
else
    write (*,*) 'nrerror: an assert_eq failed with this tag:', &
        string
    STOP 'program terminated by assert_eq4'
end if
END FUNCTION assert_eq4
!BL
FUNCTION assert_eqn(nn,string)
CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: string
INTEGER, DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: nn
INTEGER :: assert_eqn
if (all(nn(2:) == nn(1))) then
    assert_eqn=nn(1)
else
    write (*,*) 'nrerror: an assert_eq failed with this tag:', &
        string
    STOP 'program terminated by assert_eqn'
end if
END FUNCTION assert_eqn
!BL
SUBROUTINE nrerror(string)
CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: string
write (*,*) 'nrerror: ',string
STOP 'program terminated by nrerror'
END SUBROUTINE nrerror
!BL
FUNCTION arth_r(first,increment,n)
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: first,increment
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(n) :: arth_r
INTEGER(I4B) :: k,k2
REAL(SP) :: temp
if (n > 0) arth_r(1)=first
if (n <= NPAR_ARTH) then
    do k=2,n
        arth_r(k)=arth_r(k-1)+increment
    end do
else
    do k=2,NPAR2_ARTH
        arth_r(k)=arth_r(k-1)+increment
    end do
    temp=increment*NPAR2_ARTH
    k=NPAR2_ARTH
    do
        if (k >= n) exit
        k2=k+k
        arth_r(k+1:min(k2,n))=temp+arth_r(1:min(k,n-k))
        temp=temp+temp
        k=k2
    end do

```



```

end if
END FUNCTION arth_r
!BL
FUNCTION arth_d(first,increment,n)
REAL(DP), INTENT(IN) :: first,increment
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(n) :: arth_d
INTEGER(I4B) :: k,k2
REAL(DP) :: temp
if (n > 0) arth_d(1)=first
if (n <= NPAR_ARTH) then
do k=2,n
arth_d(k)=arth_d(k-1)+increment
end do
else
do k=2,NPAR2_ARTH
arth_d(k)=arth_d(k-1)+increment
end do
temp=increment*NPAR2_ARTH
k=NPAR2_ARTH
do
if (k >= n) exit
k2=k+k
arth_d(k+1:min(k2,n))=temp+arth_d(1:min(k,n-k))
temp=temp+temp
k=k2
end do
end if
END FUNCTION arth_d
!BL
FUNCTION arth_i(first,increment,n)
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: first,increment,n
INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(n) :: arth_i
INTEGER(I4B) :: k,k2,temp
if (n > 0) arth_i(1)=first
if (n <= NPAR_ARTH) then
do k=2,n
arth_i(k)=arth_i(k-1)+increment
end do
else
do k=2,NPAR2_ARTH
arth_i(k)=arth_i(k-1)+increment
end do
temp=increment*NPAR2_ARTH
k=NPAR2_ARTH
do
if (k >= n) exit
k2=k+k
arth_i(k+1:min(k2,n))=temp+arth_i(1:min(k,n-k))
temp=temp+temp
k=k2
end do
end if
END FUNCTION arth_i

```



```

!BL
!BL
FUNCTION geop_r(first,factor,n)
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: first,factor
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(n) :: geop_r
INTEGER(I4B) :: k,k2
REAL(SP) :: temp
if (n > 0) geop_r(1)=first
if (n <= NPAR_GEOP) then
  do k=2,n
    geop_r(k)=geop_r(k-1)*factor
  end do
else
  do k=2,NPAR2_GEOP
    geop_r(k)=geop_r(k-1)*factor
  end do
  temp=factor**NPAR2_GEOP
  k=NPAR2_GEOP
  do
    if (k >= n) exit
    k2=k+k
    geop_r(k+1:min(k2,n))=temp*geop_r(1:min(k,n-k))
    temp=temp*temp
    k=k2
  end do
end if
END FUNCTION geop_r
!BL
FUNCTION geop_d(first,factor,n)
REAL(DP), INTENT(IN) :: first,factor
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(n) :: geop_d
INTEGER(I4B) :: k,k2
REAL(DP) :: temp
if (n > 0) geop_d(1)=first
if (n <= NPAR_GEOP) then
  do k=2,n
    geop_d(k)=geop_d(k-1)*factor
  end do
else
  do k=2,NPAR2_GEOP
    geop_d(k)=geop_d(k-1)*factor
  end do
  temp=factor**NPAR2_GEOP
  k=NPAR2_GEOP
  do
    if (k >= n) exit
    k2=k+k
    geop_d(k+1:min(k2,n))=temp*geop_d(1:min(k,n-k))
    temp=temp*temp
    k=k2
  end do
end if

```



```

END FUNCTION geop_d
!BL
FUNCTION geop_i(first,factor,n)
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: first,factor,n
INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(n) :: geop_i
INTEGER(I4B) :: k,k2,temp
if (n > 0) geop_i(1)=first
if (n <= NPAR_GEOP) then
do k=2,n
geop_i(k)=geop_i(k-1)*factor
end do
else
do k=2,NPAR2_GEOP
geop_i(k)=geop_i(k-1)*factor
end do
temp=factor**NPAR2_GEOP
k=NPAR2_GEOP
do
if (k >= n) exit
k2=k+k
geop_i(k+1:min(k2,n))=temp*geop_i(1:min(k,n-k))
temp=temp*temp
k=k2
end do
end if
END FUNCTION geop_i
!BL
FUNCTION geop_c(first,factor,n)
COMPLEX(SP), INTENT(IN) :: first,factor
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
COMPLEX(SP), DIMENSION(n) :: geop_c
INTEGER(I4B) :: k,k2
COMPLEX(SP) :: temp
if (n > 0) geop_c(1)=first
if (n <= NPAR_GEOP) then
do k=2,n
geop_c(k)=geop_c(k-1)*factor
end do
else
do k=2,NPAR2_GEOP
geop_c(k)=geop_c(k-1)*factor
end do
temp=factor**NPAR2_GEOP
k=NPAR2_GEOP
do
if (k >= n) exit
k2=k+k
geop_c(k+1:min(k2,n))=temp*geop_c(1:min(k,n-k))
temp=temp*temp
k=k2
end do
end if
END FUNCTION geop_c
!BL

```



```

FUNCTION geop_dv(first,factor,n)
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: first,factor
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(size(first),n) :: geop_dv
INTEGER(I4B) :: k,k2
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(size(first)) :: temp
if (n > 0) geop_dv(:,1)=first(:)
if (n <= NPAR_GEOP) then
  do k=2,n
    geop_dv(:,k)=geop_dv(:,k-1)*factor(:)
  end do
else
  do k=2,NPAR2_GEOP
    geop_dv(:,k)=geop_dv(:,k-1)*factor(:)
  end do
  temp=factor**NPAR2_GEOP
  k=NPAR2_GEOP
  do
    if (k >= n) exit
    k2=k+k
    geop_dv(:,k+1:min(k2,n))=geop_dv(:,1:min(k,n-k))*&
      spread(temp,2,size(geop_dv(:,1:min(k,n-k)),2))
    temp=temp*temp
    k=k2
  end do
end if
END FUNCTION geop_dv
!BL
!BL
RECURSIVE FUNCTION cumsum_r(arr,seed) RESULT(ans)
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: arr
REAL(SP), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: seed
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(arr)) :: ans
INTEGER(I4B) :: n,j
REAL(SP) :: sd
n=size(arr)
if (n == 0_i4b) RETURN
sd=0.0_sp
if (present(seed)) sd=seed
ans(1)=arr(1)+sd
if (n < NPAR_CUMSUM) then
  do j=2,n
    ans(j)=ans(j-1)+arr(j)
  end do
else
  ans(2:n:2)=cumsum_r(arr(2:n:2)+arr(1:n-1:2),sd)
  ans(3:n:2)=ans(2:n-1:2)+arr(3:n:2)
end if
END FUNCTION cumsum_r
!BL
RECURSIVE FUNCTION cumsum_i(arr,seed) RESULT(ans)
INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: arr
INTEGER(I4B), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: seed
INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(size(arr)) :: ans

```



```

INTEGER(I4B) :: n,j,sd
n=size(arr)
if (n == 0_i4b) RETURN
sd=0_i4b
if (present(seed)) sd=seed
ans(1)=arr(1)+sd
if (n < NPAR_CUMSUM) then
  do j=2,n
    ans(j)=ans(j-1)+arr(j)
  end do
else
  ans(2:n:2)=cumsum_i(arr(2:n:2)+arr(1:n-1:2),sd)
  ans(3:n:2)=ans(2:n-1:2)+arr(3:n:2)
end if
END FUNCTION cumsum_i
!BL
!BL
RECURSIVE FUNCTION cumprod(arr,seed) RESULT(ans)
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: arr
REAL(SP), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: seed
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(arr)) :: ans
INTEGER(I4B) :: n,j
REAL(SP) :: sd
n=size(arr)
if (n == 0_i4b) RETURN
sd=1.0_sp
if (present(seed)) sd=seed
ans(1)=arr(1)*sd
if (n < NPAR_CUMPROD) then
  do j=2,n
    ans(j)=ans(j-1)*arr(j)
  end do
else
  ans(2:n:2)=cumprod(arr(2:n:2)*arr(1:n-1:2),sd)
  ans(3:n:2)=ans(2:n-1:2)*arr(3:n:2)
end if
END FUNCTION cumprod
!BL
!BL
FUNCTION poly_rr(x,coeffs)
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: coeffs
REAL(SP) :: poly_rr
REAL(SP) :: pow
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), ALLOCATABLE :: vec
INTEGER(I4B) :: i,n,nn
n=size(coeffs)
if (n <= 0) then
  poly_rr=0.0_sp
else if (n < NPAR_POLY) then
  poly_rr=coeffs(n)
  do i=n-1,1,-1
    poly_rr=x*poly_rr+coeffs(i)
  end do

```



```

else
  allocate(vec(n+1))
  pow=x
  vec(1:n)=coeffs
  do
    vec(n+1)=0.0_sp
    nn=ishft(n+1,-1)
    vec(1:nn)=vec(1:n:2)+pow*vec(2:n+1:2)
    if (nn == 1) exit
    pow=pow*pow
    n=nn
  end do
  poly_rr=vec(1)
  deallocate(vec)
end if
END FUNCTION poly_rr
!BL
FUNCTION poly_dd(x,coeffs)
REAL(DP), INTENT(IN) :: x
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: coeffs
REAL(DP) :: poly_dd
REAL(DP) :: pow
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), ALLOCATABLE :: vec
INTEGER(I4B) :: i,n,nn
n=size(coeffs)
if (n <= 0) then
  poly_dd=0.0_dp
else if (n < NPAR_POLY) then
  poly_dd=coeffs(n)
  do i=n-1,1,-1
    poly_dd=x*poly_dd+coeffs(i)
  end do
else
  allocate(vec(n+1))
  pow=x
  vec(1:n)=coeffs
  do
    vec(n+1)=0.0_dp
    nn=ishft(n+1,-1)
    vec(1:nn)=vec(1:n:2)+pow*vec(2:n+1:2)
    if (nn == 1) exit
    pow=pow*pow
    n=nn
  end do
  poly_dd=vec(1)
  deallocate(vec)
end if
END FUNCTION poly_dd
!BL
FUNCTION poly_rc(x,coeffs)
COMPLEX(SPC), INTENT(IN) :: x
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: coeffs
COMPLEX(SPC) :: poly_rc
COMPLEX(SPC) :: pow

```



```

COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:), ALLOCATABLE :: vec
INTEGER(I4B) :: i,n,nn
n=size(coeffs)
if (n <= 0) then
    poly_rc=0.0_sp
else if (n < NPAR_POLY) then
    poly_rc=coeffs(n)
    do i=n-1,1,-1
        poly_rc=x*poly_rc+coeffs(i)
    end do
else
    allocate(vec(n+1))
    pow=x
    vec(1:n)=coeffs
    do
        vec(n+1)=0.0_sp
        nn=ishft(n+1,-1)
        vec(1:nn)=vec(1:n:2)+pow*vec(2:n+1:2)
        if (nn == 1) exit
        pow=pow*pow
        n=nn
    end do
    poly_rc=vec(1)
    deallocate(vec)
end if
END FUNCTION poly_rc
!BL
FUNCTION poly_cc(x,coeffs)
COMPLEX(SPC), INTENT(IN) :: x
COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: coeffs
COMPLEX(SPC) :: poly_cc
COMPLEX(SPC) :: pow
COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:), ALLOCATABLE :: vec
INTEGER(I4B) :: i,n,nn
n=size(coeffs)
if (n <= 0) then
    poly_cc=0.0_sp
else if (n < NPAR_POLY) then
    poly_cc=coeffs(n)
    do i=n-1,1,-1
        poly_cc=x*poly_cc+coeffs(i)
    end do
else
    allocate(vec(n+1))
    pow=x
    vec(1:n)=coeffs
    do
        vec(n+1)=0.0_sp
        nn=ishft(n+1,-1)
        vec(1:nn)=vec(1:n:2)+pow*vec(2:n+1:2)
        if (nn == 1) exit
        pow=pow*pow
        n=nn
    end do

```



```

        poly_cc=vec(1)
        deallocate(vec)
    end if
END FUNCTION poly_cc
!BL
FUNCTION poly_rrv(x,coeffs)
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: coeffs,x
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: poly_rrv
INTEGER(I4B) :: i,n,m
m=size(coeffs)
n=size(x)
if (m <= 0) then
    poly_rrv=0.0_sp
else if (m < n .or. m < NPAR_POLY) then
    poly_rrv=coeffs(m)
    do i=m-1,1,-1
        poly_rrv=x*poly_rrv+coeffs(i)
    end do
else
    do i=1,n
        poly_rrv(i)=poly_rr(x(i),coeffs)
    end do
end if
END FUNCTION poly_rrv
!BL
FUNCTION poly_ddv(x,coeffs)
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: coeffs,x
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: poly_ddv
INTEGER(I4B) :: i,n,m
m=size(coeffs)
n=size(x)
if (m <= 0) then
    poly_ddv=0.0_dp
else if (m < n .or. m < NPAR_POLY) then
    poly_ddv=coeffs(m)
    do i=m-1,1,-1
        poly_ddv=x*poly_ddv+coeffs(i)
    end do
else
    do i=1,n
        poly_ddv(i)=poly_dd(x(i),coeffs)
    end do
end if
END FUNCTION poly_ddv
!BL
FUNCTION poly_msk_rrv(x,coeffs,mask)
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: coeffs,x
LOGICAL(LGT), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: mask
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: poly_msk_rrv
poly_msk_rrv=unpack(poly_rrv(pack(x,mask),coeffs),mask,0.0_sp)
END FUNCTION poly_msk_rrv
!BL
FUNCTION poly_msk_ddv(x,coeffs,mask)
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: coeffs,x

```



```

LOGICAL(LGT), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: mask
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: poly_msk_ddv
poly_msk_ddv=unpack(poly_ddv(pack(x,mask),coeffs),mask,0.0_dp)
END FUNCTION poly_msk_ddv
!BL
!BL
RECURSIVE FUNCTION poly_term_rr(a,b) RESULT(u)
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: b
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(a)) :: u
INTEGER(I4B) :: n,j
n=size(a)
if (n <= 0) RETURN
u(1)=a(1)
if (n < NPAR_POLYTERM) then
  do j=2,n
    u(j)=a(j)+b*u(j-1)
  end do
else
  u(2:n:2)=poly_term_rr(a(2:n:2)+a(1:n-1:2)*b,b*b)
  u(3:n:2)=a(3:n:2)+b*u(2:n-1:2)
end if
END FUNCTION poly_term_rr
!BL
RECURSIVE FUNCTION poly_term_cc(a,b) RESULT(u)
COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a
COMPLEX(SPC), INTENT(IN) :: b
COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(size(a)) :: u
INTEGER(I4B) :: n,j
n=size(a)
if (n <= 0) RETURN
u(1)=a(1)
if (n < NPAR_POLYTERM) then
  do j=2,n
    u(j)=a(j)+b*u(j-1)
  end do
else
  u(2:n:2)=poly_term_cc(a(2:n:2)+a(1:n-1:2)*b,b*b)
  u(3:n:2)=a(3:n:2)+b*u(2:n-1:2)
end if
END FUNCTION poly_term_cc
!BL
!BL
FUNCTION zroots_unity(n,nn)
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n,nn
COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(nn) :: zroots_unity
INTEGER(I4B) :: k
REAL(SP) :: theta
zroots_unity(1)=1.0
theta=TWOPI/n
k=1
do
  if (k >= nn) exit
  zroots_unity(k+1)=cmplx(cos(k*theta),sin(k*theta),SPC)

```



```

        zroots_unity(k+2:min(2*k,nn))=zroots_unity(k+1)*&
        zroots_unity(2:min(k,nn-k))
        k=2*k
    end do
END FUNCTION zroots_unity
!BL
FUNCTION outerprod_r(a,b)
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(a),size(b)) :: outerprod_r
outerprod_r = spread(a,dim=2,ncopies=size(b)) * &
    spread(b,dim=1,ncopies=size(a))
END FUNCTION outerprod_r
!BL
FUNCTION outerprod_d(a,b)
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(size(a),size(b)) :: outerprod_d
outerprod_d = spread(a,dim=2,ncopies=size(b)) * &
    spread(b,dim=1,ncopies=size(a))
END FUNCTION outerprod_d
!BL
FUNCTION outerdiv(a,b)
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(a),size(b)) :: outerdiv
outerdiv = spread(a,dim=2,ncopies=size(b)) / &
    spread(b,dim=1,ncopies=size(a))
END FUNCTION outerdiv
!BL
FUNCTION outersum(a,b)
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(a),size(b)) :: outersum
outersum = spread(a,dim=2,ncopies=size(b)) + &
    spread(b,dim=1,ncopies=size(a))
END FUNCTION outersum
!BL
FUNCTION outerdiff_r(a,b)
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(a),size(b)) :: outerdiff_r
outerdiff_r = spread(a,dim=2,ncopies=size(b)) - &
    spread(b,dim=1,ncopies=size(a))
END FUNCTION outerdiff_r
!BL
FUNCTION outerdiff_d(a,b)
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(size(a),size(b)) :: outerdiff_d
outerdiff_d = spread(a,dim=2,ncopies=size(b)) - &
    spread(b,dim=1,ncopies=size(a))
END FUNCTION outerdiff_d
!BL
FUNCTION outerdiff_i(a,b)
INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(size(a),size(b)) :: outerdiff_i
outerdiff_i = spread(a,dim=2,ncopies=size(b)) - &
    spread(b,dim=1,ncopies=size(a))
END FUNCTION outerdiff_i

```



```

!BL
FUNCTION outerand(a,b)
  LOGICAL(LGT), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
  LOGICAL(LGT), DIMENSION(size(a),size(b)) :: outerand
  outerand = spread(a,dim=2,ncopies=size(b)) .and. &
    spread(b,dim=1,ncopies=size(a))
END FUNCTION outerand
!BL
SUBROUTINE scatter_add_r(dest,source,dest_index)
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dest
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: source
  INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: dest_index
  INTEGER(I4B) :: m,n,j,i
  n=assert_eq2(size(source),size(dest_index),'scatter_add_r')
  m=size(dest)
  do j=1,n
    i=dest_index(j)
    if (i > 0 .and. i <= m) dest(i)=dest(i)+source(j)
  end do
END SUBROUTINE scatter_add_r
SUBROUTINE scatter_add_d(dest,source,dest_index)
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dest
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: source
  INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: dest_index
  INTEGER(I4B) :: m,n,j,i
  n=assert_eq2(size(source),size(dest_index),'scatter_add_d')
  m=size(dest)
  do j=1,n
    i=dest_index(j)
    if (i > 0 .and. i <= m) dest(i)=dest(i)+source(j)
  end do
END SUBROUTINE scatter_add_d
SUBROUTINE scatter_max_r(dest,source,dest_index)
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dest
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: source
  INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: dest_index
  INTEGER(I4B) :: m,n,j,i
  n=assert_eq2(size(source),size(dest_index),'scatter_max_r')
  m=size(dest)
  do j=1,n
    i=dest_index(j)
    if (i > 0 .and. i <= m) dest(i)=max(dest(i),source(j))
  end do
END SUBROUTINE scatter_max_r
SUBROUTINE scatter_max_d(dest,source,dest_index)
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dest
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: source
  INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: dest_index
  INTEGER(I4B) :: m,n,j,i
  n=assert_eq2(size(source),size(dest_index),'scatter_max_d')
  m=size(dest)
  do j=1,n
    i=dest_index(j)
    if (i > 0 .and. i <= m) dest(i)=max(dest(i),source(j))
  end do
END SUBROUTINE scatter_max_d

```



```

        end do
    END SUBROUTINE scatter_max_d
!BL
    SUBROUTINE diagadd_rv(mat,diag)
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: mat
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: diag
    INTEGER(I4B) :: j,n
    n = assert_eq2(size(diag),min(size(mat,1),size(mat,2)),'diagadd_rv')
    do j=1,n
        mat(j,j)=mat(j,j)+diag(j)
    end do
    END SUBROUTINE diagadd_rv
!BL
    SUBROUTINE diagadd_r(mat,diag)
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: mat
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: diag
    INTEGER(I4B) :: j,n
    n = min(size(mat,1),size(mat,2))
    do j=1,n
        mat(j,j)=mat(j,j)+diag
    end do
    END SUBROUTINE diagadd_r
!BL
    SUBROUTINE diagmult_rv(mat,diag)
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: mat
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: diag
    INTEGER(I4B) :: j,n
    n = assert_eq2(size(diag),min(size(mat,1),size(mat,2)),'diagmult_rv')
    do j=1,n
        mat(j,j)=mat(j,j)*diag(j)
    end do
    END SUBROUTINE diagmult_rv
!BL
    SUBROUTINE diagmult_r(mat,diag)
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: mat
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: diag
    INTEGER(I4B) :: j,n
    n = min(size(mat,1),size(mat,2))
    do j=1,n
        mat(j,j)=mat(j,j)*diag
    end do
    END SUBROUTINE diagmult_r
!BL
    FUNCTION get_diag_rv(mat)
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: mat
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(mat,1)) :: get_diag_rv
    INTEGER(I4B) :: j
    j=assert_eq2(size(mat,1),size(mat,2),'get_diag_rv')
    do j=1,size(mat,1)
        get_diag_rv(j)=mat(j,j)
    end do
    END FUNCTION get_diag_rv
!BL
    FUNCTION get_diag_dv(mat)

```



```

REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:, :), INTENT(IN) :: mat
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(size(mat,1)) :: get_diag_dv
INTEGER(I4B) :: j
j=assert_eq2(size(mat,1),size(mat,2),'get_diag_dv')
do j=1,size(mat,1)
    get_diag_dv(j)=mat(j,j)
end do
END FUNCTION get_diag_dv
!BL
SUBROUTINE put_diag_rv(diagv,mat)
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: diagv
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:, :), INTENT(INOUT) :: mat
INTEGER(I4B) :: j,n
n=assert_eq2(size(diagv),min(size(mat,1),size(mat,2)),'put_diag_rv')
do j=1,n
    mat(j,j)=diagv(j)
end do
END SUBROUTINE put_diag_rv
!BL
SUBROUTINE put_diag_r(scal,mat)
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: scal
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:, :), INTENT(INOUT) :: mat
INTEGER(I4B) :: j,n
n = min(size(mat,1),size(mat,2))
do j=1,n
    mat(j,j)=scal
end do
END SUBROUTINE put_diag_r
!BL
SUBROUTINE unit_matrix(mat)
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:, :), INTENT(OUT) :: mat
INTEGER(I4B) :: i,n
n=min(size(mat,1),size(mat,2))
mat(:, :)=0.0_sp
do i=1,n
    mat(i,i)=1.0_sp
end do
END SUBROUTINE unit_matrix
!BL
FUNCTION upper_triangle(j,k,extra)
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: j,k
INTEGER(I4B), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: extra
LOGICAL(LGT), DIMENSION(j,k) :: upper_triangle
INTEGER(I4B) :: n
n=0
if (present(extra)) n=extra
upper_triangle=(outerdiff(arth_i(1,1,j),arth_i(1,1,k)) < n)
END FUNCTION upper_triangle
!BL
FUNCTION lower_triangle(j,k,extra)
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: j,k
INTEGER(I4B), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: extra
LOGICAL(LGT), DIMENSION(j,k) :: lower_triangle
INTEGER(I4B) :: n

```



```

n=0
if (present(extra)) n=extra
lower_triangle=(outerdiff(arth_i(1,1,j),arth_i(1,1,k)) > -n)
END FUNCTION lower_triangle
!BL
FUNCTION vabs(v)
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: v
REAL(SP) :: vabs
vabs=sqrt(dot_product(v,v))
END FUNCTION vabs
!BL
END MODULE nrutil

MODULE ode_path
USE nrtype
INTEGER(I4B) :: nok,nbad,kount
LOGICAL(LGT), SAVE :: save_steps=.false.
REAL(SP) :: dxsav
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), POINTER :: xp
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), POINTER :: yp
END MODULE ode_path

MODULE hypgeo_info
USE nrtype
COMPLEX(SPC) :: hypgeo_aa,hypgeo_bb,hypgeo_cc,hypgeo_dz,hypgeo_z0
END MODULE hypgeo_info

MODULE nr
INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE airy(x,ai,bi,aip,bip)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: ai,bi,aip,bip
END SUBROUTINE airy
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE amebsa(p,y,pb,yb,ftol,func,iter,temptr)
USE nrtype
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(INOUT) :: iter
REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: yb
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: ftol,temptr
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: y,pb
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: p
INTERFACE
FUNCTION func(x)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
REAL(SP) :: func
END FUNCTION func
END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE amebsa
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE amoeba(p,y,ftol,func,iter)

```



```

USE nrtype
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(OUT) :: iter
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: ftol
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: y
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:, :), INTENT(INOUT) :: p
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION func(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP) :: func
    END FUNCTION func
END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE amoeba
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE anneal(x,y,iorder)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: iorder
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,y
    END SUBROUTINE anneal
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE asolve(b,x,itrnsp)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: b
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: x
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: itrnsp
    END SUBROUTINE asolve
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE atimes(x,r,itrnsp)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: r
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: itrnsp
    END SUBROUTINE atimes
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE avevar(data,ave,var)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: data
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: ave,var
    END SUBROUTINE avevar
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE balanc(a)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:, :), INTENT(INOUT) :: a
    END SUBROUTINE balanc
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE banbks(a,m1,m2,al,indx,b)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: m1,m2

```



```

    INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: indx
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: a,al
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: b
    END SUBROUTINE banbks
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE bandec(a,m1,m2,al,indx,d)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: m1,m2
    INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: indx
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: d
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: a
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: al
    END SUBROUTINE bandec
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE banmul(a,m1,m2,x,b)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: m1,m2
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: b
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: a
    END SUBROUTINE banmul
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE bcucof(y,y1,y2,y12,d1,d2,c)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: d1,d2
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(4), INTENT(IN) :: y,y1,y2,y12
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(4,4), INTENT(OUT) :: c
    END SUBROUTINE bcucof
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE bcuint(y,y1,y2,y12,x1l,x1u,x2l,x2u,x1,x2,ansy,&
        ansy1,ansy2)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(4), INTENT(IN) :: y,y1,y2,y12
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x1l,x1u,x2l,x2u,x1,x2
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: ansy,ansy1,ansy2
    END SUBROUTINE bcuint
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE beschb
    SUBROUTINE beschb_s(x,gam1,gam2,gampl,gammi)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(DP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(DP), INTENT(OUT) :: gam1,gam2,gampl,gammi
    END SUBROUTINE beschb_s
!BL
    SUBROUTINE beschb_v(x,gam1,gam2,gampl,gammi)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: gam1,gam2,gampl,gammi
    END SUBROUTINE beschb_v
END INTERFACE

```



```

INTERFACE bessi
  FUNCTION bessi_s(n,x)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP) :: bessi_s
  END FUNCTION bessi_s
!BL
  FUNCTION bessi_v(n,x)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: bessi_v
  END FUNCTION bessi_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE bessio
  FUNCTION bessio_s(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP) :: bessio_s
  END FUNCTION bessio_s
!BL
  FUNCTION bessio_v(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: bessio_v
  END FUNCTION bessio_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE bessil
  FUNCTION bessil_s(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP) :: bessil_s
  END FUNCTION bessil_s
!BL
  FUNCTION bessil_v(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: bessil_v
  END FUNCTION bessil_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE bessik(x,xnu,ri,rk,rip,rkp)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x,xnu
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: ri,rk,rip,rkp
  END SUBROUTINE bessik
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE bessj
  FUNCTION bessj_s(n,x)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP) :: bessj_s

```



```

        END FUNCTION bessj_s
!BL
        FUNCTION bessj_v(n,x)
        USE nrtype
        INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: bessj_v
        END FUNCTION bessj_v
    END INTERFACE
    INTERFACE bessj0
        FUNCTION bessj0_s(x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP) :: bessj0_s
        END FUNCTION bessj0_s
!BL
        FUNCTION bessj0_v(x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: bessj0_v
        END FUNCTION bessj0_v
    END INTERFACE
    INTERFACE bessj1
        FUNCTION bessj1_s(x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP) :: bessj1_s
        END FUNCTION bessj1_s
!BL
        FUNCTION bessj1_v(x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: bessj1_v
        END FUNCTION bessj1_v
    END INTERFACE
    INTERFACE bessjy
        SUBROUTINE bessjy_s(x,xnu,rj,ry,rjp,ryp)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x,xnu
        REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: rj,ry,rjp,ryp
        END SUBROUTINE bessjy_s
!BL
        SUBROUTINE bessjy_v(x,xnu,rj,ry,rjp,ryp)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: xnu
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: rj,rjp,ry,ryp
        END SUBROUTINE bessjy_v
    END INTERFACE
    INTERFACE bessk
        FUNCTION bessk_s(n,x)
        USE nrtype
        INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x

```



```

REAL(SP) :: bessk_s
END FUNCTION bessk_s
!BL
FUNCTION bessk_v(n,x)
USE nrtype
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: bessk_v
END FUNCTION bessk_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE bessk0
FUNCTION bessk0_s(x)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
REAL(SP) :: bessk0_s
END FUNCTION bessk0_s
!BL
FUNCTION bessk0_v(x)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: bessk0_v
END FUNCTION bessk0_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE bessk1
FUNCTION bessk1_s(x)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
REAL(SP) :: bessk1_s
END FUNCTION bessk1_s
!BL
FUNCTION bessk1_v(x)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: bessk1_v
END FUNCTION bessk1_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE bessy
FUNCTION bessy_s(n,x)
USE nrtype
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
REAL(SP) :: bessy_s
END FUNCTION bessy_s
!BL
FUNCTION bessy_v(n,x)
USE nrtype
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: bessy_v
END FUNCTION bessy_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE bessy0
FUNCTION bessy0_s(x)
USE nrtype

```



```

    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP) :: bessy0_s
    END FUNCTION bessy0_s
!BL
    FUNCTION bessy0_v(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: bessy0_v
    END FUNCTION bessy0_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE bessy1
    FUNCTION bessy1_s(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP) :: bessy1_s
    END FUNCTION bessy1_s
!BL
    FUNCTION bessy1_v(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: bessy1_v
    END FUNCTION bessy1_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE beta
    FUNCTION beta_s(z,w)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: z,w
    REAL(SP) :: beta_s
    END FUNCTION beta_s
!BL
    FUNCTION beta_v(z,w)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: z,w
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(z)) :: beta_v
    END FUNCTION beta_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE betacf
    FUNCTION betacf_s(a,b,x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b,x
    REAL(SP) :: betacf_s
    END FUNCTION betacf_s
!BL
    FUNCTION betacf_v(a,b,x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a,b,x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: betacf_v
    END FUNCTION betacf_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE betai
    FUNCTION betai_s(a,b,x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b,x
    REAL(SP) :: betai_s

```



```

        END FUNCTION betai_s
!BL
        FUNCTION betai_v(a,b,x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a,b,x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(a)) :: betai_v
        END FUNCTION betai_v
    END INTERFACE
    INTERFACE bico
        FUNCTION bico_s(n,k)
        USE nrtype
        INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n,k
        REAL(SP) :: bico_s
        END FUNCTION bico_s
!BL
        FUNCTION bico_v(n,k)
        USE nrtype
        INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: n,k
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(n)) :: bico_v
        END FUNCTION bico_v
    END INTERFACE
    INTERFACE
        FUNCTION bnldev(pp,n)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: pp
        INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
        REAL(SP) :: bnldev
        END FUNCTION bnldev
    END INTERFACE
    INTERFACE
        FUNCTION brent(ax,bx,cx,func,tol,xmin)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: ax,bx,cx,tol
        REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: xmin
        REAL(SP) :: brent
        INTERFACE
            FUNCTION func(x)
            USE nrtype
            REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
            REAL(SP) :: func
            END FUNCTION func
        END INTERFACE
        END FUNCTION brent
    END INTERFACE
    INTERFACE
        SUBROUTINE broydn(x,check)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: x
        LOGICAL(LGT), INTENT(OUT) :: check
        END SUBROUTINE broydn
    END INTERFACE
    INTERFACE
        SUBROUTINE bsstep(y,dydx,x,htry,eps,yscal,hdid,hnext,derivs)
        USE nrtype

```



```

REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: y
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: dydx,yscal
REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: x
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: htry,eps
REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: hdid,hnext
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE derivs(x,y,dydx)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dydx
  END SUBROUTINE derivs
END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE bsstep
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE caldat(julian,mm,id,iyyy)
  USE nrtype
  INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: julian
  INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(OUT) :: mm,id,iyyy
  END SUBROUTINE caldat
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION chder(a,b,c)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: c
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(c)) :: chder
  END FUNCTION chder
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE chebev
  FUNCTION chebev_s(a,b,c,x)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b,x
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: c
  REAL(SP) :: chebev_s
  END FUNCTION chebev_s
!BL
  FUNCTION chebev_v(a,b,c,x)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: c,x
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: chebev_v
  END FUNCTION chebev_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION chebft(a,b,n,func)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
  INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(n) :: chebft
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION func(x)
    USE nrtype

```



```

        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: func
    END FUNCTION func
END INTERFACE
END FUNCTION chebft
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION chebpc(c)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: c
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(c)) :: chebpc
    END FUNCTION chebpc
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION chint(a,b,c)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: c
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(c)) :: chint
    END FUNCTION chint
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE choldc(a,p)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: p
    END SUBROUTINE choldc
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE cholsl(a,p,b,x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: a
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: p,b
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: x
    END SUBROUTINE cholsl
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE chsone(bins,ebins,knstrn,df,chs,prob)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: knstrn
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: df,chs,prob
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: bins,ebins
    END SUBROUTINE chsone
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE chstwo(bins1,bins2,knstrn,df,chs,prob)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: knstrn
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: df,chs,prob
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: bins1,bins2
    END SUBROUTINE chstwo
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE cisi(x,ci,si)

```



```

        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: ci,si
        END SUBROUTINE cisi
    END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE cntab1(nn,chisq,df,prob,cramrv,ccc)
        USE nrtype
        INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: nn
        REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: chisq,df,prob,cramrv,ccc
        END SUBROUTINE cntab1
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE cntab2(nn,h,hx,hy,hygx,hxgy,uygx,uxgy,uxy)
        USE nrtype
        INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: nn
        REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: h,hx,hy,hygx,hxgy,uygx,uxgy,uxy
        END SUBROUTINE cntab2
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION convlv(data,respns,isign)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: data
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: respns
        INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(data)) :: convlv
        END FUNCTION convlv
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION correl(data1,data2)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: data1,data2
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(data1)) :: correl
        END FUNCTION correl
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE cosft1(y)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: y
        END SUBROUTINE cosft1
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE cosft2(y,isign)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: y
        INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
        END SUBROUTINE cosft2
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE covsrt(covar,maska)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: covar
        LOGICAL(LGT), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: maska
        END SUBROUTINE covsrt

```



```

END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE cyclic(a,b,c,alpha,beta,r,x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN):: a,b,c,r
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: alpha,beta
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT):: x
  END SUBROUTINE cyclic
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE daub4(a,isign)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
  END SUBROUTINE daub4
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE dawson
  FUNCTION dawson_s(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP) :: dawson_s
  END FUNCTION dawson_s
!BL
  FUNCTION dawson_v(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: dawson_v
  END FUNCTION dawson_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION dbrent(ax,bx,cx,func,dbrent_dfunc,tol,xmin)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: ax,bx,cx,tol
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: xmin
    REAL(SP) :: dbrent
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION func(x)
      USE nrtype
      REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
      REAL(SP) :: func
    END FUNCTION func
!BL
    FUNCTION dbrent_dfunc(x)
      USE nrtype
      REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
      REAL(SP) :: dbrent_dfunc
    END FUNCTION dbrent_dfunc
  END INTERFACE
END FUNCTION dbrent
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE ddpoly(c,x,pd)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x

```



```

REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: c
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: pd
END SUBROUTINE ddpoly
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION decchk(string,ch)
  USE nrtype
  CHARACTER(1), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: string
  CHARACTER(1), INTENT(OUT) :: ch
  LOGICAL(LGT) :: decchk
  END FUNCTION decchk
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE dfpmin(p,gtol,iter,fret,func,dfunc)
  USE nrtype
  INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(OUT) :: iter
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: gtol
  REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: fret
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: p
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION func(p)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: p
    REAL(SP) :: func
    END FUNCTION func
!BL
    FUNCTION dfunc(p)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: p
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(p)) :: dfunc
    END FUNCTION dfunc
  END INTERFACE
  END SUBROUTINE dfpmin
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION dfriidr(func,x,h,err)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x,h
  REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: err
  REAL(SP) :: dfriidr
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION func(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP) :: func
    END FUNCTION func
  END INTERFACE
  END FUNCTION dfriidr
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE dftcor(w,delta,a,b,endpts,corre,corim,corfac)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: w,delta,a,b
  REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: corre,corim,corfac

```



```

      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: endpts
    END SUBROUTINE dftcor
  END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE dftint(func,a,b,w,cosint,sinint)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b,w
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: cosint,sinint
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION func(x)
      USE nrtype
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: func
    END FUNCTION func
  END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE dftint
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE difeq(k,k1,k2,jsf,is1,isf,indexv,s,y)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: is1,isf,jsf,k,k1,k2
    INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: indexv
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: s
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: y
  END SUBROUTINE difeq
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION eclass(lista,listb,n)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: lista,listb
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
    INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(n) :: eclass
  END FUNCTION eclass
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION eclazz(equiv,n)
    USE nrtype
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION equiv(i,j)
      USE nrtype
      LOGICAL(LGT) :: equiv
      INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: i,j
    END FUNCTION equiv
  END INTERFACE
  INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
  INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(n) :: eclazz
END FUNCTION eclazz
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION ei(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP) :: ei
  END FUNCTION ei

```



```

END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE eigsrt(d,v)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: d
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: v
  END SUBROUTINE eigsrt
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE elle
  FUNCTION elle_s(phi,ak)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: phi,ak
    REAL(SP) :: elle_s
  END FUNCTION elle_s
!BL
  FUNCTION elle_v(phi,ak)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: phi,ak
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(phi)) :: elle_v
  END FUNCTION elle_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE ellf
  FUNCTION ellf_s(phi,ak)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: phi,ak
    REAL(SP) :: ellf_s
  END FUNCTION ellf_s
!BL
  FUNCTION ellf_v(phi,ak)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: phi,ak
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(phi)) :: ellf_v
  END FUNCTION ellf_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE ellpi
  FUNCTION ellpi_s(phi,en,ak)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: phi,en,ak
    REAL(SP) :: ellpi_s
  END FUNCTION ellpi_s
!BL
  FUNCTION ellpi_v(phi,en,ak)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: phi,en,ak
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(phi)) :: ellpi_v
  END FUNCTION ellpi_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE elmhes(a)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a
  END SUBROUTINE elmhes
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE erf

```



```

        FUNCTION erf_s(x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP) :: erf_s
        END FUNCTION erf_s
!BL
        FUNCTION erf_v(x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: erf_v
        END FUNCTION erf_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE erfc
        FUNCTION erfc_s(x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP) :: erfc_s
        END FUNCTION erfc_s
!BL
        FUNCTION erfc_v(x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: erfc_v
        END FUNCTION erfc_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE erfcc
        FUNCTION erfcc_s(x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP) :: erfcc_s
        END FUNCTION erfcc_s
!BL
        FUNCTION erfcc_v(x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: erfcc_v
        END FUNCTION erfcc_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
        SUBROUTINE eulsum(sum,term,jterm)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: sum
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: term
        INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: jterm
        END SUBROUTINE eulsum
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
        FUNCTION evlmem(fdt,d,xms)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: fdt,xms
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: d
        REAL(SP) :: evlmem
        END FUNCTION evlmem
END INTERFACE

```



```

INTERFACE expdev
  SUBROUTINE expdev_s(harvest)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: harvest
  END SUBROUTINE expdev_s
!BL
  SUBROUTINE expdev_v(harvest)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: harvest
  END SUBROUTINE expdev_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION expint(n,x)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP) :: expint
  END FUNCTION expint
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE factln
  FUNCTION factln_s(n)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
    REAL(SP) :: factln_s
  END FUNCTION factln_s
!BL
  FUNCTION factln_v(n)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: n
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(n)) :: factln_v
  END FUNCTION factln_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE factrl
  FUNCTION factrl_s(n)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
    REAL(SP) :: factrl_s
  END FUNCTION factrl_s
!BL
  FUNCTION factrl_v(n)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: n
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(n)) :: factrl_v
  END FUNCTION factrl_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE fasper(x,y,ofac,hifac,px,py,jmax,prob)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,y
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: ofac,hifac
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(OUT) :: jmax
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: prob
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), POINTER :: px,py
  END SUBROUTINE fasper

```



```

END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE fdjac(x,fvec,df)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: fvec
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: df
  END SUBROUTINE fdjac
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE fgauss(x,a,y,dyda)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,a
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: y
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: dyda
  END SUBROUTINE fgauss
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE fit(x,y,a,b,siga,sigb,chi2,q,sig)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,y
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: a,b,siga,sigb,chi2,q
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: sig
  END SUBROUTINE fit
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE fitexy(x,y,sigx,sigy,a,b,siga,sigb,chi2,q)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,y,sigx,sigy
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: a,b,siga,sigb,chi2,q
  END SUBROUTINE fitexy
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE fixrts(d)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: d
  END SUBROUTINE fixrts
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION fleg(x,n)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(n) :: fleg
  END FUNCTION fleg
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE flmoon(n,nph,jd,frac)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n,nph
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(OUT) :: jd
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: frac
  END SUBROUTINE flmoon
END INTERFACE

```



```

INTERFACE four1
  SUBROUTINE four1_dp(data,isign)
    USE nrtype
    COMPLEX(DPC), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: data
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
  END SUBROUTINE four1_dp
!BL
  SUBROUTINE four1_sp(data,isign)
    USE nrtype
    COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: data
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
  END SUBROUTINE four1_sp
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE four1_alt(data,isign)
    USE nrtype
    COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: data
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
  END SUBROUTINE four1_alt
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE four1_gather(data,isign)
    USE nrtype
    COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: data
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
  END SUBROUTINE four1_gather
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE four2(data,isign)
    USE nrtype
    COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: data
    INTEGER(I4B),INTENT(IN) :: isign
  END SUBROUTINE four2
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE four2_alt(data,isign)
    USE nrtype
    COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: data
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
  END SUBROUTINE four2_alt
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE four3(data,isign)
    USE nrtype
    COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:,:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: data
    INTEGER(I4B),INTENT(IN) :: isign
  END SUBROUTINE four3
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE four3_alt(data,isign)
    USE nrtype
    COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:,:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: data
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
  END SUBROUTINE four3_alt

```



```

END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE fourcol(data, isign)
    USE nrtype
    COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: data
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
  END SUBROUTINE fourcol
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE fourcol_3d(data, isign)
    USE nrtype
    COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:,:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: data
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
  END SUBROUTINE fourcol_3d
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE fourn_gather(data, nn, isign)
    USE nrtype
    COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: data
    INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: nn
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
  END SUBROUTINE fourn_gather
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE fourrow
  SUBROUTINE fourrow_dp(data, isign)
    USE nrtype
    COMPLEX(DPC), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: data
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
  END SUBROUTINE fourrow_dp
!BL
  SUBROUTINE fourrow_sp(data, isign)
    USE nrtype
    COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: data
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
  END SUBROUTINE fourrow_sp
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE fourrow_3d(data, isign)
    USE nrtype
    COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:,:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: data
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
  END SUBROUTINE fourrow_3d
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION fpoly(x, n)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(n) :: fpoly
  END FUNCTION fpoly
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE fred2(a, b, t, f, w, g, ak)
    USE nrtype

```



```

REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: t,f,w
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION g(t)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: t
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(t)) :: g
    END FUNCTION g
!BL
    FUNCTION ak(t,s)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: t,s
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(t),size(s)) :: ak
    END FUNCTION ak
END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE fred2
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION fredin(x,a,b,t,f,w,g,ak)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,t,f,w
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: fredin
    INTERFACE
        FUNCTION g(t)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: t
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(t)) :: g
        END FUNCTION g
!BL
        FUNCTION ak(t,s)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: t,s
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(t),size(s)) :: ak
        END FUNCTION ak
    END INTERFACE
END FUNCTION fredin
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE frenel(x,s,c)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: s,c
    END SUBROUTINE frenel
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE frprmn(p,ftol,iter,fret)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(OUT) :: iter
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: ftol
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: fret
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: p
    END SUBROUTINE frprmn
END INTERFACE

```



```

INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE ftest(data1,data2,f,prob)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: f,prob
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: data1,data2
  END SUBROUTINE ftest
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION gamdev(ia)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: ia
    REAL(SP) :: gamdev
  END FUNCTION gamdev
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE gammln
  FUNCTION gammln_s(xx)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: xx
    REAL(SP) :: gammln_s
  END FUNCTION gammln_s
!BL
  FUNCTION gammln_v(xx)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: xx
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(xx)) :: gammln_v
  END FUNCTION gammln_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE gammp
  FUNCTION gammp_s(a,x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,x
    REAL(SP) :: gammp_s
  END FUNCTION gammp_s
!BL
  FUNCTION gammp_v(a,x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a,x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(a)) :: gammp_v
  END FUNCTION gammp_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE gammq
  FUNCTION gammq_s(a,x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,x
    REAL(SP) :: gammq_s
  END FUNCTION gammq_s
!BL
  FUNCTION gammq_v(a,x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a,x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(a)) :: gammq_v
  END FUNCTION gammq_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE gasdev

```



```

SUBROUTINE gasdev_s(harvest)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: harvest
END SUBROUTINE gasdev_s
!BL
SUBROUTINE gasdev_v(harvest)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: harvest
END SUBROUTINE gasdev_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE gaucof(a,b,amu0,x,w)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: amu0
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a,b
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: x,w
END SUBROUTINE gaucof
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE gauher(x,w)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: x,w
END SUBROUTINE gauher
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE gaujac(x,w,alf,bet)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: alf,bet
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: x,w
END SUBROUTINE gaujac
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE gaulag(x,w,alf)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: alf
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: x,w
END SUBROUTINE gaulag
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE gauleg(x1,x2,x,w)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x1,x2
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: x,w
END SUBROUTINE gauleg
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE gaussj(a,b)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:, :), INTENT(INOUT) :: a,b
END SUBROUTINE gaussj
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE gcf
FUNCTION gcf_s(a,x,glu)
USE nrtype

```



```

REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,x
REAL(SP), OPTIONAL, INTENT(OUT) :: gln
REAL(SP) :: gcf_s
END FUNCTION gcf_s
!BL
FUNCTION gcf_v(a,x,gln)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a,x
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), OPTIONAL, INTENT(OUT) :: gln
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(a)) :: gcf_v
END FUNCTION gcf_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
FUNCTION golden(ax,bx,cx,func,tol,xmin)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: ax,bx,cx,tol
REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: xmin
REAL(SP) :: golden
INTERFACE
FUNCTION func(x)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
REAL(SP) :: func
END FUNCTION func
END INTERFACE
END FUNCTION golden
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE gser
FUNCTION gser_s(a,x,gln)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,x
REAL(SP), OPTIONAL, INTENT(OUT) :: gln
REAL(SP) :: gser_s
END FUNCTION gser_s
!BL
FUNCTION gser_v(a,x,gln)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a,x
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), OPTIONAL, INTENT(OUT) :: gln
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(a)) :: gser_v
END FUNCTION gser_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE hqr(a,wr,wi)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: wr,wi
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a
END SUBROUTINE hqr
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE hunt(xx,x,jlo)
USE nrtype
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(INOUT) :: jlo
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x

```



```

    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: xx
    END SUBROUTINE hunt
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE hypdrv(s,ry,rdyds)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: s
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: ry
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: rdyds
    END SUBROUTINE hypdrv
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION hypgeo(a,b,c,z)
    USE nrtype
    COMPLEX(SPC), INTENT(IN) :: a,b,c,z
    COMPLEX(SPC) :: hypgeo
    END FUNCTION hypgeo
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE hypser(a,b,c,z,series,deriv)
    USE nrtype
    COMPLEX(SPC), INTENT(IN) :: a,b,c,z
    COMPLEX(SPC), INTENT(OUT) :: series,deriv
    END SUBROUTINE hypser
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION icrc(crc,buf,jinit,jrev)
    USE nrtype
    CHARACTER(1), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: buf
    INTEGER(I2B), INTENT(IN) :: crc,jinit
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: jrev
    INTEGER(I2B) :: icrc
    END FUNCTION icrc
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION igray(n,is)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n,is
    INTEGER(I4B) :: igray
    END FUNCTION igray
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    RECURSIVE SUBROUTINE index_bypack(arr,index,partial)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: arr
    INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: index
    INTEGER, OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: partial
    END SUBROUTINE index_bypack
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE indexx
    SUBROUTINE indexx_sp(arr,index)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: arr
    INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: index

```



```

END SUBROUTINE indexx_sp
SUBROUTINE indexx_i4b(iarr,index)
USE nrtype
INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: iarr
INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: index
END SUBROUTINE indexx_i4b
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
FUNCTION interp(uc)
USE nrtype
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: uc
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(2*size(uc,1)-1,2*size(uc,1)-1) :: interp
END FUNCTION interp
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
FUNCTION rank(indx)
USE nrtype
INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: indx
INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(size(indx)) :: rank
END FUNCTION rank
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
FUNCTION irbit1(iseed)
USE nrtype
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(INOUT) :: iseed
INTEGER(I4B) :: irbit1
END FUNCTION irbit1
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
FUNCTION irbit2(iseed)
USE nrtype
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(INOUT) :: iseed
INTEGER(I4B) :: irbit2
END FUNCTION irbit2
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE jacobi(a,d,v,nrot)
USE nrtype
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(OUT) :: nrot
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: d
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: v
END SUBROUTINE jacobi
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE jacobn(x,y,dfdx,dfdy)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dfdx
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: dfdy
END SUBROUTINE jacobn
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE

```



```

FUNCTION julday(mm,id,iyyy)
USE nrtype
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: mm,id,iyyy
INTEGER(I4B) :: julday
END FUNCTION julday
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE kendl1(data1,data2,tau,z,prob)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: tau,z,prob
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: data1,data2
END SUBROUTINE kendl1
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE kendl2(tab,tau,z,prob)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: tab
REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: tau,z,prob
END SUBROUTINE kendl2
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
FUNCTION kermom(y,m)
USE nrtype
REAL(DP), INTENT(IN) :: y
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: m
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(m) :: kermom
END FUNCTION kermom
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE ks2d1s(x1,y1,quadvl,d1,prob)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x1,y1
REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: d1,prob
INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE quadvl(x,y,fa,fb,fc,fd)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x,y
REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: fa,fb,fc,fd
END SUBROUTINE quadvl
END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE ks2d1s
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE ks2d2s(x1,y1,x2,y2,d,prob)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x1,y1,x2,y2
REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: d,prob
END SUBROUTINE ks2d2s
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE ksone(data,func,d,prob)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: d,prob
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: data

```



```

INTERFACE
  FUNCTION func(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: func
  END FUNCTION func
END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE ksone
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE kstwo(data1,data2,d,prob)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: d,prob
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: data1,data2
  END SUBROUTINE kstwo
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE laguer(a,x,its)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(OUT) :: its
    COMPLEX(SPC), INTENT(INOUT) :: x
    COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a
  END SUBROUTINE laguer
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE lfit(x,y,sig,a,maska,covar,chisq,funcs)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,y,sig
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a
    LOGICAL(LGT), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: maska
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: covar
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: chisq
  INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE funcs(x,arr)
      USE nrtype
      REAL(SP),INTENT(IN) :: x
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: arr
    END SUBROUTINE funcs
  END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE lfit
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE linbcg(b,x,itol,tol,itmax,iter,err)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: b
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: x
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: itol,itmax
    REAL(DP), INTENT(IN) :: tol
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(OUT) :: iter
    REAL(DP), INTENT(OUT) :: err
  END SUBROUTINE linbcg
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE linmin(p,xi,fret)

```



```

    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: fret
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), TARGET, INTENT(INOUT) :: p,xi
    END SUBROUTINE linmin
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE lnsrch(xold,fold,g,p,x,f,stpmax,check,func)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: xold,g
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: p
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: fold,stpmax
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: x
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: f
    LOGICAL(LGT), INTENT(OUT) :: check
    INTERFACE
        FUNCTION func(x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP) :: func
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
        END FUNCTION func
    END INTERFACE
    END SUBROUTINE lnsrch
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION locatenr(xx,x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: xx
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    INTEGER(I4B) :: locatenr
    END FUNCTION locatenr
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION lop(u)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: u
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(size(u,1),size(u,1)) :: lop
    END FUNCTION lop
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE lubksb(a,indx,b)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: a
    INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: indx
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: b
    END SUBROUTINE lubksb
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE ludcmp(a,indx,d)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a
    INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: indx
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: d
    END SUBROUTINE ludcmp
END INTERFACE

```



```

INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE machar(ibeta,it,irnd,ngrd,machep,negep,iexp,minexp,&
    maxexp,eps,epsneg,xmin,xmax)
  USE nrtype
  INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(OUT) :: ibeta,iexp,irnd,it,machep,maxexp,&
    minexp,negep,ngrd
  REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: eps,epsneg,xmax,xmin
  END SUBROUTINE machar
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE medfit(x,y,a,b,abdev)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,y
  REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: a,b,abdev
  END SUBROUTINE medfit
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE memcof(data,xms,d)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: xms
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: data
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: d
  END SUBROUTINE memcof
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE mgfas(u,maxcyc)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: u
  INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: maxcyc
  END SUBROUTINE mgfas
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE mglin(u,ncycle)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: u
  INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: ncycle
  END SUBROUTINE mglin
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE midexp(funk,aa,bb,s,n)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: aa,bb
  REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: s
  INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION funk(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: funk
    END FUNCTION funk
  END INTERFACE
  END SUBROUTINE midexp
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE

```



```

SUBROUTINE midinf(funk,aa,bb,s,n)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: aa,bb
REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: s
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION funk(x)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: funk
  END FUNCTION funk
END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE midinf
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE midpnt(func,a,b,s,n)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
  REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: s
  INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION func(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: func
    END FUNCTION func
  END INTERFACE
  END SUBROUTINE midpnt
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE midsql(funk,aa,bb,s,n)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: aa,bb
  REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: s
  INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION funk(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: funk
    END FUNCTION funk
  END INTERFACE
  END SUBROUTINE midsql
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE midsqu(funk,aa,bb,s,n)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: aa,bb
  REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: s
  INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION funk(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x

```



```

        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: funk
    END FUNCTION funk
END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE midsqu
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    RECURSIVE SUBROUTINE miser(func,regn,ndim,npts,dith,ave,var)
    USE nrtype
    INTERFACE
        FUNCTION func(x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP) :: func
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
        END FUNCTION func
    END INTERFACE
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: regn
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: ndim,npts
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: dith
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: ave,var
    END SUBROUTINE miser
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE mmid(y,dydx,xs,htot,nstep,yout,derivs)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: nstep
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: xs,htot
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y,dydx
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: yout
    INTERFACE
        SUBROUTINE derivs(x,y,dydx)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dydx
        END SUBROUTINE derivs
    END INTERFACE
    END SUBROUTINE mmid
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE mnbrak(ax,bx,cx,fa,fb,fc,func)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: ax,bx
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: cx,fa,fb,fc
    INTERFACE
        FUNCTION func(x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP) :: func
        END FUNCTION func
    END INTERFACE
    END SUBROUTINE mnbrak
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE mnewt(ntrial,x,tolx,tolf,usrfun)

```



```

USE nrtype
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: ntrial
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: tolx,tolf
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: x
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE usrfun(x,fvec,fjac)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: fvec
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: fjac
  END SUBROUTINE usrfun
END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE mnewt
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE moment(data,ave,adev,sdev,var,skew,curt)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: ave,adev,sdev,var,skew,curt
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: data
  END SUBROUTINE moment
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE mp2dfr(a,s,n,m)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(OUT) :: m
    CHARACTER(1), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a
    CHARACTER(1), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: s
  END SUBROUTINE mp2dfr
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE mpdiv(q,r,u,v,n,m)
    USE nrtype
    CHARACTER(1), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: q,r
    CHARACTER(1), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: u,v
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n,m
  END SUBROUTINE mpdiv
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE mpinv(u,v,n,m)
    USE nrtype
    CHARACTER(1), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: u
    CHARACTER(1), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: v
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n,m
  END SUBROUTINE mpinv
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE mpmul(w,u,v,n,m)
    USE nrtype
    CHARACTER(1), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: u,v
    CHARACTER(1), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: w
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n,m
  END SUBROUTINE mpmul
END INTERFACE

```



```

INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE mppi(n)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
  END SUBROUTINE mppi
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE mprove(a,alud,indx,b,x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: a,alud
    INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: indx
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: b
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: x
  END SUBROUTINE mprove
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE mpsqrt(w,u,v,n,m)
    USE nrtype
    CHARACTER(1), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: w,u
    CHARACTER(1), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: v
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n,m
  END SUBROUTINE mpsqrt
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE mrqcof(x,y,sig,a,maska,alpha,beta,chisq,funcs)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,y,a,sig
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: beta
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: alpha
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: chisq
    LOGICAL(LGT), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: maska
  INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE funcs(x,a,yfit,dyda)
      USE nrtype
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,a
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: yfit
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: dyda
    END SUBROUTINE funcs
  END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE mrqcof
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE mrqmin(x,y,sig,a,maska,covar,alpha,chisq,funcs,alamda)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,y,sig
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: a
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: covar,alpha
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: chisq
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: alamda
    LOGICAL(LGT), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: maska
  INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE funcs(x,a,yfit,dyda)
      USE nrtype
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,a

```



```

        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: yfit
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: dyda
    END SUBROUTINE funcs
END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE mrqmin
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE newt(x,check)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: x
    LOGICAL(LGT), INTENT(OUT) :: check
    END SUBROUTINE newt
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE odeint(ystart,x1,x2,eps,h1,hmin,derivs,rkqs)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: ystart
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x1,x2,eps,h1,hmin
    INTERFACE
        SUBROUTINE derivs(x,y,dydx)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dydx
        END SUBROUTINE derivs
    END INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE rkqs(y,dydx,x,htry,eps,yscal,hdid,hnext,derivs)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: y
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: dydx,yscal
    REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: x
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: htry,eps
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: hdid,hnext
    INTERFACE
        SUBROUTINE derivs(x,y,dydx)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dydx
        END SUBROUTINE derivs
    END INTERFACE
    END SUBROUTINE rkqs
END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE odeint
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE orthog(anu,alpha,beta,a,b)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: anu,alpha,beta
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: a,b
    END SUBROUTINE orthog
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE pade(cof,resid)

```



```

        USE nrtype
        REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: cof
        REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: resid
        END SUBROUTINE pade
    END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION pccheb(d)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: d
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(d)) :: pccheb
    END FUNCTION pccheb
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE pcshft(a,b,d)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: d
    END SUBROUTINE pcshft
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE pearsn(x,y,r,prob,z)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: r,prob,z
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,y
    END SUBROUTINE pearsn
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE period(x,y,ofac,hifac,px,py,jmax,prob)
        USE nrtype
        INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(OUT) :: jmax
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: ofac,hifac
        REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: prob
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,y
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), POINTER :: px,py
    END SUBROUTINE period
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE plgndr
    FUNCTION plgndr_s(l,m,x)
        USE nrtype
        INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: l,m
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP) :: plgndr_s
    END FUNCTION plgndr_s
!BL
    FUNCTION plgndr_v(l,m,x)
        USE nrtype
        INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: l,m
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: plgndr_v
    END FUNCTION plgndr_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION poidev(xm)
        USE nrtype

```



```

    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: xm
    REAL(SP) :: poidev
    END FUNCTION poidev
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION polcoe(x,y)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,y
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: polcoe
    END FUNCTION polcoe
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION polcof(xa,ya)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: xa,ya
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(xa)) :: polcof
    END FUNCTION polcof
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE poldiv(u,v,q,r)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: u,v
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: q,r
    END SUBROUTINE poldiv
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE polin2(x1a,x2a,ya,x1,x2,y,dy)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x1a,x2a
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: ya
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x1,x2
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: y,dy
    END SUBROUTINE polin2
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE polint(xa,ya,x,y,dy)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: xa,ya
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: y,dy
    END SUBROUTINE polint
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE powell(p,xi,ftol,iter,fret)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: p
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: xi
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(OUT) :: iter
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: ftol
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: fret
    END SUBROUTINE powell
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION predic(data,d,nfut)

```



```

        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: data,d
        INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: nfut
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(nfut) :: predic
        END FUNCTION predic
    END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION probks(alam)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: alam
        REAL(SP) :: probks
    END FUNCTION probks
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE psdes
    SUBROUTINE psdes_s(lword,rword)
        USE nrtype
        INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(INOUT) :: lword,rword
    END SUBROUTINE psdes_s
!BL
    SUBROUTINE psdes_v(lword,rword)
        USE nrtype
        INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: lword,rword
    END SUBROUTINE psdes_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE pwt(a,isign)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a
        INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
    END SUBROUTINE pwt
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE pwtset(n)
        USE nrtype
        INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
    END SUBROUTINE pwtset
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE pythag
    FUNCTION pythag_dp(a,b)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(DP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
        REAL(DP) :: pythag_dp
    END FUNCTION pythag_dp
!BL
    FUNCTION pythag_sp(a,b)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
        REAL(SP) :: pythag_sp
    END FUNCTION pythag_sp
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE pzextr(iest,xest,yest,yz,dy)
        USE nrtype
        INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: iest

```



```

      REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: xest
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: yest
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: yz,dy
      END SUBROUTINE pzextr
END INTERFACE
!!! FB:
!   INTERFACE
!     FUNCTION qgaus(func,a,b)
!     USE nrtype
!     REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
!     REAL(SP) :: qgaus
!     INTERFACE
!       FUNCTION func(x)
!       USE nrtype
!       REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
!       REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: func
!     END FUNCTION func
!   END INTERFACE
!   END FUNCTION qgaus
! END INTERFACE
!!! /FB
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE qrdcmp(a,c,d,sing)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: c,d
  LOGICAL(LGT), INTENT(OUT) :: sing
  END SUBROUTINE qrdcmp
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION qromb(func,a,b)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
  REAL(SP) :: qromb
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION func(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: func
  END FUNCTION func
  END INTERFACE
  END FUNCTION qromb
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION qromo(func,a,b,choose)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
  REAL(SP) :: qromo
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION func(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: func
  END FUNCTION func

```



```

END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE choose(funk,aa,bb,s,n)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: aa,bb
    REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: s
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
    INTERFACE
      FUNCTION funk(x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: funk
      END FUNCTION funk
    END INTERFACE
  END SUBROUTINE choose
END INTERFACE
END FUNCTION qromo
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE qroot(p,b,c,eps)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: p
    REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: b,c
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: eps
  END SUBROUTINE qroot
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE qrsolv(a,c,d,b)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: a
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: c,d
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: b
  END SUBROUTINE qrsolv
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE qrupdt(r,qt,u,v)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: r,qt
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: u
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: v
  END SUBROUTINE qrupdt
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION qsimp(func,a,b)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
    REAL(SP) :: qsimp
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION func(x)
      USE nrtype
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: func
    END FUNCTION func
  END INTERFACE
END INTERFACE

```



```

        END FUNCTION qsimp
    END INTERFACE
    INTERFACE
        FUNCTION qtrap(func,a,b)
            USE nrtype
            REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
            REAL(SP) :: qtrap
            INTERFACE
                FUNCTION func(x)
                    USE nrtype
                    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
                    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: func
                END FUNCTION func
            END INTERFACE
        END FUNCTION qtrap
    END INTERFACE
    INTERFACE
        SUBROUTINE quadct(x,y,xx,yy,fa,fb,fc,fd)
            USE nrtype
            REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x,y
            REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: xx,yy
            REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: fa,fb,fc,fd
        END SUBROUTINE quadct
    END INTERFACE
    INTERFACE
        SUBROUTINE quadmx(a)
            USE nrtype
            REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: a
        END SUBROUTINE quadmx
    END INTERFACE
    INTERFACE
        SUBROUTINE quadvl(x,y,fa,fb,fc,fd)
            USE nrtype
            REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x,y
            REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: fa,fb,fc,fd
        END SUBROUTINE quadvl
    END INTERFACE
    INTERFACE
        FUNCTION ran(idum)
            INTEGER(selected_int_kind(9)), INTENT(INOUT) :: idum
            REAL :: ran
        END FUNCTION ran
    END INTERFACE
    INTERFACE ran0
        SUBROUTINE ran0_s(harvest)
            USE nrtype
            REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: harvest
        END SUBROUTINE ran0_s
    !BL
        SUBROUTINE ran0_v(harvest)
            USE nrtype
            REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: harvest
        END SUBROUTINE ran0_v
    END INTERFACE

```



```

INTERFACE ran1
  SUBROUTINE ran1_s(harvest)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: harvest
  END SUBROUTINE ran1_s
!BL
  SUBROUTINE ran1_v(harvest)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: harvest
  END SUBROUTINE ran1_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE ran2
  SUBROUTINE ran2_s(harvest)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: harvest
  END SUBROUTINE ran2_s
!BL
  SUBROUTINE ran2_v(harvest)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: harvest
  END SUBROUTINE ran2_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE ran3
  SUBROUTINE ran3_s(harvest)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: harvest
  END SUBROUTINE ran3_s
!BL
  SUBROUTINE ran3_v(harvest)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: harvest
  END SUBROUTINE ran3_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE ratint(xa,ya,x,y,dy)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: xa,ya
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: y,dy
  END SUBROUTINE ratint
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE ratlsq(func,a,b,mm,kk,cof,dev)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(DP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: mm,kk
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: cof
    REAL(DP), INTENT(OUT) :: dev
  END SUBROUTINE ratlsq
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION func(x)
      USE nrtype
      REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
      REAL(DP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: func
    END FUNCTION func
  END INTERFACE

```



```

END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE ratlsq
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE ratval
  FUNCTION ratval_s(x,cof,mm,kk)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(DP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: mm,kk
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(mm+kk+1), INTENT(IN) :: cof
    REAL(DP) :: ratval_s
  END FUNCTION ratval_s
!BL
  FUNCTION ratval_v(x,cof,mm,kk)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: mm,kk
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(mm+kk+1), INTENT(IN) :: cof
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: ratval_v
  END FUNCTION ratval_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE rc
  FUNCTION rc_s(x,y)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x,y
    REAL(SP) :: rc_s
  END FUNCTION rc_s
!BL
  FUNCTION rc_v(x,y)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,y
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: rc_v
  END FUNCTION rc_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE rd
  FUNCTION rd_s(x,y,z)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x,y,z
    REAL(SP) :: rd_s
  END FUNCTION rd_s
!BL
  FUNCTION rd_v(x,y,z)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,y,z
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: rd_v
  END FUNCTION rd_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE realft
  SUBROUTINE realft_dp(data,isign,zdata)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: data
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
    COMPLEX(DPC), DIMENSION(:), OPTIONAL, TARGET :: zdata
  END SUBROUTINE realft_dp
!BL

```



```

SUBROUTINE realft_sp(data,isign,zdata)
USE nrtype
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: data
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:), OPTIONAL, TARGET :: zdata
END SUBROUTINE realft_sp
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  RECURSIVE FUNCTION recur1(a,b) RESULT(u)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(a)) :: u
  END FUNCTION recur1
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION recur2(a,b,c)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a,b,c
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(a)) :: recur2
  END FUNCTION recur2
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE relax(u,rhs)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: u
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: rhs
  END SUBROUTINE relax
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE relax2(u,rhs)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: u
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: rhs
  END SUBROUTINE relax2
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION resid(u,rhs)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: u,rhs
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(size(u,1),size(u,1)) :: resid
  END FUNCTION resid
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE rf
  FUNCTION rf_s(x,y,z)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x,y,z
  REAL(SP) :: rf_s
  END FUNCTION rf_s
!BL
  FUNCTION rf_v(x,y,z)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,y,z
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: rf_v
  END FUNCTION rf_v

```



```

END INTERFACE
INTERFACE rj
  FUNCTION rj_s(x,y,z,p)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x,y,z,p
    REAL(SP) :: rj_s
  END FUNCTION rj_s
!BL
  FUNCTION rj_v(x,y,z,p)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,y,z,p
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: rj_v
  END FUNCTION rj_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE rk4(y,dydx,x,h,yout,derivs)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y,dydx
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x,h
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: yout
    INTERFACE
      SUBROUTINE derivs(x,y,dydx)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dydx
      END SUBROUTINE derivs
    END INTERFACE
  END SUBROUTINE rk4
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE rkck(y,dydx,x,h,yout,yerr,derivs)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y,dydx
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x,h
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: yout,yerr
    INTERFACE
      SUBROUTINE derivs(x,y,dydx)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dydx
      END SUBROUTINE derivs
    END INTERFACE
  END SUBROUTINE rkck
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE rkdump(vstart,x1,x2,nstep,derivs)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: vstart
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x1,x2
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: nstep
    INTERFACE
      SUBROUTINE derivs(x,y,dydx)

```



```

        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dydx
    END SUBROUTINE derivs
END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE rk dumb
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE rkqs(y,dydx,x,htry,eps,yscal,hdid,hnext,derivs)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: y
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: dydx,yscal
    REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: x
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: htry,eps
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: hdid,hnext
    INTERFACE
        SUBROUTINE derivs(x,y,dydx)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dydx
        END SUBROUTINE derivs
    END INTERFACE
    END SUBROUTINE rkqs
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE rlft2(data,spec,speq,isign)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: data
    COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: spec
    COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: speq
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
    END SUBROUTINE rlft2
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE rlft3(data,spec,speq,isign)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: data
    COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:,:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: spec
    COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: speq
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
    END SUBROUTINE rlft3
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE rotate(r,qt,i,a,b)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), TARGET, INTENT(INOUT) :: r,qt
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: i
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
    END SUBROUTINE rotate
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE rsolv(a,d,b)

```



```

USE nrtype
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: a
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: d
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: b
END SUBROUTINE rsolv
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION rstrct(uf)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: uf
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION((size(uf,1)+1)/2,(size(uf,1)+1)/2) :: rstrct
  END FUNCTION rstrct
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION rtbis(func,x1,x2,xacc)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x1,x2,xacc
  REAL(SP) :: rtbis
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION func(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP) :: func
    END FUNCTION func
  END INTERFACE
  END FUNCTION rtbis
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION rtflsp(func,x1,x2,xacc)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x1,x2,xacc
  REAL(SP) :: rtflsp
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION func(x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP) :: func
    END FUNCTION func
  END INTERFACE
  END FUNCTION rtflsp
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION rtnewt(funcd,x1,x2,xacc)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x1,x2,xacc
  REAL(SP) :: rtnewt
  INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE funcd(x,fval,fderiv)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: fval,fderiv
    END SUBROUTINE funcd
  END INTERFACE
  END FUNCTION rtnewt

```



```

END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION rtsafe(funcd,x1,x2,xacc)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x1,x2,xacc
    REAL(SP) :: rtsafe
    INTERFACE
      SUBROUTINE funcd(x,fval,fderiv)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: fval,fderiv
      END SUBROUTINE funcd
    END INTERFACE
  END FUNCTION rtsafe
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION rtsec(func,x1,x2,xacc)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x1,x2,xacc
    REAL(SP) :: rtsec
    INTERFACE
      FUNCTION func(x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP) :: func
      END FUNCTION func
    END INTERFACE
  END FUNCTION rtsec
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE rzextr(iest,xest,yest,yz,dy)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: iest
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: xest
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: yest
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: yz,dy
  END SUBROUTINE rzextr
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION savgol(nl,nrr,ld,m)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: nl,nrr,ld,m
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(nl+nrr+1) :: savgol
  END FUNCTION savgol
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE scrsho(func)
    USE nrtype
    INTERFACE
      FUNCTION func(x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP) :: func
      END FUNCTION func
    END INTERFACE
  END SUBROUTINE scrsho
END INTERFACE

```



```

END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE scrsho
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION select(k,arr)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: k
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: arr
    REAL(SP) :: select
  END FUNCTION select
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION select_bypack(k,arr)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: k
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: arr
    REAL(SP) :: select_bypack
  END FUNCTION select_bypack
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE select_heap(arr,heap)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: arr
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: heap
  END SUBROUTINE select_heap
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION select_inplace(k,arr)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: k
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: arr
    REAL(SP) :: select_inplace
  END FUNCTION select_inplace
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE simplx(a,m1,m2,m3,icase,izrov,iposv)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: m1,m2,m3
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(OUT) :: icase
    INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: izrov,iposv
  END SUBROUTINE simplx
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE simpr(y,dydx,dfdx,dfdy,xs,htot,nstep,yout,derivs)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: xs,htot
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y,dydx,dfdx
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: dfdy
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: nstep
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: yout
  INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE derivs(x,y,dydx)
      USE nrtype

```



```

        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dydx
        END SUBROUTINE derivs
    END INTERFACE
    END SUBROUTINE simplr
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE sinft(y)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: y
    END SUBROUTINE sinft
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE slvsm2(u,rhs)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(3,3), INTENT(OUT) :: u
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(3,3), INTENT(IN) :: rhs
    END SUBROUTINE slvsm2
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE slvsml(u,rhs)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(3,3), INTENT(OUT) :: u
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(3,3), INTENT(IN) :: rhs
    END SUBROUTINE slvsml
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE sncndn(uu,emmc,sn,cn,dn)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: uu,emmc
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: sn,cn,dn
    END SUBROUTINE sncndn
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION snrm(sx,itol)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: sx
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: itol
    REAL(DP) :: snrm
    END FUNCTION snrm
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE sobseq(x,init)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: x
    INTEGER(I4B), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: init
    END SUBROUTINE sobseq
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE solvde(itmax,conv,slowc,scalv,indexv,nb,y)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: itmax,nb
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: conv,slowc

```



```

REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: scalv
INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: indexv
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: y
END SUBROUTINE solvde
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE sor(a,b,c,d,e,f,u,rjac)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: a,b,c,d,e,f
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: u
  REAL(DP), INTENT(IN) :: rjac
  END SUBROUTINE sor
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE sort(arr)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: arr
  END SUBROUTINE sort
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE sort2(arr,slave)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: arr,slave
  END SUBROUTINE sort2
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE sort3(arr,slave1,slave2)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: arr,slave1,slave2
  END SUBROUTINE sort3
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE sort_bypack(arr)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: arr
  END SUBROUTINE sort_bypack
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE sort_byreshape(arr)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: arr
  END SUBROUTINE sort_byreshape
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE sort_heap(arr)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: arr
  END SUBROUTINE sort_heap
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE sort_pick(arr)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: arr
  END SUBROUTINE sort_pick

```



```

END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE sort_radix(arr)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: arr
  END SUBROUTINE sort_radix
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE sort_shell(arr)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: arr
  END SUBROUTINE sort_shell
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE spectrm(p,k,ovrlap,unit,n_window)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: p
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: k
    LOGICAL(LGT), INTENT(IN) :: ovrlap
    INTEGER(I4B), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: n_window,unit
  END SUBROUTINE spectrm
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE spear(data1,data2,d,zd,probd,rs,probrs)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: data1,data2
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: d,zd,probd,rs,probrs
  END SUBROUTINE spear
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE sphbes
  SUBROUTINE sphbes_s(n,x,sj,sy,sjp,syp)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: sj,sy,sjp,syp
  END SUBROUTINE sphbes_s
!BL
  SUBROUTINE sphbes_v(n,x,sj,sy,sjp,syp)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: sj,sy,sjp,syp
  END SUBROUTINE sphbes_v
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE splie2(x1a,x2a,ya,y2a)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x1a,x2a
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: ya
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: y2a
  END SUBROUTINE splie2
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION splin2(x1a,x2a,ya,y2a,x1,x2)

```



```

        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x1a,x2a
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: ya,y2a
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x1,x2
        REAL(SP) :: splin2
        END FUNCTION splin2
    END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE spline(x,y,yp1,ypn,y2)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,y
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: yp1,ypn
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: y2
    END SUBROUTINE spline
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION splint(xa,ya,y2a,x)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: xa,ya,y2a
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP) :: splint
    END FUNCTION splint
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE sprsax
    SUBROUTINE sprsax_dp(sa,x,b)
    USE nrtype
    TYPE(sprs2_dp), INTENT(IN) :: sa
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION (:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION (:), INTENT(OUT) :: b
    END SUBROUTINE sprsax_dp
!BL
    SUBROUTINE sprsax_sp(sa,x,b)
    USE nrtype
    TYPE(sprs2_sp), INTENT(IN) :: sa
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION (:), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION (:), INTENT(OUT) :: b
    END SUBROUTINE sprsax_sp
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE sprsdiag
    SUBROUTINE sprsdiag_dp(sa,b)
    USE nrtype
    TYPE(sprs2_dp), INTENT(IN) :: sa
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: b
    END SUBROUTINE sprsdiag_dp
!BL
    SUBROUTINE sprsdiag_sp(sa,b)
    USE nrtype
    TYPE(sprs2_sp), INTENT(IN) :: sa
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: b
    END SUBROUTINE sprsdiag_sp
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE sprsin
    SUBROUTINE sprsin_sp(a,thresh,sa)
    USE nrtype

```



```

      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: a
      REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: thresh
      TYPE(sprs2_sp), INTENT(OUT) :: sa
      END SUBROUTINE sprsin_sp
!BL
      SUBROUTINE sprsin_dp(a,thresh,sa)
      USE nrtype
      REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: a
      REAL(DP), INTENT(IN) :: thresh
      TYPE(sprs2_dp), INTENT(OUT) :: sa
      END SUBROUTINE sprsin_dp
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
      SUBROUTINE sprstp(sa)
      USE nrtype
      TYPE(sprs2_sp), INTENT(INOUT) :: sa
      END SUBROUTINE sprstp
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE sprstx
      SUBROUTINE sprstx_dp(sa,x,b)
      USE nrtype
      TYPE(sprs2_dp), INTENT(IN) :: sa
      REAL(DP), DIMENSION (:), INTENT(IN) :: x
      REAL(DP), DIMENSION (:), INTENT(OUT) :: b
      END SUBROUTINE sprstx_dp
!BL
      SUBROUTINE sprstx_sp(sa,x,b)
      USE nrtype
      TYPE(sprs2_sp), INTENT(IN) :: sa
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION (:), INTENT(IN) :: x
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION (:), INTENT(OUT) :: b
      END SUBROUTINE sprstx_sp
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
      SUBROUTINE stifbs(y,dydx,x,htry,eps,yscal,hdid,hnext,derivs)
      USE nrtype
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: y
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: dydx,yscal
      REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: htry,eps
      REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: x
      REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: hdid,hnext
      INTERFACE
        SUBROUTINE derivs(x,y,dydx)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dydx
        END SUBROUTINE derivs
      END INTERFACE
      END SUBROUTINE stifbs
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
      SUBROUTINE stiff(y,dydx,x,htry,eps,yscal,hdid,hnext,derivs)
      USE nrtype

```



```

REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: y
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: dydx,yscal
REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: x
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: htry,eps
REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: hdid,hnext
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE derivs(x,y,dydx)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dydx
  END SUBROUTINE derivs
END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE stiff
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE stoerm(y,d2y,xs,htot,nstep,yout,derivs)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y,d2y
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: xs,htot
  INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: nstep
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: yout
  INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE derivs(x,y,dydx)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dydx
    END SUBROUTINE derivs
  END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE stoerm
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE svbksb
  SUBROUTINE svbksb_dp(u,w,v,b,x)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: u,v
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: w,b
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: x
  END SUBROUTINE svbksb_dp
!BL
  SUBROUTINE svbksb_sp(u,w,v,b,x)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: u,v
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: w,b
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: x
  END SUBROUTINE svbksb_sp
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE svdcmp
  SUBROUTINE svdcmp_dp(a,w,v)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: w
  REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: v
  END SUBROUTINE svdcmp_dp

```



```

!BL
SUBROUTINE svdcmp_sp(a,w,v)
  USE nrtype
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: w
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: v
END SUBROUTINE svdcmp_sp
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE svdfit(x,y,sig,a,v,w,chisq,funcs)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,y,sig
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: a,w
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: v
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: chisq
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION funcs(x,n)
      USE nrtype
      REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
      INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(n) :: funcs
    END FUNCTION funcs
  END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE svdfit
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE svdvar(v,w,cvm)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: v
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: w
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: cvm
  END SUBROUTINE svdvar
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION toeplz(r,y)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: r,y
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(y)) :: toeplz
  END FUNCTION toeplz
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE tpctest(data1,data2,t,prob)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: data1,data2
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: t,prob
  END SUBROUTINE tpctest
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE tqli(d,e,z)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: d,e
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), OPTIONAL, INTENT(INOUT) :: z
  END SUBROUTINE tqli
END INTERFACE

```



```

INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE trapzd(func,a,b,s,n)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
    REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: s
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
    INTERFACE
      FUNCTION func(x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: func
      END FUNCTION func
    END INTERFACE
  END SUBROUTINE trapzd
END INTERFACE

INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE tred2(a,d,e,novectors)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: d,e
    LOGICAL(LGT), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: novectors
  END SUBROUTINE tred2
END INTERFACE

! On a purely serial machine, for greater efficiency, remove
! the generic name tridag from the following interface,
! and put it on the next one after that.
INTERFACE tridag
  RECURSIVE SUBROUTINE tridag_par(a,b,c,r,u)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a,b,c,r
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: u
  END SUBROUTINE tridag_par
END INTERFACE

INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE tridag_ser(a,b,c,r,u)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a,b,c,r
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: u
  END SUBROUTINE tridag_ser
END INTERFACE

INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE ttest(data1,data2,t,prob)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: data1,data2
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: t,prob
  END SUBROUTINE ttest
END INTERFACE

INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE tutest(data1,data2,t,prob)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: data1,data2
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: t,prob
  END SUBROUTINE tutest
END INTERFACE

```



```

INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE twofft(data1,data2,fft1,fft2)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: data1,data2
    COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: fft1,fft2
  END SUBROUTINE twofft
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION vander(x,q)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,q
    REAL(DP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: vander
  END FUNCTION vander
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE vegas(region,func,init,ncall,itmx,nprn,tgral,sd,chi2a)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: region
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: init,ncall,itmx,nprn
    REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: tgral,sd,chi2a
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION func(pt,wgt)
      USE nrtype
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: pt
      REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: wgt
      REAL(SP) :: func
    END FUNCTION func
  END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE vegas
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE voltra(t0,h,t,f,g,ak)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: t0,h
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: t
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(OUT) :: f
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION g(t)
      USE nrtype
      REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: t
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), POINTER :: g
    END FUNCTION g
  END INTERFACE
  FUNCTION ak(t,s)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: t,s
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,:), POINTER :: ak
  END FUNCTION ak
END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE voltra
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE wt1(a,isign,wtstep)
    USE nrtype

```



```

REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE wtstep(a,isign)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
  END SUBROUTINE wtstep
END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE wt1
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE wtn(a,nn,isign,wtstep)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a
    INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: nn
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
  INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE wtstep(a,isign)
      USE nrtype
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: a
      INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: isign
    END SUBROUTINE wtstep
  END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE wtn
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION wwghts(n,h,kermom)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: h
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(n) :: wwghts
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION kermom(y,m)
      USE nrtype
      REAL(DP), INTENT(IN) :: y
      INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: m
      REAL(DP), DIMENSION(m) :: kermom
    END FUNCTION kermom
  END INTERFACE
END FUNCTION wwghts
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE zbrac(func,x1,x2,succes)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: x1,x2
    LOGICAL(LGT), INTENT(OUT) :: succes
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION func(x)
      USE nrtype
      REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
      REAL(SP) :: func
    END FUNCTION func
  END INTERFACE
END INTERFACE

```



```

        END SUBROUTINE zbrac
    END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE zbrak(func,x1,x2,n,xb1,xb2,nb)
    USE nrtype
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: n
    INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(OUT) :: nb
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x1,x2
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), POINTER :: xb1,xb2
    INTERFACE
        FUNCTION func(x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP) :: func
        END FUNCTION func
    END INTERFACE
    END SUBROUTINE zbrak
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION zbrent(func,x1,x2,tol)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x1,x2,tol
    REAL(SP) :: zbrent
    INTERFACE
        FUNCTION func(x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP) :: func
        END FUNCTION func
    END INTERFACE
    END FUNCTION zbrent
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE zrhqr(a,rtr,rti)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: rtr,rti
    END SUBROUTINE zrhqr
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE
    FUNCTION zriddr(func,x1,x2,xacc)
    USE nrtype
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x1,x2,xacc
    REAL(SP) :: zriddr
    INTERFACE
        FUNCTION func(x)
        USE nrtype
        REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
        REAL(SP) :: func
        END FUNCTION func
    END INTERFACE
    END FUNCTION zriddr
END INTERFACE
INTERFACE

```



```

SUBROUTINE zroots(a,roots,polish)
USE nrtype
COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a
COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: roots
LOGICAL(LGT), INTENT(IN) :: polish
END SUBROUTINE zroots
END INTERFACE
END MODULE nr

SUBROUTINE rkck(y,dydx,x,h,yout,yerr,derivs)
USE nrtype; USE nrutil, ONLY : assert_eq
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y,dydx
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x,h
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: yout,yerr
INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE derivs(x,y,dydx)
USE nrtype
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dydx
END SUBROUTINE derivs
END INTERFACE
INTEGER(I4B) :: ndum
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(y)) :: ak2,ak3,ak4,ak5,ak6,ytemp
REAL(SP), PARAMETER :: A2=0.2_sp,A3=0.3_sp,A4=0.6_sp,A5=1.0_sp,&
A6=0.875_sp,B21=0.2_sp,B31=3.0_sp/40.0_sp,B32=9.0_sp/40.0_sp,&
B41=0.3_sp,B42=-0.9_sp,B43=1.2_sp,B51=-11.0_sp/54.0_sp,&
B52=2.5_sp,B53=-70.0_sp/27.0_sp,B54=35.0_sp/27.0_sp,&
B61=1631.0_sp/55296.0_sp,B62=175.0_sp/512.0_sp,&
B63=575.0_sp/13824.0_sp,B64=44275.0_sp/110592.0_sp,&
B65=253.0_sp/4096.0_sp,C1=37.0_sp/378.0_sp,&
C3=250.0_sp/621.0_sp,C4=125.0_sp/594.0_sp,&
C6=512.0_sp/1771.0_sp,DC1=C1-2825.0_sp/27648.0_sp,&
DC3=C3-18575.0_sp/48384.0_sp,DC4=C4-13525.0_sp/55296.0_sp,&
DC5=-277.0_sp/14336.0_sp,DC6=C6-0.25_sp
ndum=assert_eq(size(y),size(dydx),size(yout),size(yerr),'rkck')
ytemp=y+B21*h*dydx
call derivs(x+A2*h,ytemp,ak2)
ytemp=y+h*(B31*dydx+B32*ak2)
call derivs(x+A3*h,ytemp,ak3)
ytemp=y+h*(B41*dydx+B42*ak2+B43*ak3)
call derivs(x+A4*h,ytemp,ak4)
ytemp=y+h*(B51*dydx+B52*ak2+B53*ak3+B54*ak4)
call derivs(x+A5*h,ytemp,ak5)
ytemp=y+h*(B61*dydx+B62*ak2+B63*ak3+B64*ak4+B65*ak5)
call derivs(x+A6*h,ytemp,ak6)
yout=y+h*(C1*dydx+C3*ak3+C4*ak4+C6*ak6)
yerr=h*(DC1*dydx+DC3*ak3+DC4*ak4+DC5*ak5+DC6*ak6)
END SUBROUTINE rkck

```



```

SUBROUTINE rkqs(y,dydx,x,htry,eps,yscal,hdid,hnext,derivs)
USE nrtype; USE nrutil, ONLY : assert_eq,nrerror
USE nr, ONLY : rkck
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: y
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: dydx,yscal
REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: x
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: htry,eps
REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: hdid,hnext
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE derivs(x,y,dydx)
  USE nrtype
  IMPLICIT NONE
  REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y
  REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dydx
  END SUBROUTINE derivs
END INTERFACE
INTEGER(I4B) :: ndum
REAL(SP) :: errmax,h,htemp,xnew
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(y)) :: yerr,ytemp
REAL(SP), PARAMETER :: SAFETY=0.9_sp,PGROW=-0.2_sp,PSHRNK=-0.25_sp,&
  ERRCON=1.89e-4
ndum=assert_eq(size(y),size(dydx),size(yscal),'rkqs')
h=htry
do
  call rkck(y,dydx,x,h,ytemp,yerr,derivs)
  errmax=maxval(abs(yerr(:)/yscal(:)))/eps
  if (errmax <= 1.0) exit
  htemp=SAFETY*h*(errmax**PSHRNK)
  h=sign(max(abs(htemp),0.1_sp*abs(h)),h)
  xnew=x+h
  if (xnew == x) call nrerror('stepsize underflow in rkqs')
end do
if (errmax > ERRCON) then
  hnext=SAFETY*h*(errmax**PGROW)
else
  hnext=5.0_sp*h
end if
hdid=h
x=x+h
y(:)=ytemp(:)
END SUBROUTINE rkqs

SUBROUTINE mmid(y,dydx,xs,htot,nstep,yout,derivs)
USE nrtype; USE nrutil, ONLY : assert_eq,swap
IMPLICIT NONE
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: nstep
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: xs,htot
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y,dydx
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: yout
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE derivs(x,y,dydx)
  USE nrtype

```



```

      IMPLICIT NONE
      REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dydx
      END SUBROUTINE derivs
END INTERFACE
INTEGER(I4B) :: n,ndum
REAL(SP) :: h,h2,x
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(y)) :: ym,yn
ndum=assert_eq(size(y),size(dydx),size(yout),'mmid')
h=htot/nstep
ym=y
yn=y+h*dydx
x=xs+h
call derivs(x,yn,yout)
h2=2.0_sp*h
do n=2,nstep
  call swap(ym,yn)
  yn=yn+h2*yout
  x=x+h
  call derivs(x,yn,yout)
end do
yout=0.5_sp*(ym+yn+h*yout)
END SUBROUTINE mmid

SUBROUTINE pzextr(iest,xest,yest,yz,dy)
USE nrtype; USE nrutil, ONLY : assert_eq,nrerror
IMPLICIT NONE
INTEGER(I4B), INTENT(IN) :: iest
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: xest
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: yest
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: yz,dy
INTEGER(I4B), PARAMETER :: IEST_MAX=16
INTEGER(I4B) :: j,nv
INTEGER(I4B), SAVE :: nvold=-1
REAL(SP) :: delta,f1,f2
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(yz)) :: d,tmp,q
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(IEST_MAX), SAVE :: x
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:,,:), ALLOCATABLE, SAVE :: qcol
nv=assert_eq(size(yz),size(yest),size(dy),'pzextr')
if (iest > IEST_MAX) call &
  nrerror('pzextr: probable misuse, too much extrapolation')
if (nv /= nvold) then
  if (allocated(qcol)) deallocate(qcol)
  allocate(qcol(nv,IEST_MAX))
  nvold=nv
end if
x(iest)=xest
dy(:)=yest(:)
yz(:)=yest(:)
if (iest == 1) then
  qcol(:,1)=yest(:)
else
  d(:)=yest(:)

```



```

do j=1,iest-1
  delta=1.0_sp/(x(iest-j)-xest)
  f1=xest*delta
  f2=x(iest-j)*delta
  q(:)=qcol(:,j)
  qcol(:,j)=dy(:)
  tmp(:)=d(:)-q(:)
  dy(:)=f1*tmp(:)
  d(:)=f2*tmp(:)
  yz(:)=yz(:)+dy(:)
end do
qcol(:,iest)=dy(:)
end if
END SUBROUTINE pzextr

SUBROUTINE bsstep(y,dydx,x,htry,eps,yscal,hdid,hnext,derivs)
USE nrtype; USE nrutil, ONLY : arth,assert_eq,cumsum,iminloc,nrerror,&
  outerdiff,outerprod,upper_triangle
USE nr, ONLY : mmid,pzextr
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: y
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: dydx,yscal
REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: x
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: htry,eps
REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: hdid,hnext
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE derivs(x,y,dydx)
    USE nrtype
    IMPLICIT NONE
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dydx
  END SUBROUTINE derivs
END INTERFACE
INTEGER(I4B), PARAMETER :: IMAX=9, KMAXX=IMAX-1
REAL(SP), PARAMETER :: SAFE1=0.25_sp,SAFE2=0.7_sp,REDMAX=1.0e-5_sp,&
  REDMIN=0.7_sp,TINY=1.0e-30_sp,SCALMX=0.1_sp
INTEGER(I4B) :: k,km,ndum
INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(IMAX) :: nseq = (/ 2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18 /)
INTEGER(I4B), SAVE :: kopt,kmax
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(KMAXX,KMAXX), SAVE :: alf
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(KMAXX) :: err
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(IMAX), SAVE :: a
REAL(SP), SAVE :: epsold = -1.0_sp,xnew
REAL(SP) :: eps1,errmax,fact,h,red,scale,wrkmin,xest
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(y)) :: yerr,ysav,yseq
LOGICAL(LGT) :: reduct
LOGICAL(LGT), SAVE :: first=.true.
ndum=assert_eq(size(y),size(dydx),size(yscal),'bsstep')
if (eps /= epsold) then
  hnext=-1.0e29_sp
  xnew=-1.0e29_sp
  eps1=SAFE1*eps
  a(:)=cumsum(nseq,1)

```



```

where (upper_triangle(KMAXX,KMAXX)) alf=eps1** &
  (outerdiff(a(2:),a(2:))/outerprod(arth( &
    3.0_sp,2.0_sp,KMAXX),(a(2:)-a(1)+1.0_sp)))
epsold=eps
do kopt=2,KMAXX-1
  if (a(kopt+1) > a(kopt)*alf(kopt-1,kopt)) exit
end do
kmax=kopt
end if
h=htry
ysav(:)=y(:)
if (h /= hnext .or. x /= xnew) then
  first=.true.
  kopt=kmax
end if
reduct=.false.
main_loop: do
  do k=1,kmax
    xnew=x+h
    if (xnew == x) call nrerror('step size underflow in bsstep')
    call mmid(ysav,dydx,x,h,nseq(k),yseq,derivs)
    xest=(h/nseq(k))**2
    call pzextr(k,xest,yseq,y,yerr)
    if (k /= 1) then
      errmax=maxval(abs(yerr(:)/yscal(:)))
      errmax=max(TINY,errmax)/eps
      km=k-1
      err(km)=(errmax/SAFE1)**(1.0_sp/(2*km+1))
    end if
    if (k /= 1 .and. (k >= kopt-1 .or. first)) then
      if (errmax < 1.0) exit main_loop
      if (k == kmax .or. k == kopt+1) then
        red=SAFE2/err(km)
        exit
      else if (k == kopt) then
        if (alf(kopt-1,kopt) < err(km)) then
          red=1.0_sp/err(km)
          exit
        end if
      else if (kopt == kmax) then
        if (alf(km,kmax-1) < err(km)) then
          red=alf(km,kmax-1)*SAFE2/err(km)
          exit
        end if
      else if (alf(km,kopt) < err(km)) then
        red=alf(km,kopt-1)/err(km)
        exit
      end if
    end if
  end do
  red=max(min(red,REDMIN),REDMAX)
  h=h*red
  reduct=.true.
end do main_loop

```



```

x=xnew
hdid=h
first=.false.
kopt=1+iminloc(a(2:km+1)*max(err(1:km),SCALMX))
scale=max(err(kopt-1),SCALMX)
wrkmin=scale*a(kopt)
hnext=h/scale
if (kopt >= k .and. kopt /= kmax .and. .not. reduct) then
    fact=max(scale/alf(kopt-1,kopt),SCALMX)
    if (a(kopt+1)*fact <= wrkmin) then
        hnext=h/fact
        kopt=kopt+1
    end if
end if
END SUBROUTINE bsstep

FUNCTION hypgeo(a,b,c,z)
USE nrtype
USE hypgeo_info
USE nr, ONLY : bsstep,hypdrv,hypser,odeint
IMPLICIT NONE
COMPLEX(SPC), INTENT(IN) :: a,b,c,z
COMPLEX(SPC) :: hypgeo
REAL(SP), PARAMETER :: EPS=1.0e-6_sp
COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(2) :: y
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(4) :: ry
if (real(z)**2+aimag(z)**2 <= 0.25) then
    call hypser(a,b,c,z,hypgeo,y(2))
    RETURN
else if (real(z) < 0.0) then
    hypgeo_z0=cplx(-0.5_sp,0.0_sp,kind=spc)
else if (real(z) <= 1.0) then
    hypgeo_z0=cplx(0.5_sp,0.0_sp,kind=spc)
else
    hypgeo_z0=cplx(0.0_sp,sign(0.5_sp,aimag(z)),kind=spc)
end if
hypgeo_aa=a
hypgeo_bb=b
hypgeo_cc=c
hypgeo_dz=z-hypgeo_z0
call hypser(hypgeo_aa,hypgeo_bb,hypgeo_cc,hypgeo_z0,y(1),y(2))
ry(1:4:2)=real(y)
ry(2:4:2)=aimag(y)
! call odeint(ry,0.0_sp,1.0_sp,EPS,0.1_sp,0.0001_sp,hypdrv,bsstep)
call odeint(ry,0.0_sp,1.0_sp,EPS,0.1_sp,0.000001_sp,hypdrv,bsstep) !!! FB
y=cplx(ry(1:4:2),ry(2:4:2),kind=spc)
hypgeo=y(1)
END FUNCTION hypgeo

SUBROUTINE hypdrv(s,ry,rdyds)
USE nrtype
USE hypgeo_info
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: s

```



```

REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: ry
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: rdyds
COMPLEX(SPC), DIMENSION(2) :: y, dyds
COMPLEX(SPC) :: z
y=cmplx(ry(1:4:2),ry(2:4:2),kind=spc)
z=hypgeo_z0+s*hypgeo_dz
dyds(1)=y(2)*hypgeo_dz
dyds(2)=((hypgeo_aa*hypgeo_bb)*y(1)-(hypgeo_cc-&
  ((hypgeo_aa+hypgeo_bb)+1.0_sp)*z)*y(2))*hypgeo_dz/(z*(1.0_sp-z))
rdyds(1:4:2)=real(dyds)
rdyds(2:4:2)=aimag(dyds)
END SUBROUTINE hypdrv

```

```

SUBROUTINE hypser(a,b,c,z,series,deriv)
USE nrtype; USE nrutil, ONLY : nrerror
IMPLICIT NONE
COMPLEX(SPC), INTENT(IN) :: a,b,c,z
COMPLEX(SPC), INTENT(OUT) :: series,deriv
INTEGER(I4B) :: n
INTEGER(I4B), PARAMETER :: MAXIT=1000
COMPLEX(SPC) :: aa,bb,cc,fac,temp
deriv=cmplx(0.0_sp,0.0_sp,kind=spc)
fac=cmplx(1.0_sp,0.0_sp,kind=spc)
temp=fac
aa=a
bb=b
cc=c
do n=1,MAXIT
  fac=((aa*bb)/cc)*fac
  deriv=deriv+fac
  fac=fac*z/n
  series=temp+fac
  if (series == temp) RETURN
  temp=series
  aa=aa+1.0
  bb=bb+1.0
  cc=cc+1.0
end do
call nrerror('hypser: convergence failure')
END SUBROUTINE hypser

```

```

SUBROUTINE odeint(ystart,x1,x2,eps,h1,hmin,derivs,rkqs)
USE nrtype; USE nrutil, ONLY : nrerror,reallocate
USE ode_path
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: ystart
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x1,x2,eps,h1,hmin
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE derivs(x,y,dydx)
    USE nrtype
    IMPLICIT NONE
    REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y
    REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dydx
  END SUBROUTINE
END INTERFACE

```



```

      END SUBROUTINE derivs
!BL
      SUBROUTINE rkqs(y,dydx,x,htry,eps,yscal,hdid,hnext,derivs)
      USE nrtype
      IMPLICIT NONE
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: y
      REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: dydx,yscal
      REAL(SP), INTENT(INOUT) :: x
      REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: htry,eps
      REAL(SP), INTENT(OUT) :: hdid,hnext
      INTERFACE
        SUBROUTINE derivs(x,y,dydx)
          USE nrtype
          IMPLICIT NONE
          REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
          REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: y
          REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: dydx
        END SUBROUTINE derivs
      END INTERFACE
      END SUBROUTINE rkqs
END INTERFACE
REAL(SP), PARAMETER :: TINY=1.0e-30_sp
INTEGER(I4B), PARAMETER :: MAXSTP=10000
INTEGER(I4B) :: nstp
REAL(SP) :: h,hdid,hnext,x,xsav
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(ystart)) :: dydx,y,yscal
x=x1
h=sign(h1,x2-x1)
nok=0
nbad=0
kount=0
y(:)=ystart(:)
nullify(xp,yp)
if (save_steps) then
  xsav=x-2.0_sp*dxsav
  allocate(xp(256))
  allocate(yp(size(ystart),size(xp)))
end if
do nstp=1,MAXSTP
  call derivs(x,y,dydx)
  yscal(:)=abs(y(:))+abs(h*dydx(:))+TINY
  if (save_steps .and. (abs(x-xsav) > abs(dxsav))) &
    call save_a_step
  if ((x+h-x2)*(x+h-x1) > 0.0) h=x2-x
  call rkqs(y,dydx,x,h,eps,yscal,hdid,hnext,derivs)
  if (hdid == h) then
    nok=nok+1
  else
    nbad=nbad+1
  end if
  if ((x-x2)*(x2-x1) >= 0.0) then
    ystart(:)=y(:)
    if (save_steps) call save_a_step
  end if
  RETURN
end do

```



```

        end if
        if (abs(hnext) < hmin) then
print *, "abs(hnext) = ", abs(hnext)
print *, "hmin = ", hmin
        call nrerror('stepsize smaller than minimum in odeint')
        end if
        h=hnext
    end do
    call nrerror('too many steps in odeint')
CONTAINS
!BL
SUBROUTINE save_a_step
kount=kount+1
if (kount > size(xp)) then
    xp=>reallocate(xp,2*size(xp))
    yp=>reallocate(yp,size(yp,1),size(xp))
end if
xp(kount)=x
yp(:,kount)=y(:)
xsav=x
END SUBROUTINE save_a_step
END SUBROUTINE odeint

FUNCTION gammln_s(xx)
USE nrtype; USE nrutil, ONLY : arth,assert
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: xx
REAL(SP) :: gammln_s
REAL(DP) :: tmp,x
REAL(DP) :: stp = 2.5066282746310005_dp
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(6) :: coef = (/76.18009172947146_dp,&
    -86.50532032941677_dp,24.01409824083091_dp,&
    -1.231739572450155_dp,0.1208650973866179e-2_dp,&
    -0.5395239384953e-5_dp/)
call assert(xx > 0.0, 'gammln_s arg')
x=xx
tmp=x+5.5_dp
tmp=(x+0.5_dp)*log(tmp)-tmp
gammln_s=tmp+log(stp*(1.000000000190015_dp+&
sum(coef(:)/arth(x+1.0_dp,1.0_dp,size(coef)))))/x)
END FUNCTION gammln_s

FUNCTION gammln_v(xx)
USE nrtype; USE nrutil, ONLY: assert
IMPLICIT NONE
INTEGER(I4B) :: i
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: xx
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(xx)) :: gammln_v
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(size(xx)) :: ser,tmp,x,y
REAL(DP) :: stp = 2.5066282746310005_dp
REAL(DP), DIMENSION(6) :: coef = (/76.18009172947146_dp,&
    -86.50532032941677_dp,24.01409824083091_dp,&
    -1.231739572450155_dp,0.1208650973866179e-2_dp,&
    -0.5395239384953e-5_dp/)

```



```

if (size(xx) == 0) RETURN
call assert(all(xx > 0.0), 'gammln_v arg')
x=xx
tmp=x+5.5_dp
tmp=(x+0.5_dp)*log(tmp)-tmp
ser=1.000000000190015_dp
y=x
do i=1,size(coef)
    y=y+1.0_dp
    ser=ser+coef(i)/y
end do
gammln_v=tmp+log(stp*ser/x)
END FUNCTION gammln_v

! FUNCTION qgaus(func,a,b)
! USE nrtype
! REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: a,b
! REAL(SP) :: qgaus
! INTERFACE
!     FUNCTION func(x)
!     USE nrtype
!     REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x
!     REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: func
!     END FUNCTION func
! END INTERFACE
! REAL(SP) :: xm,xr
! REAL(SP), DIMENSION(5) :: dx, w = (/ 0.2955242247_sp,0.2692667193_sp,&
!     0.2190863625_sp,0.1494513491_sp,0.0666713443_sp /),&
!     x = (/ 0.1488743389_sp,0.4333953941_sp,0.6794095682_sp,&
!     0.8650633666_sp,0.9739065285_sp /)
! xm=0.5_sp*(b+a)
! xr=0.5_sp*(b-a)
! dx(:)=xr*x(:)
! qgaus=xr*sum(w(:)*(func(xm+dx)+func(xm-dx)))
! END FUNCTION qgaus

FUNCTION locatenr(xx,x)
USE nrtype
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: xx
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
INTEGER(I4B) :: locatenr
INTEGER(I4B) :: n,jl,jm,ju
LOGICAL :: ascnd
n=size(xx)
ascnd = (xx(n) >= xx(1))
jl=0
ju=n+1
do
    if (ju-jl <= 1) exit
    jm=(ju+jl)/2
    if (ascnd .eqv. (x >= xx(jm))) then
        jl=jm
    else

```



```

        ju=jm
    end if
end do
if (x == xx(1)) then
    locatenr=1
else if (x == xx(n)) then
    locatenr=n-1
else
    locatenr=j1
end if
END FUNCTION locatenr

SUBROUTINE tridag_ser(a,b,c,r,u)
USE nrtype; USE nrutil, ONLY : assert_eq,nrerror
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a,b,c,r
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: u
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(b)) :: gam
INTEGER(I4B) :: n,j
REAL(SP) :: bet
n=assert_eq((/size(a)+1,size(b),size(c)+1,size(r),size(u)/),'tridag_ser')
bet=b(1)
if (bet == 0.0) call nrerror('tridag_ser: Error at code stage 1')
u(1)=r(1)/bet
do j=2,n
    gam(j)=c(j-1)/bet
    bet=b(j)-a(j-1)*gam(j)
    if (bet == 0.0) &
        call nrerror('tridag_ser: Error at code stage 2')
    u(j)=(r(j)-a(j-1)*u(j-1))/bet
end do
do j=n-1,1,-1
    u(j)=u(j)-gam(j+1)*u(j+1)
end do
END SUBROUTINE tridag_ser

RECURSIVE SUBROUTINE tridag_par(a,b,c,r,u)
USE nrtype; USE nrutil, ONLY : assert_eq,nrerror
USE nr, ONLY : tridag_ser
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: a,b,c,r
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: u
INTEGER(I4B), PARAMETER :: NPAR_TRIDAG=4
INTEGER(I4B) :: n,n2,nm,nx
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(b)/2) :: y,q,piva
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(b)/2-1) :: x,z
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(a)/2) :: pivc
n=assert_eq((/size(a)+1,size(b),size(c)+1,size(r),size(u)/),'tridag_par')
if (n < NPAR_TRIDAG) then
    call tridag_ser(a,b,c,r,u)
else
    if (maxval(abs(b(1:n))) == 0.0) &
        call nrerror('tridag_par: possible singular matrix')
    n2=size(y)

```



```

nm=size(pivc)
nx=size(x)
piva = a(1:n-1:2)/b(1:n-1:2)
pivc = c(2:n-1:2)/b(3:n:2)
y(1:nm) = b(2:n-1:2)-piva(1:nm)*c(1:n-2:2)-pivc*a(2:n-1:2)
q(1:nm) = r(2:n-1:2)-piva(1:nm)*r(1:n-2:2)-pivc*r(3:n:2)
if (nm < n2) then
    y(n2) = b(n)-piva(n2)*c(n-1)
    q(n2) = r(n)-piva(n2)*r(n-1)
end if
x = -piva(2:n2)*a(2:n-2:2)
z = -pivc(1:nx)*c(3:n-1:2)
call tridag_par(x,y,z,q,u(2:n:2))
u(1) = (r(1)-c(1)*u(2))/b(1)
u(3:n-1:2) = (r(3:n-1:2)-a(2:n-2:2)*u(2:n-2:2) &
              -c(3:n-1:2)*u(4:n:2))/b(3:n-1:2)
if (nm == n2) u(n)=(r(n)-a(n-1)*u(n-1))/b(n)
end if
END SUBROUTINE tridag_par

SUBROUTINE spline(x,y,yp1,ypn,y2)
USE nrtype; USE nrutil, ONLY : assert_eq
USE nr, ONLY : tridag
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: x,y
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: yp1,ypn
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: y2
INTEGER(I4B) :: n
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(size(x)) :: a,b,c,r
n=assert_eq(size(x),size(y),size(y2),'spline')
c(1:n-1)=x(2:n)-x(1:n-1)
r(1:n-1)=6.0_sp*((y(2:n)-y(1:n-1))/c(1:n-1))
r(2:n-1)=r(2:n-1)-r(1:n-2)
a(2:n-1)=c(1:n-2)
b(2:n-1)=2.0_sp*(c(2:n-1)+a(2:n-1))
b(1)=1.0
b(n)=1.0
if (yp1 > 0.99e30_sp) then
    r(1)=0.0
    c(1)=0.0
else
    r(1)=(3.0_sp/(x(2)-x(1)))*((y(2)-y(1))/(x(2)-x(1))-yp1)
    c(1)=0.5
end if
if (ypn > 0.99e30_sp) then
    r(n)=0.0
    a(n)=0.0
else
    r(n)=(-3.0_sp/(x(n)-x(n-1)))*((y(n)-y(n-1))/(x(n)-x(n-1))-ypn)
    a(n)=0.5
end if
call tridag(a(2:n),b(1:n),c(1:n-1),r(1:n),y2(1:n))
END SUBROUTINE spline

```



```

FUNCTION splint(xa,ya,y2a,x)
USE nrtype; USE nrutil, ONLY : assert_eq,nrerror
USE nr, ONLY: locatenr
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(IN) :: xa,ya,y2a
REAL(SP), INTENT(IN) :: x
REAL(SP) :: splint
INTEGER(I4B) :: khi,klo,n
REAL(SP) :: a,b,h
n=assert_eq(size(xa),size(ya),size(y2a),'splint')
klo=max(min(locatenr(xa,x),n-1),1)
khi=klo+1
h=xa(khi)-xa(klo)
if (h == 0.0) call nrerror('bad xa input in splint')
a=(xa(khi)-x)/h
b=(x-xa(klo))/h
splint=a*ya(klo)+b*ya(khi)+((a**3-a)*y2a(klo)+(b**3-b)*y2a(khi))*(h**2)/6.0_sp
END FUNCTION splint

SUBROUTINE sort(arr)
USE nrtype; USE nrutil, ONLY : swap,nrerror
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL(SP), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(INOUT) :: arr
INTEGER(I4B), PARAMETER :: NN=15, NSTACK=50
REAL(SP) :: a
INTEGER(I4B) :: n,k,i,j,jstack,l,r
INTEGER(I4B), DIMENSION(NSTACK) :: istack
n=size(arr)
jstack=0
l=1
r=n
do
  if (r-l < NN) then
    do j=l+1,r
      a=arr(j)
      do i=j-1,l,-1
        if (arr(i) <= a) exit
        arr(i+1)=arr(i)
      end do
      arr(i+1)=a
    end do
    if (jstack == 0) RETURN
    r=istack(jstack)
    l=istack(jstack-1)
    jstack=jstack-2
  else
    k=(l+r)/2
    call swap(arr(k),arr(l+1))
    call swap(arr(l),arr(r),arr(l)>arr(r))
    call swap(arr(l+1),arr(r),arr(l+1)>arr(r))
    call swap(arr(l),arr(l+1),arr(l)>arr(l+1))
    i=l+1
    j=r
    a=arr(l+1)
  end if
end do

```



```

do
  do
    i=i+1
    if (arr(i) >= a) exit
  end do
  do
    j=j-1
    if (arr(j) <= a) exit
  end do
  if (j < i) exit
  call swap(arr(i),arr(j))
end do
arr(l+1)=arr(j)
arr(j)=a
jstack=jstack+2
if (jstack > NSTACK) call nrerror('sort: NSTACK too small')
if (r-i+1 >= j-1) then
  istack(jstack)=r
  istack(jstack-1)=i
  r=j-1
else
  istack(jstack)=j-1
  istack(jstack-1)=l
  l=i
end if
end if
end do
END SUBROUTINE sort

```

```

!!! Whizard wrapper for NR tools
module nr_tools
  use kinds, only: default !NODEP!
  use nrtype, only: i4b, sp, spc !NODEP!
  use nr, only: gammln, hypgeo, locatenr, sort, spline, splint !NODEP!
  implicit none
  save
  private

  public :: nr_hypgeo, nr_gamma, nr_locate, nr_sort, nr_spline_t

  type :: nr_spline_t
    real(sp), dimension(:), allocatable :: xa, ya_re, ya_im, y2a_re, y2a_im
  contains
    procedure :: init => nr_spline_init
    procedure :: interpolate => nr_spline_interpolate
    procedure :: dealloc => nr_spline_dealloc
  end type nr_spline_t

contains

function nr_hypgeo (a, b, c, d) result (h)
  complex(default), intent(in) :: a, b, c, d

```



```

        complex(default) :: h
        complex(spc) :: a_sp, b_sp, c_sp, d_sp
        a_sp = cmplx(a,kind=sp)
        b_sp = cmplx(b,kind=sp)
        c_sp = cmplx(c,kind=sp)
        d_sp = cmplx(d,kind=sp)
        h = cmplx( hypgeo (a_sp, b_sp, c_sp, d_sp) , kind=default )
    end function nr_hypgeo

function nr_gamma (x) result (y)
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    real(default) :: y
    y = real( exp(gammln(real(x,kind=sp))) , kind=default )
end function nr_gamma

function nr_locate (xa, x) result (pos)
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: xa
    real(default), intent(in) :: x
    integer :: pos
    pos = locatenr (real(xa,kind=sp), real(x,kind=sp))
end function

! function nr_qgaus (fun, pts) result (res)
!     real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: pts
!     complex(default) :: res
!     integer :: i_pts
!     real(sp) :: lo, hi, re, im
!     interface
!         function fun (x)
!             use kinds, only: default !NODEP!
!             real(default), intent(in) :: x
!             complex(default) :: fun
!         end function fun
!     end interface
!     res = 0.0_default
!     if ( size(pts) < 2 ) return
!     do i_pts=1, size(pts)-1
!         lo = real(pts(i_pts ),kind=sp)
!         hi = real(pts(i_pts+1),kind=sp)
!         re = qgaus (fun_re, lo, hi)
!         im = qgaus (fun_im, lo, hi)
!         res = res + cmplx(re,im,kind=default)
!     end do
!     contains
!     function fun_re (xa_sp)
!         use kinds, only: default !NODEP!
!         use nrtype, only: sp !NODEP!
!         real(sp), dimension(:), intent(in) :: xa_sp
!         real(sp), dimension(size(xa_sp)) :: fun_re
!         real(default), dimension(size(xa_sp)) :: xa
!         integer :: ix
!         xa = real(xa_sp,kind=default)
!         fun_re = (/ (real(fun(xa(ix)),kind=sp), ix=1, size(xa)) /)
!     end function fun_re

```



```

!      function fun_im (xa_sp)
!      use kinds, only: default !NODEP!
!      use nrtype, only: sp !NODEP!
!      real(sp), dimension(:), intent(in) :: xa_sp
!      real(sp), dimension(size(xa_sp)) :: fun_im
!      real(default), dimension(size(xa_sp)) :: xa
!      integer :: ix
!      xa = real(xa_sp,kind=default)
!      fun_im = (/ (real(aimag(fun(xa(ix))),kind=sp), ix=1, size(xa)) /)
!      end function fun_im
!      end function nr_qgaus

subroutine nr_sort (array)
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: array
  real(sp), dimension(size(array)) :: array_sp
  array_sp = real(array,kind=sp)
  call sort (array_sp)
  array = real(array_sp,kind=default)
end subroutine nr_sort

subroutine nr_spline_init (spl, xa_in, ya_in)
  class(nr_spline_t), intent(inout) :: spl
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: xa_in
  complex(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: ya_in
  integer :: n
  if ( allocated(spl%xa) ) then
    print *, "ERROR: nr_spline: init: already initialized!"
    stop
  end if
  n = size(xa_in)
  allocate( spl%xa(n) )
  allocate( spl%ya_re(n) )
  allocate( spl%ya_im(n) )
  allocate( spl%y2a_re(n) )
  allocate( spl%y2a_im(n) )
  spl%xa = real(xa_in,kind=sp)
  spl%ya_re = real(ya_in,kind=sp)
  spl%ya_im = real(aimag(ya_in),kind=sp)
  call spline (spl%xa, spl%ya_re, 1.e30, 1.e30, spl%y2a_re)
  call spline (spl%xa, spl%ya_im, 1.e30, 1.e30, spl%y2a_im)
end subroutine nr_spline_init

function nr_spline_interpolate (spl, x) result (y)
  complex(default) :: y
  class(nr_spline_t), intent(in) :: spl
  real(default), intent(in) :: x
  real(sp) :: y_re, y_im
  if ( .not.allocated(spl%xa) ) then
    print *, "ERROR: nr_spline: interpolate: not initialized!"
    stop
  end if
  y_re = splint (spl%xa, spl%ya_re, spl%y2a_re, real(x,kind=sp))
  y_im = splint (spl%xa, spl%ya_im, spl%y2a_im, real(x,kind=sp))
  y = cmplx(y_re,y_im,kind=default)

```



```

end function nr_spline_interpolate

subroutine nr_spline_dealloc (spl)
  class(nr_spline_t), intent(inout) :: spl
  if ( .not.allocated(spl%xa) ) then
    print *, "ERROR: nr_spline: dealloc: not initialized!"
    stop
  end if
  deallocate( spl%xa )
  deallocate( spl%ya_re )
  deallocate( spl%ya_im )
  deallocate( spl%y2a_re )
  deallocate( spl%y2a_im )
end subroutine nr_spline_dealloc
end module nr_tools

<toppik.f>≡
! WHIZARD <Version> <Date>

! TOPPIK code by M. Jezabek, T. Teubner (v1.1, 1992), T. Teubner (1998)
!
! FB: -commented out numerical recipes code for hypergeometric 2F1
!      included in hypgeo.f90;
!      -commented out unused function 'ZAPVQ1';
!      -replaced function 'cdabs' by 'abs';
!      -replaced function 'dimag' by 'aimag';
!      -replaced function 'dcmplx(,)' by 'cmplx(,kind=kind(0d0))';
!      -replaced function 'dreal' by 'real';
!      -replaced function 'cdlog' by 'log';
!      -replaced PAUSE by PRINT statement to avoid compiler warning;
!      -initialized 'idum' explicitly as real to avoid compiler warning.
!      -modified 'adglg1', 'adglg2' and 'tttoppik' to catch unstable runs.
!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

c *****
c
c Working version with all the different original potentials
c like (p^2+q^2)/|p-q|^2, not transformed in terms of delta and 1/r^2;
c accuracy eps=1.d-3 possible (only), but should be save, 13.8.'98, tt.
c
c *****
c
      subroutine tttoppik(xenergy,xtm,xtg,xalphas,xscale,xcutn,xcutv,
u      xc0,xc1,xc2,xcdeltc,xcdeltl,xcfullc,xcfulll,xcrm2,
u      xkincm,xkinca,jknflg,jgcflg,
u      xkincv,jvflg,xim,xdi,np,xpp,xww,xsdps,zvfct)
c
c *****
c
c !! THIS IS NOT A PUBLIC VERSION !!
c
c -- Calculation of the Green function in momentum space by solving the
c      Lippmann-Schwinger equation
c       $G(p) = G_0(p) + G_0(p) \int_0^{\text{xcutn}} V(p,q) G(q) dq$ 

```



```

c
c -- Written by Thomas Teubner, Hamburg, November 1998
c   * Based on TOPPIK Version 1.1
c     from M. Jezabek and TT, Karlsruhe, June 1992
c   * Version originally for non-constant top-width
c   * Constant width supplied here
c   * No generator included
c
c -- Use of double precision everywhere
c
c -- All masses, momenta, energies, widths in GeV
c
c -- Input parameters:
c
c   xenergy   :  $E = \sqrt{s} - 2 \cdot \text{topmass}$ 
c   xtm       : topmass (in the Pole scheme)
c   xtg       : top-width
c   xalphas   :  $\alpha_s^{\{\text{MSbar}, n_f=5\}}(\text{xscale})$ 
c   xscale    : soft scale  $\mu_{\{\text{soft}\}}$ 
c   xcutn     : numerical UV cutoff on all momenta
c               (UV cutoff of the Gauss-Legendre grid)
c   xcutv     : renormalization cutoff on the
c                $\delta$ -, the  $(p^2+q^2)/(p-q)^2$ -, and the
c                $1/r^2 - [1/|p-q|]$ -potential:
c               if  $(\max(p,q).ge.xcutv)$  then the three potentials
c               are set to zero in the Lippmann-Schwinger equation
c   xc0       : 0th order coefficient for the Coulomb potential,
c               see calling example above
c   xc1       : 1st order coefficient for the Coulomb potential
c   xc2       : 2nd order coefficient for the Coulomb potential
c   xcdeltc   : constant of the  $\delta(r)$ -
c               [= constant in momentum space-] potential
c   xcdeletl  : constant for the additional  $\log(q^2/\mu^2)$ -part of the
c                $\delta$ -potential:
c                $xcdeltc*1 + xcdeletl*\log(q^2/\mu^2)$ 
c   xcfullc   : constant of the  $(p^2+q^2)/(p-q)^2$ -potential
c   xcfulll   : constant for the additional  $\log(q^2/\mu^2)$ -part of the
c                $(p^2+q^2)/(p-q)^2$ -potential
c   xcrm2     : constant of the  $1/r^2 - [1/|p-q|]$ -potential
c   xkincm    : } kinetic corrections in the 0th order Green-function:
c   xkinca    : }  $G_0(p) := 1/[E + i\Gamma_t - p^2/m_t] * (1 + xkincm) + xkinca$ 
c               !!! WATCH THE SIGN IN  $G_0$  !!!
c   jknflg    : flag for these kinetic corrections:
c               0 : no kinetic corrections applied
c               1 : kinetic corrections applied with cutoff xcutv
c                   for xkinca only
c               2 : kinetic corrections applied with cutoff xcutv
c                   for xkinca AND xkincm
c   jgcflg    : flag for  $G_0(p)$  in the LS equation:
c               0 (standard choice) :  $G_0(p)$  as given above
c               1 (for TIPT)         :  $G_0(p) = G_c^{\{0\}}(p)$  the 0th
c                                       order Coulomb-Green-function
c                                       in analytical form; not for
c                                       momenta  $p > 1000 \cdot \text{topmass}$ 

```



```

c   xkincv   : additional kinematic vertexcorrection in G_0, see below:
c   jvflg    : flag for the additional vertexcorrection xkincv in the
c               'zeroth order' G_0(p) in the LS-equation:
c               0 : no correction, means  $G = G_0 + G_0 \int V G$ 
c                   with  $G_0 = 1/[E + i\Gamma_t - p^2/m_t] * (1 + xkincm) + xkinca$ 
c               1 : apply the correction in the LS equation as
c                    $G = G_0 + xkincv * p^2/m_t^2 / [E + i\Gamma_t - p^2/m_t] +$ 
c                    $G_0 \int V G$ 
c                   and correct the integral over  $\text{Im}[G(p)]$  to get  $\sigma_{\text{tot}}$ 
c                   from the optical theorem by the same factor.
c                   The cutoff xcutv is applied for these corrections.
c
c -- Output:
c
c   xim       :  $R_{\text{ttbar}}$  from the imaginary part of the green
c               function
c   xdi       :  $R_{\text{ttbar}}$  from the integral over the momentum
c               distribution (no cutoff but the numerical one here!!)
c   np        : number of points used for the grid; fixed in tttoppik
c   xpp       : 1-dim array (max. 400 elements) giving the momenta of
c               the Gauss-Legendre grid (pp(i) in the code)
c   xww       : 1-dim array (max. 400 elements) giving the corresponding
c               Gauss-Legendre weights for the grid
c   xdsdp     : 1-dim array (max. 400 elements) giving the
c               momentum distribution of top:  $d\sigma/dp$ ,
c               normalized to R,
c               at the momenta of the Gauss-Legendre grid xpp(i)
c   zvfct     : 1-dim array (max. 400 elements) of COMPLEX*16 numbers
c               giving the vertex function  $K(p)$ ,  $G(p) = K(p) * G_0(p)$ 
c               at the momenta of the grid
c
c *****
c
c
c               implicit none
c               real*8
c               u      pi,energy,vzero,eps,
c               u      pp,
c               u      tmass,tgamma,zmass,alphas,alamb5,
c               u      wmass,wgamma,bmass,GFERMI,
c               u      xx,critp,consde,
c               u      w1,w2,sig1,sig2,const,
c               u      gtpcor,etot,
c               u      xenergy,xtm,xtg,xalphas,xscale,xc0,xc1,xc2,xim,xdi,
c               u      xdsdp,xpp,xww,
c               u      cplas,scale,c0,c1,c2,cdeltc,cdeltl,cfullc,cfulll,crm2,
c               u      xcutn,dcut,xcutv,
c               u      xp,xpmax,
c               u      kincom,kincoa,kincov,xkincm,xkinca,xkincv,
c               u      xcdeltc,xcdeltl,xcfullc,xcfulll,xcrm2
c               complex*16 bb,gg,a1,a,g0,g0c,zvfct
c               integer i,n,nmax,npot,np,gcflg,kinflg,jknflg,jgcflg,
c               u      jvflg,vflag
c               parameter (nmax=400)

```



```

        dimension pp(nmax), bb(nmax), xx(nmax), gg(nmax),
u          w1(nmax), w2(nmax), a1(nmax),
u          xdsdp(nmax), xpp(nmax), xww(nmax), zvfct(nmax)
c
        external a,gtpcor,g0,g0c
c
        common/ovalco/ pi, energy, vzero, eps, npot
COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
$ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
        common/cplcns/cplas,scale,c0,c1,c2,
u          cdeltc,cdeltl,cfullc,cfulll,crm2
        common/mom/ xp,xpmax,dcut
        common/g0inf/kincom,kincoa,kincov,kinflg,gcflg,vflag
c
        pi=3.141592653589793238d0
c
c Number of points to evaluate on the integral equation
c (<=400 and n mod 3 = 0 !!):
c          n=66
c          n=360
c          np=n
c
c For second order potential with free parameters:
c
        npot=5
c Internal accuracy for TOPPIK, the reachable limit may be smaller,
c depending on the parameters. But increase in real accuracy only
c in combination with large number of points.
        eps=1.d-3
c Some physical parameters:
        wgamma=2.07d0
        zmass=91.187d0
        wmass=80.33d0
        bmass=4.7d0
c
c Input:
        energy=xenergy
        tmass=xtm
        tgamma=xtg
        cplas=xalphas
        scale=xscale
        c0=xc0
        c1=xc1
        c2=xc2
        cdeltc=xcdeltc
        cdeltl=xcdeltl
        cfullc=xcfullc
        cfulll=xcfulll
        crm2=xcrm2
        kincom=xkincm
        kincoa=xkinca
        kincov=xkincv
        kinflg=jknflg
        gcflg=jgcflg

```



```

        vflag=jvflg
c
        alphas=xalphas
c
c Cut for divergent potential-terms for large momenta in the function vhat
c and in the integrals a(p):
        dcut=xcutv
c
c Numerical Cutoff of all momenta (maximal momenta of the grid):
        xpmix=xcutn
        if (dcut.gt.xpmix) then
            write(*,*) ' dcut > xpmix  makes no sense! Stop.'
            stop
        endif
c
c Not needed for the fixed order potentials:
        alamb5=0.2d0
c
        WRITE(*,*) 'INPUT TGAMMA=',TGAMMA
c Needed in subroutine GAMMAT:
        GFERMI=1.16637d-5
c
        CALL GAMMAT
c
        WRITE(*,*) 'CALCULATED TGAMMA=',TGAMMA
c
        etot=2.d0*tmass+energy
c
        if ((npot.eq.1).or.(npot.eq.3).or.(npot.eq.4).or.
            u      (npot.eq.5)) then
c For pure coulomb and fixed order potentials there is no delta-part:
            consde = 0.d0
            else if (npot.eq.2) then
c Initialize QCD-potential common-blocks and calculate constant multiplying
c the delta-part of the 'qcutted' potential in momentum-space:
                call iniphc(1)
                call vqdelt(consde)
            else
                write (*,*) ' Potential not implemented! Stop.'
                stop
            endif
c Delta-part of potential is absorbed by subtracting vzero from the
c original energy (shift from the potential to the free Hamiltonian):
            vzero = consde / (2.d0*pi)**3
c
            write (*,*) 'vzero=', vzero
c
c Find x-values pp(i) and weights w1(i) for the gaussian quadrature;
c care about large number of points in the important intervals:
c
            if (energy-vzero.le.0.d0) then
cc                call gauleg(0.d0, 1.d0, pp, w1, n/3)
cc                call gauleg(1.d0, 5.d0, pp(n/3+1), w1(n/3+1), n/3)
cc                call gauleg(0.d0, 0.2d0, pp(2*n/3+1), w1(2*n/3+1), n/3)
c                call gauleg(0.d0, 5.d0, pp, w1, n/3)
c                call gauleg(5.d0, 20.d0, pp(n/3+1), w1(n/3+1), n/3)
c                call gauleg(0.d0, 0.05d0, pp(2*n/3+1), w1(2*n/3+1), n/3)
c            else

```



```

cc Avoid numerical singular points in the inner of the intervals:
c      critp = dsqrt((energy-vzero)*tmass)
c      if (critp.le.1.d0) then
cc Gauss-Legendre is symmetric => automatically principal-value prescription:
c          call gauleg(0.d0, 2.d0*critp, pp, w1, n/3)
c          call gauleg(2.d0*critp, 20.d0, pp(n/3+1),
c      u          w1(n/3+1), n/3)
c          call gauleg(0.d0, 0.05d0, pp(2*n/3+1), w1(2*n/3+1), n/3)
c      else
cc Better behaviour at the border of the intervals:
c          call gauleg(0.d0, critp, pp, w1, n/3)
c          call gauleg(critp, 2.d0*critp, pp(n/3+1),
c      u          w1(n/3+1), n/3)
c          call gauleg(0.d0, 1.d0/(2.d0*critp), pp(2*n/3+1),
c      u          w1(2*n/3+1), n/3)
c      endif
c      endif
c
c Or different (simpler) method, good for V_JKT:
c      if (energy.le.0.d0) then
c          critp=tmass/3.d0
c      else
c          critp=max(tmass/3.d0,2.d0*dsqrt(energy*tmass))
c      endif
c      call gauleg(0.d0, critp, pp, w1, 2*n/3)
c      call gauleg(1.d0/xpmax, 1.d0/critp, pp(2*n/3+1),
c      u          w1(2*n/3+1), n/3)
c
c Do substitution p => 1/p for the last interval explicitly:
c      do 10 i=2*n/3+1,n
c          pp(i) = 1.d0/pp(i)
10      continue
c
c Reorder the arrays for the third interval:
c      do 20 i=1,n/3
c          xx(i) = pp(2*n/3+i)
c          w2(i) = w1(2*n/3+i)
20      continue
c      do 30 i=1,n/3
c          pp(n-i+1) = xx(i)
c          w1(n-i+1) = w2(i)
30      continue
c
c Calculate the integrals a(p) for the given momenta pp(i)
c and store weights and momenta for the output arrays:
c      do 40 i=1,n
c          a1(i) = a(pp(i)) !!! FB: can get stuck in original Toppik!
c          !!! FB: abuse 'np' as a flag to communicate unstable runs
c          if ( abs(a1(i)) .gt. 1d10 ) then
c              np = -1
c              return
c          endif
c          xpp(i)=pp(i)
c          xww(i)=w1(i)

```



```

40      continue
      do 41 i=n+1,nmax
          xpp(i)=0.d0
          xww(i)=0.d0
41      continue
c
c
c Solve the integral-equation by solving a system of algebraic equations:
      call sae(pp, w1, bb, a1, n)
c
c (The substitution for the integration to infinity pp => 1/pp
c is done already.)
      do 50 i=1,n
          zvfct(i)=bb(i)
          gg(i) = bb(i)*g0c(pp(i))
cc      gg(i) = (1.d0 + bb(i))*g0c(pp(i))
cc Urspruenglich anderes (Minus) VZ hier, dafuer kein Minus mehr bei der
cc Definition des WQs ueber Im G, 2.6.1998, tt.
cc      gg(i) = - (1.d0 + bb(i))*g0c(pp(i))
50      continue
c
c Normalisation on R:
      const = 8.d0*pi/tmass**2
c
c Proove of the optical theorem for the output values of sae:
c Simply check if sig1 = sig2.
      sig1 = 0.d0
      sig2 = 0.d0
      do 60 i=1,n*2/3
c          write(*,*) 'check! p(',i,') = ',pp(i)
cvv
          if (pp(i).lt.dcut.and.vflag.eq.1) then
              sig1 = sig1 + w1(i)*pp(i)**2*aimag(gg(i))
              *(1.d0+kincof*(pp(i)/tmass)**2)
cc      u      *(1.d0+kincof*g0(pp(i))*(pp(i)/tmass)**2/g0c(pp(i)))
u          )
          else
              sig1 = sig1 + w1(i)*pp(i)**2*aimag(gg(i))
          endif
          if (pp(i).lt.dcut.and.kinflg.ne.0) then
              sig2 = sig2 + w1(i)*pp(i)**2*abs(gg(i))**2 *
u          tgamma*gtpcor(pp(i),etot)
u          *(1.d0-pp(i)**2/2.d0/tmass**2)
cc      u      *tmass/dsqrt(tmass**2+pp(i)**2)
              xdsdp(i)=pp(i)**2*abs(gg(i))**2 *
u          tgamma*gtpcor(pp(i),etot)
u          *(1.d0-pp(i)**2/2.d0/tmass**2)
u          /(2.d0*pi**2)*const
          else
              sig2 = sig2 + w1(i)*pp(i)**2*abs(gg(i))**2 *
u          tgamma*gtpcor(pp(i),etot)
              xdsdp(i)=pp(i)**2*abs(gg(i))**2 *
u          tgamma*gtpcor(pp(i),etot)
u          /(2.d0*pi**2)*const
          endif
      enddo
      endif

```



```

c          write(*,*) 'xdsdp = ',xdsdp(i)
c          write(*,*) 'zvfct = ',zvfct(i)
60      continue
c 'p**2' because of substitution p => 1/p in the integration of p**2*G(p)
c to infinity
      do 70 i=n*2/3+1,n
c          write(*,*) 'check! p(',i,') = ',pp(i)
cvv
          if (pp(i).lt.dcut.and.vflag.eq.1) then
              sig1 = sig1 + w1(i)*pp(i)**4*aimag(gg(i)
cc      u          *(1.d0+kincov*(pp(i)/tmass)**2)
u          *(1.d0+kincov*g0(pp(i))*(pp(i)/tmass)**2/g0c(pp(i)))
u          )
              else
                  sig1 = sig1 + w1(i)*pp(i)**4*aimag(gg(i))
              endif
              if (pp(i).lt.dcut.and.kinflg.ne.0) then
                  sig2 = sig2 + w1(i)*pp(i)**4*abs(gg(i))**2 *
u                  tgamma*gtpcor(pp(i),etot)
u                  *(1.d0-pp(i)**2/2.d0/tmass**2)
cc      u                  *tmass/dsqrt(tmass**2+pp(i)**2)
                  xdsdp(i)=pp(i)**2*abs(gg(i))**2 *
u                  tgamma*gtpcor(pp(i),etot)
u                  *(1.d0-pp(i)**2/2.d0/tmass**2)
u                  /(2.d0*pi**2)*const
              else
                  sig2 = sig2 + w1(i)*pp(i)**4*abs(gg(i))**2 *
u                  tgamma*gtpcor(pp(i),etot)
                  xdsdp(i)=pp(i)**2*abs(gg(i))**2 *
u                  tgamma*gtpcor(pp(i),etot)
u                  /(2.d0*pi**2)*const
              endif
          endif
c
c          write(*,*) 'xdsdp = ',xdsdp(i)
c          write(*,*) 'zvfct = ',zvfct(i)
70      continue
      do 71 i=n+1,nmax
          xdsdp(i)=0.d0
          zvfct(i)=(0.d0,0.d0)
71      continue
c
c Normalisation on R:
      sig1 = sig1 / (2.d0*pi**2) * const
      sig2 = sig2 / (2.d0*pi**2) * const
c
c The results from the momentum space approach finally are:
cc Jetzt Minus hier, 2.6.98, tt.
      xim=-sig1
      xdi=sig2
c
      end
c
c
c
      complex*16 function g0(p)

```



```

c
      implicit none
      real*8
u      tmass,tgamma,zmass,alphas,alamb5,
u      wmass,wgamma,bmass,GFERMI,
u      pi,energy,vzero,eps,
u      p,gtpcor
      integer npot
      COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
$ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
      common/ovalco/ pi, energy, vzero, eps, npot
      external gtpcor
      save
      g0=1.d0/cmplx(energy-vzero-p**2/tmass,
u          tgamma*gtpcor(p,2.d0*tmass+energy),
u          kind=kind(0d0))
      end

c
      complex*16 function g0c(p)
c
      implicit none
      complex*16 hypgeo,green,zk,zi,amd2k,aa,bb,cc,zzp,zzm,
u      hypp,hypm,g0
      real*8
u      tmass,tgamma,zmass,alphas,alamb5,
u      wmass,wgamma,bmass,GFERMI,
u      pi,energy,vzero,eps,
u      p,gtpcor,
u      kincom,kincoa,kincov,xp,xpmax,dcut
      integer npot,kinflg,gcflg,vflag
      COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
$ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
      common/ovalco/ pi, energy, vzero, eps, npot
      common/g0inf/kincom,kincoa,kincov,kinflg,gcflg,vflag
      common/mom/ xp,xpmax,dcut
      external hypgeo,gtpcor,g0
      save

c
      if (gcflg.eq.0) then
      if (kinflg.eq.0) then
      g0c=g0(p)
      else if (kinflg.eq.1.and.p.lt.dcut) then
      g0c=g0(p)*(1.d0+kincom)+kincoa
      else if (kinflg.eq.1.and.p.ge.dcut) then
      g0c=g0(p)*(1.d0+kincom)
      else if (kinflg.eq.2.and.p.lt.dcut) then
      g0c=g0(p)*(1.d0+kincom)+kincoa
      else if (kinflg.eq.2.and.p.ge.dcut) then
      g0c=g0(p)
      else
      write(*,*) ' kinflg wrong! Stop.'
      stop
      endif
      else if (gcflg.eq.1) then

```



```

        zi=(0.d0,1.d0)
        zk=-tmass*cmplx(energy,tgamma
u          *gtpcor(p,2.d0*tmass+energy),
u          kind=kind(0d0))
        zk=sqrt(zk)
        amd2k=4.d0/3.d0*alphas*tmass/2.d0/zk
        aa=(2.d0,0.d0)
        bb=(1.d0,0.d0)
        cc=2.d0-amd2k
        zzp=(1.d0+zi*p/zk)/2.d0
        zzm=(1.d0-zi*p/zk)/2.d0
        if (abs(zzp).gt.20.d0) then
            hypp=(1.d0-zzp)**(-aa)*
u          hypgeo(aa,cc-bb,cc,zzp/(zzp-1.d0))
        else
            hypp=hypgeo(aa,bb,cc,zzp)
        endif
        if (abs(zzm).gt.20.d0) then
            hypm=(1.d0-zzm)**(-aa)*
u          hypgeo(aa,cc-bb,cc,zzm/(zzm-1.d0))
        else
            hypm=hypgeo(aa,bb,cc,zzm)
        endif
        green=-zi*tmass/(4.d0*p*zk)/(1.d0-amd2k)*(hypp-hypm)
c VZ anders herum als in Andres Konvention, da bei ihm G_0=1/[-E-i G+p^2/m]:
        g0c=-green
        if (p.gt.1.d3*tmass) then
            write(*,*) ' g0cana = ',g0c,' not reliable. Stop.'
            stop
        endif
    else
        write(*,*) ' gcflg wrong! Stop.'
        stop
    endif
endif
c
end
c
c
c
complex*16 function a(p)
c
    implicit none
    real*8
u      tmass,tgamma,zmass,alphas,alamb5,
u      wmass,wgamma,bmass,GFERMI,
u      pi, energy,ETOT,vzero, eps,
$      QCUT,QMAT1,ALR,PCUT,
u      p,
u      xp,xpmax, xb1,xb2,dcut,ddcut,
u      a1, a2, a3, a4,a5,a6,
u      adglg1, fretil1, fretil2, fimtil1, fimtil2,
u      ALEFVQ, gtpcor, ad8gle, buf,adglg2,
c    u      xerg,
u      kincom,kincoa,kincov
!      complex*16 zapvq1,ZAPVGP

```



```

c      complex*16 ZAPVGP !!! FB
c      u      ,acomp
c      integer npot,ILFLAG,kinflg,gcflg,vflag
c
c      COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
$ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
c      COMMON/PARFLG/ QCUT,QMAT1,ALR,ILFLAG
c      common/ovalco/ pi, energy, vzero, eps, npot
c      common/mom/ xp,xpmax,dcut
c      common/g0inf/kincom,kincoa,kincov,kinflg,gcflg,vflag
c
c      external adglg1, fretil1, fretil2, fimtil1, fimtil2,
!      u      zapvq1, ALEFVQ, gtpcor,ZAPVGP,ad8gle,adglg2
u      ALEFVQ, gtpcor,ZAPVGP,ad8gle,adglg2 !!! FB
c
c      if ((npot.eq.1).or.(npot.eq.3).or.(npot.eq.4).or.
u      (npot.eq.5)) then
c
c      xp=p
c      buf=0.d0
c
c      a1=0.d0
c      a2=0.d0
c      a3=0.d0
c      a4=0.d0
c      a5=0.d0
c      a6=0.d0
c      if (gcflg.eq.0) then
c      ddcut=xpmax
c      else if (gcflg.eq.1) then
c      ddcut=dcut
c      else
c      write(*,*) ' gcflg wrong! Stop.'
c      stop
c      endif
c
c      if (2.d0*xp.lt.ddcut) then
c      xb1=xp
c      xb2=2.d0*xp
c
c
c      More stable for logarithmically divergent fixed order potentials:
c
c      a1=adglg1(fretil1, buf, xb1, eps) !!! FB: can get stuck!
c      a2=adglg1(fimtil1, buf, xb1, eps)
c      Slightly unstable:
c      a3=adglg2(fretil1,xb1,xb2,eps) !!! FB: can get stuck!
c      No good:
c      a3=adglg1(fretil1,xb1,xb2,eps)
c      Not better:
c      call adqua(xb1,xb2,fretil1,xerg,eps)
c      a3=xerg
c      Also not better:
c      a1=adglg1(fretil1, buf, xb2, eps)
c

```



```

c          a4=adglg2(fimtil1,xb1,xb2,eps)
c          a5 = adglg2(fretil1, xb2, ddcut, eps)
c          a6 = adglg2(fimtil1, xb2, ddcut, eps)
c          a5 = adglg2(fretil2, 1.d0/ddcut, 1.d0/xb2, eps)
c          a6 = adglg2(fimtil2, 1.d0/ddcut, 1.d0/xb2, eps)
      else if (xp.lt.ddcut) then
        xb1=xp
        xb2=ddcut
        a1=adglg1(fretil1, buf, xb1, eps)
        a2=adglg1(fimtil1, buf, xb1, eps)
        a3=adglg2(fretil1,xb1,xb2,eps)
        a4=adglg2(fimtil1,xb1,xb2,eps)
      else if (ddcut.le.xp) then
      else
        write(*,*) ' Constellation not possible! Stop.'
        stop
      endif
c
c          a  = 1.d0/(4.d0*pi**2)*cmplx(a1+a3+a5,a2+a4+a6,
u          kind=kind(0d0))
c
c          else if (npot.eq.2) then
PCUT=QCUT
ETOT=ENERGY+2*TMASS
c          a  = ZAPVGP(P,ETOT,VZERO-ENERGY,PCUT,EPS)
c          acomp = zapvq1(ALEFVQ, p, vzero-energy, gtpcor, eps)
c          a = zapvq1(ALEFVQ, p, vzero-energy, gtpcor, eps)
c          acomp = acomp/a
c          if (abs(acomp-1.d0).gt.1.d-3) then
c            write (*,*) 'p=', p
c            write (*,*) 'acomp/a=', acomp
c          endif
c          else
c            write (*,*) ' Potential not implemented! Stop.'
c            stop
c          endif
c
c      end
c
c      real*8 function fretil1(xk)
c        implicit none
c        real*8 xk, freal
c        external freal
c        fretil1 = freal(xk)
c      end
c
c      real*8 function fretil2(xk)
c        implicit none
c        real*8 xk, freal
c        external freal
c        fretil2 = freal(1.d0/xk) * xk**(-2)
c      end
c
c      real*8 function fimtil1(xk)

```



```

        implicit none
        real*8 xk, fim
        external fim
        fimtil1 = fim(xk)
    end
c
    real*8 function fimtil2(xk)
        implicit none
        real*8 xk, fim
        external fim
        fimtil2 = fim(1.d0/xk) * xk**(-2)
    end
c
    real*8 function freal(xk)
        implicit none
        complex*16 vhat
        real*8
u        tmass,tgamma,zmass,alphas,alamb5,
u        wmass,wgamma,bmass,GFERMI,
u        pi, energy, vzero, eps,
u        p,pmax, xk, gtpcor,dcut
        complex*16 g0,g0c
        integer npot
        COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
$ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
        common/ovalco/ pi, energy, vzero, eps, npot
        common/mom/ p,pmax,dcut
        external vhat, g0, g0c, gtpcor
c
        freal = real(g0c(xk)*vhat(p, xk)) !!! FB: NaN?
    end
c
    real*8 function fim(xk)
        implicit none
        complex*16 vhat
        real*8
u        tmass,tgamma,zmass,alphas,alamb5,
u        wmass,wgamma,bmass,GFERMI,
u        pi, energy, vzero, eps,
u        p,pmax, xk, gtpcor,dcut
        complex*16 g0,g0c
        integer npot
        COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
$ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
        common/ovalco/ pi, energy, vzero, eps, npot
        common/mom/ p,pmax,dcut
        external vhat, g0, g0c, gtpcor
        fim = aimag(g0c(xk)*vhat(p, xk))
    end
c
c
c
    complex*16 function vhat(p, xk)
c
        implicit none

```



```

complex*16 zi
real*8
u      tmass,tgamma,zmass,alphas,alamb5,
u      wmass,wgamma,bmass,GFERMI,
u      pi, energy, vzero, eps,
u      p, xk,
u      cnspot, phiint, phfqcd, AD8GLE,
u      pm, xkm, ALPHEF,
u      zeta3,cf,ca,tf,xnf,a1,a2,b0,b1,
u      cplas,scale,c0,c1,c2,
u      cdeltc,cdeltl,cfullc,cfulll,crm2,
u      xkpln1st,xkpln2nd,xkpln3rd,
u      pp,pmax,dcut
integer npot
parameter(zi=(0.d0,1.d0))
parameter(zeta3=1.20205690316d0,
u      cf=4.d0/3.d0,ca=3.d0,tf=1.d0/2.d0,
u      xnf=5.d0)
c
      external AD8GLE, phfqcd, ALPHEF
c
      COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
$ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
      common/ovalco/ pi, energy, vzero, eps, npot
      common/pmaxkm/ pm, xkm
      common/mom/ pp,pmax,dcut
      common/cplcns/cplas,scale,c0,c1,c2,
u      cdeltc,cdeltl,cfullc,cfulll,crm2
c
      b0=11.d0-2.d0/3.d0*xnf
      b1=102.d0-38.d0/3.d0*xnf
c
      a1=31.d0/9.d0*ca-20.d0/9.d0*tf*xnf
      a2=(4343.d0/162.d0+4.d0*pi**2-pi**4/4.d0+
u      22.d0/3.d0*zeta3)*ca**2-
u      (1798.d0/81.d0+56.d0/3.d0*zeta3)*ca*tf*xnf-
u      (55.d0/3.d0-16.d0*zeta3)*cf*tf*xnf+
u      (20.d0/9.d0*tf*xnf)**2
c
      pm=p
      xkm=xk
      cnspot=-4.d0/3.d0*4.d0*pi
c
      if (p/xk.le.1.d-5.and.p.le.1.d-5) then
        xkpln1st=2.d0
        xkpln2nd=-4.d0*dlog(scale/xk)
        xkpln3rd=-6.d0*dlog(scale/xk)**2
      else if (xk/p.le.1.d-5.and.xk.le.1.d-5) then
        xkpln1st=2.d0*(xk/p)**2
        xkpln2nd=-4.d0*(xk/p)**2*dlog(scale/p)
        xkpln3rd=-6.d0*(xk/p)**2*dlog(scale/p)**2
      else
c      xkpln1st=xk/p*dlog(dabs((p+xk)/(p-xk)))
        xkpln1st=xk/p*(dlog(p+xk)-dlog(dabs(p-xk)))

```



```

      xkpln2nd=xk/p*(-1.d0)*(dlog(scale/(p+xk))**2-
u      dlog(scale/dabs(p-xk))**2)
      xkpln3rd=xk/p*(-4.d0/3.d0)*(dlog(scale/(p+xk))**3-
u      dlog(scale/dabs(p-xk))**3)
    endif
c
    if (npot.eq.2) then
      if (p/xk.le.1.d-5.and.p.le.1.d-5) then
        vhat = 2.d0 * cnspot * ALPHEF(xk)
      else if (xk/p.le.1.d-5.and.xk.le.1.d-5) then
        vhat = 2.d0 * cnspot * xk**2 / p**2 * ALPHEF(p)
      else
u      phiint = cnspot * (AD8GLE(phfqcd, 0.d0, 0.3d0, 1.d-5)
        +AD8GLE(phfqcd, 0.3d0, 1.d0, 1.d-5))
        vhat = xk / p * dlog(dabs((p+xk)/(p-xk))) * phiint
      endif
    else
      if (npot.eq.1) then
        c0=1.d0
        c1=0.d0
        c2=0.d0
      else if (npot.eq.3) then
        c0=1.d0+alphas/(4.d0*pi)*a1
        c1=alphas/(4.d0*pi)*b0
        c2=0
      else if (npot.eq.4) then
        c0=1.d0+alphas/(4.d0*pi)*a1+(alphas/(4.d0*pi))**2*a2
        c1=alphas/(4.d0*pi)*b0+
u        (alphas/(4.d0*pi))**2*(b1+2.d0*b0*a1)
        c2=(alphas/(4.d0*pi))**2*b0**2
      else if (npot.eq.5) then
        else
          write(*,*) ' Potential not implemented! Stop.'
          stop
        endif
      phiint=cnspot*alphas
c
c      if ((xk+p).le.dcut) then
c      vhat=phiint*(c0*xkpln1st+c1*xkpln2nd+c2*xkpln3rd)
c      -1.d0/2.d0*(1.d0+2.d0*ca/cf)
c      u      *(pi*cf*alphas)**2/tmass
c      u      *xk/p*(p+xk-dabs(xk-p))
c      else if (dabs(xk-p).lt.dcut) then
c      vhat=phiint*(c0*xkpln1st+c1*xkpln2nd+c2*xkpln3rd)
c      -1.d0/2.d0*(1.d0+2.d0*ca/cf)
c      u      *(pi*cf*alphas)**2/tmass
c      u      *xk/p*(dcut-dabs(xk-p))
c      else if (dcut.le.dabs(xk-p)) then
c      vhat=phiint*(c0*xkpln1st+c1*xkpln2nd+c2*xkpln3rd)
c      else
c      write(*,*) ' Not possible! Stop.'
c      stop
c      endif
c

```



```

        if (max(xk,p).lt.dcut) then
c Coulomb + first + second order corrections:
        vhat=phiint*(c0*xkpln1st+c1*xkpln2nd+c2*xkpln3rd)
c All other potentials:
        u          +cdeltc*2.d0*xk**2
        u          +cdeltl*xk/p/2.d0*(
        u          (p+xk)**2*(dlog(((p+xk)/scale)**2)-1.d0)-
        u          (p-xk)**2*(dlog(((p-xk)/scale)**2)-1.d0))
        u          +cfullc*(p**2+xk**2)*xkpln1st
        u          +cfulll*(p**2+xk**2)*xk/p/4.d0*
        u          (dlog(((p+xk)/scale)**2)**2-
        u          dlog(((p-xk)/scale)**2)**2)
        u          +crm2*xk/p*(p+xk-dabs(xk-p))
        else
        vhat=phiint*(c0*xkpln1st+c1*xkpln2nd+c2*xkpln3rd)
        endif
    endif
endif

c
    end

c
c
c
c --- Routines needed for use of phenomenological potentials ---
c
    SUBROUTINE INIPHC(INIFLG)
    implicit real*8(a-h,o-z)
    save
    COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
$ WMASS, WGAMMA, BMASS, GFERMI
    common/ovalco/ pi, energy, vzero, eps, npot
    COMMON/PARFLG/ QCUT,QMAT1,ALR,ILFLAG
    CHARACTER QCTCHR,QMTCHR,ALFCHR
    DATA QCUTO/.100d0/,QMT1S/5.0d0/

c
    zmass= 91.187d0
    if(INIFLG.eq.0) then
c standard set of parameters
        ilflag= 1
        alphas=.12d0
        qcut= qcut0
        qmat1= qmt1s
    else
c Parameters of QCD potential specified by USER
5    write(*,*) 'QCD coupling at M_z:  ALPHAS  or  LAMBDA  ?'
        write(*,*) 'A/L  :'
        read(*,895) ALFCHR
        if(ALFCHR.eq.'A'.or.ALFCHR.eq.'a') then
            ilflag= 1
            write(*,*) 'alpha_s(M_z)= ?'
            read(*,*) alphas
        elseif(ALFCHR.eq.'L'.or.ALFCHR.eq.'l') then
            write(*,*) 'Lambda(nf=5) =?'
            read(*,*) alamb5
            ilflag= 0

```



```

        else
            write(*,*) '!!! PLEASE TYPE: A OR L !!!'
            goto 5
        endif
10  write(*,896) qcut0
    read(*,895) QCTCHR
        if(QCTCHR.eq.'Y'.or.QCTCHR.eq.'y') then
            qcut=qcut0
        elseif(QCTCHR.eq.'N'.or.QCTCHR.eq.'n') then
            write(*,*) 'QCUT (GeV) = ?'
            read(*,*) qcut
        else
            write(*,*) '!!! PLEASE TYPE: Y OR N !!!'
            goto 10
        endif
15  write(*,902) qmt1s
    read(*,895) QMTCHR
        if(QMTCHR.eq.'Y'.or.QMTCHR.eq.'y') then
            qmat1=qmt1s
        elseif(QMTCHR.eq.'N'.or.QMTCHR.eq.'n') then
            write(*,*) 'QMAT1 (GeV) = ?'
            read(*,*) qmat1
        else
            write(*,*) '!!! PLEASE TYPE: Y OR N !!!'
            goto 15
        endif
    endif
895 format(1A)
896 format(1x,'Long distance cut off for QCD potential'/
    $ 1x,'QCUT = ',f5.4,' GeV. OK ? Y/N')
902 format(1x,
    $ 'Matching QCD for NF=5 and Richardson for NF=3 at QMAT1 =',
    $ f5.2,' GeV.'/1x,' OK ? Y/N')
end

c
c
c      real*8 function phfqcd(x)
c  integrand over k  ?
        real*8 pm, xkm, x, ALPHEF
        external ALPHEF
        common/pmaxkm/ pm, xkm
        phfqcd = ALPHEF((pm+xkm)*(dabs(pm-xkm)/(pm+xkm))**x)
    end

c
c
FUNCTION ALEFVQ(x)
implicit real*8(a-h,o-z)
external ALPHEF
common/xtr101/ p0
data pi/3.1415926535897930d0/
q= p0*x
ALEFVQ= - 4d0/3* 4*pi*ALPHEF(q)
return
end

```



```

C
C
!!! FB:
! COMPLEX*16 FUNCTION ZAPVQ1(F,P,VME,gtpcor,ACC)
! C for testing only! Original ZAPVQ1 for const. tgamma !!
! C A(p,E)= ZAPVQ1(F,p,V0-E,Gtpcor,acc)
! C where F(q)=(q/p)**2*VQ(q/p)
! C
! implicit real*8(a-c,d-h,o-y),complex*16(z)
! real*8 zmass
! EXTERNAL F, gtpcor
! common/xtr101/ p0
! COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
! $ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
! c common/phcons/ TM,tgamma,zmass,alphas,alamb5,
! c u wmass,wgamma,bmass
! common/ovalco/ pi, energy, vzero, eps, npot
! DIMENSION W(12),X(12)
! data pi/3.1415926535897930d0/
! DATA W / 0.10122 85362 90376 25915 25313 543D0,
! 1 0.22238 10344 53374 47054 43559 944D0,
! 2 0.31370 66458 77887 28733 79622 020D0,
! 3 0.36268 37833 78361 98296 51504 493D0,
! 4 0.27152 45941 17540 94851 78057 246D-1,
! 5 0.62253 52393 86478 92862 84383 699D-1,
! 6 0.95158 51168 24927 84809 92510 760D-1,
! 7 0.12462 89712 55533 87205 24762 822D0,
! 8 0.14959 59888 16576 73208 15017 305D0,
! 9 0.16915 65193 95002 53818 93120 790D0,
! A 0.18260 34150 44923 58886 67636 680D0,
! B 0.18945 06104 55068 49628 53967 232D0/
! C
! DATA X / 0.96028 98564 97536 23168 35608 686D0,
! 1 0.79666 64774 13626 73959 15539 365D0,
! 2 0.52553 24099 16328 98581 77390 492D0,
! 3 0.18343 46424 95649 80493 94761 424D0,
! 4 0.98940 09349 91649 93259 61541 735D0,
! 5 0.94457 50230 73232 57607 79884 155D0,
! 6 0.86563 12023 87831 74388 04678 977D0,
! 7 0.75540 44083 55003 03389 51011 948D0,
! 8 0.61787 62444 02643 74844 66717 640D0,
! 9 0.45801 67776 57227 38634 24194 430D0,
! A 0.28160 35507 79258 91323 04605 015D0,
! B 0.95012 50983 76374 40185 31933 543D-1/
! C
! ZA(xk)= log( cmplx((xk+1)**2+ vme*tm/p**2,-tm*tgamma*
! $ gtpcor(xk*p,2.d0*tm+energy)/p**2)/
! $ cmplx((xk-1)**2+ vme*tm/p**2,-tm*tgamma*
! $ gtpcor(xk*p,2.d0*tm+energy)/p**2) )
! C
! TM=TMASS
! p0= p
! c integral from 0 to 1 for IEX=1 and from 1 to 1/0 for IEX=-1
! sumr=0d0

```



```

!      sumi=0d0
!      IEX=1
!      7  a=0d0
!         b=1d0
!         BB=A
! C
!      11 AA=BB
!         BB=B
!      12  C1=0.5D0*(BB+AA)
!          C2=0.5D0*(BB-AA)
!          S8r=0.0D0
!          S8i=0.0D0
!          DO 13 I=1,4
!              U=C2*X(I)
!              z1=ZA((c1+u)**IEX)
!              xz1r=DBLE(z1)/(c1+u)
!              xz1i=AIMAG(z1)/(c1+u)
!              z2=ZA((c1-u)**IEX)
!              xz2r=DBLE(z2)/(c1-u)
!              xz2i=AIMAG(z2)/(c1-u)
!              S8r=S8r+W(I)*(F((C1+U)**IEX)*xz1r+F((C1-U)**IEX)*xz2r)
!              S8i=S8i+W(I)*(F((C1+U)**IEX)*xz1i+F((C1-U)**IEX)*xz2i)
!      13  CONTINUE
!          S8r=C2*S8r
!          S8i=C2*S8i
!          S16r=0.0D0
!          S16i=0.0D0
!          DO 14 I=5,12
!              U=C2*X(I)
!              z1=ZA((c1+u)**IEX)
!              xz1r=DBLE(z1)/(c1+u)
!              xz1i=AIMAG(z1)/(c1+u)
!              z2=ZA((c1-u)**IEX)
!              xz2r=DBLE(z2)/(c1-u)
!              xz2i=AIMAG(z2)/(c1-u)
!              S16r=S16r+W(I)*(F((C1+U)**IEX)*xz1r+F((C1-U)**IEX)*xz2r)
!              S16i=S16i+W(I)*(F((C1+U)**IEX)*xz1i+F((C1-U)**IEX)*xz2i)
!      14  CONTINUE
!          S16r=C2*S16r
!          S16i=C2*S16i
!          IF(ABS(S16r-S8r) .LE. acc*(abs(s8r)+ABS(S16r))/2 .AND.
!      $      ABS(S16i-S8i) .LE. acc*(abs(s8i)+ABS(S16i))/2 ) GO TO 15
!          BB=C1
!          IF( 1.D0+ABS(C2) .NE. 1.D0) GO TO 12
!          ZAPVQ1 =(0d0,0d0)
!          WRITE(*,*) 'Too high accuracy required'
!          STOP 10101
!      15 sumr=sumr+s16r
!          sumi=sumi+s16i
!          IF(BB.NE.B) GO TO 11
!          IF(IEX.EQ.1) THEN
!              IEX= -1
!              GOTO 7
!          ELSE

```



```

!      ZAPVQ1= -TM/(8*pi**2*p)*CMPLX(SUMR,SUMI)
!      ENDIF
!      RETURN
!      END
!!! /FB
C
C
      COMPLEX*16 FUNCTION ZAPVGP(P,ETOT,VME,PCUT,ACC)
C
C      A(p,E)= ZAPVGP(P,ETOT,VME,PCUT,ACC)
C      for QCD potential VQGBAR(q) and GAMTPE(P,E) - momentum
C      dependent width of top quark in t-tbar system.
C      2-dimensional integration
C      P - intrinsic momentum of t quark, ETOT - total energy of t-tbar,
C      VME=V0-E, where V0-potential at spatial infinity, E=ETOT-2*TMASS,
C      PCUT - cut off in momentum space; e.g. for QCD potential
C      given by ALPHEF PCUT=QCUT in COMMON/parflg/,
C      ACC - accuracy
C      external functions: VQGBAR,GAMTPE,ADQUA,AD8GLE,ADGLG1,ADGLG2
C
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-Z)
      EXTERNAL FIN01P,FIN02P,FIN03P,FIN04P,AD8GLE,ADGLG1,ADGLG2
      COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
$ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
      COMMON/XTR102/ P0,E0,VMEM,TM,ACCO
      DATA PI/3.14159265/,BUF/1D-10/,SMALL/1D-2/
C For Testing only
      small = 1.d-1
C
      CONST= -TMASS/(8*PI**2*P)
      TM= TMASS
      ACCO=ACC*SMALL
      P0=P
      E0=ETOT
      VMEM=VME*TMASS
      IF(PCUT.LE.P) THEN
          XXRE=AD8GLE(FIN01P,BUF,PCUT,ACC)+ADGLG1(FIN01P,PCUT,P,ACC)+
$          ADGLG1(FIN02P,BUF,1/P,ACC)
          XXIM=AD8GLE(FIN03P,BUF,PCUT,ACC)+ADGLG1(FIN03P,PCUT,P,ACC)+
$          ADGLG1(FIN04P,BUF,1/P,ACC)
      ELSE
          XXRE=ADGLG1(FIN01P,BUF,P,ACC)+ADGLG2(FIN01P,P,PCUT,ACC)+
$          AD8GLE(FIN02P,BUF,1/PCUT,ACC)
          XXIM=ADGLG1(FIN03P,BUF,P,ACC)+ADGLG2(FIN03P,P,PCUT,ACC)+
$          AD8GLE(FIN04P,BUF,1/PCUT,ACC)
      ENDIF
      ZAPVGP=CONST*CMPLX(XXRE,XXIM,KIND=KIND(0d0))
      END
C
      REAL*8 FUNCTION FIN01P(Q)
C      this segment contains FIN01P,FIN02P,FIN03P,FIN04P
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-C,D-H,O-Z)
      EXTERNAL VQGBAR,FIN11P, FIN12P
      COMMON/XTR102/ P0,E0,VMEM,TM,ACCO

```



```

DATA PI/3.14159265/,BUF/1d-10/
Q0=Q
XL=(P0-Q0)**2
XU=(P0+Q0)**2
CALL ADQUA(XL,XU,FIN11P,Y,ACCO)
FINO1P= VQQBAR(Q0)*Q0*Y
RETURN
ENTRY FINO2P(Q)
Q0=1/Q
XL=(P0-Q0)**2
XU=(P0+Q0)**2
CALL ADQUA(XL,XU,FIN11P,Y,ACCO)
FINO2P= VQQBAR(Q0)*Q0**3*Y
RETURN
ENTRY FINO3P(Q)
Q0=Q
XL=(P0-Q0)**2
XU=(P0+Q0)**2
CALL ADQUA(XL,XU,FIN12P,Y,ACCO)
FINO3P= VQQBAR(Q0)*Q0*Y
RETURN
ENTRY FINO4P(Q)
Q0=1/Q
XL=(P0-Q0)**2
XU=(P0+Q0)**2
CALL ADQUA(XL,XU,FIN12P,Y,ACCO)
FINO4P= VQQBAR(Q0)*Q0**3*Y
END
REAL*8 FUNCTION FIN11P(T)
C this segment contains FIN11P,FIN12P
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-C,D-H,O-Z)
EXTERNAL GAMTPE
COMMON/XTR102/ P0,E0,VMEM,TM,ACCO
T1= T+VMEM
TSQRT= SQRT(T)
GAMMA= TM*GAMTPE(TSQRT,E0)
FIN11P= T1/(T1**2+GAMMA**2)
RETURN
ENTRY FIN12P(T)
T1= T+VMEM
TSQRT= SQRT(T)
GAMMA= TM*GAMTPE(TSQRT,E0)
FIN12P= GAMMA/(T1**2+GAMMA**2)
END
C
C
SUBROUTINE VQDELT(VQ)
C
C evaluates constants multiplying Dirac delta in potentials VQCUT
C calls: ADQUA
C
implicit real*8(a-h,o-z)
external alphef,fncqct
COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,

```



```

$ WMASS, WGAMMA, BMASS, GFERMI
COMMON/PARFLG/ QCUT, QMAT1, ALR, ILFLAG
data pi/3.141592653589793238D0/
c
call adqua(1d-8, 1d4, fncqct, y, 1d-4)
v=-4d0/3*2/pi*y
VQ=(-.25-v)*(2*pi)**3
end
c
function fncqct(q)
implicit real*8(a-h, o-z)
fncqct=sin(q)/q*alphef(q)
end
c
C
REAL*8 FUNCTION VQBAR(P)
C
C interquark potential for q- qbar singlet state
C
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-C, D-H, O-Z)
EXTERNAL ALPHEF
COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS, TGAMMA, ZMASS, ALPHAS, ALAMB5,
$ WMASS, WGAMMA, BMASS, GFERMI
DATA PI/3.14159265/
VQBAR = -4D0/3*4*PI*ALPHEF(P)/P**2
END
C
FUNCTION ALPHEF(q)
c
c V(q) = -4/3 * 4*pi*ALPHEF(q)/q**2
c input: alphas or alamb5 in COMMON/PHCONS/. If:
c ILFLAG.EQ.0 alamb5= \Lambda_{\bar{MS}}^{\{5\}} at M_z
c ILFLAG.EQ.1 alphas = alpha_{strong} at M_z (91.161)
c
c effective coupling ALPHEF is defined as follows:
c for q > qmat1=m_b:
c   alphas*( 1 +(31/3-10*nf/9)*alphas/(4*pi) )
c   where alphas=\alpha_{\bar{MS}} for nf=5, i.e.
c   alpha=4*pi/( b0(nf=5)*x + b1(5)/b0(5)*ln(x) )
c   and x = ln(q**2/alamb5**2)
c for qmat1 > q > qcut:
c   4*pi/b0(nfr=3)*(alfmt+1/log(1+q**2/alr**2))
c   where alr=.4 GeV, nfr=3, and continuity --> alfmt
c below qcut: alphrc*2*q**2/(q**2+qcut**2) (cont.-->alphrc)
c
implicit real*8(a-h, o-z)
SAVE
COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS, TGAMMA, ZMASS, ALPHAS, ALAMB5,
$ WMASS, WGAMMA, BMASS, GFERMI
COMMON/PARFLG/ QCUT, QMAT1, ALR, ILFLAG
common/parpot/ a5, b5, c5, alfmt, d, alphrc
data pi/3.141592653589793238D0/,
$ zold/-1d0/, qctold/-1d0/, alfold/-1d0/,
$ olmbd/-1d0/

```



```

c
  if(zmass.le.0d0 .or. qcut.le.0d0) STOP 10001
  if(zold.ne.zmass .or. qcut.ne.qctold) num=0
  if(ilflag.eq.0 .and. olmbd.ne.alamb5) num=0
  if(ilflag.eq.1 .and. alfold.ne.alphas) num=0
  if(num.eq.0)then
    num=num+1
    zold=zmass
    qctold=qcut
    call potpar
    alfold= alphas
    olmbd= alamb5
  endif
  if(q.le.qcut) then
    alphef=alphrc*(2*q**2)/(qcut**2+q**2)
  elseif(q.le.qmat1) then
    alphef=alfmt+d/log(1+q**2/alr**2)
  else
    x=2*log(q/alamb5)
    alfas5=1/(a5*x+b5*log(x))
    alphef=alfas5*(1+c5*alfas5)
  endif
end
end

c
c Only called by ALPHEF:
SUBROUTINE POTPAR
  implicit real*8(a-h,o-z)
  COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
$ WMASS, WGAMMA, BMASS, GFERMI
  COMMON/PARFLG/ QCUT,QMAT1,ALR,ILFLAG
  common/parpot/ a5,b5,c5,alfmt,d,alphrc
  data pi/3.141592653589793238D0/,nefr/3/
  b0(nf)=11-2./3*nf
  b1(nf)=102-38./3*nf
  cn(nf)=31./3-10./9*nf
  alr=400d-3
  a5=b0(5)/(4*pi)
  b5=b1(5)/b0(5)/(4*pi)
  c5=cn(5)/(4*pi)
  d=4*pi/b0(nefr)
  if(ilflag.eq.0) then
    if(alamb5.le.0d0) STOP 10002
    xa=2*log(zmass/alamb5)
    alphas= 1/(a5*xa + b5*log(xa))
  else
    if(alphas.le.0d0) STOP 10003
    t0=0
    t1=max(1d0,alphas*a5)
10   tm=(t0+t1)/2
    fm=tm/alphas+b5*tm*log(tm)-a5
    if(fm.lt.-1d-10) then
      t0=tm
      goto 10
    elseif(fm.gt.1d-10) then

```



```

        t1=tm
        goto 10
    endif
    alamb5=zmass*exp(-5d-1/tm)
endif
x=2*log(qmat1/alamb5)
alfas=1/(a5*x+b5*log(x))
alfmt=alfas*(1+c5*alfas)-d/log(1+qmat1**2/alr**2)
alphrc=alfmt+ d/log(1+qcut**2/alr**2)
return
end

C
C --- End of routines for phenomenological potentials ---
C
C
C --- Routines for Gamma_top ---
C
    SUBROUTINE GAMMAT
C
C    on shell width of top quark including QCD corrections, c.f.
C    M.Jezabek and J.H. Kuhn, Nucl. Phys. B314(1989)1
C
    IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-C,D-H,O-Z)
    EXTERNAL DILOG
    COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
    $ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
    DATA PI/3.14159265/
    F(X)= PI**2+2*DILOG(X)-2*DILOG(1-X)+( 4*X*(1-X-2*X**2)*LOG(X)+
    $ 2*(1-X)**2*(5+4*X)*LOG(1-X) - (1-X)*(5+9*X-6*X**2) ) /
    $ (2*(1-X)**2*(1+2*X))
    Y= (WMASS/TMASS)**2
cc alpha_s(M_t) corresponding to alpha_s(M_Z)=0.118:
cc    alphas=0.107443d0
cc    write(*,*) 'alphas=',alphas
c Usage of alpha_s as given as input for the potential.. better use
c alpha_s at a scale close to m_t..
    TGAMMA= GFERMI*TMASS**3/(8*SQRT(2D0)*PI)*(1-Y)**2*(1+2*Y)*
    $ (1- 2D0/3*ALPHAS/PI*F(Y))
    END

C
C
    REAL*8 FUNCTION GAMTPE(P,ETOT)
C
C    momentum dependent width of top quark in t-tbar system
C    GAMTPE = TGAMMA*GTPCOR(P,E), where TGAMMA includes
C    QCD corrections, see JKT, eq.(8), and
C    GTPCOR - correction factor for bound t quark
C
    IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-C,D-H,O-Z)
    EXTERNAL GTPCOR
    COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
    $ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
    GAMTPE= TGAMMA*GTPCOR(P,ETOT)
    END

```



```

C
C
C   GTPCOR and GTPCOR1 should be merged (M.J.) !!!!
C
      real*8 function gtpcor(topp,etot)
      real*8 topp,etot,
u         tmass,tgamma,zmass,alphas,alamb5,
u         wmass,wgamma,bmass,GFERMI
      COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
$ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
c      if (topp.ge.tmass/2.d0) then
c         gtpcor1=0.001d0
c      else
c         gtpcor=1.d0
c      endif
c      end
c
c
c   Correction function for non-constant (energy and momentum dependent) width:
      FUNCTION GTPCOR1(TOPP,ETOT)
c
c      TOPP - momentum of t quark = - momentum of tbar
c      ETOT - total energy of t-tbar system
c      calls: GENWDS, RAN2
c
c      Evaluates a correction factor to the width of t-tbar system.
c      in future has to be replaced by a function evaluating
c      width including radiative corrections and GTPCOR.
c      I include two factors reducing the width:
c      a - time dilatation: for decay in flight lifetime
c          increased accordingly to relativistic kinematics
c      b - overall energy-momentum conservation: I assume that
c          t and tbar decay in flight and in this decays energies
c          of Ws follow from 2-body kinematics. Then I calculate
c          effective mass squared of b-bar system (it may be
c          negative!) from en-momentum conservation.
c          If effective mass is < 2*Mb + 2 GeV configuration
c          is rejected. The weight is acceptance.
c
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      real ran2
      external ran2
      PARAMETER(NG=20,NC=4)
      dimension gamma(0:NG),pw1(0:3),pw2(0:3),AIJ(NC,NC),BJ(NC),
$ AI(NC),SIG2IN(0:NG),XIK(0:NG,NC),INDX(NC)
      COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
$ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
      SAVE NUM,EOLD,TOLD,AI
      data nevent/10000/, num/0/, eold/-1d5/, told/-1d0/
c
c   for test runs!!
c      nevent=1000
c
      if(etot.ne.eold) num=0

```



```

        if(tmass.ne.told) num=0
5    if(num.eq.0) then
c        xdumm= ran2(-2)
        do 10 itp=0,NG
        tp=itp*tmass/NG*2
        gamma(itp)=0
        do 10 ix=1,nevent
        call GENWDS(tp,etot,pw1,pw2,efmsq)
        if(efmsq.gt.0d0) then
            efms=sqrt(efmsq)
            if(efms.ge. 2*bmass+2) gamma(itp)=gamma(itp)+1
        endif
10    continue
        do 15 ix=0,NG
15    SIG2IN(IX)= MAX(1D0,GAMMA(IX))
        DO 17 JX=1,NC
            IF(JX.EQ.1)THEN
                XIK(0,JX)= .5D0
            ELSE
                XIK(0,JX)= 0D0
            ENDIF
        DO 17 IX=1,NG
        tp= 2D0*ix/NG
17    XIK(IX,JX)= tp**(JX-1)/(1+EXP(tp*3))
        DO 20 I=1,NC
        BJ(I)=0
        DO 20 J=1,NC
20    AIJ(I,J)=0
        DO 30 I=1,NC
        DO 25 IX=0,NG
25    BJ(I)= BJ(I)+GAMMA(IX)*XIK(IX,I)*SIG2IN(IX)
        DO 30 J=1,I
        DO 30 IX=0,NG
30    AIJ(I,J)= AIJ(I,J)+XIK(IX,I)*XIK(IX,J)*SIG2IN(IX)
        DO 35 I=1,NC
        DO 35 J=I,NC
35    AIJ(I,J)= AIJ(J,I)
        CALL LUDCMP(AIJ,NC,NC,INDX,D)
        CALL LUBKSB(AIJ,NC,NC,INDX,BJ)
        DO 40 I=1,NC
40    AI(I)= BJ(I)/NEVENT
        do 42 i=1,nc
42    write(*,*)'a(',i,')=',ai(i)
        do 100 ix=0,NG
100    gamma(ix)= gamma(ix)/nevent
        eold=etot
        told=tmass
        num= 1
        endif
        SUM=AI(1)
        DO 110 I=2,NC
110 SUM= SUM+AI(I)*(TOPP/TMASS)**(I-1)
C    CORR2= SUM/(1+ EXP(TOPP/TMASS*3))
        CORR2= SUM/(1+ EXP(MIN(1d1,TOPP/TMASS*3)))

```



```

C      if(topp.gt. 2d0*tmass) then
C          corrf1= 0.001d0
C      else
C          ip= NG*topp/tmass/2
C          corrf1= gamma(ip)
C      endif
C      write(*,*)'ratio=',corrf1/corrf2
C      GTPCOR1 = CORRF2
      GTPCOR1 = CORRF2*SQRT(1-TOPP**2/(TOPP**2+TMASS**2))
      END

c
c Generator: only called by GTPCOR1
      SUBROUTINE GENWDS(tp,etot,pw1,pw2,efm2)

c
c      generates 4-momenta of W's and effective mass of b-bbar
c      from t and tbar quarks decays at flight (tp = momentum of t
c      = - momentum of tbar (in GeV) ) in Oz direction
c
      implicit real*8(a-h,o-z)
      real ran2
      real ranf
c      external ran2
      external ranf
      dimension pw1(0:3),pw2(0:3)
      save
      COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
$ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
      data PI/3.141592653589793238D0/
      real idum
c 3   s1= wmass**2+wmass*wgamma*TAN((2*ran2(idum)-1)*pi/2)
3   s1= wmass**2+wmass*wgamma*TAN((2*ranf(idum)-1)*pi/2)
      if(s1.le.0d0) goto 3
      wmass1= sqrt(s1)
      if(abs(wmass1-wmass).ge.3*wgamma) goto 3
c 4   s2= wmass**2+wmass*wgamma*TAN((2*ran2(idum)-1)*pi/2)
4   s2= wmass**2+wmass*wgamma*TAN((2*ranf(idum)-1)*pi/2)
      if(s2.le.0d0) goto 4
      wmass2= sqrt(s2)
      if(abs(wmass2-wmass).ge.3*wgamma) goto 4
      ew1= (tmass**2+wmass1**2-bmass**2)/(2*tmass)
      pwt1= sqrt(ew1**2-wmass1**2)
      ew2= (tmass**2+wmass2**2-bmass**2)/(2*tmass)
      pwt2= sqrt(ew2**2-wmass2**2)
5   p=tp
c      u1= 2*ran2(idum)-1
      u1= 2*ranf(idum)-1
      pw1z= pwt1*u1
c      u2= 2*ran2(idum)-1
      u2= 2*ranf(idum)-1
      pw2z= pwt2*u2
      et= sqrt(tmass**2+p**2)
      bet= p/et
      gam= et/tmass
      pw1(0)= gam*(ew1+bet*pw1z)

```



```

      pw1(3)= gam*(pw1z+bet*ew1)
      pw2(0)= gam*(ew2-bet*pw2z)
      pw2(3)= gam*(pw2z-bet*ew2)
      pw1tr= sqrt(pw1(0)**2-pw1(3)**2-wmass1**2)
      pw2tr= sqrt(pw2(0)**2-pw2(3)**2-wmass2**2)
c     phi1= 2*pi*ran2(idum)
      phi1= 2*pi*ranf(idum)
c     phi2= 2*pi*ran2(idum)
      phi2= 2*pi*ranf(idum)
      pw1(1)= pw1tr*cos(phi1)
      pw1(2)= pw1tr*sin(phi1)
      pw2(1)= pw2tr*cos(phi2)
      pw2(2)= pw2tr*sin(phi2)
      prec2= (pw1(1)+pw2(1))**2+(pw1(2)+pw2(2))**2+(pw1(3)+pw2(3))**2
      erest=etot-pw1(0)-pw2(0)
c
      efm2= erest*abs(erest)-prec2
      END
c
c --- End of routines for Gamma_top ---
c
c --- Routines for solving linear equations and matrix inversion (complex) ---
c
      subroutine sae(pp, w1, bb, a1, n)
c
      implicit none
      complex*16 vhat
      real*8
u      tmass,tgamma,zmass,alphas,alamb5,
u      wmass,wgamma,bmass,GFERMI,
u      pi, energy, vzero, eps,
u      d, pp, w1, gtpcor,
u      xp,xpmax,dcut,kincom,kincoa,kincov
      complex*16 a, a1, bb, ff, cw, svw, g0, g0c
      integer i, j, npot, n, nmax, indx,kinflg,gcflg,vflag
      parameter (nmax=400)
      dimension bb(nmax), ff(nmax,nmax), pp(nmax), w1(nmax),
u      indx(nmax), cw(nmax), a1(nmax)
c
      COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
$ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
      common/ovalco/ pi, energy, vzero, eps, npot
      common/mom/ xp,xpmax,dcut
      common/g0inf/kincom,kincoa,kincov,kinflg,gcflg,vflag
c
      external a, vhat, gtpcor, g0, g0c
c
      do 10 i=1,n*2/3
        cw(i) = w1(i) / (4.d0*pi**2) * g0c(pp(i))
c      cw(i) = w1(i) / (4.d0*pi**2 *
c      u      (cmplx(energy-vzero, tgamma*
c      u      gtpcor(pp(i),2.d0*tmass+energy),
c      u      kind=kind(0d0))-pp(i)**2/tmass))
10      continue

```



```

      do 20 i=n*2/3+1,n
        cw(i) = w1(i) / (4.d0*pi**2) * g0c(pp(i)) * pp(i)**2
        cw(i) = w1(i) / (4.d0*pi**2 *
c      u      (cmplx(energy-vzero, tgamma*
c      u      gtpcor(pp(i),2.d0*tmass+energy),
c      u      kind=kind(0d0)) /
c      u      pp(i)**2 - 1.d0/tmass))
20      continue
c
      do 30 i=1,n
cc      bb(i) = a1(i)
cvv
      if (pp(i).lt.dcut.and.vflag.eq.1) then
c      bb(i) = cmplx(1.d0+kincov*(pp(i)/tmass)**2,0.d0,
c      u      kind=kind(0d0))
      bb(i)=1.d0+kincov*
u      g0(pp(i))*(pp(i)/tmass)**2/g0c(pp(i))
      else
        bb(i) = (1.d0,0.d0)
      endif
      svw = (0.d0,0.d0)
      do 40 j=1,n
        if (i.ne.j) then
          ff(i,j) = - vhat(pp(i),pp(j)) * cw(j)
          svw = svw + ff(i,j)
        endif
40      continue
      ff(i,i) = 1.d0 - a1(i) - svw
30      continue
c
      call zldcmp(ff, n, nmax, indx, d)
      call zlbksb(ff, n, nmax, indx, bb)
c
      end
c
c
c      SUBROUTINE ZLBKSB(A,N,NP,INDX,B)
C complex version of lubksb
      IMPLICIT NONE
      INTEGER I, II, INDX, J, LL, N, NP
      COMPLEX*16 A, B, SUM
      DIMENSION A(NP,NP),INDX(N),B(N)
      II=0
      DO 12 I=1,N
        LL=INDX(I)
        SUM=B(LL)
        B(LL)=B(I)
        IF (II.NE.0)THEN
          DO 11 J=II,I-1
            SUM=SUM-A(I,J)*B(J)
11          CONTINUE
          ELSE IF (SUM.NE.(0.DO,0.DO)) THEN
            II=I
          ENDIF

```



```

        B(I)=SUM
12    CONTINUE
        DO 14 I=N,1,-1
            SUM=B(I)
            IF(I.LT.N)THEN
                DO 13 J=I+1,N
                    SUM=SUM-A(I,J)*B(J)
13            CONTINUE
                ENDIF
                B(I)=SUM/A(I,I)
14    CONTINUE
        RETURN
        END

c
        SUBROUTINE ZLDCMP(A,N,NP,INDX,D)
C complex version of ludcmp
        IMPLICIT NONE
        INTEGER I, IMAX, INDX, J, K, N, NP, NMAX
        REAL*8 AAMAX, D, TINY, VV
        COMPLEX*16 A, DUM, SUM
        PARAMETER (NMAX=400)
        DIMENSION A(NP,NP), INDX(N), VV(NMAX)

c
        tiny=1.d-5
c
        D=1.DO
        DO 12 I=1,N
            AAMAX=0.DO
            DO 11 J=1,N
                IF (ABS(A(I,J)).GT.AAMAX) AAMAX=ABS(A(I,J))
11        CONTINUE
c        IF (AAMAX.EQ.0.DO) PAUSE 'Singular matrix.'
            IF (AAMAX.EQ.0.DO) print *, "Singular matrix."
            VV(I)=1.DO/AAMAX
12    CONTINUE
            DO 19 J=1,N
                IF (J.GT.1) THEN
                    DO 14 I=1,J-1
                        SUM=A(I,J)
                        IF (I.GT.1)THEN
                            DO 13 K=1,I-1
                                SUM=SUM-A(I,K)*A(K,J)
13                    CONTINUE
                                A(I,J)=SUM
                            ENDIF
14                CONTINUE
                ENDIF
                AAMAX=0.DO
                DO 16 I=J,N
                    SUM=A(I,J)
                    IF (J.GT.1)THEN
                        DO 15 K=1,J-1
                            SUM=SUM-A(I,K)*A(K,J)
15                CONTINUE

```



```

        A(I,J)=SUM
        ENDIF
        DUM=VV(I)*ABS(SUM)
        IF (ABS(DUM).GE.AAMAX) THEN
            IMAX=I
            AAMAX=DUM
        ENDIF
16      CONTINUE
        IF (J.NE.IMAX) THEN
            DO 17 K=1,N
                DUM=A(IMAX,K)
                A(IMAX,K)=A(J,K)
                A(J,K)=DUM
17      CONTINUE
            D=-D
            VV(IMAX)=VV(J)
        ENDIF
        INDX(J)=IMAX
        IF (J.NE.N) THEN
            IF (A(J,J).EQ.(0.D0,0.D0)) A(J,J)=cplx(TINY, 0.d0,
u              kind=kind(0d0))
            DUM=1.D0/A(J,J)
            DO 18 I=J+1,N
                A(I,J)=A(I,J)*DUM
18      CONTINUE
        ENDIF
19      CONTINUE
        IF (A(N,N).EQ.(0.D0,0.D0)) A(N,N)=cplx(TINY, 0.d0,
u              kind=kind(0d0))
        RETURN
        END
C
C
C *** TOOLS ***
C
C
C ***** ROUTINES FOR GAUSSIAN INTEGRATIONS
C
C
C SUBROUTINE GAULEG(X1,X2,X,W,N)
C
C Given the lower and upper limits of integration X1 and X2
C and given N, this routine returns arrays X(N) and W(N)
C containing the abscissas and weights of the Gauss-Legendre
C N-point quadrature formula
C
C
C IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
C REAL*8 X1,X2,X(N),W(N)
C PARAMETER (EPS=3.D-14)
C save
C M=(N+1)/2
C XM=0.5D0*(X2+X1)
C XL=0.5D0*(X2-X1)
C DO 12 I=1,M

```



```

      Z=DCOS(3.141592653589793238D0*(I-.25D0)/(N+.5D0))
1      CONTINUE
          P1=1.D0
          P2=0.D0
          DO 11 J=1,N
              P3=P2
              P2=P1
              P1=((2.D0*J-1.D0)*Z*P2-(J-1.D0)*P3)/J
11      CONTINUE
          PP=N*(Z*P1-P2)/(Z*Z-1.D0)
          Z1=Z
          Z=Z1-P1/PP
          IF(DABS(Z-Z1).GT.EPS)GO TO 1
          X(I)=XM-XL*Z
          X(N+1-I)=XM+XL*Z
          W(I)=2.D0*XL/((1.D0-Z*Z)*PP*PP)
          W(N+1-I)=W(I)
12     CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

C
C
      DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION AD8GLE(F,A,B,EPS)
      implicit double precision (a-h,o-z)
      EXTERNAL F
      DIMENSION W(12),X(12)
c      SAVE W, X
      SAVE

C
C      *****
C
C      ADAPTIVE GAUSSIAN QUADRATURE.
C
C      AD8GLE IS SET EQUAL TO THE APPROXIMATE VALUE OF THE INTEGRAL OF
C      THE FUNCTION F OVER THE INTERVAL (A,B), WITH ACCURACY PARAMETER
C      EPS.
C      *****
C
      DATA W / 0.10122 85362 90376 25915 25313 543D0,
$             0.22238 10344 53374 47054 43559 944D0,
$             0.31370 66458 77887 28733 79622 020D0,
$             0.36268 37833 78361 98296 51504 493D0,
$             0.27152 45941 17540 94851 78057 246D-1,
$             0.62253 52393 86478 92862 84383 699D-1,
$             0.95158 51168 24927 84809 92510 760D-1,
$             0.12462 89712 55533 87205 24762 822D0,
$             0.14959 59888 16576 73208 15017 305D0,
$             0.16915 65193 95002 53818 93120 790D0,
$             0.18260 34150 44923 58886 67636 680D0,
$             0.18945 06104 55068 49628 53967 232D0/

C
      DATA X / 0.96028 98564 97536 23168 35608 686D0,
$             0.79666 64774 13626 73959 15539 365D0,

```



```

$          0.52553 24099 16328 98581 77390 492D0,
$          0.18343 46424 95649 80493 94761 424D0,
$          0.98940 09349 91649 93259 61541 735D0,
$          0.94457 50230 73232 57607 79884 155D0,
$          0.86563 12023 87831 74388 04678 977D0,
$          0.75540 44083 55003 03389 51011 948D0,
$          0.61787 62444 02643 74844 66717 640D0,
$          0.45801 67776 57227 38634 24194 430D0,
$          0.28160 35507 79258 91323 04605 015D0,
$          0.95012 50983 76374 40185 31933 543D-1/

C
C *****
C
      GAUSS=0.0D0
      AD8GLE=GAUSS
      IF(B.EQ.A) RETURN
      CONST=EPS/(B-A)
      BB=A

C
C COMPUTATIONAL LOOP.
  1 AA=BB
    BB=B
  2   C1=0.5D0*(BB+AA)
      C2=0.5D0*(BB-AA)
      S8=0.0D0
      DO 3 I=1,4
        U=C2*X(I)
        S8=S8+W(I)*(F(C1+U)+F(C1-U))
  3   CONTINUE
      S8=C2*S8
      S16=0.0D0
      DO 4 I=5,12
        U=C2*X(I)
        S16=S16+W(I)*(F(C1+U)+F(C1-U))
  4   CONTINUE
      S16=C2*S16
      IF( ABS(S16-S8) .LE. EPS*(abs(s8)+ABS(S16))*0.5D0 ) GO TO 5
      BB=C1
      IF( 1.D0+ABS(CONST*C2) .NE. 1.D0) GO TO 2
      AD8GLE=0.0D0
      write(*,*)'too high accuracy required in function ad8gle!'
      RETURN
  5 GAUSS=GAUSS+S16
    IF(BB.NE.B) GO TO 1
    AD8GLE=GAUSS
    RETURN
    END

C
C DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION ADGLG1(F,A,B,EPS)
  IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
  EXTERNAL F,AD8GLE,adqua
  DIMENSION W(6),X(6),xx(6)
c   SAVE W, XX, NUM

```



```

C      SAVE
C
C      *****
C
C      ADAPTIVE GAUSSIAN QUADRATURE.
C      For x->b   f(x) = 0 (ln^k (b-x) )
C      A - lower limit, B - upper limit (integrable singularity)
C      AD8GLE IS SET EQUAL TO THE APPROXIMATE VALUE OF THE INTEGRAL OF
C      THE FUNCTION F OVER THE INTERVAL (A,B), WITH ACCURACY PARAMETER
C      EPS.
C
C      *****
C      DATA W / 4.58964 673950d-1,
$          4.17000 830772d-1,
$          1.13373 382074d-1,
$          1.03991 974531d-2,
$          2.61017 202815d-4,
$          8.98547 906430d-7/
C
C      DATA X / 0.22284 66041 79d0,
$          1.18893 21016 73d0,
$          2.99273 63260 59d0,
$          5.77514 35691 05d0,
$          9.83746 74183 83d0,
$          15.98287 39806 02d0/
C      DATA NUM/0/
C      IF(NUM.eq.0d0) then
C      do 1 ix=1,6
1  xx(ix)= EXP(-x(ix))
C      ENDIF
C      num=num+1
C      sum=0d0
C      c=b-a
C      sum6=0d0
C      do 10 in=1,6
10  sum6= sum6+ w(in)*f(b-c*xx(in))
C      sum6=sum6*c
C      a1=a
15  a2= (a1+b)/2
C      c=b-a2
C      sumn=0d0
C      do 20 in=1,6
C      !!! FB: catch NaN
C      if ( c/b .lt. 1d-9 ) then
C          adglg1 = 1d15
C          return
C      endif
20  sumn= sumn+ w(in)*f(b-c*xx(in)) !!! FB: f(b) = NaN !
C      sumn=sumn*c
C
C      ctt
C      call adqua(a1,a2,f,sum1,eps)
C      sum1=sum1+sum
C      sum1=AD8GLE(F,A1,A2,eps)+sum
C      IF(ABS( (sum+sum6)/(sum1+sumn)-1d0 ).lt.EPS) THEN

```



```

ctt
c      call adqua(a,a2,f,sum2,eps)
      sum2=AD8GLE(F,A,A2,eps)
      IF(ABS( (sum2+sumn)/(sum1+sumn)-1d0 ).gt.EPS) THEN
          sum=sum2
          a1=a2
          sum6=sumn
          goto 15
      ENDIF
      ADGLG1= SUM1+SUMN
      RETURN
ELSE
      sum=sum1
      a1=a2
      sum6=sumn
      goto 15
ENDIF
END

C
      DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION ADGLG2(F,A,B,EPS)
      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
      EXTERNAL F,AD8GLE
      DIMENSION W(6),X(6),xx(6)
c      SAVE W,XX,NUM
      SAVE

C
C      *****
C
C      ADAPTIVE GAUSSIAN QUADRATURE.
C      For x->A   f(x) = 0 (ln^k (x-a) )
C      A - lower limit (integrable singularity), B - upper limit
C      AD8GLE IS SET EQUAL TO THE APPROXIMATE VALUE OF THE INTEGRAL OF
C      THE FUNCTION F OVER THE INTERVAL (A,B), WITH ACCURACY PARAMETER
C      EPS.
C
C      *****
C
      DATA W / 4.58964 673950d-1,
$           4.17000 830772d-1,
$           1.13373 382074d-1,
$           1.03991 974531d-2,
$           2.61017 202815d-4,
$           8.98547 906430d-7/

C
      DATA X / 0.22284 66041 79d0,
$           1.18893 21016 73d0,
$           2.99273 63260 59d0,
$           5.77514 35691 05d0,
$           9.83746 74183 83d0,
$           15.98287 39806 02d0/
      DATA NUM/0/
      IF(NUM.eq.0d0) then
          do 1 ix=1,6
1      xx(ix)= EXP(-x(ix))
          ENDIF

```



```

        num=num+1
        sum=0d0
        c=b-a
        sum6=0d0
        do 10 in=1,6
10      sum6= sum6+ w(in)*f(A+c*xx(in))
        sum6=sum6*c
        b1=b
15      b2= (a+b1)/2
        c=b2-a
        sumn=0d0
        do 20 in=1,6
        !!! FB: catch NaN
        if ( c/a .lt. 1d-9 ) then
            adglg2 = 1d15
            return
        endif
20      sumn= sumn+ w(in)*f(a+c*xx(in)) !!! FB: f(a) = NaN !
        sumn=sumn*c
        sum1=AD8GLE(F,b2,b1,eps)+sum
        IF(ABS( (sum+sum6)/(sum1+sumn)-1d0 ).lt.EPS) THEN
            sum2=AD8GLE(F,b2,b,eps)
            IF(ABS( (sum2+sumn)/(sum1+sumn)-1d0 ).gt.EPS) THEN
                sum=sum2
                b1=b2
                sum6=sumn
                goto 15
            ENDIF
            ADGLG2= SUM1+SUMN
            RETURN
        ELSE
            sum=sum1
            b1=b2
            sum6=sumn
            goto 15
        ENDIF
    END
C
C
C-----
C INTEGRATION ROUTINE ADQUA written by M. Jezabek      -----
C-----
C
    SUBROUTINE ADQUA(XL,XU,F,Y,ACC)
C
C    ADAPTIVE GAUSS-LEGENDRE + SIMPSON'S RULE QUADRATURE
C    XL - LOWER LIMIT, XU - UPPER LIMIT, F - FUNCTION TO INTEGRATE
C    Y - INTEGRAL
C    ACC - ACCURACY (IF .LE. 0. ACC=1.D-6)
C    ***** new constants, 1 error removed, Oct '92
C
C    CALLS: SIMPSA
C
C    PARAMETERS: NSUB > NO OF SUBDIVISION LEVELS IN GAUSS INTEGRATION

```



```

C          100*2**IMAX > NO OF POINTS IN SIMPSON INTEGRATION
C
      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
      EXTERNAL F
      DIMENSION VAL(25,2), BOUND(25,2,2), LEV(25),SING(25,3)
      DIMENSION W8(4),X8(4)
      DATA W8
$/0.101228536290376D0, 0.222381034453374D0, 0.313706645877887D0,
$ 0.362683783378362D0/
      DATA X8
$/0.960289856497536D0, 0.796666477413627D0, 0.525532409916329D0,
$ 0.183434642495650D0/
      save
C
      IF(ACC.LE.0.D0) ACC=1.D-6
      NSUB=24
      NSG=25
      NSC=0
      A=XL
      B=XU
      C1=0.5d0*(A+B)
      C2=C1-A
      S8=0d0
      DO 1 I=1,4
      U=X8(I)*C2
1  S8=S8+W8(I)*(F(C1+U)+F(C1-U))
      S8=S8*C2
      XM=(XL+XU)/2.d0
      BOUND(1,1,1)=XL
      BOUND(1,1,2)=XM
      BOUND(1,2,1)=XM
      BOUND(1,2,2)=XU
      NC=1
      DO 3 IX=1,2
      A=BOUND(NC,IX,1)
      B=BOUND(NC,IX,2)
      C1=0.5d0*(A+B)
      C2=C1-A
      VAL(NC,IX)=0.d0
      DO 2 I=1,4
      U=X8(I)*C2
2  VAL(NC,IX)=VAL(NC,IX)+W8(I)*(F(C1+U)+F(C1-U))
3  VAL(NC,IX)=VAL(NC,IX)*C2
      S16=VAL(NC,1)+VAL(NC,2)
      IF(DABS(S8-S16).GT.ACC*DABS(S16)) GOTO 4
      Y=S16
      RETURN
4  DO 5 I=1,NSUB
5  LEV(I)=0
      NC1= NC+1
11 XM=(BOUND(NC,1,1)+BOUND(NC,1,2))/2.d0
      BOUND(NC1,1,1)=BOUND(NC,1,1)
      BOUND(NC1,1,2)=XM
      BOUND(NC1,2,1)=XM

```



```

        BOUND(NC1,2,2)=BOUND(NC,1,2)
        DO 13 IX=1,2
            A=BOUND(NC1,IX,1)
            B=BOUND(NC1,IX,2)
            C1=0.5d0*(A+B)
            C2=C1-A
            VAL(NC1,IX)=0.d0
            DO 12 I=1,4
                U=X8(I)*C2
12      VAL(NC1,IX)=VAL(NC1,IX)+W8(I)*(F(C1+U)+F(C1-U))
13      VAL(NC1,IX)=VAL(NC1,IX)*C2
            S16=VAL(NC1,1)+VAL(NC1,2)
            S8=VAL(NC,1)
            IF(DABS(S8-S16).LE.ACC*DABS(S16)) GOTO 20
            NC=NC1
            NC1= NC+1
            IF(NC1.LE.NSUB) GOTO 11
C      NC=NSUB   USE SIMPSON'S RULE
            NSC=NSC+1
            IF(NSC.LE.NSG) GOTO 15
            WRITE(*,911)
911     FORMAT(1X,'ADQUA: TOO MANY SINGULARITIES')
            STOP
15      SING(NSC,1)=BOUND(NC,1,1)
            SING(NSC,2)=BOUND(NC,2,2)
            SING(NSC,3)=S16
            S16=0.d0
            NC=NC-1
20      VAL(NC,1)= S16
121     LEV(NC)=1
21      XM=(BOUND(NC,2,1)+BOUND(NC,2,2))/2.d0
            BOUND(NC1,1,1)=BOUND(NC,2,1)
            BOUND(NC1,1,2)=XM
            BOUND(NC1,2,1)=XM
            BOUND(NC1,2,2)=BOUND(NC,2,2)
            DO 23 IX=1,2
                A=BOUND(NC1,IX,1)
                B=BOUND(NC1,IX,2)
                C1=0.5d0*(A+B)
                C2=C1-A
                VAL(NC1,IX)=0.d0
                DO 22 I=1,4
                    U=X8(I)*C2
22      VAL(NC1,IX)=VAL(NC1,IX)+W8(I)*(F(C1+U)+F(C1-U))
23      VAL(NC1,IX)=VAL(NC1,IX)*C2
            S16=VAL(NC1,1)+VAL(NC1,2)
            S8=VAL(NC,2)
            IF(DABS(S8-S16).LE.ACC*DABS(S16)) GOTO 40
            NC=NC+1
            NC1=NC+1
            IF(NC1.LE.NSUB) GOTO 11
C      NC=NSUB   USE SIMPSON'S RULE
            NSC=NSC+1
            IF(NSC.LE.NSG) GOTO 35

```



```

        WRITE(*,911)
        STOP
35  SING(NSC,1)=BOUND(NC,1,1)
    SING(NSC,2)=BOUND(NC,2,2)
    SING(NSC,3)=S16
    S16=0.d0
    NC=NC-1
40  VAL(NC,2)= S16
45  IF(NC.GT.1) GOTO 50
    Y1=VAL(1,1)+VAL(1,2)
    GOTO 100
50  NCO=NC-1
    IF(LEV(NCO).EQ.0) IX=1
    IF(LEV(NCO).EQ.1) IX=2
    LEV(NC)=0
    NC1=NC
    VAL(NCO,IX)=VAL(NC,1)+VAL(NC,2)
    NC=NCO
    IF(IX.EQ.1) GOTO 121
    GOTO 45
100 CONTINUE
    IF(NSC.GT.0) GOTO 101
    Y=Y1
    RETURN
101 FSUM=0.d0
    DO 102 IK=1,NSC
102 FSUM=FSUM+DABS(SING(IK,3))
    ACCR=ACC*DMAX1(FSUM,DABS(Y1))/FSUM/10.d0
    DO 104 IK=1,NSC
104 CALL SIMPSA(SING(IK,1),SING(IK,2),F,SING(IK,3),ACCR)
    DO 106 IK=1,NSC
106 Y1=Y1+SING(IK,3)
    Y=Y1
    RETURN
    END
C
    SUBROUTINE SIMPSA(A,B,F,F0,ACC)
C  SIMPSON'S ADAPTIVE QUADRATURE
    IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
    save
    EXTERNAL F
    IMAX=5
    NO=100
    H=(B-A)/NO
    NO2=NO/2
    S2=0.d0
    IC=1
    S0=F(A)+F(B)
    DO 5 K=1,NO2
5  S2=S2+F(A+2.d0*K*H)
7  S1=0.d0
    DO 10 K=1,NO2
10 S1=S1+F(A+(2.d0*K-1.d0)*H)
    Y=H/3.d0*(S0+4.d0*S1+2.d0*S2)

```



```

        IF(DABS(F0/Y-1.d0).GT.ACC) GOTO 20
        RETURN
20  NO2=NO
        NO=2*NO
        S2=S1+S2
        H=H/2.d0
        IF(IC.GT.IMAX) GOTO 30
        F0=Y
        IC=IC+1
        GOTO 7
30  ACCO=DABS(Y/F0-1.d0)
        WRITE(*,900) A,B,ACCO
        STOP
900  FORMAT(1H , 'SIMPSON: TOO HIGH ACCURACY REQUIRED' /
/1X,   29HSINGULARITY IN THE INTERVAL  ,D20.12,1X,D20.12/
/1X,   29HACCURACY ACHIEVED              ,D20.12)
        END
C
C
C  ***** matrix-inversion-routines
C
        SUBROUTINE LUDCMP(A,N,NP,INDX,D)
        IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
        PARAMETER (NMAX=100,TINY=1.0E-20)
        DIMENSION A(NP,NP),INDX(N),VV(NMAX)
        D=1.
        DO 12 I=1,N
            AAMAX=0.
            DO 11 J=1,N
                IF (ABS(A(I,J)).GT.AAMAX) AAMAX=ABS(A(I,J))
11         CONTINUE
            ! IF (AAMAX.EQ.0.) PAUSE 'Singular matrix.'
            IF (AAMAX.EQ.0.) print *, 'Singular matrix.'
            VV(I)=1./AAMAX
12         CONTINUE
            DO 19 J=1,N
                IF (J.GT.1) THEN
                    DO 14 I=1,J-1
                        SUM=A(I,J)
                        IF (I.GT.1) THEN
                            DO 13 K=1,I-1
                                SUM=SUM-A(I,K)*A(K,J)
13                     CONTINUE
                                A(I,J)=SUM
                            ENDIF
14                     CONTINUE
                        ENDIF
                        AAMAX=0.
                        DO 16 I=J,N
                            SUM=A(I,J)
                            IF (J.GT.1) THEN
                                DO 15 K=1,J-1
                                    SUM=SUM-A(I,K)*A(K,J)
15                     CONTINUE

```



```

        A(I,J)=SUM
        ENDIF
        DUM=VV(I)*ABS(SUM)
        IF (DUM.GE.AAMAX) THEN
            IMAX=I
            AAMAX=DUM
        ENDIF
16    CONTINUE
        IF (J.NE.IMAX) THEN
            DO 17 K=1,N
                DUM=A(IMAX,K)
                A(IMAX,K)=A(J,K)
                A(J,K)=DUM
17    CONTINUE
            D=-D
            VV(IMAX)=VV(J)
        ENDIF
        INDX(J)=IMAX
        IF(J.NE.N) THEN
            IF(A(J,J).EQ.O.) A(J,J)=TINY
            DUM=1./A(J,J)
            DO 18 I=J+1,N
                A(I,J)=A(I,J)*DUM
18    CONTINUE
        ENDIF
19    CONTINUE
        IF(A(N,N).EQ.O.) A(N,N)=TINY
        RETURN
        END
C
        SUBROUTINE LUBKSB(A,N,NP,INDX,B)
        IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
        DIMENSION A(NP,NP),INDX(N),B(N)
        II=0
        DO 12 I=1,N
            LL=INDX(I)
            SUM=B(LL)
            B(LL)=B(I)
            IF (II.NE.O) THEN
                DO 11 J=II,I-1
                    SUM=SUM-A(I,J)*B(J)
11    CONTINUE
                ELSE IF (SUM.NE.O.) THEN
                    II=I
                ENDIF
            B(I)=SUM
12    CONTINUE
            DO 14 I=N,1,-1
                SUM=B(I)
                IF(I.LT.N) THEN
                    DO 13 J=I+1,N
                        SUM=SUM-A(I,J)*B(J)
13    CONTINUE
                ENDIF

```



```

      B(I)=SUM/A(I,I)
14  CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

C
C
C  *****  RANDOM NUMBER GENERATORS
C
C
      FUNCTION RANF(DUMMY)
C
C  RANDOM NUMBER FUNCTION TAKEN FROM KNUTH
C  (SEMINUMERICAL ALGORITHMS).
C  METHOD IS  $X(N)=MOD(X(N-55)-X(N-24),1/FMODUL)$ 
C  NO PROVISION YET FOR CONTROL OVER THE SEED NUMBER.
C
C  RANF GIVES ONE RANDOM NUMBER BETWEEN 0 AND 1.
C  IRN55 GENERATES 55 RANDOM NUMBERS BETWEEN 0 AND 1/FMODUL.
C  IN55  INITIALIZES THE 55 NUMBERS AND WARMS UP THE SEQUENCE.
C
      PARAMETER (FMODUL=1.E-09)
      SAVE /CIRN55/
      COMMON /CIRN55/NCALL,MCALL,IA(55)
      INTEGER IA
      CALL RANDAT
      IF( NCALL.EQ.0 ) THEN
          CALL IN55 ( IA,234612947 )
          MCALL = 55
          NCALL = 1
      ENDIF
      IF ( MCALL.EQ.0 ) THEN
          CALL IRN55(IA)
          MCALL=55
      ENDIF
      RANF=IA(MCALL)*FMODUL
      MCALL=MCALL-1
      RETURN
      END

C
      SUBROUTINE RANDAT
C
C  INITIALISES THE NUMBER NCALL TO 0 TO FLAG THE FIRST CALL
C  OF THE RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR
C
C
      SAVE /CIRN55/
      SAVE FIRST
      SAVE
      COMMON /CIRN55/NCALL,MCALL,IA(55)
      INTEGER IA
      LOGICAL FIRST
      DATA FIRST /.TRUE./
      IF(FIRST)THEN
          FIRST=.FALSE.
          NCALL=0

```



```

ENDIF
RETURN
END
C
SUBROUTINE IN55(IA,IX)
PARAMETER (MODULO=1000000000)
INTEGER IA(55)
C
IA(55)=IX
J=IX
K=1
DO 10 I=1,54
    II=MOD(21*I,55)
    IA(II)=K
    K=J-K
    IF(K.LT.0)K=K+MODULO
    J=IA(II)
10 CONTINUE
DO 20 I=1,10
    CALL IRN55(IA)
20 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
C
SUBROUTINE IRN55(IA)
PARAMETER (MODULO=1000000000)
INTEGER IA(55)
DO 10 I=1,24
    J=IA(I)-IA(I+31)
    IF(J.LT.0)J=J+MODULO
    IA(I)=J
10 CONTINUE
DO 20 I=25,55
    J=IA(I)-IA(I-24)
    IF(J.LT.0)J=J+MODULO
    IA(I)=J
20 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
C
C
FUNCTION RAN2(IDUM)
C *****
REAL RDM(31)
DATA IWARM/0/
C
IF (IDUM.LT.0.OR.IWARM.EQ.0) THEN
C INITIALIZATION OR REINITIALISATION
IWARM=1
IA1=      1279
IC1=      351762
M1=      1664557
IA2=      2011
IC2=      221592

```



```

M2=      1048583
IA3=      15091
IC3=      6171
M3=      29201
IX1=MOD(-IDUM,M1)
IX1=MOD(IA1*IX1+IC1,M1)
IX2=MOD(IX1,M2)
IX1=MOD(IA1*IX1+IC1,M1)
IX3=MOD(IX1,M3)
RM1=1./FLOAT(M1)
RM2=1./FLOAT(M2)
DO 10 J=1,31
IX1=MOD(IA1*IX1+IC1,M1)
IX2=MOD(IA2*IX2+IC2,M2)
10  RDM(J)=(FLOAT(IX1)+FLOAT(IX2)*RM2)*RM1
ENDIF
C
C GENERATE NEXT NUMBER IN SEQUENCE
IF(IWARM.EQ.0) GOTO 901
IX1=MOD(IA1*IX1+IC1,M1)
IX2=MOD(IA2*IX2+IC2,M2)
IX3=MOD(IA3*IX3+IC3,M3)
J=1+(31*IX3)/M3
RAN2=RDM(J)
RDM(J)=(FLOAT(IX1)+FLOAT(IX2)*RM2)*RM1
RETURN
901  PRINT 9010
9010 FORMAT(' RAN2: LACK OF ITINIALISATION')
STOP
END
C
C
C ***** SPECIAL FUNCTIONS
C
C
C DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION DILOG(X)
C
C SPENCE'S DILOGARITHM IN DOUBLE PRECISION
C
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
Z=-1.644934066848226
IF(X .LT. -1.0) GO TO 1
IF(X .LE. 0.5) GO TO 2
IF(X .EQ. 1.0) GO TO 3
IF(X .LE. 2.0) GO TO 4
Z=3.289868133696453
1  T=1.0/X
S=-0.5
Z=Z-0.5*DLOG(DABS(X))**2
GO TO 5
2  T=X
S=0.5
Z=0.
GO TO 5

```



```

3 DILOG=1.644934066848226
  RETURN
4 T=1.0-X
  S=-0.5
  Z=1.644934066848226-DLOG(X)*DLOG(DABS(T))
5 Y=2.666666666666667*T+0.666666666666667
  B=      0.00000 00000 00001
  A=Y*B +0.00000 00000 00004
  B=Y*A-B+0.00000 00000 00011
  A=Y*B-A+0.00000 00000 00037
  B=Y*A-B+0.00000 00000 00121
  A=Y*B-A+0.00000 00000 00398
  B=Y*A-B+0.00000 00000 01312
  A=Y*B-A+0.00000 00000 04342
  B=Y*A-B+0.00000 00000 14437
  A=Y*B-A+0.00000 00000 48274
  B=Y*A-B+0.00000 00001 62421
  A=Y*B-A+0.00000 00005 50291
  B=Y*A-B+0.00000 00018 79117
  A=Y*B-A+0.00000 00064 74338
  B=Y*A-B+0.00000 00225 36705
  A=Y*B-A+0.00000 00793 87055
  B=Y*A-B+0.00000 02835 75385
  A=Y*B-A+0.00000 10299 04264
  B=Y*A-B+0.00000 38163 29463
  A=Y*B-A+0.00001 44963 00557
  B=Y*A-B+0.00005 68178 22718
  A=Y*B-A+0.00023 20021 96094
  B=Y*A-B+0.00100 16274 96164
  A=Y*B-A+0.00468 63619 59447
  B=Y*A-B+0.02487 93229 24228
  A=Y*B-A+0.16607 30329 27855
  A=Y*A-B+1.93506 43008 69969
  DILOG=S*T*(A-B)+Z
  RETURN
END

C
c Everything for hypergeometric function F_{2,1},
c taken from Numerical Recipes.
c
!!! FB:
!      FUNCTION hypgeo(a,b,c,z)
!      implicit none
!      COMPLEX*16 hypgeo,a,b,c,z,hp
!      REAL*8 EPS
! cttt
! c      PARAMETER (EPS=1.d-6)
!      PARAMETER (EPS=1.d-8)
!      INTEGER kmax,nbad,nok
!      COMPLEX*16 z0,dz,aa,bb,cc,y(2)
! cu needs bsstep,hypser,odeint,mmid,hypdrv
!      COMMON /hypg/ aa,bb,cc,z0,dz
!      COMMON /path1/ kmax
!      kmax=0

```



```

!      if (real(z)**2+aimag(z)**2.le.0.25d0) then
!          call hypser(a,b,c,z,hp,y(2))
!          hypgeo=hp
!          return
!      else if (real(z).lt.0.d0) then
!          z0=cplx(-0.5d0,0.d0,kind=kind(0d0))
!      else if (real(z).le.1.d0) then
!          z0=cplx(0.5d0,0.d0,kind=kind(0d0))
!      else
!          z0=cplx(0.d0,sign(0.5d0,aimag(z)),kind=kind(0d0))
!      endif
!      aa=a
!      bb=b
!      cc=c
!      dz=z-z0
!      call hypser(aa,bb,cc,z0,y(1),y(2))
!      call odeint(y,4,0.d0,1.d0,EPS,.1d0,.00001d0,nok,nbad)
!      hypgeo=y(1)
!      return
!      END
!  c
!      SUBROUTINE odeint(ystart,nvar,x1,x2,eps,h1,hmin,nok,nbad)
!      implicit none
!      INTEGER nbad,nok,nvar,KMAXX,MAXSTP,NMAX
!      REAL*8 eps,h1,hmin,x1,x2,ystart(nvar),TINY
!      PARAMETER (MAXSTP=10000,NMAX=50,KMAXX=200,TINY=1.d-30)
!      INTEGER i,kmax,kount,nstp
!      REAL*8 dxsav,h,hdid,hnext,x,xsav,dydx(NMAX),xp(KMAXX),y(NMAX),
!      *yp(NMAX,KMAXX),yscal(NMAX)
!      COMMON /path/ dxsav,xp,yp,kount
!      COMMON /path1/ kmax
!      x=x1
!      h=sign(h1,x2-x1)
!      nok=0
!      nbad=0
!      kount=0
!      do 11 i=1,nvar
!          y(i)=ystart(i)
! 11  continue
!      if (kmax.gt.0) xsav=x-2.d0*dxsav
!      do 16 nstp=1,MAXSTP
!          call hypdrv(x,y,dydx)
!          do 12 i=1,nvar
!              yscal(i)=abs(y(i))+abs(h*dydx(i))+TINY
! 12  continue
!          if(kmax.gt.0)then
!              if(abs(x-xsav).gt.abs(dxsav)) then
!                  if(kount.lt.kmax-1)then
!                      kount=kount+1
!                      xp(kount)=x
!                      do 13 i=1,nvar
!                          yp(i,kount)=y(i)
! 13  continue
!                      xsav=x

```



```

!         endif
!     endif
! endif
!     if((x+h-x2)*(x+h-x1).gt.0.d0) h=x2-x
!     call bsstep(y,dydx,nvar,x,h,eps,yscal,hdid,hnext)
!     if(hdid.eq.h)then
!         nok=nok+1
!     else
!         nbad=nbad+1
!     endif
!     if((x-x2)*(x2-x1).ge.0.d0)then
!         do 14 i=1,nvar
!             ystart(i)=y(i)
! 14      continue
!             if(kmax.ne.0)then
!                 kount=kount+1
!                 xp(kount)=x
!                 do 15 i=1,nvar
!                     yp(i,kount)=y(i)
! 15      continue
!             endif
!             return
!         endif
!         if(abs(hnext).lt.hmin) pause
!         *'stepsize smaller than minimum in odeint'
!         h=hnext
! 16      continue
!         pause 'too many steps in odeint'
!         return
!     END
! c
!     SUBROUTINE bsstep(y,dydx,nv,x,htry,eps,yscal,hdid,hnext)
!     implicit none
!     INTEGER nv,NMAX,KMAXX,IMAX
!     REAL*8 eps,hdid,hnext,htry,x,dydx(nv),y(nv),yscal(nv),
!     *SAFE1,SAFE2,REDMAX,REDMIN,TINY,SCALMX
!     PARAMETER (NMAX=50,KMAXX=8,IMAX=KMAXX+1,SAFE1=.25d0,SAFE2=.7d0,
!     *REDMAX=1.d-5,REDMIN=.7d0,TINY=1.d-30,SCALMX=.1d0)
!     INTEGER i,iq,k,kk,km,kmax,kopt,nseq(IMAX)
!     REAL*8 eps1,epsold,errmax,fact,h,red,scale,work,wrkmin,xest,
!     *xnew,a(IMAX),alf(KMAXX,KMAXX),err(KMAXX),yerr(NMAX),ysav(NMAX),
!     *yseq(NMAX)
!     LOGICAL first,reduct
!     SAVE a,alf,epsold,first,kmax,kopt,nseq,xnew
!     DATA first/.true./,epsold/-1.d0/
!     DATA nseq /2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18/
!     if(eps.ne.epsold)then
!         hnext=-1.d29
!         xnew=-1.d29
!         eps1=SAFE1*eps
!         a(1)=nseq(1)+1
!         do 11 k=1,KMAXX
!             a(k+1)=a(k)+nseq(k+1)
! 11      continue

```



```

!      do 13 iq=2,KMAXX
!      do 12 k=1,iq-1
!      alf(k,iq)=eps1**((a(k+1)-a(iq+1))/((a(iq+1)-a(1)+1.d0)*
!      *(2.d0*k+1.d0)))
! 12      continue
! 13      continue
!      epsold=eps
!      do 14 kopt=2,KMAXX-1
!      if(a(kopt+1).gt.a(kopt)*alf(kopt-1,kopt))goto 1
! 14      continue
! 1      kmax=kopt
!      endif
!      h=htry
!      do 15 i=1,nv
!      ysav(i)=y(i)
! 15      continue
!      if(h.ne.hnext.or.x.ne.xnew)then
!      first=.true.
!      kopt=kmax
!      endif
!      reduct=.false.
! 2      do 17 k=1,kmax
!      xnew=x+h
!      if(xnew.eq.x)pause 'step size underflow in bsstep'
!      call mmid(ysav,dydx,nv,x,h,nseq(k),yseq)
!      xest=(h/nseq(k))**2
!      call pzext0(k,xest,yseq,y,yerr,nv)
!      if(k.ne.1)then
!      errmax=TINY
!      do 16 i=1,nv
!      errmax=max(errmax,abs(yerr(i)/yscal(i)))
! 16      continue
!      errmax=errmax/eps
!      km=k-1
!      err(km)=(errmax/SAFE1)**(1.d0/(2.d0*km+1.d0))
!      endif
!      if(k.ne.1.and.(k.ge.kopt-1.or.first))then
!      if(errmax.lt.1.)goto 4
!      if(k.eq.kmax.or.k.eq.kopt+1)then
!      red=SAFE2/err(km)
!      goto 3
!      else if(k.eq.kopt)then
!      if(alf(kopt-1,kopt).lt.err(km))then
!      red=1.d0/err(km)
!      goto 3
!      endif
!      else if(kopt.eq.kmax)then
!      if(alf(km,kmax-1).lt.err(km))then
!      red=alf(km,kmax-1)*SAFE2/err(km)
!      goto 3
!      endif
!      else if(alf(km,kopt).lt.err(km))then
!      red=alf(km,kopt-1)/err(km)
!      goto 3

```



```

!         endif
!     endif
! 17  continue
! 3   red=min(red,REDMIN)
!     red=max(red,REDMAX)
!     h=h*red
!     reduct=.true.
!     goto 2
! 4   x=xnew
!     hdid=h
!     first=.false.
!     wrkmin=1.d35
!     do 18 kk=1,km
!         fact=max(err(kk),SCALMX)
!         work=fact*a(kk+1)
!         if(work.lt.wrkmin)then
!             scale=fact
!             wrkmin=work
!             kopt=kk+1
!         endif
! 18  continue
!     hnext=h/scale
!     if(kopt.ge.k.and.kopt.ne.kmax.and..not.reduct)then
!         fact=max(scale/alf(kopt-1,kopt),SCALMX)
!         if(a(kopt+1)*fact.le.wrkmin)then
!             hnext=h/fact
!             kopt=kopt+1
!         endif
!     endif
!     return
!     END
! c
!     SUBROUTINE hypser(a,b,c,z,series,deriv)
!     implicit none
!     INTEGER n
!     COMPLEX*16 a,b,c,z,series,deriv,aa,bb,cc,fac,temp
!     deriv=cplx(0.d0,0.d0,kind=kind(0d0))
!     fac=cplx(1.d0,0.d0,kind=kind(0d0))
!     temp=fac
!     aa=a
!     bb=b
!     cc=c
!     do 11 n=1,1000
!         fac=fac*aa*bb/cc
!         deriv=deriv+fac
!         fac=fac*z/n
!         series=temp+fac
!         if (series.eq.temp) return
!         temp=series
!         aa=aa+1.d0
!         bb=bb+1.d0
!         cc=cc+1.d0
! 11  continue
!     pause 'convergence failure in hypser'

```



```

!      END
! c
!      SUBROUTINE hypdrv(s,y,dyds)
!      implicit none
!      REAL*8 s
!      COMPLEX*16 y(2),dyds(2),aa,bb,cc,z0,dz,z
!      COMMON /hypg/ aa,bb,cc,z0,dz
!      z=z0+s*dz
!      dyds(1)=y(2)*dz
!      dyds(2)=(aa*bb*y(1)-(cc-(aa+bb+1.d0)*z)*y(2))*dz/(z*(1.d0-z))
!      return
!      END
! c
!      SUBROUTINE mmid(y,dydx,nvar,xs,htot,nstep,yout)
!      implicit none
!      INTEGER nstep,nvar,NMAX
!      REAL*8 htot,xs,dydx(nvar),y(nvar),yout(nvar)
!      PARAMETER (NMAX=50)
!      INTEGER i,n
!      REAL*8 h,h2,swap,x,ym(NMAX),yn(NMAX)
!      h=htot/nstep
!      do 11 i=1,nvar
!          ym(i)=y(i)
!          yn(i)=y(i)+h*dydx(i)
! 11      continue
!          x=xs+h
!          call hypdrv(x,yn,yout)
!          h2=2.d0*h
!          do 13 n=2,nstep
!              do 12 i=1,nvar
!                  swap=ym(i)+h2*yout(i)
!                  ym(i)=yn(i)
!                  yn(i)=swap
! 12          continue
!                  x=x+h
!                  call hypdrv(x,yn,yout)
! 13      continue
!          do 14 i=1,nvar
!              yout(i)=0.5d0*(ym(i)+yn(i)+h*yout(i))
! 14      continue
!          return
!          END
!!! /FB
c
      SUBROUTINE pzext0(iest,xest,yest,yz,dy,nv)
      implicit none
      INTEGER iest,nv,IMAX,NMAX
      REAL*8 xest,dy(nv),yest(nv),yz(nv)
      PARAMETER (IMAX=13,NMAX=50)
      INTEGER j,k1
      REAL*8 delta,f1,f2,q,d(NMAX),qcol(NMAX,IMAX),x(IMAX)
      SAVE qcol,x
      x(iest)=xest
      do 11 j=1,nv

```



```

        dy(j)=yest(j)
        yz(j)=yest(j)
11      continue
        if(iest.eq.1) then
            do 12 j=1,nv
                qcol(j,1)=yest(j)
12          continue
        else
            do 13 j=1,nv
                d(j)=yest(j)
13          continue
            do 15 k1=1,iest-1
                delta=1.d0/(x(iest-k1)-xest)
                f1=xest*delta
                f2=x(iest-k1)*delta
                do 14 j=1,nv
                    q=qcol(j,k1)
                    qcol(j,k1)=dy(j)
                    delta=d(j)-q
                    dy(j)=f1*delta
                    d(j)=f2*delta
                    yz(j)=yz(j)+dy(j)
14                continue
15            continue
            do 16 j=1,nv
                qcol(j,iest)=dy(j)
16            continue
        endif
        return
        END

c
c
        complex*16 function zdigamma(z)
        implicit none
        complex*16 z,psi,psipr1,psipr2
        call mkpsi(z,psi,psipr1,psipr2)
        zdigamma=psi
        end

c
        subroutine mkpsi(z,psi,psipr1,psipr2)
        implicit none
        complex*16 tmp,tmps2,tmps3,tmp0,tmp1,tmp2,ser0,ser1,ser2,ser3,
.          zz,z,psi,psipr1,psipr2,off0,off1,off2,zcf,ser02,ser12,
.          z1,z2
        real*8 cof(6),re1
        integer i
        data cof/76.18009173d0,-86.50532033d0,24.01409822d0,
.          -1.231739516d0,.120858003d-2,-.536382d-5/
        save
        zz=z
        off0=cmplx(0.d0,0.d0,kind=kind(0d0))
        off1=cmplx(0.d0,0.d0,kind=kind(0d0))
        off2=cmplx(0.d0,0.d0,kind=kind(0d0))
5      re1=real(zz)

```



```

      if (re1.le.0.d0) then
        off0=off0+1.d0/zz
        z1=zz*zz
        off1=off1-1.d0/z1
        z2=z1*zz
        off2=off2+2.d0/z2
        zz=zz+(1.d0,0.d0)
        goto 5
      endif
      tmp=zz+cmplx(4.5d0,0.d0,kind=kind(0d0))
      tmps2=tmp*tmp
      tmps3=tmp*tmps2
      tmp0=(zz-cmplx(0.5d0,0.d0,kind=kind(0d0)))/tmp+log(tmp)
u      -cmplx(1.d0,0.d0,kind=kind(0d0))
      tmp1=(5.d0,0.d0)/tmps2+1.d0/tmp
      tmp2=(-10.0d0,0.d0)/tmps3-1.d0/tmps2
      ser0=cmplx(1.d0,0.d0,kind=kind(0d0))
      ser1=cmplx(0.d0,0.d0,kind=kind(0d0))
      ser2=cmplx(0.d0,0.d0,kind=kind(0d0))
      ser3=cmplx(0.d0,0.d0,kind=kind(0d0))
      do 10 i=1,6
        zcf=cof(i)/zz
        ser0=ser0+zcf
        zcf=zcf/zz
        ser1=ser1+zcf
        zcf=zcf/zz
        ser2=ser2+zcf
        zcf=zcf/zz
        ser3=ser3+zcf
        zz=zz+(1.d0,0.d0)
10    continue
      ser1=-ser1
      ser2=2.d0*ser2
      ser3=-6.d0*ser3
      ser02=ser0*ser0
      ser12=ser1*ser1
      psi=tmp0+ser1/ser0-off0
      psipr1=tmp1+(ser2*ser0-ser12)/ser02-off1
      psipr2=tmp2+(ser3*ser02-3.d0*ser2*ser1*ser0+2.d0*ser12*ser1)
      .      /ser02/ser0-off2
      return
    end

<toppik_axial.f>≡
! WHIZARD <Version> <Date>

! TOPPIK code by M. Jezabek, T. Teubner (v1.1, 1992), T. Teubner (1998)
!
! NOTE: axial part (p-wave) only
!
! FB: -commented out numerical recipes code for hypergeometric 2F1
!      included in hypgeo.f90;
!      -replaced function 'cdabs' by 'abs';
!      -replaced function 'dabs' by 'abs';
!      -replaced function 'dimag' by 'aimag';

```



```

!      -replaced function 'dcmplx(),' by 'cmplx(.,kind=kind(0d0))';
!      -replaced function 'dreal' by 'real';
!      -replaced function 'dlog' by 'log';
!      -replaced function 'dsqrt' by 'sqrt';
!      -renamed function 'a' to 'aax'
!      -renamed function 'fretil1' to 'fretil1ax'
!      -renamed function 'fretil2' to 'fretil2ax'
!      -renamed function 'fimtil1' to 'fimtil1ax'
!      -renamed function 'fimtil2' to 'fimtil2ax'
!      -renamed function 'freal' to 'frealax'
!      -renamed function 'fim' to 'fimax'
!      -renamed subroutine 'vhat' to 'vhatax'
!      -renamed subroutine 'sae' to 'saeax'
!      -commented out many routines identically defined in 'toppik.f'
!      -modified 'tttoppikaxial' to catch unstable runs.
!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

c *****
c
c Working version with all the different original potentials
c like (p^2+q^2)/|p-q|^2, not transformed in terms of delta and 1/r^2;
c accuracy eps=1.d-3 possible (only), but should be save, 13.8.'98, tt.
c cleaned up a bit, 24.2.1999, tt.
c
c *****
c
      subroutine tttoppikaxial(xenergy,xtm,xtg,xalphas,xscale,xcutn,
     u      xcutv,
     u      xc0,xc1,xc2,xcdeltc,xcdeltl,xcfullc,xcfulll,xcrm2,
     u      xkincm,xkinca,jknflg,jgcflg,xkincv,jvflg,
     u      xim,xdi,np,xpp,xww,xsdps,zftild)
c
c *****
c
c !! THIS IS NOT A PUBLIC VERSION !!
c
c !!! Only P wave result given as output!!! 9.4.1999, tt.
c
c -- Calculation of the Green function in momentum space by solving the
c    Lippmann-Schwinger equation
c    
$$F(p) = G_0(p) + G_0(p) \int_0^{xcutn} V(p,q) q \cdot p / p^2 F(q) dq$$

c
c -- Written by Thomas Teubner, Hamburg, November 1998
c    * Based on TOPPIK Version 1.1
c      from M. Jezabek and TT, Karlsruhe, June 1992
c    * Version originally for non-constant top-width
c    * Constant width supplied here
c    * No generator included
c
c -- Use of double precision everywhere
c
c -- All masses, momenta, energies, widths in GeV
c

```



```

c -- Input parameters:
c
c   xenergy   : E=Sqrt[s]-2*topmass
c   xtm       : topmass (in the Pole scheme)
c   xtg       : top-width
c   xalphas   : alpha_s^{MSbar,n_f=5}(xscale)
c   xscale    : soft scale mu_{soft}
c   xcutn     : numerical UV cutoff on all momenta
c               (UV cutoff of the Gauss-Legendre grid)
c   xcutv     : renormalization cutoff on the
c               delta-, the (p^2+q^2)/(p-q)^2-, and the
c               1/r^2-[1/|p-q|]-potential:
c               if (max(p,q).ge.xcutv) then the three potentials
c               are set to zero in the Lippmann-Schwinger equation
c   xc0       : 0th order coefficient for the Coulomb potential,
c               see calling example above
c   xc1       : 1st order coefficient for the Coulomb potential
c   xc2       : 2nd order coefficient for the Coulomb potential
c   xcdeltc   : constant of the delta(r)-
c               [= constant in momentum space-] potential
c   xcdeletl  : constant for the additional log(q^2/mu^2)-part of the
c               delta-potential:
c               xcdeletc*1 + xcdeletl*log(q^2/mu^2)
c   xcfullc   : constant of the (p^2+q^2)/(p-q)^2-potential
c   xcfulll   : constant for the additional log(q^2/mu^2)-part of the
c               (p^2+q^2)/(p-q)^2-potential
c   xcrm2     : constant of the 1/r^2-[1/|p-q|]-potential
c   xkincm    : } kinetic corrections in the 0th order Green function:
c   xkinca    : } G_0(p):=1/[E+iGamma_t-p^2/m_t]*(1+xkincm)+xkinca
c               !!! WATCH THE SIGN IN G_0 !!!
c   jknflg    : flag for these kinetic corrections:
c               0 : no kinetic corrections applied
c               1 : kinetic corrections applied with cutoff xcutv
c                   for xkinca only
c               2 : kinetic corrections applied with cutoff xcutv
c                   for xkinca AND xkincm
c   jgcflg    : flag for G_0(p) in the LS equation:
c               0 (standard choice) : G_0(p) as given above
c               1 (for TIPT)         : G_0(p) = G_c^{0}(p) the 0th
c                                       order Coulomb Green function
c                                       in analytical form; not for
c                                       momenta p > 1000*topmass
c   xkincv    : additional kinematic vertexcorrection in G_0, see below:
c   jvflg     : flag for the additional vertexcorrection xkincv in the
c               "zeroth order" G_0(p) in the LS-equation:
c               0 : no correction, means G = G_0 + G_0 int V G
c                   with G_0=1/[E+iGamma_t-p^2/m_t]*(1+xkincm)+xkinca
c               1 : apply the correction in the LS equation as
c                   G = G_0 + xkincv*p^2/m_t^2/[E+iGamma_t-p^2/m_t] +
c                   G_0 int V G
c               and correct the integral over Im[G(p)] to get sigma_tot
c               from the optical theorem by the same factor.
c               The cutoff xcutv is applied for these corrections.
c

```



```

c -- Output:
c
c   xim      : R^{P wave}_{ttbar} from the imaginary part of the Green
c              function
c   xdi      : R^{P wave}_{ttbar} from the integral over the momentum
c              distribution:  $\int_0^{\text{xcutv}} dp \, p^3/m_t * |F(p,E)|^2$ 
c   np       : number of points used for the grid; fixed in tttoppik
c   xpp      : 1-dim array (max. 400 elements) giving the momenta of
c              the Gauss-Legendre grid (pp(i) in the code)
c   xww      : 1-dim array (max. 400 elements) giving the corresponding
c              Gauss-Legendre weights for the grid
c   xdsdp    : 1-dim array (max. 400 elements) giving the
c              momentum distribution of top:  $d\sigma^{\text{P wave}}/dp$ ,
c              normalized to R,
c              at the momenta of the Gauss-Legendre grid xpp(i)
c   zftild   : 1-dim array (max. 400 elements) of COMPLEX*16 numbers
c              giving the vertex function K_A for the P-wave
c              at the momenta of the grid.
c              Then  $F(p)=K_A(p)*G_0(p)$  corresponding to  $G=K_V*G_0$ .
c
c *****
c
c
c      implicit none
c      real*8
c      u      pi,energy,vzero,eps,
c      u      pp,
c      u      tmass,tgamma,zmass,alphas,alamb5,
c      u      wmass,wgamma,bmass,GFERMI,
c      u      xx,critp,consde,
c      u      w1,w2,sig1,sig2,const,
c      u      gtpcor,etot,
c      u      xenergy,xtm,xtg,xalphas,xscale,xc0,xc1,xc2,xim,xdi,
c      u      xaai,xaad,xdsdp,xpp,xww,
c      u      cplas,scale,c0,c1,c2,cdeltc,cdeltl,cfullc,cfulll,crm2,
c      u      xcutn,dcut,xcutv,
c      u      xp,xpmax,
c      u      kincom,kincoa,kincov,xkincm,xkinca,xkincv,
c      u      xcdeltc,xcdeltl,xcfullc,xcfulll,xcrm2
c      complex*16 bb,vec,gg,a1,aax,g0,g0c,zvft,zftild
c      integer i,n,nmax,npot,np,gcflg,kinflg,jknflg,jgcflg,
c      u      jvflg,vflag
c      parameter (nmax=400)
c      dimension pp(nmax),bb(nmax),vec(nmax),xx(nmax),gg(nmax),
c      u      w1(nmax),w2(nmax),a1(nmax),
c      u      xdsdp(nmax),xpp(nmax),xww(nmax),
c      u      zvft(nmax),zftild(nmax)
c
c      external aax,gtpcor,g0,g0c
c
c      common/ovalco/ pi, energy, vzero, eps, npot
c      COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
c      $ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
c      common/cplcns/cplas,scale,c0,c1,c2,

```



```

u          cdeltc,cdeltl,cfullc,cfulll,crm2
common/mom/ xp,xpmax,dcut
common/g0inf/kincom,kincoa,kincov,kinflg,gcflg,vflag
c
pi=3.141592653589793238d0
c
c Number of points to evaluate on the integral equation
c (<=400 and n mod 3 = 0 !!):
n=360
np=n
c
c For second order potential with free parameters:
c
npot=5
c Internal accuracy for TOPPIK, the reachable limit may be smaller,
c depending on the parameters. But increase in real accuracy only
c in combination with large number of points.
eps=1.d-3
c Some physical parameters:
wgamma=2.07d0
zmass=91.187d0
wmass=80.33d0
bmass=4.7d0
c
c Input:
tmass=xm
energy=xenergy
tgamma=xtg
cplas=xalphas
scale=xscale
c0=xc0
c1=xc1
c2=xc2
cdeltc=xcdeltc
cdeltl=xcdeltl
cfullc=xcfullc
cfulll=xcfulll
crm2=xcrm2
kincom=xkincom
kincoa=xkincoa
kincov=xkincov
kinflg=xkinflg
gcflg=xgcflg
vflag=xvflag
c
alphas=xalphas
c
c Cut for divergent potential-terms for large momenta in the function vhatax
c and in the integrals aax(p):
dcut=xcutv
c
c Numerical Cutoff of all momenta (maximal momenta of the grid):
xpmax=xcutn
if (dcut.gt.xpmax) then

```



```

        write(*,*) ' dcut > xmax makes no sense! Stop.'
        stop
    endif
c
c Not needed for the fixed order potentials:
    alamb5=0.2d0
c
c    WRITE(*,*) 'INPUT TGAMMA=',TGAMMA
c Needed in subroutine GAMMAT:
    GFERMI=1.16637d-5
c    CALL GAMMAT
c    WRITE(*,*) 'CALCULATED TGAMMA=',TGAMMA
c
    etot=2.d0*tmass+energy
c
    if ((npot.eq.1).or.(npot.eq.3).or.(npot.eq.4).or.
        u      (npot.eq.5)) then
c For pure coulomb and fixed order potentials there is no delta-part:
        consde = 0.d0
        else if (npot.eq.2) then
c Initialize QCD-potential common-blocks and calculate constant multiplying
c the delta-part of the 'qcutted' potential in momentum-space:
        call iniphc(1)
        call vqdelt(consde)
        write(*,*) ' Not supplied with this version. Stop.'
        stop
        else
            write (*,*) ' Potential not implemented! Stop. 1'
            stop
        endif
c Delta-part of potential is absorbed by subtracting vzero from the
c original energy (shift from the potential to the free Hamiltonian):
        vzero = consde / (2.d0*pi)**3
        write (*,*) 'vzero=', vzero
c
c Find x-values pp(i) and weights w1(i) for the gaussian quadrature;
c care about large number of points in the important intervals:
        if (energy-vzero.le.0.d0) then
cc        call gauleg(0.d0, 1.d0, pp, w1, n/3)
cc        call gauleg(1.d0, 5.d0, pp(n/3+1), w1(n/3+1), n/3)
cc        call gauleg(0.d0, 0.2d0, pp(2*n/3+1), w1(2*n/3+1), n/3)
c        call gauleg(0.d0, 5.d0, pp, w1, n/3)
c        call gauleg(5.d0, 20.d0, pp(n/3+1), w1(n/3+1), n/3)
c        call gauleg(0.d0, 0.05d0, pp(2*n/3+1), w1(2*n/3+1), n/3)
        else
cc Avoid numerical singular points in the inner of the intervals:
c        critp = sqrt((energy-vzero)*tmass)
c        if (critp.le.1.d0) then
cc Gauss-Legendre is symmetric => automatically principal-value prescription:
c            call gauleg(0.d0, 2.d0*critp, pp, w1, n/3)
c            call gauleg(2.d0*critp, 20.d0, pp(n/3+1),
c                u      w1(n/3+1), n/3)
c            call gauleg(0.d0, 0.05d0, pp(2*n/3+1), w1(2*n/3+1), n/3)
c        else

```



```

cc Better behaviour at the border of the intervals:
c      call gauleg(0.d0, critp, pp, w1, n/3)
c      call gauleg(critp, 2.d0*critp, pp(n/3+1),
c      u      w1(n/3+1), n/3)
c      call gauleg(0.d0, 1.d0/(2.d0*critp), pp(2*n/3+1),
c      u      w1(2*n/3+1), n/3)
c      endif
c      endif
c
c Or different (simpler) method, good for V_JKT:
c      if (energy.le.0.d0) then
c          critp=tmass/3.d0
c      else
c          critp=max(tmass/3.d0,2.d0*sqrt(energy*tmass))
c      endif
c      call gauleg(0.d0, critp, pp, w1, 2*n/3)
c      call gauleg(1.d0/xpmax, 1.d0/critp, pp(2*n/3+1),
c      u      w1(2*n/3+1), n/3)
c
c Do substitution  $p \Rightarrow 1/p$  for the last interval explicitly:
c      do 10 i=2*n/3+1,n
c          pp(i) = 1.d0/pp(i)
10      continue
c
c Reorder the arrays for the third interval:
c      do 20 i=1,n/3
c          xx(i) = pp(2*n/3+i)
c          w2(i) = w1(2*n/3+i)
20      continue
c      do 30 i=1,n/3
c          pp(n-i+1) = xx(i)
c          w1(n-i+1) = w2(i)
30      continue
c
c Calculate the integrals aax(p) for the given momenta pp(i)
c and store weights and momenta for the output arrays:
c      do 40 i=1,n
c          a1(i) = aax(pp(i)) !!! FB: can get stuck in original Toppik!
c          !!! FB: abuse 'np' as a flag to communicate unstable runs
c          if ( abs(a1(i)) .gt. 1d10 ) then
c              np = -1
c              return
c          endif
c          xpp(i)=pp(i)
c          xww(i)=w1(i)
40      continue
c      do 41 i=n+1,nmax
c          xpp(i)=0.d0
c          xww(i)=0.d0
41      continue
c
c Solve the integral-equation by solving a system of algebraic equations:
c      call saeax(pp, w1, bb, vec, a1, n)
c

```



```

c (The substitution for the integration to infinity pp => 1/pp
c is done already.)
      do 50 i=1,n
          zvfct(i)=bb(i)
          zftild(i)=vec(i)
          gg(i) = bb(i)*g0c(pp(i))
cc      gg(i) = (1.d0 + bb(i))*g0c(pp(i))
cc Urspruenglich anderes (Minus) VZ hier, dafuer kein Minus mehr bei der
cc Definition des WQs ueber Im G, 2.6.1998, tt.
cc      gg(i) = - (1.d0 + bb(i))*g0c(pp(i))
50      continue
c
c Normalisation on R:
      const = 8.d0*pi/tmass**2
c
c Proove of the optical theorem for the output values of saeax:
c Simply check if sig1 = sig2.
      sig1 = 0.d0
      sig2 = 0.d0
      xaai = 0.d0
      xaad = 0.d0
      do 60 i=1,n*2/3
c          write(*,*) 'check! p(',i,') = ',pp(i)
cvv
          if (pp(i).lt.dcut.and.vflag.eq.1) then
              sig1 = sig1 + w1(i)*pp(i)**2*aimag(gg(i)
cc          u          *(1.d0+kinco*(pp(i)/tmass)**2)
u          *(1.d0+kinco*g0(pp(i))*(pp(i)/tmass)**2/g0c(pp(i)))
u          )
              else
                  sig1 = sig1 + w1(i)*pp(i)**2*aimag(gg(i))
              endif
              if (pp(i).lt.dcut.and.kinflag.ne.0) then
                  sig2 = sig2 + w1(i)*pp(i)**2*abs(gg(i))**2 *
u                  tgamma*gtpcor(pp(i),etot)
u                  *(1.d0-pp(i)**2/2.d0/tmass**2)
cc          u          *tmass/sqrt(tmass**2+pp(i)**2)
c          xdsdp(i)=pp(i)**2*abs(gg(i))**2 *
c          u          tgamma*gtpcor(pp(i),etot)
c          u          *(1.d0-pp(i)**2/2.d0/tmass**2)
c          u          /(2.d0*pi**2)*const
              else
                  sig2 = sig2 + w1(i)*pp(i)**2*abs(gg(i))**2 *
u                  tgamma*gtpcor(pp(i),etot)
c          xdsdp(i)=pp(i)**2*abs(gg(i))**2 *
c          u          tgamma*gtpcor(pp(i),etot)
c          u          /(2.d0*pi**2)*const
              endif
              xdsdp(i)=pp(i)**4/tmass**2*abs(zftild(i)*g0c(pp(i)))**2
u              *tgamma*gtpcor(pp(i),etot)
u              /(2.d0*pi**2)*const
              xaai=xaai+w1(i)*pp(i)**4/tmass**2*
u              aimag(zftild(i)*g0c(pp(i)))
              xaad=xaad+w1(i)*pp(i)**4/tmass**2*

```



```

        u          abs(zftild(i)*g0c(pp(i)))*2 *
        u          tgamma*gtpcor(pp(i),etot)
c          write(*,*) 'xdsdp = ',xdsdp(i)
c          write(*,*) 'zvfct = ',zvfct(i)
c          write(*,*) 'zftild = ',zftild(i)
60      continue
c '*p**2' because of substitution p => 1/p in the integration of p**2*G(p)
c to infinity
        do 70 i=n*2/3+1,n
c          write(*,*) 'check! p(',i,') = ',pp(i)
cvv
        if (pp(i).lt.dcut.and.vflag.eq.1) then
            sig1 = sig1 + w1(i)*pp(i)**4*aimag(gg(i)
cc      u          *(1.d0+kincov*(pp(i)/tmass)**2)
u          *(1.d0+kincov*g0(pp(i))*(pp(i)/tmass)**2/g0c(pp(i)))
u          )
        else
            sig1 = sig1 + w1(i)*pp(i)**4*aimag(gg(i))
        endif
        if (pp(i).lt.dcut.and.kinflg.ne.0) then
            sig2 = sig2 + w1(i)*pp(i)**4*abs(gg(i))**2 *
u          tgamma*gtpcor(pp(i),etot)
u          *(1.d0-pp(i)**2/2.d0/tmass**2)
cc      u          *tmass/sqrt(tmass**2+pp(i)**2)
c          xdsdp(i)=pp(i)**2*abs(gg(i))**2 *
c          u          tgamma*gtpcor(pp(i),etot)
c          u          *(1.d0-pp(i)**2/2.d0/tmass**2)
c          u          /(2.d0*pi**2)*const
        else
            sig2 = sig2 + w1(i)*pp(i)**4*abs(gg(i))**2 *
u          tgamma*gtpcor(pp(i),etot)
c          xdsdp(i)=pp(i)**2*abs(gg(i))**2 *
c          u          tgamma*gtpcor(pp(i),etot)
c          u          /(2.d0*pi**2)*const
        endif
        xdsdp(i)=pp(i)**4/tmass**2*abs(zftild(i)*g0c(pp(i)))*2
u          *tgamma*gtpcor(pp(i),etot)
u          /(2.d0*pi**2)*const
        xaai=xaai+w1(i)*pp(i)**6/tmass**2*
u          aimag(zftild(i)*g0c(pp(i)))
        xaad=xaad+w1(i)*pp(i)**6/tmass**2*
u          abs(zftild(i)*g0c(pp(i)))*2 *
u          tgamma*gtpcor(pp(i),etot)
c          write(*,*) 'xdsdp = ',xdsdp(i)
c          write(*,*) 'zvfct = ',zvfct(i)
c          write(*,*) 'zftild = ',zftild(i)
70      continue
        do 71 i=n+1,nmax
            xdsdp(i)=0.d0
            zvfct(i)=(0.d0,0.d0)
            zftild(i)=(0.d0,0.d0)
71      continue
c
c Normalisation on R:

```



```

        sig1 = sig1 / (2.d0*pi**2) * const
        sig2 = sig2 / (2.d0*pi**2) * const
c
c The results from the momentum space approach finally are:
cc Jetzt Minus hier, 2.6.98, tt.
c      xim=-sig1
c      xdi=sig2
c      xaai=-xaai / (2.d0*pi**2) * const
c      xaad=xaad / (2.d0*pi**2) * const
c Output of P wave part only:
c      xim=xaai
c      xdi=xaad
c      write(*,*) 'vvi = ', -sig1, ' . vvd = ', sig2
c      write(*,*) 'aai = ', xim, ' . aad = ', xdi
c
c      end
c
c
c !!! FB:
!      complex*16 function g0(p)
! c
!      implicit none
!      real*8
!      u      tmass,tgamma,zmass,alphas,alamb5,
!      u      wmass,wgamma,bmass,GFERMI,
!      u      pi,energy,vzero,eps,
!      u      p,gtpcor
!      integer npot
!      COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
!      $ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
!      common/ovalco/ pi, energy, vzero, eps, npot
!      external gtpcor
!      save
!      g0=1.d0/cmplx(energy-vzero-p**2/tmass,
!      u      tgamma*gtpcor(p,2.d0*tmass+energy),
!      u      kind=kind(0d0))
!      end
! c
!      complex*16 function g0c(p)
! c
!      implicit none
!      complex*16 hypgeo,green,zk,zi,amd2k,aa,bb,cc,zzp,zzm,
!      u      hypp,hypm,g0
!      real*8
!      u      tmass,tgamma,zmass,alphas,alamb5,
!      u      wmass,wgamma,bmass,GFERMI,
!      u      pi,energy,vzero,eps,
!      u      p,gtpcor,
!      u      kincom,kincoa,kincov,xp,xpmax,dcut
!      integer npot,kinflg,gcflg,vflag
!      COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
!      $ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
!      common/ovalco/ pi, energy, vzero, eps, npot
!      common/g0inf/kincom,kincoa,kincov,kinflg,gcflg,vflag

```



```

!      common/mom/ xp,xpmax,dcut
!      external hypgeo,gtpcor,g0
!      save
! c
!      if (gcflg.eq.0) then
!          if (kinflg.eq.0) then
!              g0c=g0(p)
!          else if (kinflg.eq.1.and.p.lt.dcut) then
!              g0c=g0(p)*(1.d0+kincom)+kincoa
!          else if (kinflg.eq.1.and.p.ge.dcut) then
!              g0c=g0(p)*(1.d0+kincom)
!          else if (kinflg.eq.2.and.p.lt.dcut) then
!              g0c=g0(p)*(1.d0+kincom)+kincoa
!          else if (kinflg.eq.2.and.p.ge.dcut) then
!              g0c=g0(p)
!          else
!              write(*,*) ' kinflg wrong! Stop.'
!              stop
!          endif
!      else if (gcflg.eq.1) then
!          zi=(0.d0,1.d0)
!          zk=-tmass*cmlpx(energy,tgamma
!      u                               *gtpcor(p,2.d0*tmass+energy),
!      u                               kind=kind(0d0))
!
!          zk=sqrt(zk)
!          amd2k=4.d0/3.d0*alphas*tmass/2.d0/zk
!          aa=(2.d0,0.d0)
!          bb=(1.d0,0.d0)
!          cc=2.d0-amd2k
!          zzp=(1.d0+zi*p/zk)/2.d0
!          zzm=(1.d0-zi*p/zk)/2.d0
!          if (abs(zzp).gt.20.d0) then
!              hypp=(1.d0-zzp)**(-aa)*
!      u              hypgeo(aa,cc-bb,cc,zzp/(zzp-1.d0))
!          else
!              hypp=hypgeo(aa,bb,cc,zzp)
!          endif
!          if (abs(zzm).gt.20.d0) then
!              hypm=(1.d0-zzm)**(-aa)*
!      u              hypgeo(aa,cc-bb,cc,zzm/(zzm-1.d0))
!          else
!              hypm=hypgeo(aa,bb,cc,zzm)
!          endif
!          green=-zi*tmass/(4.d0*p*zk)/(1.d0-amd2k)*(hypp-hypm)
! c VZ anders herum als in Andres Konvention, da bei ihm G_0=1/[-E-i G+p^2/m]:
!          g0c=-green
!          if (p.gt.1.d3*tmass) then
!              write(*,*) ' g0cana = ',g0c,' not reliable. Stop.'
!              stop
!          endif
!      else
!          write(*,*) ' gcflg wrong! Stop.'
!          stop
!      endif

```



```

! c
!      end
!!! /FB
c
c
      complex*16 function aax(p)
c
      implicit none
      real*8
u      tmass,tgamma,zmass,alphas,alamb5,
u      wmass,wgamma,bmass,GFERMI,
u      pi, energy,vzero, eps,
$      QCUT,QMAT1,ALR,
c u      ,PCUT,etot
u      p,
u      xp,xpmax, xb1,xb2,dcut,ddcut,
u      a1, a2, a3, a4,a5,a6,
u      adglg1, fretil1ax, fretil2ax, fimtil1ax, fimtil2ax,
u      ALEFVQ, gtpcor, ad8gle, buf,adglg2,
c u      xerg,
u      kincom,kincoa,kincov
      complex*16 zapvq1
c u      ,ZAPVGP
      integer npot,ILFLAG,kinflg,gcflg,vflag
c
      COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
$ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
      COMMON/PARFLG/ QCUT,QMAT1,ALR,ILFLAG
      common/ovalco/ pi, energy, vzero, eps, npot
      common/mom/ xp,xpmax,dcut
      common/g0inf/kincom,kincoa,kincov,kinflg,gcflg,vflag
c
      external adglg1, fretil1ax, fretil2ax, fimtil1ax, fimtil2ax,
u      zapvq1, ALEFVQ, gtpcor,ad8gle,adglg2
c u      ,zapvgp
c
      if ((npot.eq.1).or.(npot.eq.3).or.(npot.eq.4).or.
u      (npot.eq.5)) then
c
      xp=p
      buf=0.d0
c
      a1=0.d0
      a2=0.d0
      a3=0.d0
      a4=0.d0
      a5=0.d0
      a6=0.d0
      if (gcflg.eq.0) then
          ddcut=xpmax
      else if (gcflg.eq.1) then
          ddcut=dcut
      else
          write(*,*) ' gcflg wrong! Stop.'

```



```

        stop
    endif
c
    if (2.d0*xp.lt.ddcut) then
        xb1=xp
        xb2=2.d0*xp
c
c More stable for logarithmically divergent fixed order potentials:
c
        a1=adglg1(fretillax, buf, xb1, eps)
        a2=adglg1(fimtil1ax, buf, xb1, eps)
c Slightly unstable:
        a3=adglg2(fretillax,xb1,xb2,eps)
c No good:
c        a3=adglg1(fretillax,xb1,xb2,eps)
c Not better:
c        call adqua(xb1,xb2,fretillax,xerg,eps)
c        a3=xerg
c Also not better:
c        a1=adglg1(fretillax, buf, xb2, eps)
c
        a4=adglg2(fimtil1ax,xb1,xb2,eps)
c        a5 = adglg2(fretillax, xb2, ddcut, eps)
c        a6 = adglg2(fimtil1ax, xb2, ddcut, eps)
        a5 = adglg2(fretil2ax, 1.d0/ddcut, 1.d0/xb2, eps)
        a6 = adglg2(fimtil2ax, 1.d0/ddcut, 1.d0/xb2, eps)
    else if (xp.lt.ddcut) then
        xb1=xp
        xb2=ddcut
        a1=adglg1(fretillax, buf, xb1, eps)
        a2=adglg1(fimtil1ax, buf, xb1, eps)
        a3=adglg2(fretillax,xb1,xb2,eps)
        a4=adglg2(fimtil1ax,xb1,xb2,eps)
    else if (ddcut.le.xp) then
    else
        write(*,*) ' Constellation not possible! Stop.'
        stop
    endif
c
    aax = 1.d0/(4.d0*pi**2)*cplx(a1+a3+a5,a2+a4+a6,
u                                kind=kind(0d0))
c
c    else if (npot.eq.2) then
c    PCUT=QCUT
c    ETOT=ENERGY+2*TMASS
c    aax = ZAPVGP(P,ETOT,VZERO-ENERGY,PCUT,EPS)
c    else
c        write (*,*) ' Potential not implemented! Stop. 2'
c        stop
c    endif
c
c    end
c
real*8 function fretillax(xk)

```



```

        implicit none
        real*8 xk, frealax
        external frealax
        fretil1ax = frealax(xk)
    end
c
    real*8 function fretil2ax(xk)
        implicit none
        real*8 xk, frealax
        external frealax
        fretil2ax = frealax(1.d0/xk) * xk**(-2)
    end
c
    real*8 function fimtil1ax(xk)
        implicit none
        real*8 xk, fimax
        external fimax
        fimtil1ax = fimax(xk)
    end
c
    real*8 function fimtil2ax(xk)
        implicit none
        real*8 xk, fimax
        external fimax
        fimtil2ax = fimax(1.d0/xk) * xk**(-2)
    end
c
    real*8 function frealax(xk)
        implicit none
        complex*16 vhatax
        real*8
u        tmass,tgamma,zmass,alphas,alamb5,
u        wmass,wgamma,bmass,GFERMI,
u        pi, energy, vzero, eps,
u        p,pmax, xk, gtpcor,dcut
        complex*16 g0,g0c
        integer npot
        COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
$ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
        common/ovalco/ pi, energy, vzero, eps, npot
        common/mom/ p,pmax,dcut
        external vhatax, g0, g0c, gtpcor
c
        frealax = real(g0c(xk)*vhatax(p, xk))
    end
c
    real*8 function fimax(xk)
        implicit none
        complex*16 vhatax
        real*8
u        tmass,tgamma,zmass,alphas,alamb5,
u        wmass,wgamma,bmass,GFERMI,
u        pi, energy, vzero, eps,
u        p,pmax, xk, gtpcor,dcut

```



```

        complex*16 g0,g0c
        integer npot
COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
$ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
        common/ovalco/ pi, energy, vzero, eps, npot
        common/mom/ p,pmax,dcut
        external vhatax, g0, g0c, gtpcor
        fimax = aimag(g0c(xk)*vhatax(p, xk))
end
c
c
        complex*16 function vhatax(p, xk)
c
        implicit none
        complex*16 zi
        real*8
u        tmass,tgamma,zmass,alphas,alamb5,
u        wmass,wgamma,bmass,GFERMI,
u        pi, energy, vzero, eps,
u        p, xk,
u        cnspot, phiint, AD8GLE,
u        pm, xkm,
c    u        phfqcd, ALPHEF,
u        zeta3,cf,ca,tf,xnf,a1,a2,b0,b1,
u        cplas,scale,c0,c1,c2,
u        cdeltc,cdeltl,cfullc,cfulll,crm2,
u        xkpln1st,xkpln2nd,xkpln3rd,
u        pp,pmax,dcut
        integer npot
        parameter(zi=(0.d0,1.d0))
        parameter(zeta3=1.20205690316d0,
u            cf=4.d0/3.d0,ca=3.d0,tf=1.d0/2.d0,
u            xnf=5.d0)
c
        external AD8GLE
c    u        , phfqcd, ALPHEF
c
COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
$ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
        common/ovalco/ pi, energy, vzero, eps, npot
        common/pmaxkm/ pm, xkm
        common/mom/ pp,pmax,dcut
        common/cplcns/cplas,scale,c0,c1,c2,
u            cdeltc,cdeltl,cfullc,cfulll,crm2
c
        b0=11.d0-2.d0/3.d0*xnf
        b1=102.d0-38.d0/3.d0*xnf
c
        a1=31.d0/9.d0*ca-20.d0/9.d0*tf*xnf
        a2=(4343.d0/162.d0+4.d0*pi**2-pi**4/4.d0+
u            22.d0/3.d0*zeta3)*ca**2-
u            (1798.d0/81.d0+56.d0/3.d0*zeta3)*ca*tf*xnf-
u            (55.d0/3.d0-16.d0*zeta3)*cf*tf*xnf+
u            (20.d0/9.d0*tf*xnf)**2

```



```

c      pm=p
      xkm=xk
      cnspot=-4.d0/3.d0*4.d0*pi
c
      if (p/xk.le.1.d-5.and.p.le.1.d-5) then
        xkpln1st=2.d0
        xkpln2nd=-4.d0*log(scale/xk)
        xkpln3rd=-6.d0*log(scale/xk)**2
      else if (xk/p.le.1.d-5.and.xk.le.1.d-5) then
        xkpln1st=2.d0*(xk/p)**2
        xkpln2nd=-4.d0*(xk/p)**2*log(scale/p)
        xkpln3rd=-6.d0*(xk/p)**2*log(scale/p)**2
      else
c      xkpln1st=xk/p*log(abs((p+xk)/(p-xk)))
c      xkpln1st=xk/p*(log(p+xk)-log(abs(p-xk)))
c      xkpln2nd=xk/p*(-1.d0)*(log(scale/(p+xk))**2-
u      log(scale/abs(p-xk))**2)
c      xkpln3rd=xk/p*(-4.d0/3.d0)*(log(scale/(p+xk))**3-
u      log(scale/abs(p-xk))**3)
      endif
c
c      if (npot.eq.2) then
c      if (p/xk.le.1.d-5.and.p.le.1.d-5) then
c      vhatax = 2.d0 * cnspot * ALPHEF(xk)
c      else if (xk/p.le.1.d-5.and.xk.le.1.d-5) then
c      vhatax = 2.d0 * cnspot * xk**2 / p**2 * ALPHEF(p)
c      else
c      phiint = cnspot * (AD8GLE(phfqcd, 0.d0, 0.3d0, 1.d-5)
c      +AD8GLE(phfqcd, 0.3d0, 1.d0, 1.d-5))
c      u      vhatax = xk / p * log(abs((p+xk)/(p-xk))) * phiint
c      endif
c      else
c      if (npot.eq.1) then
c      c0=1.d0
c      c1=0.d0
c      c2=0.d0
c      else if (npot.eq.3) then
c      c0=1.d0+alphas/(4.d0*pi)*a1
c      c1=alphas/(4.d0*pi)*b0
c      c2=0
c      else if (npot.eq.4) then
c      c0=1.d0+alphas/(4.d0*pi)*a1+(alphas/(4.d0*pi))**2*a2
c      c1=alphas/(4.d0*pi)*b0+
u      (alphas/(4.d0*pi))**2*(b1+2.d0*b0*a1)
c      c2=(alphas/(4.d0*pi))**2*b0**2
c      else if (npot.eq.5) then
c      else
c      write (*,*) ' Potential not implemented! Stop. 3'
c      stop
c      endif
c      phiint=cnspot*alphas
c
c      if ((xk+p).le.dcut) then

```



```

c          vhatax=phiint*(c0*xkpln1st+c1*xkpln2nd+c2*xkpln3rd)
c      u          -1.d0/2.d0*(1.d0+2.d0*ca/cf)
c      u          *(pi*cf*alphas)**2/tmass
c      u          *xk/p*(p+xk-abs(xk-p))
c      else if (abs(xk-p).lt.dcut) then
c          vhatax=phiint*(c0*xkpln1st+c1*xkpln2nd+c2*xkpln3rd)
c      u          -1.d0/2.d0*(1.d0+2.d0*ca/cf)
c      u          *(pi*cf*alphas)**2/tmass
c      u          *xk/p*(dcut-abs(xk-p))
c      else if (dcut.le.abs(xk-p)) then
c          vhatax=phiint*(c0*xkpln1st+c1*xkpln2nd+c2*xkpln3rd)
c      else
c          write(*,*) ' Not possible! Stop.'
c          stop
c      endif
c
c          if (max(xk,p).lt.dcut) then
c Coulomb + first + second order corrections:
c          vhatax=phiint*(c0*xkpln1st+c1*xkpln2nd+c2*xkpln3rd)
c All other potentials:
c      u          +cdeltc*2.d0*xk**2
c      u          +cdeltl*xk/p/2.d0*(
c      u          (p+xk)**2*(log(((p+xk)/scale)**2)-1.d0)-
c      u          (p-xk)**2*(log(((p-xk)/scale)**2)-1.d0))
c      u          +cfullc*(p**2+xk**2)*xkpln1st
c      u          +cfulll*(p**2+xk**2)*xk/p/4.d0*
c      u          (log(((p+xk)/scale)**2)**2-
c      u          log(((p-xk)/scale)**2)**2)
c      u          +crm2*xk/p*(p+xk-abs(xk-p))
c      else
c          vhatax=phiint*(c0*xkpln1st+c1*xkpln2nd+c2*xkpln3rd)
c      endif
c      endif
c
c      end
c
c      complex*16 function vhat(p, xk)
c
c      implicit none
c      complex*16 zi
c      real*8
c      u      tmass,tgamma,zmass,alphas,alamb5,
c      u      wmass,wgamma,bmass,GFERMI,
c      u      pi, energy, vzero, eps,
c      u      p, xk,
c      u      cnspot, phiint, AD8GLE,
c      u      pm, xkm,
c      u      zeta3,cf,ca,tf,xnf,a1,a2,b0,b1,
c      u      cplas,scale,c0,c1,c2,
c      u      cdeltc,cdeltl,cfullc,cfulll,crm2,
c      u      xkpln1st,
c      u      pp,pmax,dcut
c      integer npot

```



```

parameter(zi=(0.d0,1.d0))
parameter(zeta3=1.20205690316d0,
u      cf=4.d0/3.d0,ca=3.d0,tf=1.d0/2.d0,
u      xnf=5.d0)
c
external AD8GLE
c
COMMON/PHCONS/TMASS,TGAMMA,ZMASS,ALPHAS,ALAMB5,
$ WMASS,WGAMMA,BMASS,GFERMI
common/ovalco/ pi, energy, vzero, eps, npot
common/pmaxkm/ pm, xkm
common/mom/ pp,pmax,dcut
common/cplcns/cplasc,scale,c0,c1,c2,
u      cdeltc,cdeltl,cfullc,cfulll,crm2
c
b0=11.d0-2.d0/3.d0*xf
b1=102.d0-38.d0/3.d0*xf
c
a1=31.d0/9.d0*ca-20.d0/9.d0*tf*xf
a2=(4343.d0/162.d0+4.d0*pi**2-pi**4/4.d0+
u      22.d0/3.d0*zeta3)*ca**2-
u      (1798.d0/81.d0+56.d0/3.d0*zeta3)*ca*tf*xf-
u      (55.d0/3.d0-16.d0*zeta3)*cf*tf*xf+
u      (20.d0/9.d0*tf*xf)**2
c
pm=p
xkm=xk
cnspt=-4.d0/3.d0*4.d0*pi
c
if (npot.eq.1) then
c0=1.d0
c1=0.d0
c2=0.d0
else if (npot.eq.3) then
c0=1.d0+alphas/(4.d0*pi)*a1
c1=alphas/(4.d0*pi)*b0
c2=0
else if (npot.eq.4) then
c0=1.d0+alphas/(4.d0*pi)*a1+(alphas/(4.d0*pi))**2*a2
c1=alphas/(4.d0*pi)*b0+
u      (alphas/(4.d0*pi))**2*(b1+2.d0*b0*a1)
c2=(alphas/(4.d0*pi))**2*b0**2
else if (npot.eq.5) then
else
write (*,*) ' Potential not implemented! Stop. 4'
stop
endif
phiint=cnspt*alphas
c
c Pure Coulomb in first order only:
xkpln1st=-(xk/p)**2*(1.d0+(xk**2+p**2)/(2.d0*xk*p)*
u      (log(abs(p-xk))-log(p+xk)))
vhhat=phiint*c0*xkpln1st
c

```







```

20      continue
c
      do 30 i=1,n
cc      bb(i) = a1(i)
cvv
          if (pp(i).lt.dcut.and.vflag.eq.1) then
c              bb(i) = cmplx(1.d0+kinco*(pp(i)/tmass)**2,0.d0,
c              u              kind=kind(0d0))
              bb(i)=1.d0+kinco*
u                  g0(pp(i))*(pp(i)/tmass)**2/g0c(pp(i))
          else
              bb(i) = (1.d0,0.d0)
          endif
c
c Without extra kinematic corrections:
      vec(i)=(1.d0,0.d0)
c
      svw = (0.d0,0.d0)
      do 40 j=1,n
          if (i.ne.j) then
              ff(i,j) = - vtax(pp(i),pp(j)) * cw(j)
              kk(i,j) = - vhat(pp(i),pp(j)) * cw(j)
              svw = svw + ff(i,j)
          endif
40      continue
      ff(i,i) = 1.d0 - a1(i) - svw
      kk(i,i) = ff(i,i)
30      continue
c
      call zldcmp(ff, n, nmax, indx, d)
      call zldcmp(kk, n, nmax, indx, d1)
      call zlbksb(ff, n, nmax, indx, bb)
      call zlbksb(kk, n, nmax, indx, vec)
c
      end
c
c
c
!!! FB:
!      SUBROUTINE ZLBKSB(A,N,NP,INDX,B)
! C complex version of lubksb
!      IMPLICIT NONE
!      INTEGER I, II, INDX, J, LL, N, NP
!      COMPLEX*16 A, B, SUM
!      DIMENSION A(NP,NP),INDX(N),B(N)
!      II=0
!      DO 12 I=1,N
!          LL=INDX(I)
!          SUM=B(LL)
!          B(LL)=B(I)
!          IF (II.NE.0)THEN
!              DO 11 J=II,I-1
!                  SUM=SUM-A(I,J)*B(J)
! 11      CONTINUE
!      ELSE IF (SUM.NE.(0.D0,0.D0)) THEN

```



```

!      II=I
!      ENDIF
!      B(I)=SUM
! 12  CONTINUE
!      DO 14 I=N,1,-1
!          SUM=B(I)
!          IF(I.LT.N)THEN
!              DO 13 J=I+1,N
!                  SUM=SUM-A(I,J)*B(J)
! 13          CONTINUE
!          ENDIF
!          B(I)=SUM/A(I,I)
! 14  CONTINUE
!      RETURN
!      END
!  c
!      SUBROUTINE ZLDCMP(A,N,NP,INDX,D)
!  C complex version of ludcmp
!      IMPLICIT NONE
!      INTEGER I, IMAX, INDX, J, K, N, NP, NMAX
!      REAL*8 AAMAX, D, TINY, VV
!      COMPLEX*16 A, DUM, SUM
!      PARAMETER (NMAX=400)
!      DIMENSION A(NP,NP), INDX(N), VV(NMAX)
!  c
!      tiny=1.d-5
!  c
!      D=1.DO
!      DO 12 I=1,N
!          AAMAX=0.DO
!          DO 11 J=1,N
!              IF (ABS(A(I,J)).GT.AAMAX) AAMAX=ABS(A(I,J))
! 11  CONTINUE
!          IF (AAMAX.EQ.0.DO) PAUSE 'Singular matrix.'
!          VV(I)=1.DO/AAMAX
! 12  CONTINUE
!          DO 19 J=1,N
!              IF (J.GT.1) THEN
!                  DO 14 I=1,J-1
!                      SUM=A(I,J)
!                      IF (I.GT.1)THEN
!                          DO 13 K=1,I-1
!                              SUM=SUM-A(I,K)*A(K,J)
! 13                      CONTINUE
!                      A(I,J)=SUM
!                      ENDIF
! 14                  CONTINUE
!              ENDIF
!              AAMAX=0.DO
!              DO 16 I=J,N
!                  SUM=A(I,J)
!                  IF (J.GT.1)THEN
!                      DO 15 K=1,J-1
!                          SUM=SUM-A(I,K)*A(K,J)

```



```

! 15      CONTINUE
!          A(I,J)=SUM
!      ENDIF
!          DUM=VV(I)*ABS(SUM)
!          IF (ABS(DUM).GE.AAMAX) THEN
!              IMAX=I
!              AAMAX=DUM
!          ENDIF
! 16      CONTINUE
!          IF (J.NE.IMAX) THEN
!              DO 17 K=1,N
!                  DUM=A(IMAX,K)
!                  A(IMAX,K)=A(J,K)
!                  A(J,K)=DUM
! 17          CONTINUE
!              D=-D
!              VV(IMAX)=VV(J)
!          ENDIF
!          INDX(J)=IMAX
!          IF (J.NE.N) THEN
!              IF (A(J,J).EQ.(0.D0,0.D0)) A(J,J)=cmplx(TINY, 0.d0,
!              u                      kind=kind(0d0))
!                  DUM=1.D0/A(J,J)
!                  DO 18 I=J+1,N
!                      A(I,J)=A(I,J)*DUM
! 18          CONTINUE
!          ENDIF
! 19      CONTINUE
!          IF(A(N,N).EQ.(0.D0,0.D0)) A(N,N)=cmplx(TINY, 0.d0,
!          u                      kind=kind(0d0))
!          RETURN
!          END
! C
! C
! C *** TOOLS ***
! C
! C
! C ***** ROUTINES FOR GAUSSIAN INTEGRATIONS
! C
! C
! C      SUBROUTINE GAULEG(X1,X2,X,W,N)
! C
! C      Given the lower and upper limits of integration X1 and X2
! C      and given N, this routine returns arrays X(N) and W(N)
! C      containing the abscissas and weights of the Gauss-Legendre
! C      N-point quadrature formula
! C
! C      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
! C      REAL*8 X1,X2,X(N),W(N)
! C      PARAMETER (EPS=3.D-14)
! C      save
! C      M=(N+1)/2
! C      XM=0.5D0*(X2+X1)
! C      XL=0.5D0*(X2-X1)

```



```

!      DO 12 I=1,M
!      Z=DCOS(3.141592653589793238D0*(I-.25D0)/(N+.5D0))
! 1      CONTINUE
!      P1=1.D0
!      P2=0.D0
!      DO 11 J=1,N
!      P3=P2
!      P2=P1
!      P1=((2.D0*J-1.D0)*Z*P2-(J-1.D0)*P3)/J
! 11      CONTINUE
!      PP=N*(Z*P1-P2)/(Z*Z-1.D0)
!      Z1=Z
!      Z=Z1-P1/PP
!      IF(DABS(Z-Z1).GT.EPS)GO TO 1
!      X(I)=XM-XL*Z
!      X(N+1-I)=XM+XL*Z
!      W(I)=2.D0*XL/((1.D0-Z*Z)*PP*PP)
!      W(N+1-I)=W(I)
! 12      CONTINUE
!      RETURN
!      END
! C
! C
!      DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION AD8GLE(F,A,B,EPS)
!      implicit double precision (a-h,o-z)
!      EXTERNAL F
!      DIMENSION W(12),X(12)
! c      SAVE W, X
!      SAVE
! C
! C *****
! C
! C      ADAPTIVE GAUSSIAN QUADRATURE.
! C
! C      AD8GLE IS SET EQUAL TO THE APPROXIMATE VALUE OF THE INTEGRAL OF
! C      THE FUNCTION F OVER THE INTERVAL (A,B), WITH ACCURACY PARAMETER
! C      EPS.
! C *****
! C
!      DATA W / 0.10122 85362 90376 25915 25313 543D0,
!      $          0.22238 10344 53374 47054 43559 944D0,
!      $          0.31370 66458 77887 28733 79622 020D0,
!      $          0.36268 37833 78361 98296 51504 493D0,
!      $          0.27152 45941 17540 94851 78057 246D-1,
!      $          0.62253 52393 86478 92862 84383 699D-1,
!      $          0.95158 51168 24927 84809 92510 760D-1,
!      $          0.12462 89712 55533 87205 24762 822D0,
!      $          0.14959 59888 16576 73208 15017 305D0,
!      $          0.16915 65193 95002 53818 93120 790D0,
!      $          0.18260 34150 44923 58886 67636 680D0,
!      $          0.18945 06104 55068 49628 53967 232D0/
! C
!      DATA X / 0.96028 98564 97536 23168 35608 686D0,

```



```

!      $      0.79666 64774 13626 73959 15539 365D0,
!      $      0.52553 24099 16328 98581 77390 492D0,
!      $      0.18343 46424 95649 80493 94761 424D0,
!      $      0.98940 09349 91649 93259 61541 735D0,
!      $      0.94457 50230 73232 57607 79884 155D0,
!      $      0.86563 12023 87831 74388 04678 977D0,
!      $      0.75540 44083 55003 03389 51011 948D0,
!      $      0.61787 62444 02643 74844 66717 640D0,
!      $      0.45801 67776 57227 38634 24194 430D0,
!      $      0.28160 35507 79258 91323 04605 015D0,
!      $      0.95012 50983 76374 40185 31933 543D-1/
! C
! C *****
! C
!      GAUSS=0.0D0
!      AD8GLE=GAUSS
!      IF(B.EQ.A) RETURN
!      CONST=EPS/(B-A)
!      BB=A
! C
! C COMPUTATIONAL LOOP.
!      1 AA=BB
!      BB=B
!      2 C1=0.5D0*(BB+AA)
!      C2=0.5D0*(BB-AA)
!      S8=0.0D0
!      DO 3 I=1,4
!          U=C2*X(I)
!          S8=S8+W(I)*(F(C1+U)+F(C1-U))
!      3 CONTINUE
!      S8=C2*S8
!      S16=0.0D0
!      DO 4 I=5,12
!          U=C2*X(I)
!          S16=S16+W(I)*(F(C1+U)+F(C1-U))
!      4 CONTINUE
!      S16=C2*S16
!      IF( ABS(S16-S8) .LE. EPS*(abs(s8)+ABS(S16))*0.5D0 ) GO TO 5
!      BB=C1
!      IF( 1.D0+ABS(CONST*C2) .NE. 1.D0) GO TO 2
!      AD8GLE=0.0D0
!      write(*,*)'too high accuracy required in function ad8gle!'
!      RETURN
!      5 GAUSS=GAUSS+S16
!      IF(BB.NE.B) GO TO 1
!      AD8GLE=GAUSS
!      RETURN
!      END
! C
! C
!      DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION ADGLG1(F,A,B,EPS)
!      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
!      EXTERNAL F,AD8GLE,adqua
!      DIMENSION W(6),X(6),xx(6)

```



```

! c      SAVE W, XX, NUM
!      SAVE
! C
! C      *****
! C      ADAPTIVE GAUSSIAN QUADRATURE.
! C      For x->b   f(x) = 0 (ln^k (b-x) )
! C      A - lower limit, B - upper limit (integrable singularity)
! C      AD8GLE IS SET EQUAL TO THE APPROXIMATE VALUE OF THE INTEGRAL OF
! C      THE FUNCTION F OVER THE INTERVAL (A,B), WITH ACCURACY PARAMETER
! C      EPS.
! C
! C      *****
!      DATA W / 4.58964 673950d-1,
!      $      4.17000 830772d-1,
!      $      1.13373 382074d-1,
!      $      1.03991 974531d-2,
!      $      2.61017 202815d-4,
!      $      8.98547 906430d-7/
! C
!      DATA X / 0.22284 66041 79d0,
!      $      1.18893 21016 73d0,
!      $      2.99273 63260 59d0,
!      $      5.77514 35691 05d0,
!      $      9.83746 74183 83d0,
!      $      15.98287 39806 02d0/
!      DATA NUM/0/
!      IF(NUM.eq.0d0) then
!      do 1 ix=1,6
! 1      xx(ix)= EXP(-x(ix))
!      ENDIF
!      num=num+1
!      sum=0d0
!      c=b-a
!      sum6=0d0
!      do 10 in=1,6
! 10      sum6= sum6+ w(in)*f(b-c*xx(in))
!      sum6=sum6*c
!      a1=a
! 15      a2= (a1+b)/2
!      c=b-a2
!      sumn=0d0
!      do 20 in=1,6
! 20      sumn= sumn+ w(in)*f(b-c*xx(in)) !!! FB: f(b) = NaN !
!      sumn=sumn*c
! ctt
! c      call adqua(a1,a2,f,sum1,eps)
! c      sum1=sum1+sum
!      sum1=AD8GLE(F,A1,A2,eps)+sum
!      IF(ABS( (sum+sum6)/(sum1+sumn)-1d0 ).lt.EPS) THEN
! ctt
! c      call adqua(a,a2,f,sum2,eps)
!      sum2=AD8GLE(F,A,A2,eps)
!      IF(ABS( (sum2+sumn)/(sum1+sumn)-1d0 ).gt.EPS) THEN

```



```

!          sum=sum2
!          a1=a2
!          sum6=sumn
!          goto 15
!      ENDIF
!      ADGLG1= SUM1+SUMN
!      RETURN
!  ELSE
!      sum=sum1
!      a1=a2
!      sum6=sumn
!      goto 15
!  ENDIF
!  END
! C
!      DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION ADGLG2(F,A,B,EPS)
!      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
!      EXTERNAL F,AD8GLE
!      DIMENSION W(6),X(6),xx(6)
!  c      SAVE W,XX,NUM
!      SAVE
!  C
!  C      *****
!  C
!  C      ADAPTIVE GAUSSIAN QUADRATURE.
!  C      For x->A   f(x) = 0 (ln^k (x-a) )
!  C      A - lower limit (integrable singularity), B - upper limit
!  C      AD8GLE IS SET EQUAL TO THE APPROXIMATE VALUE OF THE INTEGRAL OF
!  C      THE FUNCTION F OVER THE INTERVAL (A,B), WITH ACCURACY PARAMETER
!  C      EPS.
!  C
!  C      *****
!      DATA W / 4.58964 673950d-1,
!      $         4.17000 830772d-1,
!      $         1.13373 382074d-1,
!      $         1.03991 974531d-2,
!      $         2.61017 202815d-4,
!      $         8.98547 906430d-7/
!  C
!      DATA X / 0.22284 66041 79d0,
!      $         1.18893 21016 73d0,
!      $         2.99273 63260 59d0,
!      $         5.77514 35691 05d0,
!      $         9.83746 74183 83d0,
!      $         15.98287 39806 02d0/
!      DATA NUM/0/
!      IF(NUM.eq.0d0) then
!      do 1 ix=1,6
!  1  xx(ix)= EXP(-x(ix))
!      ENDIF
!      num=num+1
!      sum=0d0
!      c=b-a
!      sum6=0d0

```



```

!      do 10 in=1,6
! 10    sum6= sum6+ w(in)*f(A+c*xx(in))
!      sum6=sum6*c
!      b1=b
! 15    b2= (a+b1)/2
!      c=b2-a
!      sumn=0d0
!      do 20 in=1,6
! 20    sumn= sumn+ w(in)*f(a+c*xx(in)) !!! FB: f(a) = NaN !
!      sumn=sumn*c
!      sum1=AD8GLE(F,b2,b1,eps)+sum
!      IF(ABS( (sum+sum6)/(sum1+sumn)-1d0 ).lt.EPS) THEN
!          sum2=AD8GLE(F,b2,b,eps)
!          IF(ABS( (sum2+sumn)/(sum1+sumn)-1d0 ).gt.EPS) THEN
!              sum=sum2
!              b1=b2
!              sum6=sumn
!              goto 15
!          ENDIF
!          ADGLG2= SUM1+SUMN
!          RETURN
!      ELSE
!          sum=sum1
!          b1=b2
!          sum6=sumn
!          goto 15
!      ENDIF
!      END
! C
! C
! C-----
! C INTEGRATION ROUTINE ADQUA written by M. Jezabek      -----
! C-----
! C
! C      SUBROUTINE ADQUA(XL,XU,F,Y,ACC)
! C
! C      ADAPTIVE GAUSS-LEGENDRE + SIMPSON'S RULE QUADRATURE
! C      XL - LOWER LIMIT, XU - UPPER LIMIT, F - FUNCTION TO INTEGRATE
! C      Y - INTEGRAL
! C      ACC - ACCURACY (IF .LE. 0. ACC=1.D-6)
! C      ***** new constants, 1 error removed, Oct '92
! C
! C      CALLS: SIMPSA
! C
! C      PARAMETERS: NSUB > NO OF SUBDIVISION LEVELS IN GAUSS INTEGRATION
! C                   100*2**IMAX > NO OF POINTS IN SIMPSON INTEGRATION
! C
! C      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
! C      EXTERNAL F
! C      DIMENSION VAL(25,2), BOUND(25,2,2), LEV(25),SING(25,3)
! C      DIMENSION W8(4),X8(4)
! C      DATA W8
! C      $/0.101228536290376D0, 0.222381034453374D0, 0.313706645877887D0,
! C      $ 0.362683783378362D0/

```



```

!      DATA X8
!      $/0.960289856497536D0, 0.796666477413627D0, 0.525532409916329D0,
!      $ 0.183434642495650D0/
!      save
! C
!      IF(ACC.LE.0.D0) ACC=1.D-6
!      NSUB=24
!      NSG=25
!      NSC=0
!      A=XL
!      B=XU
!      C1=0.5d0*(A+B)
!      C2=C1-A
!      S8=0d0
!      DO 1 I=1,4
!      U=X8(I)*C2
! 1 S8=S8+W8(I)*(F(C1+U)+F(C1-U))
!      S8=S8*C2
!      XM=(XL+XU)/2.d0
!      BOUND(1,1,1)=XL
!      BOUND(1,1,2)=XM
!      BOUND(1,2,1)=XM
!      BOUND(1,2,2)=XU
!      NC=1
!      DO 3 IX=1,2
!      A=BOUND(NC,IX,1)
!      B=BOUND(NC,IX,2)
!      C1=0.5d0*(A+B)
!      C2=C1-A
!      VAL(NC,IX)=0.d0
!      DO 2 I=1,4
!      U=X8(I)*C2
! 2 VAL(NC,IX)=VAL(NC,IX)+W8(I)*(F(C1+U)+F(C1-U))
! 3 VAL(NC,IX)=VAL(NC,IX)*C2
!      S16=VAL(NC,1)+VAL(NC,2)
!      IF(DABS(S8-S16).GT.ACC*DABS(S16)) GOTO 4
!      Y=S16
!      RETURN
! 4 DO 5 I=1,NSUB
! 5 LEV(I)=0
!      NC1= NC+1
! 11 XM=(BOUND(NC,1,1)+BOUND(NC,1,2))/2.d0
!      BOUND(NC1,1,1)=BOUND(NC,1,1)
!      BOUND(NC1,1,2)=XM
!      BOUND(NC1,2,1)=XM
!      BOUND(NC1,2,2)=BOUND(NC,1,2)
!      DO 13 IX=1,2
!      A=BOUND(NC1,IX,1)
!      B=BOUND(NC1,IX,2)
!      C1=0.5d0*(A+B)
!      C2=C1-A
!      VAL(NC1,IX)=0.d0
!      DO 12 I=1,4
!      U=X8(I)*C2

```



```

!      12 VAL(NC1,IX)=VAL(NC1,IX)+W8(I)*(F(C1+U)+F(C1-U))
!      13 VAL(NC1,IX)=VAL(NC1,IX)*C2
!          S16=VAL(NC1,1)+VAL(NC1,2)
!          S8=VAL(NC,1)
!          IF(DABS(S8-S16).LE.ACC*DABS(S16)) GOTO 20
!          NC=NC1
!          NC1= NC+1
!          IF(NC1.LE.NSUB) GOTO 11
! C      NC=NSUB   USE SIMPSON'S RULE
!          NSC=NSC+1
!          IF(NSC.LE.NSG) GOTO 15
!          WRITE(*,911)
!      911 FORMAT(1X,'ADQUA: TOO MANY SINGULARITIES')
!          STOP
!      15 SING(NSC,1)=BOUND(NC,1,1)
!          SING(NSC,2)=BOUND(NC,2,2)
!          SING(NSC,3)=S16
!          S16=0.d0
!          NC=NC-1
!      20 VAL(NC,1)= S16
!      121 LEV(NC)=1
!      21 XM=(BOUND(NC,2,1)+BOUND(NC,2,2))/2.d0
!          BOUND(NC1,1,1)=BOUND(NC,2,1)
!          BOUND(NC1,1,2)=XM
!          BOUND(NC1,2,1)=XM
!          BOUND(NC1,2,2)=BOUND(NC,2,2)
!          DO 23 IX=1,2
!              A=BOUND(NC1,IX,1)
!              B=BOUND(NC1,IX,2)
!              C1=0.5d0*(A+B)
!              C2=C1-A
!              VAL(NC1,IX)=0.d0
!              DO 22 I=1,4
!                  U=X8(I)*C2
!      22 VAL(NC1,IX)=VAL(NC1,IX)+W8(I)*(F(C1+U)+F(C1-U))
!      23 VAL(NC1,IX)=VAL(NC1,IX)*C2
!          S16=VAL(NC1,1)+VAL(NC1,2)
!          S8=VAL(NC,2)
!          IF(DABS(S8-S16).LE.ACC*DABS(S16)) GOTO 40
!          NC=NC+1
!          NC1=NC+1
!          IF(NC1.LE.NSUB) GOTO 11
! C      NC=NSUB   USE SIMPSON'S RULE
!          NSC=NSC+1
!          IF(NSC.LE.NSG) GOTO 35
!          WRITE(*,911)
!          STOP
!      35 SING(NSC,1)=BOUND(NC,1,1)
!          SING(NSC,2)=BOUND(NC,2,2)
!          SING(NSC,3)=S16
!          S16=0.d0
!          NC=NC-1
!      40 VAL(NC,2)= S16
!      45 IF(NC.GT.1) GOTO 50

```



```

!      Y1=VAL(1,1)+VAL(1,2)
!      GOTO 100
!      50 NCO=NC-1
!          IF(LEV(NCO).EQ.0) IX=1
!          IF(LEV(NCO).EQ.1) IX=2
!          LEV(NC)=0
!          NC1=NC
!          VAL(NCO,IX)=VAL(NC,1)+VAL(NC,2)
!          NC=NCO
!          IF(IX.EQ.1) GOTO 121
!          GOTO 45
!      100 CONTINUE
!          IF(NSC.GT.0) GOTO 101
!          Y=Y1
!          RETURN
!      101 FSUM=0.d0
!          DO 102 IK=1,NSC
!      102 FSUM=FSUM+DABS(SING(IK,3))
!          ACCR=ACCR+DABS(FSUM,DABS(Y1))/FSUM/10.d0
!          DO 104 IK=1,NSC
!      104 CALL SIMPSA(SING(IK,1),SING(IK,2),F,SING(IK,3),ACCR)
!          DO 106 IK=1,NSC
!      106 Y1=Y1+SING(IK,3)
!          Y=Y1
!          RETURN
!      END
! C
!      SUBROUTINE SIMPSA(A,B,F,FO,ACC)
! C      SIMPSON'S ADAPTIVE QUADRATURE
!      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
!      save
!      EXTERNAL F
!      IMAX=5
!      NO=100
!      H=(B-A)/NO
!      NO2=NO/2
!      S2=0.d0
!      IC=1
!      S0=F(A)+F(B)
!      DO 5 K=1,NO2
!      5 S2=S2+F(A+2.d0*K*H)
!      7 S1=0.d0
!      DO 10 K=1,NO2
!      10 S1=S1+F(A+(2.d0*K-1.d0)*H)
!          Y=H/3.d0*(S0+4.d0*S1+2.d0*S2)
!          IF(DABS(FO/Y-1.d0).GT.ACC) GOTO 20
!          RETURN
!      20 NO2=NO
!          NO=2*NO
!          S2=S1+S2
!          H=H/2.d0
!          IF(IC.GT.IMAX) GOTO 30
!          FO=Y
!          IC=IC+1

```



```

!      GOTO 7
!      30 ACCO=DABS(Y/F0-1.d0)
!      WRITE(*,900) A,B,ACCO
!      STOP
!      900 FORMAT(1H , 'SIMPSA: TOO HIGH ACCURACY REQUIRED' /
!      /1X,   29HSINGULARITY IN THE INTERVAL   ,D20.12,1X,D20.12/
!      /1X,   29HACCURACY ACHIEVED             ,D20.12)
!      END
! C
! C
! C ***** matrix-inversion-routines
! C
!      SUBROUTINE LUDCMP(A,N,NP,INDX,D)
!      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
!      PARAMETER (NMAX=100,TINY=1.0E-20)
!      DIMENSION A(NP,NP),INDX(N),VV(NMAX)
!      D=1.
!      DO 12 I=1,N
!          AAMAX=0.
!          DO 11 J=1,N
!              IF (ABS(A(I,J)).GT.AAMAX) AAMAX=ABS(A(I,J))
! 11      CONTINUE
!          IF (AAMAX.EQ.0.) PAUSE 'Singular matrix.'
!          VV(I)=1./AAMAX
! 12      CONTINUE
!          DO 19 J=1,N
!              IF (J.GT.1) THEN
!                  DO 14 I=1,J-1
!                      SUM=A(I,J)
!                      IF (I.GT.1) THEN
!                          DO 13 K=1,I-1
!                              SUM=SUM-A(I,K)*A(K,J)
! 13                      CONTINUE
!                      A(I,J)=SUM
!                      ENDIF
! 14                  CONTINUE
!                  ENDIF
!                  AAMAX=0.
!                  DO 16 I=J,N
!                      SUM=A(I,J)
!                      IF (J.GT.1) THEN
!                          DO 15 K=1,J-1
!                              SUM=SUM-A(I,K)*A(K,J)
! 15                      CONTINUE
!                      A(I,J)=SUM
!                      ENDIF
!                      DUM=VV(I)*ABS(SUM)
!                      IF (DUM.GE.AAMAX) THEN
!                          IMAX=I
!                          AAMAX=DUM
!                      ENDIF
! 16                  CONTINUE
!                  IF (J.NE.IMAX) THEN
!                      DO 17 K=1,N

```



```

!          DUM=A(IMAX,K)
!          A(IMAX,K)=A(J,K)
!          A(J,K)=DUM
! 17      CONTINUE
!          D=-D
!          VV(IMAX)=VV(J)
!      ENDIF
!      INDX(J)=IMAX
!      IF(J.NE.N)THEN
!          IF(A(J,J).EQ.0.)A(J,J)=TINY
!          DUM=1./A(J,J)
!          DO 18 I=J+1,N
!              A(I,J)=A(I,J)*DUM
! 18      CONTINUE
!      ENDIF
! 19      CONTINUE
!      IF(A(N,N).EQ.0.)A(N,N)=TINY
!      RETURN
!      END
!  C
!      SUBROUTINE LUBKSB(A,N,NP,INDX,B)
!      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
!      DIMENSION A(NP,NP),INDX(N),B(N)
!      II=0
!      DO 12 I=1,N
!          LL=INDX(I)
!          SUM=B(LL)
!          B(LL)=B(I)
!          IF (II.NE.0)THEN
!              DO 11 J=II,I-1
!                  SUM=SUM-A(I,J)*B(J)
! 11          CONTINUE
!              ELSE IF (SUM.NE.0.) THEN
!                  II=I
!              ENDIF
!          B(I)=SUM
! 12      CONTINUE
!      DO 14 I=N,1,-1
!          SUM=B(I)
!          IF(I.LT.N)THEN
!              DO 13 J=I+1,N
!                  SUM=SUM-A(I,J)*B(J)
! 13          CONTINUE
!              ENDIF
!          B(I)=SUM/A(I,I)
! 14      CONTINUE
!      RETURN
!      END
!  C
!  C
!  C      *****  RANDOM NUMBER GENERATORS
!  C
!  C
!      FUNCTION RANF(DUMMY)

```



```

! C
! C  RANDOM NUMBER FUNCTION TAKEN FROM KNUTH
! C  (SEMINUMERICAL ALGORITHMS).
! C  METHOD IS  $X(N)=MOD(X(N-55)-X(N-24),1/FMODUL)$ 
! C  NO PROVISION YET FOR CONTROL OVER THE SEED NUMBER.
! C
! C  RANF GIVES ONE RANDOM NUMBER BETWEEN 0 AND 1.
! C  IRN55 GENERATES 55 RANDOM NUMBERS BETWEEN 0 AND 1/FMODUL.
! C  IN55  INITIALIZES THE 55 NUMBERS AND WARMS UP THE SEQUENCE.
! C
!       PARAMETER (FMODUL=1.E-09)
!       SAVE /CIRN55/
!       COMMON /CIRN55/NCALL,MCALL,IA(55)
!       INTEGER IA
!       CALL RANDAT
!       IF( NCALL.EQ.0 ) THEN
!           CALL IN55 ( IA,234612947 )
!           MCALL = 55
!           NCALL = 1
!       ENDIF
!       IF ( MCALL.EQ.0 ) THEN
!           CALL IRN55(IA)
!           MCALL=55
!       ENDIF
!       RANF=IA(MCALL)*FMODUL
!       MCALL=MCALL-1
!       RETURN
!       END
! C
!       SUBROUTINE RANDAT
! C
! C  INITIALISES THE NUMBER NCALL TO 0 TO FLAG THE FIRST CALL
! C  OF THE RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR
! C
!       SAVE /CIRN55/
!       SAVE FIRST
!       SAVE
!       COMMON /CIRN55/NCALL,MCALL,IA(55)
!       INTEGER IA
!       LOGICAL FIRST
!       DATA FIRST /.TRUE./
!       IF(FIRST)THEN
!           FIRST=.FALSE.
!           NCALL=0
!       ENDIF
!       RETURN
!       END
! C
!       SUBROUTINE IN55(IA,IX)
!       PARAMETER (MODULO=1000000000)
!       INTEGER IA(55)
! C
!       IA(55)=IX
!       J=IX

```



```

!      K=1
!      DO 10 I=1,54
!          II=MOD(21*I,55)
!          IA(II)=K
!          K=J-K
!          IF(K.LT.0)K=K+MODULO
!          J=IA(II)
! 10     CONTINUE
!      DO 20 I=1,10
!          CALL IRN55(IA)
! 20     CONTINUE
!      RETURN
!      END
!  C
!      SUBROUTINE IRN55(IA)
!      PARAMETER (MODULO=1000000000)
!      INTEGER IA(55)
!      DO 10 I=1,24
!          J=IA(I)-IA(I+31)
!          IF(J.LT.0)J=J+MODULO
!          IA(I)=J
! 10     CONTINUE
!      DO 20 I=25,55
!          J=IA(I)-IA(I-24)
!          IF(J.LT.0)J=J+MODULO
!          IA(I)=J
! 20     CONTINUE
!      RETURN
!      END
!  C
!  C
!      FUNCTION RAN2(IDUM)
!  C      *****
!      REAL RDM(31)
!      DATA IWARM/0/
!  C
!      IF (IDUM.LT.0.OR.IWARM.EQ.0) THEN
!  C  INITIALIZATION OR REINITIALISATION
!          IWARM=1
!          IA1=      1279
!          IC1=      351762
!          M1=      1664557
!          IA2=      2011
!          IC2=      221592
!          M2=      1048583
!          IA3=      15091
!          IC3=      6171
!          M3=      29201
!          IX1=MOD(-IDUM,M1)
!          IX1=MOD(IA1*IX1+IC1,M1)
!          IX2=MOD(IX1,M2)
!          IX1=MOD(IA1*IX1+IC1,M1)
!          IX3=MOD(IX1,M3)
!          RM1=1./FLOAT(M1)

```



```

!      RM2=1./FLOAT(M2)
!      DO 10 J=1,31
!      IX1=MOD(IA1*IX1+IC1,M1)
!      IX2=MOD(IA2*IX2+IC2,M2)
! 10    RDM(J)=(FLOAT(IX1)+FLOAT(IX2)*RM2)*RM1
!      ENDIF
!  C
!  C GENERATE NEXT NUMBER IN SEQUENCE
!      IF(IWARM.EQ.0) GOTO 901
!      IX1=MOD(IA1*IX1+IC1,M1)
!      IX2=MOD(IA2*IX2+IC2,M2)
!      IX3=MOD(IA3*IX3+IC3,M3)
!      J=1+(31*IX3)/M3
!      RAN2=RDM(J)
!      RDM(J)=(FLOAT(IX1)+FLOAT(IX2)*RM2)*RM1
!      RETURN
! 901  PRINT 9010
! 9010 FORMAT('  RAN2: LACK OF ITINIALISATION')
!      STOP
!      END
!  C
!  C
!  C ***** SPECIAL FUNCTIONS
!  C
!  C
!  C DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION DILOG(X)
!  C
!  C SPENCE'S DILOGARITHM IN DOUBLE PRECISION
!  C
!      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
!      Z=-1.644934066848226
!      IF(X .LT. -1.0) GO TO 1
!      IF(X .LE. 0.5) GO TO 2
!      IF(X .EQ. 1.0) GO TO 3
!      IF(X .LE. 2.0) GO TO 4
!      Z=3.289868133696453
! 1  T=1.0/X
!      S=-0.5
!      Z=Z-0.5*DLOG(DABS(X))**2
!      GO TO 5
! 2  T=X
!      S=0.5
!      Z=0.
!      GO TO 5
! 3  DILOG=1.644934066848226
!      RETURN
! 4  T=1.0-X
!      S=-0.5
!      Z=1.644934066848226-DLOG(X)*DLOG(DABS(T))
! 5  Y=2.666666666666667*T+0.666666666666667
!      B=      0.00000 00000 00001
!      A=Y*B +0.00000 00000 00004
!      B=Y*A-B+0.00000 00000 00011
!      A=Y*B-A+0.00000 00000 00037

```



```

!      B=Y*A-B+0.00000 00000 00121
!      A=Y*B-A+0.00000 00000 00398
!      B=Y*A-B+0.00000 00000 01312
!      A=Y*B-A+0.00000 00000 04342
!      B=Y*A-B+0.00000 00000 14437
!      A=Y*B-A+0.00000 00000 48274
!      B=Y*A-B+0.00000 00001 62421
!      A=Y*B-A+0.00000 00005 50291
!      B=Y*A-B+0.00000 00018 79117
!      A=Y*B-A+0.00000 00064 74338
!      B=Y*A-B+0.00000 00225 36705
!      A=Y*B-A+0.00000 00793 87055
!      B=Y*A-B+0.00000 02835 75385
!      A=Y*B-A+0.00000 10299 04264
!      B=Y*A-B+0.00000 38163 29463
!      A=Y*B-A+0.00001 44963 00557
!      B=Y*A-B+0.00005 68178 22718
!      A=Y*B-A+0.00023 20021 96094
!      B=Y*A-B+0.00100 16274 96164
!      A=Y*B-A+0.00468 63619 59447
!      B=Y*A-B+0.02487 93229 24228
!      A=Y*B-A+0.16607 30329 27855
!      A=Y*A-B+1.93506 43008 69969
!      DILOG=S*T*(A-B)+Z
!      RETURN
!      END
! C
! c Everything for hypergeometric function F_{2,1},
! c taken from Numerical Recipes.
! c
!      FUNCTION hypgeo(a,b,c,z)
!      implicit none
!      COMPLEX*16 hypgeo,a,b,c,z,hp
!      REAL*8 EPS
! cttt
! c      PARAMETER (EPS=1.d-6)
!      PARAMETER (EPS=1.d-8)
!      INTEGER kmax,nbad,nok
!      COMPLEX*16 z0,dz,aa,bb,cc,y(2)
! cu needs bsstep,hypser,odeint,mmid,hypdrv
!      COMMON /hypg/ aa,bb,cc,z0,dz
!      COMMON /path1/ kmax
!      kmax=0
!      if (real(z)**2+aimag(z)**2.le.0.25d0) then
!          call hypser(a,b,c,z,hp,y(2))
!          hypgeo=hp
!          return
!      else if (real(z).lt.0.d0) then
!          z0=cmplx(-0.5d0,0.d0,kind=kind(0d0))
!      else if (real(z).le.1.d0) then
!          z0=cmplx(0.5d0,0.d0,kind=kind(0d0))
!      else
!          z0=cmplx(0.d0,sign(0.5d0,aimag(z)),kind=kind(0d0))
!      endif

```



```

!      aa=a
!      bb=b
!      cc=c
!      dz=z-z0
!      call hypser(aa,bb,cc,z0,y(1),y(2))
!      call odeint(y,4,0.d0,1.d0,EPS,.1d0,.00001d0,nok,nbad)
!      hypgeo=y(1)
!      return
!      END
! c
!      SUBROUTINE odeint(ystart,nvar,x1,x2,eps,h1,hmin,nok,nbad)
!      implicit none
!      INTEGER nbad,nok,nvar,KMAXX,MAXSTP,NMAX
!      REAL*8 eps,h1,hmin,x1,x2,ystart(nvar),TINY
!      PARAMETER (MAXSTP=10000,NMAX=50,KMAXX=200,TINY=1.d-30)
!      INTEGER i,kmax,kount,nstp
!      REAL*8 dxsav,h,hdid,hnext,x,xsav,dydx(NMAX),xp(KMAXX),y(NMAX),
!      *yp(NMAX,KMAXX),yscal(NMAX)
!      COMMON /path/ dxsav,xp,yp,kount
!      COMMON /path1/ kmax
!      x=x1
!      h=sign(h1,x2-x1)
!      nok=0
!      nbad=0
!      kount=0
!      do 11 i=1,nvar
!          y(i)=ystart(i)
! 11  continue
!      if (kmax.gt.0) xsav=x-2.d0*dxsav
!      do 16 nstp=1,MAXSTP
!          call hypdrv(x,y,dydx)
!          do 12 i=1,nvar
!              yscal(i)=abs(y(i))+abs(h*dydx(i))+TINY
! 12  continue
!          if(kmax.gt.0)then
!              if(abs(x-xsav).gt.abs(dxsav)) then
!                  if(kount.lt.kmax-1)then
!                      kount=kount+1
!                      xp(kount)=x
!                      do 13 i=1,nvar
!                          yp(i,kount)=y(i)
! 13  continue
!                      xsav=x
!                  endif
!              endif
!          endif
!          if((x+h-x2)*(x+h-x1).gt.0.d0) h=x2-x
!          call bsstep(y,dydx,nvar,x,h,eps,yscal,hdid,hnext)
!          if(hdid.eq.h)then
!              nok=nok+1
!          else
!              nbad=nbad+1
!          endif
!          if((x-x2)*(x2-x1).ge.0.d0)then

```



```

!      do 14 i=1,nvar
!          ystart(i)=y(i)
! 14      continue
!          if(kmax.ne.0)then
!              kount=kount+1
!              xp(kount)=x
!              do 15 i=1,nvar
!                  yp(i,kount)=y(i)
! 15          continue
!          endif
!          return
!      endif
!      if(abs(hnext).lt.hmin) pause
!      *'stepsize smaller than minimum in odeint'
!      h=hnext
! 16      continue
!      pause 'too many steps in odeint'
!      return
!      END
!  c
!      SUBROUTINE bsstep(y,dydx,nv,x,htry,eps,yscal,hdid,hnext)
!      implicit none
!      INTEGER nv,NMAX,KMAXX,IMAX
!      REAL*8 eps,hdid,hnext,htry,x,dydx(nv),y(nv),yscal(nv),
!      *SAFE1,SAFE2,REDMAX,REDMIN,TINY,SCALMX
!      PARAMETER (NMAX=50,KMAXX=8,IMAX=KMAXX+1,SAFE1=.25d0,SAFE2=.7d0,
!      *REDMAX=1.d-5,REDMIN=.7d0,TINY=1.d-30,SCALMX=.1d0)
!      INTEGER i,iq,k,kk,km,kmax,kopt,nseq(IMAX)
!      REAL*8 eps1,epsold,errmax,fact,h,red,scale,work,wrkmin,xest,
!      *xnew,a(IMAX),alf(KMAXX,KMAXX),err(KMAXX),yerr(NMAX),ysav(NMAX),
!      *yseq(NMAX)
!      LOGICAL first,reduct
!      SAVE a,alf,epsold,first,kmax,kopt,nseq,xnew
!      DATA first/.true./,epsold/-1.d0/
!      DATA nseq /2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18/
!      if(eps.ne.epsold)then
!          hnext=-1.d29
!          xnew=-1.d29
!          eps1=SAFE1*eps
!          a(1)=nseq(1)+1
!          do 11 k=1,KMAXX
!              a(k+1)=a(k)+nseq(k+1)
! 11      continue
!          do 13 iq=2,KMAXX
!              do 12 k=1,iq-1
!                  alf(k,iq)=eps1*((a(k+1)-a(iq+1))/((a(iq+1)-a(1)+1.d0)*
! 12      *(2.d0*k+1.d0)))
!              continue
! 13      continue
!          epsold=eps
!          do 14 kopt=2,KMAXX-1
!              if(a(kopt+1).gt.a(kopt)*alf(kopt-1,kopt))goto 1
! 14      continue
! 1      kmax=kopt

```



```

!      endif
!      h=htry
!      do 15 i=1,nv
!          ysav(i)=y(i)
! 15      continue
!      if(h.ne.hnext.or.x.ne.xnew)then
!          first=.true.
!          kopt=kmax
!      endif
!      reduct=.false.
! 2      do 17 k=1,kmax
!          xnew=x+h
!          if(xnew.eq.x)pause 'step size underflow in bsstep'
!          call mmid(ysav,dydx,nv,x,h,nseq(k),yseq)
!          xest=(h/nseq(k))**2
!          call pzext0(k,xest,yseq,y,yerr,nv)
!          if(k.ne.1)then
!              errmax=TINY
!              do 16 i=1,nv
!                  errmax=max(errmax,abs(yerr(i)/yscal(i)))
! 16          continue
!              errmax=errmax/eps
!              km=k-1
!              err(km)=(errmax/SAFE1)**(1.d0/(2.d0*km+1.d0))
!          endif
!          if(k.ne.1.and.(k.ge.kopt-1.or.first))then
!              if(errmax.lt.1.)goto 4
!              if(k.eq.kmax.or.k.eq.kopt+1)then
!                  red=SAFE2/err(km)
!                  goto 3
!              else if(k.eq.kopt)then
!                  if(alf(kopt-1,kopt).lt.err(km))then
!                      red=1.d0/err(km)
!                      goto 3
!                  endif
!              else if(kopt.eq.kmax)then
!                  if(alf(km,kmax-1).lt.err(km))then
!                      red=alf(km,kmax-1)*SAFE2/err(km)
!                      goto 3
!                  endif
!              else if(alf(km,kopt).lt.err(km))then
!                  red=alf(km,kopt-1)/err(km)
!                  goto 3
!              endif
!          endif
!      endif
! 17      continue
! 3      red=min(red,REDMIN)
!      red=max(red,REDMAX)
!      h=h*red
!      reduct=.true.
!      goto 2
! 4      x=xnew
!      hdid=h
!      first=.false.

```



```

!      wrkmin=1.d35
!      do 18 kk=1,km
!          fact=max(err(kk),SCALMX)
!          work=fact*a(kk+1)
!          if(work.lt.wrkmin)then
!              scale=fact
!              wrkmin=work
!              kopt=kk+1
!          endif
! 18      continue
!      hnext=h/scale
!      if(kopt.ge.k.and.kopt.ne.kmax.and..not.reduct)then
!          fact=max(scale/alf(kopt-1,kopt),SCALMX)
!          if(a(kopt+1)*fact.le.wrkmin)then
!              hnext=h/fact
!              kopt=kopt+1
!          endif
!      endif
!      return
!      END
!  c
!      SUBROUTINE hypser(a,b,c,z,series,deriv)
!      implicit none
!      INTEGER n
!      COMPLEX*16 a,b,c,z,series,deriv,aa,bb,cc,fac,temp
!      deriv=cplx(0.d0,0.d0,kind=kind(0d0))
!      fac=cplx(1.d0,0.d0,kind=kind(0d0))
!      temp=fac
!      aa=a
!      bb=b
!      cc=c
!      do 11 n=1,1000
!          fac=fac*aa*bb/cc
!          deriv=deriv+fac
!          fac=fac*z/n
!          series=temp+fac
!          if (series.eq.temp) return
!          temp=series
!          aa=aa+1.d0
!          bb=bb+1.d0
!          cc=cc+1.d0
! 11      continue
!      pause 'convergence failure in hypser'
!      END
!  c
!      SUBROUTINE hypdrv(s,y,dyds)
!      implicit none
!      REAL*8 s
!      COMPLEX*16 y(2),dyds(2),aa,bb,cc,z0,dz,z
!      COMMON /hypg/ aa,bb,cc,z0,dz
!      z=z0+s*dz
!      dyds(1)=y(2)*dz
!      dyds(2)=(aa*bb*y(1)-(cc-(aa+bb+1.d0)*z)*y(2))*dz/(z*(1.d0-z))
!      return

```



```

!      END
! c
!      SUBROUTINE mmid(y,dydx,nvar,xs,htot,nstep,yout)
!      implicit none
!      INTEGER nstep,nvar,NMAX
!      REAL*8 htot,xs,dydx(nvar),y(nvar),yout(nvar)
!      PARAMETER (NMAX=50)
!      INTEGER i,n
!      REAL*8 h,h2,swap,x,ym(NMAX),yn(NMAX)
!      h=htot/nstep
!      do 11 i=1,nvar
!          ym(i)=y(i)
!          yn(i)=y(i)+h*dydx(i)
! 11      continue
!      x=xs+h
!      call hypdrv(x,yn,yout)
!      h2=2.d0*h
!      do 13 n=2,nstep
!          do 12 i=1,nvar
!              swap=ym(i)+h2*yout(i)
!              ym(i)=yn(i)
!              yn(i)=swap
! 12      continue
!          x=x+h
!          call hypdrv(x,yn,yout)
! 13      continue
!      do 14 i=1,nvar
!          yout(i)=0.5d0*(ym(i)+yn(i)+h*yout(i))
! 14      continue
!      return
!      END
! c
!      SUBROUTINE pzext0(iest,xest,yest,yz,dy,nv)
!      implicit none
!      INTEGER iest,nv,IMAX,NMAX
!      REAL*8 xest,dy(nv),yest(nv),yz(nv)
!      PARAMETER (IMAX=13,NMAX=50)
!      INTEGER j,k1
!      REAL*8 delta,f1,f2,q,d(NMAX),qcol(NMAX,IMAX),x(IMAX)
!      SAVE qcol,x
!      x(iest)=xest
!      do 11 j=1,nv
!          dy(j)=yest(j)
!          yz(j)=yest(j)
! 11      continue
!      if(iest.eq.1) then
!          do 12 j=1,nv
!              qcol(j,1)=yest(j)
! 12      continue
!      else
!          do 13 j=1,nv
!              d(j)=yest(j)
! 13      continue
!          do 15 k1=1,iest-1

```



```

!          delta=1.d0/(x(iest-k1)-xest)
!          f1=xest*delta
!          f2=x(iest-k1)*delta
!          do 14 j=1,nv
!              q=qcol(j,k1)
!              qcol(j,k1)=dy(j)
!              delta=d(j)-q
!              dy(j)=f1*delta
!              d(j)=f2*delta
!              yz(j)=yz(j)+dy(j)
! 14          continue
! 15          continue
!          do 16 j=1,nv
!              qcol(j,iest)=dy(j)
! 16          continue
!          endif
!          return
!          END
! c
!!! /FB
<ttv_formfactors.f90>≡
<File header>

module ttv_formfactors

    use kinds
    use constants
    use physics_defs, only: CF, CA, TR
    use sm_physics
    use interpolation
    use nr_tools
    use io_units, only: free_unit
    use unit_tests, only: nearly_equal
    use iso_varying_string, string_t => varying_string
    use system_dependencies
    use, intrinsic :: iso_fortran_env !NODEP!
    use diagnostics
    use solver, only: solver_function_t, solve_qgaus
<Standard module head>
    save

<ttv formfactors: public>

<ttv formfactors: parameters>

<ttv formfactors: global variables>

<ttv formfactors: types>

<ttv formfactors: interfaces>

contains

<ttv formfactors: procedures>

```



```

end module ttv_formfactors

<ttv formfactors: parameters>≡
integer, parameter :: VECTOR = 1
integer, parameter :: AXIAL = 2
integer, parameter, public :: RESUMMED_SWITCHOFF_POCONSTANT = - 2, &
    MATCHED = -1, &
    RESUMMED_PODEPENDENT = 0, &
    RESUMMED_POCONSTANT = 1, &
    EXPANDED_HARD_PODEPENDENT = 3, &
    EXPANDED_HARD_POCONSTANT = 4, &
    EXPANDED_SOFT_POCONSTANT = 5, &
    EXPANDED_SOFT_SWITCHOFF_POCONSTANT = 6, &
    RESUMMED_ANALYTIC_LL = 7, &
    EXPANDED_SOFT_HARD_POCONSTANT = 8
real(default), parameter :: NF = 5.0_default

real(default), parameter :: z3 = 1.20205690315959428539973816151_default
real(default), parameter :: A1 = 31./9.*CA - 20./9.*TR*NF
real(default), parameter :: A2 = (4343./162. + 4.*pi**2 - pi**4/4. + &
    22./3.*z3)*CA**2 - (1798./81. + 56./3.*z3)*CA*TR*NF - &
    (55./3. - 16.*z3)*CF*TR*NF + (20./9.*TR*NF)**2
complex(default), parameter :: iepr = imago*tiny_10

<ttv formfactors: global variables>≡
logical :: EXT_VINPUT = .true.
logical :: INITIALIZED_PARS, INITIALIZED_PS, INITIALIZED_FF, INITIALIZED_JO
logical :: MPOLE_DYNAMIC

```

gam\_m1s is only used for the scale nustar

```

<ttv formfactors: global variables>+≡
real(default) :: M1S, GAM, GAM_M1S
integer :: NLOOP
real(default) :: MTPOLE = - one
real(default) :: mtpole_init
real(default) :: RESCALE_H, MU_HARD, AS_HARD
real(default) :: MU_USOFT, AS_USOFT

```

NUSTAR\_FIXED is normally not used

```

<ttv formfactors: public>≡
public :: AS_SOFT
public :: AS_LL_SOFT
public :: AS_USOFT
public :: AS_HARD

<ttv formfactors: global variables>+≡
real(default) :: RESCALE_F, MU_SOFT, AS_SOFT, AS_LL_SOFT, NUSTAR_FIXED
logical :: NUSTAR_DYNAMIC, SWITCHOFF, NEED_FF_GRID, NEED_PO_GRID !, match_to_NLO, need_JO
real(default) :: B0
real(default) :: B1

real(default), dimension(2) :: aa2, aa3, aa4, aa5, aa8, aa0
character(len=200) :: parameters_ref

```



```

type(nr_spline_t) :: ff_p_spline
real(default) :: v1, v2

integer :: POINTS_SQ, POINTS_P, POINTS_P0, n_p_p0dep, n_q
real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: sq_grid, p_grid, p0_grid, q_grid, p_grid_fine
complex(default), dimension(:,:,:), allocatable :: ff_grid
complex(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: J0_grid
complex(single), dimension(:,:,:), allocatable :: Vmatrix

```

Explicit range and step size of the sqrts-grid relative to 2\*M1S:

```

<ttv formfactors: global variables>+≡
    real(default) :: sqrts_min, sqrts_max, sqrts_it

<ttv formfactors: interfaces>≡
    interface char
        module procedure int_to_char, real_to_char, complex_to_char, logical_to_char
    end interface char

```

Master switch to en-/disable the form factor

```

<ttv formfactors: public>+≡
    public :: USE_FF

<ttv formfactors: global variables>+≡
    logical :: USE_FF = .true.

<ttv formfactors: public>+≡
    public :: init_parameters
    public :: init_threshold_grids
    public :: FF_master
    public :: m1s_to_mpole

<ttv formfactors: types>≡
    type, public :: phase_space_point_t
        real(default) :: p2 = 0, k2 = 0, q2 = 0
        real(default) :: sqrts = 0, p = 0, p0 = 0
        real(default) :: mpole = 0, en = 0
        complex(default) :: m2 = 0
        logical :: inside_grid = .false., onshell = .false.
    contains
        procedure :: init => phase_space_point_init_rel
        procedure :: init_nonrel => phase_space_point_init_nonrel
        procedure :: is_onshell => phase_space_point_is_onshell
    end type phase_space_point_t

<ttv formfactors: types>+≡
    type, extends (solver_function_t) :: p0_q_integrand_t
        real(default) :: a = 0
        type(phase_space_point_t) :: ps
        integer :: i = 0
    contains
        procedure :: update => p0_q_integrand_update
        procedure :: evaluate => p0_q_integrand_evaluate
    end type p0_q_integrand_t

```



*(ttv formfactors: procedures)*≡

```

subroutine init_parameters (mpole_out, gam_out, m1s_in, Vtb, gam_inv, &
    aemi, sw, az, mz, mw, &
    mb, h_in, f_in, nloop_in, ff_in, &
    v1_in, v2_in, scan_sqrts_min, scan_sqrts_max, scan_sqrts_stepsize, &
    mpole_fixed)
    real(default), intent(out) :: mpole_out
    real(default), intent(out) :: gam_out
    real(default), intent(in) :: m1s_in
    real(default), intent(in) :: Vtb
    real(default), intent(in) :: gam_inv
    real(default), intent(in) :: aemi
    real(default), intent(in) :: sw
    real(default), intent(in) :: az
    real(default), intent(in) :: mz
    real(default), intent(in) :: mw
    real(default), intent(in) :: mb
    real(default), intent(in) :: h_in
    real(default), intent(in) :: f_in
    real(default), intent(in) :: nloop_in
    real(default), intent(in) :: ff_in
    real(default), intent(in) :: v1_in
    real(default), intent(in) :: v2_in
    real(default), intent(in) :: scan_sqrts_min
    real(default), intent(in) :: scan_sqrts_max
    real(default), intent(in) :: scan_sqrts_stepsize
    logical, intent(in) :: mpole_fixed
    INITIALIZED_PARS = .false.
    M1S = m1s_in
    MPOLE_DYNAMIC = .not. mpole_fixed
    GAM_M1S = top_width_sm_lo (one / aemi, sw, Vtb, m1s, mw, mb) + gam_inv
    NLOOP = 1
    if ( int(nloop_in) > NLOOP ) then
        call msg_warning ("reset to highest available nloop = " // char(NLOOP))
    else
        NLOOP = int(nloop_in)
    end if
    v1 = v1_in
    v2 = v2_in
    sqrts_min = scan_sqrts_min
    sqrts_max = scan_sqrts_max
    sqrts_it = scan_sqrts_stepsize

    !!! global hard parameters incl. hard alphas used in *all* form factors
    RESCALE_H = h_in
    MU_HARD = M1S * RESCALE_H
    AS_HARD = running_as (MU_HARD, az, mz, 2, NF)
    !!! auxiliary numbers needed later
    !!! current coefficients Ai(S,L,J), cf. arXiv:hep-ph/0609151, Eqs. (63)-(64)
    !!! 3S1 coefficients (s-wave, vector current)
    B0 = coeff_b0(NF) * (4.*pi)
    B1 = coeff_b1(NF) * (4.*pi)**2
    aa2(1) = (CF*(CA*CF*(9.*CA - 100.*CF) - &
        B0*(26.*CA**2 + 19.*CA*CF - 32.*CF**2)))/(26.*B0**2 *CA)

```



```

aa3(1) = CF**2/( B0**2 *(6.*B0 - 13.*CA)*(B0 - 2.*CA)) * &
        (CA**2 *(9.*CA - 100.*CF) + B0*CA*(74.*CF - CA*16.) - &
        6.*B0**2 *(2.*CF - CA))
aa4(1) = (24.*CF**2 * (11.*CA - 3.*B0)*(5.*CA + 8.*CF)) / &
        (13.*CA*(6.*B0 - 13.*CA)**2)
aa5(1) = (CF**2 * (CA*(15.-28) + B0*5.))/(6.*(B0-2.*CA)**2)
aa8(1) = zero
aa0(1) = -((8.*CF*(CA + CF)*(CA + 2.*CF))/(3.*B0**2))
!!! 3P1 coefficients (p-wave, axial vector current)
aa2(2) = -1./3. * (CF*(CA+2.*CF)/B0 - CF**2/(4.*B0) )
aa3(2) = zero
aa4(2) = zero
aa5(2) = 1./3. * CF**2/(4.*(B0-2.*CA))
aa8(2) = -1./3. * CF**2/(B0-CA)
aa0(2) = -1./3. * 8.*CA*CF*(CA+4.*CF)/(3.*B0**2)

!!! soft parameters incl. mtpole (depend on sqrts: initialize with sqrts ~ 2*M1S)
NUSTAR_FIXED = - one
NUSTAR_DYNAMIC = NUSTAR_FIXED < zero
RESCALE_F = f_in
call update_global_sqrts_dependent_variables (2. * M1S)
mtpole_init = MTPOLE
mpole_out = mtpole_init
!!! compute the total L0 top width from t->bw decay plus optional invisible width
GAM = top_width_sm_lo (one / aemi, sw, Vtb, MTPOLE, mw, mb) + gam_inv
gam_out = gam

!!! flags
!matching_version = 0
!if ( ff_in < zero ) matching_version = int(-ff_in)
!match_to_NLO = ( matching_version == 1 ) .or. ( matching_version == 2 )
!need_J0 = ff_in == 2 .or. (match_to_NLO .and. .not. EXT_NLO) .or. ff_in == 5
SWITCHOFF = ff_in < 0
NEED_FF_GRID = ff_in <= 1
NEED_PO_GRID = ff_in == 0 !.or. need_J0
EXT_VINPUT = EXT_VINPUT .and. NLOOP > 0

INITIALIZED_PARS = .true.
end subroutine init_parameters

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine init_threshold_grids (test)
  real(default), intent(in) :: test
  call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "init_threshold_grids")
  call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "NEED_FF_GRID", NEED_FF_GRID)
  if (test > zero) then
    call msg_message ("TESTING ONLY: Skip threshold initialization and use tree-level SM.")
    return
  end if
  if (.not. INITIALIZED_PARS) call msg_fatal ("init_threshold_grid: parameters not initialized!")
  !!! !!! !!! MAC OS X and BSD don't load the global module with parameter values stored
  !!! if (parameters_ref == parameters_string ()) return
  call dealloc_grids ()
  if (NEED_FF_GRID) call init_formfactor_grid ()

```



```

! if (need_J0) call scan_J0_over_phase_space_grid ()
parameters_ref = parameters_string ()
end subroutine init_threshold_grids

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!pure
function FF_master (ps, vec_type, FF_mode) result (FF)
  complex(default) :: FF
  type(phase_space_point_t), intent(in) :: ps
  integer, intent(in) :: vec_type, FF_mode
  real(default) :: f
  FF = one
  if (.not. INITIALIZED_PARS .or. .not. USE_FF) return
  select case (FF_mode)
    !case (0)
    !FF = matched_formfactor (ps, vec_type)
    !case (2)
    !FF = relativistic_formfactor_pure (AS_HARD, ps, vec_type)
    !case (5)
    !FF = nonrel_expanded_formfactor (alphas_soft (ps%sqrts) - AS_HARD, ps, vec_type) &
      !+ relativistic_formfactor_pure (AS_HARD, ps, vec_type) - one
    case (MATCHED, RESUMMED_PODEPENDENT, RESUMMED_POCONSTANT, RESUMMED_SWITCHOFF_POCONSTANT)
      FF = resummed_formfactor (ps, vec_type)
    case (EXPANDED_HARD_PODEPENDENT)
      FF = nonrel_expanded_formfactor (AS_HARD, AS_HARD, ps, vec_type)
    case (EXPANDED_HARD_POCONSTANT)
      FF = nonrel_expanded_formfactor (AS_HARD, AS_HARD, ps, vec_type, no_p0=.true.)
    case (EXPANDED_SOFT_HARD_POCONSTANT)
      f = f_switch_off (v_matching (ps%sqrts))
      FF = nonrel_expanded_formfactor (AS_HARD, f * alphas_soft (ps%sqrts) + (1-f) * AS_HARD, ps, vec_type, no_p0=.true.)
    case (EXPANDED_SOFT_POCONSTANT)
      FF = nonrel_expanded_formfactor (AS_HARD, alphas_soft (ps%sqrts), ps, vec_type, no_p0=.true.)
    case (EXPANDED_SOFT_SWITCHOFF_POCONSTANT)
      f = f_switch_off (v_matching (ps%sqrts))
      FF = nonrel_expanded_formfactor (f * AS_HARD, f * alphas_soft (ps%sqrts), ps, vec_type, no_p0=.true.)
    case (RESUMMED_ANALYTIC_LL)
      FF = formfactor_LL_analytic_p0 (alphas_soft (ps%sqrts), ps, vec_type)
    case default
      return
  end select
end function FF_master

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!!! matched formfactor (-> resummation in threshold region, smooth continuation above)
!pure
!function matched_formfactor (ps, vec_type) result (c)
!type(phase_space_point_t), intent(in) :: ps
!integer, intent(in) :: vec_type
!complex(default) :: c
!c = one
!if (matching_version > 0) then
!  if (ps%inside_grid) then
!    c = resummed_formfactor (ps, vec_type)

```



```

!else if (match_to_NLO) then
!c = nonrel_expanded_formfactor (alphas_soft (ps%sqrts) - AS_HARD, ps, vec_type)
!end if
!if (match_to_NLO .and. .not. EXT_NLO) c = c + &
!relativistic_formfactor_pure (AS_HARD, ps, vec_type) - one
!else
!c = resummed_formfactor (ps, vec_type)
!end if
!end function matched_formfactor

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!!! LL/NLL resummation of nonrelativistic Coulomb potential
!pure
function resummed_formfactor (ps, vec_type) result (c)
type(phase_space_point_t), intent(in) :: ps
integer, intent(in) :: vec_type
complex(default) :: c
c = one
if (.not. INITIALIZED_FF .or. .not. ps%inside_grid) return
if (NEED_P0_GRID) then
if (vec_type == 2) return
call interpolate_linear (sq_grid, p_grid, p0_grid, ff_grid(:, :, vec_type), &
ps%sqrts, ps%p, ps%p0, c)
else
call interpolate_linear (sq_grid, p_grid, ff_grid(:, :, 1, vec_type), ps%sqrts, ps%p, c)
end if
end function resummed_formfactor

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!!! relativistic off-shell 0(alphas^1) contribution (-> no resummation)
function relativistic_formfactor (alphas, ps, vec_type) result (c)
real(default), intent(in) :: alphas
type(phase_space_point_t), intent(in) :: ps
integer, intent(in) :: vec_type
complex(default) :: c
complex(default) :: J0
complex(default) :: J0_LoopTools
external J0_LoopTools
c = one
if (.not. INITIALIZED_PARS .or. vec_type==2) return
J0 = J0_LoopTools (ps%p2, ps%k2, ps%q2, ps%m2)
c = formfactor_ttv_relativistic_nlo (alphas, ps, J0)
end function relativistic_formfactor

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!!! relativistic off-shell 0(alphas^1) contribution (-> no resummation)
!!! pure version requiring an existing J0 grid to avoid non-pure LoopTools calls
pure function relativistic_formfactor_pure (alphas, ps, vec_type) result (c)
real(default), intent(in) :: alphas
type(phase_space_point_t), intent(in) :: ps
integer, intent(in) :: vec_type
complex(default) :: c
! complex(default) :: J0

```



```

c = one
if ( vec_type==2 ) return
! J0 = J0_LoopTools_interpolate (ps)
! c = formfactor_ttv_relativistic_nlo (alphas, ps, J0)
c = one + alphas * J0_LoopTools_interpolate (ps)
end function relativistic_formfactor_pure

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!!! leading nonrelativistic  $O(\alpha_s^1)$  contribution (-> expansion of resummation)
!!! nonrelativistic limit of module function 'relativistic_formfactor'
!pure
function nonrel_expanded_formfactor (alphas_hard, alphas_soft, ps, vec_type, no_p0) result (FF)
  complex(default) :: FF
  real(default), intent(in) :: alphas_hard, alphas_soft
  type(phase_space_point_t), intent(in) :: ps
  integer, intent(in) :: vec_type
  logical, optional, intent(in) :: no_p0
  real(default) :: p0, shift_from_hard_current
  complex(default) :: v, contrib_from_potential
  logical :: nop0
  FF = one
  if (.not. INITIALIZED_PARS .or. vec_type == AXIAL) return
  nop0 = .false.; if (present (no_p0)) nop0 = no_p0
  v = sqrts_to_v (ps%sqrts)
  if (nop0) then
    p0 = zero
  else
    p0 = ps%p0
  end if
  if (NLOOP == 1) then
    shift_from_hard_current = - two * CF / pi
  else
    shift_from_hard_current = zero
  end if
  if (ps%onshell) then
    contrib_from_potential = CF * ps%mpole * Pi / (4 * ps%p)
  else
    contrib_from_potential = imago * CF * ps%mpole * &
      log ((ps%p + ps%mpole * v + p0) / &
        (-ps%p + ps%mpole * v + p0) + ieeps) / (two * ps%p)
  end if
  FF = one + alphas_soft * contrib_from_potential + alphas_hard * shift_from_hard_current
end function nonrel_expanded_formfactor

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine init_formfactor_grid ()
  type(string_t) :: ff_file
  call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "init_formfactor_grid")
  INITIALIZED_FF = .false.
  ff_file = "SM_tt_threshold.grid"
  call msg_message ()
  call msg_message ("%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%")
  call msg_message (" Initialize e+e- => ttbar threshold resummation:")

```



```

call msg_message (" Use analytic (LL) or TOPPIK (NLL) form factors for ttA/ttZ vector")
call msg_message (" and axial vector couplings (S/P-wave) in the threshold region.")
call msg_message (" Cf. threshold shapes from A. Hoang et al.: [arXiv:hep-ph/0107144],")
call msg_message (" [arXiv:1309.6323].")
if ( NLOOP > 0 ) then
    call msg_message (" Numerical NLL solutions calculated with TOPPIK [arXiv:hep-ph/9904468]")
    call msg_message (" by M. Jezabek, T. Teubner.")
end if
call msg_message ("%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%")
call msg_message ()
call read_formfactor_grid (ff_file)
if (.not. INITIALIZED_FF) then
    if (.not. INITIALIZED_PS) call init_threshold_phase_space_grid ()
    call scan_formfactor_over_phase_space_grid ()
    call write_formfactor_grid (ff_file)
end if
end subroutine init_formfactor_grid

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine read_formfactor_grid (ff_file)
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: ff_file
    complex(single), dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable :: ff_grid_sp
    character(len(parameters_ref)) :: parameters
    integer :: u, st
    logical :: ex
    integer, dimension(4) :: ff_shape
    call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "read_formfactor_grid")
    inquire (file=char(ff_file), exist=ex)
    if (.not. ex) return
    u = free_unit ()
    call msg_message ("Opening grid file: " // char(ff_file))
    open (unit=u, status='old', file=char(ff_file), form='unformatted', iostat=st)
    if (st /= 0) call msg_fatal ("iostat = " // char(st))
    read (u) parameters
    read (u) ff_shape
    if (ff_shape(4) /= 2) call msg_fatal ("read_formfactor_grid: i = " // char(ff_shape(4)))
    if (parameters /= parameters_string ()) then
        call msg_message ("Threshold setup has changed: recalculate threshold grid.")
        close (unit=u, status='delete')
        return
    end if
    call msg_message ("Threshold setup unchanged: reusing existing threshold grid.")
    POINTS_SQ = ff_shape(1)
    POINTS_P = ff_shape(2)
    call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "ff_shape(1) (POINTS_SQ)", ff_shape(1))
    call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "ff_shape(2)", ff_shape(2))
    call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "ff_shape(3) (POINTS_P0)", ff_shape(3))
    call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "ff_shape(4) (==2)", ff_shape(4))
    allocate (sq_grid(POINTS_SQ))
    read (u) sq_grid
    allocate (p_grid(POINTS_P))
    read (u) p_grid
    POINTS_P0 = ff_shape(3)
    if (NEED_P0_GRID) then

```



```

        call init_p0_grid (p_grid, POINTS_P0)
    end if
    allocate (ff_grid_sp(POINTS_SQ,POINTS_P,POINTS_P0,2))
    read (u) ff_grid_sp
    allocate (ff_grid(POINTS_SQ,POINTS_P,POINTS_P0,2))
    ff_grid = cmplx (ff_grid_sp, kind=default)
    close (u, iostat=st)
    if (st > 0) call msg_fatal ("close " // char(ff_file) // ": iostat = " // char(st))
    INITIALIZED_PS = .true.
    INITIALIZED_FF = .true.
end subroutine read_formfactor_grid

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine write_formfactor_grid (ff_file)
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: ff_file
    integer :: u, st
    if (.not. INITIALIZED_FF) then
        call msg_warning ("write_formfactor_grid: no grids initialized!")
        return
    end if
    u = free_unit ()
    open (unit=u, status='replace', file=char(ff_file), form='unformatted', iostat=st)
    if (st /= 0) call msg_fatal ("open " // char(ff_file) // ": iostat = " // char(st))
    write (u) parameters_string ()
    write (u) shape(ff_grid)
    write (u) sq_grid
    write (u) p_grid
    write (u) cmplx(ff_grid, kind=single)
    close (u, iostat=st)
    if (st > 0) call msg_fatal ("close " // char(ff_file) // ": iostat = " // char(st))
end subroutine write_formfactor_grid

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

pure function parameters_string () result (str)
    character(len(parameters_ref)) :: str
    str = char(M1S) // " " // char(GAM) // " " // char(NLOOP) // " " // char(RESCALE_H) &
        // " " // char(RESCALE_F) // " " // char(NEEP_PO_GRID) &
        // " " // char(sqrts_min) &
        // " " // char(sqrts_max) // " " // char(sqrts_it)
        !// " " // char(matching_version) // " " // char(ff_type) &
end function parameters_string

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine update_global_sqrts_dependent_variables (sqrts)
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    real(default) :: nu_soft, f
    logical :: only_once_for_fixed_nu, already_done
    real(default), save :: last_sqrts = - one
    already_done = INITIALIZED_PARS .and. &
        nearly_equal (sqrts, last_sqrts, rel_smallness=1E-6_default)
    only_once_for_fixed_nu = .not. MUSTAR_DYNAMIC .and. MTPOLE > zero
    if (only_once_for_fixed_nu .or. already_done) return
    last_sqrts = sqrts

```



```

nu_soft = RESCALE_F * nustar (sqrts)
MU_SOFT = M1S * RESCALE_H * nu_soft
MU_USOFT = M1S * RESCALE_H * nu_soft**2
AS_SOFT = running_as (MU_SOFT, AS_HARD, MU_HARD, NLOOP, NF)
AS_LL_SOFT = running_as (MU_SOFT, AS_HARD, MU_HARD, 0, NF)
AS_USOFT = running_as (MU_USOFT, AS_HARD, MU_HARD, 0, NF) !!! LL here
if (SWITCHOFF) then
  f = f_switch_off (v_matching (sqrts))
  AS_SOFT = AS_SOFT * f
  AS_LL_SOFT = AS_LL_SOFT * f
  AS_USOFT = AS_USOFT * f
end if
MTPOLE = m1s_to_mpole (sqrts)
end subroutine update_global_sqrts_dependent_variables

```

```

!!! Coulomb potential coefficients needed by TOPPIK
pure function xc (a_soft, i_xc) result (xci)
  real(default), intent(in) :: a_soft
  integer, intent(in) :: i_xc
  real(default) :: xci
  xci = zero
  select case (i_xc)
    case (0)
      xci = one
      if ( NLOOP>0 ) xci = xci + a_soft/(4.*pi) * A1
      if ( NLOOP>1 ) xci = xci + (a_soft/(4.*pi))**2 * A2
    case (1)
      if ( NLOOP>0 ) xci = xci + a_soft/(4.*pi) * B0
      if ( NLOOP>1 ) xci = xci + (a_soft/(4.*pi))**2 * (B1 + 2*B0*A1)
    case (2)
      if ( NLOOP>1 ) xci = xci + (a_soft/(4.*pi))**2 * B0**2
    case default
      return
  end select
end function xc

```

```

<ttv formfactors: procedures>+=
function current_coeff (a_hard, a_soft, a_usoft, i) result (coeff)
  real(default), intent(in) :: a_hard, a_soft, a_usoft
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  real(default) :: coeff
  real(default) :: matching_c, c1
  real(default) :: z, w
  call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "current_coeff")
  coeff = one
  if ( NLOOP == 0 ) return
  z = a_soft / a_hard
  w = a_usoft / a_soft
  !!! hard s/p-wave 1-loop matching coefficients, cf. arXiv:hep-ph/0604072
  select case (i)
    case (1)
      matching_c = one - 2.*(CF/pi) * a_hard
    case (2)
      matching_c = one - (CF/pi) * a_hard
  end select
end function

```



```

        case default
            call msg_fatal ("current_coeff: unknown coeff i = " // char(i))
        end select
    !!! current coefficient c1, cf. arXiv:hep-ph/0609151, Eq. (62)
    c1 = exp( a_hard * pi * ( aa2(i)*(1.-z) + aa3(i)*log(z) + &
        aa4(i)*(1.-z**(1.-13.*CA/(6.*B0))) + aa5(i)*(1.-z**(1.-2.*CA/B0)) + &
        aa8(i)*(1.-z**(1.-CA/B0)) + aa0(i)*(z-1.-log(w)/w) ))
    coeff = matching_c * c1
end function current_coeff

<ttv formfactors: public>+=
    public :: v_matching

<ttv formfactors: procedures>+=
    !!! matching parameter as a function of the phase space point
    !pure
    function v_matching (sqrts) result (v)
        real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
        real(default) :: v
        v = real (sqrts_to_v (sqrts))
        !!! Andre's proposal for the switch-off function:
        !v = max ( sqrt(abs(ps%p2-ps%m2)), sqrt(abs(ps%k2-ps%m2)), &
            !sqrt(abs(ps%q2/4.-ps%m2)), ps%p ) &
            !/ ps%mpole
    end function v_matching

<ttv formfactors: procedures>+=
    !!! measure for the validity of the nonrelativistic approximation
    !pure
    ! function A_matching (alphas, ps) result (A)
    !     real(default), intent(in) :: alphas
    !     type(phase_space_point_t), intent(in) :: ps
    !     real(default) :: A
    !     complex(default) :: FF_relat, FF_nonrel
    !     FF_relat = relativistic_formfactor_pure (alphas, ps, 1)
    !     FF_nonrel = nonrel_expanded_formfactor (alphas, ps, 1)
    !     A = abs( (FF_relat-FF_nonrel) / (FF_relat+FF_nonrel) )
    ! end function A_matching

<ttv formfactors: public>+=
    public :: f_switch_off

<ttv formfactors: procedures>+=
    !!! smooth transition from f1 to f2 between v1 and v2 (2 combined parabolas)
    pure function f_switch_off (v) result (fval)
        real(default), intent(in) :: v
        real(default) :: fval
        real(default) :: vm, f1, f2
    !     v1 = 0.3_default !!! L0 v1
    !     v2 = 0.5_default
    !     v1 = 0.2_default !!! L0 v2
    !     v2 = 0.7_default
    !     v1 = 0.25_default !!! L0 v3
    !     v2 = 0.75_default

```



```

!      v1 = 0.25_default !!! LO v4
!      v2 = 0.7_default
!      v1 = 0.5_default !!! LO v5
!      v2 = 0.8_default
!      v1 = 0.5_default !!! NLO v1
!      v2 = 0.8_default
!      v1 = 0.45_default !!! NLO v2
!      v2 = 0.65_default
!      v1 = 0.35_default !!! NLO v3
!      v2 = 0.65_default
!      v1 = 0.5_default !!! NLO v4
!      v2 = 0.65_default
!      v1 = 0.45_default !!! NLO v5
!      v2 = 0.8_default
!      v1 = 0.4_default !!! NLO v6
!      v2 = 0.75_default
!      v1 = 0.55_default !!! NLO v7
!      v2 = 0.8_default
f1 = one
f2 = zero + tiny_10
vm = (v1+v2) / 2.
if ( v < v1 ) then
    fval = f1
else if ( v < vm ) then
    fval = (f2-f1) / ((vm-v1)*(v2-v1)) * (v-v1)**2 + f1
else if ( v < v2 ) then
    fval = (f2-f1) / ((vm-v2)*(v2-v1)) * (v-v2)**2 + f2
else
    fval = f2
end if
!      fval = zero
end function f_switch_off

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!!! actual matching procedures:
!  subroutine match_resummed_formfactor (ff, ps, vec_type)
!      complex(default), intent(inout) :: ff
!      type(phase_space_point_t), intent(in) :: ps
!      integer, intent(in) :: vec_type
!      call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "match_resummed_formfactor")
!      select case (matching_version)
!      case (0)
!          return
!      case (1)
!          call match_resummed_formfactor_Andre (ff, ps, vec_type, match_to_NLO)
!      case (2)
!          call match_resummed_formfactor_Max (ff, ps, vec_type, match_to_NLO)
!      case (3)
!          call match_resummed_formfactor_Andre (ff, ps, vec_type, match_to_NLO)
!      case (4)
!          call match_resummed_formfactor_Max (ff, ps, vec_type, match_to_NLO)
!      case default
!          call msg_fatal ("match_resummed_formfactor: invalid matching_version = " &
!              // char(matching_version))
!

```



```

!     end select
! end subroutine match_resummed_formfactor

!!! Max's proposal
! subroutine match_resummed_formfactor_Max (ff, ps, vec_type, NLO_flag)
!   complex(default), intent(inout) :: ff
!   type(phase_space_point_t), intent(in) :: ps
!   integer, intent(in) :: vec_type
!   logical, intent(in) :: NLO_flag
!   real(default) :: fm, as_f
!   complex(default) :: FFnr_exp_as, R
!   fm = f_switch_off (v_matching (ps))
!   as_f = alphas_soft (ps%sqrts, NLOOP, fm*AS_HARD)
!   FFnr_exp_as = nonrel_expanded_formfactor (AS_SOFT, ps, vec_type)
!   if ( NLO_flag ) then
!     R = ( ff - FFnr_exp_as ) / ( formfactor_LL_analytic (AS_SOFT, ps, vec_type) - FFnr_exp_as )
!     ff = nonrel_expanded_formfactor ((AS_SOFT-AS_HARD), ps, vec_type) + &
!       R * ( formfactor_LL_analytic (as_f, ps, vec_type) &
!         - nonrel_expanded_formfactor (as_f, ps, vec_type) )
!   else
!     R = ( ff - one ) / ( formfactor_LL_analytic (AS_SOFT, ps, vec_type) - FFnr_exp_as )
!     ff = one + R * ( formfactor_LL_analytic (as_f, ps, vec_type) &
!       - nonrel_expanded_formfactor (as_f, ps, vec_type) )
!   end if
! end subroutine match_resummed_formfactor_Max

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!!! Andre's proposal
! subroutine match_resummed_formfactor_Andre (ff, ps, vec_type, NLO_flag)
!   complex(default), intent(inout) :: ff
!   type(phase_space_point_t), intent(in) :: ps
!   integer, intent(in) :: vec_type
!   logical, intent(in) :: NLO_flag
!   real(default) :: fm, as_f
!   complex(default) :: FFnr_resum_f
!   fm = f_switch_off (v_matching (ps))
!   as_f = alphas_soft (ps%sqrts, NLOOP, fm*AS_HARD)
!   FFnr_resum_f = formfactor_LL_analytic (as_f, ps, vec_type)
!   if ( NLOOP > 0 ) FFnr_resum_f = FFnr_resum_f + &
!     fm**2 * ( ff - formfactor_LL_analytic (AS_SOFT, ps, vec_type) )
!   if ( NLO_flag ) then
!     ff = nonrel_expanded_formfactor ((AS_SOFT-AS_HARD), ps, vec_type) + &
!       FFnr_resum_f - nonrel_expanded_formfactor (as_f, ps, vec_type)
!   else
!     ff = FFnr_resum_f
!   end if
! end subroutine match_resummed_formfactor_Andre

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

function formfactor_LL_analytic (a_soft, sqrts, p, vec_type) result (c)
  real(default), intent(in) :: a_soft
  real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
  real(default), intent(in) :: p

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: vec_type
complex(default) :: c
real(default) :: en
c = one
if (.not. INITIALIZED_PARS) return
en = sqrts_to_en (sqrts, MTPOLE)
select case (vec_type)
case (1)
c = G0p (CF*a_soft, en, p, MTPOLE, GAM) / G0p_tree (en, p, MTPOLE, GAM)
case (2)
c = G0p_ax (CF*a_soft, en, p, MTPOLE, GAM) / G0p_tree (en, p, MTPOLE, GAM)
case default
call msg_fatal ("unknown ttZ/ttA vertex component, vec_type = " // char(vec_type))
end select
end function formfactor_LL_analytic

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!!! Max's LL nonrelativistic threshold Green's function
function G0p (a, en, p, m, w) result (c)
real(default), intent(in) :: a
real(default), intent(in) :: en
real(default), intent(in) :: p
real(default), intent(in) :: m
real(default), intent(in) :: w
complex(default) :: c
complex(default) :: k, ipk, la, z1, z2
complex(default) :: one, two, cc, dd
k = sqrt( -m*en -imago*m*w )
ipk = imago * p / k
la = a * m / 2. / k
one = cmplx (1., kind=default)
two = cmplx (2., kind=default)
cc = 2. - la
dd = ( 1. + ipk ) / 2.
z1 = nr_hypgeo (two, one, cc, dd)
dd = ( 1. - ipk ) / 2.
z2 = nr_hypgeo (two, one, cc, dd)
c = - imago * m / (4.*p*k) / (1.-la) * ( z1 - z2 )
end function G0p

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!!! tree level version: a_soft -> 0
pure function G0p_tree (en, p, m, w) result (c)
real(default), intent(in) :: en
real(default), intent(in) :: p
real(default), intent(in) :: m
real(default), intent(in) :: w
complex(default) :: c
c = m / (p**2 - m*(en+imago*w))
end function G0p_tree

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!!! Peter Poier's LL nonrelativistic axial threshold Green's function

```



```

function G0p_ax (a, en, p, m, w) result (c)
  real(default), intent(in) :: a
  real(default), intent(in) :: en
  real(default), intent(in) :: p
  real(default), intent(in) :: m
  real(default), intent(in) :: w
  complex(default) :: c
  complex(default) :: k, ipk, la, z1, z2, z3, z4
  complex(default) :: zero, two, three, cc, ddp, ddm
  k = sqrt( -m*en -imago*m*w )
  ipk = imago * p / k
  la = a * m / 2. / k
  zero = cmplx (0., kind=default)
  two = cmplx (2., kind=default)
  three = cmplx (3., kind=default)
  cc = 1. - la
  ddp = ( 1. + ipk ) / 2.
  ddm = ( 1. - ipk ) / 2.
  z1 = nr_hypgeo (zero, two, cc, ddp)
  z2 = nr_hypgeo (zero, two, cc, ddm)
  cc = 2. - la
  z3 = nr_hypgeo (zero, three, cc, ddm)
  z4 = nr_hypgeo (zero, three, cc, ddp)
  c = m / 2. / p**3 * ( 2.*p + imago*k*(1.-la)*(z1-z2) + imago*k*(z3-z4) )
end function G0p_ax

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!!! include |p0| dependence
function formfactor_LL_analytic_p0 (a_soft, ps, vec_type) result (c)
  real(default), intent(in) :: a_soft
  type(phase_space_point_t), intent(in) :: ps
  integer, intent(in) :: vec_type
  complex(default) :: c
  c = one
  if (.not. INITIALIZED_PARS) return
  select case (vec_type)
    case (1)
      c = formfactor_LL_analytic_p0_swave (CF*a_soft, ps%en, ps%p, ps%p0, ps%mpole, GAM)
    case (2)
      !!! not implemented yet
!      c = formfactor_LL_analytic_p0_pwave (CF*a_soft, en, p, p0, MTPOLE, GAM)
      c = one
    case default
      call msg_fatal ("unknown ttZ/ttA vertex component, vec_type = " // char(vec_type))
  end select
end function formfactor_LL_analytic_p0

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

function formfactor_LL_analytic_p0_swave (a, en, p, p0, m, w) result (c)
  real(default), intent(in) :: a
  real(default), intent(in) :: en
  real(default), intent(in) :: p
  real(default), intent(in) :: p0

```



```

real(default), intent(in) :: m
real(default), intent(in) :: w
complex(default) :: c
complex(default) :: k, la, z1, z2
complex(default) :: aa, bb, cc, dd
real(default) :: eps = 1.E-3
k = sqrt( -m*en -imago*m*w )
la = a * m / 2. / k
aa = eps
bb = 1.+eps
cc = 1. + eps - la
dd = (k-imago*(p-abs(p0))) / (2.*k)
z1 = nr_hypgeo (aa, bb, cc, dd)
dd = (k+imago*(p+abs(p0))) / (2.*k)
z2 = nr_hypgeo (aa, bb, cc, dd)
!!! DGamma(x) is Fortran 2008: use NR's implementation
c = one - imago*k*la * &
      nr_gamma(eps) * nr_gamma(1.+eps) * nr_gamma(real(1.-la)) * &
      ( -z1 + z2 ) / (p*nr_gamma(real(cc)))
end function formfactor_LL_analytic_p0_swave

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!pure
function nustar (sqrts) result (nu)
  real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
  real(default) :: nu
  real(default), parameter :: nustar_offset = 0.05_default
  complex(default) :: arg
  if (NUSTAR_DYNAMIC) then
    !!! from [arXiv:1309.6323], Eq. (3.2) (other definitions possible)
    arg = ( sqrts - 2.*M1S + imago*GAM_M1S ) / M1S
    nu = nustar_offset + abs(sqrt(arg))
  else
    nu = NUSTAR_FIXED
  end if
end function nustar

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!pure
function alphas_soft(sqrts) result (a_soft)
  real(default) :: a_soft
  real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
  real(default) :: mu_soft, nusoft
  nusoft = RESCALE_F * nustar (sqrts)
  ! TODO: (bcn 2015-10-13) can we use the global MU_SOFT here?
  mu_soft = M1S * RESCALE_H * nusoft
  a_soft = running_as (mu_soft, AS_HARD, MU_HARD, NLOOP, NF)
end function alphas_soft

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!pure
function m1s_to_mpole (sqrts) result (mpole)
  real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts

```



```

real(default) :: mpole
mpole = mtpole_init
if (MPOLE_DYNAMIC) then
    mpole = M1S * ( 1. + deltaM(sqrts) )
else
    mpole = M1S
end if
end function m1s_to_mpole

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!pure
!function mpole_to_M1S (mpole, sqrts, nl) result (m)
    !real(default), intent(in) :: mpole
    !real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    !integer, intent(in) :: nl
    !real(default) :: m
    !m = mpole * ( 1. - deltaM(sqrts, nl) )
!end function mpole_to_M1S

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!pure
function deltaM (sqrts) result (del)
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    real(default) :: del
    real(default) :: ac
    ac = CF * alphas_soft (sqrts)
    del = ac**2 / 8.
    if ( NLOOP > 0 ) then
        del = del + ac**3 / (8. * pi * CF) * &
            (B0 * (log (RESCALE_H * RESCALE_F * nustar (sqrts) / ac) + one) + A1 / 2.)
    end if
end function deltaM

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

pure function sqrts_within_range (sqrts) result (flag)
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    logical :: flag
    flag = ( sqrts >= sqrts_min - tiny_07 .and. sqrts <= sqrts_max + tiny_07 )
end function

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

! The mapping is such that even for min=max, we get three points:
! min - it , min, min + it
pure function sqrts_iter (i_sq) result (sqrts)
    integer, intent(in) :: i_sq
    real(default) :: sqrts
    sqrts = sqrts_min - sqrts_it + &
        (sqrts_max - sqrts_min + two * sqrts_it) * &
        real(i_sq - 1) / real(POINTS_SQ - 1)
end function sqrts_iter

```



*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```
function scan_formfactor_over_p_LL_analytic (a_soft, sqrts, vec_type) result (ff_analytic)
  real(default), intent(in) :: a_soft
  real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
  integer, intent(in) :: vec_type
  complex(default), dimension(POINTS_P) :: ff_analytic
  integer :: i_p
  ff_analytic = [(formfactor_LL_analytic (a_soft, sqrts, p_grid(i_p), vec_type), i_p=1, POINTS_P)
  if (NEED_PO_GRID) call ff_p_spline%init (p_grid, ff_analytic)
end function scan_formfactor_over_p_LL_analytic
```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```
!!! tttoppik wrapper
subroutine scan_formfactor_over_p_TOPPIK (a_soft, sqrts, vec_type, p_grid_out, mpole_in, ff_toppik)
  real(default), intent(in) :: a_soft
  real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
  integer, intent(in) :: vec_type
  real(default), dimension(POINTS_P), intent(out), optional :: p_grid_out
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: mpole_in
  complex(default), dimension(POINTS_P), optional :: ff_toppik
  integer :: i_p
  real(default) :: mpole, alphas_hard, f
  real(default), dimension(POINTS_P) :: p_toppik
  type(nr_spline_t) :: toppik_spline
  real*8 :: xenergy, xtm, xtg, xalphas, xscale, xc0, xc1, xc2, xim, xdi, &
    xcutn, xcutv, xkincm, xkinca, xkincv, xcdeltc, &
    xcdeltl, xcflllc, xcfllll, xcrm2
  integer, parameter :: nmax=400
  real*8 :: xdsdp(nmax), xpp(nmax), xww(nmax)
  complex*16 :: zff(nmax)
  integer :: np, jknflg, jgcflg, jvflg
  call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "scan_formfactor_over_p_TOPPIK")
  if (POINTS_P > nmax-40) call msg_fatal ("TOPPIK: POINTS_P must be <=" // char(nmax-40))
  call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "POINTS_P", POINTS_P)
  if (present (ff_toppik)) ff_toppik = zero
  mpole = MTPOLE; if (present (mpole_in)) mpole = mpole_in
  xenergy = sqrts_to_en (sqrts, MTPOLE)
  xtm = mpole
  xtg = GAM
  xalphas = a_soft
  xscale = MU_SOFT
  xcutn = 175.E6
  xcutv = 175.E6
  xc0 = xc (a_soft, 0)
  xc1 = xc (a_soft, 1)
  xc2 = xc (a_soft, 2)
  xcdeltc = 0.
  xcdeltl = 0.
  xcflllc = 0.
  xcfllll = 0.
  xcrm2 = 0.
  xkincm = 0.
  xkinca = 0.
  jknflg = 0
```



```

jgcflg = 0
xkincv = 0.
jvflg = 0
select case (vec_type)
  case (VECTOR)
    call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "calling tttoppik")
    call tttoppik &
      (xenergy, xtm, xtg, xalphas, xscale, xcutn, xcutv, xc0, xc1, xc2, &
       xcdeltc, xcdeltl, xcflllc, xcfllll, xcrm2, xkincm, xkinca, jknflg, &
       jgcflg, xkincv, jvflg, xim, xdi, np, xpp, xww, xdsdp, zff)
  case (AXIAL)
    call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "calling tttoppikaxial")
    call tttoppikaxial &
      (xenergy, xtm, xtg, xalphas, xscale, xcutn, xcutv, xc0, xc1, xc2, &
       xcdeltc, xcdeltl, xcflllc, xcfllll, xcrm2, xkincm, xkinca, jknflg, &
       jgcflg, xkincv, jvflg, xim, xdi, np, xpp, xww, xdsdp, zff)
    !!! 1st ~10 TOPPIK p-wave entries are ff_unstable: discard them
    zff(1:10) = [(zff(11), i_p=1, 10)]
  case default
    call msg_fatal ("unknown ttZ/ttA vertex component, vec_type = " // char(vec_type))
end select
if (present (p_grid_out)) p_grid_out = xpp(1:POINTS_P)
if (.not. present (ff_toppik)) return
!!! keep track of TOPPIK instabilities and try to repair later
if (np < 0) then
  ff_toppik(1) = 2.d30
  if (debug_active (D_THRESHOLD)) then
    call msg_warning ("caught TOPPIK instability at sqrts = " // char(sqrts))
  end if
  return
end if
p_toppik = xpp(1:POINTS_P)
ff_toppik = zff(1:POINTS_P)
if (NEED_PO_GRID) then
  call ff_p_spline%init (p_toppik, ff_toppik)
else
  !!! TOPPIK output p-grid scales with en above ~ 4 GeV:
  !!! interpolate for global sqrts/p grid
  if (.not. nearly_equal (p_toppik(42), p_grid(42), rel_smallness=1E-6_default)) then
    call toppik_spline%init (p_toppik, ff_toppik)
    ff_toppik(2:POINTS_P) = [(toppik_spline%interpolate (p_grid(i_p)), i_p=2, POINTS_P)]
    call toppik_spline%dealloc ()
  end if
  !!! TOPPIK output includes tree level ~ 1, a_soft @ LL in current coefficient!
  if (SWITCHOFF) then
    f = f_switch_off (v_matching (sqrts))
    alphas_hard = AS_HARD * f
  else
    alphas_hard = AS_HARD
  end if
  ff_toppik = ff_toppik * current_coeff (alphas_hard, AS_LL_SOFT, AS_USOFT, vec_type)
end if
end subroutine scan_formfactor_over_p_TOPPIK

```



*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

function scan_formfactor_over_p (sqrts, vec_type) result (ff)
  real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
  integer, intent(in) :: vec_type
  complex(default), dimension(POINTS_P) :: ff
  select case (NLOOP)
    case (0)
!      ff = scan_formfactor_over_p_LL_analytic (a_soft, vec_type, i_sq)
      call scan_formfactor_over_p_TOPPIK (AS_SOFT, sqrts, vec_type, ff_toppik=ff)
    case (1)
      call scan_formfactor_over_p_TOPPIK (AS_SOFT, sqrts, vec_type, ff_toppik=ff)
    case default
      call msg_fatal ("NLOOP = " // char(NLOOP))
  end select
end function scan_formfactor_over_p

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine scan_formfactor_over_phase_space_grid ()
  integer :: i_sq, vec_type
  logical, dimension(:, :), allocatable :: ff_unstable
  real(default) :: t1, t2, t3, t_toppik, t_p0_dep
  call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "scan_formfactor_over_phase_space_grid")
  allocate (ff_grid(POINTS_SQ, POINTS_P, POINTS_P0, 2))
  allocate (ff_unstable(POINTS_SQ, 2))
  t_toppik = zero
  t_p0_dep = zero
  write (msg_buffer, "(3(A,F7.3,1X),A)") "Scanning from ", &
    sqrts_min - sqrts_it, "GeV to ", &
    sqrts_max + sqrts_it, "GeV in steps of ", sqrts_it, "GeV"
  call msg_message ()
  ENERGY_SCAN: do i_sq = 1, POINTS_SQ
    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    call update_global_sqrts_dependent_variables (sq_grid(i_sq))
    !!! vector and axial vector
    do vec_type = VECTOR, AXIAL
      call cpu_time (t1)
      UNTIL_STABLE: do
        ff_grid(i_sq, :, 1, vec_type) = scan_formfactor_over_p (sq_grid(i_sq), vec_type)
        ff_unstable(i_sq, vec_type) = abs(ff_grid(i_sq, 1, 1, vec_type)) > 1.d30
        if (ff_unstable(i_sq, vec_type)) then
          cycle
        else
          exit
        end if
      end do UNTIL_STABLE
      call cpu_time (t2)
      !!! include p0 dependence by an integration over the p0-independent FF
      if (NEED_P0_GRID) ff_grid(i_sq, 1:n_p_p0dep, :, vec_type) = &
        scan_formfactor_over_p_p0 (sq_grid(i_sq), vec_type)
      call cpu_time (t3)
      t_toppik = t_toppik + t2 - t1
      t_p0_dep = t_p0_dep + t3 - t2
      if (NEED_P0_GRID) call ff_p_spline%dealloc ()
    end do
  end do

```



```

        call msg_show_progress (i_sq, POINTS_SQ)
    end do ENERGY_SCAN
    if (debug_active (D_THRESHOLD)) then
        print *, "time for TOPPIK call: ", t2 - t1, " seconds."
        print *, "time for p0 dependence: ", t3 - t2, " seconds."
    end if
    if (any (ff_unstable)) call handle_TOPPIK_instabilities (ff_grid, ff_unstable)
    deallocate (ff_unstable)
    if (allocated(Vmatrix)) deallocate(Vmatrix)
    if (allocated(q_grid)) deallocate(q_grid)
    if (NEED_PO_GRID) call trim_p_grid (n_p_p0dep)
    INITIALIZED_FF = .true.
end subroutine scan_formfactor_over_phase_space_grid

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine init_threshold_phase_space_grid ()
    integer :: i_sq
    call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "init_threshold_phase_space_grid")
    POINTS_SQ = int ((sqrts_max - sqrts_min) / sqrts_it + tiny_07) + 3
    call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "Number of sqrts grid points: POINTS_SQ", POINTS_SQ)
    call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "sqrts_max", sqrts_max)
    call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "sqrts_min", sqrts_min)
    call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "sqrts_it", sqrts_it)
    allocate (sq_grid(POINTS_SQ))
    sq_grid = [(sqrts_iter (i_sq), i_sq=1, POINTS_SQ)]
    POINTS_P = 360
    allocate (p_grid(POINTS_P))
    p_grid = p_grid_from_TOPPIK ()
    if (NEED_PO_GRID) then
        if (EXT_VINPUT) then
            ! This is only for setup of the p_grid not the form factor
            p_grid = p_grid_from_TOPPIK (173.0_default)
            call import_Vmatrices ()
        else
            POINTS_PO = 85
            n_p_p0dep = 315
        end if
        call init_p0_grid (p_grid, POINTS_PO)
    else
        POINTS_PO = 1
    end if
    !if (need_J0) call finer_grid (p_grid(1:n_p_p0dep), p_grid_fine)
    INITIALIZED_PS = .true.
end subroutine init_threshold_phase_space_grid

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine init_p0_grid (p_in, n)
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(in) :: p_in
    integer, intent(in) :: n
    call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "init_p0_grid")
    call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "n", n)
    call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "size(p_in)", size(p_in))
    if (.not. allocated (p_in)) call msg_fatal ("init_p0_grid: p_in not allocated!")

```



```

        if (allocated (p0_grid)) deallocate (p0_grid)
        allocate (p0_grid(n))
        p0_grid(1) = zero
        p0_grid(2:n) = p_in(1:n-1)
    end subroutine init_p0_grid

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

    !!! Andre's procedure to refine an existing grid
    pure subroutine finer_grid (gr, fgr, n_in)
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: gr
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(inout) :: fgr
        integer, intent(in), optional :: n_in
        integer :: n, i, j
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: igr
        n = 4
        if ( present(n_in) ) n = n_in
        allocate( igr(n) )
        if ( allocated(fgr) ) deallocate( fgr )
        allocate( fgr(n*(size(gr)-1)+1) )
        do i=1, size(gr)-1
            do j=0, n-1
                igr(j+1) = gr(i) + real(j)*(gr(i+1)-gr(i))/real(n)
            end do
            fgr((i-1)*n+1:i*n) = igr
        end do
        fgr(size(fgr)) = gr(size(gr))
        deallocate( igr )
    end subroutine finer_grid

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

    subroutine dealloc_grids ()
        if ( allocated(sq_grid) ) deallocate( sq_grid )
        if ( allocated( p_grid) ) deallocate( p_grid )
        if ( allocated(p0_grid) ) deallocate( p0_grid )
        if ( allocated(ff_grid) ) deallocate( ff_grid )
        if ( allocated(J0_grid) ) deallocate( J0_grid )
        INITIALIZED_PS = .false.
        INITIALIZED_FF = .false.
        INITIALIZED_J0 = .false.
    end subroutine dealloc_grids

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

    subroutine trim_p_grid (n_p_new)
        integer, intent(in) :: n_p_new
        real(default), dimension(n_p_new) :: p_save
        complex(default), dimension(POINTS_SQ,n_p_new,POINTS_P0,2) :: ff_save
        if (n_p_new > POINTS_P) then
            call msg_fatal ("trim_p_grid: new size larger than old size.")
            return
        end if
        p_save = p_grid(1:n_p_new)
        ff_save = ff_grid(:,1:n_p_new,:,:)
        deallocate( p_grid, ff_grid )
    end subroutine trim_p_grid

```



```

allocate( p_grid(n_p_new), ff_grid(POINTS_SQ,n_p_new,POINTS_P0,2) )
p_grid = p_save
ff_grid = ff_save
end subroutine trim_p_grid

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!!! try to repair TOPPIK instabilities by interpolation of adjacent sq_grid points
subroutine handle_TOPPIK_instabilities (ff, nan)
  complex(default), dimension(:,:,:), intent(inout) :: ff
  logical, dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: nan
  integer :: i, i_sq, n_nan
  logical :: interrupt
  n_nan = sum (merge ([1, i=1, 2*POINTS_SQ]), &
    [(0, i=1, 2*POINTS_SQ)], reshape (nan, [2*POINTS_SQ])) )
  interrupt = n_nan > 3
  do i = 1, 2
    if (interrupt ) exit
    if (.not. any (nan(:,i))) cycle
    do i_sq = 2, POINTS_SQ - 1
      if (.not. nan(i_sq,i)) cycle
      if (nan(i_sq+1,i) .or. nan(i_sq-1,i)) then
        interrupt = .true.
        exit
      end if
      ff(i_sq,:,:,i) = (ff(i_sq-1,:,:,i) + ff(i_sq+1,:,:,i)) / two
    end do
  end do
  if (.not. interrupt) return
  call msg_fatal ("Too many TOPPIK instabilities! Check your parameter setup " &
    // "or slightly vary the scales sh and/or sf.")
end subroutine handle_TOPPIK_instabilities

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!pure
function sqrts_to_v (sqrts) result (v)
  real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
  complex(default) :: v
  real(default) :: m
  m = mis_to_mpole (sqrts)
  v = sqrt ((sqrts - two * m + imago * GAM) / m)
end function sqrts_to_v

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

pure function v_to_sqrts (v) result (sqrts)
  real(default), intent(in) :: v
  real(default) :: sqrts
  real(default) :: m
  m = mtpole_init
  sqrts = 2.*m + m*v**2
end function v_to_sqrts

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*



```

!!! convert squared 4-momenta into sqrts, p0 = E_top-sqrts/2 and abs. 3-momentum p
!pure
subroutine rel_to_nonrel (p2, k2, q2, sqrts, p, p0)
  real(default), intent(in) :: p2
  real(default), intent(in) :: k2
  real(default), intent(in) :: q2
  real(default), intent(out) :: sqrts
  real(default), intent(out) :: p
  real(default), intent(out) :: p0
  sqrts = sqrt(q2)
  p0 = abs(p2 - k2) / (2. * sqrts)
  p = sqrt (0.5_default * (- p2 - k2 + sqrts**2/2. + 2.* p0**2))
end subroutine rel_to_nonrel

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!!! convert sqrts, p0 = E_top-sqrts/2 and abs. 3-momentum p into squared 4-momenta
!pure
subroutine nonrel_to_rel (sqrts, p, p0, p2, k2, q2, m2)
  real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
  real(default), intent(in) :: p
  real(default), intent(in) :: p0
  real(default), intent(out) :: p2
  real(default), intent(out) :: k2
  real(default), intent(out) :: q2
  complex(default), intent(out), optional :: m2
  p2 = (sqrts/2.+p0)**2 - p**2
  k2 = (sqrts/2.-p0)**2 - p**2
  q2 = sqrts**2
  if (present (m2)) m2 = complex_m2 (m1s_to_mpole (sqrts), GAM)
end subroutine nonrel_to_rel

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

pure function complex_m2 (m, w) result (m2c)
  real(default), intent(in) :: m
  real(default), intent(in) :: w
  complex(default) :: m2c
  m2c = m**2 - imago*m*w
end function complex_m2

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!!! -q^2 times the Coulomb potential V at L0 resp. NLO
function minus_q2_V (a, q, p, p0r, vec_type) result (v)
  real(default), intent(in) :: a
  real(default), intent(in) :: q
  real(default), intent(in) :: p
  real(default), intent(in) :: p0r
  integer, intent(in) :: vec_type
  complex(default) :: p0, log_mppp, log_mmpm, log_mu_s, v
  p0 = abs(p0r) + iep_s
  log_mppp = log( (p-p0+q) * (p+p0+q) )
  log_mmpm = log( (p-p0-q) * (p+p0-q) )
  select case (vec_type)
    case (1)

```



```

select case (NLOOP)
case (0)
v = CF*a * 2.*pi*(log_mppp-log_mmpm) * q/p
case (1)
log_mu_s = 2.*log(MU_SOFT)
v = CF*a * (2.*(4.*pi+A1*a)*(log_mppp-log_mmpm) &
+ B0*a*((log_mmpm-log_mu_s)**2-(log_mppp-log_mu_s)**2)) * q/(4.*p)
case default
call msg_fatal ("NLOOP = " // char(NLOOP))
end select
case (2)
!!! not implemented yet
v = zero
case default
call msg_fatal ("unknown ttZ/ttA vertex component, vec_type = " // char(vec_type))
end select
end function minus_q2_V

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

function scan_formfactor_over_p_p0 (sqrts, vec_type) result (ff_p0)
real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
complex(default), dimension(n_p_p0dep,POINTS_P0) :: ff_p0
integer, intent(in) :: vec_type
complex(single), dimension(:, :, :), allocatable :: Vmat
complex(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: Tvec
integer :: i_p, i_p0, i_q
real(default) :: en, p, p0
type(phase_space_point_t) :: ps
type(p0_q_integrand_t) :: q_integrand
complex(default) :: q_integral, ff
real(default) :: current_c1, alphas_hard, f
if (vec_type==2) return
call msg_warning ("DEPRECATED FEAUTRE: " // &
"p0 dependence as implemented breaks gauge invariance!")
call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "scan_formfactor_over_p_p0")
call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "EXT_VINPUT", EXT_VINPUT)
en = sqrts_to_en (sqrts, MTPOLE)
call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "en", en)
if (EXT_VINPUT) then
call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "Allocate and compute Vmat and Tvec")
allocate (Vmat(POINTS_P0,n_p_p0dep,n_q))
allocate (Tvec(n_q))
select case (NLOOP)
case (0)
Vmat = Vmatrix(0,vec_type, :, :, :) * AS_SOFT
case (1)
Vmat = Vmatrix(0,vec_type, :, :, :) * (AS_SOFT + AS_SOFT**2 *B0*log(MU_SOFT)/(2*pi)) + &
Vmatrix(1,vec_type, :, :, :) * AS_SOFT**2
case default
call msg_fatal ("NLOOP = " // char(NLOOP))
end select
do i_q = 1, n_q
Tvec(i_q) = ff_p_spline%interpolate(q_grid(i_q)) * &
GOp_tree(en,q_grid(i_q),MTPOLE,GAM)

```



```

!          Tvec(i_q) = formfactor_LL_analytic (AS_SOFT, sqrts, q_grid(i_q), vec_type) * &
!          GOp_tree(en,q_grid(i_q),MTPOLE,GAM)
      end do
    end if
    if (SWITCHOFF) then
      f = f_switch_off (v_matching (sqrts))
      alphas_hard = AS_HARD * f
    else
      alphas_hard = AS_HARD
    end if
    !!! AS_SOFT @ LL in current coefficient!
    current_c1 = current_coeff (alphas_hard, AS_LL_SOFT, AS_USOFT, vec_type)
    call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "Integrate over q for each p, p0")
    do i_p = 1, n_p_p0dep
      p = p_grid(i_p)
      do i_p0 = 1, POINTS_P0
        p0 = p0_grid(i_p0)
        call ps%init_nonrel (sqrts, p, p0)
        if (EXT_VINPUT) then
          !!! Andre's matrix summation
          q_integral = sum (Vmat(i_p0,i_p,:) * Tvec)
        else if (NLOOP > 0) then
          !!! numerical integration using NR's Gaussian summation
          call compute_support_points (en, i_p, i_p0, 10)
          q_integral = 1./(2.*pi)**2 * nr_qgaus (integrand, q_grid)
          call q_integrand%update (AS_SOFT, ps, vec_type)
          q_integral = 1./(2.*pi)**2 * solve_qgaus (q_integrand, q_grid)
        else
          !!! analytic FF incl. p0 dependence @ LL
          q_integral = formfactor_LL_analytic_p0 (AS_SOFT, ps, vec_type) - one
        end if
        !!! q_integral is a pure correction of O(alphas): add tree level ~ 1 again
        ff = current_c1 * (one + q_integral)
        !if (matching_version > 0) call match_resummed_formfactor (ff, ps, vec_type)
        ff_p0(i_p,i_p0) = ff
      end do
    end do
    if (EXT_VINPUT) then
      deallocate(Vmat)
      deallocate(Tvec)
    end if
  end function scan_formfactor_over_p_p0

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!!! compute support points (~> q-grid) for numerical integration: trim p-grid and
!!! merge with singular points of integrand: q = p, |p-p0|, p+p0, sqrt(mpole*E)
subroutine compute_support_points (en, i_p, i_p0, n_trim)
  real(default), intent(in) :: en
  integer, intent(in) :: i_p
  integer, intent(in) :: i_p0
  integer, intent(in) :: n_trim
  real(default) :: p, p0
  real(default), dimension(4) :: sing_vals
  integer :: n_sing, i_q

```



```

if (mod (POINTS_P, n_trim) /= 0) call msg_fatal ("trim p-grid for q-integration: POINTS_P = "
// char(POINTS_P) // " and n_trim = " // char(n_trim))
n_q = POINTS_P / n_trim + merge(0,1,n_trim==1)
p = p_grid(i_p)
p0 = p0_grid(i_p0)
n_sing = 0
if ( i_p /= 1 .and. mod(i_p,n_trim) /= 0 ) then
    n_sing = n_sing+1
    sing_vals(n_sing) = p
end if
if ( i_p0 /= 1 ) then
    n_sing = n_sing+1
    sing_vals(n_sing) = p0 + p
    if ( i_p0 /= i_p+1 ) then
        n_sing = n_sing+1
        sing_vals(n_sing) = abs( p0 - p )
    end if
end if
if ( en > 0. ) then
    n_sing = n_sing+1
    sing_vals(n_sing) = sqrt( MTPOLE * en )
end if
if ( allocated(q_grid) ) deallocate( q_grid )
allocate( q_grid(n_q+n_sing) )
q_grid(1) = p_grid(1)
q_grid(2:n_q) = [(p_grid(i_q), i_q=max(n_trim,2), POINTS_P, n_trim)]
if (n_sing > 0 ) q_grid(n_q+1:n_q+n_sing) = sing_vals(1:n_sing)
call nr_sort (q_grid)
end subroutine compute_support_points

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine import_Vmatrices ()
    complex(single), dimension(:), allocatable :: mat_1d
    logical :: ex
    integer :: u, st, i_line, i_loop, vec_type
    character(len=1) :: flag
    real(single) :: re, im
    type(string_t) :: Vpath, Vfile
    Vpath = PREFIX // "/share/whizard/SM_tt_threshold_data/SM_tt_threshold_Vmatrices/"
    do vec_type = 1, 2
        ! TODO: (bcn 2015-07-31) I suppose this should be removed at some point?!
        if (vec_type==2) return
        do i_loop = 0, NLOOP
            select case (10*vec_type+i_loop)
            case (10)
                Vfile = Vpath // "Vmatrix_s-wave_L0.dat"
            case (11)
                Vfile = Vpath // "Vmatrix_s-wave_NL0.dat"
            case (20)
                Vfile = Vpath // "Vmatrix_p-wave_L0.dat"
            case (21)
                Vfile = Vpath // "Vmatrix_p-wave_NL0.dat"
            case default
                call msg_fatal ("import Vmatrix: no input file for i_loop = " &

```



```

// char(i_loop) // " and vec_type = " // char(vec_type))
end select
inquire (file=char(Vfile), exist=ex)
call msg_message ("Trying to load " // char(Vfile))
if (.not.ex) then
  call msg_message ("Input data missing. You may choose to:")
  call msg_message (" (d)ownload files from whizard.hepforge.org (180/590 MB packed/unpacked)")
  call msg_message (" (c)ompute data on the fly (may take 1-3 hours to initialize).")
  call msg_message (" Please enter d/c:")
  read (input_unit, *) flag
  select case (flag)
    case ("d")
      call msg_message ("==> Please run the download script:")
      call msg_message (PREFIX // "/share/whizard/SM_tt_threshold_data/download_data.sh")
      call msg_message ("and restart WHIZARD.")
      call msg_terminate ()
    case ("c")
      EXT_VINPUT = .false.
      return
    case default
      call msg_fatal ("unknown option " // flag)
  end select
end if
i_line = 1
u = free_unit ()
open (u, file=char(Vfile), status='old', action='read', iostat=st)
if (st /= 0) call msg_fatal ("open " // char(Vfile) // ": iostat = " // char(st))
PARSE: do
  if (i_line == 1) then
    read (u, *, iostat=st) POINTS_P0, n_p_p0dep, n_q
    if (st /= 0) exit PARSE
    if (.not. allocated (q_grid)) allocate (q_grid(n_q))
    allocate (mat_1d(POINTS_P0*n_p_p0dep*n_q))
  else if (i_line <= n_q+1) then
    read (u, *, iostat=st) q_grid(i_line-1)
    if (st /= 0) exit PARSE
  else
    read (u, *, iostat=st) re, im
    if (st /= 0) exit PARSE
    mat_1d(i_line-n_q-1) = cmplx (re, im, kind=single)
  end if
  i_line = i_line + 1
end do PARSE
if (st > 0) call msg_fatal ("import " // char(Vfile) // ": read line " &
// char(i_line) // ": iostat = " // char(st))
close (u, iostat=st)
if (st > 0) call msg_fatal ("close " // char(Vfile) // ": iostat = " // char(st))
if (i_line-n_q-2 /= size(mat_1d)) &
  call msg_fatal ("import Vmatrix: inconsistent input file " // char(Vfile))
if (.not. allocated (Vmatrix)) then
  allocate (Vmatrix(0:NLOOP,2,POINTS_P0,n_p_p0dep,n_q))
else if (any ([POINTS_P0,n_p_p0dep,n_q] /= shape (Vmatrix(0,1,:,:),:))) then
  call msg_fatal ("import Vmatrix: incompatible shape in file " // char(Vfile))
end if

```



```

        Vmatrix(i_loop,vec_type,:,:,:) = reshape (mat_1d, [POINTS_P0, n_p_p0dep, n_q])
        deallocate (mat_1d)
    end do
end do
end subroutine import_Vmatrices

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

!!! cf. arXiv:hep-ph/9503238, validated against arXiv:hep-ph/0008171
pure function formfactor_ttv_relativistic_nlo (alphas, ps, J0) result (c)
    real(default), intent(in) :: alphas
    type(phase_space_point_t), intent(in) :: ps
    complex(default), intent(in) :: J0
    complex(default) :: c
    real(default) :: p2, k2, q2, kp, pq, kq
    complex(default) :: D2, chi, ln1, ln2, L1, L2, z, S, m2, m
    complex(default) :: JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE
    complex(default) :: CCmsbar
    complex(default) :: dF1, dF2, dM1, dM2
    complex(default), dimension(12) :: P1
    complex(default), parameter :: ximo = zero
    p2 = ps%p2
    k2 = ps%k2
    q2 = ps%q2
    m2 = ps%m2
    !!! kinematic abbreviations
    kp = 0.5_default * (-q2 + p2 + k2)
    pq = 0.5_default * ( k2 - p2 - q2)
    kq = 0.5_default * (-p2 + k2 + q2)
    D2 = kp**2 - k2*p2
    chi = p2*k2*q2 + 2.*m2*((p2 + k2)*kp - 2.*p2*k2) + m2**2 * q2
    ln1 = log( (1. - p2/m2)*(1,0) + ieps )
    ln2 = log( (1. - k2/m2)*(1,0) + ieps )
    L1 = (1. - m2/p2) * ln1
    L2 = (1. - m2/k2) * ln2
    z = sqrt( (1.-4.*m2/q2)*(1,0) )
    S = 0.5_default * z * log( (z+1.)/(z-1.) + ieps )
    m = sqrt(m2)

    !!! loop integrals in terms of J0
    JA = 1./D2 * (J0/2.*(-m2*pq - p2*kq) + kp*L2 - p2*L1 - 2.*pq*S)
    JB = 1./D2 * (J0/2.*( m2*kq + k2*pq) + kp*L1 - k2*L2 + 2.*kq*S)
    JC = 1/(4.*D2) * (2.*p2 + 2*kp*m2/k2 - 4.*kp*S + 2.*kp*(1. - m2/k2)*L2 + &
        (2.*kp*(p2 - m2) + 3.*p2*(m2 - k2))*JA + p2*(m2 - p2)*JB)
    JD = 1./(4.*D2) * (2.*kp*((k2 - m2)*JA + (p2 - m2)*JB - 1.) - k2*(2.*m2/k2 &
        - 2.*S + (1. - m2/k2)*L2 + (p2 - m2)*JA) - p2*(-2.*S + (1. - &
        m2/p2)*L1 + (k2 - m2)*JB))
    JE = 1./(4.*D2) * (2.*k2 + 2*kp*m2/p2 - 4.*kp*S + 2.*kp*(1. - m2/p2)*L1 + &
        (2.*kp*(k2 - m2) + 3.*k2*(m2 - p2))*JB + k2*(m2 - k2)*JA)
    IA = 1./D2 * (-(kq/2.)*J0 - 2.*q2/chi *((m2 - p2)*k2 - (m2 - k2)*kp)*S + &
        1./(m2 - p2)*(p2 - kp + p2*q2/chi *(k2 - m2)*(m2 + kp))*L1 + &
        k2*q2/chi *(m2 + kp)*L2)
    IB = 1./D2 * ( (pq/2.)*J0 - 2.*q2/chi *((m2 - k2)*p2 - (m2 - p2)*kp)*S + &
        1./(m2 - k2)*(k2 - kp + k2*q2/chi *(p2 - m2)*(m2 + kp))*L2 + &
        p2*q2/chi *(m2 + kp)*L1)

```



```

IC = 1./(4.*D2) * (2.*p2*J0 - 4.*kp/k2*(1. + m2/(k2 - m2)*L2) + (2.*kp - &
3.*p2)*JA - p2*JB + (-2.*kp*(m2 - p2) + 3.*p2*(m2 - k2))*IA + &
p2*(m2 - p2)*IB)
ID = 1./(4.*D2) * (-2.*kp*J0 + 2.*(1. + m2/(k2 - m2)*L2) + 2.*(1. + &
m2/(p2 - m2)*L1) + (2.*kp - k2)*JA + (2.*kp - p2)*JB + (k2*(m2 - &
p2) - 2.*kp*(m2 - k2))*IA + (p2*(m2 - k2) - 2.*kp*(m2 - p2))*IB)
IE = 1./(4.*D2) * (2.*k2*J0 - 4.*kp/p2*(1. + m2/(p2 - m2)*L1) + (2.*kp - &
3.*k2)*JB - k2*JA + (-2.*kp*(m2 - k2) + 3.*k2*(m2 - p2))*IB + &
k2*(m2 - k2)*IA)

!!! divergent part ~ 1/epsilon: depends on subtraction scheme
CCmsbar = -2.0_default * log(RESCALE_H)

! real top mass in the loop numerators
! m2 = cmplx(real(m2), kind=default)
! m = sqrt(m2)

!!! quark self energies
dF1 = - (ximo+1.) * (CCmsbar + (1.+m2/p2)*(1.-L1))
dF2 = - (ximo+1.) * (CCmsbar + (1.+m2/k2)*(1.-L2))
dM1 = m/p2 * ( (ximo+1.)*(1.+m2/p2*ln1) - 3.*ln1 )
dM2 = m/k2 * ( (ximo+1.)*(1.+m2/k2*ln2) - 3.*ln2 )

!!! coefficient list: vertex function Gamma_mu (k,p) = sum_i( Vi_mu * Pi )
P1(1) = 2.*JA - 2.*JC + ximo*(m2*IC + p2*ID)
P1(2) = 2.*JB - 2.*JE + ximo*(k2*ID + m2*IE)
P1(3) = -2.*J0 + 2.*JA + 2.*JB - 2.*JD + ximo*(-J0/2. - k2/2.*IC - &
kp*ID + m2*ID + p2/2.*IE + JA)
P1(4) = -2.*JD + ximo*(k2*IC + m2*ID - JA)
P1(5) = J0 - JA - JB + ximo*(J0/4. + k2/4.*IC + kp/2.*ID + p2/4.*IE - &
1./2.*JA - 1./2.*JB)
P1(6) = -m2*J0 - k2*JA - p2*JB + k2/2.*JC + kp*JD + p2/2.*JE + &
(1./2. + CCmsbar - 2.*S) &
+ ximo*(-m2*J0/4. - m2/4.*k2*IC - m2/2.*kp*ID - m2/4.*p2*IE &
- k2/2.*JA - p2/2.*JB + (CCmsbar + 2.))
P1(7) = 2.*m*J0 - 4.*m*JA + ximo*m*(J0/2. - 2.*kp*IC + k2/2.*IC - &
p2*ID - kp*ID - p2/2.*IE - JA)
P1(8) = 2.*m*J0 - 4.*m*JB + ximo*m*(J0/2. + k2/2.*IC - kp*ID + k2*ID - &
p2/2.*IE - JB)
P1(9) = ximo*m*(ID + IE)
P1(10) = ximo*m*(ID + IC)
P1(11) = ximo*m*( p2*ID + kp*IC + p2/2.*IE - k2/2.*IC) + dM2
!!! self energy contribution: ~ gamma_mu.k_slash = V11
P1(12) = ximo*m*(-k2*ID - kp*IE + p2/2.*IE - k2/2.*IC) + dM1
!!! self energy contribution: ~ gamma_mu.p_slash = V12

!!! leading form factor: V6 = gamma_mu, V5 = gamma_mu.k_slash.p_slash ~> -m^2*gamma_mu
c = one + alphas * CF / (4.*pi) * ( P1(6) - m2*P1(5) &
!!! self energy contributions ~ gamma^mu
+ dF1 + dF2 + m*( dM1 + dM2 ) )
!!! on-shell subtraction: UV divergence cancels
+ 0.5_default*( dF1 + dF2 + m*( dM1 + dM2 ) )
!
end function formfactor_ttv_relativistic_nlo

```



```

<ttv formfactors: procedures>+≡
subroutine scan_J0_over_phase_space_grid ()
  integer :: i_sq, i_p, i_p0
  type(phase_space_point_t) :: ps
  complex(default) :: J0
  complex(default) :: J0_LoopTools
  external J0_LoopTools
  if (.not. INITIALIZED_PS) call init_threshold_phase_space_grid ()
  if (.not. allocated (J0_grid)) allocate (J0_grid(POINTS_SQ,size (p_grid_fine),POINTS_PO))
  do i_sq = 1, POINTS_SQ
    do i_p = 1, size(p_grid_fine)
      do i_p0 = 1, POINTS_PO
        call ps%init_nonrel (sq_grid(i_sq), p_grid_fine(i_p), p0_grid(i_p0))
!      J0_grid(i_sq,i_p,i_p0) = J0_LoopTools (ps%p2, ps%k2, ps%q2, ps%m2)
        J0 = J0_LoopTools (ps%p2, ps%k2, ps%q2, ps%m2)
        J0_grid(i_sq,i_p,i_p0) = formfactor_ttv_relativistic_nlo (one, ps, J0) - one
      end do
    end do
  end do
  INITIALIZED_J0 = .true.
end subroutine scan_J0_over_phase_space_grid

```

```

<ttv formfactors: procedures>+≡
pure function J0_LoopTools_interpolate (ps) result (J0)
  type(phase_space_point_t), intent(in) :: ps
  complex(default) :: J0
  J0 = zero
  if (.not. INITIALIZED_J0) return
  if (.not. ps%inside_grid) return
  call interpolate_linear (sq_grid, p_grid_fine, p0_grid, J0_grid, &
    ps%sqrts, ps%p, ps%p0, J0)
end function J0_LoopTools_interpolate

```

```

<ttv formfactors: procedures>+≡
!pure
function sqrts_to_en (sqrts, mpole_in) result (en)
  real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: mpole_in
  real(default) :: mpole, en
  if (present (mpole_in)) then
    mpole = mpole_in
  else
    mpole = mis_to_mpole (sqrts)
  end if
  en = sqrts - two * mpole
end function sqrts_to_en

```

```

<ttv formfactors: procedures>+≡
function p_grid_from_TOPPIK (mpole_in) result (p_topplik)
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: mpole_in
  real(default), dimension(POINTS_P) :: p_topplik
  real(default) :: mpole
  call msg_debug (D_THRESHOLD, "p_grid_from_TOPPIK")

```



```

mpole = MTPOLE; if (present (mpole_in)) mpole = mpole_in
call scan_formfactor_over_p_TOPPIK &
      (alphas_soft(2. * M1S), 2. * M1S, 1, p_topplik, mpole)
if (.not. strictly_monotonous (p_topplik)) &
      call msg_fatal ("p_grid NOT strictly monotonous!")
end function p_grid_from_TOPPIK

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

pure function int_to_char (i) result (c)
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  character(len=len(trim(int2fixed(i)))) :: c
  c = int2char (i)
end function int_to_char

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

pure function real_to_char (r) result (c)
  real(default), intent(in) :: r
  character(len=len(trim(real2fixed(r)))) :: c
  c = real2char (r)
end function real_to_char

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

pure function complex_to_char (z) result (c)
  complex(default), intent(in) :: z
  character(len=len(trim(real2fixed(real(z))))+len(trim(real2fixed(aimag(z))))+5) :: c
  character(len=len(trim(real2fixed(real(z)))) :: re
  character(len=len(trim(real2fixed(aimag(z)))) :: im
  re = real_to_char (real(z))
  im = real_to_char (aimag(z))
  if (nearly_equal (aimag(z), zero)) then
    c = re
  else
    c = re // " + " // im // "*I"
  end if
end function complex_to_char

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

pure function logical_to_char (l) result (c)
  logical, intent(in) :: l
  character(len=1) :: c
  write (c, '(l1)') l
end function logical_to_char

```

*(ttv formfactors: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine p0_q_integrand_update (solver_f, a, ps, i)
  class(p0_q_integrand_t), intent(inout) :: solver_f
  real(default), intent(in) :: a
  type(phase_space_point_t), intent(in) :: ps
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  solver_f%a = a
  solver_f%ps = ps
  solver_f%i = i

```



```

end subroutine p0_q_integrand_update

<ttv formfactors: procedures>+=
function p0_q_integrand_evaluate (solver_f, x) result (f)
  complex(default) :: f
  class(p0_q_integrand_t), intent(in) :: solver_f
  real(default), intent(in) :: x
  f = GOp_tree (solver_f%ps%en, x, solver_f%ps%mpole, GAM) &
    * minus_q2_V (solver_f%a, x, solver_f%ps%p, solver_f%ps%p0, solver_f%i) &
    * ff_p_spline%interpolate (x)
end function p0_q_integrand_evaluate

<ttv formfactors: procedures>+=
!pure
subroutine phase_space_point_init_rel (ps_point, p2, k2, q2, m)
  class(phase_space_point_t), intent(inout) :: ps_point
  real(default), intent(in) :: p2
  real(default), intent(in) :: k2
  real(default), intent(in) :: q2
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: m
  ps_point%p2 = p2
  ps_point%k2 = k2
  ps_point%q2 = q2
  call rel_to_nonrel (p2, k2, q2, ps_point%sqrts, ps_point%p, ps_point%p0)
  ps_point%mpole = mis_to_mpole (ps_point%sqrts)
  ps_point%en = sqrts_to_en (ps_point%sqrts)
  ps_point%inside_grid = sqrts_within_range (ps_point%sqrts)
  ps_point%m2 = complex_m2 (ps_point%mpole, GAM)
  if ( present(m) ) ps_point%onshell = ps_point%is_onshell (m)
end subroutine phase_space_point_init_rel

<ttv formfactors: procedures>+=
!pure
subroutine phase_space_point_init_nonrel (ps_point, sqrts, p, p0, m)
  class(phase_space_point_t), intent(inout) :: ps_point
  real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
  real(default), intent(in) :: p
  real(default), intent(in) :: p0
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: m
  ps_point%sqrts = sqrts
  ps_point%p = p
  ps_point%p0 = p0
  call nonrel_to_rel (sqrts, p, p0, ps_point%p2, ps_point%k2, ps_point%q2)
  ps_point%mpole = mis_to_mpole (sqrts)
  ps_point%en = sqrts_to_en (sqrts, ps_point%mpole)
  ps_point%inside_grid = sqrts_within_range (sqrts)
  ps_point%m2 = complex_m2 (ps_point%mpole, GAM)
  if ( present(m) ) ps_point%onshell = ps_point%is_onshell (m)
end subroutine phase_space_point_init_nonrel

<ttv formfactors: procedures>+=
!pure

```



```

function phase_space_point_is_onshell (ps_point, m) result (flag)
  logical :: flag
  class(phase_space_point_t), intent(in) :: ps_point
  real(default), intent(in) :: m
  flag = nearly_equal (ps_point%p2 , m**2, rel_smallness=1E-5_default) .and. &
        nearly_equal (ps_point%k2 , m**2, rel_smallness=1E-5_default)
end function phase_space_point_is_onshell

```

### 28.0.1 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

*<ttv\_formfactors\_ut.f90>*≡

*<File header>*

```

module ttv_formfactors_ut
  use unit_tests
  use ttv_formfactors_uti

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<ttv formfactors: public test>*

**contains**

*<ttv formfactors: test driver>*

```

end module ttv_formfactors_ut

```

*<ttv\_formfactors\_uti.f90>*≡

*<File header>*

```

module ttv_formfactors_uti

```

*<Use kinds>*

```

  use constants
  use ttv_formfactors
  use diagnostics
  use sm_physics, only: running_as
  use unit_tests

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<ttv formfactors: test declarations>*

**contains**

*<ttv formfactors: tests>*

```

end module ttv_formfactors_uti

```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

*<ttv formfactors: public test>*≡

```

  public :: ttv_formfactors_test

```



```

<ttv formfactors: test driver>≡
  subroutine ttv_formfactors_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
  <ttv formfactors: execute tests>
  end subroutine ttv_formfactors_test

```

## Basic setup

```

<ttv formfactors: execute tests>≡
  call test(ttv_formfactors_1, "ttv_formfactors_1", &
    "Basic setup", u, results)

<ttv formfactors: test declarations>≡
  public :: ttv_formfactors_1

<ttv formfactors: tests>≡
  subroutine ttv_formfactors_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    real(default) :: m1s, Vtb, wt_inv, alphaemi, sw, alphas_mz, mz, &
      mw, mb, sh, sf, nloop, FF, v1, v2, scan_sqrts_max, sqrts, &
      scan_sqrts_min, scan_sqrts_stepsize, test, gam_out, mpole
    type(phase_space_point_t) :: ps
    integer :: ff_mode
    logical :: mpole_fixed
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: ttv_formfactors_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: Basic setup"
    write (u, "(A)")

    m1s = 172.0_default
    Vtb = one
    wt_inv = zero
    alphaemi = 125.0_default
    alphas_mz = 0.118_default
    mz = 91.1876_default
    mw = 80.399_default
    sw = sqrt(one - mw**2 / mz**2)
    mb = 4.2_default
    sh = one
    sf = one
    nloop = one
    !FF = RESUMMED_POCONSTANT
    FF = MATCHED
    v1 = 0.3
    v2 = 0.5
    sqrts = 2 * m1s + 0.01_default
    scan_sqrts_min = sqrts
    scan_sqrts_max = sqrts
    scan_sqrts_stepsize = 0.1_default
    mpole_fixed = .true.
    test = - one
    !msg_level(D_THRESHOLD) = DEBUG2
  <(re)start grid>

```



```

write (u, "(A)") "Check that the mass is fixed"
call ps%init (m1s**2, m1s**2, sqrts**2, mpole)
call assert (u, m1s_to_mpole (350.0_default) == m1s, &
  "m1s_to_mpole (350.0_default) == m1s")
call assert (u, m1s_to_mpole (550.0_default) == m1s, &
  "m1s_to_mpole (550.0_default) == m1s")
write (u, "(A)") ""

write (u, "(A)") "Check that the mass is not fixed"
mpole_fixed = .false.
<(re)start grid>
call assert (u, m1s_to_mpole (350.0_default) > m1s + 0.1_default, &
  "m1s_to_mpole (350.0_default) > m1s")
write (u, "(A)") ""

!!! care FF_master contains the tree level that we usually subtract again
write (u, "(A)") "Check low energy behavior"
mpole_fixed = .true.
<(re)start grid>
call assert_equal (u, f_switch_off (v_matching (ps%sqrts)), one, "f_switch_off (v_matching (ps
!call assert_equal (u, &
  !abs (FF_master (ps, 1, EXPANDED_HARD_POCONSTANT)), &
  !abs (FF_master (ps, 1, RESUMMED_POCONSTANT)), &
  !"expansion should be smaller than resummed?")
call assert_equal (u, &
  FF_master (ps, 1, EXPANDED_SOFT_SWITCHOFF_POCONSTANT), &
  FF_master (ps, 1, EXPANDED_SOFT_POCONSTANT), &
  "switchoff function should do nothing here")
write (u, "(A)") ""

write (u, "(A)") "Check high energy behavior"
sqrts = 500.0_default
scan_sqrts_min = sqrts
scan_sqrts_max = sqrts
<(re)start grid>
! For simplicity we test on-shell back-to-back tops
!p = sqrt(sqrts / 4 - mpole**2)
call ps%init (m1s**2, m1s**2, sqrts**2, mpole)
call assert_equal (u, f_switch_off (v_matching (ps%sqrts)), tiny_10, &
  "f_switch_off(v_matching (ps%sqrts))")
call assert (u, &
  abs (FF_master (ps, 1, EXPANDED_HARD_POCONSTANT)) > &
  abs (FF_master (ps, 1, RESUMMED_POCONSTANT)), &
  "expansion with hard alphas should be larger " // &
  "than resummed (with switchoff)")
call assert_equal (u, &
  abs (FF_master (ps, 1, RESUMMED_POCONSTANT)), one, &
  "resummed (with switchoff) should be one (tree-level)")
call assert_equal (u, &
  abs (FF_master (ps, 1, EXPANDED_SOFT_SWITCHOFF_POCONSTANT)), one, &
  "expanded (with switchoff) should be one (tree-level)")
write (u, "(A)") ""

```



```

write (u, "(A)") "Check global variables"
call assert_equal (u, AS_HARD, &
    running_as (m1s, alphas_mz, mz, 2, 5.0_default), "hard alphas")
call assert_equal (u, AS_SOFT, zero, "soft alphas", abs_smallness=tiny_10)
call assert_equal (u, AS_USOFT, zero, "ultrasoft alphas", abs_smallness=tiny_10)
call assert_equal (u, AS_LL_SOFT, zero, "LL soft alphas", abs_smallness=tiny_10)

write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: ttv_formfactors_1"
end subroutine ttv_formfactors_1

```

$\langle (re)start\ grid \rangle \equiv$

```

call init_parameters &
    (mpole, gam_out, m1s, Vtb, wt_inv, &
    alphaemi, sw, alphas_mz, mz, mw, &
    mb, sh, sf, nloop, FF, &
    v1, v2, scan_sqrts_min, scan_sqrts_max, &
    scan_sqrts_stepsize, mpole_fixed)
call init_threshold_grids (test)

```



## Chapter 29

# Integration and Process Objects

This is the central part of the WHIZARD package. It provides the functionality for evaluating structure functions, kinematics and matrix elements, integration and event generation. It combines the various parts that deal with those tasks individually and organizes the data transfer between them.

**subevt\_expr** This enables process observables as (abstract) expressions, to be evaluated for each process call.

**parton\_states** A `parton_state_t` object represents an elementary partonic interaction. There are two versions: one for the isolated elementary process, one for the elementary process convoluted with the structure-function chain. The parton state is an effective state. It needs not coincide with the seed-kinematics state which is used in evaluating phase space.

**processes** Here, all pieces are combined for the purpose of evaluating the elementary processes. The whole algorithm is coded in terms of abstract data types as defined in the appropriate modules: `prc_core` for matrix-element evaluation, `prc_core_def` for the associated configuration and driver, `sf_base` for beams and structure-functions, `phs_base` for phase space, and `mci_base` for integration and event generation.

**process\_stacks** Process stacks collect process objects.

### 29.1 Process observables

We define an abstract `subevt_expr_t` object as an extension of the `subevt_t` type. The object contains a local variable list, variable instances (as targets for pointers in the variable list), and evaluation trees. The evaluation trees reference both the variables and the `subevt`.

There are two instances of the abstract type: one for process instances, one for physical events. Both have a common logical expression `selection` which determines whether the object passes user-defined cuts.

The intention is that we fill the `subevt_t` base object and compute the variables once we have evaluated a kinematical phase space point (or a complete



event). We then evaluate the expressions and can use the results in further calculations.

The `process_expr_t` extension contains furthermore scale and weight expressions. The `event_expr_t` extension contains a reweighting-factor expression and a logical expression for event analysis. In practice, we will link the variable list of the `event_obs` object to the variable list of the currently active `process_obs` object, such that the process variables are available to both objects. Event variables are meaningful only for physical events.

Note that there are unit tests, but they are deferred to the `expr_tests` module.

```

<subvt_expr.f90>≡
  <File header>
  module subvt_expr

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use format_utils, only: write_separator
    use diagnostics
    use lorentz
    use subevents
    use variables
    use flavors
    use quantum_numbers
    use interactions
    use particles
    use expr_base

    <Standard module head>

    <Subvt expr: public>

    <Subvt expr: types>

    <Subvt expr: interfaces>

    contains

    <Subvt expr: procedures>

  end module subvt_expr

```

### 29.1.1 Abstract base type

```

<Subvt expr: types>≡
  type, extends (subvt_t), abstract :: subvt_expr_t
    logical :: subvt_filled = .false.
    type(var_list_t) :: var_list
    real(default) :: sqrts_hat = 0
    integer :: n_in = 0
    integer :: n_out = 0
    integer :: n_tot = 0
    logical :: has_selection = .false.

```



```

        class(expr_t), allocatable :: selection
contains
    <Subvt expr: subvt expr: TBP>
end type subvt_expr_t

```

Output: Base and extended version. We already have a `write` routine for the `subvt_t` parent type.

```

<Subvt expr: subvt expr: TBP>≡
    procedure :: base_write => subvt_expr_write

<Subvt expr: procedures>≡
    subroutine subvt_expr_write (object, unit, pacified)
        class(subvt_expr_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: pacified
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Local variables:"
        call write_separator (u)
        call var_list_write (object%var_list, u, follow_link=.false., &
            pacified = pacified)
        call write_separator (u)
        if (object%subvt_filled) then
            call object%subvt_t%write (u, pacified = pacified)
            if (object%has_selection) then
                call write_separator (u)
                write (u, "(1x,A)") "Selection expression:"
                call write_separator (u)
                call object%selection%write (u)
            end if
        else
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "subvt: [undefined]"
        end if
    end subroutine subvt_expr_write

```

Finalizer.

```

<Subvt expr: subvt expr: TBP>+≡
    procedure (subvt_expr_final), deferred :: final
    procedure :: base_final => subvt_expr_final

<Subvt expr: procedures>+≡
    subroutine subvt_expr_final (object)
        class(subvt_expr_t), intent(inout) :: object
        call object%var_list%final ()
        if (object%has_selection) then
            call object%selection%final ()
        end if
    end subroutine subvt_expr_final

```

## 29.1.2 Initialization

Initialization: define local variables and establish pointers.



The common variables are `sqrts` (the nominal beam energy, fixed), `sqrts_hat` (the actual energy), `n_in`, `n_out`, and `n_tot` for the subevt. With the exception of `sqrts`, all are implemented as pointers to subobjects.

```

<Subevt expr: subevt expr: TBP>+≡
  procedure (subevt_expr_setup_vars), deferred :: setup_vars
  procedure :: base_setup_vars => subevt_expr_setup_vars
<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine subevt_expr_setup_vars (expr, sqrts)
    class(subevt_expr_t), intent(inout), target :: expr
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    call expr%var_list%final ()
    call var_list_append_real (expr%var_list, &
      var_str ("sqrts"), sqrts, &
      locked = .true., verbose = .false., intrinsic = .true.)
    call var_list_append_real_ptr (expr%var_list, &
      var_str ("sqrts_hat"), expr%sqrts_hat, &
      is_known = expr%subevt_filled, &
      locked = .true., verbose = .false., intrinsic = .true.)
    call var_list_append_int_ptr (expr%var_list, &
      var_str ("n_in"), expr%n_in, &
      is_known = expr%subevt_filled, &
      locked = .true., verbose = .false., intrinsic = .true.)
    call var_list_append_int_ptr (expr%var_list, &
      var_str ("n_out"), expr%n_out, &
      is_known = expr%subevt_filled, &
      locked = .true., verbose = .false., intrinsic = .true.)
    call var_list_append_int_ptr (expr%var_list, &
      var_str ("n_tot"), expr%n_tot, &
      is_known = expr%subevt_filled, &
      locked = .true., verbose = .false., intrinsic = .true.)
  end subroutine subevt_expr_setup_vars

```

Append the subevent expr (its base-type core) itself to the variable list, if it is not yet present.

```

<Subevt expr: subevt expr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: setup_var_self => subevt_expr_setup_var_self
<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine subevt_expr_setup_var_self (expr)
    class(subevt_expr_t), intent(inout), target :: expr
    if (.not. expr%var_list%contains (var_str ("@evt"))) then
      call var_list_append_subevt_ptr &
        (expr%var_list, &
        var_str ("@evt"), expr%subevt_t, &
        is_known = expr%subevt_filled, &
        locked = .true., verbose = .false., intrinsic=.true.)
    end if
  end subroutine subevt_expr_setup_var_self

```

Link a variable list to the local one. This could be done event by event, but before evaluating expressions.

```

<Subevt expr: subevt expr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: link_var_list => subevt_expr_link_var_list

```



```

<Subvt expr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine subvt_expr_link_var_list (expr, var_list)
    class(subvt_expr_t), intent(inout) :: expr
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    call expr%var_list%link (var_list)
  end subroutine subvt_expr_link_var_list

```

Compile the selection expression. If there is no expression, the build method won't allocate the expression object.

```

<Subvt expr: subvt expr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: setup_selection => subvt_expr_setup_selection

<Subvt expr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine subvt_expr_setup_selection (expr, ef_cuts)
    class(subvt_expr_t), intent(inout), target :: expr
    class(expr_factory_t), intent(in) :: ef_cuts
    call ef_cuts%build (expr%selection)
    if (allocated (expr%selection)) then
      call expr%setup_var_self ()
      call expr%selection%setup_lexpr (expr%var_list)
      expr%has_selection = .true.
    end if
  end subroutine subvt_expr_setup_selection

```

### 29.1.3 Evaluation

Reset to initial state, i.e., mark the subvt as invalid.

```

<Subvt expr: subvt expr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: reset => subvt_expr_reset
  procedure :: base_reset => subvt_expr_reset

<Subvt expr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine subvt_expr_reset (expr)
    class(subvt_expr_t), intent(inout) :: expr
    expr%subvt_filled = .false.
  end subroutine subvt_expr_reset

```

Evaluate the selection expression and return the result. There is also a deferred version: this should evaluate the remaining expressions if the event has passed.

```

<Subvt expr: subvt expr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: base_evaluate => subvt_expr_evaluate

<Subvt expr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine subvt_expr_evaluate (expr, passed)
    class(subvt_expr_t), intent(inout) :: expr
    logical, intent(out) :: passed
    if (expr%has_selection) then
      call expr%selection%evaluate ()
      if (expr%selection%is_known ()) then
        passed = expr%selection%get_log ()
      else
        call msg_error ("Evaluate selection expression: result undefined")
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine subvt_expr_evaluate

```



```

        passed = .false.
    end if
else
    passed = .true.
end if
end subroutine subevt_expr_evaluate

```

#### 29.1.4 Implementation for partonic events

This implementation contains the expressions that we can evaluate for the partonic process during integration.

```

⟨Subevt expr: public⟩≡
    public :: parton_expr_t

⟨Subevt expr: types⟩+≡
    type, extends (subevt_expr_t) :: parton_expr_t
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_beam
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_in
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_out
        logical :: has_scale = .false.
        logical :: has_fac_scale = .false.
        logical :: has_ren_scale = .false.
        logical :: has_weight = .false.
        class(expr_t), allocatable :: scale
        class(expr_t), allocatable :: fac_scale
        class(expr_t), allocatable :: ren_scale
        class(expr_t), allocatable :: weight
    contains
        ⟨Subevt expr: parton expr: TBP⟩
    end type parton_expr_t

```

Finalizer.

```

⟨Subevt expr: parton expr: TBP⟩≡
    procedure :: final => parton_expr_final

⟨Subevt expr: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine parton_expr_final (object)
        class(parton_expr_t), intent(inout) :: object
        call object%base_final ()
        if (object%has_scale) then
            call object%scale%final ()
        end if
        if (object%has_fac_scale) then
            call object%fac_scale%final ()
        end if
        if (object%has_ren_scale) then
            call object%ren_scale%final ()
        end if
        if (object%has_weight) then
            call object%weight%final ()
        end if
    end subroutine parton_expr_final

```



Output: continue writing the active expressions, after the common selection expression.

Note: the `prefix` argument is declared in the `write` method of the `subevt_t` base type. Here, it is unused.

```

<Subevt expr: parton expr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => parton_expr_write

<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine parton_expr_write (object, unit, prefix, pacified)
    class(parton_expr_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    character(*), intent(in), optional :: prefix
    logical, intent(in), optional :: pacified
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    call object%base_write (u, pacified = pacified)
    if (object%subevt_filled) then
      if (object%has_scale) then
        call write_separator (u)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Scale expression:"
        call write_separator (u)
        call object%scale%write (u)
      end if
      if (object%has_fac_scale) then
        call write_separator (u)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Factorization scale expression:"
        call write_separator (u)
        call object%fac_scale%write (u)
      end if
      if (object%has_ren_scale) then
        call write_separator (u)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Renormalization scale expression:"
        call write_separator (u)
        call object%ren_scale%write (u)
      end if
      if (object%has_weight) then
        call write_separator (u)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Weight expression:"
        call write_separator (u)
        call object%weight%write (u)
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine parton_expr_write

```

Define variables.

```

<Subevt expr: parton expr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: setup_vars => parton_expr_setup_vars

<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine parton_expr_setup_vars (expr, sqrts)
    class(parton_expr_t), intent(inout), target :: expr
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    call expr%base_setup_vars (sqrts)
  end subroutine parton_expr_setup_vars

```



Compile the scale expressions. If a pointer is disassociated, there is no expression.

```

<Subevt expr: parton expr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: setup_scale => parton_expr_setup_scale
  procedure :: setup_fac_scale => parton_expr_setup_fac_scale
  procedure :: setup_ren_scale => parton_expr_setup_ren_scale

<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine parton_expr_setup_scale (expr, ef_scale)
    class(parton_expr_t), intent(inout), target :: expr
    class(expr_factory_t), intent(in) :: ef_scale
    call ef_scale%build (expr%scale)
    if (allocated (expr%scale)) then
      call expr%setup_var_self ()
      call expr%scale%setup_expr (expr%var_list)
      expr%has_scale = .true.
    end if
  end subroutine parton_expr_setup_scale

  subroutine parton_expr_setup_fac_scale (expr, ef_fac_scale)
    class(parton_expr_t), intent(inout), target :: expr
    class(expr_factory_t), intent(in) :: ef_fac_scale
    call ef_fac_scale%build (expr%fac_scale)
    if (allocated (expr%fac_scale)) then
      call expr%setup_var_self ()
      call expr%fac_scale%setup_expr (expr%var_list)
      expr%has_fac_scale = .true.
    end if
  end subroutine parton_expr_setup_fac_scale

  subroutine parton_expr_setup_ren_scale (expr, ef_ren_scale)
    class(parton_expr_t), intent(inout), target :: expr
    class(expr_factory_t), intent(in) :: ef_ren_scale
    call ef_ren_scale%build (expr%ren_scale)
    if (allocated (expr%ren_scale)) then
      call expr%setup_var_self ()
      call expr%ren_scale%setup_expr (expr%var_list)
      expr%has_ren_scale = .true.
    end if
  end subroutine parton_expr_setup_ren_scale

```

Compile the weight expression.

```

<Subevt expr: parton expr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: setup_weight => parton_expr_setup_weight

<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine parton_expr_setup_weight (expr, ef_weight)
    class(parton_expr_t), intent(inout), target :: expr
    class(expr_factory_t), intent(in) :: ef_weight
    call ef_weight%build (expr%weight)
    if (allocated (expr%weight)) then
      call expr%setup_var_self ()
      call expr%weight%setup_expr (expr%var_list)
    end if
  end subroutine parton_expr_setup_weight

```



```

        expr%has_weight = .true.
    end if
end subroutine parton_expr_setup_weight

```

Filling the partonic state consists of two parts. The first routine prepares the subevt without assigning momenta. It takes the particles from an `interaction_t`. It needs the indices and flavors for the beam, incoming, and outgoing particles.

We can assume that the particle content of the subevt does not change. Therefore, we set the event variables `n_in`, `n_out`, `n_tot` already in this initialization step.

```

<Subevt expr: parton expr: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: setup_subevt => parton_expr_setup_subevt

<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡
    subroutine parton_expr_setup_subevt (expr, int, &
        i_beam, i_in, i_out, f_beam, f_in, f_out)
        class(parton_expr_t), intent(inout) :: expr
        type(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int
        integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: i_beam, i_in, i_out
        type(flavor_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: f_beam, f_in, f_out
        allocate (expr%i_beam (size (i_beam)))
        allocate (expr%i_in (size (i_in)))
        allocate (expr%i_out (size (i_out)))
        expr%i_beam = i_beam
        expr%i_in = i_in
        expr%i_out = i_out
        call interaction_to_subevt (int, &
            expr%i_beam, expr%i_in, expr%i_out, expr%subevt_t)
        call subevt_set_pdg_beam      (expr%subevt_t, f_beam%get_pdg ())
        call subevt_set_pdg_incoming (expr%subevt_t, f_in%get_pdg ())
        call subevt_set_pdg_outgoing (expr%subevt_t, f_out%get_pdg ())
        call subevt_set_p2_beam      (expr%subevt_t, f_beam%get_mass () ** 2)
        call subevt_set_p2_incoming (expr%subevt_t, f_in%get_mass () ** 2)
        call subevt_set_p2_outgoing (expr%subevt_t, f_out%get_mass () ** 2)
        expr%n_in = size (i_in)
        expr%n_out = size (i_out)
        expr%n_tot = expr%n_in + expr%n_out
    end subroutine parton_expr_setup_subevt

```

Transfer PDG codes, masses (initialization) and momenta to a predefined subevent. We use the flavor assignment of the first branch in the interaction state matrix. Only incoming and outgoing particles are transferred. Switch momentum sign for incoming particles.

```

<Subevt expr: public>+≡
    ! public :: interaction_to_subevt
    ! public :: interaction_momenta_to_subevt

<Subevt expr: interfaces>≡
    interface interaction_momenta_to_subevt
        module procedure interaction_momenta_to_subevt_id
        module procedure interaction_momenta_to_subevt_tr
    end interface

```



*<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine interaction_to_subevt (int, j_beam, j_in, j_out, subevt)
  type(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: j_beam, j_in, j_out
  type(subevt_t), intent(out) :: subevt
  type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
  integer :: n_beam, n_in, n_out, i, j
  allocate (flv (int%get_n_tot ()))
  flv = quantum_numbers_get_flavor (int%get_quantum_numbers (1))
  n_beam = size (j_beam)
  n_in = size (j_in)
  n_out = size (j_out)
  call subevt_init (subevt, n_beam + n_in + n_out)
  do i = 1, n_beam
    j = j_beam(i)
    call subevt_set_beam (subevt, i, &
      flv(j)%get_pdg (), &
      vector4_null, &
      flv(j)%get_mass () ** 2)
  end do
  do i = 1, n_in
    j = j_in(i)
    call subevt_set_incoming (subevt, n_beam + i, &
      flv(j)%get_pdg (), &
      vector4_null, &
      flv(j)%get_mass () ** 2)
  end do
  do i = 1, n_out
    j = j_out(i)
    call subevt_set_outgoing (subevt, n_beam + n_in + i, &
      flv(j)%get_pdg (), &
      vector4_null, &
      flv(j)%get_mass () ** 2)
  end do
end subroutine interaction_to_subevt

subroutine interaction_momenta_to_subevt_id (int, j_beam, j_in, j_out, subevt)
  type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: j_beam, j_in, j_out
  type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
  call subevt_set_p_beam (subevt, - int%get_momenta (j_beam))
  call subevt_set_p_incoming (subevt, - int%get_momenta (j_in))
  call subevt_set_p_outgoing (subevt, int%get_momenta (j_out))
end subroutine interaction_momenta_to_subevt_id

subroutine interaction_momenta_to_subevt_tr &
  (int, j_beam, j_in, j_out, lt, subevt)
  type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: j_beam, j_in, j_out
  type(subevt_t), intent(inout) :: subevt
  type(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(in) :: lt
  call subevt_set_p_beam &
    (subevt, - lt * int%get_momenta (j_beam))
  call subevt_set_p_incoming &

```



```

        (subevt, - lt * int%get_momenta (j_in))
    call subevt_set_p_outgoing &
        (subevt, lt * int%get_momenta (j_out))
end subroutine interaction_momenta_to_subevt_tr

```

The second part takes the momenta from the interaction object and thus completes the subevt. The partonic energy can then be computed.

```

<Subevt expr: parton expr: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: fill_subevt => parton_expr_fill_subevt

<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡
    subroutine parton_expr_fill_subevt (expr, int)
        class(parton_expr_t), intent(inout) :: expr
        type(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int
        call interaction_momenta_to_subevt (int, &
            expr%i_beam, expr%i_in, expr%i_out, expr%subevt_t)
        expr%sqrts_hat = subevt_get_sqrts_hat (expr%subevt_t)
        expr%subevt_filled = .true.
    end subroutine parton_expr_fill_subevt

```

Evaluate, if the event passes the selection. For absent expressions we take default values.

```

<Subevt expr: parton expr: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: evaluate => parton_expr_evaluate

<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡
    subroutine parton_expr_evaluate &
        (expr, passed, scale, fac_scale, ren_scale, weight, scale_forced)
        class(parton_expr_t), intent(inout) :: expr
        logical, intent(out) :: passed
        real(default), intent(out) :: scale
        real(default), intent(out) :: fac_scale
        real(default), intent(out) :: ren_scale
        real(default), intent(out) :: weight
        real(default), intent(in), allocatable, optional :: scale_forced
        logical :: force_scale
        force_scale = .false.
        if (present (scale_forced)) force_scale = allocated (scale_forced)
        call expr%base_evaluate (passed)
        if (passed) then
            if (force_scale) then
                scale = scale_forced
            else if (expr%has_scale) then
                call expr%scale%evaluate ()
                if (expr%scale%is_known ()) then
                    scale = expr%scale%get_real ()
                else
                    call msg_error ("Evaluate scale expression: result undefined")
                    scale = 0
                end if
            else
                scale = expr%sqrts_hat
            end if
            if (force_scale) then

```



```

        fac_scale = scale_forced
    else if (expr%has_fac_scale) then
        call expr%fac_scale%evaluate ()
        if (expr%fac_scale%is_known ()) then
            fac_scale = expr%fac_scale%get_real ()
        else
            call msg_error ("Evaluate factorization scale expression: &
                &result undefined")
            fac_scale = 0
        end if
    else
        fac_scale = scale
    end if
    if (force_scale) then
        ren_scale = scale_forced
    else if (expr%has_ren_scale) then
        call expr%ren_scale%evaluate ()
        if (expr%ren_scale%is_known ()) then
            ren_scale = expr%ren_scale%get_real ()
        else
            call msg_error ("Evaluate renormalization scale expression: &
                &result undefined")
            ren_scale = 0
        end if
    else
        ren_scale = scale
    end if
    if (expr%has_weight) then
        call expr%weight%evaluate ()
        if (expr%weight%is_known ()) then
            weight = expr%weight%get_real ()
        else
            call msg_error ("Evaluate weight expression: result undefined")
            weight = 0
        end if
    else
        weight = 1
    end if
end if
end subroutine parton_expr_evaluate

```

Return the beam/incoming parton indices.

```

<Subevt expr: parton expr: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_beam_index => parton_expr_get_beam_index
    procedure :: get_in_index => parton_expr_get_in_index

<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡
    subroutine parton_expr_get_beam_index (expr, i_beam)
        class(parton_expr_t), intent(in) :: expr
        integer, dimension(:), intent(out) :: i_beam
        i_beam = expr%i_beam
    end subroutine parton_expr_get_beam_index

    subroutine parton_expr_get_in_index (expr, i_in)

```



```

class(parton_expr_t), intent(in) :: expr
integer, dimension(:), intent(out) :: i_in
i_in = expr%i_in
end subroutine parton_expr_get_in_index

```

### 29.1.5 Implementation for full events

This implementation contains the expressions that we can evaluate for the full event. It also contains data that pertain to the event, suitable for communication with external event formats. These data simultaneously serve as pointer targets for the variable lists hidden in the expressions (eval trees).

Squared matrix element and weight values: when reading events from file, the `ref` value is the number in the file, while the `prc` value is the number that we calculate from the momenta in the file, possibly with different parameters. When generating events the first time, or if we do not recalculate, the numbers should coincide. Furthermore, the array of `alt` values is copied from an array of alternative event records. These values should represent calculated values.

```

⟨Subvt expr: public⟩+≡
    public :: event_expr_t

⟨Subvt expr: types⟩+≡
    type, extends (subvt_expr_t) :: event_expr_t
        logical :: has_reweight = .false.
        logical :: has_analysis = .false.
        class(expr_t), allocatable :: reweight
        class(expr_t), allocatable :: analysis
        logical :: has_id = .false.
        type(string_t) :: id
        logical :: has_num_id = .false.
        integer :: num_id = 0
        logical :: has_index = .false.
        integer :: index = 0
        logical :: has_sqme_ref = .false.
        real(default) :: sqme_ref = 0
        logical :: has_sqme_prc = .false.
        real(default) :: sqme_prc = 0
        logical :: has_weight_ref = .false.
        real(default) :: weight_ref = 0
        logical :: has_weight_prc = .false.
        real(default) :: weight_prc = 0
        logical :: has_excess_prc = .false.
        real(default) :: excess_prc = 0
        integer :: n_alt = 0
        logical :: has_sqme_alt = .false.
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: sqme_alt
        logical :: has_weight_alt = .false.
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: weight_alt
    contains
        ⟨Subvt expr: event expr: TBP⟩
end type event_expr_t

```



Finalizer for the expressions.

```

<Subevt expr: event expr: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => event_expr_final

<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine event_expr_final (object)
    class(event_expr_t), intent(inout) :: object
    call object%base_final ()
    if (object%has_reweight) then
      call object%reweight%final ()
    end if
    if (object%has_analysis) then
      call object%analysis%final ()
    end if
  end subroutine event_expr_final

```

Output: continue writing the active expressions, after the common selection expression.

Note: the `prefix` argument is declared in the `write` method of the `subevt_t` base type. Here, it is unused.

```

<Subevt expr: event expr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => event_expr_write

<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine event_expr_write (object, unit, prefix, pacified)
    class(event_expr_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    character(*), intent(in), optional :: prefix
    logical, intent(in), optional :: pacified
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    call object%base_write (u, pacified = pacified)
    if (object%subevt_filled) then
      if (object%has_reweight) then
        call write_separator (u)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Reweighting expression:"
        call write_separator (u)
        call object%reweight%write (u)
      end if
      if (object%has_analysis) then
        call write_separator (u)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Analysis expression:"
        call write_separator (u)
        call object%analysis%write (u)
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine event_expr_write

```

Initializer. This is required only for the `sqme_alt` and `weight_alt` arrays.

```

<Subevt expr: event expr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => event_expr_init

```



```

<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine event_expr_init (expr, n_alt)
    class(event_expr_t), intent(out) :: expr
    integer, intent(in), optional :: n_alt
    if (present (n_alt)) then
      expr%n_alt = n_alt
      allocate (expr%sqme_alt (n_alt), source = 0._default)
      allocate (expr%weight_alt (n_alt), source = 0._default)
    end if
  end subroutine event_expr_init

```

Define variables. We have the variables of the base type plus specific variables for full events. There is the event index.

```

<Subevt expr: event expr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: setup_vars => event_expr_setup_vars

<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine event_expr_setup_vars (expr, sqrts)
    class(event_expr_t), intent(inout), target :: expr
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    call expr%base_setup_vars (sqrts)
    call var_list_append_string_ptr (expr%var_list, &
      var_str ("process_id"), expr%id, &
      is_known = expr%has_id, &
      locked = .true., verbose = .false., intrinsic = .true.)
    call var_list_append_int_ptr (expr%var_list, &
      var_str ("process_num_id"), expr%num_id, &
      is_known = expr%has_num_id, &
      locked = .true., verbose = .false., intrinsic = .true.)
    call var_list_append_real_ptr (expr%var_list, &
      var_str ("sqme"), expr%sqme_prc, &
      is_known = expr%has_sqme_prc, &
      locked = .true., verbose = .false., intrinsic = .true.)
    call var_list_append_real_ptr (expr%var_list, &
      var_str ("sqme_ref"), expr%sqme_ref, &
      is_known = expr%has_sqme_ref, &
      locked = .true., verbose = .false., intrinsic = .true.)
    call var_list_append_int_ptr (expr%var_list, &
      var_str ("event_index"), expr%index, &
      is_known = expr%has_index, &
      locked = .true., verbose = .false., intrinsic = .true.)
    call var_list_append_real_ptr (expr%var_list, &
      var_str ("event_weight"), expr%weight_prc, &
      is_known = expr%has_weight_prc, &
      locked = .true., verbose = .false., intrinsic = .true.)
    call var_list_append_real_ptr (expr%var_list, &
      var_str ("event_weight_ref"), expr%weight_ref, &
      is_known = expr%has_weight_ref, &
      locked = .true., verbose = .false., intrinsic = .true.)
    call var_list_append_real_ptr (expr%var_list, &
      var_str ("event_excess"), expr%excess_prc, &
      is_known = expr%has_excess_prc, &
      locked = .true., verbose = .false., intrinsic = .true.)
  end subroutine event_expr_setup_vars

```



Compile the analysis expression. If the pointer is disassociated, there is no expression.

```

<Subevt expr: event expr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: setup_analysis => event_expr_setup_analysis

<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine event_expr_setup_analysis (expr, ef_analysis)
    class(event_expr_t), intent(inout), target :: expr
    class(expr_factory_t), intent(in) :: ef_analysis
    call ef_analysis%build (expr%analysis)
    if (allocated (expr%analysis)) then
      call expr%setup_var_self ()
      call expr%analysis%setup_lexpr (expr%var_list)
      expr%has_analysis = .true.
    end if
  end subroutine event_expr_setup_analysis

```

Compile the reweight expression.

```

<Subevt expr: event expr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: setup_reweight => event_expr_setup_reweight

<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine event_expr_setup_reweight (expr, ef_reweight)
    class(event_expr_t), intent(inout), target :: expr
    class(expr_factory_t), intent(in) :: ef_reweight
    call ef_reweight%build (expr%reweight)
    if (allocated (expr%reweight)) then
      call expr%setup_var_self ()
      call expr%reweight%setup_expr (expr%var_list)
      expr%has_reweight = .true.
    end if
  end subroutine event_expr_setup_reweight

```

Store the string or numeric process ID. This should be done during initialization.

```

<Subevt expr: event expr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_process_id => event_expr_set_process_id
  procedure :: set_process_num_id => event_expr_set_process_num_id

<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine event_expr_set_process_id (expr, id)
    class(event_expr_t), intent(inout) :: expr
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    expr%id = id
    expr%has_id = .true.
  end subroutine event_expr_set_process_id

  subroutine event_expr_set_process_num_id (expr, num_id)
    class(event_expr_t), intent(inout) :: expr
    integer, intent(in) :: num_id
    expr%num_id = num_id
    expr%has_num_id = .true.
  end subroutine event_expr_set_process_num_id

```



Reset / set the data that pertain to a particular event.

*<Subevt expr: event expr: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: reset => event_expr_reset
procedure :: set => event_expr_set
```

*<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine event_expr_reset (expr)
  class(event_expr_t), intent(inout) :: expr
  call expr%base_reset ()
  expr%has_sqme_ref = .false.
  expr%has_sqme_prc = .false.
  expr%has_sqme_alt = .false.
  expr%has_weight_ref = .false.
  expr%has_weight_prc = .false.
  expr%has_weight_alt = .false.
  expr%has_excess_prc = .false.
end subroutine event_expr_reset

subroutine event_expr_set (expr, &
  weight_ref, weight_prc, weight_alt, &
  excess_prc, &
  sqme_ref, sqme_prc, sqme_alt)
  class(event_expr_t), intent(inout) :: expr
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: weight_ref, weight_prc
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: excess_prc
  real(default), intent(in), optional :: sqme_ref, sqme_prc
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: sqme_alt, weight_alt
  if (present (sqme_ref)) then
    expr%has_sqme_ref = .true.
    expr%sqme_ref = sqme_ref
  end if
  if (present (sqme_prc)) then
    expr%has_sqme_prc = .true.
    expr%sqme_prc = sqme_prc
  end if
  if (present (sqme_alt)) then
    expr%has_sqme_alt = .true.
    expr%sqme_alt = sqme_alt
  end if
  if (present (weight_ref)) then
    expr%has_weight_ref = .true.
    expr%weight_ref = weight_ref
  end if
  if (present (weight_prc)) then
    expr%has_weight_prc = .true.
    expr%weight_prc = weight_prc
  end if
  if (present (weight_alt)) then
    expr%has_weight_alt = .true.
    expr%weight_alt = weight_alt
  end if
  if (present (excess_prc)) then
    expr%has_excess_prc = .true.
    expr%excess_prc = excess_prc
  end if
end if
```



```
end subroutine event_expr_set
```

Fill the event expression: take the particle data and kinematics from a `particle_set` object.

We allow the particle content to change for each event. Therefore, we set the event variables each time.

Also increment the event index; initialize it if necessary.

```
<Subevt expr: event expr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: fill_subevt => event_expr_fill_subevt

<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine event_expr_fill_subevt (expr, particle_set)
    class(event_expr_t), intent(inout) :: expr
    type(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
    call particle_set%to_subevt (expr%subevt_t)
    expr%sqrts_hat = subevt_get_sqrts_hat (expr%subevt_t)
    expr%n_in = subevt_get_n_in (expr%subevt_t)
    expr%n_out = subevt_get_n_out (expr%subevt_t)
    expr%n_tot = expr%n_in + expr%n_out
    expr%subevt_filled = .true.
    if (expr%has_index) then
      expr%index = expr%index + 1
    else
      expr%index = 1
      expr%has_index = .true.
    end if
  end subroutine event_expr_fill_subevt
```

Evaluate, if the event passes the selection. For absent expressions we take default values.

```
<Subevt expr: event expr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: evaluate => event_expr_evaluate

<Subevt expr: procedures>+≡
  subroutine event_expr_evaluate (expr, passed, reweight, analysis_flag)
    class(event_expr_t), intent(inout) :: expr
    logical, intent(out) :: passed
    real(default), intent(out) :: reweight
    logical, intent(out) :: analysis_flag
    call expr%base_evaluate (passed)
    if (passed) then
      if (expr%has_reweight) then
        call expr%reweight%evaluate ()
        if (expr%reweight%is_known ()) then
          reweight = expr%reweight%get_real ()
        else
          call msg_error ("Evaluate reweight expression: &
            &result undefined")
          reweight = 0
        end if
      else
        reweight = 1
      end if
    end if
```



```

    if (expr%has_analysis) then
      call expr%analysis%evaluate ()
      if (expr%analysis%is_known ()) then
        analysis_flag = expr%analysis%get_log ()
      else
        call msg_error ("Evaluate analysis expression: &
          &result undefined")
        analysis_flag = .false.
      end if
    else
      analysis_flag = .true.
    end if
  end if
end subroutine event_expr_evaluate

```

## 29.2 Parton states

A `parton_state_t` object contains the effective kinematics and dynamics of an elementary partonic interaction, with or without the beam/structure function state included. The type is abstract and has two distinct extensions. The `isolated_state_t` extension describes the isolated elementary interaction where the `int_eff` subobject contains the complex transition amplitude, exclusive in all quantum numbers. The particle content and kinematics describe the effective partonic state. The `connected_state_t` extension contains the partonic `subevt` and the expressions for cuts and scales which use it.

In the isolated state, the effective partonic interaction may either be identical to the hard interaction, in which case it is just a pointer to the latter. Or it may involve a rearrangement of partons, in which case we allocate it explicitly and flag this by `int_is_allocated`.

The `trace` evaluator contains the absolute square of the effective transition amplitude matrix, summed over final states. It is also summed over initial states, depending on the the beam setup allows. The result is used for integration.

The `matrix` evaluator is the counterpart of `trace` which is kept exclusive in all observable quantum numbers. The `flows` evaluator is furthermore exclusive in colors, but neglecting all color interference. The `matrix` and `flows` evaluators are filled only for sampling points that become part of physical events.

Note: It would be natural to make the evaluators allocatable. However, this causes memory corruption in gfortran 4.6.3. The extra `has_XXX` flags indicate whether evaluators are active, instead.

This module contains no unit tests. The tests are covered by the `processes` module below.

```

(parton_states.f90)≡
  <File header>
  module parton_states

    <Use kinds>
    use io_units
    use format_utils, only: write_separator
    use diagnostics

```



```

use lorentz
use subevents
use variables
use expr_base
use model_data
use flavors
use helicities
use colors
use quantum_numbers
use state_matrices
use polarizations
use interactions
use evaluators

use beams
use sf_base
use process_constants
use prc_core
use subevt_expr

⟨Standard module head⟩

⟨Parton states: public⟩

⟨Parton states: types⟩

contains

⟨Parton states: procedures⟩

end module parton_states

```

### 29.2.1 Abstract base type

The common part are the evaluators, one for the trace (summed over all quantum numbers), one for the transition matrix (summed only over unobservable quantum numbers), and one for the flow distribution (transition matrix without interferences, exclusive in color flow).

```

⟨Parton states: types⟩≡
  type, abstract :: parton_state_t
    logical :: has_trace = .false.
    logical :: has_matrix = .false.
    logical :: has_flows = .false.
    type(evaluator_t) :: trace
    type(evaluator_t) :: matrix
    type(evaluator_t) :: flows
  contains
    ⟨Parton states: parton state: TBP⟩
  end type parton_state_t

```

The `isolated_state_t` extension contains the `sf_chain_eff` object and the (hard) effective interaction `int_eff`, separately, both implemented as a pointer. The evaluators (trace, matrix, flows) apply to the hard interaction only.



If the effective interaction differs from the hard interaction, the pointer is allocated explicitly. Analogously for `sf_chain_eff`.

```

(Parton states: public)≡
  public :: isolated_state_t

(Parton states: types)+≡
  type, extends (parton_state_t) :: isolated_state_t
    logical :: sf_chain_is_allocated = .false.
    type(sf_chain_instance_t), pointer :: sf_chain_eff => null ()
    logical :: int_is_allocated = .false.
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: int_eff => null ()
  contains
    (Parton states: isolated state: TBP)
  end type isolated_state_t

```

The `connected_state_t` extension contains all data that enable the evaluation of observables for the effective connected state. The evaluators connect the (effective) structure-function chain and hard interaction that were kept separate in the `isolated_state_t`.

The `flows_sf` evaluator is an extended copy of the structure-function

The `expr` subobject consists of the `subevt`, a simple event record, expressions for cuts etc. which refer to this record, and a `var_list` which contains event-specific variables, linked to the process variable list. Variables used within the expressions are looked up in `var_list`.

```

(Parton states: types)+≡
  public :: connected_state_t

(Parton states: types)+≡
  type, extends (parton_state_t) :: connected_state_t
    type(state_flv_content_t) :: state_flv
    logical :: has_flows_sf = .false.
    type(evaluator_t) :: flows_sf
    logical :: has_expr = .false.
    type(parton_expr_t) :: expr
  contains
    (Parton states: connected state: TBP)
  end type connected_state_t

```

Output: each evaluator is written only when it is active. The `sf_chain` is only written if it is explicitly allocated.

```

(Parton states: parton state: TBP)≡
  procedure :: write => parton_state_write

(Parton states: procedures)≡
  subroutine parton_state_write (state, unit, testflag)
    class(parton_state_t), intent(in) :: state
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    select type (state)
    class is (isolated_state_t)
      if (state%sf_chain_is_allocated) then

```



```

        call write_separator (u)
        call state%sf_chain_eff%write (u)
    end if
    if (state%int_is_allocated) then
        call write_separator (u)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") &
            "Effective interaction:"
        call write_separator (u)
        call state%int_eff%basic_write (u, testflag = testflag)
    end if
class is (connected_state_t)
    if (state%has_flows_sf) then
        call write_separator (u)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") &
            "Evaluator (extension of the beam evaluator &
            &with color contractions):"
        call write_separator (u)
        call state%flows_sf%write (u, testflag = testflag)
    end if
end select
if (state%has_trace) then
    call write_separator (u)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") &
        "Evaluator (trace of the squared transition matrix):"
    call write_separator (u)
    call state%trace%write (u, testflag = testflag)
end if
if (state%has_matrix) then
    call write_separator (u)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") &
        "Evaluator (squared transition matrix):"
    call write_separator (u)
    call state%matrix%write (u, testflag = testflag)
end if
if (state%has_flows) then
    call write_separator (u)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") &
        "Evaluator (squared color-flow matrix):"
    call write_separator (u)
    call state%flows%write (u, testflag = testflag)
end if
select type (state)
class is (connected_state_t)
    if (state%has_expr) then
        call write_separator (u)
        call state%expr%write (u)
    end if
end select
end subroutine parton_state_write

```

Finalize interaction and evaluators, but only if allocated.

```

(Parton states: parton state: TBP)+≡
procedure :: final => parton_state_final

```



```

(Parton states: procedures) +=
  subroutine parton_state_final (state)
    class(parton_state_t), intent(inout) :: state
    if (state%has_flows) then
      call state%flows%final ()
      state%has_flows = .false.
    end if
    if (state%has_matrix) then
      call state%matrix%final ()
      state%has_matrix = .false.
    end if
    if (state%has_trace) then
      call state%trace%final ()
      state%has_trace = .false.
    end if
    select type (state)
    class is (connected_state_t)
      if (state%has_flows_sf) then
        call state%flows_sf%final ()
        state%has_flows_sf = .false.
      end if
      call state%expr%final ()
    class is (isolated_state_t)
      if (state%int_is_allocated) then
        call state%int_eff%final ()
        deallocate (state%int_eff)
        state%int_is_allocated = .false.
      end if
      if (state%sf_chain_is_allocated) then
        call state%sf_chain_eff%final ()
      end if
    end select
  end subroutine parton_state_final

```

### 29.2.2 Common Initialization

Initialize the isolated parton state. In this version, the effective structure-function chain `sf_chain_eff` and the effective interaction `int_eff` both are trivial pointers to the seed structure-function chain and to the hard interaction, respectively.

```

(Parton states: isolated state: TBP) =
  procedure :: init => isolated_state_init_pointers

(Parton states: procedures) +=
  subroutine isolated_state_init_pointers (state, sf_chain, int)
    class(isolated_state_t), intent(out) :: state
    type(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(in), target :: sf_chain
    type(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int
    state%sf_chain_eff => sf_chain
    state%int_eff => int
  end subroutine isolated_state_init_pointers

```



### 29.2.3 Evaluator initialization: isolated state

Create an evaluator for the trace of the squared transition matrix. The trace goes over all outgoing quantum numbers. Whether we trace over incoming quantum numbers other than color, depends on the given `qn_mask_in`.

There are two options: explicitly computing the color factor table (`use_cf` false; `nc` defined), or taking the color factor table from the hard matrix element data.

```

(Parton states: isolated state: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: setup_square_trace => isolated_state_setup_square_trace

(Parton states: procedures)+≡
  subroutine isolated_state_setup_square_trace (state, core, qn_mask_in, &
    col)
    class(isolated_state_t), intent(inout), target :: state
    class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: core
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn_mask_in
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: col
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn_mask
    associate (data => core%data)
      allocate (qn_mask (data%n_in + data%n_out))
      qn_mask(:data%n_in) = &
        quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .true., .false.) &
        .or. qn_mask_in
      qn_mask(data%n_in+1:) = &
        quantum_numbers_mask (.true., .true., .true.)
    if (core%use_color_factors) then
      call state%trace%init_square (state%int_eff, qn_mask, &
        col_flow_index = data%cf_index, &
        col_factor = data%color_factors, &
        col_index_hi = col, &
        nc = core%nc)
    else
      call state%trace%init_square (state%int_eff, qn_mask, nc = core%nc)
    end if
    end associate
    state%has_trace = .true.
  end subroutine isolated_state_setup_square_trace

```

Setup the evaluator for the transition matrix, exclusive in helicities where this is requested.

For all unstable final-state particles we keep polarization according to the applicable decay options. If the process is a decay itself, this applies also to the initial state.

For all polarized final-state particles, we keep polarization including off-diagonal entries. We drop helicity completely for unpolarized final-state particles.

For the initial state, if the particle has not been handled yet, we apply the provided `qn_mask_in` which communicates the beam properties.

```

(Parton states: isolated state: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: setup_square_matrix => isolated_state_setup_square_matrix

```



```

(Parton states: procedures)+≡
subroutine isolated_state_setup_square_matrix &
  (state, core, model, qn_mask_in, col)
  class(isolated_state_t), intent(inout), target :: state
  class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: core
  class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn_mask_in
  integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: col
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn_mask
  type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
  integer :: i
  logical :: helmask, helmask_hd
  associate (data => core%data)
    allocate (qn_mask (data%n_in + data%n_out))
    allocate (flv (data%n_flv))
    do i = 1, data%n_in + data%n_out
      call flv%init (data%flv_state(i,:), model)
      if ((data%n_in == 1 .or. i > data%n_in) &
        .and. any (.not. flv%is_stable ())) then
        helmask = all (flv%decays_isotropically ())
        helmask_hd = all (flv%decays_diagonal ())
        qn_mask(i) = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .true., helmask, &
          mask_hd = helmask_hd)
      else if (i > data%n_in) then
        helmask = all (.not. flv%is_polarized ())
        qn_mask(i) = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .true., helmask)
      else
        qn_mask(i) = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .true., .false.) &
          .or. qn_mask_in(i)
      end if
    end do
  end do
  if (core%use_color_factors) then
    call state%matrix%init_square (state%int_eff, qn_mask, &
      col_flow_index = data%cf_index, &
      col_factor = data%color_factors, &
      col_index_hi = col, &
      nc = core%nc)
  else
    call state%matrix%init_square (state%int_eff, &
      qn_mask, &
      nc = core%nc)
  end if
end associate
state%has_matrix = .true.
end subroutine isolated_state_setup_square_matrix

```

This procedure initializes the evaluator that computes the contributions to color flows, neglecting color interference. The incoming-particle mask can be used to sum over incoming flavor.

Helicity handling: see above.

```

(Parton states: isolated state: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: setup_square_flows => isolated_state_setup_square_flows
(Parton states: procedures)+≡

```



```

subroutine isolated_state_setup_square_flows (state, core, model, qn_mask_in)
  class(isolated_state_t), intent(inout), target :: state
  class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: core
  class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: qn_mask_in
  type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn_mask
  type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
  integer :: i
  logical :: helmask, helmask_hd
  associate (data => core%data)
    allocate (qn_mask (data%n_in + data%n_out))
    allocate (flv (data%n_flv))
    do i = 1, data%n_in + data%n_out
      call flv%init (data%flv_state(i,:), model)
      if ((data%n_in == 1 .or. i > data%n_in) &
        .and. any (.not. flv%is_stable ())) then
        helmask = all (flv%decays_isotropically ())
        helmask_hd = all (flv%decays_diagonal ())
        qn_mask(i) = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., helmask, &
          mask_hd = helmask_hd)
      else if (i > data%n_in) then
        helmask = all (.not. flv%is_polarized ())
        qn_mask(i) = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., helmask)
      else
        qn_mask(i) = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., .false.) &
          .or. qn_mask_in(i)
      end if
    end do
    call state%flows%init_square (state%int_eff, qn_mask, &
      expand_color_flows = .true.)
  end associate
  state%has_flows = .true.
end subroutine isolated_state_setup_square_flows

```

## 29.2.4 Evaluator initialization: connected state

Setup a trace evaluator as a product of two evaluators (incoming state, effective interaction). In the result, all quantum numbers are summed over.

If the optional `int` interaction is provided, use this for the first factor in the convolution. Otherwise, use the final interaction of the stored `sf_chain`.

The `resonant` flag applies if we want to construct a decay chain. The resonance property can propagate to the final event output.

*(Parton states: connected state: TBP)*≡

```

  procedure :: setup_connected_trace => connected_state_setup_connected_trace

```

*(Parton states: procedures)*+≡

```

  subroutine connected_state_setup_connected_trace &
    (state, isolated, int, resonant)
    class(connected_state_t), intent(inout), target :: state
    type(isolated_state_t), intent(in), target :: isolated
    type(interaction_t), intent(in), optional, target :: int
    logical, intent(in), optional :: resonant

```



```

type(quantum_numbers_mask_t) :: mask
type(interaction_t), pointer :: src_int
mask = quantum_numbers_mask (.true., .true., .true.)
if (present (int)) then
    src_int => int
else
    src_int => isolated%sf_chain_eff%get_out_int_ptr ()
end if
call state%trace%init_product (src_int, isolated%trace, &
    qn_mask_conn = mask, &
    qn_mask_rest = mask, &
    connections_are_resonant = resonant)
state%has_trace = .true.
end subroutine connected_state_setup_connected_trace

```

Setup a matrix evaluator as a product of two evaluators (incoming state, effective interaction). In the intermediate state, color and helicity is summed over. In the final state, we keep the quantum numbers which are present in the original evaluators.

```

(Parton states: connected state: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: setup_connected_matrix => connected_state_setup_connected_matrix
(Parton states: procedures)+≡
    subroutine connected_state_setup_connected_matrix &
        (state, isolated, int, resonant, qn_filter_conn)
    class(connected_state_t), intent(inout), target :: state
    type(isolated_state_t), intent(in), target :: isolated
    type(interaction_t), intent(in), optional, target :: int
    logical, intent(in), optional :: resonant
    type(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in), optional :: qn_filter_conn
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t) :: mask
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: src_int
    mask = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .true., .true.)
    if (present (int)) then
        src_int => int
    else
        src_int => isolated%sf_chain_eff%get_out_int_ptr ()
    end if
    call state%matrix%init_product &
        (src_int, isolated%matrix, mask, &
        qn_filter_conn = qn_filter_conn, &
        connections_are_resonant = resonant)
    state%has_matrix = .true.
end subroutine connected_state_setup_connected_matrix

```

Setup a matrix evaluator as a product of two evaluators (incoming state, effective interaction). In the intermediate state, only helicity is summed over. In the final state, we keep the quantum numbers which are present in the original evaluators.

If the optional `int` interaction is provided, use this for the first factor in the convolution. Otherwise, use the final interaction of the stored `sf_chain`, after creating an intermediate interaction that includes a correlated color state. We assume that for a caller-provided `int`, this is not necessary.

```

(Parton states: connected state: TBP)+≡

```



```

    procedure :: setup_connected_flows => connected_state_setup_connected_flows
  (Parton states: procedures)+≡
    subroutine connected_state_setup_connected_flows &
      (state, isolated, int, resonant, qn_filter_conn)
      class(connected_state_t), intent(inout), target :: state
      type(isolated_state_t), intent(in), target :: isolated
      type(interaction_t), intent(in), optional, target :: int
      logical, intent(in), optional :: resonant
      type(quantum_numbers_t), intent(in), optional :: qn_filter_conn
      type(quantum_numbers_mask_t) :: mask
      type(interaction_t), pointer :: src_int
      mask = quantum_numbers_mask (.false., .false., .true.)
      if (present (int)) then
        src_int => int
      else
        src_int => isolated%sf_chain_eff%get_out_int_ptr ()
        call state%flows_sf%init_color_contractions (src_int)
        state%has_flows_sf = .true.
        src_int => state%flows_sf%interaction_t
      end if
      call state%flows%init_product (src_int, isolated%flows, mask, &
        qn_filter_conn = qn_filter_conn, &
        connections_are_resonant = resonant)
      state%has_flows = .true.
    end subroutine connected_state_setup_connected_flows

```

Determine and store the flavor content for the connected state. This queries the matrix evaluator component, which should hold the requested flavor information.

```

  (Parton states: connected state: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: setup_state_flv => connected_state_setup_state_flv
  (Parton states: procedures)+≡
    subroutine connected_state_setup_state_flv (state, n_out_hard)
      class(connected_state_t), intent(inout), target :: state
      integer, intent(in) :: n_out_hard
      call interaction_get_flv_content &
        (state%matrix%interaction_t, state%state_flv, n_out_hard)
    end subroutine connected_state_setup_state_flv

```

Return the current flavor state object.

```

  (Parton states: connected state: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: get_state_flv => connected_state_get_state_flv
  (Parton states: procedures)+≡
    function connected_state_get_state_flv (state) result (state_flv)
      class(connected_state_t), intent(in) :: state
      type(state_flv_content_t) :: state_flv
      state_flv = state%state_flv
    end function connected_state_get_state_flv

```



### 29.2.5 Cuts and expressions

Set up the `subevt` that corresponds to the connected interaction. The index arrays refer to the interaction.

We assign the particles as follows: the beam particles are the first two (decay process: one) entries in the trace evaluator. The incoming partons are identified by their link to the outgoing partons of the structure-function chain. The outgoing partons are those of the trace evaluator, which include radiated partons during the structure-function chain.

```

(Parton states: connected state: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: setup_subevt => connected_state_setup_subevt

(Parton states: procedures)+≡
  subroutine connected_state_setup_subevt (state, sf_chain, f_beam, f_in, f_out)
    class(connected_state_t), intent(inout), target :: state
    type(sf_chain_instance_t), intent(in), target :: sf_chain
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: f_beam, f_in, f_out
    integer :: n_beam, n_in, n_out, n_vir, n_tot, i, j
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_beam, i_in, i_out
    integer :: sf_out_i
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: sf_int
    sf_int => sf_chain%get_out_int_ptr ()
    n_beam = size (f_beam)
    n_in = size (f_in)
    n_out = size (f_out)
    n_vir = state%trace%get_n_vir ()
    n_tot = state%trace%get_n_tot ()
    allocate (i_beam (n_beam), i_in (n_in), i_out (n_out))
    i_beam = [(i, i = 1, n_beam)]
    do j = 1, n_in
      sf_out_i = sf_chain%get_out_i (j)
      i_in(j) = interaction_find_link &
        (state%trace%interaction_t, sf_int, sf_out_i)
    end do
    i_out = [(i, i = n_vir + 1, n_tot)]
    call state%expr%setup_subevt (state%trace%interaction_t, &
      i_beam, i_in, i_out, f_beam, f_in, f_out)
    state%has_expr = .true.
  end subroutine connected_state_setup_subevt

```

Initialize the variable list specific for this state/term. We insert event variables (`sqrts_hat`) and link the process variable list. The variable list acquires pointers to subobjects of `state`, which must therefore have a `target` attribute.

```

(Parton states: connected state: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: setup_var_list => connected_state_setup_var_list

(Parton states: procedures)+≡
  subroutine connected_state_setup_var_list (state, process_var_list, beam_data)
    class(connected_state_t), intent(inout), target :: state
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: process_var_list
    type(beam_data_t), intent(in) :: beam_data
    call state%expr%setup_vars (beam_data%get_sqrts ())
    call state%expr%link_var_list (process_var_list)
  end subroutine connected_state_setup_var_list

```



Allocate the cut expression etc.

```

(Parton states: connected state: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: setup_cuts => connected_state_setup_cuts
  procedure :: setup_scale => connected_state_setup_scale
  procedure :: setup_fac_scale => connected_state_setup_fac_scale
  procedure :: setup_ren_scale => connected_state_setup_ren_scale
  procedure :: setup_weight => connected_state_setup_weight

(Parton states: procedures)+≡
  subroutine connected_state_setup_cuts (state, ef_cuts)
    class(connected_state_t), intent(inout), target :: state
    class(expr_factory_t), intent(in) :: ef_cuts
    call state%expr%setup_selection (ef_cuts)
  end subroutine connected_state_setup_cuts

  subroutine connected_state_setup_scale (state, ef_scale)
    class(connected_state_t), intent(inout), target :: state
    class(expr_factory_t), intent(in) :: ef_scale
    call state%expr%setup_scale (ef_scale)
  end subroutine connected_state_setup_scale

  subroutine connected_state_setup_fac_scale (state, ef_fac_scale)
    class(connected_state_t), intent(inout), target :: state
    class(expr_factory_t), intent(in) :: ef_fac_scale
    call state%expr%setup_fac_scale (ef_fac_scale)
  end subroutine connected_state_setup_fac_scale

  subroutine connected_state_setup_ren_scale (state, ef_ren_scale)
    class(connected_state_t), intent(inout), target :: state
    class(expr_factory_t), intent(in) :: ef_ren_scale
    call state%expr%setup_ren_scale (ef_ren_scale)
  end subroutine connected_state_setup_ren_scale

  subroutine connected_state_setup_weight (state, ef_weight)
    class(connected_state_t), intent(inout), target :: state
    class(expr_factory_t), intent(in) :: ef_weight
    call state%expr%setup_weight (ef_weight)
  end subroutine connected_state_setup_weight

```

Reset the expression object: invalidate the subevt.

```

(Parton states: connected state: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: reset_expressions => connected_state_reset_expressions

(Parton states: procedures)+≡
  subroutine connected_state_reset_expressions (state)
    class(connected_state_t), intent(inout) :: state
    if (state%has_expr) call state%expr%reset ()
  end subroutine connected_state_reset_expressions

```



## 29.2.6 Evaluation

Transfer momenta to the trace evaluator and fill the `subevt` with this effective kinematics, if applicable.

Note: we may want to apply a boost for the `subevt`.

```

(Parton states: parton state: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: receive_kinematics => parton_state_receive_kinematics

(Parton states: procedures)+≡
  subroutine parton_state_receive_kinematics (state)
    class(parton_state_t), intent(inout), target :: state
    if (state%has_trace) then
      call state%trace%receive_momenta ()
      select type (state)
        class is (connected_state_t)
          if (state%has_expr) then
            call state%expr%fill_subevt (state%trace%interaction_t)
          end if
        end select
      end if
    end subroutine parton_state_receive_kinematics

```

Recover kinematics: We assume that the trace evaluator is filled with momenta. Send those momenta back to the sources, then fill the variables and subevent as above.

The incoming momenta of the connected state are not connected to the isolated state but to the beam interaction. Therefore, the incoming momenta within the isolated state do not become defined, yet. Instead, we reconstruct the beam (and ISR) momentum configuration.

```

(Parton states: parton state: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: send_kinematics => parton_state_send_kinematics

(Parton states: procedures)+≡
  subroutine parton_state_send_kinematics (state)
    class(parton_state_t), intent(inout), target :: state
    if (state%has_trace) then
      call interaction_send_momenta (state%trace%interaction_t)
      select type (state)
        class is (connected_state_t)
          call state%expr%fill_subevt (state%trace%interaction_t)
        end select
      end if
    end subroutine parton_state_send_kinematics

```

Evaluate the expressions. The routine evaluates first the cut expression. If the event passes, it evaluates the other expressions. Where no expressions are defined, default values are inserted.

```

(Parton states: connected state: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: evaluate_expressions => connected_state_evaluate_expressions

(Parton states: procedures)+≡
  subroutine connected_state_evaluate_expressions (state, passed, &
    scale, fac_scale, ren_scale, weight, scale_forced)

```



```

class(connected_state_t), intent(inout) :: state
logical, intent(out) :: passed
real(default), intent(out) :: scale, fac_scale, ren_scale, weight
real(default), intent(in), allocatable, optional :: scale_forced
if (state%has_expr) then
    call state%expr%evaluate (passed, scale, fac_scale, ren_scale, weight, &
        scale_forced)
end if
end subroutine connected_state_evaluate_expressions

```

Evaluate the structure-function chain, if it is allocated explicitly. The argument is the factorization scale.

If the chain is merely a pointer, the chain should already be evaluated at this point.

```

(Parton states: isolated state: TBP) +=
    procedure :: evaluate_sf_chain => isolated_state_evaluate_sf_chain

(Parton states: procedures) +=
    subroutine isolated_state_evaluate_sf_chain (state, fac_scale)
        class(isolated_state_t), intent(inout) :: state
        real(default), intent(in) :: fac_scale
        if (state%sf_chain_is_allocated) then
            call state%sf_chain_eff%evaluate (fac_scale)
        end if
    end subroutine isolated_state_evaluate_sf_chain

```

Evaluate the trace.

```

(Parton states: parton state: TBP) +=
    procedure :: evaluate_trace => parton_state_evaluate_trace

(Parton states: procedures) +=
    subroutine parton_state_evaluate_trace (state)
        class(parton_state_t), intent(inout) :: state
        if (state%has_trace) then
            call state%trace%evaluate ()
        end if
    end subroutine parton_state_evaluate_trace

```

Evaluate the extra evaluators that we need for physical events.

```

(Parton states: parton state: TBP) +=
    procedure :: evaluate_event_data => parton_state_evaluate_event_data

(Parton states: procedures) +=
    subroutine parton_state_evaluate_event_data (state)
        class(parton_state_t), intent(inout) :: state
        select type (state)
            type is (connected_state_t)
                if (state%has_flows_sf) then
                    call state%flows_sf%receive_momenta ()
                    call state%flows_sf%evaluate ()
                end if
        end select
        if (state%has_matrix) then

```



```

        call state%matrix%receive_momenta ()
        call state%matrix%evaluate ()
    end if
    if (state%has_flows) then
        call state%flows%receive_momenta ()
        call state%flows%evaluate ()
    end if
end subroutine parton_state_evaluate_event_data

```

Normalize the helicity density matrix by its trace, i.e., factor out the trace and put it into an overall normalization factor. The trace and flow evaluators are unchanged.

```

<Parton states: parton state: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: normalize_matrix_by_trace => &
        parton_state_normalize_matrix_by_trace

<Parton states: procedures>+≡
    subroutine parton_state_normalize_matrix_by_trace (state)
        class(parton_state_t), intent(inout) :: state
        if (state%has_matrix) then
            call state%matrix%normalize_by_trace ()
        end if
    end subroutine parton_state_normalize_matrix_by_trace

```

## 29.2.7 Accessing the state

Three functions return a pointer to the event-relevant interactions.

```

<Parton states: parton state: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_trace_int_ptr => parton_state_get_trace_int_ptr
    procedure :: get_matrix_int_ptr => parton_state_get_matrix_int_ptr
    procedure :: get_flows_int_ptr => parton_state_get_flows_int_ptr

<Parton states: procedures>+≡
    function parton_state_get_trace_int_ptr (state) result (ptr)
        class(parton_state_t), intent(in), target :: state
        type(interaction_t), pointer :: ptr
        if (state%has_trace) then
            ptr => state%trace%interaction_t
        else
            ptr => null ()
        end if
    end function parton_state_get_trace_int_ptr

    function parton_state_get_matrix_int_ptr (state) result (ptr)
        class(parton_state_t), intent(in), target :: state
        type(interaction_t), pointer :: ptr
        if (state%has_matrix) then
            ptr => state%matrix%interaction_t
        else
            ptr => null ()
        end if
    end function parton_state_get_matrix_int_ptr

```



```

function parton_state_get_flows_int_ptr (state) result (ptr)
  class(parton_state_t), intent(in), target :: state
  type(interaction_t), pointer :: ptr
  if (state%has_flows) then
    ptr => state%flows%interaction_t
  else
    ptr => null ()
  end if
end function parton_state_get_flows_int_ptr

```

Return the indices of the beam particles and the outgoing particles within the trace (and thus, matrix and flows) evaluator, respectively.

```

⟨Parton states: connected state: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: get_beam_index => connected_state_get_beam_index
  procedure :: get_in_index => connected_state_get_in_index

⟨Parton states: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine connected_state_get_beam_index (state, i_beam)
    class(connected_state_t), intent(in) :: state
    integer, dimension(:), intent(out) :: i_beam
    call state%expr%get_beam_index (i_beam)
  end subroutine connected_state_get_beam_index

  subroutine connected_state_get_in_index (state, i_in)
    class(connected_state_t), intent(in) :: state
    integer, dimension(:), intent(out) :: i_in
    call state%expr%get_in_index (i_in)
  end subroutine connected_state_get_in_index

```

Return the number of outgoing (hard) particles for the state.

```

⟨Parton states: parton state: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: get_n_out => parton_state_get_n_out

⟨Parton states: procedures⟩+≡
  function parton_state_get_n_out (state) result (n)
    class(parton_state_t), intent(in), target :: state
    integer :: n
    n = state%trace%get_n_out ()
  end function parton_state_get_n_out

```

## 29.3 Process Component Management

This module contains tools for managing and combining process components and matrix-element code and values, acting at a level below the actual process definition.

The types introduced here are abstract base types.

```

⟨pcm_base.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

  module pcm_base

```



```

! use kinds
! use io_units
!Use strings

 $\langle$ Standard module head $\rangle$ 

 $\langle$ PCM base: public $\rangle$ 

 $\langle$ PCM base: types $\rangle$ 

 $\langle$ PCM base: interfaces $\rangle$ 

contains

 $\langle$ PCM base: procedures $\rangle$ 

end module pcm_base

```

### 29.3.1 Manager Configuration

This object may holds process and method-specific data, and it should allocate the corresponding manager instance.

```

 $\langle$ PCM base: public $\rangle$  $\equiv$ 
    public :: pcm_t

 $\langle$ PCM base: types $\rangle$  $\equiv$ 
    type, abstract :: pcm_t
    contains
         $\langle$ PCM base: pcm: TBP $\rangle$ 
    end type pcm_t

```

The factory method. We use the `inout` intent, so calling this again is an error.

```

 $\langle$ PCM base: pcm: TBP $\rangle$  $\equiv$ 
    procedure(pcm_allocate_instance), deferred :: allocate_instance

 $\langle$ PCM base: interfaces $\rangle$  $\equiv$ 
    abstract interface
        subroutine pcm_allocate_instance (pcm, instance)
            import
            class(pcm_t), intent(in) :: pcm
            class(pcm_instance_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: instance
        end subroutine pcm_allocate_instance
    end interface

```

### 29.3.2 Manager Instance

This object deals with the actual (squared) matrix element values.

```

 $\langle$ PCM base: public $\rangle$  $+\equiv$ 
    public :: pcm_instance_t

```



```

⟨PCM base: types⟩+=
  type, abstract :: pcm_instance_t
end type pcm_instance_t

```

## 29.4 Complete Elementary Processes

This module combines hard interactions, phase space, and (for scatterings) structure functions and interfaces them to the integration module.

The process object implements the combination of a fixed beam and structure-function setup with a number of elementary processes. The latter are called process components. The process object represents an entity which is supposedly observable. It should be meaningful to talk about the cross section of a process.

The individual components of a process are, technically, processes themselves, but they may have unphysical cross sections which have to be added for a physical result. Process components may be exclusive tree-level elementary processes, dipole subtraction term, loop corrections, etc.

The beam and structure function setup is common to all process components. Thus, there is only one instance of this part.

The process may be a scattering process or a decay process. In the latter case, there are no structure functions, and the beam setup consists of a single particle. Otherwise, the two classes are treated on the same footing.

Once a sampling point has been chosen, a process determines a set of partons with a correlated density matrix of quantum numbers. In general, each sampling point will generate, for each process component, one or more distinct parton configurations. This is the **computed** state. The computed state is the subject of the multi-channel integration algorithm.

For NLO computations, it is necessary to project the computed states onto another set of parton configurations (e.g., by recombining certain pairs). This is the **observed** state. When computing partonic observables, the information is taken from the observed state.

For the purpose of event generation, we will later select one parton configuration from the observed state and collapse the correlated quantum state. This configuration is then dressed by applying parton shower, decays and hadronization. The decay chain, in particular, combines a scattering process with possible subsequent decay processes on the parton level, which are full-fledged process objects themselves.

```

⟨processes.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

  module processes

    ⟨Use kinds⟩
    ⟨Use strings⟩
    use constants, only: zero, one
    use io_units
    use format_utils, only: write_separator
    use unit_tests
    use diagnostics

```



```

use md5
use cputime
use os_interface
use physics_defs
use lorentz
use sm_qcd
use pdg_arrays
use variables
use expr_base
use model_data
use flavors
use helicities
use colors
use quantum_numbers
use state_matrices
use interactions
use particles
use beam_structures
use beams
use sf_mappings
use sf_base
use process_constants
use phs_base
use rng_base
use mci_base
use process_libraries
use prc_test

use integration_results
use prc_core
use parton_states

use pcm_base, only: pcm_t, pcm_instance_t
use nlo_data, only: sqme_collector_t
use nlo_data, only: fks_template_t
use nlo_controller, only: nlo_controller_t

use phs_wood, only: phs_wood_config_t, phs_wood_t
use phs_fks, only: phs_fks_config_t, phs_fks_t
use phs_fks, only: PHS_MODE_ADDITIONAL_PARTICLE
use phs_fks, only: PHS_MODE_COLLINEAR_REMNANT

use prc_gosam, only: prc_gosam_t
use prc_openloops, only: prc_openloops_t
use prc_omega, only: prc_omega_t
use prc_user_defined
use prc_threshold

use blha_config, only: blha_master_t
use blha_olp_interfaces, only: blha_template_t, prc_blha_t

```

*⟨Standard module head⟩*

*⟨Processes: public⟩*



```

    <Processes: parameters>

    <Processes: types>

    <Processes: process part types>

    <Processes: process type>

    <Processes: interfaces>

    <Processes: test types>

contains

    <Processes: procedures>

    <Processes: test type procedures>

end module processes

```

### 29.4.1 The Process Object

A process object is the workspace for creating process instances for event generation. After initialization, its contents are filled by integration passes which shape the integration grids and compute cross sections. Processes are set up initially from user-level configuration data. After calculating integrals and thus developing integration grid data, the program may use a process object or a copy of it for the purpose of generating events.

The process object consists of several subobjects with their specific purposes. The corresponding types are defined below. (Technically, the subobject type definitions have to come before the process type definition, but with NOWEB magic we reverse this order here.)

The **type** determines whether we are considering a decay or a scattering process.

The **meta** object describes the process and its environment. All contents become fixed when the object is initialized.

The **config** object holds physical and technical configuration data that have been obtained during process initialization, and which are common to all process components.

The individual process components are configured in the **component** objects. These objects contain more configuration parameters and workspace, as needed for the specific process variant.

The **term** objects describe parton configurations which are technically used as phase-space points. Each process component may split into several terms with distinct kinematics and particle content. Furthermore, each term may project on a different physical state, e.g., by particle recombination. The **term** object provides the framework for this projection, for applying cuts, weight, and thus completing the process calculation.

The **beam\_config** object describes the incoming particles, either the decay mother or the scattering beams. It also contains the structure-function infor-



mation.

The `mci_entry` objects configure a MC input parameter set and integrator, each. The number of parameters depends on the process component and on the beam and structure-function setup.

The `pcm` component is the process-component manager. This polymorphic object manages and hides the details of dealing with NLO processes where several components have to be combined in a non-trivial way. It also acts as an abstract factory for the corresponding object in `process_instance`, which does the actual work for this matter.

```

<Processes: public>≡
    public :: process_t

<Processes: process type>≡
    type :: process_t
    private
    type(process_metadata_t) :: &
        meta
    type(process_config_data_t) :: &
        config
    type(process_counter_t) :: &
        counter
    type(process_component_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: &
        component
    type(process_term_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: &
        term
    type(process_beam_config_t) :: &
        beam_config
    type(process_mci_entry_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: &
        mci_entry
    class(pcm_t), allocatable :: &
        pcm
    contains
    <Processes: process: TBP>
    end type process_t

```

This procedure is an important debugging and inspection tool; it is not used during normal operation. The process object is written to a file (identified by unit, which may also be standard output). Optional flags determine whether we show everything or just the interesting parts.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => process_write

<Processes: procedures>≡
    subroutine process_write (process, screen, unit, &
        show_all, show_var_list, &
        show_os_data, &
        show_rng_factory, show_model, show_expressions, &
        show_sfchain, &
        show_equivalences, show_history, show_histories, &
        show_forest, show_x, &
        show_subevt, show_evaluators, pacify)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    logical, intent(in) :: screen

```



```

integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
logical, intent(in), optional :: show_all
logical, intent(in), optional :: show_var_list
logical, intent(in), optional :: show_os_data
logical, intent(in), optional :: show_rng_factory
logical, intent(in), optional :: show_model, show_expressions
logical, intent(in), optional :: show_sfchain
logical, intent(in), optional :: show_equivalences
logical, intent(in), optional :: show_history, show_histories
logical, intent(in), optional :: show_forest, show_x
logical, intent(in), optional :: show_subevt, show_evaluators
logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
logical :: all
logical :: var_list
logical :: counters
logical :: os_data
logical :: rng_factory, model, expressions
integer :: u, i
u = given_output_unit (unit)
if (present (show_all)) then
    all = show_all
else
    all = .false.
end if
var_list = .false.
counters = .true.
os_data = .false.
model = .false.
rng_factory = .true.
expressions = .false.
if (present (show_var_list)) then
    all = .false.; var_list = show_var_list
end if
if (present (show_os_data)) then
    all = .false.; os_data = show_os_data
end if
if (present (show_rng_factory)) then
    all = .false.; rng_factory = show_rng_factory
end if
if (present (show_model)) then
    all = .false.; model = show_model
end if
if (present (show_expressions)) then
    all = .false.; expressions = show_expressions
end if
if (all) then
    var_list = .true.
    rng_factory = .true.
    model = .true.
    expressions = .true.
end if
if (screen) then
    write (msg_buffer, "(A)") repeat ("-", 72)
    call msg_message ()

```



```

else
    call write_separator (u, 2)
end if
call process%meta%write (u, var_list, screen)
if (process%meta%type == PRC_UNKNOWN) then
    call write_separator (u, 2)
    return
else
    if (.not. screen) call write_separator (u)
end if
if (screen) return
call process%config%write &
    (u, counters, os_data, rng_factory, model, expressions)
call write_separator (u, 2)
if (allocated (process%component)) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Process component configuration:"
    do i = 1, size (process%component)
        call write_separator (u)
        call process%component(i)%write (u)
    end do
else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Process component configuration: [undefined]"
end if
call write_separator (u, 2)
if (allocated (process%term)) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Process term configuration:"
    do i = 1, size (process%term)
        call write_separator (u)
        call process%term(i)%write (u)
    end do
else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Process term configuration: [undefined]"
end if
call write_separator (u, 2)
call process%beam_config%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)
if (allocated (process%mci_entry)) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Multi-channel integrator configurations:"
    do i = 1, size (process%mci_entry)
        call write_separator (u)
        write (u, "(1x,A,IO,A)") "MCI #", i, ":"
        call process%mci_entry(i)%write (u, pacify)
    end do
end if
call write_separator (u, 2)
end subroutine process_write

```

Screen output. Write a short account of the process configuration and the current results. The verbose version lists the components, the short version just the results.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: show => process_show
<Processes: procedures>+≡

```



```

subroutine process_show (object, unit, verbose)
  class(process_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
  integer :: u
  logical :: verb
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  verb = .true.; if (present (verbose)) verb = verbose
  if (verb) then
    call object%meta%show (u, object%config%model%get_name ())
    select case (object%meta%type)
    case (PRC_DECAY)
      write (u, "(2x,A)", advance="no") "Computed width ="
    case (PRC_SCATTERING)
      write (u, "(2x,A)", advance="no") "Computed cross section ="
    case default; return
    end select
  else
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") char (object%meta%id)
    select case (object%meta%num_id)
    case (0)
      write (u, "(::':)")
    case default
      write (u, "(1x,':(,IO,')','::~)") object%meta%num_id
    end select
    write (u, "(2x)", advance="no")
  end if
  write (u, "(ES14.7,1x,~+-',ES9.2)", advance="no") &
    object%get_integral_tot (), object%get_error_tot ()
  select case (object%meta%type)
  case (PRC_DECAY)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "GeV"
  case (PRC_SCATTERING)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "fb"
  case default
    write (u, *)
  end select
end subroutine process_show

```

Finalizer. Explicitly iterate over all subobjects that may contain allocated pointers.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: final => process_final

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_final (process)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    integer :: i
    call process%meta%final ()
    call process%config%final ()
    if (allocated (process%component)) then
      do i = 1, size (process%component)
        call process%component(i)%final ()
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine process_final

```



```

end if
if (allocated (process%term)) then
  do i = 1, size (process%term)
    call process%term(i)%final ()
  end do
end if
call process%beam_config%final ()
if (allocated (process%mci_entry)) then
  do i = 1, size (process%mci_entry)
    call process%mci_entry(i)%final ()
  end do
end if
end subroutine process_final

```

## Process setup

Initialize a process. We need a process library, the name of the process, and a run ID. The model is imported via its pointer, and the original pointer freed.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+=
  procedure :: init => process_init

<Processes: procedures>+=
  subroutine process_init &
    (process, proc_id, run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)
    class(process_t), intent(out) :: process
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: proc_id
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: run_id
    type(process_library_t), intent(in), target :: lib
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    type(qcd_t), intent(in) :: qcd
    class(rng_factory_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: rng_factory
    class(model_data_t), intent(inout), pointer :: model
    if (.not. lib%is_active ()) then
      call msg_bug ("Process init: inactive library not handled yet")
    end if
    if (.not. lib%contains (proc_id)) then
      call msg_fatal ("Process library doesn't contain process '" &
        // char (proc_id) // "'")
      return
    end if
    associate (meta => process%meta)
      call meta%init (proc_id, run_id, lib)
      call process%config%init (meta, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)
      allocate (process%component (meta%n_components))
    end associate
    if (.not. lib%get_nlo_process (proc_id)) then
      allocate (pcm_default_t :: process%pcm)
    else
      allocate (pcm_nlo_t :: process%pcm)
    end if
  end subroutine process_init

```



Store a snapshot of the common variable list.

```

(Processes: process: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: set_var_list => process_set_var_list

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_set_var_list (process, var_list)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    type(var_list_t), intent(in) :: var_list
    call var_list_init_snapshot &
      (process%meta%var_list, var_list, follow_link=.true.)
  end subroutine process_set_var_list

```

Initialize the process components, one by one, using a template for the process core object. The template is taken only for allocating the correct type; the contents are set by extracting the process entry from the library.

```

(Processes: process: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: init_component => process_init_component

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_init_component &
    (process, index, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template, &
     fks_template, blha_template)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    integer, intent(in) :: index
    class(prc_core_t), intent(in), allocatable :: core_template
    class(mci_t), intent(in), allocatable :: mci_template
    class(phs_config_t), intent(in), allocatable :: phs_config_template
    type(fks_template_t), intent(in), optional :: fks_template
    type(blha_template_t), intent(inout), optional :: blha_template
    call process%component(index)%init (index, &
      process%meta, process%config, &
      core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template, &
      blha_template, fks_template)
    if (.not. process%component(index)%active) then
      call process%meta%deactivate_component(index)
    end if
  end subroutine process_init_component

```

Determine the process terms for each process component.

```

(Processes: process: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: setup_terms => process_setup_terms

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_setup_terms (process)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
    integer :: i, j, k
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: n_entry
    integer :: n_components, n_tot
    model => process%config%model
    n_components = process%meta%n_components
    allocate (n_entry (n_components), source = 0)
    do i = 1, n_components
      associate (component => process%component(i))

```



```

        if (component%active) n_entry(i) = component%core%get_n_terms ()
    end associate
end do
n_tot = sum (n_entry)
allocate (process%term (n_tot))
k = 0
do i = 1, n_components
    associate (component => process%component(i))
        if (.not. component%active) cycle
        associate (core => component%core)
            allocate (component%i_term (n_entry(i)))
            do j = 1, n_entry(i)
                component%i_term(j) = k + j
                call process%term(k+j)%init (k+j, i, j, core, model)
            end do
        end associate
    end associate
    k = k + n_entry(i)
end do
process%config%n_terms = n_tot
end subroutine process_setup_terms

```

Initialize the beam setup. This is the trivial version where the incoming state of the matrix element coincides with the initial state of the process. For a scattering process, we need the c.m. energy, all other variables are set to their default values (no polarization, lab frame and c.m. frame coincide, etc.)

We assume that all components consistently describe a scattering process, i.e., two incoming particles.

Note: The current layout of the `beam.data.t` record requires that the flavor for each beam is unique. For processes with multiple flavors in the initial state, one has to set up beams explicitly. This restriction could be removed by extending the code in the `beams` module.

*(Processes: process: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: setup_beams_sqrts => process_setup_beams_sqrts

```

*(Processes: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine process_setup_beams_sqrts (process, sqrts, beam_structure)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    type(beam_structure_t), intent(in), optional :: beam_structure
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:,,:), allocatable :: pdg_in
    integer, dimension(2) :: pdg_scattering
    type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv_in
    integer :: i, i0
    allocate (pdg_in (2, process%meta%n_components))
    i0 = 0
    do i = 1, process%meta%n_components
        if (process%component(i)%active) then
            pdg_in(:,i) = process%component(i)%get_pdg_in ()
            if (i0 == 0) i0 = i
        end if
    end do
    do i = 1, process%meta%n_components

```



```

        if (.not. process%component(i)%active) then
            pdg_in(:,i) = pdg_in(:,i0)
        end if
    end do
    if (all (pdg_array_get_length (pdg_in) == 1) .and. &
        all (pdg_in(1,:) == pdg_in(1,i0)) .and. &
        all (pdg_in(2,:) == pdg_in(2,i0))) then
        pdg_scattering = pdg_array_get (pdg_in(:,i0), 1)
        call flv_in%init (pdg_scattering, process%config%model)
        call process%beam_config%init_scattering (flv_in, sqrts, beam_structure)
    else
        call msg_fatal ("Setting up process '" // char (process%meta%id) // "':", &
            [var_str ("-----"), &
            var_str ("Inconsistent initial state. This happens if either "), &
            var_str ("several processes with non-matching initial states "), &
            var_str ("have been added, or for a single process with an "), &
            var_str ("initial state flavor sum. In that case, please set beams "), &
            var_str ("explicitly [singling out a flavor / structure function.]")])
    end if
end subroutine process_setup_beams_sqrts

```

This is the version that applies to decay processes. The energy is the particle mass, hence no extra argument.

*(Processes: process: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: setup_beams_decay => process_setup_beams_decay

```

*(Processes: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine process_setup_beams_decay (process, rest_frame, beam_structure)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    logical, intent(in), optional :: rest_frame
    type(beam_structure_t), intent(in), optional :: beam_structure
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:,,:), allocatable :: pdg_in
    integer, dimension(1) :: pdg_decay
    type(flavor_t), dimension(1) :: flv_in
    integer :: i, i0
    allocate (pdg_in (1, process%meta%n_components))
    i0 = 0
    do i = 1, process%meta%n_components
        if (process%component(i)%active) then
            pdg_in(:,i) = process%component(i)%get_pdg_in ()
            if (i0 == 0) i0 = i
        end if
    end do
    do i = 1, process%meta%n_components
        if (.not. process%component(i)%active) then
            pdg_in(:,i) = pdg_in(:,i0)
        end if
    end do
    if (all (pdg_array_get_length (pdg_in) == 1) &
        .and. all (pdg_in(1,:) == pdg_in(1,i0))) then
        pdg_decay = pdg_array_get (pdg_in(:,i0), 1)
        call flv_in%init (pdg_decay, process%config%model)
        call process%beam_config%init_decay (flv_in, rest_frame, beam_structure)
    else

```



```

        call msg_fatal ("Setting up decay '" &
            // char (process%meta%id) // "' : decaying particle not unique")
    end if
end subroutine process_setup_beams_decay

```

We have to make sure that the masses of the various flavors in a given position in the particle string coincide.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+=
    procedure :: check_masses => process_check_masses

<Processes: procedures>+=
    subroutine process_check_masses (process)
        class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
        type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: mass
        !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
        integer :: i, j, k
        do i = 1, process%meta%n_components
            if (.not. process%component(i)%active) cycle
            associate (data => process%component(i)%core%data)
                allocate (flv (data%n_flv), mass (data%n_flv))
                do j = 1, data%n_in + data%n_out
                    call flv%init (data%flv_state(j,:), process%config%model)
                    !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
                    do k = 1, data%n_flv
                        mass(k) = flv(k)%get_mass ()
                    end do
                    !!! mass = flv%get_mass ()
                    if (any (.not. nearly_equal(mass, mass(1)))) then
                        call msg_fatal ("Process '" // char (process%meta%id) // "' : " &
                            // "mass values in flavor combination do not coincide. ")
                    end if
                end do
                deallocate (flv, mass)
            end associate
        end do
    end subroutine process_check_masses

```

For some structure functions we need to get the list of initial state flavors. This is a two-dimensional array. The first index is the beam index, the second index is the component index. Each array element is itself a PDG array object, which consists of the list of incoming PDG values for this beam and component.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+=
    procedure :: get_pdg_in => process_get_pdg_in

<Processes: procedures>+=
    subroutine process_get_pdg_in (process, pdg_in)
        class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:, :), allocatable, intent(out) :: pdg_in
        integer :: i
        allocate (pdg_in (process%config%n_in, process%meta%n_components))
        do i = 1, process%meta%n_components
            if (process%component(i)%active) then

```



```

        pdg_in(:,i) = process%component(i)%get_pdg_in ()
    end if
end do
end subroutine process_get_pdg_in

```

Initialize from a complete beam setup. If the beam setup doesn't apply directly to the process, choose a fallback option as a straight scattering or decay process.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+=
    procedure :: setup_beams_beam_structure => process_setup_beams_beam_structure

<Processes: procedures>+=
    subroutine process_setup_beams_beam_structure &
        (process, beam_structure, sqrts, decay_rest_frame)
        class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
        type(beam_structure_t), intent(in) :: beam_structure
        real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
        logical, intent(in), optional :: decay_rest_frame
        integer :: n_in
        logical :: applies
        n_in = process%get_n_in ()
        call beam_structure%check_against_n_in (process%get_n_in (), applies)
        if (applies) then
            call process%beam_config%init_beam_structure &
                (beam_structure, sqrts, process%get_model_ptr (), decay_rest_frame)
        else if (n_in == 2) then
            call process%setup_beams_sqrts (sqrts, beam_structure)
        else
            call process%setup_beams_decay (decay_rest_frame, beam_structure)
        end if
    end subroutine process_setup_beams_beam_structure

```

Notify the user about beam setup.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+=
    procedure :: beams_startup_message => process_beams_startup_message

<Processes: procedures>+=
    subroutine process_beams_startup_message (process, unit, beam_structure)
        class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        type(beam_structure_t), intent(in), optional :: beam_structure
        call process%beam_config%startup_message (unit, beam_structure)
    end subroutine process_beams_startup_message

```

We complete the kinematics configuration after the beam setup, but before we configure the chain of structure functions. The reason is that we need the total energy `sqrts` for the kinematics, but the structure-function setup requires the number of channels, which depends on the kinematics configuration. For instance, the kinematics module may return the need for parameterizing an s-channel resonance.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+=
    procedure :: configure_phs => process_configure_phs

```



```

<Processes: procedures>+=
  subroutine process_configure_phs (process, rebuild, ignore_mismatch, verbose, &
                                   combined_integration)

    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    logical, intent(in), optional :: rebuild
    logical, intent(in), optional :: ignore_mismatch, verbose
    logical, intent(in), optional :: combined_integration
    real(default) :: sqrts
    integer :: i, i_born
    class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_born
    sqrts = process%get_sqrts ()
    do i = 1, process%meta%n_components
      associate (component => process%component(i))
        if (component%active) then
          !!! Not yet active
          !      call process%pcm%configure_phs (component, &
          !      sqrts, process%beam_config, &
          !      rebuild, ignore_mismatch, verbose=verbose, &
          !      combined_integration = combined_integration
          !!! Old version
          select type (pcm => process%pcm)
            type is (pcm_default_t)
              call component%configure_phs (sqrts, process%beam_config, &
                                             rebuild, ignore_mismatch, verbose=verbose)
            class is (pcm_nlo_t)
              select case (component%config%get_nlo_type ())
                case (BORN, NLO_VIRTUAL, NLO_SUBTRACTION, NLO_THRESHOLD_RESUMMATION)
                  call component%configure_phs (sqrts, process%beam_config, &
                                                 rebuild, ignore_mismatch, verbose=verbose)
                  call check_and_extend_phs (component, combined_integration)
                case (NLO_REAL, NLO_PDF)
                  i_born = component%config%get_associated_born ()
                  call check_and_extend_phs (component, combined_integration)
                  call process%component(i_born)%extract_phs_config (phs_config_born)
                  select type (phs_config_born)
                    type is (phs_wood_config_t)
                      call component%configure_phs (sqrts, &
                                                     process%beam_config, rebuild, ignore_mismatch, &
                                                     phs_config_born, verbose=verbose)
                    type is (phs_wood_config_t)
                      call process%component(i_born)%restore_phs_config (phs_config_born)
                  end select
                case default
                  call msg_bug ("process_configure_phs: unsupported PCM type")
                end select
              end select
            end select
          end if
        end associate
      end do
    contains
      subroutine check_and_extend_phs (component, combined_integration)
        type(process_component_t), intent(inout) :: component
        logical, intent(in), optional :: combined_integration
        if (present (combined_integration)) then
          if (combined_integration) then

```



```

        select type (phs_config => component%phs_config)
        type is (phs_wood_config_t)
            call phs_config%set_extended_phs ()
            call phs_config%increase_n_par ()
        type is (phs_fks_config_t)
            call phs_config%set_extended_phs ()
        end select
    end if
end if
end subroutine check_and_extend_phs
end subroutine process_configure_phs

```

Insert the structure-function configuration data. First allocate the storage, then insert data one by one. The third procedure declares a mapping (of the MC input parameters) for a specific channel and structure-function combination.

We take the number of channels from the corresponding entry in the `config_data` section.

Otherwise, these are simple wrapper routines. The extra level in the call tree may allow for simple addressing of multiple concurrent beam configurations, not implemented currently.

If we do not want structure functions, we simply do not call those procedures.

*(Processes: process: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: init_sf_chain => process_init_sf_chain
generic :: set_sf_channel => set_sf_channel_single
procedure :: set_sf_channel_single => process_set_sf_channel
generic :: set_sf_channel => set_sf_channel_array
procedure :: set_sf_channel_array => process_set_sf_channel_array

```

*(Processes: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine process_init_sf_chain (process, sf_config, sf_trace_file)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    type(sf_config_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: sf_config
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: sf_trace_file
    type(string_t) :: file
    if (present (sf_trace_file)) then
        if (sf_trace_file /= "") then
            file = sf_trace_file
        else
            file = process%get_id () // "_sftrace.dat"
        end if
        call process%beam_config%init_sf_chain (sf_config, file)
    else
        call process%beam_config%init_sf_chain (sf_config)
    end if
end subroutine process_init_sf_chain

subroutine process_set_sf_channel (process, c, sf_channel)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    type(sf_channel_t), intent(in) :: sf_channel
    call process%beam_config%set_sf_channel (c, sf_channel)
end subroutine process_set_sf_channel

```



```

subroutine process_set_sf_channel_array (process, sf_channel)
  class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
  type(sf_channel_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: sf_channel
  integer :: c
  call process%beam_config%allocate_sf_channels (size (sf_channel))
  do c = 1, size (sf_channel)
    call process%beam_config%set_sf_channel (c, sf_channel(c))
  end do
end subroutine process_set_sf_channel_array

```

Notify about the structure-function setup.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: sf_startup_message => process_sf_startup_message

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_sf_startup_message (process, sf_string, unit)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: sf_string
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    call process%beam_config%sf_startup_message (sf_string, unit)
  end subroutine process_sf_startup_message

```

As soon as both the kinematics configuration and the structure-function setup are complete, we match parameterizations (channels) for both. The matching entries are (re)set in the component phase-space configuration, while the structure-function configuration is left intact.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: collect_channels => process_collect_channels

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_collect_channels (process, coll)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    type(phs_channel_collection_t), intent(inout) :: coll
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, process%meta%n_components
      associate (component => process%component(i))
        if (component%active) then
          call component%collect_channels (coll)
        end if
      end associate
    end do
  end subroutine process_collect_channels

```

Independently, we should be able to check if any component doesn't contain phase-space parameters. Such a process can only be integrated if there are structure functions.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: contains_trivial_component => process_contains_trivial_component

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  function process_contains_trivial_component (process) result (flag)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    logical :: flag

```



```

integer :: i
flag = .true.
do i = 1, process%meta%n_components
  associate (component => process%component(i))
    if (component%active) then
      if (component%get_n_phs_par () == 0) return
    end if
  end associate
end do
flag = .false.
end function process_contains_trivial_component

```

*<Processes: process: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: deactivate_real_component => process_deactivate_real_component

```

*<Processes: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine process_deactivate_real_component (process)
  class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
  integer :: i
  do i = 1, process%meta%n_components
    call process%mci_entry(1)%deactivate_real_component &
      (process%component(i))
    select case (process%component(i)%component_type)
    case (COMP_REAL)
      process%component(i)%active = .false.
    end select
  end do
end subroutine process_deactivate_real_component

```

*<Processes: process: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: i_mci_to_i_component => process_i_mci_to_i_component

```

*<Processes: procedures>+≡*

```

function process_i_mci_to_i_component (process, i_mci) result (i_component)
  integer :: i_component
  class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
  integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
  integer :: i
  i_component = 0
  do i = 1, size (process%component)
    if (process%component(i)%i_mci == i_mci) then
      i_component = i
      return
    end if
  end do
end function process_i_mci_to_i_component

```

Determine the MC parameter set structure and the MCI configuration for each process component. We need data from the structure-function and phase-space setup, so those should be complete before this is called. We also make a random-number generator instance for each MCI group.

*<Processes: process: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: setup_mci => process_setup_mci

```



```

(Processes: procedures) +=
  subroutine process_setup_mci (process, combined_integration)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    logical, intent(in), optional :: combined_integration
    integer :: n_mci, i_mci
    integer :: i
    logical :: powheg_damping_active
    n_mci = 0
    do i = 1, process%meta%n_components
      associate (component => process%component(i))
        if (component%needs_mci_entry () .and. &
            component%config%get_nlo_type () /= NLO_SUBTRACTION) then
          n_mci = n_mci + 1
          component%i_mci = n_mci
        end if
      end associate
    end do
    process%config%n_mci = n_mci
    if (.not. allocated (process%config%rng_factory)) &
      call msg_bug ("Process setup: rng factory not allocated")
    allocate (process%pci_entry (n_mci))
    i_mci = 0
    powheg_damping_active = &
      any (process%component%component_type == COMP_REAL_SING)
    do i = 1, process%meta%n_components
      associate (component => process%component(i))
        if (component%needs_mci_entry () .and. &
            component%config%get_nlo_type () /= NLO_SUBTRACTION) then
          i_mci = i_mci + 1
          associate (pci_entry => process%pci_entry(i_mci))
            call pci_entry%set_combined_integration (combined_integration)
            if (powheg_damping_active) then
              if (component%component_type == COMP_REAL_FIN) then
                pci_entry%powheg_damping_type = DAMPING_FINITE
              else
                pci_entry%powheg_damping_type = DAMPING_SINGULAR
              end if
            end if
          end associate
        end if
        call pci_entry%init (process%meta%type, &
                           i_mci, i, component, process%beam_config, &
                           process%config%rng_factory)
        call process%set_associated_real_component (i_mci, i)
      end associate
    end if
  end subroutine process_setup_mci

```

Set cuts. This is a parse node, namely the right-hand side of the cut assignment. When creating an instance, we compile this into an evaluation tree. The parse



node may be null.

```

(Processes: process: TBP) +=
  procedure :: set_cuts => process_set_cuts

(Processes: procedures) +=
  subroutine process_set_cuts (process, ef_cuts)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    class(expr_factory_t), intent(in) :: ef_cuts
    allocate (process%config%ef_cuts, source = ef_cuts)
  end subroutine process_set_cuts

```

Analogously for the other expressions.

```

(Processes: process: TBP) +=
  procedure :: set_scale => process_set_scale
  procedure :: set_fac_scale => process_set_fac_scale
  procedure :: set_ren_scale => process_set_ren_scale
  procedure :: set_weight => process_set_weight

(Processes: procedures) +=
  subroutine process_set_scale (process, ef_scale)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    class(expr_factory_t), intent(in) :: ef_scale
    allocate (process%config%ef_scale, source = ef_scale)
  end subroutine process_set_scale

  subroutine process_set_fac_scale (process, ef_fac_scale)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    class(expr_factory_t), intent(in) :: ef_fac_scale
    allocate (process%config%ef_fac_scale, source = ef_fac_scale)
  end subroutine process_set_fac_scale

  subroutine process_set_ren_scale (process, ef_ren_scale)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    class(expr_factory_t), intent(in) :: ef_ren_scale
    allocate (process%config%ef_ren_scale, source = ef_ren_scale)
  end subroutine process_set_ren_scale

  subroutine process_set_weight (process, ef_weight)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    class(expr_factory_t), intent(in) :: ef_weight
    allocate (process%config%ef_weight, source = ef_weight)
  end subroutine process_set_weight

```

## MD5 sum

The MD5 sum of the process object should reflect the state completely, including integration results. It is used for checking the integrity of event files. This global checksum includes checksums for the various parts. In particular, the MCI object receives a checksum that includes the configuration of all configuration parts relevant for an individual integration. This checksum is used for checking the integrity of integration grids.



We do not need MD5 sums for the process terms, since these are generated from the component definitions.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_md5sum => process_compute_md5sum

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_compute_md5sum (process)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    integer :: i
    call process%config%compute_md5sum ()
    do i = 1, process%config%n_components
      associate (component => process%component(i))
        if (component%active) then
          call component%compute_md5sum ()
        end if
      end associate
    end do
    call process%beam_config%compute_md5sum ()
    do i = 1, process%config%n_mci
      call process%mci_entry(i)%compute_md5sum &
        (process%config, process%component, process%beam_config)
    end do
  end subroutine process_compute_md5sum

```

## Integration and event generation

The sampler test should just evaluate the squared matrix element `n_calls` times, discarding the results, and return. This can be done before integration, e.g., for timing estimates.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: sampler_test => process_sampler_test

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_sampler_test (process, instance, i_mci, n_calls)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    type(process_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: instance
    integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
    integer, intent(in) :: n_calls
    call process%mci_entry(i_mci)%sampler_test (instance, n_calls)
  end subroutine process_sampler_test

```

Integrate the process, using a previously initialized process instance. We select one of the available MCI integrators by its index `i_mci` and thus integrate over (structure functions and) phase space for the associated (group of) process component(s).

The finalizer should be called after all integration passes have been completed. It will, for instance, write a summary of the integration results.

`integrate_dummy` does a “dummy” integration in the sense that nothing is done but just empty integration results appended.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: integrate => process_integrate
  procedure :: final_integration => process_final_integration

```



```

procedure :: integrate_dummy => process_integrate_dummy
<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_integrate (process, instance, i_mci, n_it, n_calls, &
    adapt_grids, adapt_weights, final, pacify)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    type(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
    integer, intent(in) :: n_it
    integer, intent(in) :: n_calls
    logical, intent(in), optional :: adapt_grids
    logical, intent(in), optional :: adapt_weights
    logical, intent(in), optional :: final, pacify
    call process%mci_entry(i_mci)%integrate (instance, n_it, n_calls, &
      adapt_grids, adapt_weights, final, pacify, i_mci)
    call instance%display_real_kinematics (i_mci)
  end subroutine process_integrate

  subroutine process_final_integration (process, i_mci)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
    call process%mci_entry(i_mci)%final_integration ()
  end subroutine process_final_integration

  subroutine process_integrate_dummy (process)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    type(integration_results_t) :: results
    integer :: u_log
    u_log = logfile_unit ()
    call results%init (process%meta%type)
    call results%display_init (process%meta%type, screen = .true., unit = u_log)
    call results%new_pass ()
    call results%record (1, 0, 0._default, 0._default, 0._default)
    call results%display_final ()
  end subroutine process_integrate_dummy

```

Display the final results for the sum of all components. (This is useful, obviously, only if there is more than one component.)

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: display_summed_results => process_display_summed_results
<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_display_summed_results (process)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    type(integration_results_t) :: results
    integer :: u_log
    u_log = logfile_unit ()
    call results%init (process%meta%type)
    call results%display_init (process%meta%type, screen = .true., unit = u_log)
    call results%new_pass ()
    call results%record (1, 0, &
      process%get_integral (), &
      process%get_error (), &
      process%get_efficiency ())
    select type (pcm => process%pcm)

```



```

class is (pcm_nlo_t)
  if (.not. process%uses_powheg_damping_factors()) then
    call results%record_correction (process%get_correction (), &
      process%get_correction_error ())
  end if
end select
call results%display_final ()
end subroutine process_display_summed_results

```

Run LaTeX/Metapost to generate a ps/pdf file for the integration history. We (re)write the driver file – just in case it has been missed before – then we compile it.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+=
  procedure :: display_integration_history => &
    process_display_integration_history

<Processes: procedures>+=
  subroutine process_display_integration_history &
    (process, i_mci, filename, os_data, eff_reset)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    logical, intent(in), optional :: eff_reset
    call integration_results_write_driver &
      (process%mci_entry(i_mci)%results, filename, eff_reset)
    call integration_results_compile_driver &
      (process%mci_entry(i_mci)%results, filename, os_data)
  end subroutine process_display_integration_history

```

Write a complete logfile (with hardcoded name based on the process ID). We do not write internal data.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+=
  procedure :: write_logfile => process_write_logfile

<Processes: procedures>+=
  subroutine process_write_logfile (process, i_mci, filename)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: filename
    type(time_t) :: time
    integer :: unit, u
    unit = free_unit ()
    open (unit = unit, file = char (filename), action = "write", &
      status = "replace")
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(A)") repeat ("#", 79)
    call process%meta%write (u, .false., .false.)
    write (u, "(A)") repeat ("#", 79)
    write (u, "(3x,A,ES17.10)") "Integral   = ", &
      process%mci_entry(i_mci)%get_integral ()
    write (u, "(3x,A,ES17.10)") "Error      = ", &
      process%mci_entry(i_mci)%get_error ()
    write (u, "(3x,A,ES17.10)") "Accuracy   = ", &

```



```

        process%mci_entry(i_mci)%get_accuracy ()
write (u, "(3x,A,ES17.10)" "Chi2          = ", &
        process%mci_entry(i_mci)%get_chi2 ()
write (u, "(3x,A,ES17.10)" "Efficiency = ", &
        process%mci_entry(i_mci)%get_efficiency ()
call process%mci_entry(i_mci)%get_time (time, 10000)
if (time%is_known ()) then
    write (u, "(3x,A,1x,A)" "T(10k evt) = ", char (time%to_string_dhms ()))
else
    write (u, "(3x,A)" "T(10k evt) = [undefined]"
end if
call process%mci_entry(i_mci)%results%write (u)
write (u, "(A)" repeat ("#", 79)
call process%mci_entry(i_mci)%results%write_chain_weights (u)
write (u, "(A)" repeat ("#", 79)
call process%mci_entry(i_mci)%counter%write (u)
write (u, "(A)" repeat ("#", 79)
call process%mci_entry(i_mci)%mci%write_log_entry (u)
write (u, "(A)" repeat ("#", 79)
call process%beam_config%data%write (u)
write (u, "(A)" repeat ("#", 79)
if (allocated (process%config%ef_cuts)) then
    write (u, "(3x,A)" "Cut expression:"
    call process%config%ef_cuts%write (u)
else
    write (u, "(3x,A)" "No cuts used."
end if
call write_separator (u)
if (allocated (process%config%ef_scale)) then
    write (u, "(3x,A)" "Scale expression:"
    call process%config%ef_scale%write (u)
else
    write (u, "(3x,A)" "No scale expression was given."
end if
call write_separator (u)
if (allocated (process%config%ef_fac_scale)) then
    write (u, "(3x,A)" "Factorization scale expression:"
    call process%config%ef_fac_scale%write (u)
else
    write (u, "(3x,A)" "No factorization scale expression was given."
end if
call write_separator (u)
if (allocated (process%config%ef_ren_scale)) then
    write (u, "(3x,A)" "Renormalization scale expression:"
    call process%config%ef_ren_scale%write (u)
else
    write (u, "(3x,A)" "No renormalization scale expression was given."
end if
call write_separator (u)
if (allocated (process%config%ef_weight)) then
    call write_separator (u)
    write (u, "(3x,A)" "Weight expression:"
    call process%config%ef_weight%write (u)
else

```



```

        write (u, "(3x,A)") "No weight expression was given."
    end if
    write (u, "(A)") repeat ("#", 79)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Summary of quantum-number states:"
    write (u, "(1x,A)") " + sign: allowed and contributing"
    write (u, "(1x,A)") " no + : switched off at runtime"
    call process%write_state_summary (u)
    write (u, "(A)") repeat ("#", 79)
    write (u, "(A)") "Variable list:"
    call var_list_write (process%meta%var_list, u)
    write (u, "(A)") repeat ("#", 79)
    close (u)
end subroutine process_write_logfile

```

Display the quantum-number combinations of the process components, and their current status (allowed or switched off).

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_state_summary => process_write_state_summary

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_write_state_summary (process, unit)
        class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: i, i_component, u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        do i = 1, size (process%term)
            call write_separator (u)
            i_component = process%term(i)%i_component
            if (i_component /= 0) then
                call process%term(i)%write_state_summary &
                    (process%component(i_component)%core, unit)
            end if
        end do
    end subroutine process_write_state_summary

```

Prepare event generation for the specified MCI entry. This implies, in particular, checking the phase-space file.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: prepare_simulation => process_prepare_simulation

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_prepare_simulation (process, i_mci)
        class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
        integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
        call process%mci_entry(i_mci)%prepare_simulation ()
    end subroutine process_prepare_simulation

```

Generate a weighted event. We select one of the available MCI integrators by its index `i_mci` and thus generate an event for the associated (group of) process component(s). The arguments exactly correspond to the initializer and finalizer above.

The resulting event is stored in the `process_instance` object, which also holds the workspace of the integrator.



Note: The `process` object is declared `intent(inout)` because it contains the random-number state, which changes for each event. Otherwise, all volatile data are inside the `instance` object.

```

(Processes: process: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: generate_weighted_event => process_generate_weighted_event
  procedure :: generate_unweighted_event => process_generate_unweighted_event

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_generate_weighted_event (process, instance, i_mci)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    type(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
    call process%mci_entry(i_mci)%generate_weighted_event (instance)
  end subroutine process_generate_weighted_event

  subroutine process_generate_unweighted_event (process, instance, i_mci)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    type(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
    call process%mci_entry(i_mci)%generate_unweighted_event (instance)
  end subroutine process_generate_unweighted_event

```

This replaces the event generation methods for the situation that the process instance object has been filled by other means (i.e., reading and/or recalculating its contents). We just have to fill in missing MCI data, especially the event weight.

```

(Processes: process: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: recover_event => process_recover_event

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_recover_event (process, instance, i_term)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    type(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term
    call process%mci_entry(instance%i_mci)%recover_event (instance, i_term)
  end subroutine process_recover_event

```

## Retrieve process data

Tell whether integral (and error) are known.

```

(Processes: process: TBP)+≡
  generic :: has_integral => has_integral_tot, has_integral_mci
  procedure :: has_integral_tot => process_has_integral_tot
  procedure :: has_integral_mci => process_has_integral_mci

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  function process_has_integral_mci (process, i_mci) result (flag)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
    logical :: flag
    flag = process%mci_entry(i_mci)%has_integral ()
  end function process_has_integral_mci

```



```

function process_has_integral_tot (process) result (flag)
  class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
  logical :: flag
  integer :: i
  flag = .true.
  do i = 1, size (process%mci_entry)
    if (process%is_active_nlo_component (i)) &
      flag = flag .and. process%mci_entry(i)%has_integral ()
  end do
end function process_has_integral_tot

```

Return the current integral and error obtained by the integrator i\_mci.

*(Processes: process: TBP)+≡*

```

generic :: get_integral => get_integral_tot, get_integral_mci
generic :: get_error => get_error_tot, get_error_mci
generic :: get_efficiency => get_efficiency_tot, get_efficiency_mci
procedure :: get_integral_tot => process_get_integral_tot
procedure :: get_integral_mci => process_get_integral_mci
procedure :: get_error_tot => process_get_error_tot
procedure :: get_error_mci => process_get_error_mci
procedure :: get_efficiency_tot => process_get_efficiency_tot
procedure :: get_efficiency_mci => process_get_efficiency_mci

```

*(Processes: procedures)+≡*

```

function process_get_integral_mci (process, i_mci) result (integral)
  class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
  integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
  real(default) :: integral
  integral = process%mci_entry(i_mci)%get_integral ()
end function process_get_integral_mci

function process_get_error_mci (process, i_mci) result (error)
  class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
  integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
  real(default) :: error
  error = process%mci_entry(i_mci)%get_error ()
end function process_get_error_mci

function process_get_efficiency_mci (process, i_mci) result (efficiency)
  class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
  integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
  real(default) :: efficiency
  efficiency = process%mci_entry(i_mci)%get_efficiency ()
end function process_get_efficiency_mci

function process_get_integral_tot (process) result (integral)
  class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
  real(default) :: integral
  integer :: i
  integral = 0
  if (allocated (process%mci_entry)) then
    do i = 1, size (process%mci_entry)
      if (process%is_active_nlo_component(i)) &
        integral = integral + process%mci_entry(i)%get_integral ()
    end do
  end if
end function process_get_integral_tot

```



```

        end do
    end if
end function process_get_integral_tot

function process_get_error_tot (process) result (error)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    real(default) :: error
    real(default) :: variance
    integer :: i
    variance = 0
    if (allocated (process%mci_entry)) then
        do i = 1, size (process%mci_entry)
            if (process%is_active_nlo_component(i)) &
                variance = variance + process%mci_entry(i)%get_error () ** 2
        end do
    end if
    error = sqrt (variance)
end function process_get_error_tot

function process_get_efficiency_tot (process) result (efficiency)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    real(default) :: efficiency
    real(default) :: den, eff, int
    integer :: i
    den = 0
    if (allocated (process%mci_entry)) then
        do i = 1, size (process%mci_entry)
            if (process%is_active_nlo_component(i)) then
                int = process%get_integral (i)
                if (int > 0) then
                    eff = process%mci_entry(i)%get_efficiency ()
                    if (eff > 0) then
                        den = den + int / eff
                    else
                        efficiency = 0
                        return
                    end if
                end if
            end if
        end do
    end if
    if (den > 0) then
        efficiency = process%get_integral () / den
    else
        efficiency = 0
    end if
end function process_get_efficiency_tot

```

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_correction => process_get_correction
    procedure :: get_correction_error => process_get_correction_error

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function process_get_correction (process) result (ratio)

```



```

class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
real(default) :: ratio
real(default) :: int_real, int_virt, int_born
int_born = process%mci_entry(1)%get_integral ()
int_real = process%mci_entry(2)%get_integral ()
int_virt = process%mci_entry(3)%get_integral ()
ratio = (int_real + int_virt) / int_born
end function process_get_correction

function process_get_correction_error (process) result (error)
class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
real(default) :: error
real(default) :: int_born, int_real, int_virt
real(default) :: err_born, err_real, err_virt
real(default) :: err2
int_born = process%mci_entry(1)%get_integral ()
int_real = process%mci_entry(2)%get_integral ()
int_virt = process%mci_entry(3)%get_integral ()
err_born = process%mci_entry(1)%get_error ()
err_real = process%mci_entry(2)%get_error ()
err_virt = process%mci_entry(3)%get_error ()
err2 = (int_real + int_virt)**2 / int_born**4 * err_born**2 &
      + (err_real**2 + err_virt**2) / int_born**2
error = sqrt (err2)
end function process_get_correction_error

```

*<Processes: process: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: component_reset_helicity => process_component_reset_helicity

```

*<Processes: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine process_component_reset_helicity(proc, i)
class(process_t), intent(inout) :: proc
integer, intent(in) :: i
select type (core => proc%component(i)%core)
type is (prc_omega_t)
call core%reset_helicity_selection ()
end select
if (i == 2) then
select type (core_sub_born => proc%component(i)%core_sub_born)
type is (prc_omega_t)
call core_sub_born%reset_helicity_selection ()
end select
end if
end subroutine process_component_reset_helicity

```

*<Processes: process: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: is_nlo_calculation => process_is_nlo_calculation

```

*<Processes: procedures>+≡*

```

function process_is_nlo_calculation (process) result (nlo)
class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
logical :: nlo
select type (pcm => process%pcm)
class is (pcm_nlo_t)

```



```

        nlo = .true.
    class default
        nlo = .false.
    end select
end function process_is_nlo_calculation

```

Return nlo data of a process component

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_component_nlo_type => process_get_component_nlo_type

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function process_get_component_nlo_type (process, i_component) &
        result (nlo_type)
        class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
        integer, intent(in) :: i_component
        integer :: nlo_type
        nlo_type = process%component(i_component)%config%get_nlo_type ()
    end function process_get_component_nlo_type

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_component_associated_born &
        => process_get_component_associated_born

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function process_get_component_associated_born (process, i_component) &
        result (i_born)
        class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
        integer, intent(in) :: i_component
        integer :: i_born
        i_born = process%component(i_component)%config%get_associated_born ()
    end function process_get_component_associated_born

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_n_allowed_born => process_get_n_allowed_born

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function process_get_n_allowed_born (process, i_born) result (n_born)
        class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
        integer, intent(in) :: i_born
        integer :: n_born
        n_born = process%term(i_born)%n_allowed

    end function process_get_n_allowed_born

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_active_nlo_component => process_is_active_nlo_component

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function process_is_active_nlo_component (process, i_component) &
        result (active)
        class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
        integer, intent(in) :: i_component
        logical :: active
        associate (component => process%component(i_component))

```



```

        active = component%is_active_nlo_component () &
            .and. component%component_type <= COMP_MASTER
    end associate
end function process_is_active_nlo_component

```

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: uses_powheg_damping_factors => process_uses_powheg_damping_factors
<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function process_uses_powheg_damping_factors (process) result (val)
        logical :: val
        class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
        val = any (process%mci_entry%powheg_damping_type /= DAMPING_NONE)
    end function process_uses_powheg_damping_factors

```

Return the MD5 sums that summarize the process component definitions. These values should be independent of parameters, beam details, expressions, etc. They can be used for checking the integrity of a process when reusing an old event file.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_md5sum_prc => process_get_md5sum_prc
<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function process_get_md5sum_prc (process, i_component) result (md5sum)
        class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
        integer, intent(in) :: i_component
        character(32) :: md5sum
        if (process%component(i_component)%active) then
            md5sum = process%component(i_component)%config%get_md5sum ()
        else
            md5sum = ""
        end if
    end function process_get_md5sum_prc

```

Return the MD5 sums that summarize the state of the MCI integrators. These values should encode all process data, integration and phase space configuration, etc., and the integration results. They can thus be used for checking the integrity of an event-generation setup when reusing an old event file.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_md5sum_mci => process_get_md5sum_mci
<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function process_get_md5sum_mci (process, i_mci) result (md5sum)
        class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
        integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
        character(32) :: md5sum
        md5sum = process%mci_entry(i_mci)%get_md5sum ()
    end function process_get_md5sum_mci

```

Return the MD5 sum of the process configuration. This should encode the process setup, data, and expressions, but no integration results.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_md5sum_cfg => process_get_md5sum_cfg

```



```

(Processes: procedures) +=
  function process_get_md5sum_cfg (process) result (md5sum)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    character(32) :: md5sum
    md5sum = process%config%md5sum
  end function process_get_md5sum_cfg

```

## 29.4.2 Metadata

This information describes the process and its environment. It is fixed upon initialization.

The `id` string is the name of the process object, as given by the user. The matrix element generator will use this string for naming Fortran procedures and types, so it should qualify as a Fortran name.

The `num_id` is meaningful if nonzero. It is used for communication with external programs or file standards which do not support string IDs.

The `run_id` string distinguishes among several runs for the same process. It identifies process instances with respect to adapted integration grids and similar run-specific data. The run ID is kept when copying processes for creating instances, however, so it does not distinguish event samples.

The `var_list` is a snapshot of the variable list, taken at the point where the process was initialized.

The `lib` pointer accesses the process library where the process definition and the process driver are located.

The `lib_index` is the index of entry in the process library that corresponds to the current process.

The `component_id` array identifies the individual process components.

The `component_description` is an array of human-readable strings that characterize the process components, for instance `a, b => c, d`.

The `active` mask array marks those components which are active. The others are skipped.

```

(Processes: process part types) =
  type :: process_metadata_t
  private
  integer :: type = PRC_UNKNOWN
  type(string_t) :: id
  integer :: num_id = 0
  type(string_t) :: run_id
  type(var_list_t) :: var_list
  type(process_library_t), pointer :: lib => null ()
  integer :: lib_index = 0
  integer :: n_components = 0
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: component_id
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: component_description
  logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: active
  contains
  (Processes: process metadata: TBP)
end type process_metadata_t

```



The local var list is a snapshot and needs a finalizer.

```

<Processes: process metadata: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => process_metadata_final

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_metadata_final (meta)
    class(process_metadata_t), intent(inout) :: meta
    call meta%var_list%final (follow_link=.true.)
  end subroutine process_metadata_final

```

Output: ID and run ID. We write the variable list only upon request.

```

<Processes: process metadata: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => process_metadata_write

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_metadata_write (meta, u, var_list, screen)
    class(process_metadata_t), intent(in) :: meta
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    logical, intent(in) :: var_list, screen
    integer :: i
    select case (meta%type)
    case (PRC_UNKNOWN)
      if (screen) then
        write (msg_buffer, "(A)") "Process [undefined]"
      else
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Process [undefined]"
      end if
      return
    case (PRC_DECAY)
      if (screen) then
        write (msg_buffer, "(A,1x,A,A,A)") "Process [decay]:", &
          "'", char (meta%id), "'"
      else
        write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "Process [decay]:"
      end if
    case (PRC_SCATTERING)
      if (screen) then
        write (msg_buffer, "(A,1x,A,A,A)") "Process [scattering]:", &
          "'", char (meta%id), "'"
      else
        write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "Process [scattering]:"
      end if
    case default
      call msg_bug ("process_write: undefined process type")
    end select
    if (screen) then
      call msg_message ()
    else
      write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "'", char (meta%id), "'"
    end if
    if (meta%num_id /= 0) then
      if (screen) then
        write (msg_buffer, "(2x,A,I0)") "ID (num)      = ", meta%num_id
        call msg_message ()
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine process_metadata_write

```



```

else
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "ID (num)      = ", meta%num_id
end if
end if
if (screen) then
    if (meta%run_id /= "") then
        write (msg_buffer, "(2x,A,A,A)") "Run ID      = ', &
            char (meta%run_id), '"
        call msg_message ()
    end if
else
    write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "Run ID      = ', char (meta%run_id), '"
end if
if (associated (meta%lib)) then
    if (screen) then
        write (msg_buffer, "(2x,A,A,A)") "Library name = ', &
            char (meta%lib%get_name ()), '"
        call msg_message ()
    else
        write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "Library name = ', &
            char (meta%lib%get_name ()), '"
    end if
else
    if (screen) then
        write (msg_buffer, "(2x,A)") "Library name = [not associated]"
        call msg_message ()
    else
        write (u, "(3x,A)") "Library name = [not associated]"
    end if
end if
if (screen) then
    write (msg_buffer, "(2x,A,I0)") "Process index = ", meta%lib_index
    call msg_message ()
else
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Process index = ", meta%lib_index
end if
if (allocated (meta%component_id)) then
    if (screen) then
        if (any (meta%active)) then
            write (msg_buffer, "(2x,A)") "Process components:"
        else
            write (msg_buffer, "(2x,A)") "Process components: [none]"
        end if
        call msg_message ()
    else
        write (u, "(3x,A)") "Process components:"
    end if
do i = 1, size (meta%component_id)
    if (.not. meta%active(i)) cycle
    if (screen) then
        write (msg_buffer, "(4x,I0,9A)") i, ": ', &
            char (meta%component_id (i)), "' : ", &
            char (meta%component_description (i))
        call msg_message ()
    end if
end do

```



```

        else
            write (u, "(5x,I0,9A)") i, ": '", &
                char (meta%component_id (i)), "' : ", &
                char (meta%component_description (i))
        end if
    end do
end if
if (screen) then
    write (msg_buffer, "(A)") repeat ("-", 72)
    call msg_message ()
else
    call write_separator (u)
end if
if (screen) return
if (var_list) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Variable list:"
    call write_separator (u)
    call var_list_write (meta%var_list, u)
else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Variable list: [not shown]"
end if
end subroutine process_metadata_write

```

Short output: list components.

*(Processes: process metadata: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: show => process_metadata_show
```

*(Processes: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine process_metadata_show (meta, u, model_name)
    class(process_metadata_t), intent(in) :: meta
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: model_name
    integer :: i
    select case (meta%type)
    case (PRC_UNKNOWN)
        write (u, "(A)") "Process: [undefined]"
        return
    case default
        write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "Process:"
    end select
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") char (meta%id)
    select case (meta%num_id)
    case (0)
    case default
        write (u, "(1x,'( ',I0,')')", advance="no") meta%num_id
    end select
    select case (char (model_name))
    case ("")
    case default
        write (u, "(1x,'[ ',A,']')", advance="no") char (model_name)
    end select
    write (u, *)
    if (allocated (meta%component_id)) then
        do i = 1, size (meta%component_id)

```



```

        if (meta%active(i)) then
            write (u, "(2x,I0,':',1x,A)" i, &
                char (meta%component_description (i))
        end if
    end do
end if
end subroutine process_metadata_show

```

Initialize.

```

<Processes: process metadata: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => process_metadata_init

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_metadata_init (meta, id, run_id, lib)
        class(process_metadata_t), intent(out) :: meta
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: run_id
        type(process_library_t), intent(in), target :: lib
        select case (lib%get_n_in (id))
            case (1); meta%type = PRC_DECAY
            case (2); meta%type = PRC_SCATTERING
            case default
                call msg_bug ("Process '" // char (id) // "': impossible n_in")
            end select
        meta%id = id
        meta%run_id = run_id
        meta%lib => lib
        meta%lib_index = lib%get_entry_index (id)
        meta%num_id = lib%get_num_id (id)
        call lib%get_component_list (id, meta%component_id)
        meta%n_components = size (meta%component_id)
        call lib%get_component_description_list (id, meta%component_description)
        allocate (meta%active (meta%n_components), source = .true.)
    end subroutine process_metadata_init

```

Mark a component as inactive.

```

<Processes: process metadata: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: deactivate_component => process_metadata_deactivate_component

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_metadata_deactivate_component (meta, i)
        class(process_metadata_t), intent(inout) :: meta
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        call msg_message ("Process component '" &
            // char (meta%component_id(i)) // "': matrix element vanishes")
        meta%active(i) = .false.
    end subroutine process_metadata_deactivate_component

```

### 29.4.3 Generic Configuration Data

This information concerns physical and technical properties of the process. It is fixed upon initialization, using data from the process specification and the variable list.



The number `n_in` is the number of incoming beam particles, simultaneously the number of incoming partons, 1 for a decay and 2 for a scattering process. (The number of outgoing partons may depend on the process component.)

The number `n_components` is the number of components that constitute the current process.

The number `n_terms` is the number of distinct contributions to the scattering matrix that constitute the current process. Each component may generate several terms.

The number `n_mci` is the number of independent MC integration configurations that this process uses. Distinct process components that share a MCI configuration may be combined pointwise. (Nevertheless, a given MC variable set may correspond to several “nearby” kinematical configurations.) This is also the number of distinct sampling-function results that this process can generate. Process components that use distinct variable sets are added only once after an integration pass has completed.

The `model` pointer identifies the physics model and its parameters. This is a pointer to an external object.

The `rng_factory` component spawns independent random-number generators for use in integration, event generation, and event postprocessing.

Various `parse_node_t` objects are taken from the SINDARIN input. They encode expressions for evaluating cuts and scales. The workspaces for evaluating those expressions are set up in the `effective_state` subobjects. Note that these are really pointers, so the actual nodes are not stored inside the process object.

The `md5sum` is taken and used to verify the process configuration when re-reading data from file.

```

<Processes: process part types>+=
  type :: process_config_data_t
    private
      integer :: n_in = 0
      integer :: n_components = 0
      integer :: n_terms = 0
      integer :: n_mci = 0
      type(os_data_t) :: os_data
      class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
      type(string_t) :: model_name
      class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
      type(qcd_t) :: qcd
      class(expr_factory_t), allocatable :: ef_cuts
      class(expr_factory_t), allocatable :: ef_scale
      class(expr_factory_t), allocatable :: ef_fac_scale
      class(expr_factory_t), allocatable :: ef_ren_scale
      class(expr_factory_t), allocatable :: ef_weight
      character(32) :: md5sum = ""
    contains
      <Processes: process config data: TBP>
  end type process_config_data_t

```

Here, we may compress the expressions for cuts etc.

```

<Processes: process config data: TBP>=
  procedure :: write => process_config_data_write

```



*<Processes: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine process_config_data_write (config, u, &
    counters, os_data, rng_factory, model, expressions)
    class(process_config_data_t), intent(in) :: config
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    logical, intent(in) :: counters
    logical, intent(in) :: os_data
    logical, intent(in) :: rng_factory
    logical, intent(in) :: model
    logical, intent(in) :: expressions
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Configuration data:"
    if (counters) then
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Number of incoming particles = ", &
            config%n_in
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Number of process components = ", &
            config%n_components
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Number of process terms      = ", &
            config%n_terms
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Number of MCI configurations = ", &
            config%n_mci
    end if
    if (os_data) then
        call os_data_write (config%os_data, u)
    end if
    if (associated (config%model)) then
        write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "Model = ", char (config%model_name)
        if (model) then
            call write_separator (u)
            call config%model%write (u)
            call write_separator (u)
        end if
    else
        write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "Model = ", char (config%model_name), &
            " [not associated]"
    end if
    call config%qcd%write (u, show_md5sum = .false.)
    if (rng_factory) then
        if (allocated (config%rng_factory)) then
            write (u, "(2x)", advance = "no")
            call config%rng_factory%write (u)
        end if
    end if
    call write_separator (u)
    if (expressions) then
        if (allocated (config%ef_cuts)) then
            call write_separator (u)
            write (u, "(3x,A)") "Cut expression:"
            call config%ef_cuts%write (u)
        end if
        if (allocated (config%ef_scale)) then
            call write_separator (u)
            write (u, "(3x,A)") "Scale expression:"
            call config%ef_scale%write (u)
        end if
    end if
end if

```



```

    if (allocated (config%ef_fac_scale)) then
        call write_separator (u)
        write (u, "(3x,A)") "Factorization scale expression:"
        call config%ef_fac_scale%write (u)
    end if
    if (allocated (config%ef_ren_scale)) then
        call write_separator (u)
        write (u, "(3x,A)") "Renormalization scale expression:"
        call config%ef_ren_scale%write (u)
    end if
    if (allocated (config%ef_weight)) then
        call write_separator (u)
        write (u, "(3x,A)") "Weight expression:"
        call config%ef_weight%write (u)
    end if
else
    call write_separator (u)
    write (u, "(3x,A)") "Expressions (cut, scales, weight): [not shown]"
end if
if (config%md5sum /= "") then
    call write_separator (u)
    write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (config) = ', config%md5sum, '"
end if
end if
end subroutine process_config_data_write

```

Initialize. We use information from the process metadata and from the process library, given the process ID. We also store the currently active OS data set.

The model that we import here should be an instance of the global model. If we create the instance outside, we can make it an extension of the basic `model_data_t`. This will allow us to synchronize the variable list with the model. Using a pointer instead of an allocatable, we can guarantee the `target` attribute.

The RNG factory object is imported by moving the allocation.

```

<Processes: process config data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => process_config_data_init

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_config_data_init &
        (config, meta, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)
    class(process_config_data_t), intent(out) :: config
    type(process_metadata_t), intent(in) :: meta
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    type(qcd_t), intent(in) :: qcd
    class(rng_factory_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: rng_factory
    class(model_data_t), intent(inout), pointer :: model
    config%n_in = meta%lib%get_n_in (meta%id)
    config%n_components = size (meta%component_id)
    config%os_data = os_data
    config%qcd = qcd
    call move_alloc (from = rng_factory, to = config%rng_factory)
    config%model_name = model%get_name ()
    config%model => model
    model => null ()
end subroutine process_config_data_init

```



Since the captured model is a separate object allocated via a pointer, we need a finalizer.

```

<Processes: process config data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: final => process_config_data_final
<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_config_data_final (config)
    class(process_config_data_t), intent(inout) :: config
    if (associated (config%model)) then
      call config%model%final ()
      deallocate (config%model)
    end if
  end subroutine process_config_data_final

```

Compute the MD5 sum of the configuration data. This encodes, in particular, the model and the expressions for cut, scales, weight, etc. It should not contain the IDs and number of components, etc., since the MD5 sum should be useful for integrating individual components.

This is done only once. If the MD5 sum is nonempty, the calculation is skipped.

```

<Processes: process config data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_md5sum => process_config_data_compute_md5sum
<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_config_data_compute_md5sum (config)
    class(process_config_data_t), intent(inout) :: config
    integer :: u
    if (config%md5sum == "") then
      u = free_unit ()
      open (u, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")
      call config%write (u, counters = .false., os_data = .false., &
        rng_factory = .false., model = .true., expressions = .true.)
      rewind (u)
      config%md5sum = md5sum (u)
      close (u)
    end if
  end subroutine process_config_data_compute_md5sum

```

#### 29.4.4 Beam configuration

The object **data** holds all details about the initial beam configuration. The allocatable array **sf** holds the structure-function configuration blocks. There are **n\_strfun** entries in the structure-function chain (not counting the initial beam object). We maintain **n\_channel** independent parameterizations of this chain. If this is greater than zero, we need a multi-channel sampling algorithm, where for each point one channel is selected to generate kinematics.

The number of parameters that are required for generating a structure-function chain is **n\_sfpar**.

The flag **azimuthal\_dependence** tells whether the process setup is symmetric about the beam axis in the c.m. system. This implies that there is no transversal beam polarization. The flag **lab\_is\_cm\_frame** is obvious.

```

<Processes: process part types>+≡

```



```

type :: process_beam_config_t
  private
  type(beam_data_t) :: data
  integer :: n_strfun = 0
  integer :: n_channel = 1
  integer :: n_sfpar = 0
  type(sf_config_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sf
  type(sf_channel_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sf_channel
  logical :: azimuthal_dependence = .false.
  logical :: lab_is_cm_frame = .true.
  character(32) :: md5sum = ""
  logical :: sf_trace = .false.
  type(string_t) :: sf_trace_file
contains
  <Processes: process beam config: TBP>
end type process_beam_config_t

```

Here we write beam data only if they are actually used.

The **verbose** flag is passed to the beam-data writer.

```

<Processes: process beam config: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => process_beam_config_write

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_beam_config_write (object, u, verbose)
    class(process_beam_config_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    integer :: i, c
    call object%data%write (u, verbose=verbose)
    if (object%data%initialized) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Azimuthal dependence    = ", &
        object%azimuthal_dependence
      write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Lab frame is c.m. frame = ", &
        object%lab_is_cm_frame
      if (object%md5sum /= "") then
        write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (beams/strf) = '", &
          object%md5sum, "'"
      end if
      if (allocated (object%sf)) then
        do i = 1, size (object%sf)
          call object%sf(i)%write (u)
        end do
        if (any_sf_channel_has_mapping (object%sf_channel)) then
          write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "Structure-function mappings per channel:"
          do c = 1, object%n_channel
            write (u, "(3x,I0,':')", advance="no") c
            call object%sf_channel(c)%write (u)
          end do
        end if
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine process_beam_config_write

```



The beam data have a finalizer. We assume that there is none for the structure-function data.

```

(Processes: process beam config: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: final => process_beam_config_final

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_beam_config_final (object)
    class(process_beam_config_t), intent(inout) :: object
    call object%data%final ()
  end subroutine process_beam_config_final

```

Initialize the beam setup with a given beam structure object.

```

(Processes: process beam config: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: init_beam_structure => process_beam_config_init_beam_structure

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_beam_config_init_beam_structure &
    (beam_config, beam_structure, sqrts, model, decay_rest_frame)
    class(process_beam_config_t), intent(out) :: beam_config
    type(beam_structure_t), intent(in) :: beam_structure
    logical, intent(in), optional :: decay_rest_frame
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    call beam_config%data%init_structure (beam_structure, &
      sqrts, model, decay_rest_frame)
    beam_config%lab_is_cm_frame = beam_config%data%cm_frame ()
  end subroutine process_beam_config_init_beam_structure

```

Initialize the beam setup for a scattering process with specified flavor combination, other properties taken from the beam structure object (if any).

```

(Processes: process beam config: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: init_scattering => process_beam_config_init_scattering

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_beam_config_init_scattering &
    (beam_config, flv_in, sqrts, beam_structure)
    class(process_beam_config_t), intent(out) :: beam_config
    type(flavor_t), dimension(2), intent(in) :: flv_in
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    type(beam_structure_t), intent(in), optional :: beam_structure
    if (present (beam_structure)) then
      if (beam_structure%polarized ()) then
        call beam_config%data%init_sqrts (sqrts, flv_in, &
          beam_structure%get_smatrix (), beam_structure%get_pol_f ())
      else
        call beam_config%data%init_sqrts (sqrts, flv_in)
      end if
    else
      call beam_config%data%init_sqrts (sqrts, flv_in)
    end if
  end subroutine process_beam_config_init_scattering

```



Initialize the beam setup for a decay process with specified flavor, other properties taken from the beam structure object (if present).

For a cascade decay, we set `rest_frame` to false, indicating a event-wise varying momentum. The beam data itself are initialized for the particle at rest.

```

(Processes: process beam config: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: init_decay => process_beam_config_init_decay

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_beam_config_init_decay &
    (beam_config, flv_in, rest_frame, beam_structure)
    class(process_beam_config_t), intent(out) :: beam_config
    type(flavor_t), dimension(1), intent(in) :: flv_in
    logical, intent(in), optional :: rest_frame
    type(beam_structure_t), intent(in), optional :: beam_structure
    if (present (beam_structure)) then
      if (beam_structure%polarized ()) then
        call beam_config%data%init_decay (flv_in, &
          beam_structure%get_smatrix (), beam_structure%get_pol_f (), &
          rest_frame = rest_frame)
      else
        call beam_config%data%init_decay (flv_in, rest_frame = rest_frame)
      end if
    else
      call beam_config%data%init_decay (flv_in, &
        rest_frame = rest_frame)
    end if
    beam_config%lab_is_cm_frame = beam_config%data%cm_frame ()
  end subroutine process_beam_config_init_decay

```

Print an informative message.

```

(Processes: process beam config: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: startup_message => process_beam_config_startup_message

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_beam_config_startup_message &
    (beam_config, unit, beam_structure)
    class(process_beam_config_t), intent(in) :: beam_config
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    type(beam_structure_t), intent(in), optional :: beam_structure
    integer :: u
    u = free_unit ()
    open (u, status="scratch", action="readwrite")
    if (present (beam_structure)) then
      call beam_structure%write (u)
    end if
    call beam_config%data%write (u)
    rewind (u)
    do
      read (u, "(1x,A)", end=1) msg_buffer
      call msg_message ()
    end do
1  continue
    close (u)
  end subroutine process_beam_config_startup_message

```



Allocate the structure-function array.

```

(Processes: process beam config: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: init_sf_chain => process_beam_config_init_sf_chain

(Processes: procedures)+≡
    subroutine process_beam_config_init_sf_chain &
        (beam_config, sf_config, sf_trace_file)
    class(process_beam_config_t), intent(inout) :: beam_config
    type(sf_config_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: sf_config
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: sf_trace_file
    integer :: i
    beam_config%n_strfun = size (sf_config)
    allocate (beam_config%sf (beam_config%n_strfun))
    do i = 1, beam_config%n_strfun
        associate (sf => sf_config(i))
            call beam_config%sf(i)%init (sf%i, sf%data)
            if (.not. sf%data%is_generator ()) then
                beam_config%n_sfpar = beam_config%n_sfpar + sf%data%get_n_par ()
            end if
        end associate
    end do
    if (present (sf_trace_file)) then
        beam_config%sf_trace = .true.
        beam_config%sf_trace_file = sf_trace_file
    end if
end subroutine process_beam_config_init_sf_chain

```

Allocate the structure-function mapping channel array, given the requested number of channels.

```

(Processes: process beam config: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: allocate_sf_channels => process_beam_config_allocate_sf_channels

(Processes: procedures)+≡
    subroutine process_beam_config_allocate_sf_channels (beam_config, n_channel)
    class(process_beam_config_t), intent(inout) :: beam_config
    integer, intent(in) :: n_channel
    beam_config%n_channel = n_channel
    call allocate_sf_channels (beam_config%sf_channel, &
        n_channel = n_channel, &
        n_strfun = beam_config%n_strfun)
end subroutine process_beam_config_allocate_sf_channels

```

Set a structure-function mapping channel for an array of structure-function entries, for a single channel. (The default is no mapping.)

```

(Processes: process beam config: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: set_sf_channel => process_beam_config_set_sf_channel

(Processes: procedures)+≡
    subroutine process_beam_config_set_sf_channel (beam_config, c, sf_channel)
    class(process_beam_config_t), intent(inout) :: beam_config
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    type(sf_channel_t), intent(in) :: sf_channel

```



```

        beam_config%sf_channel(c) = sf_channel
    end subroutine process_beam_config_set_sf_channel

```

Print an informative startup message.

```

<Processes: process beam config: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: sf_startup_message => process_beam_config_sf_startup_message

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_beam_config_sf_startup_message &
        (beam_config, sf_string, unit)
        class(process_beam_config_t), intent(in) :: beam_config
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: sf_string
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        if (beam_config%n_strfun > 0) then
            call msg_message ("Beam structure: " // char (sf_string), unit = unit)
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,3(1x,I0,1x,A))" ) &
                "Beam structure:", &
                beam_config%n_channel, "channels,", &
                beam_config%n_sfpar, "dimensions"
            call msg_message (unit = unit)
            if (beam_config%sf_trace) then
                call msg_message ("Beam structure: tracing &
                    &values in '" // char (beam_config%sf_trace_file) // "'")
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine process_beam_config_sf_startup_message

```

Return the PDF set currently in use, if any. This should be unique, so we scan the structure functions until we get a nonzero number.

(This implies that if the PDF set is not unique (e.g., proton and photon structure used together), this doesn't work correctly.)

```

<Processes: process beam config: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_pdf_set => process_beam_config_get_pdf_set

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function process_beam_config_get_pdf_set (beam_config) result (pdf_set)
        class(process_beam_config_t), intent(in) :: beam_config
        integer :: pdf_set
        integer :: i
        if (allocated (beam_config%sf)) then
            do i = 1, size (beam_config%sf)
                pdf_set = beam_config%sf(i)%get_pdf_set ()
                if (pdf_set /= 0) return
            end do
        else
            pdf_set = 0
        end if
    end function process_beam_config_get_pdf_set

```

Compute the MD5 sum for the complete beam setup. We rely on the default output of `write` to contain all relevant data.

This is done only once, when the MD5 sum is still empty.

```

<Processes: process beam config: TBP>+≡

```



```

        procedure :: compute_md5sum => process_beam_config_compute_md5sum
    (Processes: procedures)+≡
        subroutine process_beam_config_compute_md5sum (beam_config)
            class(process_beam_config_t), intent(inout) :: beam_config
            integer :: u
            if (beam_config%md5sum == "") then
                u = free_unit ()
                open (u, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")
                call beam_config%write (u, verbose=.true.)
                rewind (u)
                beam_config%md5sum = md5sum (u)
                close (u)
            end if
        end subroutine process_beam_config_compute_md5sum

```

### Process call statistics

This object can record process calls, categorized by evaluation status. It is a part of the `mci_entry` component below.

```

    (Processes: types)≡
        type :: process_counter_t
            integer :: total = 0
            integer :: failed_kinematics = 0
            integer :: failed_cuts = 0
            integer :: passed = 0
            integer :: evaluated = 0
            integer :: complete = 0
        contains
            (Processes: process_counter: TBP)
        end type process_counter_t

```

Here are the corresponding numeric codes:

```

    (Processes: parameters)≡
        integer, parameter, public :: STAT_UNDEFINED = 0
        integer, parameter, public :: STAT_INITIAL = 1
        integer, parameter, public :: STAT_ACTIVATED = 2
        integer, parameter, public :: STAT_BEAM_MOMENTA = 3
        integer, parameter, public :: STAT_FAILED_KINEMATICS = 4
        integer, parameter, public :: STAT_SEED_KINEMATICS = 5
        integer, parameter, public :: STAT_HARD_KINEMATICS = 6
        integer, parameter, public :: STAT_EFF_KINEMATICS = 7
        integer, parameter, public :: STAT_FAILED_CUTS = 8
        integer, parameter, public :: STAT_PASSED_CUTS = 9
        integer, parameter, public :: STAT_EVALUATED_TRACE = 10
        integer, parameter, public :: STAT_EVENT_COMPLETE = 11

        integer, parameter, public :: COMP_DEFAULT = 0
        integer, parameter, public :: COMP_REAL_FIN = 1
        integer, parameter, public :: COMP_MASTER = 2
        integer, parameter, public :: COMP_VIRT = 3
        integer, parameter, public :: COMP_REAL = 4

```



```

integer, parameter, public :: COMP_REAL_SING = 5
integer, parameter, public :: COMP_PDF = 6
integer, parameter, public :: COMP_SUB = 7
integer, parameter, public :: COMP_RESUM = 8

integer, parameter :: DAMPING_NONE = 0
integer, parameter :: DAMPING_SINGULAR = 1
integer, parameter :: DAMPING_FINITE = 2

```

Output.

```

<Processes: process counter: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => process_counter_write

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_counter_write (object, unit)
    class(process_counter_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    if (object%total > 0) then
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "Call statistics (current run):"
      write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "total      = ", object%total
      write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "failed kin. = ", object%failed_kinematics
      write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "failed cuts = ", object%failed_cuts
      write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "passed cuts = ", object%passed
      write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "evaluated  = ", object%evaluated
    else
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "Call statistics (current run): [no calls]"
    end if
  end subroutine process_counter_write

```

Reset. Just enforce default initialization.

```

<Processes: process counter: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: reset => process_counter_reset

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_counter_reset (counter)
    class(process_counter_t), intent(out) :: counter
  end subroutine process_counter_reset

```

We record an event according to the lowest status code greater or equal to the actual status. This is actually done by the process instance; the process object just copies the instance counter.

```

<Processes: process counter: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: record => process_counter_record

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_counter_record (counter, status)
    class(process_counter_t), intent(inout) :: counter
    integer, intent(in) :: status
    if (status <= STAT_FAILED_KINEMATICS) then
      counter%failed_kinematics = counter%failed_kinematics + 1
    else if (status <= STAT_FAILED_CUTS) then
      counter%failed_cuts = counter%failed_cuts + 1
    end if
  end subroutine process_counter_record

```



```

else if (status <= STAT_PASSED_CUTS) then
  counter%passed = counter%passed + 1
else
  counter%evaluated = counter%evaluated + 1
end if
counter%total = counter%total + 1
end subroutine process_counter_record

```

### 29.4.5 Multi-channel integration

The `process_mci_entry_t` block contains, for each process component that is integrated independently, the configuration data for its MC input parameters. Each input parameter set is handled by a `mci_t` integrator.

The MC input parameter set is broken down into the parameters required by the structure-function chain and the parameters required by the phase space of the elementary process.

The MD5 sum collects all information about the associated processes that may affect the integration. It does not contain the MCI object itself or integration results.

MC integration is organized in passes. Each pass may consist of several iterations, and for each iteration there is a number of calls. We store explicitly the values that apply to the current pass. Previous values are archived in the `results` object.

The `counter` receives the counter statistics from the associated process instance, for diagnostics.

The `results` object records results, broken down in passes and iterations.

```

(Processes: process part types)+≡
type :: process_mci_entry_t
  integer :: i_mci = 0
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_component
  integer :: process_type = PRC_UNKNOWN
  integer :: n_par = 0
  integer :: n_par_sf = 0
  integer :: n_par_phs = 0
  character(32) :: md5sum = ""
  integer :: pass = 0
  integer :: n_it = 0
  integer :: n_calls = 0
  logical :: activate_timer = .false.
  real(default) :: error_threshold = 0
  class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci
  type(process_counter_t) :: counter
  type(integration_results_t) :: results
  logical :: negative_weights
  logical :: combined_integration = .false.
  integer :: powheg_damping_type = DAMPING_NONE
  integer :: associated_real_component = 0
contains
  (Processes: process mci entry: TBP)
end type process_mci_entry_t

```



Finalizer for the mci component.

```

<Processes: process mci entry: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => process_mci_entry_final

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_mci_entry_final (object)
    class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(inout) :: object
    if (allocated (object%mci)) call object%mci%final ()
  end subroutine process_mci_entry_final

```

Output. Write pass/iteration information only if set (the pass index is nonzero). Write the MCI block only if it exists (for some self-tests it does not). Write results only if there are any.

```

<Processes: process mci entry: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => process_mci_entry_write

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_mci_entry_write (object, unit, pacify)
    class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Associated components = ", object%i_component
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "MC input parameters = ", object%n_par
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "MC parameters (SF) = ", object%n_par_sf
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "MC parameters (PHS) = ", object%n_par_phs
    if (object%pass > 0) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Current pass = ", object%pass
      write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Number of iterations = ", object%n_it
      write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Number of calls = ", object%n_calls
    end if
    if (object%md5sum /= "") then
      write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (components) = ', object%md5sum, '"
    end if
    if (allocated (object%mci)) then
      call object%mci%write (u)
    end if
    call object%counter%write (u)
    if (object%results%exist ()) then
      call object%results%write (u, suppress = pacify)
      call object%results%write_chain_weights (u)
    end if
  end subroutine process_mci_entry_write

```

Write the weights that are assigned to the chains of channels (call groves in the wood phase-space implementation. This depends on the implementation and is delegated to the mci component.

```

<XXX Processes: process mci entry: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write_chain_weights => process_mci_entry_write_chain_weights

<XXX Processes: procedures>≡
  subroutine process_mci_entry_write_chain_weights (mci_entry, unit)
    class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(in) :: mci_entry

```



```

integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
if (allocated (mci_entry%mci)) then
    call mci_entry%mci%write_chain_weights (unit)
end if
end subroutine process_mci_entry_write_chain_weights

```

Initialize. From the existing configuration, we obtain the number of channels and the number of parameters, separately for the structure-function chain and for the associated process component. We assume that the phase-space object has already been configured.

The allocation of the MCI integrator with the appropriate concrete type is the duty of the process core.

We assume that there is only one component associated with a MCI entry. This restriction should be relaxed.

```

<Processes: process mci entry: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => process_mci_entry_init

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_mci_entry_init (mci_entry, &
        process_type, i_mci, i_component, component,&
        beam_config, rng_factory)
    class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(inout) :: mci_entry
    integer, intent(in) :: process_type
    integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
    integer, intent(in) :: i_component
    type(process_component_t), intent(in), target :: component
    type(process_beam_config_t), intent(in) :: beam_config
    class(rng_factory_t), intent(inout) :: rng_factory
    class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng
    associate (phs_config => component%phs_config)
        mci_entry%i_mci = i_mci
        call mci_entry%create_component_list (i_component, component)
        mci_entry%n_par_sf = beam_config%n_sfpar
        mci_entry%n_par_phs = phs_config%get_n_par ()
        mci_entry%n_par = mci_entry%n_par_sf + mci_entry%n_par_phs
        mci_entry%process_type = process_type
        if (allocated (component%mci_template)) then
            allocate (mci_entry%mci, source=component%mci_template)
            call mci_entry%mci%record_index (mci_entry%i_mci)
            call mci_entry%mci%set_dimensions &
                (mci_entry%n_par, phs_config%get_n_channel ())
            call mci_entry%mci%declare_flat_dimensions &
                (phs_config%get_flat_dimensions ())
            if (phs_config%provides_equivalences) then
                call mci_entry%mci%declare_equivalences &
                    (phs_config%channel, mci_entry%n_par_sf)
            end if
            if (phs_config%provides_chains) then
                call mci_entry%mci%declare_chains (phs_config%chain)
            end if
            call rng_factory%make (rng)
            call mci_entry%mci%import_rng (rng)
        end if
    end subroutine

```



```

end associate
call mci_entry%results%init (process_type)
end subroutine process_mci_entry_init

```

*(Processes: process mci entry: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: create_component_list => &
    process_mci_entry_create_component_list

```

*(Processes: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine process_mci_entry_create_component_list (mci_entry, &
    i_component, component)
    class (process_mci_entry_t), intent(inout) :: mci_entry
    integer, intent(in) :: i_component
    type(process_component_t), intent(in), target :: component
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_list
    integer :: n
    integer, save :: i_rfin_offset = 0
    if (mci_entry%combined_integration) then
        n = get_n_components (mci_entry%powheg_damping_type)
        allocate (i_list (n))
        select case (mci_entry%powheg_damping_type)
        case (DAMPING_NONE)
            i_list = component%config%get_association_list ()
            allocate (mci_entry%i_component (size (i_list)))
            mci_entry%i_component = i_list
        case (DAMPING_SINGULAR)
            i_list = component%config%get_association_list &
                (ASSOCIATED_REAL_FIN)
            allocate (mci_entry%i_component (size(i_list)))
            mci_entry%i_component = i_list
        case (DAMPING_FINITE)
            allocate (mci_entry%i_component (1))
            mci_entry%i_component(1) = &
                component%config%get_associated_real_fin () &
                + i_rfin_offset
            i_rfin_offset = i_rfin_offset + 1
        end select
    else
        allocate (mci_entry%i_component (1))
        mci_entry%i_component(1) = i_component
    end if
contains
    function get_n_components (damping_type) result (n_components)
        integer :: n_components
        integer, intent(in) :: damping_type
        select case (damping_type)
        case (DAMPING_NONE)
            n_components = size (component%config%get_association_list ())
        case (DAMPING_SINGULAR)
            n_components = size (component%config%get_association_list &
                (ASSOCIATED_REAL_FIN))
        end select
    end function get_n_components
end subroutine process_mci_entry_create_component_list

```



```

<Processes: process mci entry: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: deactivate_real_component => &
        process_mci_entry_deactivate_real_component

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_mci_entry_deactivate_real_component (mci_entry, component)
        class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(inout) :: mci_entry
        type(process_component_t), intent(in), target :: component
        integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_list
        if (allocated (mci_entry%i_component)) then
            deallocate (mci_entry%i_component)
            allocate (mci_entry%i_component (2))
            allocate (i_list (size (component%config%get_association_list ())))
            i_list = component%config%get_association_list ()
            mci_entry%i_component(1) = i_list(1)
            mci_entry%i_component(2) = i_list(3)
        else
            call msg_fatal ("Trying to reset deallocated component list")
        end if
    end subroutine process_mci_entry_deactivate_real_component

<Processes: process mci entry: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_combined_integration => &
        process_mci_entry_set_combined_integration

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_mci_entry_set_combined_integration (mci_entry, value)
        class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(inout) :: mci_entry
        logical, intent(in), optional :: value
        if (present (value)) &
            mci_entry%combined_integration = value
    end subroutine process_mci_entry_set_combined_integration

<Processes: process mci entry: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_associated_real_component &
        => process_mci_entry_set_associated_real_component

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_mci_entry_set_associated_real_component (mci_entry, i)
        class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(inout) :: mci_entry
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        mci_entry%associated_real_component = i
    end subroutine process_mci_entry_set_associated_real_component

```

Set some additional parameters.

```

<Processes: process mci entry: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_parameters => process_mci_entry_set_parameters

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_mci_entry_set_parameters (mci_entry, var_list)
        class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(inout) :: mci_entry
        type(var_list_t), intent(in) :: var_list
        real(default) :: error_threshold

```



```

error_threshold = &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("error_threshold"))
mci_entry%activate_timer = &
    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?integration_timer"))
call mci_entry%results%set_error_threshold (error_threshold)
end subroutine process_mci_entry_set_parameters

```

Compute a MD5 sum that summarizes all information that could influence integration results, for the associated process components. We take the process-configuration MD5 sum which represents parameters, cuts, etc., the MD5 sums for the process component definitions and their phase space objects (which should be configured), and the beam configuration MD5 sum. (The QCD setup is included in the process configuration data MD5 sum.)

Done only once, when the MD5 sum is still empty.

```

<Processes: process mci entry: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: compute_md5sum => process_mci_entry_compute_md5sum

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_mci_entry_compute_md5sum (mci_entry, &
        config, component, beam_config)
        class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(inout) :: mci_entry
        type(process_config_data_t), intent(in) :: config
        type(process_component_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: component
        type(process_beam_config_t), intent(in) :: beam_config
        type(string_t) :: buffer
        integer :: i
        if (mci_entry%md5sum == "") then
            buffer = config%md5sum // beam_config%md5sum
            do i = 1, size (component)
                if (component(i)%active) then
                    buffer = buffer // component(i)%config%get_md5sum () &
                        // component(i)%md5sum_phs
                end if
            end do
            mci_entry%md5sum = md5sum (char (buffer))
        end if
        if (allocated (mci_entry%pci)) then
            call mci_entry%pci%set_md5sum (mci_entry%md5sum)
        end if
    end subroutine process_mci_entry_compute_md5sum

```

Test the MCI sampler by calling it a given number of time, discarding the results. The instance should be initialized.

The `mci_entry` is `intent(inout)` because the integrator contains the random-number state.

```

<Processes: process mci entry: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: sampler_test => process_mci_entry_sampler_test

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_mci_entry_sampler_test (mci_entry, instance, n_calls)
        class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(inout) :: mci_entry
        type(process_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: instance
        integer, intent(in) :: n_calls

```



```

call instance%choose_mci (mci_entry%i_mci)
call instance%reset_counter ()
call mci_entry%mci%sampler_test (instance, n_calls)
mci_entry%counter = instance%get_counter ()
end subroutine process_mci_entry_sampler_test

```

Integrate. The instance should be initialized.

The `integrate` method counts as an integration pass; the pass count is increased by one. We transfer the pass parameters (number of iterations and number of calls) to the actual integration routine.

The `mci_entry` is `intent(inout)` because the integrator contains the random-number state.

Note: The results are written to screen and to logfile. This behavior is hardcoded.

```

<Processes: process mci entry: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: integrate => process_mci_entry_integrate
  procedure :: final_integration => process_mci_entry_final_integration

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_mci_entry_integrate (mci_entry, instance, n_it, n_calls, &
    adapt_grids, adapt_weights, final, pacify, &
    i_component)
    class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(inout) :: mci_entry
    type(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    integer, intent(in) :: n_it
    integer, intent(in) :: n_calls
    logical, intent(in), optional :: adapt_grids
    logical, intent(in), optional :: adapt_weights
    logical, intent(in), optional :: final, pacify
    integer, intent(in), optional :: i_component
    integer :: u_log
    integer :: nlo_type
    if (present (i_component)) then
      if (associated (instance%component(i_component)%config)) then
        nlo_type = instance%component(i_component)%config%config%get_nlo_type ()
      end if
    else
      nlo_type = BORN
    end if
    u_log = logfile_unit ()
    call instance%choose_mci (mci_entry%i_mci)
    call instance%reset_counter ()
    mci_entry%pass = mci_entry%pass + 1
    mci_entry%n_it = n_it
    mci_entry%n_calls = n_calls
    if (mci_entry%pass == 1) &
      call mci_entry%mci%startup_message (n_calls = n_calls)
    call mci_entry%mci%set_timer (active = mci_entry%activate_timer)
    call mci_entry%results%display_init &
      (mci_entry%process_type, screen = .true., unit = u_log)
    call mci_entry%results%new_pass ()
    associate (mci_instance => instance%mci_work(mci_entry%i_mci)%mci)
      select case (nlo_type)

```



```

        case (NLO_VIRTUAL, NLO_REAL, NLO_PDF)
            mci_instance%negative_weights = .true.
        end select
        call mci_entry%mci%add_pass (adapt_grids, adapt_weights, final)
        call mci_entry%mci%start_timer ()
        call mci_entry%mci%integrate (mci_instance, instance, n_it, &
            n_calls, mci_entry%results, pacify = pacify)
        call mci_entry%mci%stop_timer ()
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    end associate
    mci_entry%counter = instance%get_counter ()
    call mci_entry%results%display_pass (pacify)
end subroutine process_mci_entry_integrate

subroutine process_mci_entry_final_integration (mci_entry)
    class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(inout) :: mci_entry
    call mci_entry%results%display_final ()
    call mci_entry%time_message ()
end subroutine process_mci_entry_final_integration

```

If appropriate, issue an informative message about the expected time for an event sample.

*(Processes: process mci entry: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: get_time => process_mci_entry_get_time
    procedure :: time_message => process_mci_entry_time_message

```

*(Processes: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine process_mci_entry_get_time (mci_entry, time, sample)
    class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(in) :: mci_entry
    type(time_t), intent(out) :: time
    integer, intent(in) :: sample
    real(default) :: time_last_pass, efficiency, calls
    time_last_pass = mci_entry%mci%get_time ()
    calls = mci_entry%results%get_n_calls ()
    efficiency = mci_entry%mci%get_efficiency ()
    if (time_last_pass > 0 .and. calls > 0 .and. efficiency > 0) then
        time = nint (time_last_pass / calls / efficiency * sample)
    end if
end subroutine process_mci_entry_get_time

subroutine process_mci_entry_time_message (mci_entry)
    class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(in) :: mci_entry
    type(time_t) :: time
    integer :: sample
    sample = 10000
    call mci_entry%get_time (time, sample)
    if (time%is_known ()) then
        call msg_message ("Time estimate for generating 10000 events: " &
            // char (time%to_string_dhms ()))
    end if
end subroutine process_mci_entry_time_message

```

Prepare event generation. (For the test integrator, this does nothing. It is



relevant for the VAMP integrator.)

```

<Processes: process mci entry: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: prepare_simulation => process_mci_entry_prepare_simulation

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_mci_entry_prepare_simulation (mci_entry)
    class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(inout) :: mci_entry
    call mci_entry%mci%prepare_simulation ()
  end subroutine process_mci_entry_prepare_simulation

```

Generate an event. The instance should be initialized, otherwise event generation is directed by the mci integrator subobject. The integrator instance is contained in a mci\_work subobject of the process instance, which simultaneously serves as the sampler object. (We avoid the anti-aliasing rules if we assume that the sampling itself does not involve the integrator instance contained in the process instance.)

Regarding weighted events, we only take events which are valid, which means that they have valid kinematics and have passed cuts. Therefore, we have a rejection loop. For unweighted events, the unweighting routine should already take care of this.

```

<Processes: process mci entry: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate_weighted_event => &
    process_mci_entry_generate_weighted_event
  procedure :: generate_unweighted_event => &
    process_mci_entry_generate_unweighted_event
  procedure :: recover_event => process_mci_entry_recover_event

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_mci_entry_generate_weighted_event (mci_entry, instance)
    class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(inout) :: mci_entry
    type(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    call instance%choose_mci (mci_entry%i_mci)
    associate (mci_instance => instance%mci_work(mci_entry%i_mci)%mci)
      REJECTION: do
        call mci_entry%mci%generate_weighted_event (mci_instance, instance)
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        if (instance%is_valid ()) exit REJECTION
      end do REJECTION
    end associate
  end subroutine process_mci_entry_generate_weighted_event

  subroutine process_mci_entry_generate_unweighted_event (mci_entry, instance)
    class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(inout) :: mci_entry
    type(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    call instance%choose_mci (mci_entry%i_mci)
    associate (mci_instance => instance%mci_work(mci_entry%i_mci)%mci)
      call mci_entry%mci%generate_unweighted_event (mci_instance, instance)
    end associate
  end subroutine process_mci_entry_generate_unweighted_event

  subroutine process_mci_entry_recover_event (mci_entry, instance, i_term)
    class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(inout) :: mci_entry
    type(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: i_term
integer :: channel
mci_entry%i_mci = instance%i_mci
channel = instance%get_channel ()
associate (mci_instance => instance%mci_work(mci_entry%i_mci)%mci)
    call mci_instance%fetch (instance, channel)
end associate
end subroutine process_mci_entry_recover_event

```

Extract results.

*(Processes: process mci entry: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: has_integral => process_mci_entry_has_integral
procedure :: get_integral => process_mci_entry_get_integral
procedure :: get_error => process_mci_entry_get_error
procedure :: get_accuracy => process_mci_entry_get_accuracy
procedure :: get_chi2 => process_mci_entry_get_chi2
procedure :: get_efficiency => process_mci_entry_get_efficiency

```

*(Processes: procedures)+≡*

```

function process_mci_entry_has_integral (mci_entry) result (flag)
    class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(in) :: mci_entry
    logical :: flag
    flag = mci_entry%results%exist ()
end function process_mci_entry_has_integral

function process_mci_entry_get_integral (mci_entry) result (integral)
    class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(in) :: mci_entry
    real(default) :: integral
    integral = mci_entry%results%get_integral ()
end function process_mci_entry_get_integral

function process_mci_entry_get_error (mci_entry) result (error)
    class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(in) :: mci_entry
    real(default) :: error
    error = mci_entry%results%get_error ()
end function process_mci_entry_get_error

function process_mci_entry_get_accuracy (mci_entry) result (accuracy)
    class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(in) :: mci_entry
    real(default) :: accuracy
    accuracy = mci_entry%results%get_accuracy ()
end function process_mci_entry_get_accuracy

function process_mci_entry_get_chi2 (mci_entry) result (chi2)
    class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(in) :: mci_entry
    real(default) :: chi2
    chi2 = mci_entry%results%get_chi2 ()
end function process_mci_entry_get_chi2

function process_mci_entry_get_efficiency (mci_entry) result (efficiency)
    class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(in) :: mci_entry
    real(default) :: efficiency
    efficiency = mci_entry%results%get_efficiency ()
end function process_mci_entry_get_efficiency

```



Return the MCI checksum. This may be the one used for configuration, but may also incorporate results, if they change the state of the integrator (adaptation).

```

<Processes: process mci entry: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_md5sum => process_mci_entry_get_md5sum
<Processes: procedures>+≡
  function process_mci_entry_get_md5sum (entry) result (md5sum)
    class(process_mci_entry_t), intent(in) :: entry
    character(32) :: md5sum
    md5sum = entry%mci%get_md5sum ()
  end function process_mci_entry_get_md5sum

```

### 29.4.6 Process Components

A process component is an individual contribution to a process (scattering or decay) which needs not be physical. The sum over all components should be physical.

The `index` identifies this component within its parent process.

The actual process component is stored in the `core` subobject. We use a polymorphic subobject instead of an extension of `process_component_t`, because the individual entries in the array of process components can have different types. In short, `process_component_t` is a wrapper for the actual process variants.

If the `active` flag is false, we should skip this component. This happens if the associated process has vanishing matrix element.

The index array `i_term` points to the individual terms generated by this component. The indices refer to the parent process.

The index `i_mci` is the index of the MC integrator and parameter set which are associated to this process component.

```

<Processes: process part types>+≡
  type :: process_component_t
    private
    type(process_component_def_t), pointer :: config => null ()
    integer :: index = 0
    class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core
    class(prc_core_t), pointer :: core_sub_born
    logical :: active = .false.
    class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci_template
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_term
    integer :: i_mci = 0
    class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config
    character(32) :: md5sum_phs = ""
    type(fks_template_t) :: fks_template
    integer :: component_type = COMP_DEFAULT
  contains
    <Processes: process component: TBP>
  end type process_component_t

```



Finalizer. The MCI template may (potentially) need a finalizer. The process configuration finalizer may include closing an open scratch file.

```

<Processes: process component: TBP>≡
    procedure :: final => process_component_final

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_component_final (object)
        class(process_component_t), intent(inout) :: object
        if (allocated (object%mci_template)) then
            call object%mci_template%final ()
        end if
        if (allocated (object%phs_config)) then
            call object%phs_config%final ()
        end if
    end subroutine process_component_final

```

The meaning of *verbose* depends on the process variant.

```

<Processes: process component: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => process_component_write

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_component_write (object, unit)
        class(process_component_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        if (allocated (object%core)) then
            write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "Component #", object%index
            if (associated (object%config)) then
                call object%config%write (u)
            if (object%md5sum_phs /= "") then
                write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (phs)          = ', &
                    object%md5sum_phs, "'
            end if
        end if
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Process core:"
        call object%core%write (u)
    else
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Process component: [not allocated]"
    end if
    if (.not. object%active) then
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "[Inactive]"
        return
    end if
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Referenced data:"
    if (allocated (object%i_term)) then
        write (u, "(3x,A,999(1x,I0))") "Terms                =", &
            object%i_term
    else
        write (u, "(3x,A)") "Terms                = [undefined]"
    end if
    if (object%i_mci /= 0) then
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "MC dataset            = ", object%i_mci
    else

```



```

        write (u, "(3x,A)") "MC dataset" = [undefined]"
    end if
    if (allocated (object%phs_config)) then
        call object%phs_config%write (u)
    end if
end subroutine process_component_write

```

Initialize the component.

```

<Processes: process component: TBP>+=
    procedure :: init => process_component_init

<Processes: procedures>+=
    subroutine process_component_init (component, &
        i_component, meta, config, &
        core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template, &
        blha_template, fks_template)
        class(process_component_t), intent(out) :: component
        integer, intent(in) :: i_component
        type(process_metadata_t), intent(in) :: meta
        type(process_config_data_t), intent(in) :: config
        class(prc_core_t), intent(in), allocatable :: core_template
        class(mci_t), intent(in), allocatable :: mci_template
        class(phs_config_t), intent(in), allocatable :: phs_config_template
        type(blha_template_t), intent(inout), optional :: blha_template
        type(fks_template_t), intent(in), optional :: fks_template

        component%index = i_component
        component%config => meta%lib%get_component_def_ptr (meta%id, i_component)
        allocate (component%core, source=core_template)
        call component%core%init (component%config%get_core_def_ptr (), &
            meta%lib, meta%id, i_component)
        if (present (fks_template)) then
            component%fks_template = fks_template
        end if
        select type (core => component%core)
        class is (prc_blha_t)
            if (component%config%is_active_nlo_component()) then
                if (present (blha_template)) then
                    call core%init_blha (blha_template)
                else
                    call msg_bug ("process_component_init: BLHA core cannot be initialized - &
                        & missing template")
                end if
                call core%init_driver (config%os_data)
            end if
        end select
        component%active = component%core%has_matrix_element ()
        if (component%active) then
            if (allocated (mci_template)) &
                allocate (component%mci_template, source=mci_template)
            allocate (component%phs_config, source=phs_config_template)
            call component%phs_config%init (component%core%data, config%model)
        end if
    end subroutine process_component_init

```



Finalize the phase-space configuration.

```

(Processes: process component: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: configure_phs => process_component_configure_phs

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_component_configure_phs &
    (component, sqrts, beam_config, rebuild, &
     ignore_mismatch, phs_config, verbose)
    class(process_component_t), intent(inout) :: component
    real(default), intent(in) :: sqrts
    type(process_beam_config_t), intent(in) :: beam_config
    logical, intent(in), optional :: rebuild
    logical, intent(in), optional :: ignore_mismatch
    type(phs_wood_config_t), intent(in), optional, target :: phs_config
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    logical :: no_strfun, verb
    integer :: nlo_type
    no_strfun = beam_config%n_strfun == 0
    verb = .true.; if (present(verbose)) verb = verbose
    nlo_type = component%config%get_nlo_type ()
    if (present(phs_config)) then
      select type (config => component%phs_config)
      type is (phs_fks_config_t)
        call config%set_born_config (phs_config)
        call config%set_mode (nlo_type)
      end select
    end if
    call component%phs_config%configure (sqrts, &
      azimuthal_dependence = beam_config%azimuthal_dependence, &
      sqrts_fixed = no_strfun, &
      cm_frame = beam_config%lab_is_cm_frame .and. no_strfun, &
      rebuild = rebuild, ignore_mismatch = ignore_mismatch, &
      nlo_type = nlo_type)
    if (verb) call component%phs_config%startup_message ()
  end subroutine process_component_configure_phs

```

```

(Processes: process component: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: increase_phs_par => process_component_increase_phs_par

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_component_increase_phs_par (component)
    class(process_component_t), intent(inout) :: component
    select type (phs_config => component%phs_config)
    type is (phs_wood_config_t)
      call phs_config%increase_n_par ()
    end select
  end subroutine process_component_increase_phs_par

```

The process component possesses two MD5 sums: the checksum of the component definition, which should be available when the component is initialized, and the phase-space MD5 sum, which is available after configuration.

```

(Processes: process component: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: compute_md5sum => process_component_compute_md5sum

```



```

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_component_compute_md5sum (component)
    class(process_component_t), intent(inout) :: component
    component%md5sum_phs = component%phs_config%get_md5sum ()
  end subroutine process_component_compute_md5sum

```

Match phase-space channels with structure-function channels, where applicable.  
 This calls a method of the `phs_config` phase-space implementation.

```

(Processes: process component: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: collect_channels => process_component_collect_channels

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_component_collect_channels (component, coll)
    class(process_component_t), intent(inout) :: component
    type(phs_channel_collection_t), intent(inout) :: coll
    call component%phs_config%collect_channels (coll)
  end subroutine process_component_collect_channels

```

Return the number of phase-space parameters.

```

(Processes: process component: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_n_phs_par => process_component_get_n_phs_par

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  function process_component_get_n_phs_par (component) result (n_par)
    class(process_component_t), intent(in) :: component
    integer :: n_par
    n_par = component%phs_config%get_n_par ()
  end function process_component_get_n_phs_par

```

Return the incoming flavor combination as an array of PDG arrays, one for a decay or two for a scattering process.

```

(Processes: process component: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_pdg_in => process_component_get_pdg_in

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  function process_component_get_pdg_in (component) result (pdg_in)
    class(process_component_t), intent(in) :: component
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg_in
    type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_tmp
    integer :: i
    associate (data => component%core%data)
      allocate (pdg_in (data%n_in))
      do i = 1, data%n_in
        pdg_tmp = data%flv_state(i,:)
        pdg_in(i) = sort_abs (pdg_tmp, unique = .true.)
      end do
    end associate
  end function process_component_get_pdg_in

```

```

(Processes: process component: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: extract_phs_config => process_component_extract_phs_config
  procedure :: restore_phs_config => process_component_restore_phs_config

```



```

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_component_extract_phs_config (component, phs_config)
    class(process_component_t), intent(inout) :: component
    class(phs_config_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: phs_config
    call move_alloc (from = component%phs_config, to = phs_config)
  end subroutine process_component_extract_phs_config

  subroutine process_component_restore_phs_config (component, phs_config)
    class(process_component_t), intent(inout) :: component
    class(phs_config_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: phs_config
    call move_alloc (from = phs_config, to = component%phs_config)
  end subroutine process_component_restore_phs_config

```

### 29.4.7 Process terms

For straightforward tree-level calculations, each process component corresponds to a unique elementary interaction. However, in the case of NLO calculations with subtraction terms, a process component may split into several separate contributions to the scattering, which are qualified by interactions with distinct kinematics and particle content. We represent their configuration as `process_term_t` objects, the actual instances will be introduced below as `term_instance_t`. In any case, the process term contains an elementary interaction with a definite quantum-number and momentum content.

The index `i_term_global` identifies the term relative to the process.

The index `i_component` identifies the process component which generates this term, relative to the parent process.

The index `i_term` identifies the term relative to the process component (not the process).

The `data` subobject holds all process constants.

The number of allowed flavor/helicity/color combinations is stored as `n_allowed`. This is the total number of independent entries in the density matrix. For each combination, the index of the flavor, helicity, and color state is stored in the arrays `flv`, `hel`, and `col`, respectively.

The flag `rearrange` is true if we need to rearrange the particles of the hard interaction, to obtain the effective parton state.

The interaction `int` holds the quantum state for the (resolved) hard interaction, the parent-child relations of the particles, and their momenta. The momenta are not filled yet; this is postponed to copies of `int` which go into the process instances.

If recombination is in effect, we should allocate `int_eff` to describe the rearranged partonic state.

This type is public only for use in a unit test.

```

<Processes: public>+≡
  public :: process_term_t

<Processes: process part types>+≡
  type :: process_term_t
    integer :: i_term_global = 0
    integer :: i_component = 0
    integer :: i_term = 0

```



```

integer :: n_allowed = 0
integer :: n_allowed_sub_born = 0
type(process_constants_t) :: data
real(default) :: alpha_s = 0
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: flv, hel, col
logical :: rearrange = .false.
type(interaction_t) :: int
type(interaction_t), pointer :: int_eff => null ()
contains
  <Processes: process term: TBP>
end type process_term_t

```

For the output, we skip the process constants and the tables of allowed quantum numbers. Those can also be read off from the interaction object.

```

<Processes: process term: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => process_term_write
<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_term_write (term, unit)
    class(process_term_t), intent(in) :: term
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "Term #", term%i_term_global
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Process component index      = ", &
      term%i_component
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Term index w.r.t. component = ", &
      term%i_term
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Rearrange partons          = ", &
      term%rearrange
    call write_separator (u)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Hard interaction:"
    call write_separator (u)
    call term%int%basic_write (u)
    if (term%rearrange) then
      call write_separator (u)
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "Rearranged hard interaction:"
      call write_separator (u)
      call term%int_eff%basic_write (u)
    end if
  end subroutine process_term_write

```

Write an account of all quantum number states and their current status.

```

<Processes: process term: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_state_summary => process_term_write_state_summary
<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_term_write_state_summary (term, core, unit)
    class(process_term_t), intent(in) :: term
    class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: core
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, i, f, h, c
    type(state_iterator_t) :: it
    character :: sgn

```



```

u = given_output_unit (unit)
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "Term #", term%i_term_global
call it%init (term%int%get_state_matrix_ptr ())
do while (it%is_valid ())
  i = it%get_me_index ()
  f = term%flv(i)
  h = term%hel(i)
  c = term%col(i)
  if (core%is_allowed (term%i_term, f, h, c)) then
    sgn = "+"
  else
    sgn = " "
  end if
  write (u, "(1x,A1,1x,I0,2x)", advance="no") sgn, i
  call quantum_numbers_write (it%get_quantum_numbers (), u)
  write (u, *)
  call it%advance ()
end do
end subroutine process_term_write_state_summary

```

Finalizer: the `int` and potentially `int.eff` components have a finalizer that we must call.

```

<Processes: process term: TBP>+=
  procedure :: final => process_term_final

<Processes: procedures>+=
  subroutine process_term_final (term)
    class(process_term_t), intent(inout) :: term
    call term%int%final ()
    if (term%rearrange) then
      call term%int_eff%final ()
      deallocate (term%int_eff)
    end if
  end subroutine process_term_final

```

Initialize the term. We copy the process constants from the `core` object and set up the `int` hard interaction accordingly.

The `alpha_s` value is useful for writing external event records. This is the constant value which may be overridden by a event-specific running value. If the model does not contain the strong coupling, the value is zero.

The `rearrange` part is commented out; this or something equivalent could become relevant for NLO algorithms.

```

<Processes: process term: TBP>+=
  procedure :: init => process_term_init

<Processes: procedures>+=
  subroutine process_term_init &
    (term, i_term_global, i_component, i_term, core, model)
    class(process_term_t), intent(inout), target :: term
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term_global
    integer, intent(in) :: i_component
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term
    class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: core

```



```

class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
class(modelpar_data_t), pointer :: alpha_s_ptr
!   type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
term%i_term_global = i_term_global
term%i_component = i_component
term%i_term = i_term
call core%get_constants (term%data, i_term)
!   var_list => model%get_var_list_ptr ()
!   if (var_list%contains (var_str ("alphas"))) then
!       term%alpha_s = var_list%get_rval (var_list, var_str ("alphas"))
!   else
!       term%alpha_s = -1
!   end if
alpha_s_ptr => model%get_par_data_ptr (var_str ("alphas"))
if (associated (alpha_s_ptr)) then
    term%alpha_s = alpha_s_ptr%get_real ()
else
    term%alpha_s = -1
end if

call term%setup_interaction (core, model)
!   if (term%rearrange) then
!       call term%setup_effective_interaction (core, term%int, term%int_eff)
!   end if
end subroutine process_term_init

```

We fetch the process constants which determine the quantum numbers and use those to create the interaction. The interaction contains incoming and outgoing particles, no virtuals. The incoming particles are parents of the outgoing ones.

Keeping previous WHIZARD conventions, we invert the color assignment (but not flavor or helicity) for the incoming particles. When the color-flow square matrix is evaluated, this inversion is done again, so in the color-flow sequence we get the color assignments of the matrix element.

*(Processes: process term: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: setup_interaction => process_term_setup_interaction
```

*(Processes: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine process_term_setup_interaction (term, core, model)
class(process_term_t), intent(inout) :: term
class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: core
class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
integer :: n_tot
type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
type(color_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: col
type(helicity_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: hel
type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
integer :: i, n, f, h, c
associate (data => term%data)
    n_tot = data%n_in + data%n_out
    n = 0
    do f = 1, data%n_flv
        do h = 1, data%n_hel
            do c = 1, data%n_col

```



```

        if (core%is_allowed (term%i_term, f, h, c)) n = n + 1
      end do
    end do
  end do
  allocate (term%flv (n), term%col (n), term%hel (n))
  term%n_allowed = n
  allocate (flv (n_tot), col (n_tot), hel (n_tot))
  allocate (qn (n_tot))
  call term%int%basic_init &
    (data%n_in, 0, data%n_out, set_relations=.true.)
  i = 0
  do f = 1, data%n_flv
    do h = 1, data%n_hel
      do c = 1, data%n_col
        if (core%is_allowed (term%i_term, f, h, c)) then
          i = i + 1
          term%flv(i) = f
          term%hel(i) = h
          term%col(i) = c
          call flv%init (data%flv_state(:,f), model)
          call color_init_from_array (col, &
            data%col_state(:,c), &
            data%ghost_flag(:,c))
          call col(:,data%n_in)%invert ()
          call hel%init (data%hel_state(:,h))
          call qn%init (flv, col, hel)
          call term%int%add_state (qn)
        end if
      end do
    end do
  end do
  call term%int%freeze ()
end associate
end subroutine process_term_setup_interaction

```

*(Processes: process term: TBP)+≡*

```

  procedure :: fetch_constants => process_term_fetch_process_constants

```

*(Processes: procedures)+≡*

```

  subroutine process_term_fetch_process_constants &
    (term, prc_constants)
  class(process_term_t), intent(inout) :: term
  type(process_constants_t), intent(out) :: prc_constants
  prc_constants = term%data
end subroutine process_term_fetch_process_constants

```

## 29.4.8 Process component manager

This is the configuration object which has the duty of allocating the corresponding instance. The default version is trivial.

*(Processes: types)+≡*

```

  type, extends (pcm_t) :: pcm_default_t

```



```

contains
  <Processes: pcm default: TBP>
end type pcm_default_t

<Processes: pcm default: TBP>≡
  procedure :: allocate_instance => pcm_default_allocate_instance

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine pcm_default_allocate_instance (pcm, instance)
    class(pcm_default_t), intent(in) :: pcm
    class(pcm_instance_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: instance
    allocate (pcm_instance_default_t :: instance)
  end subroutine pcm_default_allocate_instance

<Processes: types>+≡
  type, extends (pcm_instance_t) :: pcm_instance_default_t
end type pcm_instance_default_t

```

### 29.4.9 Default Iterations

If the user does not specify the passes and iterations for integration, we should be able to give reasonable defaults. These depend on the process, therefore we implement the following procedures as methods of the process object. The algorithm is not very sophisticated yet, it may be improved by looking at the process in more detail.

We investigate only the first process component, assuming that it characterizes the complexity of the process reasonable well.

The number of passes is limited to two: one for adaption, one for integration.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_pass_default => process_get_n_pass_default
  procedure :: adapt_grids_default => process_adapt_grids_default
  procedure :: adapt_weights_default => process_adapt_weights_default

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  function process_get_n_pass_default (process) result (n_pass)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    integer :: n_pass
    integer :: n_eff
    type(process_component_def_t), pointer :: config
    config => process%component(1)%config
    n_eff = config%get_n_tot () - 2
    select case (n_eff)
    case (1)
      n_pass = 1
    case default
      n_pass = 2
    end select
  end function process_get_n_pass_default

  function process_adapt_grids_default (process, pass) result (flag)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    integer, intent(in) :: pass

```



```

logical :: flag
integer :: n_eff
type(process_component_def_t), pointer :: config
config => process%component(1)%config
n_eff = config%get_n_tot () - 2
select case (n_eff)
case (1)
    flag = .false.
case default
    select case (pass)
    case (1); flag = .true.
    case (2); flag = .false.
    case default
        call msg_bug ("adapt grids default: impossible pass index")
    end select
end select
end function process_adapt_grids_default

function process_adapt_weights_default (process, pass) result (flag)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    integer, intent(in) :: pass
    logical :: flag
    integer :: n_eff
    type(process_component_def_t), pointer :: config
    config => process%component(1)%config
    n_eff = config%get_n_tot () - 2
    select case (n_eff)
    case (1)
        flag = .false.
    case default
        select case (pass)
        case (1); flag = .true.
        case (2); flag = .false.
        case default
            call msg_bug ("adapt weights default: impossible pass index")
        end select
    end select
end function process_adapt_weights_default

```

The number of iterations and calls per iteration depends on the number of outgoing particles.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_n_it_default => process_get_n_it_default
    procedure :: get_n_calls_default => process_get_n_calls_default

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function process_get_n_it_default (process, pass) result (n_it)
        class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
        integer, intent(in) :: pass
        integer :: n_it
        integer :: n_eff
        type(process_component_def_t), pointer :: config
        config => process%component(1)%config
        n_eff = config%get_n_tot () - 2

```



```

select case (pass)
case (1)
  select case (n_eff)
  case (1);   n_it = 1
  case (2);   n_it = 3
  case (3);   n_it = 5
  case (4:5); n_it = 10
  case (6);   n_it = 15
  case (7:);  n_it = 20
  end select
case (2)
  select case (n_eff)
  case (:3);  n_it = 3
  case (4:);  n_it = 5
  end select
end select
end function process_get_n_it_default

function process_get_n_calls_default (process, pass) result (n_calls)
  class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
  integer, intent(in) :: pass
  integer :: n_calls
  integer :: n_eff
  type(process_component_def_t), pointer :: config
  config => process%component(1)%config
  n_eff = config%get_n_tot () - 2
  select case (pass)
  case (1)
    select case (n_eff)
    case (1);   n_calls = 100
    case (2);   n_calls = 1000
    case (3);   n_calls = 5000
    case (4);   n_calls = 10000
    case (5);   n_calls = 20000
    case (6:);  n_calls = 50000
    end select
  case (2)
    select case (n_eff)
    case (:3);  n_calls = 10000
    case (4);   n_calls = 20000
    case (5);   n_calls = 50000
    case (6);   n_calls = 100000
    case (7:);  n_calls = 200000
    end select
  end select
end function process_get_n_calls_default

```

#### 29.4.10 Constant process data

The following methods return basic process data that stay constant after initialization.

The process and IDs.



```

<Processes: process: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_id => process_get_id
  procedure :: get_num_id => process_get_num_id
  procedure :: get_run_id => process_get_run_id
  procedure :: get_library_name => process_get_library_name

<Processes: procedures>+=
  function process_get_id (process) result (id)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    type(string_t) :: id
    id = process%meta%id
  end function process_get_id

  function process_get_num_id (process) result (id)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    integer :: id
    id = process%meta%num_id
  end function process_get_num_id

  function process_get_run_id (process) result (id)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    type(string_t) :: id
    id = process%meta%run_id
  end function process_get_run_id

  function process_get_library_name (process) result (id)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    type(string_t) :: id
    id = process%meta%lib%get_name ()
  end function process_get_library_name

```

The number of incoming particles.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_n_in => process_get_n_in

<Processes: procedures>+=
  function process_get_n_in (process) result (n)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    integer :: n
    n = process%config%n_in
  end function process_get_n_in

```

The number of MCI data sets.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_n_mci => process_get_n_mci

<Processes: procedures>+=
  function process_get_n_mci (process) result (n)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    integer :: n
    n = process%config%n_mci
  end function process_get_n_mci

```



The number of process components, total.

```
<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_components => process_get_n_components

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  function process_get_n_components (process) result (n)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    integer :: n
    n = process%meta%n_components
  end function process_get_n_components
```

The number of process terms, total.

```
<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_terms => process_get_n_terms

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  function process_get_n_terms (process) result (n)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    integer :: n
    n = process%config%n_terms
  end function process_get_n_terms
```

Return the indices of the components that belong to a specific MCI entry.

```
<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_i_component => process_get_i_component

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_get_i_component (process, i_mci, i_component)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
    integer, dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable :: i_component
    associate (mci_entry => process%mci_entry(i_mci))
      allocate (i_component (size (mci_entry%i_component)))
      i_component = mci_entry%i_component
    end associate
  end subroutine process_get_i_component
```

Return the ID of a specific component.

```
<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_component_id => process_get_component_id

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  function process_get_component_id (process, i_component) result (id)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    integer, intent(in) :: i_component
    type(string_t) :: id
    id = process%meta%component_id(i_component)
  end function process_get_component_id
```

Return a pointer to the definition of a specific component.

```
<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_component_def_ptr => process_get_component_def_ptr
```



```

<Processes: procedures>+≡
function process_get_component_def_ptr (process, i_component) result (ptr)
  class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
  integer, intent(in) :: i_component
  type(process_component_def_t), pointer :: ptr
  ptr => process%meta%lib%get_component_def_ptr (process%meta%id, i_component)
end function process_get_component_def_ptr

```

These procedures extract and restore (by transferring the allocation) the process core. This is useful for changing process parameters from outside this module.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: extract_component_core => process_extract_component_core
  procedure :: restore_component_core => process_restore_component_core

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_extract_component_core (process, i_component, core)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    integer, intent(in) :: i_component
    class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core
    call move_alloc (from = process%component(i_component)%core, to = core)
  end subroutine process_extract_component_core

  subroutine process_restore_component_core (process, i_component, core)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    integer, intent(in) :: i_component
    class(prc_core_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core
    call move_alloc (from = core, to = process%component(i_component)%core)
  end subroutine process_restore_component_core

```

The block of process constants.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_constants => process_get_constants

<Processes: procedures>+≡
function process_get_constants (process, i) result (data)
  class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  type(process_constants_t) :: data
  data = process%component(i)%core%data
end function process_get_constants

```

Return the set of outgoing flavors that are associated with a particular term. We deduce this from the effective interaction.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_term_flv_out => process_get_term_flv_out

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_get_term_flv_out (process, i_term, flv)
    class(process_t), intent(in), target :: process
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:,:), allocatable, intent(out) :: flv
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: int
    int => process%term(i_term)%int_eff

```



```

        if (.not. associated (int)) int => process%term(i_term)%int
        call interaction_get_flv_out (int, flv)
    end subroutine process_get_term_flv_out

```

Return true if there is any unstable particle in any of the process terms. We decide this based on the provided model instance, not the one that is stored in the process object.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: contains_unstable => process_contains_unstable

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function process_contains_unstable (process, model) result (flag)
        class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        logical :: flag
        integer :: i_term
        type(flavor_t), dimension(:,,:), allocatable :: flv
        flag = .false.
        do i_term = 1, process%get_n_terms ()
            call process%get_term_flv_out (i_term, flv)
            call flv%set_model (model)
            flag = .not. all (flv%is_stable ())
            deallocate (flv)
            if (flag) return
        end do
    end function process_contains_unstable

```

The nominal process energy.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_sqrts => process_get_sqrts

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function process_get_sqrts (process) result (sqrts)
        class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
        real(default) :: sqrts
        sqrts = process%beam_config%data%get_sqrts ()
    end function process_get_sqrts

<Processes: process: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: has_matrix_element => process_has_matrix_element

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function process_has_matrix_element (process, i) result (flag)
        class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
        integer, intent(in), optional :: i
        logical :: flag
        if (present (i)) then
            flag = process%component(i)%active
        else
            flag = any (process%component%active)
        end if
    end function process_has_matrix_element

```



Pointer to the beam data object.

```
<Processes: process: TBP>+≡  
  procedure :: get_beam_data_ptr => process_get_beam_data_ptr  
  
<Processes: procedures>+≡  
  function process_get_beam_data_ptr (process) result (beam_data)  
    class(process_t), intent(in), target :: process  
    type(beam_data_t), pointer :: beam_data  
    beam_data => process%beam_config%data  
  end function process_get_beam_data_ptr
```

Return true if lab and c.m. frame coincide for this process.

```
<Processes: process: TBP>+≡  
  procedure :: cm_frame => process_cm_frame  
  
<Processes: procedures>+≡  
  function process_cm_frame (process) result (flag)  
    class(process_t), intent(in), target :: process  
    logical :: flag  
    type(beam_data_t), pointer :: beam_data  
    beam_data => process%beam_config%data  
    flag = beam_data%cm_frame ()  
  end function process_cm_frame
```

Get the PDF set currently in use, if any.

```
<Processes: process: TBP>+≡  
  procedure :: get_pdf_set => process_get_pdf_set  
  
<Processes: procedures>+≡  
  function process_get_pdf_set (process) result (pdf_set)  
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process  
    integer :: pdf_set  
    pdf_set = process%beam_config%get_pdf_set ()  
  end function process_get_pdf_set
```

Pointer to the process variable list.

```
<Processes: process: TBP>+≡  
  procedure :: get_var_list_ptr => process_get_var_list_ptr  
  
<Processes: procedures>+≡  
  function process_get_var_list_ptr (process) result (ptr)  
    class(process_t), intent(in), target :: process  
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: ptr  
    ptr => process%meta%var_list  
  end function process_get_var_list_ptr
```

Pointer to the common model.

```
<Processes: process: TBP>+≡  
  procedure :: get_model_ptr => process_get_model_ptr
```



```

<Processes: procedures>+=
function process_get_model_ptr (process) result (ptr)
  class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
  class(model_data_t), pointer :: ptr
  ptr => process%config%model
end function process_get_model_ptr

```

Use the embedded RNG factory to spawn a new random-number generator instance. (This modifies the state of the factory.)

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+=
  procedure :: make_rng => process_make_rng

<Processes: procedures>+=
  subroutine process_make_rng (process, rng)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    class(rng_t), intent(out), allocatable :: rng
    if (allocated (process%config%rng_factory)) then
      call process%config%rng_factory%make (rng)
    else
      call msg_bug ("Process: make rng: factory not allocated")
    end if
  end subroutine process_make_rng

```

### 29.4.11 Compute an amplitude

Each process variant should allow for computing an amplitude value directly, without generating a process instance.

The process component is selected by the index *i*. The term within the process component is selected by *j*. The momentum combination is transferred as the array *p*. The function sets the specific quantum state via the indices of a flavor *f*, helicity *h*, and color *c* combination. Each index refers to the list of flavor, helicity, and color states, respectively, as stored in the process data.

Optionally, we may set factorization and renormalization scale. If unset, the partonic c.m. energy is inserted.

The function checks arguments for validity. For invalid arguments (quantum states), we return zero.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+=
  procedure :: compute_amplitude => process_compute_amplitude

<Processes: procedures>+=
  function process_compute_amplitude &
    (process, i, j, p, f, h, c, fac_scale, ren_scale, alpha_qcd_forced) &
    result (amp)
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    integer, intent(in) :: i, j
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    integer, intent(in) :: f, h, c
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: fac_scale, ren_scale
    real(default), intent(in), allocatable, optional :: alpha_qcd_forced
    real(default) :: fscale, rscale
    real(default), allocatable :: aqcd_forced
    complex(default) :: amp

```



```

amp = 0
if (0 < i .and. i <= process%meta%n_components) then
  if (process%component(i)%active) then
    associate (data => process%component(i)%core%data)
      if (size (p) == data%n_in + data%n_out &
        .and. 0 < f .and. f <= data%n_flv &
        .and. 0 < h .and. h <= data%n_hel &
        .and. 0 < c .and. c <= data%n_col) then
        if (present (fac_scale)) then
          fscale = fac_scale
        else
          fscale = sum (p(data%n_in+1:)) ** 1
        end if
        if (present (ren_scale)) then
          rscale = ren_scale
        else
          rscale = fscale
        end if
        if (present (alpha_qcd_forced)) then
          if (allocated (alpha_qcd_forced)) &
            allocate (aqcd_forced, source = alpha_qcd_forced)
          end if
          amp = process%component(i)%core%compute_amplitude &
            (j, p, f, h, c, fscale, rscale, aqcd_forced)
        end if
      end associate
    else
      amp = 0
    end if
  end if
end function process_compute_amplitude

```

## Auxiliary

*(Processes: process: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: set_component_type => process_set_component_type
```

*(Processes: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine process_set_component_type (process, i_component, i_type)
  class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
  integer, intent(in) :: i_component, i_type
  process%component(i_component)%component_type = i_type
end subroutine process_set_component_type

```

*(Processes: process: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: set_associated_real_component => process_set_associated_real_component
```

*(Processes: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine process_set_associated_real_component (process, i_mci, i_component)
  class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
  integer, intent(in) :: i_mci, i_component
  process%mc_entry(i_mci)%associated_real_component = i_component
end subroutine process_set_associated_real_component

```



```

<Processes: process: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_associated_real_component => process_get_associated_real_component

<Processes: procedures>+=
  function process_get_associated_real_component (process, i_mci) result (i_component)
    integer :: i_component
    class(process_t), intent(in) :: process
    integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
    i_component = process%mci_entry(i_mci)%associated_real_component
  end function process_get_associated_real_component

```

This is for suppression of numerical noise in the integration results stored in the `process_mci_entry` type. As the error and efficiency enter the MD5 sum, we recompute it.

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+=
  procedure :: pacify => process_pacify

<Processes: procedures>+=
  subroutine process_pacify (process, efficiency_reset, error_reset)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    logical, intent(in), optional :: efficiency_reset, error_reset
    logical :: eff_reset, err_reset
    integer :: i
    eff_reset = .false.
    err_reset = .false.
    if (present (efficiency_reset)) eff_reset = efficiency_reset
    if (present (error_reset)) err_reset = error_reset
    if (allocated (process%mci_entry)) then
      do i = 1, size (process%mci_entry)
        call process%mci_entry(i)%results%pacify (efficiency_reset)
        if (allocated (process%mci_entry(i)%mci)) then
          associate (mci => process%mci_entry(i)%mci)
            if (process%mci_entry(i)%mci%error_known &
              .and. err_reset) &
              mci%error = 0
            if (process%mci_entry(i)%mci%efficiency_known &
              .and. eff_reset) &
              mci%efficiency = 1
            call mci%pacify (efficiency_reset, error_reset)
            call mci%compute_md5sum ()
          end associate
        end if
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine process_pacify

```

The following methods are used only in the unit tests; the access process internals directly that would otherwise be hidden.

### 29.4.12 Process instances

```

<Processes: process: TBP>+=
  procedure :: test_allocate_sf_channels
  procedure :: test_set_component_sf_channel

```



```

procedure :: test_get_mci_ptr
<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine test_allocate_sf_channels (process, n)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    integer, intent(in) :: n
    call process%beam_config%allocate_sf_channels (n)
  end subroutine test_allocate_sf_channels

  subroutine test_set_component_sf_channel (process, c)
    class(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: c
    call process%component(1)%phs_config%set_sf_channel (c)
  end subroutine test_set_component_sf_channel

  subroutine test_get_mci_ptr (process, mci)
    class(process_t), intent(in), target :: process
    class(mci_t), intent(out), pointer :: mci
    mci => process%mci_entry(1)%mci
  end subroutine test_get_mci_ptr

```

### Kinematics instance

In this data type we combine all objects (instances) necessary for generating (or recovering) a kinematical configuration. The components work together as an implementation of multi-channel phase space.

**sf\_chain** is an instance of the structure-function chain. It is used both for generating kinematics and, after the proper scale has been determined, evaluating the structure function entries.

**phs** is an instance of the phase space for the elementary process.

The array **f** contains the products of the Jacobians that originate from parameter mappings in the structure-function chain or in the phase space. We allocate this explicitly if either **sf\_chain** or **phs** are explicitly allocated, otherwise we can take over a pointer.

All components are implemented as pointers to (anonymous) targets. For each component, there is a flag that tells whether this component is to be regarded as a proper component ('owned' by the object) or as a pointer.

```

<Processes: types>+≡
  type :: kinematics_t
    integer :: n_in = 0
    integer :: n_channel = 0
    integer :: selected_channel = 0
    type(sf_chain_instance_t), pointer :: sf_chain => null ()
    class(phs_t), pointer :: phs => null ()
    real(default), dimension(:), pointer :: f => null ()
    real(default) :: phs_factor
    logical :: sf_chain_allocated = .false.
    logical :: phs_allocated = .false.
    logical :: f_allocated = .false.
    integer :: nlo_type
    integer :: emitter
    logical :: only_cm_frame = .false.

```



```

contains
  <Processes: kinematics: TBP>≡
end type kinematics_t

```

Output. Show only those components which are marked as owned.

```

<Processes: kinematics: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => kinematics_write

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine kinematics_write (object, unit)
    class(kinematics_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, c
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    if (object%f_allocated) then
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "Flux * PHS volume:"
      write (u, "(2x,ES19.12)") object%phs_factor
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "Jacobian factors per channel:"
      do c = 1, size (object%f)
        write (u, "(3x,I0,':',1x,ES13.7)", advance="no") c, object%f(c)
        if (c == object%selected_channel) then
          write (u, "(1x,A)") "[selected]"
        else
          write (u, *)
        end if
      end do
    end if
    if (object%sf_chain_allocated) then
      call write_separator (u)
      call object%sf_chain%write (u)
    end if
    if (object%phs_allocated) then
      call write_separator (u)
      call object%phs%write (u)
    end if
  end subroutine kinematics_write

```

Finalizer. Delete only those components which are marked as owned.

```

<Processes: kinematics: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: final => kinematics_final

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine kinematics_final (object)
    class(kinematics_t), intent(inout) :: object
    if (object%sf_chain_allocated) then
      call object%sf_chain%final ()
      deallocate (object%sf_chain)
      object%sf_chain_allocated = .false.
    end if
    if (object%phs_allocated) then
      call object%phs%final ()
      deallocate (object%phs)
      object%phs_allocated = .false.
    end if
  end subroutine kinematics_final

```



```

    if (object%f_allocated) then
        deallocate (object%f)
        object%f_allocated = .false.
    end if
end subroutine kinematics_final

```

Set the flags indicating whether the phase space shall be set up for the calculation of the real contribution. For this case, also set the emitter.

```

<Processes: kinematics: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_nlo_info => kinematics_set_nlo_info

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine kinematics_set_nlo_info (k, nlo_type, emitter)
        class(kinematics_t), intent(inout) :: k
        integer, intent(in) :: nlo_type
        integer, intent(in), optional :: emitter
        k%nlo_type = nlo_type
        if (nlo_type == NLO_VIRTUAL) k%only_cm_frame = .true.
        if (present (emitter)) then
            k%emitter = emitter
        end if
    end subroutine kinematics_set_nlo_info

```

Allocate the structure-function chain instance, initialize it as a copy of the `sf_chain` template, and prepare it for evaluation.

The `sf_chain` remains a target because the (usually constant) beam momenta are taken from there.

```

<Processes: kinematics: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_sf_chain => kinematics_init_sf_chain

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine kinematics_init_sf_chain (k, core, sf_chain, config, core_state)
        class(kinematics_t), intent(inout) :: k
        class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: core
        type(sf_chain_t), intent(in), target :: sf_chain
        type(process_beam_config_t), intent(in) :: config
        class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
        integer :: n_strfun, n_channel
        integer :: c
        k%n_in = config%data%get_n_in ()
        n_strfun = config%n_strfun
        n_channel = config%n_channel
        allocate (k%sf_chain)
        k%sf_chain_allocated = .true.
        call core%init_sf_chain (k%sf_chain, sf_chain, n_channel, core_state)
        if (n_strfun /= 0) then
            do c = 1, n_channel
                call k%sf_chain%set_channel (c, config%sf_channel(c))
            end do
        end if
        call k%sf_chain%link_interactions ()
        call k%sf_chain%exchange_mask ()
        call k%sf_chain%init_evaluators ()
    end subroutine kinematics_init_sf_chain

```



```
end subroutine kinematics_init_sf_chain
```

Allocate and initialize the phase-space part and the array of Jacobian factors.

```
<Processes: kinematics: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_phs => kinematics_init_phs

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine kinematics_init_phs (k, config)
    class(kinematics_t), intent(inout) :: k
    class(phs_config_t), intent(in), target :: config
    k%n_channel = config%get_n_channel ()
    call config%allocate_instance (k%phs)
    call k%phs%init (config)
    k%phs_allocated = .true.
    allocate (k%f (k%n_channel))
    k%f = 0
    k%f_allocated = .true.
  end subroutine kinematics_init_phs
```

Initialize the kinematics in form of simple pointers. In essence, this is a shallow copy, but we have to set the flags correctly to indicate this fact.

```
<Processes: kinematics: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_ptr => kinematics_init_ptr

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine kinematics_init_ptr (k, k_in)
    class(kinematics_t), intent(out) :: k
    type(kinematics_t), intent(in) :: k_in
    k%n_in = k_in%n_in
    k%n_channel = k_in%n_channel
    k%sf_chain => k_in%sf_chain
    k%phs => k_in%phs
    k%f => k_in%f
  end subroutine kinematics_init_ptr
```

Generate kinematics, given a phase-space channel and a MC parameter set. The main result is the momentum array **p**, but we also fill the momentum entries in the structure-function chain and the Jacobian-factor array **f**. Regarding phase space, We fill only the parameter arrays for the selected channel.

```
<Processes: kinematics: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_selected_channel => kinematics_compute_selected_channel

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine kinematics_compute_selected_channel &
    (k, mci_work, phs_channel, p, success)
    class(kinematics_t), intent(inout) :: k
    type(mci_work_t), intent(in) :: mci_work
    integer, intent(in) :: phs_channel
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(out) :: p
    logical, intent(out) :: success
    integer :: sf_channel
    k%selected_channel = phs_channel
    sf_channel = k%phs%config%get_sf_channel (phs_channel)
```



```

call k%sf_chain%compute_kinematics (sf_channel, mci_work%get_x_strfun ())
call k%sf_chain%get_out_momenta (p(1:k%n_in))
call k%phs%set_incoming_momenta (p(1:k%n_in))
call k%phs%compute_flux ()
call k%phs%select_channel (phs_channel)
call k%phs%evaluate_selected_channel &
      (phs_channel, mci_work%get_x_process ())

select type (phs => k%phs)
type is (phs_fks_t)
  if (phs%q_defined) then
    call phs%get_born_momenta (p)
    k%phs_factor = phs%get_overall_factor ()
    success = .true.
  else
    k%phs_factor = 0
    success = .false.
  end if
class default
  if (phs%q_defined) then
    call k%phs%get_outgoing_momenta (p(k%n_in+1:))
    k%phs_factor = k%phs%get_overall_factor ()
    success = .true.
    if (k%only_cm_frame) then
      if (.not. k%lab_is_cm_frame()) &
        call k%boost_to_cm_frame (p)
    end if
  else
    k%phs_factor = 0
    success = .false.
  end if
end select
end subroutine kinematics_compute_selected_channel

```

Complete kinematics by filling the non-selected phase-space parameter arrays.

*(Processes: kinematics: TBP)*+≡

```
procedure :: compute_other_channels => kinematics_compute_other_channels
```

*(Processes: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine kinematics_compute_other_channels (k, mci_work, phs_channel)
class(kinematics_t), intent(inout) :: k
type(mci_work_t), intent(in) :: mci_work
integer, intent(in) :: phs_channel
integer :: c, c_sf
call k%phs%evaluate_other_channels (phs_channel)
do c = 1, k%n_channel
  c_sf = k%phs%config%get_sf_channel (c)
  k%f(c) = k%sf_chain%get_f (c_sf) * k%phs%get_f (c)
end do
end subroutine kinematics_compute_other_channels

```

Just fetch the outgoing momenta of the `sf_chain` subobject, which become the incoming (seed) momenta of the hard interaction.



This is a stripped down-version of the above which we use when recovering kinematics. Momenta are known, but no MC parameters yet.

(We do not use the `get_out_momenta` method of the chain, since this relies on the structure-function interactions, which are not necessary filled here. We do rely on the momenta of the last evaluator in the chain, however.)

```

(Processes: kinematics: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_incoming_momenta => kinematics_get_incoming_momenta

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine kinematics_get_incoming_momenta (k, p)
    class(kinematics_t), intent(in) :: k
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(out) :: p
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: int
    integer :: i
    int => k%sf_chain%get_out_int_ptr ()
    do i = 1, k%n_in
      p(i) = int%get_momentum (k%sf_chain%get_out_i (i))
    end do
  end subroutine kinematics_get_incoming_momenta

```

This inverts the remainder of the above `compute` method. We know the momenta and recover the rest, as far as needed. If we select a channel, we can complete the inversion and reconstruct the MC parameter set.

```

(Processes: kinematics: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: recover_mcpair => kinematics_recover_mcpair

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine kinematics_recover_mcpair (k, mci_work, phs_channel, p)
    class(kinematics_t), intent(inout) :: k
    type(mci_work_t), intent(inout) :: mci_work
    integer, intent(in) :: phs_channel
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    integer :: c, c_sf
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: x_sf, x_phs
    c = phs_channel
    c_sf = k%phs%config%get_sf_channel (c)
    k%selected_channel = c
    call k%sf_chain%recover_kinematics (c_sf)
    call k%phs%set_incoming_momenta (p(1:k%n_in))
    call k%phs%compute_flux ()
    call k%phs%set_outgoing_momenta (p(k%n_in+1:))
    call k%phs%inverse ()
    do c = 1, k%n_channel
      c_sf = k%phs%config%get_sf_channel (c)
      k%f(c) = k%sf_chain%get_f (c_sf) * k%phs%get_f (c)
    end do
    k%phs_factor = k%phs%get_overall_factor ()
    c = phs_channel
    c_sf = k%phs%config%get_sf_channel (c)
    allocate (x_sf (k%sf_chain%config%get_n_bound ()))
    allocate (x_phs (k%phs%config%get_n_par ()))
    call k%phs%select_channel (c)
    call k%sf_chain%get_mcpair (c_sf, x_sf)
    call k%phs%get_mcpair (c, x_phs)

```



```

        call mci_work%set_x_strfun (x_sf)
        call mci_work%set_x_process (x_phs)
    end subroutine kinematics_recover_mcpars

```

Retrieve the MC input parameter array for a specific channel. We assume that the kinematics is complete, so this is known for all channels.

```

<Processes: kinematics: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_mcpars => kinematics_get_mcpars

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine kinematics_get_mcpars (k, phs_channel, r)
        class(kinematics_t), intent(in) :: k
        integer, intent(in) :: phs_channel
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: r
        integer :: sf_channel, n_pars_sf, n_pars_phs
        sf_channel = k%phs%config%get_sf_channel (phs_channel)
        n_pars_phs = k%phs%config%get_n_pars ()
        n_pars_sf = k%sf_chain%config%get_n_bound ()
        if (n_pars_sf > 0) then
            call k%sf_chain%get_mcpars (sf_channel, r(1:n_pars_sf))
        end if
        if (n_pars_phs > 0) then
            call k%phs%get_mcpars (phs_channel, r(n_pars_sf+1:))
        end if
    end subroutine kinematics_get_mcpars

```

Evaluate the structure function chain, assuming that kinematics is known.

The status must be precisely `SF_DONE_KINEMATICS`. We thus avoid evaluating the chain twice via different pointers to the same target.

```

<Processes: kinematics: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: evaluate_sf_chain => kinematics_evaluate_sf_chain

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine kinematics_evaluate_sf_chain (k, fac_scale)
        class(kinematics_t), intent(inout) :: k
        real(default), intent(in) :: fac_scale
        select case (k%sf_chain%get_status ())
        case (SF_DONE_KINEMATICS)
            call k%sf_chain%evaluate (fac_scale)
        end select
    end subroutine kinematics_evaluate_sf_chain

```

Recover beam momenta, i.e., return the beam momenta stored in the current `sf_chain` to their source. This is a side effect.

```

<Processes: kinematics: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: return_beam_momenta => kinematics_return_beam_momenta

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine kinematics_return_beam_momenta (k)
        class(kinematics_t), intent(in) :: k
        call k%sf_chain%return_beam_momenta ()
    end subroutine kinematics_return_beam_momenta

```



Check whether the phase space is configured in the center-of-mass frame. Relevant for using the proper momenta input for BLHA matrix elements.

```

(Processes: kinematics: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: lab_is_cm_frame => kinematics_lab_is_cm_frame

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  function kinematics_lab_is_cm_frame (k) result (cm_frame)
    logical :: cm_frame
    class(kinematics_t), intent(in) :: k
    cm_frame = k%phs%config%cm_frame
  end function kinematics_lab_is_cm_frame

```

Boost to center-of-mass frame

```

(Processes: kinematics: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: boost_to_cm_frame => kinematics_boost_to_cm_frame

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine kinematics_boost_to_cm_frame (k, p)
    class(kinematics_t), intent(in) :: k
    type(vector4_t), intent(inout), dimension(:) :: p
    p = inverse (k%phs%lt_cm_to_lab) * p
  end subroutine kinematics_boost_to_cm_frame

```

## Process component instance

The actual calculation of a sampling point is done from here.

The `config` pointer accesses the corresponding configuration in the `process` object.

The `active` flag indicates that we are currently computing this component, together with all other components that share the same MC parameter set. Inactive components are using a different MC parameter set and are not in use for this sampling point.

The `k_seed` subobject contains the kinematics (structure-function chain, phase space, etc.) that implements the ‘seed’ configuration of momenta. This version of the process kinematics is accessed by the MCI setup.

`p_seed` is the array of momenta that we compute from the MC input parameters, via the `k_seed` subobject. Depending on the process variant, these may or may not coincide with the momenta that enter the process terms associated to this component.

The `core_state` object can be used for storing intermediate results. Its precise type and contents depend on the process variant.

```

(Processes: types)+≡
  type :: component_instance_t
    type(process_component_t), pointer :: config => null ()
    logical :: active = .false.
    type(kinematics_t) :: k_seed
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_seed
    logical :: sqme_known = .false.
    real(default) :: sqme = 0
    class(prc_core_state_t), allocatable :: core_state
    type(nlo_controller_t), pointer :: nlo_controller => null ()

```



```

        integer :: nlo_type = BORN
contains
  <Processes: component instance: TBP>
end type component_instance_t

```

In the header, fetch the component index from the configuration record. `process_component_t` configuration block.

We write the `sf_chain` subobject only upon request, since its instances appear elsewhere.

```

  <Processes: component instance: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => component_instance_write
  <Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine component_instance_write (object, unit, testflag)
      class(component_instance_t), intent(in) :: object
      integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
      logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
      integer :: u, i
      u = given_output_unit (unit)
      if (object%active) then
        if (associated (object%config)) then
          write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "Component #", object%config%index
        else
          write (u, "(1x,A)") "Component [undefined]"
        end if
      else
        write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A)") "Component #", object%config%index, &
          " [inactive]"
      end if
      if (allocated (object%p_seed)) then
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Seed momenta:"
        do i = 1, size (object%p_seed)
          call vector4_write (object%p_seed(i), u, testflag = testflag)
        end do
      end if
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "Squared matrix element:"
      if (object%sqme_known) then
        write (u, "(2x,ES19.12)") object%sqme
      else
        write (u, "(2x,A)") "[undefined]"
      end if
      call object%k_seed%write (u)
      if (allocated (object%core_state)) then
        call write_separator (u)
        call object%core_state%write (u)
      end if
    end subroutine component_instance_write

```

Finalizer

```

  <Processes: component instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: final => component_instance_final
  <Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine component_instance_final (object)

```



```

class(component_instance_t), intent(inout) :: object
call object%k_seed%final ()
end subroutine component_instance_final

```

Initialize: associate the configuration pointer. Also initialize the process workspace, if there is anything to do. This initialization is a matter of the process core.

```

(Processes: component instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: init => component_instance_init

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine component_instance_init (component, config)
    class(component_instance_t), intent(out) :: component
    type(process_component_t), intent(in), target :: config
    integer :: nlo_type
    integer :: n_in, n_tot
    component%config => config
    nlo_type = component%config%config%get_nlo_type ()
    component%nlo_type = nlo_type
    associate (core => component%config%core)
      n_in = core%data%n_in
      n_tot = n_in + core%data%n_out
      select case (nlo_type)
      case (NLO_REAL)
        allocate (component%p_seed (n_tot-1))
      case (BORN, NLO_VIRTUAL, NLO_PDF, NLO_SUBTRACTION, NLO_THRESHOLD_RESUMMATION)
        allocate (component%p_seed (n_tot))
      end select
      call core%allocate_workspace (component%core_state)
    end associate
  end subroutine component_instance_init

```

Initialize the seed-kinematics configuration. All subobjects are allocated explicitly.

```

(Processes: component instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: setup_kinematics => component_instance_setup_kinematics

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine component_instance_setup_kinematics (component, sf_chain, config, &
    combined_integration)
    class(component_instance_t), intent(inout) :: component
    type(sf_chain_t), intent(in), target :: sf_chain
    type(process_beam_config_t), intent(in) :: config
    logical, intent(in), optional :: combined_integration
    integer :: nlo_type
    nlo_type = component%config%config%get_nlo_type ()
    if (present (combined_integration)) then
      if (combined_integration) then
        select type (phs_config => component%config%phs_config)
        type is (phs_wood_config_t)
          call phs_config%set_extended_phs ()
        end select
      end if
    end if
    call component%k_seed%init_sf_chain &

```



```

        (component%config%core, sf_chain, config, component%core_state)
    call component%k_seed%init_phs (component%config%phs_config)
    call component%k_seed%set_nlo_info (nlo_type)
end subroutine component_instance_setup_kinematics

```

*(Processes: component instance: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: setup_fks_kinematics => component_instance_setup_fks_kinematics

```

*(Processes: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine component_instance_setup_fks_kinematics (component, var_list)
    class(component_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: component
    type(var_list_t), intent(in) :: var_list
    logical :: singular_jacobian
    singular_jacobian = var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?powheg_use_singular_jacobian"))
    select type (phs => component%k_seed%phs)
    type is (phs_fks_t)
        call component%nlo_controller%setup_generator &
            (phs%generator, phs%config%sqrts, singular_jacobian)
    class default
        call msg_fatal ("Phase space should be an FKS phase space!")
    end select
end subroutine component_instance_setup_fks_kinematics

```

Setup seed kinematics, starting from the MC parameter set given as argument. As a result, the `k_seed` kinematics object is evaluated (except for the structure-function matrix-element evaluation, which we postpone until we know the factorization scale), and we have a valid `p_seed` momentum array.

*(Processes: component instance: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: compute_seed_kinematics => &
        component_instance_compute_seed_kinematics

```

*(Processes: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine component_instance_compute_seed_kinematics &
    (component, mci_work, phs_channel, success)
    class(component_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: component
    type(mci_work_t), intent(in) :: mci_work
    integer, intent(in) :: phs_channel
    logical, intent(out) :: success
    integer :: sf_channel
    select type (phs => component%k_seed%phs)
    type is (phs_fks_t)
        call component%k_seed%compute_selected_channel &
            (mci_work, phs_channel, component%p_seed, success)
        sf_channel = component%k_seed%phs%config%get_sf_channel (phs_channel)
        call component%nlo_controller%sf_born%compute_kinematics (sf_channel, mci_work%get_x_strfun
            (component%p_seed)
    class default
        call component%k_seed%compute_selected_channel &
            (mci_work, phs_channel, component%p_seed, success)
    end select
end subroutine component_instance_compute_seed_kinematics

```



Inverse: recover missing parts of the kinematics, given a complete set of seed momenta. Select a channel and reconstruct the MC parameter set.

```

(Processes: component instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: recover_mcpair => component_instance_recover_mcpair

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine component_instance_recover_mcpair (component, mci_work, phs_channel)
    class(component_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: component
    type(mci_work_t), intent(inout) :: mci_work
    integer, intent(in) :: phs_channel
    call component%k_seed%recover_mcpair &
      (mci_work, phs_channel, component%p_seed)
  end subroutine component_instance_recover_mcpair

```

Compute the momenta in the hard interactions, one for each term that constitutes this process component. In simple cases this amounts to just copying momenta. In more advanced cases, we may generate distinct sets of momenta from the seed kinematics.

The interactions in the term instances are accessed individually. We may choose to calculate all terms at once together with the seed kinematics, use `component%core_state` for storage, and just fill the interactions here.

```

(Processes: component instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: compute_hard_kinematics => &
    component_instance_compute_hard_kinematics

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine component_instance_compute_hard_kinematics &
    (component, term, skip_term, real_phsp)
    class(component_instance_t), intent(inout) :: component
    type(term_instance_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: term
    integer, intent(in), optional :: skip_term
    logical, intent(in), optional :: real_phsp
    integer :: j, i
    associate (core => component%config%core)
      associate (i_term => component%config%i_term)
        if (allocated (component%core_state)) then
          call component%core_state%reset_new_kinematics ()
        end if
        do j = 1, size (i_term)
          i = i_term(j)
          if (present (skip_term)) then
            if (i == skip_term) cycle
          end if
          if (present (real_phsp)) then
            if (real_phsp) then
              call core%compute_hard_kinematics &
                (component%p_seed, i, term(i)%nlo_controller%int_born, &
                  component%core_state)
            else
              call core%compute_hard_kinematics &
                (component%p_seed, i, term(i)%int_hard, &
                  component%core_state)
            end if
          end if
        end do
      end associate
    end subroutine

```



```

        call core%compute_hard_kinematics &
            (component%p_seed, i, term(i)%int_hard, component%core_state)
    end if
end do
end associate
end associate
end subroutine component_instance_compute_hard_kinematics

```

Here, we invert this. We fetch the incoming momenta which reside in the appropriate `sf_chain` object, stored within the `k_seed` subobject. On the other hand, we have the outgoing momenta of the effective interaction. We rely on the process core to compute the remaining seed momenta and to fill the momenta within the hard interaction. (The latter is trivial if hard and effective interaction coincide.)

After this is done, the incoming momenta in the trace evaluator that corresponds to the hard (effective) interaction, are still left undefined. We remedy this by calling `receive_kinematics` once.

```

(Processes: component instance: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: recover_seed_kinematics => &
        component_instance_recover_seed_kinematics
(Processes: procedures)+≡
    subroutine component_instance_recover_seed_kinematics (component, term)
        class(component_instance_t), intent(inout) :: component
        type(term_instance_t), intent(inout) :: term
        integer :: n_in
        n_in = component%k_seed%n_in
        call component%k_seed%get_incoming_momenta (component%p_seed(1:n_in))
        associate (core => component%config%core)
            call core%recover_kinematics &
                (component%p_seed, term%int_hard, term%isolated%int_eff, &
                 component%core_state)
            call term%isolated%receive_kinematics ()
        end associate
    end subroutine component_instance_recover_seed_kinematics

```

Compute the integration parameters for all channels except the selected one.

```

(Processes: component instance: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: compute_other_channels => &
        component_instance_compute_other_channels
(Processes: procedures)+≡
    subroutine component_instance_compute_other_channels &
        (component, mci_work, phs_channel)
        class(component_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: component
        type(mci_work_t), intent(in) :: mci_work
        integer, intent(in) :: phs_channel
        call component%k_seed%compute_other_channels (mci_work, phs_channel)
    end subroutine component_instance_compute_other_channels

```

Recover beam momenta, i.e., return the beam momenta as currently stored in the kinematics subobject to their source. This is a side effect.

```

(Processes: component instance: TBP)+≡

```



```

    procedure :: return_beam_momenta => component_instance_return_beam_momenta
  (Processes: procedures)+≡
    subroutine component_instance_return_beam_momenta (component)
      class(component_instance_t), intent(in) :: component
      call component%k_seed%return_beam_momenta ()
    end subroutine component_instance_return_beam_momenta

  (Processes: component instance: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: supply_damping_factor => component_instance_supply_damping_factor
  (Processes: procedures)+≡
    subroutine component_instance_supply_damping_factor (component, sqme)
      class(component_instance_t), intent(in) :: component
      real(default), intent(inout) :: sqme
      real(default) :: E_gluon
      integer :: nlegs
      associate (nlo_controller => component%nlo_controller)
        nlegs = nlo_controller%particle_data%n_in + nlo_controller%particle_data%n_out_real
        E_gluon = nlo_controller%real_kinematics%p_real_lab(nlegs)%p(0)
        select case (component%config%component_type)
          case (COMP_REAL_FIN)
            sqme = sqme * (one - nlo_controller%powheg_damping%get_f (E_gluon))
          case (COMP_REAL_SING)
            sqme = sqme * nlo_controller%powheg_damping%get_f (E_gluon)
        end select
      end associate
    end subroutine component_instance_supply_damping_factor

  (Processes: component instance: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: evaluate_sqme_born => component_instance_evaluate_sqme_born
  (Processes: procedures)+≡
    subroutine component_instance_evaluate_sqme_born (component, term, set_me)
      class(component_instance_t), intent(inout) :: component
      type(term_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: term
      logical, intent(out) :: set_me
      real(default) :: sqme
      integer :: n_flv, i_flv

      if (term%nlo_type == NLO_VIRTUAL) then
        set_me = .false.
        return
      else
        set_me = .true.
      end if

      i_flv = 1
      sqme = zero

      if (term%nlo_type == NLO_REAL) then
        select type (core => component%config%core_sub_born)
          class is (prc_blha_t)
            sqme = component%compute_sqme_born_from_blha (core, i_flv, term, .true.)
          class is (prc_user_defined_base_t)

```



```

        sqme = core%compute_sqme (i_flg, term%int_hard%get_momenta ())
class default
    sqme = real (term%connected%trace%get_matrix_element (1))
end select
else
    select type (core => component%config%core)
class is (prc_blha_t)
    n_flg = term%config%data%n_flg
    do i_flg = 1, n_flg
        sqme = sqme + component%compute_sqme_born_from_blha (core, i_flg, term, .false.)
    end do
class is (prc_user_defined_base_t)
    n_flg = term%config%data%n_flg
    do i_flg = 1, n_flg
        call core%update_alpha_s (component%core_state, term%fac_scale)
        sqme = sqme + core%compute_sqme (i_flg, term%int_hard%get_momenta ())
    end do
class default
    sqme = real (term%connected%trace%get_matrix_element (1))
end select
end if
component%sqme = sqme * term%weight
end subroutine component_instance_evaluate_sqme_born

```

*(Processes: component instance: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: compute_sqme_born_from_blha => component_instance_compute_sqme_born_from_blha

```

*(Processes: procedures)+≡*

```

function component_instance_compute_sqme_born_from_blha &
    (component, core, i_flg, term, subtraction) result (sqme)
real(default) :: sqme
class(component_instance_t), intent(inout) :: component
class(prc_blha_t), intent(inout) :: core
integer, intent(in) :: i_flg
type(term_instance_t), intent(in), target :: term
logical, intent(in) :: subtraction
logical :: bad_point

call core%update_alpha_s (component%core_state, term%fac_scale)
if (subtraction) then
    call core%compute_sqme_born (i_flg, term%nlo_controller%int_born%get_momenta (), &
        term%ren_scale, sqme, bad_point)
else
    call core%compute_sqme_born (i_flg, term%int_hard%get_momenta (), &
        term%ren_scale, sqme, bad_point)
end if

call core%apply_structure_functions (component%k_seed%sf_chain, term%config%data%flv_state (1)
sqme = sqme * core%get_sf_value ()

end function component_instance_compute_sqme_born_from_blha

```

Evaluate the trace of the transition matrix, convoluted with the initial state, and summed over all terms. The trace evaluators of the individual terms have



only a single matrix element. We implicitly drop the imaginary part of the terms, which should be zero anyway.

```

(Processes: component instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: evaluate_sqme => component_instance_evaluate_sqme

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine component_instance_evaluate_sqme (component, term)
    class(component_instance_t), intent(inout) :: component
    type(term_instance_t), dimension(:), intent(inout), target :: term
    logical :: set_me
    integer :: j, i

    component%sqme = zero
    call reset_nlo_components (component)
    associate (i_term => component%config%i_term)
      do j = 1, size (i_term)
        i = i_term(j)
        if (term(i)%passed) then
          call component%evaluate_sqme_born (term(i), set_me)
          if (set_me) &
            call associate_sqme_born (component, component%sqme * term(i)%weight, 1)
          call component%evaluate_sqme_real (term(i))
          call component%evaluate_sqme_virt (term(i))
          call component%evaluate_sqme_pdf (term(i))
        end if
      end do
    end associate
    component%sqme_known = .true.
  end subroutine component_instance_evaluate_sqme

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine reset_nlo_components (component)
    type(component_instance_t), intent(inout) :: component
    select case (component%config%config%get_nlo_type ())
    case (NLO_REAL, NLO_VIRTUAL, NLO_PDF, NLO_THRESHOLD_RESUMMATION)
      associate (collector => component%nlo_controller%sqme_collector)
        collector%sqme_real_non_sub = 0
      end associate
    end select
  end subroutine reset_nlo_components

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine associate_sqme_born (component, summand, i_flv, i_hel)
    type(component_instance_t), intent(inout) :: component
    real(default), intent(in) :: summand
    integer, intent(in) :: i_flv
    integer, intent(in), optional :: i_hel
    if (debug_active (D_SUBTRACTION)) &
      call msg_debug (D_SUBTRACTION, "Associate Born matrix element", i_flv)
    if (associated (component%nlo_controller)) &
      component%nlo_controller%sqme_collector%sqme_born_list(i_flv) = summand
  end subroutine associate_sqme_born

```



Perform the matrix-element-evaluation if the component is flagged as virtual

```

(Processes: component instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: evaluate_sqme_virt => component_instance_evaluate_sqme_virt
(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine component_instance_evaluate_sqme_virt (component, term)
    class(component_instance_t), intent(inout) :: component
    type(term_instance_t), intent(inout) :: term
    real(default), dimension(4) :: sqme_virt
    integer :: i_flv, i_hel
    logical :: bad_point

    if (term%nlo_type /= NLO_VIRTUAL) return
    associate (nlo_controller => component%nlo_controller)

      if (debug_active (D_VIRTUAL)) then
        call msg_debug (D_VIRTUAL, "Evaluating virtual-subtracted matrix elements")
        print *, 'alpha_s: ', component%config%core%get_alpha_s (component%core_state)
        print *, 'ren_scale: ', term%ren_scale
        print *, 'fac_scale: ', term%fac_scale
      end if

      call nlo_controller%set_alpha_s_born &
        (component%config%core%get_alpha_s (component%core_state))
      call nlo_controller%virtual_terms%set_ren_scale &
        (term%int_hard%get_momenta (), term%ren_scale)
      call nlo_controller%virtual_terms%set_fac_scale &
        (term%int_hard%get_momenta (), term%fac_scale)
      select type (core => component%config%core)
      class is (prc_user_defined_base_t)
        call core%update_alpha_s (component%core_state, term%fac_scale)
        do i_flv = 1, core%get_nflv()
          if (nlo_controller%beams_are_polarized ()) then
            do i_hel = 0, 3
              call compute_sqme_virt_single_helicity (core, component, term, &
                i_flv, i_hel, sqme_virt, bad_point)
              call nlo_controller%virtual_terms%set_vfin (sqme_virt(3))
              call nlo_controller%virtual_terms%set_bad_point (bad_point)
              nlo_controller%sqme_collector%sqme_virt_born_list (i_flv, i_hel+1) = sqme_virt
              nlo_controller%sqme_collector%sqme_virt_list (i_flv, i_hel+1) = &
                nlo_controller%compute_virt (i_flv, i_hel+1, term%int_hard%get_momenta ())
            end do
          else
            call compute_sqme_virt_all_helicities (core, component, term, &
              i_flv, sqme_virt, bad_point)
            call nlo_controller%virtual_terms%set_vfin (sqme_virt(3))
            call nlo_controller%virtual_terms%set_bad_point (bad_point)
            nlo_controller%sqme_collector%sqme_virt_born_list (i_flv, 1) = sqme_virt (4)
            nlo_controller%sqme_collector%sqme_virt_list (i_flv, 1) = &
              nlo_controller%compute_virt (i_flv, 1, term%int_hard%get_momenta ()) * term
          end if
        end do
      end select

      if (nlo_controller%beams_are_polarized ()) then

```



```

        do i_hel = 1, 4
            call nlo_controller%pol_sqme(i_hel)%set_value &
                (sum (nlo_controller%sqme_collector%sqme_virt_list (:,i_hel)))
        end do
        component%sqme = component%sqme + nlo_controller%get_weighted_helicity_sum ()
    else
        component%sqme = component%sqme + sum (nlo_controller%sqme_collector%sqme_virt_list)
    end if
end associate
end subroutine component_instance_evaluate_sqme_virt

```

*(Processes: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine compute_sqme_virt_single_helicity (core, component, term, &
    i_flv, i_hel, sqme_virt, bad_point)
    class(prc_user_defined_base_t), intent(inout) :: core
    type(component_instance_t), intent(in) :: component
    type(term_instance_t), intent(in) :: term
    integer, intent(in) :: i_flv, i_hel
    real(default), intent(out), dimension(4) :: sqme_virt
    logical, intent(out) :: bad_point
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p
    real(default) :: ren_scale

    allocate (p (size (term%int_hard%get_momenta ())))
    p = term%int_hard%get_momenta ()
    ren_scale = term%ren_scale

    call core%compute_sqme_virt (i_flv + i_hel, p, ren_scale, &
        sqme_virt, bad_point)
    call core%apply_structure_functions (component%k_seed%sf_chain, &
        term%config%data%flv_state (1:2,i_flv))
    sqme_virt = sqme_virt * core%get_sf_value ()

    if (debug_active (D_VIRTUAL)) then
    end if

    associate (nlo_controller => component%nlo_controller)
        if (.not. nlo_controller%use_internal_color_correlations) &
            call core%compute_sqme_cc (i_flv + i_hel, p, ren_scale, &
                born_cc = nlo_controller%sqme_collector%sqme_born_cc (:,:,i_flv), &
                bad_point = bad_point)
    end associate
end subroutine compute_sqme_virt_single_helicity

```

*(Processes: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine compute_sqme_virt_all_helicities (core, component, term, &
    i_flv, sqme_virt, bad_point)
    class(prc_user_defined_base_t), intent(inout) :: core
    type(component_instance_t), intent(in) :: component
    type(term_instance_t), intent(in) :: term
    integer, intent(in) :: i_flv
    real(default), intent(out), dimension(4) :: sqme_virt
    logical, intent(out) :: bad_point

```



```

        call compute_sqme_virt_single_helicity (core, component, term, &
            i_flv, 0, sqme_virt, bad_point)
    end subroutine compute_sqme_virt_all_helicities

```

Perform the matrix-element evaluation if the component is flagged as pdf

```

<Processes: component instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: evaluate_sqme_pdf => component_instance_evaluate_sqme_pdf

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine component_instance_evaluate_sqme_pdf (component, term)
        class(component_instance_t), intent(inout) :: component
        type(term_instance_t), intent(inout) :: term
        if (term%nlo_type /= NLO_PDF) return
        associate (nlo_controller => component%nlo_controller)
            if (.not. nlo_controller%pdf_subtraction_is_required ()) then
                component%sqme = 0._default
                return
            end if
            call nlo_controller%set_alpha_s_born &
                (component%config%core%get_alpha_s (component%core_state))
            call nlo_controller%evaluate_pdf_subtraction (component%sqme)
        end associate
    end subroutine component_instance_evaluate_sqme_pdf

```

Perform the matrix-element evaluation if the component is flagged as real

```

<Processes: component instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: evaluate_sqme_real => component_instance_evaluate_sqme_real

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine component_instance_evaluate_sqme_real (component, term)
        class(component_instance_t), intent(inout) :: component
        type(term_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: term
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_real
        integer :: i_flv, i_flv_born
        logical :: bad_point

        if (term%nlo_type /= NLO_REAL) return
        if (component%config%component_type == COMP_REAL_FIN) &
            call component%nlo_controller%disable_subtraction ()
        allocate (p_real &
            (1:size(term%nlo_controller%get_momenta (born_phsp = .false.))))
        p_real = term%nlo_controller%get_momenta (born_phsp = .false.)
        i_flv = term%nlo_controller%active_flavor_structure_real
        select type (core => component%config%core)
            type is (prc_omega_t)
                component%nlo_controller%sqme_collector%sqme_real_non_sub (i_flv) = &
                    real (term%connected_real%trace%get_matrix_element (1))
            class is (prc_blha_t)
                call core%update_alpha_s (component%core_state, term%fac_scale)
                call core%compute_sqme_real (i_flv, p_real, 0._default, &
                    component%nlo_controller%sqme_collector%sqme_real_non_sub(i_flv), &
                    bad_point)
            class is (prc_user_defined_base_t)

```



```

        call core%update_alpha_s (component%core_state, term%fac_scale)
        component%nlo_controller%sqme_collector%sqme_real_non_sub (i_flv) = &
            core%compute_sqme (i_flv, p_real)
    end select
    call component%supply_damping_factor (component%nlo_controller%sqme_collector%sqme_real_non_sub
    if (debug_active (D_SUBTRACTION)) &
        call msg_debug (D_SUBTRACTION, "non-subtracted real matrix element", &
            component%nlo_controller%sqme_collector%sqme_real_non_sub(i_flv))
    !!! Get the necessary subtraction matrix elements.
    associate (nlo_controller => component%nlo_controller)
        if (nlo_controller%is_subtraction_active ()) then
            associate (collector => nlo_controller%sqme_collector)
                do i_flv = 1, nlo_controller%get_n_flv_born ()
                    i_flv_born = term%nlo_controller%reg_data%underlying_borns (i_flv)
                    select type (core_born => component%config%core_sub_born)
                        class is (prc_user_defined_base_t)
                            if (.not. nlo_controller%use_internal_color_correlations) then
                                call core_born%update_alpha_s (component%core_state, term%fac_scale)
                                call core_born%compute_sqme_cc (i_flv, &
                                    nlo_controller%int_born%get_momenta (), &
                                    0._default, &
                                    collector%sqme_born_list (i_flv_born), &
                                    collector%sqme_born_cc (:,:,i_flv_born), &
                                    bad_point)
                            else
                                !!! Implementation for color-correlations using color_data
                            end if
                        end select
                    end if
                type is (prc_omega_t)
                    collector%sqme_born_cc (:,:,i_flv_born) = collector%sqme_born_list (i_flv_born)
                        nlo_controller%color_data%beta_ij (:,:,i_flv_born)
                end select

            if (nlo_controller%requires_spin_correlation (i_flv)) then
                select type (core_born => component%config%core_sub_born)
                    type is (prc_omega_t)
                        call msg_fatal ("Computation of spin-correlated matrix elements not possible")
                    type is (prc_gosam_t)
                        call core_born%update_alpha_s (component%core_state, term%fac_scale)
                        call core_born%compute_sqme_sc (i_flv_born, &
                            nlo_controller%get_active_emitter(), &
                            nlo_controller%int_born%get_momenta(), &
                            0._default, collector%sqme_born_sc(i_flv_born), bad_point)
                    type is (prc_openloops_t)
                        call core_born%update_alpha_s (component%core_state, term%fac_scale)
                        call nlo_controller%compute_k_perp ()
                        call core_born%compute_sqme_sc (i_flv_born, &
                            nlo_controller%get_active_emitter(), &
                            nlo_controller%int_born%get_momenta(), &
                            0._default, nlo_controller%get_k_perp(), &
                            collector%sqme_born_sc(i_flv_born), bad_point)
                    class is (prc_user_defined_base_t)
                        collector%sqme_born_sc (i_flv_born) = zero
                    end select
                end if
            end if
        end if
    end select
end if

```



```

        end do
    end associate
end if
call nlo_controller%set_alpha_s_born &
    (component%config%core%get_alpha_s (component%core_state))
nlo_controller%sqme_collector%current_sqme_real = &
    nlo_controller%compute_sqme_real_fin (term%weight)
end associate
end subroutine component_instance_evaluate_sqme_real

```

Get nlo-type and emitter of the component.

```

<Processes: component instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_nlo_type => component_instance_get_nlo_type

```

```

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    elemental function component_instance_get_nlo_type (component) &
        result (nlo_type)
        class(component_instance_t), intent(in) :: component
        integer :: nlo_type
        nlo_type = component%nlo_type
    end function component_instance_get_nlo_type

```

```

<Processes: component instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_component_type => &
        component_instance_get_component_type

```

```

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function component_instance_get_component_type (component) result (val)
        class(component_instance_t), intent(in) :: component
        integer :: val
        val = component%config%component_type
    end function component_instance_get_component_type

```

```

<Processes: component instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_n_particles => component_instance_get_n_particles

```

```

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function component_instance_get_n_particles (component) result (n_particles)
        integer :: n_particles
        class(component_instance_t), intent(in) :: component
        n_particles = size (component%p_seed)
    end function component_instance_get_n_particles

```

```

<Processes: component instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_lorentz_transformation => component_instance_get_lorentz_transformation

```

```

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function component_instance_get_lorentz_transformation (component) result (lt)
        type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: lt
        class(component_instance_t), intent(in) :: component
        lt = component%k_seed%phs%get_lorentz_transformation ()
    end function component_instance_get_lorentz_transformation

```



```

<Processes: component instance: TBP>+=
  procedure :: set_component_type => &
    component_instance_set_component_type

<Processes: procedures>+=
  subroutine component_instance_set_component_type (component, val)
    class(component_instance_t), intent(in) :: component
    integer, intent(in) :: val
    component%config%component_type = val
  end subroutine component_instance_set_component_type

<Processes: process component: TBP>+=
  procedure :: needs_mci_entry => process_component_needs_mci_entry

<Processes: procedures>+=
  function process_component_needs_mci_entry (component) result (value)
    class(process_component_t), intent(in) :: component
    logical :: value
    value = component%active .and. component%core%needs_mcset () &
      .and. component%component_type <= COMP_MASTER
  end function process_component_needs_mci_entry

<Processes: process component: TBP>+=
  procedure :: is_active_nlo_component => process_component_is_active_nlo_component

<Processes: procedures>+=
  elemental function process_component_is_active_nlo_component (component) result (active)
    logical :: active
    class(process_component_t), intent(in) :: component
    active = component%config%is_active_nlo_component ()
  end function process_component_is_active_nlo_component

```

## Term instance

A `term_instance_t` object contains all data that describe a term. Each process component consists of one or more distinct terms which may differ in kinematics, but whose squared transition matrices have to be added pointwise.

The `active` flag is set when this term is connected to an active process component. Inactive terms are skipped for kinematics and evaluation.

The `k_term` object is the instance of the kinematics setup (structure-function chain, phase space, etc.) that applies specifically to this term. In ordinary cases, it consists of straight pointers to the seed kinematics.

The `amp` array stores the amplitude values when we get them from evaluating the associated matrix-element code.

The `int_hard` interaction describes the elementary hard process. It receives the momenta and the amplitude entries for each sampling point.

The `isolated` object holds the effective parton state for the elementary interaction. The amplitude entries are computed from `int_hard`.

The `connected` evaluator set convolutes this scattering matrix with the beam (and possibly structure-function) density matrix.



The `checked` flag is set once we have applied cuts on this term. The result of this is stored in the `passed` flag. Once the term has passed cuts, we calculate the various scale and weight expressions.

```

<Processes: types>+≡
  type :: term_instance_t
    type(process_term_t), pointer :: config => null ()
    logical :: active = .false.
    type(kinematics_t) :: k_term
    complex(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: amp
    type(interaction_t) :: int_hard
    type(interaction_t) :: int_hard_real
    type(isolated_state_t) :: isolated
    type(connected_state_t) :: connected
    type(isolated_state_t) :: isolated_real
    type(connected_state_t) :: connected_real
    logical :: checked = .false.
    logical :: passed = .false.
    real(default) :: scale = 0
    real(default) :: fac_scale = 0
    real(default) :: ren_scale = 0
    real(default), allocatable :: alpha_qcd_forced
    real(default) :: weight = 1
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_hard
    type(nlo_controller_t), pointer :: nlo_controller => null ()
    integer :: nlo_type = BORN
  contains
    <Processes: term instance: TBP>
  end type term_instance_t

<Processes: term instance: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => term_instance_write

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine term_instance_write (term, unit, show_eff_state, testflag)
    class(term_instance_t), intent(in) :: term
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_eff_state
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    integer :: u
    logical :: state
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    state = .true.; if (present (show_eff_state)) state = show_eff_state
    if (term%active) then
      if (associated (term%config)) then
        write (u, "(1x,A,IO,A,IO,A)") "Term #", term%config%i_term, &
          " (component #", term%config%i_component, ")"
      else
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Term [undefined]"
      end if
    else
      write (u, "(1x,A,IO,A)") "Term #", term%config%i_term, &
        " [inactive]"
    end if
    if (term%checked) then

```



```

        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)")      "passed cuts"          = ", term%/passed
    end if
    if (term%/passed) then
        write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") "overall scale"        = ", term%/scale
        write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") "factorization scale"   = ", term%/fac_scale
        write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") "renormalization scale" = ", term%/ren_scale
        if (allocated (term%/alpha_qcd_forced)) then
            write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") "alpha(QCD) forced"  = ", &
            term%/alpha_qcd_forced
        end if
        write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") "reweighting factor"    = ", term%/weight
    end if
    call term%/k_term%/write (u)
    call write_separator (u)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Amplitude (transition matrix of the &
        &hard interaction):"
    call write_separator (u)
    call term%/int_hard%/basic_write (u, testflag = testflag)
    if (state .and. term%/isolated%/has_trace) then
        call write_separator (u)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Evaluators for the hard interaction:"
        call term%/isolated%/write (u, testflag = testflag)
    end if
    if (state .and. term%/connected%/has_trace) then
        call write_separator (u)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Evaluators for the connected process:"
        call term%/connected%/write (u, testflag = testflag)
    end if
end subroutine term_instance_write

```

The interactions and evaluators must be finalized.

```

<Processes: term instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: final => term_instance_final

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine term_instance_final (term)
        class(term_instance_t), intent(inout) :: term
        call term%/k_term%/final ()
        call term%/connected%/final ()
        call term%/isolated%/final ()
        call term%/int_hard%/final ()
        select case (term%/nlo_type)
        case (NLO_REAL)
            call term%/connected_real%/final ()
            call term%/isolated_real%/final ()
            call term%/int_hard_real%/final ()
        end select
    end subroutine term_instance_final

```

For initialization, we make use of defined assignment for the `interaction_t` type. This creates a deep copy.

The hard interaction (incoming momenta) is linked to the structure function instance. In the isolated state, we either set pointers to both, or we create mod-



ified copies (**rearrange**) as effective structure-function chain and interaction, respectively.

Finally, we set up the **subevt** component that will be used for evaluating observables, collecting particles from the trace evaluator in the effective connected state. Their quantum numbers must be determined by following back source links and set explicitly, since they are already eliminated in that trace.

The **rearrange** parts are still commented out; they could become relevant for a NLO algorithm.

```

<Processes: term instance: TBP>+=
  procedure :: init => term_instance_init

<Processes: procedures>+=
  subroutine term_instance_init (term, &
    config, k_seed, beam_config, core, process_var_list, &
    nlo_controller, nlo_type)
    class(term_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: term
    type(process_term_t), intent(in), target :: config
    type(kinematics_t), intent(in) :: k_seed
    type(process_beam_config_t), intent(in) :: beam_config
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: sf_chain_int
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: src_int
    class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: core
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: process_var_list
    type(nlo_controller_t), intent(inout), pointer :: nlo_controller
    integer, intent(in) :: nlo_type
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: mask_in
    type(state_matrix_t), pointer :: state_matrix
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv_int, flv_src, f_in, f_out
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: f_out_real
    integer :: n_in, n_vir, n_out, n_tot
    !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
    integer :: i, j, k
    type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
    type(interaction_t), pointer, save :: int_sav
    type(sf_chain_instance_t), pointer, save :: sf_sav
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable, save :: col_sav
    class(prc_core_t), save, allocatable :: core_sav

    term%config => config
    term%nlo_controller => nlo_controller
    if (config%rearrange) then
      ! rearrangement of seed to hard kinematics not implemented yet
      ! allocate k_term distinct from k_seed as needed.
    else
      ! here, k_term trivially accesses k_seed via pointers
      call term%k_term%init_ptr (k_seed)
    end if
    allocate (term%amp (config%n_allowed))
    term%int_hard = config%int
    allocate (term%p_hard (term%int_hard%get_n_tot ()))
    sf_chain_int => term%k_term%sf_chain%get_out_int_ptr ( )
    n_in = term%int_hard%get_n_in ( )
    do j = 1, n_in
      i = term%k_term%sf_chain%get_out_i (j)

```



```

        call term%int_hard%set_source_link (j, sf_chain_int, i)
    end do
    if (config%rearrange) then
        ! rearrangement hard to effective kinematics not implemented yet
        ! should use term%config%int_eff as template
        ! allocate distinct sf_chain in term%connected as needed
    else
        select type (phs => term%k_term%phs)
            type is (phs_wood_t)
                ! here, int_hard and sf_chain are trivially accessed via pointers
                call term%isolated%init (term%k_term%sf_chain, term%int_hard)
                int_sav => term%int_hard
                sf_sav => term%k_term%sf_chain
            type is (phs_fks_t)
                select case (phs%mode)
                    case (PHS_MODE_ADDITIONAL_PARTICLE)
                        term%nlo_controller%int_born = int_sav
                        term%nlo_controller%sf_born = sf_sav
                        do j = 1, n_in
                            i = term%nlo_controller%sf_born%get_out_i (j)
                            call term%nlo_controller%int_born%set_source_link &
                                (j, term%nlo_controller%sf_born%get_out_int_ptr (), i)
                        end do
                        call term%isolated%init (term%nlo_controller%sf_born, &
                            term%nlo_controller%int_born)
                        call term%setup_real_interaction (term%int_hard)
                    case (PHS_MODE_COLLINEAR_REMNANT)
                        call term%isolated%init (term%k_term%sf_chain, term%int_hard)
                end select
            class default
                call term%isolated%init (term%k_term%sf_chain, term%int_hard)
        end select
    end if
    allocate (mask_in (n_in))
    mask_in = term%k_term%sf_chain%get_out_mask ()
    select type (phs => term%k_term%phs)
        type is (phs_wood_t)
            call term%isolated%setup_square_trace (core, mask_in, term%config%col)
            if (.not. allocated (col_sav)) then
                allocate (col_sav (size (term%config%col)))
                col_sav = term%config%col
            end if
            !!!select type (core)
            !!!type is (prc_omega_t)
            !!! core_sav = core
            !!!end select
            if (.not. allocated (core_sav)) allocate (core_sav, source=core)
        type is (phs_fks_t)
            select case (phs%mode)
                case (PHS_MODE_ADDITIONAL_PARTICLE)
                    mask_in = sf_sav%get_out_mask ()
                    call term%isolated%setup_square_trace (core_sav, mask_in, col_sav)
                    call term%init_states (core)
                case (PHS_MODE_COLLINEAR_REMNANT)

```



```

        call term%isolated%setup_square_trace (core, mask_in, term%config%col)
    end select
class default
    call term%isolated%setup_square_trace (core, mask_in, term%config%col)
end select
call term%connected%setup_connected_trace (term%isolated)
associate (int_eff => term%isolated%int_eff)
    state_matrix => int_eff%get_state_matrix_ptr ()
    n_tot = int_eff%get_n_tot ()
    !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
    allocate (flv_int (n_tot), qn (n_tot))
    qn = state_matrix%get_quantum_numbers (1)
    do k = 1, n_tot
        flv_int(k) = quantum_numbers_get_flavor (qn (k))
    end do
    deallocate (qn)
    !!! flv_int = quantum_numbers_get_flavor &
    !!!      (state_matrix%get_quantum_numbers (1))
    allocate (f_in (n_in))
    f_in = flv_int(1:n_in)
    deallocate (flv_int)
end associate
n_in = term%connected%trace%get_n_in ()
n_vir = term%connected%trace%get_n_vir ()
n_out = term%connected%trace%get_n_out ()
allocate (f_out (n_out))
do j = 1, n_out
    call term%connected%trace%find_source &
        (n_in + n_vir + j, src_int, i)
    if (associated (src_int)) then
        state_matrix => src_int%get_state_matrix_ptr ()
        !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
        n_tot = src_int%get_n_tot ()
        allocate (flv_src (n_tot), qn (n_tot))
        qn = state_matrix%get_quantum_numbers (1)
        do k = 1, n_tot
            flv_src(k) = quantum_numbers_get_flavor (qn (k))
        end do
        deallocate (qn)
        !!! flv_src = quantum_numbers_get_flavor &
        !!!      (state_matrix%get_quantum_numbers (1))
        f_out(j) = flv_src(i)
        deallocate (flv_src)
    end if
end do

call term%connected%setup_subevt (term%isolated%sf_chain_eff, &
    beam_config%data%flv, f_in, f_out)
call term%connected%setup_var_list &
    (process_var_list, beam_config%data)

term%nlo_type = nlo_type
select case (term%nlo_type)
case (NLO_REAL)

```



```

        allocate (f_out_real (n_out+1))
        f_out_real (1:n_out) = f_out
        f_out_real (n_out+1) = term%nlo_controller%reg_data%flv_extra
        call term%connected_real%setup_subevt &
            (term%isolated_real%sf_chain_eff, &
             beam_config%data%flv, f_in, f_out_real)
        call term%connected_real%setup_var_list &
            (process_var_list, beam_config%data)
    end select

end subroutine term_instance_init

```

Set up the state objects.

```

<Processes: term instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_states => term_instance_init_states

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine term_instance_init_states (term, core)
        class(term_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: term
        class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: core
        type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: mask_in
        allocate (mask_in(1:size(term%k_term%sf_chain%get_out_mask ())))
        mask_in = term%k_term%sf_chain%get_out_mask ()
        call term%isolated_real%init (term%k_term%sf_chain, term%int_hard_real)
        call term%isolated_real%setup_square_trace (core, mask_in, term%config%col)
        call term%connected_real%setup_connected_trace (term%isolated_real)
    end subroutine term_instance_init_states

```

For initializing the expressions, we need the local variable list and the parse trees.

```

<Processes: term instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: setup_expressions => term_instance_setup_expressions

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine term_instance_setup_expressions (term, meta, config)
        class(term_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: term
        type(process_metadata_t), intent(in), target :: meta
        type(process_config_data_t), intent(in) :: config
        if (allocated (config%ef_cuts)) &
            call term%connected%setup_cuts (config%ef_cuts)
        if (allocated (config%ef_scale)) &
            call term%connected%setup_scale (config%ef_scale)
        if (allocated (config%ef_fac_scale)) &
            call term%connected%setup_fac_scale (config%ef_fac_scale)
        if (allocated (config%ef_ren_scale)) &
            call term%connected%setup_ren_scale (config%ef_ren_scale)
        if (allocated (config%ef_weight)) &
            call term%connected%setup_weight (config%ef_weight)
        select case (term%nlo_type)
        case (NLO_REAL)
            call term%setup_expressions_real (config)
        end select
    end subroutine term_instance_setup_expressions

```



```

<Processes: term instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: setup_expressions_real => term_instance_setup_expressions_real

```

```

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine term_instance_setup_expressions_real (term, config)
    class(term_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: term
    type(process_config_data_t), intent(in) :: config
    if (allocated (config%ef_cuts)) &
      call term%connected_real%setup_cuts (config%ef_cuts)
    if (allocated (config%ef_scale)) &
      call term%connected_real%setup_scale (config%ef_scale)
    if (allocated (config%ef_fac_scale)) &
      call term%connected_real%setup_fac_scale (config%ef_fac_scale)
    if (allocated (config%ef_ren_scale)) &
      call term%connected_real%setup_ren_scale (config%ef_ren_scale)
    if (allocated (config%ef_weight)) &
      call term%connected_real%setup_weight (config%ef_weight)
  end subroutine term_instance_setup_expressions_real

```

Prepare the extra evaluators that we need for processing events.

The quantum numbers mask of the incoming particle

```

<Processes: term instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: setup_event_data => term_instance_setup_event_data

```

```

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine term_instance_setup_event_data (term, core, model)
    class(term_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: term
    class(prc_core_t), intent(in) :: core
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    integer :: n_in
    type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: mask_in
    n_in = term%int_hard%get_n_in ()
    allocate (mask_in (n_in))
    mask_in = term%k_term%sf_chain%get_out_mask ()
    select case (term%nlo_type)
    case (BORN, NLO_VIRTUAL, NLO_PDF, NLO_THRESHOLD_RESUMMATION)
      call term%isolated%setup_square_matrix (core, model, mask_in, &
        term%config%col)
      call term%isolated%setup_square_flows (core, model, mask_in)
      call term%connected%setup_connected_matrix (term%isolated)
      call term%connected%setup_connected_flows (term%isolated)
      call term%connected%setup_state_flv (term%isolated%get_n_out ())
    case (NLO_REAL)
      call term%isolated_real%setup_square_matrix (core, model, mask_in, &
        term%config%col)
      call term%isolated_real%setup_square_flows (core, model, mask_in)
      call term%connected_real%setup_connected_matrix &
        (term%isolated_real)
      call term%connected_real%setup_connected_flows &
        (term%isolated_real)
      call term%connected_real%setup_state_flv (term%isolated_real%get_n_out ())
    end select
  end subroutine term_instance_setup_event_data

```



Associate the hard real interaction.

```

(Processes: term instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: setup_real_interaction => term_instance_setup_real_interaction

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine term_instance_setup_real_interaction (term, int)
    class(term_instance_t), intent(inout) :: term
    type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int
    term%int_hard_real = int
  end subroutine term_instance_setup_real_interaction

(Processes: term instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: evaluate_real_phase_space => term_instance_evaluate_real_phase_space

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine term_instance_evaluate_real_phase_space (term)
    class(term_instance_t), intent(inout) :: term
    integer :: emitter
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_born
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_real
    integer :: n_in

    emitter = term%nlo_controller%get_active_emitter ()
    allocate (p_born(1:size(term%nlo_controller%int_born%get_momenta ())))
    p_born = term%nlo_controller%int_born%get_momenta ()
    select type (phs => term%k_term%phs)
    type is (phs_fks_t)
      n_in = term%nlo_controller%get_n_in ()
      if (emitter > n_in) then
        call phs%generate_fsr (emitter, p_real)
      else
        call phs%generate_isr (p_born, p_real)
      end if
      if (debug_active (D_SUBTRACTION)) call debug_message_phase_space
    class default
      call msg_fatal ("Evaluate real interaction: Phase space not of FKS-type!")
    end select

    call term%int_hard_real%set_momenta (p_real)

    call term%isolated_real%receive_kinematics ()
    call term%connected_real%receive_kinematics ()

    call term%connected_real%evaluate_expressions (term%passed, &
      term%scale, term%fac_scale, term%ren_scale, term%weight)
  contains
    subroutine debug_message_phase_space ()
      call msg_debug (D_SUBTRACTION, "Generated real phase space")
      call msg_debug (D_SUBTRACTION, "Born phase space:")
      call vector4_write_set (p_born, show_mass = .true.)
      call msg_debug (D_SUBTRACTION, "emitter", emitter)
      call msg_debug (D_SUBTRACTION, "Real phase space:")
      call vector4_write_set (p_real, show_mass = .true.)
    end subroutine debug_message_phase_space

```



```
end subroutine term_instance_evaluate_real_phase_space
```

Reset the term instance: clear the parton-state expressions and deactivate.

```
<Processes: term instance: TBP>+≡
```

```
  procedure :: reset => term_instance_reset
```

```
<Processes: procedures>+≡
```

```
  subroutine term_instance_reset (term)
    class(term_instance_t), intent(inout) :: term
    call term%connected%reset_expressions ()
    if (allocated (term%alpha_qcd_forced)) deallocate (term%alpha_qcd_forced)
    term%active = .false.
  end subroutine term_instance_reset
```

Force an  $\alpha_s$  value that should be used in the matrix-element calculation.

```
<Processes: term instance: TBP>+≡
```

```
  procedure :: set_alpha_qcd_forced => term_instance_set_alpha_qcd_forced
```

```
<Processes: procedures>+≡
```

```
  subroutine term_instance_set_alpha_qcd_forced (term, alpha_qcd)
    class(term_instance_t), intent(inout) :: term
    real(default), intent(in) :: alpha_qcd
    if (allocated (term%alpha_qcd_forced)) then
      term%alpha_qcd_forced = alpha_qcd
    else
      allocate (term%alpha_qcd_forced, source = alpha_qcd)
    end if
  end subroutine term_instance_set_alpha_qcd_forced
```

Complete the kinematics computation for the effective parton states.

We assume that the `compute_hard_kinematics` method of the process component instance has already been called, so the `int_hard` contains the correct hard kinematics. The duty of this procedure is first to compute the effective kinematics and store this in the `int_eff` effective interaction inside the `isolated` parton state. The effective kinematics may differ from the kinematics in the hard interaction. It may involve parton recombination or parton splitting. The `rearrange_partons` method is responsible for this part.

We may also call a method to compute the effective structure-function chain at this point. This is not implemented yet.

In the simple case that no rearrangement is necessary, as indicated by the `rearrange` flag, the effective interaction is a pointer to the hard interaction, and we can skip the rearrangement method. Similarly for the effective structure-function chain. (If we have an algorithm that uses rearrangement, it should evaluate `k_term` explicitly.)

The final step of kinematics setup is to transfer the effective kinematics to the evaluators and to the `subevt`.

```
<Processes: term instance: TBP>+≡
```

```
  procedure :: compute_eff_kinematics => &
    term_instance_compute_eff_kinematics
```



*(Processes: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine term_instance_compute_eff_kinematics (term, component)
  class(term_instance_t), intent(inout) :: term
  type(component_instance_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: component
  integer :: i_component, i_term
  term%checked = .false.
  term%passed = .false.
  if (term%config%rearrange) then
    ! should evaluate k_term first if allocated separately, not impl. yet
    i_component = term%config%i_component
    i_term = term%config%i_term
    associate (core => component(i_component)%config%core)
      select case (term%nlo_type)
        case (BORN, NLO_VIRTUAL, NLO_PDF, NLO_THRESHOLD_RESUMMATION)
          call core%compute_eff_kinematics &
            (i_term, term%int_hard, term%isolated%int_eff, &
              component(i_component)%core_state)
        case (NLO_REAL)
          call component(i_component)%config%core_sub_born%compute_eff_kinematics &
            (i_term, term%nlo_controller%int_born, term%isolated%int_eff, &
              component(i_component)%core_state)
      end select
    end select
    select case (term%nlo_type)
      case (NLO_REAL)
        call core%compute_eff_kinematics &
          (i_term, term%int_hard_real, term%isolated_real%int_eff, &
            component(i_component)%core_state)
      end select
    end select
  end associate
  call term%isolated%receive_kinematics ()
  call term%connected%receive_kinematics ()
end subroutine term_instance_compute_eff_kinematics

```

Inverse. Reconstruct the connected state from the momenta in the trace evaluator (which we assume to be set), then reconstruct the isolated state as far as possible. The second part finalizes the momentum configuration, using the incoming seed momenta

*(Processes: term instance: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: recover_hard_kinematics => &
  term_instance_recover_hard_kinematics

```

*(Processes: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine term_instance_recover_hard_kinematics (term, component)
  class(term_instance_t), intent(inout) :: term
  type(component_instance_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: component
  term%checked = .false.
  term%passed = .false.
  call term%connected%send_kinematics ()
  call term%isolated%send_kinematics ()
end subroutine term_instance_recover_hard_kinematics

```

Check the term whether it passes cuts and, if successful, evaluate scales and



weights. The factorization scale is also given to the term kinematics, enabling structure-function evaluation.

```

(Processes: term instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: evaluate_expressions => &
    term_instance_evaluate_expressions

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine term_instance_evaluate_expressions (term, scale_forced)
    class(term_instance_t), intent(inout) :: term
    real(default), intent(in), allocatable, optional :: scale_forced
    call term%connected%evaluate_expressions (term%passed, &
      term%scale, term%fac_scale, term%ren_scale, term%weight, &
      scale_forced)
    term%checked = .true.
  end subroutine term_instance_evaluate_expressions

```

Evaluate the trace: first evaluate the hard interaction, then the trace evaluator. We use the `evaluate_interaction` method of the process component which generated this term. The `subevt` and `cut` expressions are not yet filled.

The `component` argument is `intent(inout)` because the `compute_amplitude` method may modify the `core_state` workspace object.

```

(Processes: term instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: evaluate_interaction => term_instance_evaluate_interaction

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine term_instance_evaluate_interaction (term, component)
    class(term_instance_t), intent(inout) :: term
    type(component_instance_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: component
    integer :: i_component, i_term, i
    i_component = term%config%i_component
    i_term = term%config%i_term
    term%p_hard = term%int_hard%get_momenta ()
    select case (term%nlo_type)
    case (BORN, NLO_VIRTUAL, NLO_PDF, NLO_THRESHOLD_RESUMMATION)
      associate (core => component(i_component)%config%core)
        do i = 1, term%config%n_allowed
          term%amp(i) = core%compute_amplitude (i_term, term%p_hard, &
            term%config%flv(i), term%config%hel(i), term%config%col(i), &
            term%fac_scale, term%ren_scale, term%alpha_qcd_forced, &
            component(i_component)%core_state)
        end do
        call term%int_hard%set_matrix_element (term%amp)
        if (associated (term%nlo_controller)) call term%nlo_controller%set_fac_scale (term%fac_s
      end associate
    case (NLO_REAL)
      call term%evaluate_real_phase_space
      call term%evaluate_interaction_real (component(i_component), i_term)
    end select
  end subroutine term_instance_evaluate_interaction

```

Evaluate the trace. First evaluate the structure-function chain (i.e., the density matrix of the incoming partons). Do this twice, in case the `sf-chain` instances



within `k_term` and `isolated` differ. Next, evaluate the hard interaction, then compute the convolution with the initial state.

```

(Processes: term instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: evaluate_trace => term_instance_evaluate_trace

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine term_instance_evaluate_trace (term)
    class(term_instance_t), intent(inout) :: term
    call term%k_term%evaluate_sf_chain (term%fac_scale)
    select case (term%nlo_type)
    case (NLO_REAL)
      call term%nlo_controller%sf_born%evaluate (term%fac_scale)
      call term%isolated_real%evaluate_trace ()
      call term%connected_real%evaluate_trace ()
    end select
    call term%isolated%evaluate_sf_chain (term%fac_scale)
    call term%isolated%evaluate_trace ()
    call term%connected%evaluate_trace ()
  end subroutine term_instance_evaluate_trace

```

Evaluate the extra data that we need for processing the object as a physical event.

```

(Processes: term instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: evaluate_event_data => term_instance_evaluate_event_data

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine term_instance_evaluate_event_data (term)
    class(term_instance_t), intent(inout) :: term
    select case (term%nlo_type)
    case (BORN, NLO_VIRTUAL, NLO_PDF, NLO_THRESHOLD_RESUMMATION)
      call term%isolated%evaluate_event_data ()
      call term%connected%evaluate_event_data ()
    case (NLO_REAL)
      call term%isolated_real%evaluate_event_data ()
      call term%connected_real%evaluate_event_data ()
    end select
  end subroutine term_instance_evaluate_event_data

```

Evaluate interaction for an  $N + 1$ -particle phase space

```

(Processes: term instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: evaluate_interaction_real &
    => term_instance_evaluate_interaction_real

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine term_instance_evaluate_interaction_real (term, component, i_term)
    class(term_instance_t), intent(inout) :: term
    type(component_instance_t), intent(inout) :: component
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term
    integer :: i
    integer :: i_flv_real, i_flv_born

    i_flv_real = term%nlo_controller%active_flavor_structure_real
    i_flv_born = term%nlo_controller%reg_data%underlying_borns (i_flv_real)
    if (debug_active (D_SUBTRACTION)) &

```



```

        call msg_debug (D_SUBTRACTION, "underlying Born: ", i_flv_born)
    call term%nlo_controller%set_fac_scale (term%fac_scale)
    if (term%passed) then
        if (i_flv_real == 1) call component%core_state%reset_new_kinematics ()
        select type (core => component%config%core)
        type is (prc_omega_t)
            do i = 1, term%config%n_allowed
                if (term%config%flv(i) == i_flv_real) then
                    term%amp(i) = core%compute_amplitude (i_term, &
                        term%int_hard_real%get_momenta (), &
                        term%config%flv(i), term%config%hel(i), term%config%col(i), &
                        term%fac_scale, term%ren_scale, term%alpha_qcd_forced, &
                        component%core_state)
                else
                    term%amp(i) = 0
                end if
            end do
        class is (prc_user_defined_base_t)
            call core%update_alpha_s (component%core_state, term%fac_scale)
            term%amp = 0._default
        end select
        call term%int_hard_real%set_matrix_element (term%amp)
        if (i_flv_born == 1) call component%core_state%reset_new_kinematics ()
        select type (core_sub_born => component%config%core_sub_born)
        type is (prc_omega_t)
            do i = 1, term%nlo_controller%n_allowed_born
                if (term%nlo_controller%get_flv_born(i) == i_flv_born) then
                    term%nlo_controller%amp_born(i) = &
                        core_sub_born%compute_amplitude (i_term, &
                            term%nlo_controller%int_born%get_momenta (), &
                            term%nlo_controller%get_flv_born(i), &
                            term%nlo_controller%get_hel_born(i), &
                            term%nlo_controller%get_col_born(i), &
                            term%fac_scale, term%ren_scale, &
                            term%alpha_qcd_forced, &
                            component%core_state)
                else
                    term%nlo_controller%amp_born(i) = 0
                end if
            end do
        class is (prc_user_defined_base_t)
            call core_sub_born%update_alpha_s &
                (component%core_state, term%fac_scale)
            term%nlo_controller%amp_born = 0._default
        class default
            call msg_fatal ("Invalid core type set up for subtraction matrix elements")
        end select
        call term%nlo_controller%int_born%set_matrix_element &
            (term%nlo_controller%amp_born)
    end if
end subroutine term_instance_evaluate_interaction_real

```

*(Processes: term instance: TBP)+≡*  
 procedure :: evaluate\_interaction\_real\_rad => &



```

term_instance_evaluate_interaction_real_rad

(Processes: procedures) +=
subroutine term_instance_evaluate_interaction_real_rad (term, &
               component, p_born, p_real, i_term, alpha_s_external)
class(term_instance_t), intent(inout) :: term
type(component_instance_t), intent(inout) :: component
type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born, p_real
integer, intent(in) :: i_term
real(default), intent(in), optional :: alpha_s_external
integer :: i
real(default), allocatable :: alpha_qcd_forced

call term%nlo_controller%int_born%set_momenta (p_born)
call term%int_hard_real%set_momenta (p_real)

call term%isolated_real%receive_kinematics ()
call term%connected_real%receive_kinematics ()

call term%connected_real%evaluate_expressions (term%passed, &
               term%scale, term%fac_scale, term%ren_scale, term%weight)

call component%core_state%reset_new_kinematics ()
select type (core => component%config%core)
type is (prc_omega_t)
  if (present (alpha_s_external)) then
    allocate (alpha_qcd_forced, source = alpha_s_external)
  else
    if (allocated (term%alpha_qcd_forced)) &
      allocate (alpha_qcd_forced, source = term%alpha_qcd_forced)
  end if
  do i = 1, term%config%n_allowed
    term%amp(i) = core%compute_amplitude (i_term, &
      term%int_hard_real%get_momenta (), &
      term%config%flv(i), term%config%hel(i), term%config%col(i), &
      term%fac_scale, term%ren_scale, alpha_qcd_forced, &
      component%core_state)
  end do
class is (prc_user_defined_base_t)
  call core%update_alpha_s (component%core_state, term%fac_scale)
  term%amp = 0._default
end select
call term%int_hard_real%set_matrix_element (term%amp)
call component%core_state%reset_new_kinematics ()
select type (core_sub_born => component%config%core_sub_born)
type is (prc_omega_t)
  do i = 1, term%nlo_controller%n_allowed_born
    term%nlo_controller%amp_born(i) = core_sub_born%compute_amplitude (i_term, &
      term%nlo_controller%int_born%get_momenta (), &
      term%nlo_controller%get_flv_born(i), term%nlo_controller%get_hel_born(i), &
      term%nlo_controller%get_col_born(i), term%fac_scale, term%ren_scale, &
      alpha_qcd_forced, component%core_state)
  end do
class is (prc_user_defined_base_t)
  term%nlo_controller%amp_born = 0._default

```



```

        call core_sub_born%update_alpha_s (component%core_state, term%fac_scale)
    end select
    call term%nlo_controller%int_born%set_matrix_element &
        (term%nlo_controller%amp_born)
end subroutine term_instance_evaluate_interaction_real_rad

```

```

<Processes: term instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_fac_scale => term_instance_set_fac_scale

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine term_instance_set_fac_scale (term, fac_scale)
        class(term_instance_t), intent(inout) :: term
        real(default), intent(in) :: fac_scale
        term%fac_scale = fac_scale
    end subroutine term_instance_set_fac_scale

```

Return data that might be useful for external processing. The factorization scale:

```

<Processes: term instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_fac_scale => term_instance_get_fac_scale

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function term_instance_get_fac_scale (term) result (fac_scale)
        class(term_instance_t), intent(in) :: term
        real(default) :: fac_scale
        fac_scale = term%fac_scale
    end function term_instance_get_fac_scale

```

We take the strong coupling from the process core. The value is calculated when a new event is requested, so we should call it only after the event has been evaluated. If it is not available there (a negative number is returned), we take the value stored in the term configuration, which should be determined by the model. If the model does not provide a value, the result is zero.

```

<Processes: term instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_alpha_s => term_instance_get_alpha_s

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function term_instance_get_alpha_s (term, component) result (alpha_s)
        class(term_instance_t), intent(in) :: term
        type(component_instance_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: component
        real(default) :: alpha_s
        integer :: i_component
        i_component = term%config%i_component
        associate (core => component(i_component)%config%core)
            alpha_s = core%get_alpha_s (component(i_component)%core_state)
        end associate
        if (alpha_s < 0) alpha_s = term%config%alpha_s
    end function term_instance_get_alpha_s

```



## MC parameter set and MCI instance

For each process component that is associated with a multi-channel integration (MCI) object, the `mci_work_t` object contains the currently active parameter set. It also holds the implementation of the `mci_instance_t` that the integrator needs for doing its work.

```
<Processes: types>+≡
  type :: mci_work_t
    type(process_mci_entry_t), pointer :: config => null ()
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: x
    class(mci_instance_t), pointer :: mci => null ()
    type(process_counter_t) :: counter
  contains
    <Processes: mci work: TBP>
  end type mci_work_t
```

First write configuration data, then the current values.

```
<Processes: mci work: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => mci_work_write

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_work_write (mci_work, unit, testflag)
    class(mci_work_t), intent(in) :: mci_work
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A)") "Active MCI instance #", &
      mci_work%config%i_mci, " ="
    write (u, "(2x)", advance="no")
    do i = 1, mci_work%config%n_par
      write (u, "(1x,F7.5)", advance="no") mci_work%x(i)
      if (i == mci_work%config%n_par_sf) &
        write (u, "(1x,'|')", advance="no")
    end do
    write (u, *)
    if (associated (mci_work%mci)) then
      call mci_work%mci%write (u, pacify = testflag)
      call mci_work%counter%write (u)
    end if
  end subroutine mci_work_write
```

The `mci` component may require finalization.

```
<Processes: mci work: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: final => mci_work_final

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_work_final (mci_work)
    class(mci_work_t), intent(inout) :: mci_work
    if (associated (mci_work%mci)) then
      call mci_work%mci%final ()
      deallocate (mci_work%mci)
    end if
  end subroutine mci_work_final
```



Initialize with the maximum length that we will need. Contents are not initialized.

The integrator inside the `mci_entry` object is responsible for allocating and initializing its own instance, which is referred to by a pointer in the `mci_work` object.

```

(Processes: mci work: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: init => mci_work_init

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine mci_work_init (mci_work, mci_entry)
    class(mci_work_t), intent(out) :: mci_work
    type(process_mci_entry_t), intent(in), target :: mci_entry
    mci_work%config => mci_entry
    allocate (mci_work%x (mci_entry%n_par))
    if (allocated (mci_entry%mci)) then
      call mci_entry%mci%allocate_instance (mci_work%mci)
      call mci_work%mci%init (mci_entry%mci)
    end if
  end subroutine mci_work_init

```

Set parameters explicitly, either all at once, or separately for the structure-function and process parts.

```

(Processes: mci work: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: set => mci_work_set
  procedure :: set_x_strfun => mci_work_set_x_strfun
  procedure :: set_x_process => mci_work_set_x_process

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine mci_work_set (mci_work, x)
    class(mci_work_t), intent(inout) :: mci_work
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
    mci_work%x = x
  end subroutine mci_work_set

  subroutine mci_work_set_x_strfun (mci_work, x)
    class(mci_work_t), intent(inout) :: mci_work
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
    mci_work%x(1 : mci_work%config%n_par_sf) = x
  end subroutine mci_work_set_x_strfun

  subroutine mci_work_set_x_process (mci_work, x)
    class(mci_work_t), intent(inout) :: mci_work
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
    mci_work%x(mci_work%config%n_par_sf + 1 : mci_work%config%n_par) = x
  end subroutine mci_work_set_x_process

```

Return the array of active components, i.e., those that correspond to the currently selected MC parameter set.

```

(Processes: mci work: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_active_components => mci_work_get_active_components

```



```

<Processes: procedures>+≡
function mci_work_get_active_components (mci_work) result (i_component)
  class(mci_work_t), intent(in) :: mci_work
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_component
  allocate (i_component (size (mci_work%config%i_component)))
  i_component = mci_work%config%i_component
end function mci_work_get_active_components

```

Return the active parameters as a simple array with correct length. Do this separately for the structure-function parameters and the process parameters.

```

<Processes: mci work: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_x_strfun => mci_work_get_x_strfun
  procedure :: get_x_process => mci_work_get_x_process

<Processes: procedures>+≡
function mci_work_get_x_strfun (mci_work) result (x)
  class(mci_work_t), intent(in) :: mci_work
  real(default), dimension(mci_work%config%n_par_sf) :: x
  x = mci_work%x(1 : mci_work%config%n_par_sf)
end function mci_work_get_x_strfun

function mci_work_get_x_process (mci_work) result (x)
  class(mci_work_t), intent(in) :: mci_work
  real(default), dimension(mci_work%config%n_par_phs) :: x
  x = mci_work%x(mci_work%config%n_par_sf + 1 : mci_work%config%n_par)
end function mci_work_get_x_process

```

Initialize and finalize event generation for the specified MCI entry. This also resets the counter.

```

<Processes: mci work: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_simulation => mci_work_init_simulation
  procedure :: final_simulation => mci_work_final_simulation

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_work_init_simulation (mci_work, safety_factor)
    class(mci_work_t), intent(inout) :: mci_work
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: safety_factor
    call mci_work%mci%init_simulation (safety_factor)
    call mci_work%counter%reset ()
  end subroutine mci_work_init_simulation

  subroutine mci_work_final_simulation (mci_work)
    class(mci_work_t), intent(inout) :: mci_work
    call mci_work%mci%final_simulation ()
  end subroutine mci_work_final_simulation

```

Counter.

```

<Processes: mci work: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: reset_counter => mci_work_reset_counter
  procedure :: record_call => mci_work_record_call
  procedure :: get_counter => mci_work_get_counter

```



```

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine mci_work_reset_counter (mci_work)
    class(mci_work_t), intent(inout) :: mci_work
    call mci_work%counter%reset ()
  end subroutine mci_work_reset_counter

  subroutine mci_work_record_call (mci_work, status)
    class(mci_work_t), intent(inout) :: mci_work
    integer, intent(in) :: status
    call mci_work%counter%record (status)
  end subroutine mci_work_record_call

  pure function mci_work_get_counter (mci_work) result (counter)
    class(mci_work_t), intent(in) :: mci_work
    type(process_counter_t) :: counter
    counter = mci_work%counter
  end function mci_work_get_counter

```

### The process instance

A process instance contains all process data that depend on the sampling point and thus change often. In essence, it is an event record at the elementary (parton) level. We do not call it such, to avoid confusion with the actual event records. If decays are involved, the latter are compositions of several elementary processes (i.e., their instances).

We implement the process instance as an extension of the `mci_sampler_t` that we need for computing integrals and generate events.

The base type contains: the `integrand`, the `selected_channel`, the two-dimensional array `x` of parameters, and the one-dimensional array `f` of Jacobians. These subobjects are public and used for communicating with the multi-channel integrator.

The `process` pointer accesses the process of which this record is an instance. It is required whenever the calculation needs invariant configuration data, therefore the process should stay in memory for the whole lifetime of its instances.

The `evaluation_status` code is used to check the current status. In particular, failure at various stages is recorded there.

The `count` object records process evaluations, broken down according to status.

The `sqme` value is the single real number that results from evaluating and tracing the kinematics and matrix elements. This is the number that is handed over to an integration routine.

The `weight` value is the event weight. It is defined when an event has been generated from the process instance, either weighted or unweighted. The value is the `sqme` value times Jacobian weights from the integration, or unity, respectively.

The `i_mci` index chooses a subset of components that are associated with a common parameter set and integrator, i.e., that are added coherently.

The `sf_chain` subobject is a realization of the beam and structure-function configuration in the `process` object. It is not used for calculation directly



but serves as the template for the sf-chain instances that are contained in the component objects.

The `component` subobjects determine the state of each component.

The `term` subobjects are workspace for evaluating kinematics, matrix elements, cuts etc.

The `mci_work` subobject contains the array of real input parameters (random numbers) that generates the kinematical point. It also contains the workspace for the MC integrators. The active entry of the `mci_work` array is selected by the `i_mci` index above.

```

<Processes: public>+≡
    public :: process_instance_t

<Processes: types>+≡
    type, extends (mci_sampler_t) :: process_instance_t
        type(process_t), pointer :: process => null ()
        integer :: evaluation_status = STAT_UNDEFINED
        real(default) :: sqme = 0
        real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: sqme_real
        real(default) :: weight = 0
        real(default) :: excess = 0
        integer :: i_mci = 0
        integer :: selected_channel = 0
        type(sf_chain_t) :: sf_chain
        type(component_instance_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: component
        type(term_instance_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: term
        type(mci_work_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: mci_work
        class(pcm_instance_t), allocatable :: pcm
    !     class(pcm_instance_t), allocatable :: sqme_collector
    !     type(nlo_controller_t), pointer :: nlo_controller => null()
    !     logical :: collect_matrix_elements = .false.
    !     integer :: active_real_component = 1
    contains
        <Processes: process instance: TBP>
    end type process_instance_t

```

The output routine contains a header with the most relevant information about the process, copied from `process.metadata.write`. We mark the active components by an asterisk.

The next section is the MC parameter input. The following sections are written only if the evaluation status is beyond setting the parameters, or if the `verbose` option is set.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write_header => process_instance_write_header
    procedure :: write => process_instance_write

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_instance_write_header (object, unit, testflag)
        class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
        integer :: u, i
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        call write_separator (u, 2)

```



```

if (associated (object%process)) then
  associate (meta => object%process%meta)
  select case (meta%type)
  case (PRC_UNKNOWN)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Process instance [undefined]"
    return
  case (PRC_DECAY)
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "Process instance [decay]:"
  case (PRC_SCATTERING)
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "Process instance [scattering]:"
  case default
    call msg_bug ("process_instance_write: undefined process type")
  end select
  write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "'", char (meta%id), "'"
  write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "Run ID = '", char (meta%run_id), "'"
  if (allocated (meta%component_id)) then
    write (u, "(3x,A)") "Process components:"
    do i = 1, size (meta%component_id)
      if (object%component(i)%active) then
        write (u, "(3x,'*')", advance="no")
      else
        write (u, "(4x)", advance="no")
      end if
      write (u, "(1x,I0,9A)") i, ": '", &
        char (meta%component_id (i)), "': ", &
        char (meta%component_description (i))
    end do
  end if
end associate
else
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "Process instance [undefined process]"
  return
end if
write (u, "(3x,A)", advance = "no") "status = "
select case (object%evaluation_status)
case (STAT_INITIAL);      write (u, "(A)") "initialized"
case (STAT_ACTIVATED);    write (u, "(A)") "activated"
case (STAT_BEAM_MOMENTA); write (u, "(A)") "beam momenta set"
case (STAT_FAILED_KINEMATICS); write (u, "(A)") "failed kinematics"
case (STAT_SEED_KINEMATICS); write (u, "(A)") "seed kinematics"
case (STAT_HARD_KINEMATICS); write (u, "(A)") "hard kinematics"
case (STAT_EFF_KINEMATICS); write (u, "(A)") "effective kinematics"
case (STAT_FAILED_CUTS);  write (u, "(A)") "failed cuts"
case (STAT_PASSED_CUTS);  write (u, "(A)") "passed cuts"
case (STAT_EVALUATED_TRACE); write (u, "(A)") "evaluated trace"
  call write_separator (u)
  write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") "sqme = ", object%sqme
case (STAT_EVENT_COMPLETE); write (u, "(A)") "event complete"
  call write_separator (u)
  write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") "sqme = ", object%sqme
  write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") "weight = ", object%weight
  if (.not. vanishes (object%excess)) &
    write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") "excess = ", object%excess
case default;      write (u, "(A)") "undefined"

```



```

end select
if (object%i_mci /= 0) then
    call write_separator (u)
    call object%mci_work(object%i_mci)%write (u, testflag)
end if
call write_separator (u, 2)
end subroutine process_instance_write_header

subroutine process_instance_write (object, unit, testflag)
class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: object
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
integer :: u, i
u = given_output_unit (unit)
call object%write_header (u)
if (object%evaluation_status >= STAT_BEAM_MOMENTA) then
    call object%sf_chain%write (u)
    call write_separator (u, 2)
    if (object%evaluation_status >= STAT_SEED_KINEMATICS) then
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Active components:"
        do i = 1, size (object%component)
            if (object%component(i)%active) then
                call write_separator (u)
                call object%component(i)%write (u, testflag)
            end if
        end do
    if (object%evaluation_status >= STAT_HARD_KINEMATICS) then
        call write_separator (u, 2)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Active terms:"
        if (any (object%term%active)) then
            do i = 1, size (object%term)
                if (object%term(i)%active) then
                    call write_separator (u)
                    call object%term(i)%write (u, &
                        show_eff_state = &
                        object%evaluation_status >= STAT_EFF_KINEMATICS, &
                        testflag = testflag)
                end if
            end do
        end if
    end if
    call write_separator (u, 2)
end if
end if
end if
end subroutine process_instance_write

```

Finalize all subobjects that may contain allocated pointers.

*(Processes: process instance: TBP)*+≡

```
procedure :: final => process_instance_final
```

*(Processes: procedures)*+≡

```
subroutine process_instance_final (instance)
class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
integer :: i

```



```

if (allocated (instance%mci_work)) then
  do i = 1, size (instance%mci_work)
    call instance%mci_work(i)%final ()
  end do
end if
call instance%sf_chain%final ()
if (allocated (instance%component)) then
  do i = 1, size (instance%component)
    call instance%component(i)%final ()
  end do
end if
if (allocated (instance%term)) then
  do i = 1, size (instance%term)
    call instance%term(i)%final ()
  end do
end if
instance%evaluation_status = STAT_UNDEFINED
end subroutine process_instance_final

```

Revert the process instance to initial state. We do not deallocate anything, just reset the state index and deactivate all components and terms.

We do not reset the choice of the MCI set `i_mci` unless this is required explicitly.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: reset => process_instance_reset

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_instance_reset (instance, reset_mci)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    logical, intent(in), optional :: reset_mci
    integer :: i
    instance%component%active = .false.
    do i = 1, size (instance%term)
      call instance%term(i)%reset ()
    end do
    instance%term%checked = .false.
    instance%term%passed = .false.
    if (present (reset_mci)) then
      if (reset_mci) instance%i_mci = 0
    end if
    instance%selected_channel = 0
    instance%evaluation_status = STAT_INITIAL
  end subroutine process_instance_reset

```

Activate the components and terms that correspond to a currently selected MCI parameter set.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: activate => process_instance_activate

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_instance_activate (instance)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    integer :: i, j

```



```

associate (mci_work => instance%mci_work(instance%i_mci))
  instance%component(mci_work%get_active_components ())%active &
    = .true.
do i = 1, size (instance%component)
  associate (component => instance%component(i))
    if (component%active) then
      do j = 1, size (component%config%i_term)
        instance%term(component%config%i_term(j))%active &
          = .true.
      end do
    end if
  end associate
end do
end associate
instance%evaluation_status = STAT_ACTIVATED
end subroutine process_instance_activate

```

*(Processes: process instance: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: disable_virtual_components => &
  process_instance_disable_virtual_components

```

*(Processes: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine process_instance_disable_virtual_components (instance)
  class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
  integer :: i
  select type (pcm => instance%pcm)
    class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
      if (.not. pcm%collect_matrix_elements) &
        call msg_fatal ("Sqme collector must be allocated to prepare for&
          &component selection")
      do i = 1, size (instance%component)
        associate (component => instance%component(i))
          if (component%config%component_type == COMP_VIRT) then
            component%active = .false.
            instance%term(component%config%i_term)%active = .false.
          end if
        end associate
      end do
    end select
  end subroutine process_instance_disable_virtual_components

```

Initialization connects the instance with a process. All initial information is transferred from the process object. The process object contains templates for the interaction subobjects (beam and term), but no evaluators. The initialization routine creates evaluators for the matrix element trace, other evaluators are left untouched.

The **instance** object must have the **target** attribute (also in any caller) since the initialization routine assigns various pointers to subobject of **instance**.

*(Processes: process instance: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: init => process_instance_init

```

*(Processes: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine process_instance_init (instance, process, &

```



```

        cc_flag, combined_integration)
class(process_instance_t), intent(out), target :: instance
type(process_t), intent(inout), target :: process
logical, intent(in), optional :: cc_flag
logical, intent(in), optional :: combined_integration
integer :: i, i_component

instance%process => process
call instance%setup_sf_chain (process%beam_config)

allocate (instance%mci_work (process%config%n_mci))
do i = 1, size (instance%mci_work)
    call instance%mci_work(i)%init (process%mci_entry(i))
end do

allocate (instance%component (process%config%n_components))
do i = 1, size (instance%component)
    if (process%component(i)%active) then
        associate (component => instance%component(i))
            call component%init (process%component(i))
        end associate
    end if
end do

call instance%process%pcm%allocate_instance (instance%pcm)
if (.not. instance%has_nlo_component ()) then
    do i = 1, size (instance%component)
        if (process%component(i)%active) then
            associate (component => instance%component(i))
                call component%setup_kinematics &
                    (instance%sf_chain, process%beam_config, &
                     combined_integration)
            end associate
        end if
    end do
else
    call instance%init_nlo_configuration &
        (cc_flag, combined_integration)
end if

call instance%setup_blha_structure_functions ()

allocate (instance%term (process%config%n_terms))
do i = 1, size (instance%term)
    associate (term => instance%term(i))
        i_component = process%term(i)%i_component
        if (i_component /= 0) then
            associate (component => instance%component(i_component))
                call term%init (process%term(i), &
                    component%k_seed, &
                    process%beam_config, &
                    process%component(i_component)%core, &
                    process%meta%var_list, &
                    component%nlo_controller, &

```



```

        component%config%config%get_nlo_type ()
    call term%setup_expressions &
        (process%meta, process%config)
    end associate
end if
end associate
end do

instance%evaluation_status = STAT_INITIAL
end subroutine process_instance_init

```

All the NLO-specific initialization.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+=
    procedure :: init_nlo_configuration => &
        process_instance_init_nlo_configuration

<Processes: procedures>+=
    subroutine process_instance_init_nlo_configuration &
        (instance, cc_flag, combined_integration)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: instance
    logical, intent(in), optional :: cc_flag
    logical, intent(in), optional :: combined_integration
    type(process_t), pointer :: process
    integer :: i_component
    type(process_constants_t), dimension(2), save :: prc_constants
    integer :: nlo_type
    integer :: i_born
    logical :: use_internal_cc, use_internal_sc

    select type (pcm => instance%pcm)
    type is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
        pcm%controller%sqme_collector => pcm%collector

        process => instance%process
        do i_component = 1, size (instance%component)
            if (process%component(i_component)%active) then
                associate (component => instance%component(i_component))
                    nlo_type = component%config%config%get_nlo_type ()
                    component%nlo_controller => pcm%controller
                    select case (nlo_type)
                    case (BORN)
                    case (NLO_REAL)
                        i_born = component%config%config%get_associated_born ()
                        call process%term(i_born)%fetch_constants &
                            (prc_constants(1))
                        call process%term(i_component)%fetch_constants &
                            (prc_constants(2))
                        if (present (cc_flag)) then
                            use_internal_cc = cc_flag
                            use_internal_sc = .false.
                        else
                            use_internal_cc = .true.
                            use_internal_sc = .false.
                        end if
                    end case
                end associate
            end if
        end do
    end if
end subroutine

```



```

component%nlo_type = NLO_REAL
associate (nlo_controller => component%nlo_controller)
  if (nlo_controller%needs_initialization) then
    call component%nlo_controller%set_internal_procedures &
      (use_internal_cc, use_internal_sc)
    process%component(i_component)%fks_template%id = &
      prc_constants(1)%id
    call component%nlo_controller%init (prc_constants, &
      process%component(i_component)%fks_template, &
      process%config%model)
    call component%nlo_controller%set_flv_born &
      (process%term(i_born)%flv)
    call component%nlo_controller%set_col_born &
      (process%term(i_born)%col)
    call component%nlo_controller%set_hel_born &
      (process%term(i_born)%hel)
    allocate (instance%sqme_real &
      (component%nlo_controller%reg_data%n_flv_real, &
      size (component%nlo_controller%reg_data%regions)))
    call component%nlo_controller%init_born_amps &
      (process%get_n_allowed_born (i_born))
    nlo_controller%needs_initialization = .false.
  end if
end associate
case (NLO_VIRTUAL)
  if (process%beam_config%data%is_initialized ()) then
    call instance%setup_polarized_beams_for_virtuals (process%beam_config)
  end if
  i_born = component%config%config%get_associated_born ()
  component%nlo_type = NLO_VIRTUAL
  call component%nlo_controller%init_virtual ()
case (NLO_PDF)
  i_born = component%config%config%get_associated_born ()
  component%nlo_type = NLO_PDF
  call component%nlo_controller%init_pdf_subtraction ()
case (NLO_SUBTRACTION)
  component%nlo_type = NLO_SUBTRACTION
case (NLO_THRESHOLD_RESUMMATION)
  component%nlo_type = NLO_THRESHOLD_RESUMMATION
end select
call component%setup_kinematics &
  (instance%sf_chain, process%beam_config, &
  combined_integration)
if (nlo_type == NLO_REAL .or. nlo_type == NLO_PDF) &
  call component%setup_fks_kinematics (process%meta%var_list)
end associate
end if
end do

if (present (combined_integration)) then
  if (combined_integration) then
    pcm%collect_matrix_elements = .true.
  end if
end if

```



```

        end select
    end subroutine process_instance_init_nlo_configuration

    <Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
        procedure :: setup_blha_structure_functions => &
            process_instance_setup_blha_structure_functions

    <Processes: procedures>+≡
        subroutine process_instance_setup_blha_structure_functions (instance)
            class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
            integer :: i
            do i = 1, size (instance%component)
                if (associated (instance%component(i)%config)) then
                    select type (core => instance%component(i)%config%core)
                    class is (prc_user_defined_base_t)
                        call core%init_sf_handler (instance%component(i)%k_seed%sf_chain)
                    end select
                end if
            end do
        end subroutine process_instance_setup_blha_structure_functions

    <Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
        procedure :: setup_polarized_beams_for_virtuals &
            => process_instance_setup_polarized_beams_for_virtuals

    <Processes: procedures>+≡
        subroutine process_instance_setup_polarized_beams_for_virtuals (instance, config)
            class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
            type(process_beam_config_t), intent(in) :: config
            type(state_matrix_t) :: state_hel
            integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_diag
            real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: f
            integer :: i, j, n_flv
            type(quantum_numbers_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn
            type(helicity_t) :: hel
            integer, dimension(2) :: h
            state_hel = config%data%get_helicity_state_matrix ()
            call state_hel%get_diagonal_entries (i_diag)
            allocate (qn (state_hel%get_depth()))
            select type (pcm => instance%pcm)
            type is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
                call pcm%controller%init_pol_density_matrix (size (i_diag))
                f = state_hel%get_matrix_element (i_diag)
                do i = 1, size (i_diag)
                    qn = state_hel%get_quantum_numbers (i)
                    do j = 1, size (qn)
                        hel = qn(j)%get_helicity ()
                        call hel%get_indices (h(j), h(j))
                    end do
                    call pcm%controller%pol_density_matrix(i)%set_helicities (h(1), h(2))
                    call pcm%controller%pol_density_matrix(i)%set_value (f(i))
                end do
                associate (collector => pcm%controller%sqme_collector)

```



```

        n_flv = size (collector%sqme_born_list)
        deallocate (collector%sqme_virt_born_list)
        deallocate (collector%sqme_virt_list)
        allocate (collector%sqme_virt_born_list (n_flv, 4))
        allocate (collector%sqme_virt_list (n_flv, 4))
        collector%sqme_virt_born_list = zero
        collector%sqme_virt_list = zero
        !call pcm%controller%set_real_sqme_born_pointer (collector%sqme_born_list)
    end associate
end select
end subroutine process_instance_setup_polarized_beams_for_virtuals

```

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: transfer_helicities => process_instance_transfer_helicities

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_instance_transfer_helicities (instance, core)
        class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
        type(prc_openloops_t), intent(in) :: core
        select type (pcm => instance%pcm)
        type is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
            call pcm%controller%init_polarized_sqmes (core%get_beam_helicities ())
        end select
    end subroutine process_instance_transfer_helicities

```

Subroutine of the initialization above: initialize the beam and structure-function chain template. We establish pointers to the configuration data, so `beam_config` must have a `target` attribute.

The resulting chain is not used directly for calculation. It will acquire instances which are stored in the process-component instance objects.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: setup_sf_chain => process_instance_setup_sf_chain

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_instance_setup_sf_chain (instance, config)
        class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
        type(process_beam_config_t), intent(in), target :: config
        integer :: n_strfun
        n_strfun = config%n_strfun
        if (n_strfun /= 0) then
            call instance%sf_chain%init (config%data, config%sf)
        else
            call instance%sf_chain%init (config%data)
        end if
        if (config%sf_trace) then
            call instance%sf_chain%setup_tracing (config%sf_trace_file)
        end if
    end subroutine process_instance_setup_sf_chain

```

This initialization routine should be called only for process instances which we intend as a source for physical events. It initializes the evaluators in the parton states of the terms. They describe the (semi-)exclusive transition matrix and



the distribution of color flow for the partonic process, convoluted with the beam and structure-function chain.

If the model is not provided explicitly, we may use the model instance that belongs to the process. However, an explicit model allows us to override particle settings.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: setup_event_data => process_instance_setup_event_data

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_instance_setup_event_data (instance, model)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: instance
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), optional, target :: model
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: current_model
    integer :: i, i_component
    if (present (model)) then
      current_model => model
    else
      current_model => instance%process%config%model
    end if
    do i = 1, size (instance%term)
      associate (term => instance%term(i))
        if (associated (term%config)) then
          i_component = term%config%i_component
          associate (component => instance%process%component(i_component))
            call term%setup_event_data (component%core, current_model)
          end associate
        end if
      end associate
    end do
  end subroutine process_instance_setup_event_data

```

Choose a MC parameter set and the corresponding integrator. The choice persists beyond calls of the `reset` method above. This method is automatically called here.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: choose_mci => process_instance_choose_mci

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_instance_choose_mci (instance, i_mci)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
    instance%i_mci = i_mci
    call instance%reset ()
  end subroutine process_instance_choose_mci

```

Explicitly set a MC parameter set. Works only if we are in initial state. We assume that the length of the parameter set is correct.

After setting the parameters, activate the components and terms that correspond to the chosen MC parameter set.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_mcpair => process_instance_set_mcpair

```



```

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_instance_set_mcpair (instance, x)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
    if (instance%evaluation_status == STAT_INITIAL) then
      associate (mci_work => instance%mci_work(instance%i_mci))
        call mci_work%set (x)
      end associate
      call instance%activate ()
    end if
  end subroutine process_instance_set_mcpair

```

Receive the beam momentum/momenta from a source interaction. This applies to a cascade decay process instance, where the ‘beam’ momentum varies event by event.

The master beam momentum array is contained in the main structure function chain subobject `sf_chain`. The sf-chain instance that reside in the components will take their beam momenta from there.

The procedure transforms the instance status into `STAT_BEAM_MOMENTA`. For process instance with fixed beam, this intermediate status is skipped.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: receive_beam_momenta => process_instance_receive_beam_momenta

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_instance_receive_beam_momenta (instance)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    if (instance%evaluation_status >= STAT_INITIAL) then
      call instance%sf_chain%receive_beam_momenta ()
      instance%evaluation_status = STAT_BEAM_MOMENTA
    end if
  end subroutine process_instance_receive_beam_momenta

```

Set the beam momentum/momenta explicitly. Otherwise, analogous to the previous procedure.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_beam_momenta => process_instance_set_beam_momenta

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_instance_set_beam_momenta (instance, p)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
    if (instance%evaluation_status >= STAT_INITIAL) then
      call instance%sf_chain%set_beam_momenta (p)
      instance%evaluation_status = STAT_BEAM_MOMENTA
    end if
  end subroutine process_instance_set_beam_momenta

```

Recover the initial beam momenta (those in the `sf_chain` component), given a valid (recovered) `sf_chain_instance` in one of the active components. We need to do this only if the lab frame is not the c.m. frame, otherwise those beams would be fixed anyway.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: recover_beam_momenta => process_instance_recover_beam_momenta

```



```

<Processes: procedures>+≡
subroutine process_instance_recover_beam_momenta (instance, i_term)
  class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
  integer, intent(in) :: i_term
  integer :: i
  if (.not. instance%process%beam_config%lab_is_cm_frame) then
    if (instance%evaluation_status >= STAT_EFF_KINEMATICS) then
      i = instance%term(i_term)%config%i_component
      call instance%component(i)%return_beam_momenta ()
    end if
  end if
end subroutine process_instance_recover_beam_momenta

```

Explicitly choose MC integration channel. We assume here that the channel count is identical for all active components.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: select_channel => process_instance_select_channel

<Processes: procedures>+≡
subroutine process_instance_select_channel (instance, channel)
  class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
  integer, intent(in) :: channel
  instance%selected_channel = channel
end subroutine process_instance_select_channel

```

First step of process evaluation: set up seed kinematics. That is, for each active process component, compute a momentum array from the MC input parameters.

If `skip_term` is set, we skip the component that accesses this term. We can assume that the associated data have already been recovered, and we are just computing the rest.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_seed_kinematics => &
    process_instance_compute_seed_kinematics

<Processes: procedures>+≡
subroutine process_instance_compute_seed_kinematics (instance, skip_term)
  class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
  integer, intent(in), optional :: skip_term
  integer :: channel, skip_component, i
  logical :: success
  channel = instance%selected_channel
  if (channel == 0) then
    call msg_bug ("Compute seed kinematics: undefined integration channel")
  end if
  if (present (skip_term)) then
    skip_component = instance%term(skip_term)%config%i_component
  else
    skip_component = 0
  end if
  if (instance%evaluation_status >= STAT_ACTIVATED) then
    success = .true.
    do i = 1, size (instance%component)
      if (i == skip_component) cycle

```



```

        if (instance%component(i)%active) then
            call instance%component(i)%compute_seed_kinematics &
                (instance%mc_i_work(instance%i_mci), channel, success)
            if (.not. success) exit
        end if
    end do
    if (success) then
        instance%evaluation_status = STAT_SEED_KINEMATICS
    else
        instance%evaluation_status = STAT_FAILED_KINEMATICS
    end if
end if
associate (mci_work => instance%mci_work(instance%i_mci))
    if (mci_work%config%combined_integration) then
        select type (pcm => instance%pcm)
            class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
                call pcm%controller%set_x_rad (mci_work%get_x_process ())
            end select
        end if
    end associate
end subroutine process_instance_compute_seed_kinematics

```

Inverse: recover missing parts of the kinematics from the momentum configuration, which we know for a single term and component. Given a channel, reconstruct the MC parameter set.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: recover_mcpar => process_instance_recover_mcpar

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_instance_recover_mcpar (instance, i_term)
        class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
        integer, intent(in) :: i_term
        integer :: channel
        integer :: i
        if (instance%evaluation_status >= STAT_EFF_KINEMATICS) then
            channel = instance%selected_channel
            if (channel == 0) then
                call msg_bug ("Recover MC parameters: undefined integration channel")
            end if
            i = instance%term(i_term)%config%i_component
            call instance%component(i)%recover_mcpar &
                (instance%mci_work(instance%i_mci), channel)
        end if
    end subroutine process_instance_recover_mcpar

```

Second step of process evaluation: compute all momenta, for all active components, from the seed kinematics.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: compute_hard_kinematics => &
        process_instance_compute_hard_kinematics

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_instance_compute_hard_kinematics (instance, skip_term)
        class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance

```



```

integer, intent(in), optional :: skip_term
integer :: i
logical :: real_phsp
if (instance%evaluation_status >= STAT_SEED_KINEMATICS) then
  do i = 1, size (instance%component)
    if (instance%component(i)%active) then
      select case (instance%component(i)%config%config%get_nlo_type())
      case (BORN, NLO_VIRTUAL, NLO_PDF, NLO_THRESHOLD_RESUMMATION)
        real_phsp = .false.
      case (NLO_REAL)
        real_phsp = .true.
      end select
      call instance%component(i)% &
        compute_hard_kinematics (instance%term, skip_term, real_phsp)
    end if
  end do
  instance%evaluation_status = STAT_HARD_KINEMATICS
end if
end subroutine process_instance_compute_hard_kinematics

```

Inverse: recover seed kinematics. We know the beam momentum configuration and the outgoing momenta of the effective interaction, for one specific term.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: recover_seed_kinematics => &
    process_instance_recover_seed_kinematics

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_instance_recover_seed_kinematics (instance, i_term)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term
    if (instance%evaluation_status >= STAT_EFF_KINEMATICS) then
      associate (i_component => instance%term(i_term)%config%i_component)
        call instance%component(i_component)% &
          recover_seed_kinematics (instance%term(i_term))
      end associate
    end if
  end subroutine process_instance_recover_seed_kinematics

```

Third step of process evaluation: compute the effective momentum configurations, for all active terms, from the hard kinematics.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_eff_kinematics => &
    process_instance_compute_eff_kinematics

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_instance_compute_eff_kinematics (instance, skip_term)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    integer, intent(in), optional :: skip_term
    integer :: i
    if (instance%evaluation_status >= STAT_HARD_KINEMATICS) then
      do i = 1, size (instance%term)
        if (present (skip_term)) then
          if (i == skip_term) cycle
        end if

```



```

        if (instance%term(i)%active) then
            call instance%term(i)% &
                compute_eff_kinematics (instance%component)
        end if
    end do
    instance%evaluation_status = STAT_EFF_KINEMATICS
end if
end subroutine process_instance_compute_eff_kinematics

```

Inverse: recover the hard kinematics from effective kinematics for one term, then compute effective kinematics for the other terms.

*(Processes: process instance: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: recover_hard_kinematics => &
        process_instance_recover_hard_kinematics

```

*(Processes: procedures)+≡*

```

    subroutine process_instance_recover_hard_kinematics (instance, i_term)
        class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
        integer, intent(in) :: i_term
        integer :: i
        if (instance%evaluation_status >= STAT_EFF_KINEMATICS) then
            call instance%term(i_term)%recover_hard_kinematics (instance%component)
            do i = 1, size (instance%term)
                if (i /= i_term) then
                    if (instance%term(i)%active) then
                        call instance%term(i)% &
                            compute_eff_kinematics (instance%component)
                    end if
                end if
            end do
            instance%evaluation_status = STAT_EFF_KINEMATICS
        end if
    end subroutine process_instance_recover_hard_kinematics

```

Fourth step of process evaluation: check cuts for all terms. Where successful, compute any scales and weights. Otherwise, deactivate the term. If any of the terms has passed, set the state to STAT\_PASSED\_CUTS.

The argument `scale_forced`, if present, will override the scale calculation in the term expressions.

*(Processes: process instance: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: evaluate_expressions => &
        process_instance_evaluate_expressions

```

*(Processes: procedures)+≡*

```

    subroutine process_instance_evaluate_expressions (instance, scale_forced)
        class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
        real(default), intent(in), allocatable, optional :: scale_forced
        integer :: i
        if (instance%evaluation_status >= STAT_EFF_KINEMATICS) then
            do i = 1, size (instance%term)
                if (instance%term(i)%active) then
                    call instance%term(i)%evaluate_expressions (scale_forced)
                end if
            end do
        end if
    end subroutine process_instance_evaluate_expressions

```



```

    end do
    if (any (instance%term%passed)) then
        instance%evaluation_status = STAT_PASSED_CUTS
    else
        instance%evaluation_status = STAT_FAILED_CUTS
    end if
end if
end subroutine process_instance_evaluate_expressions

```

Fifth step of process evaluation: fill the parameters for the non-selected channels, that have not been used for seeding. We should do this after evaluating cuts, since we may save some expensive calculations if the phase space point fails the cuts.

If `skip_term` is set, we skip the component that accesses this term. We can assume that the associated data have already been recovered, and we are just computing the rest.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: compute_other_channels => &
        process_instance_compute_other_channels

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_instance_compute_other_channels (instance, skip_term)
        class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
        integer, intent(in), optional :: skip_term
        integer :: channel, skip_component, i
        channel = instance%selected_channel
        if (channel == 0) then
            call msg_bug ("Compute other channels: undefined integration channel")
        end if
        if (present (skip_term)) then
            skip_component = instance%term(skip_term)%config%i_component
        else
            skip_component = 0
        end if
        if (instance%evaluation_status >= STAT_PASSED_CUTS) then
            do i = 1, size (instance%component)
                if (i == skip_component) cycle
                if (instance%component(i)%active) then
                    call instance%component(i)%compute_other_channels &
                        (instance%mci_work(instance%i_mci), channel)
                end if
            end do
        end if
    end subroutine process_instance_compute_other_channels

```

Sixth step of process evaluation: evaluate the matrix elements, and compute the trace (summed over quantum numbers) for all terms. Finally, sum up the terms, iterating over all active process components.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: evaluate_trace => process_instance_evaluate_trace

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_instance_evaluate_trace (instance)

```



```

class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
integer :: i, i_real
instance%sqme = 0
i_real = 0
if (instance%evaluation_status >= STAT_PASSED_CUTS) then
  do i = 1, size (instance%term)
    associate (term => instance%term(i))
      if (term%active .and. term%passed) then
        select case (term%nlo_type)
          case (NLO_REAL)
            select type (pcm => instance%pcm)
              class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
                if (.not. pcm%collect_matrix_elements) then
                  if (debug_active (D_SUBTRACTION)) &
                    call msg_debug (D_SUBTRACTION, "Evaluate real trace")
                    call instance%evaluate_trace_real (term, i)
                else
                  i_real = i
                end if
              end select
            case (BORN, NLO_VIRTUAL, NLO_PDF, NLO_THRESHOLD_RESUMMATION)
              call term%evaluate_interaction (instance%component)
              call term%evaluate_trace ()
            end select
          end if
        end associate
      end do
    do i = 1, size (instance%component)
      associate (component => instance%component(i))
        if (component%active) then
          select case (component%config%config%get_nlo_type())
            case (BORN, NLO_VIRTUAL, NLO_PDF, NLO_THRESHOLD_RESUMMATION)
              call component%evaluate_sqme (instance%term)
              instance%sqme = instance%sqme + component%sqme
              instance%evaluation_status = STAT_EVALUATED_TRACE
            end select
          end if
        end associate
      end do
    select type (pcm => instance%pcm)
      class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
        if (pcm%collect_matrix_elements .and. i_real > 0) &
          call instance%evaluate_trace_real (instance%term(i_real), i_real)
        end select
    else
      ! failed kinematics, failed cuts: set sqme to zero
      instance%sqme = 0
    end if
  end if
end subroutine process_instance_evaluate_trace

```

Final step of process evaluation: evaluate the matrix elements, and compute the trace (summed over quantum numbers) for all terms. Finally, sum up the terms, iterating over all active process components.



If `weight` is provided, we already know the kinematical event weight (the MCI weight which depends on the kinematics sampling algorithm, but not on the matrix element), so we do not need to take it from the MCI record.

```

(Processes: process instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: evaluate_event_data => process_instance_evaluate_event_data

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_instance_evaluate_event_data (instance, weight)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: weight
    integer :: i
    if (instance%evaluation_status >= STAT_EVALUATED_TRACE) then
      do i = 1, size (instance%term)
        associate (term => instance%term(i))
          if (term%active .and. term%passed) then
            call term%evaluate_event_data ()
          end if
        end associate
      end do
      if (present (weight)) then
        instance%weight = weight
      else
        instance%weight = &
          instance%mci_work(instance%i_mci)%mci%get_event_weight ()
        instance%excess = &
          instance%mci_work(instance%i_mci)%mci%get_event_excess ()
      end if
      instance%evaluation_status = STAT_EVENT_COMPLETE
    else
      ! failed kinematics etc.: set weight to zero
      instance%weight = 0
    end if
  end subroutine process_instance_evaluate_event_data

```

For the real part of the process evaluation at NLO, trace evaluation is a bit more intricate because the phase-spaces for different emitters might be treated differently by cuts. A phase-space point is discarded if it fails the cuts for at least one emitter.

```

(Processes: process instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: evaluate_trace_real => process_instance_evaluate_trace_real

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_instance_evaluate_trace_real (instance, term, i)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    type(term_instance_t), intent(inout) :: term
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    logical :: set_me
    integer :: j, ireg, i_flv_real, i_flv_born
    integer :: nlegs
    integer :: fixed_emitter
    real(default) :: sqme_born
    call msg_debug (D_SUBTRACTION, "process_instance_evaluate_trace_real")

    select type (pcm => instance%pcm)

```



```

type is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
  nlegs = term%nlo_controller%reg_data%nlegs_real
  ireg = 1
  instance%sqme_real = 0

  fixed_emitter = instance%get_fixed_emitter (i)

  if (debug_active (D_SUBTRACTION)) then
    call msg_debug (D_SUBTRACTION, "Loop over emitters: ")
    print *, term%nlo_controller%reg_data%emitters
  end if

  do j = 0, nlegs
    if (fixed_emitter >= 0 .and. j /= fixed_emitter) cycle
    if (any (term%nlo_controller%reg_data%emitters == j)) then
      if (debug_active (D_SUBTRACTION)) call msg_debug (D_SUBTRACTION, "active emitter", j)
      call term%nlo_controller%set_active_emitter (j)
      call term%evaluate_real_phase_space ()
      do i_flv_real = 1, term%nlo_controller%reg_data%n_flv_real
        i_flv_born = term%nlo_controller%reg_data%underlying_borns (i_flv_real)
        if (debug_active (D_SUBTRACTION)) &
          call msg_debug (D_SUBTRACTION, "active real flavor", i_flv_real)
        term%nlo_controller%active_flavor_structure_real = i_flv_real
        call term%evaluate_interaction_real (instance%component(i), i)
        if (.not. term%passed) then
          !!! Cuts failed, leave subroutine
          instance%evaluation_status = STAT_FAILED_CUTS
          instance%sqme_real = 0
          return
        end if
        call term%evaluate_trace ()
        if (instance%component(i)%active) then
          associate (component => instance%component(i))
            call component%evaluate_sqme_born (term, set_me)
            sqme_born = component%sqme
            if (set_me) &
              call associate_sqme_born (component, sqme_born * term%weight, i_flv_born)
            call component%evaluate_sqme_real (term)
            instance%sqme_real(i_flv_real, ireg) = &
              pcm%collector%current_sqme_real
            if (pcm%collect_matrix_elements) then
              pcm%collector%sqme_real_per_emitter(i_flv_real,j) = &
                pcm%collector%current_sqme_real
            end if
          end associate
        end if
      end do
      ireg = ireg + 1
    end if
  end do
  instance%sqme = instance%sqme + sum (instance%sqme_real)
  if (pcm%collect_matrix_elements) then
    pcm%collector%sqme_real_sum = sum (instance%sqme_real)
  end if

```



```

        instance%evaluation_status = STAT_EVALUATED_TRACE
    end select
end subroutine process_instance_evaluate_trace_real

```

*<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: evaluate_trace_real_rad => process_instance_evaluate_trace_real_rad

```

*<Processes: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine process_instance_evaluate_trace_real_rad (instance, term, i)
        class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
        type(term_instance_t), intent(inout) :: term
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        integer :: emitter
        call msg_debug (D_SUBTRACTION, "process_instance_evaluate_trace_real_rad")
        select type (pcm => instance%pcm)
        type is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
            term%nlo_controller%active_flavor_structure_real = 1
            call term%evaluate_trace ()
            emitter = term%nlo_controller%active_emitter
            associate (component => instance%component(i))
                call component%evaluate_sqme_real (term)
                pcm%collector%sqme_real_per_emitter (1, emitter) = &
                    pcm%collector%current_sqme_real
            end associate
        end select
    end subroutine process_instance_evaluate_trace_real_rad

```

Computes the real-emission matrix element for externally supplied momenta.  
Also, e.g. for Powheg, there is the possibility to supply an external  $\alpha_s$

*<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: compute_sqme_real_rad => process_instance_compute_sqme_real_rad

```

*<Processes: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine process_instance_compute_sqme_real_rad &
        (instance, emitter, p_born, p_real, alpha_s_external)
        class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
        integer, intent(in) :: emitter
        type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_born
        type(vector4_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p_real
        real(default), intent(in), optional :: alpha_s_external
        integer :: i_real

        select type (pcm => instance%pcm)
        type is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
            if (.not. pcm%collect_matrix_elements) &
                call msg_fatal ("Compute radiation matrix elements: " // &
                    "Sqme collector must be allocated!")
            call pcm%controller%set_active_emitter (emitter)
            call pcm%controller%disable_subtraction ()
            associate (config => instance%component(pcm%active_real_component)%config)
                select case (config%component_type)
                case (COMP_MASTER)
                    i_real = config%config%get_associated_real ()
                    if (i_real == 0) i_real = config%config%get_associated_real_sing ()

```



```

        case (COMP_REAL_FIN)
            i_real = config%config%get_associated_real_fin ()
        end select
    end associate

    associate (term => instance%term(i_real))
        call term%evaluate_interaction_real_rad (instance%component(i_real), &
            p_born, p_real, i_real, alpha_s_external)
        call instance%evaluate_trace_real_rad (term, i_real)
    end associate
    associate (component => instance%component(i_real))
        call component%supply_damping_factor (component%sqme)
    end associate
end select
end subroutine process_instance_compute_sqme_real_rad

```

*(Processes: process instance: TBP)*+≡  
 procedure :: compute\_sqme\_real\_sub => process\_instance\_compute\_sqme\_real\_sub

*(Processes: procedures)*+≡  
 subroutine process\_instance\_compute\_sqme\_real\_sub &  
 (instance, emitter, p\_born, p\_real, alpha\_s\_external)  
 class(process\_instance\_t), intent(inout) :: instance  
 integer, intent(in) :: emitter  
 type(vector4\_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p\_born  
 type(vector4\_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: p\_real  
 real(default), intent(in), optional :: alpha\_s\_external  
 integer :: i\_real

 select type (pcm => instance%pcm)
 type is (pcm\_instance\_nlo\_t)
 call pcm%controller%set\_active\_emitter (emitter)
 call pcm%controller%disable\_sqme\_np1 ()
 i\_real = instance%component(1)%config%config%get\_associated\_real ()

 associate (term => instance%term(i\_real))
 call term%evaluate\_interaction\_real\_rad (instance%component(i\_real), &
 p\_born, p\_real, i\_real, alpha\_s\_external)
 call instance%evaluate\_trace\_real\_rad (term, i\_real)
 end associate
 end select
 end subroutine process\_instance\_compute\_sqme\_real\_sub

Get the hadronic center-of-mass energy

*(Processes: process instance: TBP)*+≡  
 procedure :: get\_sqrts => process\_instance\_get\_sqrts

*(Processes: procedures)*+≡  
 function process\_instance\_get\_sqrts (process\_instance) result (sqrts)  
 class(process\_instance\_t), intent(in) :: process\_instance  
 real(default) :: sqrts  
 sqrts = process\_instance%process%get\_sqrts ()  
 end function process\_instance\_get\_sqrts



For unweighted event generation, we should reset the reported event weight to unity (signed) or zero. The latter case is appropriate for an event which failed for whatever reason.

```

(Processes: process instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: normalize_weight => process_instance_normalize_weight

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_instance_normalize_weight (instance)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    if (.not. vanishes (instance%weight)) then
      instance%weight = sign (1._default, instance%weight)
    end if
  end subroutine process_instance_normalize_weight

```

This is a convenience routine that performs the computations of the steps 1 to 5 in a single step. The arguments are the input for `set_mcpair`. After this, the evaluation status should be either `STAT_FAILED_KINEMATICS`, `STAT_FAILED_CUTS` or `STAT_EVALUATED_TRACE`.

Before calling this, we should call `choose_mci`.

```

(Processes: process instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: evaluate_sqme => process_instance_evaluate_sqme

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_instance_evaluate_sqme (instance, channel, x)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    integer, intent(in) :: channel
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x
    call instance%reset ()
    call instance%set_mcpair (x)
    call instance%select_channel (channel)
    call instance%compute_seed_kinematics ()
    call instance%compute_hard_kinematics ()
    call instance%compute_eff_kinematics ()
    call instance%evaluate_expressions ()
    call instance%compute_other_channels ()
    call instance%evaluate_trace ()
    select type (pcm => instance%pcm)
    type is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
      if (pcm%collect_matrix_elements) then
        instance%sqme = pcm%collector%get_sqme_sum ()
      end if
    end select
  end subroutine process_instance_evaluate_sqme

```

This is the inverse. Assuming that the final trace evaluator contains a valid momentum configuration, recover kinematics and recalculate the matrix elements and their trace.

To be precise, we first recover kinematics for the given term and associated component, then recalculate from that all other terms and active components. The `channel` is not really required to obtain the matrix element, but it allows us to reconstruct the exact MC parameter set that corresponds to the given phase space point.



Before calling this, we should call `choose_mci`.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: recover => process_instance_recover

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_instance_recover &
    (instance, channel, i_term, update_sqme, scale_forced)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    integer, intent(in) :: channel
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term
    logical, intent(in) :: update_sqme
    real(default), intent(in), allocatable, optional :: scale_forced
    call instance%activate ()
    instance%evaluation_status = STAT_EFF_KINEMATICS
    call instance%recover_hard_kinematics (i_term)
    call instance%recover_seed_kinematics (i_term)
    call instance%select_channel (channel)
    call instance%recover_mcpair (i_term)
    call instance%recover_beam_momenta (i_term)
    call instance%compute_seed_kinematics (i_term)
    call instance%compute_hard_kinematics (i_term)
    call instance%compute_eff_kinematics (i_term)
    call instance%compute_other_channels (i_term)
    call instance%evaluate_expressions (scale_forced)
    if (update_sqme) call instance%evaluate_trace ()
  end subroutine process_instance_recover

```

The `evaluate` method is required by the `sampler_t` base type of which the process instance is an extension.

The requirement is that after the process instance is evaluated, the integrand, the selected channel, the  $x$  array, and the  $f$  Jacobian array are exposed by the `sampler_t` object.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: evaluate => process_instance_evaluate

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_instance_evaluate (sampler, c, x_in, val, x, f)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in
    real(default), intent(out) :: val
    real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
    call sampler%evaluate_sqme (c, x_in)
    if (sampler%is_valid ()) call sampler%fetch (val, x, f)
    call sampler%record_call ()
  end subroutine process_instance_evaluate

```

The phase-space point is valid if the event has valid kinematics and has passed the cuts.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: is_valid => process_instance_is_valid

```



```

<Processes: procedures>+≡
function process_instance_is_valid (sampler) result (valid)
  class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: sampler
  logical :: valid
  valid = sampler%evaluation_status >= STAT_PASSED_CUTS
end function process_instance_is_valid

```

The `rebuild` method should rebuild the kinematics section out of the `x_in` parameter set. The integrand value `val` should not be computed, but is provided as input.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: rebuild => process_instance_rebuild

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_instance_rebuild (sampler, c, x_in, val, x, f)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: sampler
    integer, intent(in) :: c
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: x_in
    real(default), intent(in) :: val
    real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
    call msg_bug ("process_instance_rebuild not implemented yet")
    x = 0
    f = 0
  end subroutine process_instance_rebuild

```

This is another method required by the `sampler_t` base type: fetch the data that are relevant for the MCI record.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: fetch => process_instance_fetch

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_instance_fetch (sampler, val, x, f)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: sampler
    real(default), intent(out) :: val
    real(default), dimension(:,:), intent(out) :: x
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: f
    integer :: i, cc
    integer :: n_channel
    val = 0
    FIND_COMPONENT: do i = 1, size (sampler%component)
      associate (component => sampler%component(i))
        if (component%active) then
          associate (k => component%k_seed)
            n_channel = k%n_channel
            do cc = 1, n_channel
              call k%get_mcpair (cc, x(:,cc))
            end do
            f = k%f
            val = sampler%sqme * k%phs_factor
          end associate
        end if
      exit FIND_COMPONENT
    end associate
  end subroutine process_instance_fetch

```



```

        end do FIND_COMPONENT
    end subroutine process_instance_fetch

```

Initialize and finalize event generation for the specified MCI entry.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_simulation => process_instance_init_simulation
    procedure :: final_simulation => process_instance_final_simulation

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_instance_init_simulation (instance, i_mci, safety_factor)
        class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
        integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
        real(default), intent(in), optional :: safety_factor
        call instance%mci_work(i_mci)%init_simulation (safety_factor)
    end subroutine process_instance_init_simulation

    subroutine process_instance_final_simulation (instance, i_mci)
        class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
        integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
        call instance%mci_work(i_mci)%final_simulation ()
    end subroutine process_instance_final_simulation

```

### 29.4.13 Accessing the process instance

Once the seed kinematics is complete, we can retrieve the MC input parameters for all channels, not just the seed channel.

Note: We choose the first active component. This makes sense only if the seed kinematics is identical for all active components.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_mcpair => process_instance_get_mcpair

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_instance_get_mcpair (instance, channel, x)
        class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
        integer, intent(in) :: channel
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(out) :: x
        integer :: i
        if (instance%evaluation_status >= STAT_SEED_KINEMATICS) then
            do i = 1, size (instance%component)
                if (instance%component(i)%active) then
                    call instance%component(i)%k_seed%get_mcpair (channel, x)
                    return
                end if
            end do
            call msg_bug ("Process instance: get_mcpair: no active channels")
        else
            call msg_bug ("Process instance: get_mcpair: no seed kinematics")
        end if
    end subroutine process_instance_get_mcpair

```



Return true if the `sqme` value is known. This also implies that the event is kinematically valid and has passed all cuts.

```

(Processes: process instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: has_evaluated_trace => process_instance_has_evaluated_trace

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  function process_instance_has_evaluated_trace (instance) result (flag)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: instance
    logical :: flag
    flag = instance%evaluation_status >= STAT_EVALUATED_TRACE
  end function process_instance_has_evaluated_trace

```

Return true if the event is complete. In particular, the event must be kinematically valid, passed all cuts, and the event data have been computed.

```

(Processes: process instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: is_complete_event => process_instance_is_complete_event

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  function process_instance_is_complete_event (instance) result (flag)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: instance
    logical :: flag
    flag = instance%evaluation_status >= STAT_EVENT_COMPLETE
  end function process_instance_is_complete_event

```

Select a term for the process instance which is to provide the event record.

Note: this should be done using random numbers and applying probabilities for the various terms and components that belong to the selected MCI group. The current implementation simply selects the first term for the first active component.

```

(Processes: process instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: select_i_term => process_instance_select_i_term

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_instance_select_i_term (instance, i_term)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: instance
    integer, intent(out) :: i_term
    integer :: i_mci, i_component
    i_mci = instance%i_mci
    i_component = instance%process%mci_entry(i_mci)%i_component(1)
    i_term = instance%process%component(i_component)%i_term(1)
  end subroutine process_instance_select_i_term

```

Return pointer to the master beam interaction.

```

(Processes: process instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_beam_int_ptr => process_instance_get_beam_int_ptr

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  function process_instance_get_beam_int_ptr (instance) result (ptr)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(in), target :: instance
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: ptr
    ptr => instance%sf_chain%get_beam_int_ptr ()
  end function process_instance_get_beam_int_ptr

```



Return pointers to the matrix and flows interactions, given a term index.

```

(Processes: process instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_trace_int_ptr => process_instance_get_trace_int_ptr
  procedure :: get_matrix_int_ptr => process_instance_get_matrix_int_ptr
  procedure :: get_flows_int_ptr => process_instance_get_flows_int_ptr

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  function process_instance_get_trace_int_ptr (instance, i_term) result (ptr)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(in), target :: instance
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: ptr
    ptr => instance%term(i_term)%connected%get_trace_int_ptr ()
  end function process_instance_get_trace_int_ptr

  function process_instance_get_matrix_int_ptr (instance, i_term) result (ptr)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(in), target :: instance
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: ptr
    select case (instance%term(i_term)%nlo_type)
      case (BORN, NLO_VIRTUAL, NLO_PDF, NLO_THRESHOLD_RESUMMATION)
        ptr => instance%term(i_term)%connected%get_matrix_int_ptr ()
      case (NLO_REAL)
        ptr => instance%term(i_term)%connected_real%get_matrix_int_ptr ()
    end select
  end function process_instance_get_matrix_int_ptr

  function process_instance_get_flows_int_ptr (instance, i_term) result (ptr)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(in), target :: instance
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: ptr
    select case (instance%term(i_term)%nlo_type)
      case (BORN, NLO_VIRTUAL, NLO_PDF, NLO_THRESHOLD_RESUMMATION)
        ptr => instance%term(i_term)%connected%get_flows_int_ptr ()
      case (NLO_REAL)
        ptr => instance%term(i_term)%connected_real%get_flows_int_ptr ()
    end select
  end function process_instance_get_flows_int_ptr

```

Return the complete account of flavor combinations in the underlying interaction object, including beams, radiation, and hard interaction.

```

(Processes: process instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_state_flv => process_instance_get_state_flv

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  function process_instance_get_state_flv (instance, i_term) result (state_flv)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: instance
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term
    type(state_flv_content_t) :: state_flv
    state_flv = instance%term(i_term)%connected%get_state_flv ()
  end function process_instance_get_state_flv

```

Return pointers to the parton states of a selected term.

```

(Processes: process instance: TBP)+≡

```



```

    procedure :: get_isolated_state_ptr => &
        process_instance_get_isolated_state_ptr
    procedure :: get_connected_state_ptr => &
        process_instance_get_connected_state_ptr
<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function process_instance_get_isolated_state_ptr (instance, i_term) &
        result (ptr)
        class(process_instance_t), intent(in), target :: instance
        integer, intent(in) :: i_term
        type(isolated_state_t), pointer :: ptr
        ptr => instance%term(i_term)%isolated
    end function process_instance_get_isolated_state_ptr

    function process_instance_get_connected_state_ptr (instance, i_term) &
        result (ptr)
        class(process_instance_t), intent(in), target :: instance
        integer, intent(in) :: i_term
        type(connected_state_t), pointer :: ptr
        ptr => instance%term(i_term)%connected
    end function process_instance_get_connected_state_ptr

```

Return the indices of the beam particles and incoming partons within the currently active state matrix, respectively.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_beam_index => process_instance_get_beam_index
    procedure :: get_in_index => process_instance_get_in_index
<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_instance_get_beam_index (instance, i_term, i_beam)
        class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: instance
        integer, intent(in) :: i_term
        integer, dimension(:), intent(out) :: i_beam
        call instance%term(i_term)%connected%get_beam_index (i_beam)
    end subroutine process_instance_get_beam_index

    subroutine process_instance_get_in_index (instance, i_term, i_in)
        class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: instance
        integer, intent(in) :: i_term
        integer, dimension(:), intent(out) :: i_in
        call instance%term(i_term)%connected%get_in_index (i_in)
    end subroutine process_instance_get_in_index

```

Return squared matrix element and event weight, and event weight excess where applicable.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_sqme => process_instance_get_sqme
    procedure :: get_weight => process_instance_get_weight
    procedure :: get_excess => process_instance_get_excess
<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function process_instance_get_sqme (instance) result (sqme)
        class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: instance
        real(default) :: sqme

```



```

    if (instance%evaluation_status >= STAT_EVALUATED_TRACE) then
        sqme = instance%sqme
    else
        sqme = 0
    end if
end function process_instance_get_sqme

function process_instance_get_weight (instance) result (weight)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: instance
    real(default) :: weight
    if (instance%evaluation_status >= STAT_EVENT_COMPLETE) then
        weight = instance%weight
    else
        weight = 0
    end if
end function process_instance_get_weight

function process_instance_get_excess (instance) result (excess)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: instance
    real(default) :: excess
    if (instance%evaluation_status >= STAT_EVENT_COMPLETE) then
        excess = instance%excess
    else
        excess = 0
    end if
end function process_instance_get_excess

```

Return the currently selected MCI channel.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_channel => process_instance_get_channel

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    function process_instance_get_channel (instance) result (channel)
        class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: instance
        integer :: channel
        channel = instance%selected_channel
    end function process_instance_get_channel

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_fac_scale => process_instance_set_fac_scale

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_instance_set_fac_scale (instance, fac_scale)
        class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
        real(default), intent(in) :: fac_scale
        integer :: i_term
        i_term = 1
        call instance%term(i_term)%set_fac_scale (fac_scale)
    end subroutine process_instance_set_fac_scale

```

Return factorization scale and strong coupling. We have to select a term instance.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡

```



```

procedure :: get_fac_scale => process_instance_get_fac_scale
procedure :: get_alpha_s => process_instance_get_alpha_s

<Processes: procedures>+≡
function process_instance_get_fac_scale (instance, i_term) result (fac_scale)
  class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: instance
  integer, intent(in) :: i_term
  real(default) :: fac_scale
  fac_scale = instance%term(i_term)%get_fac_scale ()
end function process_instance_get_fac_scale

function process_instance_get_alpha_s (instance, i_term) result (alpha_s)
  class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: instance
  integer, intent(in) :: i_term
  real(default) :: alpha_s
  alpha_s = instance%term(i_term)%get_alpha_s (instance%component)
end function process_instance_get_alpha_s

```

Counter.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
procedure :: reset_counter => process_instance_reset_counter
procedure :: record_call => process_instance_record_call
procedure :: get_counter => process_instance_get_counter

<Processes: procedures>+≡
subroutine process_instance_reset_counter (process_instance)
  class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: process_instance
  call process_instance%mci_work(process_instance%i_mci)%reset_counter ()
end subroutine process_instance_reset_counter

subroutine process_instance_record_call (process_instance)
  class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: process_instance
  call process_instance%mci_work(process_instance%i_mci)%record_call &
    (process_instance%evaluation_status)
end subroutine process_instance_record_call

pure function process_instance_get_counter (process_instance) result (counter)
  class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: process_instance
  type(process_counter_t) :: counter
  counter = process_instance%mci_work(process_instance%i_mci)%get_counter ()
end function process_instance_get_counter

```

Sum up the total number of calls for all MCI records.

```

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_actual_calls_total => process_instance_get_actual_calls_total

<Processes: procedures>+≡
pure function process_instance_get_actual_calls_total (process_instance) &
  result (n)
  class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: process_instance
  integer :: n
  integer :: i
  type(process_counter_t) :: counter
  n = 0

```



```

do i = 1, size (process_instance%mci_work)
  counter = process_instance%mci_work(i)%get_counter ()
  n = n + counter%total
end do
end function process_instance_get_actual_calls_total

```

#### 29.4.14 NLO Stuff

[This should eventually be moved to a separate module.]

The NLO-aware version of the process-component manager.

This is the configuration object, which has the duty of allocating the corresponding instance. This is the nontrivial NLO version.

```

<Processes: types>+≡
  type, extends (pcm_t) :: pcm_nlo_t
  contains
    <Processes: pcm nlo: TBP>
  end type pcm_nlo_t

<Processes: pcm nlo: TBP>≡
  procedure :: allocate_instance => pcm_nlo_allocate_instance

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine pcm_nlo_allocate_instance (pcm, instance)
    class(pcm_nlo_t), intent(in) :: pcm
    class(pcm_instance_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: instance
    allocate (pcm_instance_nlo_t :: instance)
  end subroutine pcm_nlo_allocate_instance

```

As a first implementation, it acts as a wrapper for the NLO controller object and the squared matrix-element collector.

```

<Processes: public>+≡
  public :: pcm_instance_nlo_t

<Processes: types>+≡
  type, extends (pcm_instance_t) :: pcm_instance_nlo_t
    type(nlo_controller_t) :: controller
    logical :: collect_matrix_elements = .false.
    type(sqme_collector_t) :: collector
    integer :: active_real_component = 1
  end type pcm_instance_nlo_t

```

#### 29.4.15 Particle sets

Here we provide two procedures that convert the process instance from/to a particle set. The conversion applies to the trace evaluator which has no quantum-number information, thus it involves only the momenta and the parent-child relations. We keep virtual particles.

Nevertheless, it is possible to reconstruct the complete structure from a particle set. The reconstruction implies a re-evaluation of the structure function and matrix-element codes.



The `i_term` index is needed for both input and output, to select among different active trace evaluators.

In both cases, the `instance` object must be properly initialized.

NB: The `recover.beams` option should be used only when the particle set originates from an external event file, and the user has asked for it. It should be switched off when reading from raw event file.

```

(Processes: process instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: get_trace => process_instance_get_trace
  procedure :: set_trace => process_instance_set_trace

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_instance_get_trace (instance, pset, i_term)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(in), target :: instance
    type(particle_set_t), intent(out) :: pset
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: int
    logical :: ok
    int => instance%get_trace_int_ptr (i_term)
    call pset%init (ok, int, int, FM_IGNORE_HELICITY, &
      [0._default, 0._default], .false., .true.)
  end subroutine process_instance_get_trace

  subroutine process_instance_set_trace &
    (instance, pset, i_term, recover_beams, check_match)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: instance
    type(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: pset
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term
    logical, intent(in), optional :: recover_beams, check_match
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: int
    integer :: n_in
    int => instance%get_trace_int_ptr (i_term)
    n_in = instance%process%get_n_in ()
    call pset%fill_interaction (int, n_in, &
      recover_beams = recover_beams, &
      check_match = check_match, &
      state_flg = instance%get_state_flg (i_term))
  end subroutine process_instance_set_trace

```

This procedure allows us to override any QCD setting of the WHIZARD process and directly set the coupling value that comes together with a particle set.

```

(Processes: process instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: set_alpha_qcd_forced => process_instance_set_alpha_qcd_forced

(Processes: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_instance_set_alpha_qcd_forced (instance, i_term, alpha_qcd)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
    integer, intent(in) :: i_term
    real(default), intent(in) :: alpha_qcd
    call instance%term(i_term)%set_alpha_qcd_forced (alpha_qcd)
  end subroutine process_instance_set_alpha_qcd_forced

(Processes: process instance: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: display_real_kinematics => &
    process_instance_display_real_kinematics

```



```

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_instance_display_real_kinematics (instance, i)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: instance
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    if (associated (instance%term(i)%nlo_controller)) then
      if (instance%term(i)%nlo_controller%counter_active) &
        call instance%term(i)%nlo_controller%counter%display ()
    end if
  end subroutine process_instance_display_real_kinematics

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: has_nlo_component => process_instance_has_nlo_component

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  function process_instance_has_nlo_component (instance) result (nlo)
    class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: instance
    logical :: nlo
    nlo = instance%process%is_nlo_calculation ()
  end function process_instance_has_nlo_component

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: has_blha_component => process_instance_has_blha_component

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  function process_instance_has_blha_component (instance) result (val)
    logical :: val
    class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: instance
    integer :: i
    val = .false.
    do i = 1, size (instance%component)
      if (associated (instance%component(i)%config)) then
        if (.not. instance%component(i)%config%is_active_nlo_component ()) cycle
        select type (core => instance%component(i)%config%core)
          class is (prc_blha_t)
            val = .true.
            exit
        end select
      end if
    end do
  end function process_instance_has_blha_component

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_fixed_emitter => process_instance_get_fixed_emitter

<Processes: procedures>+≡
  function process_instance_get_fixed_emitter (instance, i) result (emitter)
    integer :: emitter
    class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: instance
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    emitter = instance%component(i)%config%config%get_fixed_emitter ()
  end function process_instance_get_fixed_emitter

<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: create_blha_interface => process_instance_create_blha_interface

```



*(Processes: procedures)* +=

```

subroutine process_instance_create_blha_interface (instance, beam_structure)
  class(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
  type(beam_structure_t), intent(in) :: beam_structure
  logical :: use_external_borns
  logical :: use_external_real_trees
  logical :: use_external_loops
  logical :: use_external_correlations
  integer :: alpha_power, alphas_power
  integer, dimension(:,,:), allocatable :: flv_born, flv_real
  integer :: i
  integer :: n_in
  type(blha_master_t) :: blha_master
  type(string_t) :: born_me_method
  type(string_t) :: real_tree_me_method
  type(string_t) :: loop_me_method
  type(string_t) :: correlation_me_method
  integer :: openloops_phs_tolerance
  logical :: openloops_top_signal

  associate (process => instance%process)
    associate (var_list => process%meta%var_list)
      born_me_method = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_born_me_method"))
      real_tree_me_method = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_real_tree_me_method"))
      loop_me_method = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_loop_me_method"))
      correlation_me_method = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_correlation_me_method"))
      alpha_power = var_list%get_ival (&
                                     var_str ('alpha_power'))
      alphas_power = var_list%get_ival (&
                                     var_str ('alphas_power'))
      openloops_phs_tolerance = var_list%get_ival (var_str ('openloops_phs_tolerance'))
      openloops_top_signal = var_list%get_lval (var_str ('openloops_top_signal'))
    end associate
    do i = 1, size (process%term)
      if (instance%component(i)%nlo_type == BORN) then
        flv_born = process%term(i)%data%flv_state
        n_in = process%term(i)%data%n_in
      else if (instance%component(i)%nlo_type == NLO_REAL) then
        flv_real = process%term(i)%data%flv_state
        n_in = process%term(i)%data%n_in
      end if
    end do
    use_external_borns = born_me_method /= 'omega'
    use_external_real_trees = instance%has_nlo_component () .and. (real_tree_me_method /= 'omega')
    use_external_loops = instance%has_nlo_component () .and. (loop_me_method /= 'omega')
    use_external_correlations = instance%has_nlo_component () .and. (correlation_me_method /= 'omega')

    select case (char (loop_me_method))
    case ('gosam')
      call blha_master%set_gosam (1)
    case ('openloops')
      call blha_master%set_openloops (1)
    end select
    select case (char (correlation_me_method))

```



```

case ('gosam')
  call blha_master%set_gosam (2)
case ('openloops')
  call blha_master%set_openloops (2)
end select
select case (char (real_tree_me_method))
case ('gosam')
  call blha_master%set_gosam (3)
case ('openloops')
  call blha_master%set_openloops (3)
end select
select case (char (born_me_method))
case ('gosam')
  call blha_master%set_gosam (4)
case ('openloops')
  call blha_master%set_openloops (4)
end select

call blha_master%set_methods (use_external_borns, use_external_real_trees, &
  use_external_loops, use_external_correlations)
call blha_master%allocate_config_files ()
call blha_master%setup_additional_features (openloops_phs_tolerance, &
  top_signal = openloops_top_signal, beam_structure = beam_structure)
call blha_master%init (process%meta%id, process%config%model, &
  n_in, alpha_power, alphas_power, &
  flv_born, flv_real)
call blha_master%generate (process%meta%id)
end associate
end subroutine process_instance_create_blha_interface

```

*(Processes: process instance: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: load_blha_libraries => process_instance_load_blha_libraries

```

*(Processes: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine process_instance_load_blha_libraries (instance, os_data)
  class(process_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: instance
  type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
  type(string_t) :: libname
  integer :: i
  type(process_component_t), pointer :: component_config => null ()

  do i = 1, size (instance%component)
    component_config => instance%component(i)%config
    if (associated (component_config)) then
      if (.not. component_config%config%is_active_nlo_component ()) cycle
      select type (core => component_config%core)
      type is (prc_gosam_t)
        libname = instance%process%get_library_name ()
        call core%prepare_library (os_data, libname)
        call core%start ()
        call core%read_contract_file (instance%process%term(i)%data%flv_state)
        call core%set_particle_properties (instance%process%config%model)
        call core%set_electroweak_parameters (instance%process%config%model)
        call core%print_parameter_file ()

```



```

        type is (prc_openloops_t)
        call core%set_n_external (instance%component(i)%get_n_particles ())
        call core%prepare_library (os_data, instance%process%config%model, &
            instance%process%meta%var_list)
        call core%start ()
        call core%read_contract_file (instance%process%term(i)%data%flv_state)
        call core%print_parameter_file ()
        if (core%includes_polarization ()) call instance%transfer_helicities (core)
    end select
end if
end do
nullify (component_config)
end subroutine process_instance_load_blha_libraries

```

*<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: get_lorentz_transformation => process_instance_get_lorentz_transformation

```

*<Processes: procedures>+≡*

```

    function process_instance_get_lorentz_transformation (instance, i_component) result (lt)
        type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: lt
        class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: instance
        integer, intent(in) :: i_component
        lt = instance%component(i_component)%get_lorentz_transformation ()
    end function process_instance_get_lorentz_transformation

```

*<Processes: process instance: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: is_cm_frame => process_instance_is_cm_frame

```

*<Processes: procedures>+≡*

```

    function process_instance_is_cm_frame (instance, i_component) result (cm_frame)
        logical :: cm_frame
        class(process_instance_t), intent(in) :: instance
        integer, intent(in) :: i_component
        cm_frame = instance%component(i_component)%k_seed%phs%is_cm_frame ()
    end function process_instance_is_cm_frame

```

The `pacify` subroutine has the purpose of setting numbers to zero which are (by comparing with a `tolerance` parameter) considered equivalent with zero. We do this in some unit tests. Here, we apply this to the phase space subobject of the process instance.

*<Processes: public>+≡*

```

    public :: pacify

```

*<Processes: interfaces>≡*

```

    interface pacify
        module procedure pacify_process_instance
    end interface pacify

```

*<Processes: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine pacify_process_instance (instance)
        type(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: instance
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, size (instance%component)

```



```

        call pacify (instance%component(i)%k_seed%phs)
    end do
end subroutine pacify_process_instance

<Processes: public>+=
    public :: setup_nlo_component_cores
<Processes: procedures>+=
    subroutine setup_nlo_component_cores (process)
        type(process_t), intent(inout), target :: process
        integer :: i_sub
        integer :: n_components, i_component
        n_components = process%get_n_components ()

        do i_component = 1, n_components
            select case (process%get_component_nlo_type (i_component))
            case (NLO_SUBTRACTION)
                i_sub = i_component
                exit
            end select
        end do

        do i_component = 1, n_components
            select case (process%get_component_nlo_type (i_component))
            case (NLO_REAL, NLO_VIRTUAL)
                associate (component => process%component (i_component))
                    component%core_sub_born => process%component(i_sub)%core
                end associate
            end select
        end do
    end subroutine setup_nlo_component_cores

```

#### 29.4.16 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<processes_ut.f90>=
    <File header>

    module processes_ut
        use unit_tests
        use processes_util

    <Standard module head>

    <Processes: public test>

    <Processes: public test auxiliary>

    contains

    <Processes: test driver>

    end module processes_ut

```



```

⟨processes_uti.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

  module processes_uti

    ⟨Use kinds⟩
    ⟨Use strings⟩
    use format_utils, only: write_separator
    use constants, only: TWOPI4
    use physics_defs, only: CONV
    use os_interface
    use sm_qcd
    use lorentz
    use pdg_arrays
    use model_data
    use flavors
    use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
    use particles
    use rng_base
    use mci_base
    use mci_midpoint
    use sf_mappings
    use sf_base
    use phs_base
    use phs_single
    use process_constants
    use prc_core
    use prc_test, only: prc_test_create_library
    use process_libraries

    use processes

    use rng_base_ut, only: rng_test_factory_t
    use sf_base_ut, only: sf_test_data_t
    use mci_base_ut, only: mci_test_t
    use phs_base_ut, only: phs_test_config_t

    ⟨Standard module head⟩

    ⟨Processes: public test auxiliary⟩

    ⟨Processes: test declarations⟩

    contains

    ⟨Processes: tests⟩

    ⟨Processes: test auxiliary⟩

    end module processes_uti

```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

```

⟨Processes: public test⟩≡
  public :: processes_test

```



```

<Processes: test driver>≡
  subroutine processes_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
  <Processes: execute tests>
  end subroutine processes_test

```

## Test process type

For the following tests, we define a simple implementation of the abstract `prc_core_t`, designed such as to complement the `prc_test_t` process definition type.

Note that it is not given that the actual process is defined as `prc_test_t` type. We enforce this by calling `prc_test_create_library`. The driver component in the process core will then become of type `prc_test_t`.

```

<Processes: public>+≡
  public :: test_t

<Processes: test types>≡
  type, extends (prc_core_t) :: test_t
  contains
    procedure :: write => test_write
    procedure :: needs_mcset => test_needs_mcset
    procedure :: get_n_terms => test_get_n_terms
    procedure :: is_allowed => test_is_allowed
    procedure :: compute_hard_kinematics => test_compute_hard_kinematics
    procedure :: compute_eff_kinematics => test_compute_eff_kinematics
    procedure :: recover_kinematics => test_recover_kinematics
    procedure :: compute_amplitude => test_compute_amplitude
  end type test_t

<Processes: test type procedures>≡
  subroutine test_write (object, unit)
    class(test_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(3x,A)") "test type implementing prc_test"
  end subroutine test_write

```

This process type always needs a MC parameter set and a single term. This only state is always allowed.

```

<Processes: test type procedures>+≡
  function test_needs_mcset (object) result (flag)
    class(test_t), intent(in) :: object
    logical :: flag
    flag = .true.
  end function test_needs_mcset

  function test_get_n_terms (object) result (n)
    class(test_t), intent(in) :: object

```



```

integer :: n
n = 1
end function test_get_n_terms

function test_is_allowed (object, i_term, f, h, c) result (flag)
class(test_t), intent(in) :: object
integer, intent(in) :: i_term, f, h, c
logical :: flag
flag = .true.
end function test_is_allowed

```

Transfer the generated momenta directly to the hard interaction in the (only) term. We assume that everything has been set up correctly, so the array fits.

*(Processes: test type procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine test_compute_hard_kinematics &
(object, p_seed, i_term, int_hard, core_state)
class(test_t), intent(in) :: object
type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p_seed
integer, intent(in) :: i_term
type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int_hard
class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
call int_hard%set_momenta (p_seed)
end subroutine test_compute_hard_kinematics

```

This procedure is not called for `test_t`, just a placeholder.

*(Processes: test type procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine test_compute_eff_kinematics &
(object, i_term, int_hard, int_eff, core_state)
class(test_t), intent(in) :: object
integer, intent(in) :: i_term
type(interaction_t), intent(in) :: int_hard
type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int_eff
class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
end subroutine test_compute_eff_kinematics

```

Transfer the incoming momenta of `p_seed` directly to the effective interaction, and vice versa for the outgoing momenta.

`int_hard` is left untouched since `int_eff` is an alias (via pointer) to it.

*(Processes: test type procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine test_recover_kinematics &
(object, p_seed, int_hard, int_eff, core_state)
class(test_t), intent(in) :: object
type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: p_seed
type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int_hard
type(interaction_t), intent(inout) :: int_eff
class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: core_state
integer :: n_in
n_in = int_eff%get_n_in ()
call int_eff%set_momenta (p_seed(1:n_in), outgoing = .false.)
p_seed(n_in+1:) = int_eff%get_momenta (outgoing = .true.)
end subroutine test_recover_kinematics

```



Compute the amplitude. The driver ignores all quantum numbers and, in fact, returns a constant. Nevertheless, we properly transfer the momentum vectors.

*<Processes: test type procedures>+≡*

```
function test_compute_amplitude &
    (object, j, p, f, h, c, fac_scale, ren_scale, alpha_qcd_forced, core_state) &
    result (amp)
class(test_t), intent(in) :: object
integer, intent(in) :: j
type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
integer, intent(in) :: f, h, c
real(default), intent(in) :: fac_scale, ren_scale
real(default), intent(in), allocatable :: alpha_qcd_forced
class(prc_core_state_t), intent(inout), allocatable, optional :: core_state
complex(default) :: amp
real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: parray
integer :: i, n_tot
select type (driver => object%driver)
type is (prc_test_t)
    if (driver%scattering) then
        n_tot = 4
    else
        n_tot = 3
    end if
    allocate (parray (0:3,n_tot))
    forall (i = 1:n_tot) parray(:,i) = vector4_get_components (p(i))
    amp = driver%get_amplitude (parray)
end select
end function test_compute_amplitude
```

## Write an empty process object

The most trivial test is to write an uninitialized process object.

*<Processes: execute tests>≡*

```
call test (processes_1, "processes_1", &
    "write an empty process object", &
    u, results)
```

*<Processes: test declarations>≡*

```
public :: processes_1
```

*<Processes: tests>≡*

```
subroutine processes_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(process_t) :: process

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: processes_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: display an empty process object"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call process%write (.false., u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: processes_1"
```



```
end subroutine processes_1
```

## Initialize a process object

Initialize a process and display it.

```

<Processes: execute tests>+≡
  call test (processes_2, "processes_2", &
    "initialize a simple process object", &
    u, results)

<Processes: test declarations>+≡
  public :: processes_2

<Processes: tests>+≡
  subroutine processes_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(process_library_t), target :: lib
    type(string_t) :: libname
    type(string_t) :: procname
    type(string_t) :: run_id
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(qcd_t) :: qcd
    class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
    type(process_t), allocatable :: process
    class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core_template
    class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci_template
    class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_template

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: processes_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: initialize a simple process object"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and load a test library with one process"
    write (u, "(A)")

    libname = "processes2"
    procname = libname
    run_id = "run2"
    call os_data_init (os_data)
    allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
    call prc_test_create_library (libname, lib)

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process object"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (model)
    call model%init_test ()

    allocate (process)
    call process%init (procname, run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)

    allocate (test_t :: core_template)

```



```

allocate (phs_test_config_t :: phs_config_template)
call process%init_component &
    (1, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)

call process%setup_mci ()

call process%write (.false., u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call process%final ()
deallocate (process)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: processes_2"

end subroutine processes_2

```

### Compute a trivial matrix element

Initialize a process, retrieve some information and compute a matrix element.

We use the same trivial process as for the previous test. All momentum and state dependence is trivial, so we just test basic functionality.

```

<Processes: execute tests>+≡
    call test (processes_3, "processes_3", &
        "retrieve a trivial matrix element", &
        u, results)

<Processes: test declarations>+≡
    public :: processes_3

<Processes: tests>+≡
    subroutine processes_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(process_library_t), target :: lib
        type(string_t) :: libname
        type(string_t) :: procname
        type(string_t) :: run_id
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        type(qcd_t) :: qcd
        class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
        type(process_t), allocatable :: process
        class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core_template
        class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci_template
        class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_template
        type(process_constants_t) :: data
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: processes_3"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: create a process &
            &and compute a matrix element"
    end subroutine processes_3

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and load a test library with one process"
write (u, "(A)")

libname = "processes3"
procname = libname
run_id = "run3"
call os_data_init (os_data)
allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
call prc_test_create_library (libname, lib)

allocate (model)
call model%init_test ()

allocate (process)
call process%init (procname, run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)

allocate (test_t :: core_template)
allocate (mci_test_t :: mci_template)
select type (mci_template)
type is (mci_test_t)
    call mci_template%set_dimensions (2, 2)
    call mci_template%set_divisions (100)
end select
allocate (phs_test_config_t :: phs_config_template)
call process%init_component &
    (1, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Return the number of process components"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A,IO)")  "n_components = ", process%get_n_components ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Return the number of flavor states"
write (u, "(A)")

data = process%get_constants (1)

write (u, "(A,IO)")  "n_flv(1) = ", data%n_flv

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Return the first flavor state"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A,4(1x,IO))")  "flv_state(1) =", data%flv_state (:,1)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up kinematics &
    &[arbitrary, the matrix element is constant]"

allocate (p (4))

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Retrieve the matrix element"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A,F5.3,' + ',F5.3,' I')")  "me (1, p, 1, 1, 1) = ", &
    process%compute_amplitude (1, 1, p, 1, 1, 1)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call process%final ()
deallocate (process)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: processes_3"

end subroutine processes_3

```

### Generate a process instance

Initialize a process and process instance, choose a sampling point and fill the process instance.

We use the same trivial process as for the previous test. All momentum and state dependence is trivial, so we just test basic functionality.

```

<Processes: execute tests>+≡
    call test (processes_4, "processes_4", &
        "create and fill a process instance (partonic event)", &
        u, results)

<Processes: test declarations>+≡
    public :: processes_4

<Processes: tests>+≡
    subroutine processes_4 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(process_library_t), target :: lib
        type(string_t) :: libname
        type(string_t) :: procname
        type(string_t) :: run_id
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        type(qcd_t) :: qcd
        class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
        type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
        class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core_template
        class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci_template
        class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_template
        real(default) :: sqrts
        type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance
        type(particle_set_t) :: pset

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: processes_4"
    end subroutine

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: create a process &
                  &and fill a process instance"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and initialize a test process"
write (u, "(A)")

libname = "processes4"
procname = libname
run_id = "run4"
call os_data_init (os_data)
allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
call prc_test_create_library (libname, lib)

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (model)
call model%init_test ()

allocate (process)
call process%init (procname, run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)

allocate (test_t :: core_template)
allocate (phs_test_config_t :: phs_config_template)
call process%init_component &
      (1, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Prepare a trivial beam setup"
write (u, "(A)")

sqrts = 1000
call process%setup_beams_sqrts (sqrts)
call process%configure_phs ()
call process%setup_mci ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Complete process initialization"
write (u, "(A)")

call process%setup_terms ()
call process%write (.false., u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Create a process instance"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)
call process_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Inject a set of random numbers"
write (u, "(A)")

call process_instance%choose_mci (1)

```



```

call process_instance%set_mcpair ([0._default, 0._default])
call process_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up hard kinematics"
write (u, "(A)")

call process_instance%select_channel (1)
call process_instance%compute_seed_kinematics ()
call process_instance%compute_hard_kinematics ()
call process_instance%compute_eff_kinematics ()
call process_instance%evaluate_expressions ()
call process_instance%compute_other_channels ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate matrix element and square"
write (u, "(A)")

call process_instance%evaluate_trace ()
call process_instance%write (u)

call process_instance%get_trace (pset, 1)
call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Particle content:"
write (u, "(A)")

call write_separator (u)
call pset%write (u)
call write_separator (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover process instance"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)
call process_instance%choose_mci (1)
call process_instance%set_trace (pset, 1, check_match = .false.)

call process_instance%activate ()
process_instance%evaluation_status = STAT_EFF_KINEMATICS
call process_instance%recover_hard_kinematics (i_term = 1)
call process_instance%recover_seed_kinematics (i_term = 1)
call process_instance%select_channel (1)
call process_instance%recover_mcpair (i_term = 1)

call process_instance%compute_seed_kinematics (skip_term = 1)
call process_instance%compute_hard_kinematics (skip_term = 1)
call process_instance%compute_eff_kinematics (skip_term = 1)

call process_instance%evaluate_expressions ()
call process_instance%compute_other_channels (skip_term = 1)

```



```

call process_instance%evaluate_trace ()
call process_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call pset%final ()
call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

call process%final ()
deallocate (process)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: processes_4"

end subroutine processes_4

```

## Structure function configuration

Configure structure functions (multi-channel) in a process object.

```

<Processes: execute tests>+≡
    call test (processes_7, "processes_7", &
               "process configuration with structure functions", &
               u, results)

<Processes: test declarations>+≡
    public :: processes_7

<Processes: tests>+≡
    subroutine processes_7 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(process_library_t), target :: lib
        type(string_t) :: libname
        type(string_t) :: procname
        type(string_t) :: run_id
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        type(qcd_t) :: qcd
        class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
        type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
        class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core_template
        class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci_template
        class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_template
        real(default) :: sqrts
        type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
        class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
        type(sf_config_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sf_config
        type(sf_channel_t), dimension(2) :: sf_channel

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: processes_7"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize a process with &
                           &structure functions"
        write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and initialize a process object"
write (u, "(A)")

libname = "processes7"
procname = libname
run_id = "run7"
call os_data_init (os_data)
allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
call prc_test_create_library (libname, lib)

allocate (model)
call model%init_test ()

allocate (process)
call process%init (procname, run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)

allocate (test_t :: core_template)
allocate (phs_test_config_t :: phs_config_template)
call process%init_component &
    (1, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Set beam, structure functions, and mappings"
write (u, "(A)")

sqrts = 1000
call process%setup_beams_sqrts (sqrts)
call process%configure_phs ()

pdg_in = 25
allocate (sf_test_data_t :: data)
select type (data)
type is (sf_test_data_t)
    model => process%get_model_ptr ()
    call data%init (model, pdg_in)
end select

allocate (sf_config (2))
call sf_config(1)%init ([1], data)
call sf_config(2)%init ([2], data)
call process%init_sf_chain (sf_config)
deallocate (sf_config)

call process%test_allocate_sf_channels (3)

call sf_channel(1)%init (2)
call sf_channel(1)%activate_mapping ([1,2])
call process%set_sf_channel (2, sf_channel(1))

call sf_channel(2)%init (2)
call sf_channel(2)%set_s_mapping ([1,2])
call process%set_sf_channel (3, sf_channel(2))

call process%setup_mci ()

```



```

call process%write (.false., u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "** Cleanup"

call process%final ()
deallocate (process)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "** Test output end: processes_7"

end subroutine processes_7

```

### Evaluating a process with structure function

Configure structure functions (single-channel) in a process object, create an instance, compute kinematics and evaluate.

Note the order of operations when setting up structure functions and phase space. The beams are first, they determine the `sqrts` value. We can also set up the chain of structure functions. We then configure the phase space. From this, we can obtain information about special configurations (resonances, etc.), which we need for allocating the possible structure-function channels (parameterizations and mappings). Finally, we match phase-space channels onto structure-function channels.

In the current example, this matching is trivial; we only have one structure-function channel.

```

<Processes: execute tests>+≡
  call test (processes_8, "processes_8", &
    "process evaluation with structure functions", &
    u, results)

<Processes: test declarations>+≡
  public :: processes_8

<Processes: tests>+≡
  subroutine processes_8 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(process_library_t), target :: lib
    type(string_t) :: libname
    type(string_t) :: procname
    type(string_t) :: run_id
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(qcd_t) :: qcd
    class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
    type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
    class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core_template
    class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci_template
    class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_template
    real(default) :: sqrts
    type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance
    type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in

```



```

class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
type(sf_config_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sf_config
type(sf_channel_t) :: sf_channel
type(particle_set_t) :: pset

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: processes_8"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: evaluate a process with &
                  &structure functions"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and initialize a process object"
write (u, "(A)")

libname = "processes8"
procname = libname
run_id = "run8"
call os_data_init (os_data)
allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
call prc_test_create_library (libname, lib)

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (model)
call model%init_test ()

allocate (process)
call process%init (procname, run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)

allocate (test_t :: core_template)
allocate (phs_test_config_t :: phs_config_template)
call process%init_component &
    (1, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Set beam, structure functions, and mappings"
write (u, "(A)")

sqrts = 1000
call process%setup_beams_sqrts (sqrts)

pdg_in = 25
allocate (sf_test_data_t :: data)
select type (data)
type is (sf_test_data_t)
    model => process%get_model_ptr ()
    call data%init (model, pdg_in)
end select

allocate (sf_config (2))
call sf_config(1)%init ([1], data)
call sf_config(2)%init ([2], data)
call process%init_sf_chain (sf_config)
deallocate (sf_config)

call process%configure_phs ()

```



```

call process%test_allocate_sf_channels (1)

call sf_channel%init (2)
call sf_channel%activate_mapping ([1,2])
call process%set_sf_channel (1, sf_channel)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Complete process initialization"
write (u, "(A)")

call process%setup_mci ()
call process%setup_terms ()

call process%write (.false., u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Create a process instance"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up kinematics and evaluate"
write (u, "(A)")

call process_instance%choose_mci (1)
call process_instance%evaluate_sqme (1, &
    [0.8_default, 0.8_default, 0.1_default, 0.2_default])
call process_instance%write (u)

call process_instance%get_trace (pset, 1)
call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Particle content:"
write (u, "(A)")

call write_separator (u)
call pset%write (u)
call write_separator (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover process instance"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter (2)

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)

call process_instance%choose_mci (1)
call process_instance%set_trace (pset, 1, check_match = .false.)
call process_instance%recover &

```



```

        (channel = 1, i_term = 1, update_sqme = .true.)
    call process_instance%write (u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

    call pset%final ()

    call process_instance%final ()
    deallocate (process_instance)

    call process%final ()
    deallocate (process)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: processes_8"

end subroutine processes_8

```

## Multi-channel phase space and structure function

This is an extension of the previous example. This time, we have two distinct structure-function channels which are matched to the two distinct phase-space channels.

```

<Processes: execute tests>+≡
    call test (processes_9, "processes_9", &
        "multichannel kinematics and structure functions", &
        u, results)

<Processes: test declarations>+≡
    public :: processes_9

<Processes: tests>+≡
    subroutine processes_9 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(process_library_t), target :: lib
        type(string_t) :: libname
        type(string_t) :: procname
        type(string_t) :: run_id
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        type(qcd_t) :: qcd
        class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
        type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
        class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core_template
        class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci_template
        class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_template
        real(default) :: sqrts
        type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance
        type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
        class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
        type(sf_config_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sf_config
        type(sf_channel_t) :: sf_channel
    end subroutine

```



```

real(default), dimension(4) :: x_saved
type(particle_set_t) :: pset

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: processes_9"
write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: evaluate a process with &
                    &structure functions"
write (u, "(A)")  "*               in a multi-channel configuration"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and initialize a process object"
write (u, "(A)")

libname = "processes9"
procname = libname
run_id = "run9"
call os_data_init (os_data)
allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
call prc_test_create_library (libname, lib)

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (model)
call model%init_test ()

allocate (process)
call process%init (procname, run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)

allocate (test_t :: core_template)
allocate (phs_test_config_t :: phs_config_template)
call process%init_component &
    (1, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Set beam, structure functions, and mappings"
write (u, "(A)")

sqrts = 1000
call process%setup_beams_sqrts (sqrts)

pdg_in = 25
allocate (sf_test_data_t :: data)
select type (data)
type is (sf_test_data_t)
    model => process%get_model_ptr ()
    call data%init (model, pdg_in)
end select

allocate (sf_config (2))
call sf_config(1)%init ([1], data)
call sf_config(2)%init ([2], data)
call process%init_sf_chain (sf_config)
deallocate (sf_config)

call process%configure_phs ()

```



```

call process%test_allocate_sf_channels (2)

call sf_channel%init (2)
call process%set_sf_channel (1, sf_channel)

call sf_channel%init (2)
call sf_channel%activate_mapping ([1,2])
call process%set_sf_channel (2, sf_channel)

call process%test_set_component_sf_channel ([1, 2])

write (u, "(A)")  "* Complete process initialization"
write (u, "(A)")

call process%setup_mci ()
call process%setup_terms ()

call process%write (.false., u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Create a process instance"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up kinematics in channel 1 and evaluate"
write (u, "(A)")

call process_instance%choose_mci (1)
call process_instance%evaluate_sqme (1, &
    [0.8_default, 0.8_default, 0.1_default, 0.2_default])
call process_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Extract MC input parameters"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "Channel 1:"
call process_instance%get_mcpair (1, x_saved)
write (u, "(2x,9(1x,F7.5))")  x_saved

write (u, "(A)")  "Channel 2:"
call process_instance%get_mcpair (2, x_saved)
write (u, "(2x,9(1x,F7.5))")  x_saved

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up kinematics in channel 2 and evaluate"
write (u, "(A)")

call process_instance%evaluate_sqme (2, x_saved)
call process_instance%write (u)

call process_instance%get_trace (pset, 1)

```



```

call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover process instance for channel 2"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter (2)

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)

call process_instance%choose_mci (1)
call process_instance%set_trace (pset, 1, check_match = .false.)
call process_instance%recover &
    (channel = 2, i_term = 1, update_sqme = .true.)
call process_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call pset%final ()

call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

call process%final ()
deallocate (process)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: processes_9"

end subroutine processes_9

```

## Event generation

Activate the MC integrator for the process object and use it to generate a single event. Note that the test integrator does not require integration in preparation for generating events.

```

<Processes: execute tests>+≡
    call test (processes_10, "processes_10", &
        "event generation", &
        u, results)

<Processes: test declarations>+≡
    public :: processes_10

<Processes: tests>+≡
    subroutine processes_10 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(process_library_t), target :: lib
        type(string_t) :: libname
        type(string_t) :: procname

```



```

type(string_t) :: run_id
type(os_data_t) :: os_data
type(qcd_t) :: qcd
class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core_template
class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci_template
class(mci_t), pointer :: mci
class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_template
real(default) :: sqrts
type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: processes_10"
write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: generate events for a process without &
      &structure functions"
write (u, "(A)")  "*               in a multi-channel configuration"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and initialize a process object"
write (u, "(A)")

libname = "processes10"
procname = libname
run_id = "run10"
call os_data_init (os_data)
allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
call prc_test_create_library (libname, lib)

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (model)
call model%init_test ()

allocate (process)
call process%init (procname, run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)

allocate (test_t :: core_template)
allocate (mci_test_t :: mci_template)
select type (mci_template)
type is (mci_test_t); call mci_template%set_divisions (100)
end select
allocate (phs_test_config_t :: phs_config_template)
call process%init_component &
      (1, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Prepare a trivial beam setup"
write (u, "(A)")

sqrts = 1000
call process%setup_beams_sqrts (sqrts)
call process%configure_phs ()

call process%setup_mci ()

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Complete process initialization"
write (u, "(A)")

call process%setup_terms ()
call process%write (.false., u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Create a process instance"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate weighted event"
write (u, "(A)")

call process%test_get_mci_ptr (mci)
select type (mci)
type is (mci_test_t)
    ! This ensures that the next 'random' numbers are 0.3, 0.5, 0.7
    call mci%rng%init (3)
    ! Include the constant PHS factor in the stored maximum of the integrand
    call mci%set_max_factor (conv * twopi4 &
        / (2 * sqrt (lambda (sqrt2 **2, 125._default**2, 125._default**2))))
end select

call process%generate_weighted_event (process_instance, 1)
call process_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate unweighted event"
write (u, "(A)")

call process%generate_unweighted_event (process_instance, 1)
call process%test_get_mci_ptr (mci)
select type (mci)
type is (mci_test_t)
    write (u, "(A,I0)")  " Success in try ", mci%tries
    write (u, "(A)")
end select

call process_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

call process%final ()
deallocate (process)

write (u, "(A)")

```



```

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: processes_10"

    end subroutine processes_10

```

## Integration

Activate the MC integrator for the process object and use it to integrate over phase space.

```

<Processes: execute tests>+≡
    call test (processes_11, "processes_11", &
        "integration", &
        u, results)

<Processes: test declarations>+≡
    public :: processes_11

<Processes: tests>+≡
    subroutine processes_11 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(process_library_t), target :: lib
        type(string_t) :: libname
        type(string_t) :: procname
        type(string_t) :: run_id
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        type(qcd_t) :: qcd
        class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
        type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
        class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core_template
        class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci_template
        class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_template
        real(default) :: sqrts
        type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: processes_11"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: integrate a process without &
            &structure functions"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*               in a multi-channel configuration"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and initialize a process object"
        write (u, "(A)")

        libname = "processes11"
        procname = libname
        run_id = "run11"
        call os_data_init (os_data)
        allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
        call prc_test_create_library (libname, lib)

        call reset_interaction_counter ()

        allocate (model)

```



```

call model%init_test ()

allocate (process)
call process%init (procname, run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)

allocate (test_t :: core_template)
allocate (mci_test_t :: mci_template)
select type (mci_template)
type is (mci_test_t)
    call mci_template%set_divisions (100)
end select
allocate (phs_test_config_t :: phs_config_template)
call process%init_component &
    (1, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Prepare a trivial beam setup"
write (u, "(A)")

sqrt_s = 1000
call process%setup_beams_sqrt_s (sqrt_s)
call process%configure_phs ()

call process%setup_mci ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Complete process initialization"
write (u, "(A)")

call process%setup_terms ()
call process%write (.false., u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Create a process instance"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with default test parameters"
write (u, "(A)")

call process%integrate (process_instance, 1, n_it=1, n_calls=10000)
call process%final_integration (1)

call process%write (.false., u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,ES13.7)")  " Integral divided by phs factor = ", &
    process%get_integral (1) &
    / process_instance%component(1)%k_seed%phs_factor

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call process_instance%final ()

```



```

deallocate (process_instance)

call process%final ()
deallocate (process)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: processes_11"

end subroutine processes_11

```

### Complete events

For the purpose of simplifying further tests, we implement a convenience routine that initializes a process and prepares a single event. This is a wrapup of the test `processes_10`.

The procedure is re-exported by the `processes_ut` module.

```

(Processes: public test auxiliary)≡
  public :: prepare_test_process

(Processes: test auxiliary)≡
  subroutine prepare_test_process (process, process_instance, model)
    type(process_t), intent(out), target :: process
    type(process_instance_t), intent(out), target :: process_instance
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(process_library_t), target :: lib
    type(string_t) :: libname
    type(string_t) :: procname
    type(string_t) :: run_id
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: process_model
    type(qcd_t) :: qcd
    class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
    class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core_template
    class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci_template
    class(mci_t), pointer :: mci
    class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_template
    real(default) :: sqrts
    libname = "processes_test"
    procname = libname
    run_id = "run_test"
    call os_data_init (os_data)
    allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
    call prc_test_create_library (libname, lib)
    call reset_interaction_counter ()
    allocate (process_model)
    call process_model%init (model%get_name (), &
      model%get_n_real (), &
      model%get_n_complex (), &
      model%get_n_field (), &
      model%get_n_vtx ())
    call process_model%copy_from (model)
    call process%init (procname, run_id, &
      lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, process_model)
  end subroutine prepare_test_process

```



```

allocate (test_t :: core_template)
allocate (mci_test_t :: mci_template)
select type (mci_template)
type is (mci_test_t); call mci_template%set_divisions (100)
end select
allocate (phs_test_config_t :: phs_config_template)
call process%init_component &
    (1, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)
sqrt_s = 1000
call process%setup_beams_sqrt_s (sqrt_s)
call process%configure_phs ()
call process%setup_mci ()
call process%setup_terms ()
call process_instance%init (process)
call process%test_get_mci_ptr (mci)
select type (mci)
type is (mci_test_t)
! This ensures that the next 'random' numbers are 0.3, 0.5, 0.7
call mci%rng%init (3)
! Include the constant PHS factor in the stored maximum of the integrand
call mci%set_max_factor (conv * twopi4 &
    / (2 * sqrt (lambda (sqrt_s **2, 125._default**2, 125._default**2))))
end select
end subroutine prepare_test_process

```

Here we do the cleanup of the process and process instance emitted by the previous routine.

```

<Processes: public>+≡
    public :: cleanup_test_process

<Processes: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cleanup_test_process (process, process_instance)
        type(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
        type(process_instance_t), intent(inout) :: process_instance
        call process_instance%final ()
        call process%final ()
    end subroutine cleanup_test_process

```

This is the actual test. Prepare the test process and event, fill all evaluators, and display the results. Use a particle set as temporary storage, read kinematics and recalculate the event.

```

<Processes: execute tests>+≡
    call test (processes_12, "processes_12", &
        "event post-processing", &
        u, results)

<Processes: test declarations>+≡
    public :: processes_12

<Processes: tests>+≡
    subroutine processes_12 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
        type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance

```



```

type(particle_set_t) :: pset
type(model_data_t), target :: model

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: processes_12"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate a complete partonic event"
write (u, "(A)")

call model%init_test ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and initialize process and process instance &
                  &and generate event"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (process)
allocate (process_instance)
call prepare_test_process (process, process_instance, model)
call process_instance%setup_event_data ()

call process%prepare_simulation (1)
call process_instance%init_simulation (1)
call process%generate_weighted_event (process_instance, 1)
call process_instance%evaluate_event_data ()

call process_instance%write (u)

call process_instance%get_trace (pset, 1)

call process_instance%final_simulation (1)
call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover kinematics and recalculate"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter (2)

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)
call process_instance%setup_event_data ()

call process_instance%choose_mci (1)
call process_instance%set_trace (pset, 1, check_match = .false.)
call process_instance%recover &
    (channel = 1, i_term = 1, update_sqme = .true.)

call process%recover_event (process_instance, 1)
call process_instance%evaluate_event_data ()

call process_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

```



```

call cleanup_test_process (process, process_instance)
deallocate (process_instance)
deallocate (process)

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: processes_12"

end subroutine processes_12

```

### Colored interaction

This test specifically checks the transformation of process data (flavor, helicity, and color) into an interaction in a process term.

We use the `test_t` process core (which has no nontrivial particles), but call only the `is_allowed` method, which always returns true.

```

<Processes: execute tests>+=
  call test (processes_13, "processes_13", &
    "colored interaction", &
    u, results)

<Processes: test declarations>+=
  public :: processes_13

<Processes: tests>+=
  subroutine processes_13 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(process_term_t) :: term
    class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: processes_13"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialized a colored interaction"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up a process constants block"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call os_data_init (os_data)
    call model%init_sm_test ()
!   call model_list%read_model (var_str ("QCD"), var_str ("QCD.mdl"), &
!     os_data, model)
    allocate (test_t :: core)

    associate (data => term%data)
      data%n_in = 2
      data%n_out = 3
      data%n_flv = 2
      data%n_hel = 2
      data%n_col = 2

```



```

data%n_cin = 2

allocate (data%flv_state (5, 2))
data%flv_state (:,1) = [ 1, 21, 1, 21, 21]
data%flv_state (:,2) = [ 2, 21, 2, 21, 21]

allocate (data%hel_state (5, 2))
data%hel_state (:,1) = [1, 1, 1, 1, 0]
data%hel_state (:,2) = [1,-1, 1,-1, 0]

allocate (data%col_state (2, 5, 2))
data%col_state (:,:,1) = &
    reshape ([[1, 0], [2,-1], [3, 0], [2,-3], [0,0]], [2,5])
data%col_state (:,:,2) = &
    reshape ([[1, 0], [2,-3], [3, 0], [2,-1], [0,0]], [2,5])

allocate (data%ghost_flag (5, 2))
data%ghost_flag(1:4,:) = .false.
data%ghost_flag(5,:) = .true.

end associate

write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up the interaction"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter ()
call term%setup_interaction (core, model)
call term%int%basic_write (u)

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: processes_13"
end subroutine processes_13

```

## MD5 sums

Configure a process with structure functions (multi-channel) and compute MD5 sums

```

<Processes: execute tests>+≡
    call test (processes_14, "processes_14", &
        "process configuration and MD5 sum", &
        u, results)

<Processes: test declarations>+≡
    public :: processes_14

<Processes: tests>+≡
    subroutine processes_14 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(process_library_t), target :: lib
        type(string_t) :: libname
        type(string_t) :: procname

```



```

type(string_t) :: run_id
type(os_data_t) :: os_data
type(qcd_t) :: qcd
class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core_template
class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci_template
class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_template
real(default) :: sqrts
type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in
class(sf_data_t), allocatable, target :: data
type(sf_config_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sf_config
type(sf_channel_t), dimension(3) :: sf_channel

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: processes_14"
write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: initialize a process with &
                    &structure functions"
write (u, "(A)")  "*               and compute MD5 sum"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and initialize a process object"
write (u, "(A)")

libname = "processes7"
procname = libname
run_id = "run7"
call os_data_init (os_data)
allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
call prc_test_create_library (libname, lib)
call lib%compute_md5sum ()

allocate (model)
call model%init_test ()

allocate (process)
call process%init (procname, run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)

allocate (test_t :: core_template)
allocate (phs_test_config_t :: phs_config_template)
call process%init_component &
    (1, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Set beam, structure functions, and mappings"
write (u, "(A)")

sqrts = 1000
call process%setup_beams_sqrts (sqrts)
call process%configure_phs ()

pdg_in = 25
allocate (sf_test_data_t :: data)
select type (data)
type is (sf_test_data_t)

```



```

        model => process%get_model_ptr ()
        call data%init (model, pdg_in)
    end select

    call process%test_allocate_sf_channels (3)

    allocate (sf_config (2))
    call sf_config(1)%init ([1], data)
    call sf_config(2)%init ([2], data)
    call process%init_sf_chain (sf_config)
    deallocate (sf_config)

    call sf_channel(1)%init (2)
    call process%set_sf_channel (1, sf_channel(1))

    call sf_channel(2)%init (2)
    call sf_channel(2)%activate_mapping ([1,2])
    call process%set_sf_channel (2, sf_channel(2))

    call sf_channel(3)%init (2)
    call sf_channel(3)%set_s_mapping ([1,2])
    call process%set_sf_channel (3, sf_channel(3))

    call process%setup_mci ()

    call process%compute_md5sum ()

    call process%write (.false., u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

    call process%final ()
    deallocate (process)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: processes_14"

end subroutine processes_14

```

## Decay Process Evaluation

Initialize and evaluate a decay process.

```

<Processes: execute tests>+≡
    call test (processes_15, "processes_15", &
        "decay process", &
        u, results)

<Processes: test declarations>+≡
    public :: processes_15

<Processes: tests>+≡
    subroutine processes_15 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u

```



```

type(process_library_t), target :: lib
type(string_t) :: libname
type(string_t) :: procname
type(string_t) :: run_id
type(os_data_t) :: os_data
type(qcd_t) :: qcd
class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core_template
class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci_template
class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_template
type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance
type(particle_set_t) :: pset

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: processes_15"
write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: initialize a decay process object"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and load a test library with one process"
write (u, "(A)")

libname = "processes15"
procname = libname
run_id = "run15"
call os_data_init (os_data)
allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
call prc_test_create_library (libname, lib, scattering = .false., &
    decay = .true.)

allocate (model)
call model%init_test ()
call model%set_par (var_str ("ff"), 0.4_default)
call model%set_par (var_str ("mf"), &
    model%get_real (var_str ("ff")) * model%get_real (var_str ("ms")))

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process object"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (process)
call process%init (procname, run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)

allocate (test_t :: core_template)
allocate (phs_single_config_t :: phs_config_template)
call process%init_component &
    (1, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Prepare a trivial beam setup"
write (u, "(A)")

call process%setup_beams_decay ()
call process%configure_phs ()
call process%setup_mci ()

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Complete process initialization"
write (u, "(A)")

call process%setup_terms ()
call process%write (.false., u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Create a process instance"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter (3)

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)
call process_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Inject a set of random numbers"
write (u, "(A)")

call process_instance%choose_mci (1)
call process_instance%set_mcpair ([0._default, 0._default])
call process_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up hard kinematics"
write (u, "(A)")

call process_instance%select_channel (1)
call process_instance%compute_seed_kinematics ()
call process_instance%compute_hard_kinematics ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate matrix element and square"
write (u, "(A)")

call process_instance%compute_eff_kinematics ()
call process_instance%evaluate_expressions ()
call process_instance%compute_other_channels ()
call process_instance%evaluate_trace ()
call process_instance%write (u)

call process_instance%get_trace (pset, 1)
call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Particle content:"
write (u, "(A)")

call write_separator (u)
call pset%write (u)
call write_separator (u)

write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover process instance"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter (3)

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)
call process_instance%choose_mci (1)
call process_instance%set_trace (pset, 1, check_match = .false.)
call process_instance%recover (1, 1, .true.)
call process_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call pset%final ()
call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

call process%final ()
deallocate (process)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: processes_15"

end subroutine processes_15

```

### Integration: decay

Activate the MC integrator for the decay object and use it to integrate over phase space.

```

<Processes: execute tests>+≡
  call test (processes_16, "processes_16", &
    "decay integration", &
    u, results)

<Processes: test declarations>+≡
  public :: processes_16

<Processes: tests>+≡
  subroutine processes_16 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(process_library_t), target :: lib
    type(string_t) :: libname
    type(string_t) :: procname
    type(string_t) :: run_id
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(qcd_t) :: qcd
    class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
    type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
    class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core_template
    class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci_template

```



```

class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_template
type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: processes_16"
write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: integrate a process without &
                    &structure functions"
write (u, "(A)")  "*               in a multi-channel configuration"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and initialize a process object"
write (u, "(A)")

libname = "processes16"
procname = libname
run_id = "run16"
call os_data_init (os_data)
allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
call prc_test_create_library (libname, lib, scattering = .false., &
                             decay = .true.)

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (model)
call model%init_test ()
call model%set_par (var_str ("ff"), 0.4_default)
call model%set_par (var_str ("mf"), &
                    model%get_real (var_str ("ff")) * model%get_real (var_str ("ms")))

allocate (process)
call process%init (procname, run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)

allocate (test_t :: core_template)
allocate (mci_midpoint_t :: mci_template)
allocate (phs_single_config_t :: phs_config_template)
call process%init_component &
    (1, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Prepare a trivial beam setup"
write (u, "(A)")

call process%setup_beams_decay ()
call process%configure_phs ()

call process%setup_mci ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Complete process initialization"
write (u, "(A)")

call process%setup_terms ()
call process%write (.false., u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Create a process instance"
write (u, "(A)")

```



```

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate with default test parameters"
write (u, "(A)")

call process%integrate (process_instance, 1, n_it=1, n_calls=10000)
call process%final_integration (1)

call process%write (.false., u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A,ES13.7)")  " Integral divided by phs factor = ", &
    process%get_integral (1) &
    / process_instance%component(1)%k_seed%phs_factor

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

call process%final ()
deallocate (process)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: processes_16"

end subroutine processes_16

```

## Decay Process Evaluation

Initialize and evaluate a decay process for a moving particle.

```

<Processes: execute tests>+≡
    call test (processes_17, "processes_17", &
        "decay of moving particle", &
        u, results)

<Processes: test declarations>+≡
    public :: processes_17

<Processes: tests>+≡
    subroutine processes_17 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(process_library_t), target :: lib
        type(string_t) :: libname
        type(string_t) :: procname
        type(string_t) :: run_id
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        type(qcd_t) :: qcd
        class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
        type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process

```



```

class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core_template
class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci_template
class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_template
type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance
type(particle_set_t) :: pset
type(flavor_t) :: flv_beam
real(default) :: m, p, E

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: processes_17"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize a decay process object"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and load a test library with one process"
write (u, "(A)")

libname = "processes17"
procname = libname
run_id = "run17"
call os_data_init (os_data)
allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)

call prc_test_create_library (libname, lib, scattering = .false., &
    decay = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process object"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (model)
call model%init_test ()
call model%set_par (var_str ("ff"), 0.4_default)
call model%set_par (var_str ("mf"), &
    model%get_real (var_str ("ff")) * model%get_real (var_str ("ms")))

allocate (process)
call process%init (procname, run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)

allocate (test_t :: core_template)
allocate (phs_single_config_t :: phs_config_template)
call process%init_component &
    (1, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Prepare a trivial beam setup"
write (u, "(A)")

call process%setup_beams_decay (rest_frame = .false.)
call process%configure_phs ()
call process%setup_mci ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Complete process initialization"
write (u, "(A)")

call process%setup_terms ()
call process%write (.false., u)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Create a process instance"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter (3)

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)
call process_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set parent momentum and random numbers"
write (u, "(A)")

call process_instance%choose_mci (1)
call process_instance%set_mcpair ([0._default, 0._default])

model => process%get_model_ptr ()
call flv_beam%init (25, model)
m = flv_beam%get_mass ()
p = 3 * m / 4
E = sqrt (m**2 + p**2)
call process_instance%set_beam_momenta ([vector4_moving (E, p, 3)])

call process_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up hard kinematics"
write (u, "(A)")

call process_instance%select_channel (1)
call process_instance%compute_seed_kinematics ()
call process_instance%compute_hard_kinematics ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate matrix element and square"
write (u, "(A)")

call process_instance%compute_eff_kinematics ()
call process_instance%evaluate_expressions ()
call process_instance%compute_other_channels ()
call process_instance%evaluate_trace ()
call process_instance%write (u)

call process_instance%get_trace (pset, 1)
call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Particle content:"
write (u, "(A)")

call write_separator (u)
call pset%write (u)
call write_separator (u)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover process instance"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter (3)

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)

call process_instance%choose_mci (1)
call process_instance%set_trace (pset, 1, check_match = .false.)
call process_instance%recover (1, 1, .true.)
call process_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call pset%final ()
call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

call process%final ()
deallocate (process)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: processes_17"

end subroutine processes_17

```

## 29.5 Process Stacks

For storing and handling multiple processes, we define process stacks. These are ordinary stacks where new process entries are pushed onto the top. We allow for multiple entries with identical process ID, but distinct run ID.

The implementation is essentially identical to the `prclib_stacks` module above. Unfortunately, Fortran supports no generic programming, so we do not make use of this fact.

When searching for a specific process ID, we will get (a pointer to) the top-most process entry with that ID on the stack, which was entered last. Usually, this is the best version of the process (in terms of integral, etc.) Thus the stack terminology makes sense.

```

<process_stacks.f90>≡
<File header>

module process_stacks

<Use strings>
  use io_units
  use format_utils, only: write_separator
  use diagnostics

```



```

    use os_interface
    use sm_qcd
    use model_data
    use rng_base
    use variables
    use observables
    use process_libraries
    use processes

    <Standard module head>

    <Process stacks: public>

    <Process stacks: types>

contains

    <Process stacks: procedures>

end module process_stacks

```

### 29.5.1 The process entry type

A process entry is a process object, augmented by a pointer to the next entry. We do not need specific methods, all relevant methods are inherited.

On higher level, processes should be prepared as process entry objects.

```

    <Process stacks: public>≡
        public :: process_entry_t

    <Process stacks: types>≡
        type, extends (process_t) :: process_entry_t
        type(process_entry_t), pointer :: next => null ()
        end type process_entry_t

```

### 29.5.2 The process stack type

For easy conversion and lookup it is useful to store the filling number in the object. The content is stored as a linked list.

The `var_list` component stores process-specific results, so they can be retrieved as (pseudo) variables.

The process stack can be linked to another one. This allows us to work with stacks of local scope.

```

    <Process stacks: public>+≡
        public :: process_stack_t

    <Process stacks: types>+≡
        type :: process_stack_t
        integer :: n = 0
        type(process_entry_t), pointer :: first => null ()
        type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list => null ()
        type(process_stack_t), pointer :: next => null ()
        contains

```



```

    <Process stacks: process stack: TBP>
end type process_stack_t

```

Finalize partly: deallocate the process stack and variable list entries, but keep the variable list as an empty object. This way, the variable list links are kept.

```

<Process stacks: process stack: TBP>≡
    procedure :: clear => process_stack_clear

<Process stacks: procedures>≡
    subroutine process_stack_clear (stack)
        class(process_stack_t), intent(inout) :: stack
        type(process_entry_t), pointer :: process
        if (associated (stack%var_list)) then
            call stack%var_list%final ()
        end if
        do while (associated (stack%first))
            process => stack%first
            stack%first => process%next
            call process%final ()
            deallocate (process)
        end do
        stack%n = 0
    end subroutine process_stack_clear

```

Finalizer. Clear and deallocate the variable list.

```

<Process stacks: process stack: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: final => process_stack_final

<Process stacks: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_stack_final (object)
        class(process_stack_t), intent(inout) :: object
        call object%clear ()
        if (associated (object%var_list)) then
            deallocate (object%var_list)
        end if
    end subroutine process_stack_final

```

Output. The processes on the stack will be ordered LIFO, i.e., backwards.

```

<Process stacks: process stack: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => process_stack_write

<Process stacks: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine process_stack_write (object, unit, pacify)
        class(process_stack_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
        type(process_entry_t), pointer :: process
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        call write_separator (u, 2)
        select case (object%n)
        case (0)
            write (u, "(1x,A)" "Process stack: [empty]"

```



```

        call write_separator (u, 2)
    case default
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Process stack:"
        process => object%first
        do while (associated (process))
            call process%write (.false., u, pacify = pacify)
            process => process%next
        end do
    end select
    if (associated (object%next)) then
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "[Processes from context environment:]"
        call object%next%write (u, pacify)
    end if
end subroutine process_stack_write

```

The variable list is printed by a separate routine, since it should be linked to the global variable list, anyway.

```

<Process stacks: process stack: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write_var_list => process_stack_write_var_list

<Process stacks: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_stack_write_var_list (object, unit)
        class(process_stack_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        if (associated (object%var_list)) then
            call var_list_write (object%var_list, unit)
        end if
    end subroutine process_stack_write_var_list

```

Short output.

```

<Process stacks: process stack: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: show => process_stack_show

<Process stacks: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine process_stack_show (object, unit)
        class(process_stack_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        type(process_entry_t), pointer :: process
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        select case (object%n)
            case (0)
            case default
                process => object%first
                do while (associated (process))
                    call process%show (u, verbose=.false.)
                    process => process%next
                end do
            end select
            if (associated (object%next)) call object%next%show ()
        end subroutine process_stack_show

```



### 29.5.3 Link

Link the current process stack to a global one.

```
<Process stacks: process stack: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: link => process_stack_link

<Process stacks: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_stack_link (local_stack, global_stack)
    class(process_stack_t), intent(inout) :: local_stack
    type(process_stack_t), intent(in), target :: global_stack
    local_stack%next => global_stack
  end subroutine process_stack_link
```

Initialize the process variable list and link the main variable list to it.

```
<Process stacks: process stack: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_var_list => process_stack_init_var_list

<Process stacks: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_stack_init_var_list (stack, var_list)
    class(process_stack_t), intent(inout) :: stack
    type(var_list_t), intent(inout), optional :: var_list
    allocate (stack%var_list)
    if (present (var_list)) call var_list%link (stack%var_list)
  end subroutine process_stack_init_var_list
```

Link the process variable list to a global variable list.

```
<Process stacks: process stack: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: link_var_list => process_stack_link_var_list

<Process stacks: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_stack_link_var_list (stack, var_list)
    class(process_stack_t), intent(inout) :: stack
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    call stack%var_list%link (var_list)
  end subroutine process_stack_link_var_list
```

### 29.5.4 Push

We take a process pointer and push it onto the stack. The previous pointer is nullified. Subsequently, the process is ‘owned’ by the stack and will be finalized when the stack is deleted.

```
<Process stacks: process stack: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: push => process_stack_push

<Process stacks: procedures>+≡
  subroutine process_stack_push (stack, process)
    class(process_stack_t), intent(inout) :: stack
    type(process_entry_t), intent(inout), pointer :: process
    process%next => stack%first
    stack%first => process
    process => null ()
    stack%n = stack%n + 1
  end subroutine process_stack_push
```



Initialize process variables for a given process ID, without setting values.

```

(Process stacks: process stack: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: init_result_vars => process_stack_init_result_vars

(Process stacks: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_stack_init_result_vars (stack, id)
    class(process_stack_t), intent(inout) :: stack
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    call var_list_init_num_id (stack%var_list, id)
    call var_list_init_process_results (stack%var_list, id)
  end subroutine process_stack_init_result_vars

```

Fill process variables with values. This is executed after the integration pass.

Note: We set only integral and error. With multiple MCI records possible, the results for `n_calls`, `chi2` etc. are not necessarily unique. (We might set the efficiency, though.)

```

(Process stacks: process stack: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: fill_result_vars => process_stack_fill_result_vars

(Process stacks: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_stack_fill_result_vars (stack, id)
    class(process_stack_t), intent(inout) :: stack
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    type(process_t), pointer :: process
    process => stack%get_process_ptr (id)
    if (associated (process)) then
      call var_list_init_num_id (stack%var_list, id, process%get_num_id ())
      if (process%has_integral ()) then
        call var_list_init_process_results (stack%var_list, id, &
          integral = process%get_integral (), &
          error = process%get_error ())
      end if
    else
      call msg_bug ("process_stack_fill_result_vars: unknown process ID")
    end if
  end subroutine process_stack_fill_result_vars

```

### 29.5.5 Data Access

Tell if a process exists.

```

(Process stacks: process stack: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: exists => process_stack_exists

(Process stacks: procedures)+≡
  function process_stack_exists (stack, id) result (flag)
    class(process_stack_t), intent(in) :: stack
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    logical :: flag
    type(process_t), pointer :: process
    process => stack%get_process_ptr (id)
    flag = associated (process)
  end function process_stack_exists

```



Return a pointer to a process with specific ID. Look also at a linked stack, if necessary.

```

<Process stacks: process stack: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_process_ptr => process_stack_get_process_ptr

<Process stacks: procedures>+≡
    recursive function process_stack_get_process_ptr (stack, id) result (ptr)
        class(process_stack_t), intent(in) :: stack
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
        type(process_t), pointer :: ptr
        type(process_entry_t), pointer :: entry
        ptr => null ()
        entry => stack%first
        do while (associated (entry))
            if (entry%get_id () == id) then
                ptr => entry%process_t
                return
            end if
            entry => entry%next
        end do
        if (associated (stack%next)) ptr => stack%next%get_process_ptr (id)
    end function process_stack_get_process_ptr

```

### 29.5.6 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<process_stacks_ut.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module process_stacks_ut
        use unit_tests
        use process_stacks_ut

    <Standard module head>

    <Process stacks: public test>

    contains

    <Process stacks: test driver>

    end module process_stacks_ut

<process_stacks_uti.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module process_stacks_uti

    <Use strings>
        use os_interface
        use sm_qcd
        use model_data
        use process_libraries

```



```

use rng_base
use prc_test, only: prc_test_create_library
use processes
use processes_ut, only: prepare_test_process

use process_stacks

use rng_base_ut, only: rng_test_factory_t

<Standard module head>

<Process stacks: test declarations>

contains

<Process stacks: tests>

end module process_stacks_ut

```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

```

<Process stacks: public test>≡
  public :: process_stacks_test

<Process stacks: test driver>≡
  subroutine process_stacks_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
  <Process stacks: execute tests>
  end subroutine process_stacks_test

```

## Write an empty process stack

The most trivial test is to write an uninitialized process stack.

```

<Process stacks: execute tests>≡
  call test (process_stacks_1, "process_stacks_1", &
    "write an empty process stack", &
    u, results)

<Process stacks: test declarations>≡
  public :: process_stacks_1

<Process stacks: tests>≡
  subroutine process_stacks_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(process_stack_t) :: stack

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: process_stacks_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: display an empty process stack"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call stack%write (u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: process_stacks_1"

```



```
end subroutine process_stacks_1
```

## Fill a process stack

Fill a process stack with two (identical) processes.

```
<Process stacks: execute tests>+≡
  call test (process_stacks_2, "process_stacks_2", &
    "fill a process stack", &
    u, results)

<Process stacks: test declarations>+≡
  public :: process_stacks_2

<Process stacks: tests>+≡
  subroutine process_stacks_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(process_stack_t) :: stack
    type(process_library_t), target :: lib
    type(string_t) :: libname
    type(string_t) :: procname
    type(string_t) :: run_id
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(qcd_t) :: qcd
    class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
    type(process_entry_t), pointer :: process => null ()

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: process_stacks_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: fill a process stack"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Build, initialize and store two test processes"
    write (u, "(A)")

    libname = "process_stacks2"
    procname = libname
    call os_data_init (os_data)
    allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
    call prc_test_create_library (libname, lib)

    allocate (model)
    call model%init_test ()

    allocate (process)
    run_id = "run1"
    call process%init &
      (procname, run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)
    call stack%push (process)

    allocate (model)
    call model%init_test ()

    allocate (process)
```



```

run_id = "run2"
call process%init &
    (procname, run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)
call stack%push (process)

call stack%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call stack%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: process_stacks_2"

end subroutine process_stacks_2

```

### Fill a process stack

Fill a process stack with two (identical) processes.

```

<Process stacks: execute tests>+≡
    call test (process_stacks_3, "process_stacks_3", &
        "process variables", &
        u, results)

<Process stacks: test declarations>+≡
    public :: process_stacks_3

<Process stacks: tests>+≡
    subroutine process_stacks_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(process_stack_t) :: stack
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(string_t) :: procname
        type(process_entry_t), pointer :: process => null ()
        type(process_instance_t), target :: process_instance

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: process_stacks_3"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: setup process variables"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize process variables"
        write (u, "(A)")

        procname = "processes_test"
        call model%init_test ()

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize process variables"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call stack%init_var_list ()
        call stack%init_result_vars (procname)
        call stack%write_var_list (u)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and integrate a test process"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (process)
call prepare_test_process (process%process_t, process_instance, model)
call process%integrate (process_instance, 1, 1, 1000)
call process_instance%final ()
call process%final_integration (1)
call stack%push (process)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Fill process variables"
write (u, "(A)")

call stack%fill_result_vars (procname)
call stack%write_var_list (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call stack%final ()

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: process_stacks_3"

end subroutine process_stacks_3

```

## Linked a process stack

Fill two process stack, linked to each other.

```

<Process stacks: execute tests>+≡
    call test (process_stacks_4, "process_stacks_4", &
        "linked stacks", &
        u, results)

<Process stacks: test declarations>+≡
    public :: process_stacks_4

<Process stacks: tests>+≡
    subroutine process_stacks_4 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(process_library_t), target :: lib
        type(process_stack_t), target :: stack1, stack2
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
        type(string_t) :: libname
        type(string_t) :: procname
        type(string_t) :: run_id
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        type(qcd_t) :: qcd
        class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
        type(process_entry_t), pointer :: process => null ()

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: process_stacks_4"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: link process stacks"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize process variables"
write (u, "(A)")

libname = "process_stacks_4_lib"
procname = "process_stacks_4a"

call os_data_init (os_data)
allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize first process"
write (u, "(A)")

call prc_test_create_library (procname, lib)

allocate (model)
call model%init_test ()

allocate (process)
run_id = "run1"
call process%init &
    (procname, run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)
call stack1%push (process)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize second process"
write (u, "(A)")

call stack2%link (stack1)

procname = "process_stacks_4b"
call prc_test_create_library (procname, lib)

allocate (model)
call model%init_test ()

allocate (process)
run_id = "run2"
call process%init &
    (procname, run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)
call stack2%push (process)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Show linked stacks"
write (u, "(A)")

call stack2%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call stack2%final ()
call stack1%final ()

```



```
write (u, "(A)")  
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: process_stacks_4"  
  
end subroutine process_stacks_4
```



## Chapter 30

# Matching

```
<matching_base.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module matching_base  
  
    <Use strings>  
    use diagnostics  
    use sm_qcd  
    use model_data  
    use particles  
    use variables  
    use shower_base  
    use processes  
    use rng_base  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Matching base: public>  
  
    <Matching base: parameters>  
  
    <Matching base: types>  
  
    <Matching base: interfaces>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Matching base: procedures>  
  
  end module matching_base
```

### 30.1 Abstract Matching Type

A matching will need access to the `shower` as well as matrix elements that we currently get over `process_instace`. The `model` is intended for the backup `model_hadrons`.



```

<Matching base: public>≡
  public :: matching_t

<Matching base: types>≡
  type, abstract :: matching_t
  logical :: is_hadron_collision = .false.
  type(qcd_t), pointer :: qcd => null ()
  class(shower_base_t), pointer :: shower => null ()
  type(process_instance_t), pointer :: process_instance => null ()
  class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
  class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng
  type(string_t) :: process_name
  contains
  <Matching base: matching: TBP>
  end type matching_t

<Matching base: matching: TBP>≡
  procedure (matching_init), deferred :: init

<Matching base: interfaces>≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine matching_init (matching, var_list, process_name)
      import
      class(matching_t), intent(out) :: matching
      type(var_list_t), intent(in) :: var_list
      type(string_t), intent(in) :: process_name
    end subroutine matching_init
  end interface

If we use a polymorphic settings type, this boilerplate wouldn't be necessary
but then we introduce select type statements all over the place.

<default matching init>≡
  type(var_list_t), intent(in) :: var_list
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: process_name
  call msg_debug (D_MATCHING, "matching_init")
  call matching%settings%init (var_list)
  matching%process_name = process_name

<Matching base: matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure (matching_write), deferred :: write

<Matching base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine matching_write (matching, unit)
      import
      class(matching_t), intent(in) :: matching
      integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    end subroutine matching_write
  end interface

<Matching base: matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: import_rng => matching_import_rng

```



```

<Matching base: procedures>≡
  pure subroutine matching_import_rng (matching, rng)
    class(matching_t), intent(inout) :: matching
    class(rng_t), allocatable, intent(inout) :: rng
    call move_alloc (from = rng, to = matching%rng)
  end subroutine matching_import_rng

<Matching base: matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: connect => matching_connect
  procedure :: base_connect => matching_connect

<Matching base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine matching_connect (matching, process_instance, model, shower)
    class(matching_t), intent(inout) :: matching
    type(process_instance_t), intent(in), target :: process_instance
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    class(shower_base_t), intent(in), target :: shower
    call msg_debug (D_MATCHING, "matching_connect")
    matching%process_instance => process_instance
    matching%model => model
    matching%shower => shower
  end subroutine matching_connect

<Matching base: matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure (matching_after_shower), deferred :: after_shower

<Matching base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine matching_before_shower (matching, particle_set, vetoed)
      import
      class(matching_t), intent(inout) :: matching
      type(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
      logical, intent(out) :: vetoed
    end subroutine matching_before_shower
  end interface

<Matching base: matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure (matching_after_shower), deferred :: after_shower

<Matching base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine matching_after_shower (matching, particle_set, vetoed)
      import
      class(matching_t), intent(inout) :: matching
      type(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
      logical, intent(out) :: vetoed
    end subroutine matching_after_shower
  end interface

```

Per default, do nothing here.

```

<Matching base: matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: prepare_for_events => matching_prepare_for_events

```



```

<Matching base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine matching_prepare_for_events (matching)
    class(matching_t), intent(inout), target :: matching
  end subroutine matching_prepare_for_events

<Matching base: matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: first_event => matching_first_event

<Matching base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine matching_first_event (matching)
    class(matching_t), intent(inout), target :: matching
  end subroutine matching_first_event

<Matching base: matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure (matching_get_method), deferred :: get_method

<Matching base: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    function matching_get_method (matching) result (method)
      import
      type(string_t) :: method
      class(matching_t), intent(in) :: matching
    end function matching_get_method
  end interface

<Matching base: matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: final => matching_final

<Matching base: procedures>+≡
  subroutine matching_final (matching)
    class(matching_t), intent(in) :: matching
  end subroutine matching_final

```

### 30.1.1 Matching implementations

```

<Matching base: public>+≡
  public :: MATCH_MLM, MATCH_CKKW, MATCH_POWHEG

<Matching base: parameters>≡
  integer, parameter :: MATCH_MLM = 1
  integer, parameter :: MATCH_CKKW = 2
  integer, parameter :: MATCH_POWHEG = 3
  integer, parameter :: MATCH_UNDEFINED = 17

A dictionary
<Matching base: public>+≡
  public :: matching_method

<Matching base: interfaces>+≡
  interface matching_method
    module procedure matching_method_of_string
    module procedure matching_method_to_string
  end interface

```



```

<Matching base: procedures>+≡
  elemental function matching_method_of_string (string) result (i)
    integer :: i
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: string
    select case (char (string))
    case ("MLM")
      i = MATCH_MLM
    case ("CKKW")
      i = MATCH_CKKW
    case ("POWHEG")
      i = MATCH_POWHEG
    case default
      i = MATCH_UNDEFINED
    end select
  end function matching_method_of_string

  elemental function matching_method_to_string (i) result (string)
    type(string_t) :: string
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    select case (i)
    case (MATCH_MLM)
      string = "MLM"
    case (MATCH_CKKW)
      string = "CKKW"
    case (MATCH_POWHEG)
      string = "POWHEG"
    case default
      string = "UNDEFINED"
    end select
  end function matching_method_to_string

```

## 30.2 MLM Matching

```

<mlm_matching.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module mlm_matching

    <Use kinds with double>
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use constants
    use format_utils, only: write_separator
    use diagnostics
    use file_utils
    use lorentz
    use subevents, only: PRT_OUTGOING
    use particles
    use variables
    use shower_base
    use ktclus
    use matching_base

```



```

    <Standard module head>

    <MLM matching: public>

    <MLM matching: types>

contains

    <MLM matching: procedures>

end module mlm_matching

<MLM matching: public>≡
    public :: mlm_matching_settings_t

<MLM matching: types>≡
    type :: mlm_matching_settings_t
        real(default) :: mlm_Qcut_ME = one
        real(default) :: mlm_Qcut_PS = one
        real(default) :: mlm_ptmin, mlm_etamax, mlm_Rmin, mlm_Emin
        real(default) :: mlm_ETclusfactor = 0.2_default
        real(default) :: mlm_ETclusminE = five
        real(default) :: mlm_etaclusfactor = one
        real(default) :: mlm_Rclusfactor = one
        real(default) :: mlm_Eclusfactor = one
        integer :: kt_imode_hadronic = 4313
        integer :: kt_imode_leptonic = 1111
        integer :: mlm_nmaxMEjets = 0
    contains
        <MLM matching: mlm matching settings: TBP>
    end type mlm_matching_settings_t

<MLM matching: mlm matching settings: TBP>≡
    procedure :: init => mlm_matching_settings_init

<MLM matching: procedures>≡
    subroutine mlm_matching_settings_init (settings, var_list)
        class(mlm_matching_settings_t), intent(out) :: settings
        type(var_list_t), intent(in) :: var_list
        settings%mlm_Qcut_ME = &
            var_list%get_rval (var_str ("mlm_Qcut_ME"))
        settings%mlm_Qcut_PS = &
            var_list%get_rval (var_str ("mlm_Qcut_PS"))
        settings%mlm_ptmin = &
            var_list%get_rval (var_str ("mlm_ptmin"))
        settings%mlm_etamax = &
            var_list%get_rval (var_str ("mlm_etamax"))
        settings%mlm_Rmin = &
            var_list%get_rval (var_str ("mlm_Rmin"))
        settings%mlm_Emin = &
            var_list%get_rval (var_str ("mlm_Emin"))
        settings%mlm_nmaxMEjets = &
            var_list%get_ival (var_str ("mlm_nmaxMEjets"))
    end subroutine

```



```

settings%mlm_ETclusfactor = &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("mlm_ETclusfactor"))
settings%mlm_ETclusminE = &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("mlm_ETclusminE"))
settings%mlm_etaclusfactor = &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("mlm_etaclusfactor"))
settings%mlm_Rclusfactor = &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("mlm_Rclusfactor"))
settings%mlm_Eclusfactor = &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("mlm_Eclusfactor"))
end subroutine mlm_matching_settings_init

```

*<MLM matching: mlm matching settings: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: write => mlm_matching_settings_write

```

*<MLM matching: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine mlm_matching_settings_write (settings, unit)
    class(mlm_matching_settings_t), intent(in) :: settings
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") &
        "mlm_Qcut_ME" = ", settings%mlm_Qcut_ME
    write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") &
        "mlm_Qcut_PS" = ", settings%mlm_Qcut_PS
    write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") &
        "mlm_ptmin" = ", settings%mlm_ptmin
    write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") &
        "mlm_etamax" = ", settings%mlm_etamax
    write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") &
        "mlm_Rmin" = ", settings%mlm_Rmin
    write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") &
        "mlm_Emin" = ", settings%mlm_Emin
    write (u, "(3x,A,1x,I0)") &
        "mlm_nmaxMEjets" = ", settings%mlm_nmaxMEjets
    write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") &
        "mlm_ETclusfactor (D=0.2)" = ", settings%mlm_ETclusfactor
    write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") &
        "mlm_ETclusminE (D=5.0)" = ", settings%mlm_ETclusminE
    write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") &
        "mlm_etaclusfactor (D=1.0)" = ", settings%mlm_etaclusfactor
    write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") &
        "mlm_Rclusfactor (D=1.0)" = ", settings%mlm_Rclusfactor
    write (u, "(3x,A,ES19.12)") &
        "mlm_Eclusfactor (D=1.0)" = ", settings%mlm_Eclusfactor
end subroutine mlm_matching_settings_write

```

This is a container for the (colored) parton momenta as well as the jet momenta.

*<MLM matching: public>+≡*

```

public :: mlm_matching_t

```

*<MLM matching: types>+≡*

```

type, extends (matching_t) :: mlm_matching_t
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable, public :: P_ME

```



```

        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable, public :: P_PS
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable, private :: JETS_ME
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable, private :: JETS_PS
        type(mlm_matching_settings_t) :: settings
contains
    <MLM matching: mlm matching: TBP>
end type mlm_matching_t

<MLM matching: mlm matching: TBP>≡
    procedure :: init => mlm_matching_init

<MLM matching: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mlm_matching_init (matching, var_list, process_name)
        class(mlm_matching_t), intent(out) :: matching
    <default matching init>
    end subroutine mlm_matching_init

<MLM matching: mlm matching: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => mlm_matching_write

<MLM matching: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mlm_matching_write (matching, unit)
        class(mlm_matching_t), intent(in) :: matching
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: i, u
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return

        write (u, "(1x,A)") "MLM matching:"
        call matching%settings%write (u)
        write (u, "(3x,A)") "Momenta of ME partons:"
        if (allocated (matching%P_ME)) then
            do i = 1, size (matching%P_ME)
                write (u, "(4x)", advance = "no")
                call vector4_write (matching%P_ME(i), unit = u)
            end do
        else
            write (u, "(5x,A)") "[empty]"
        end if
        call write_separator (u)
        write (u, "(3x,A)") "Momenta of ME jets:"
        if (allocated (matching%JETS_ME)) then
            do i = 1, size (matching%JETS_ME)
                write (u, "(4x)", advance = "no")
                call vector4_write (matching%JETS_ME(i), unit = u)
            end do
        else
            write (u, "(5x,A)") "[empty]"
        end if
        call write_separator (u)
        write(u, "(3x,A)") "Momenta of shower partons:"
        if (allocated (matching%P_PS)) then
            do i = 1, size (matching%P_PS)
                write (u, "(4x)", advance = "no")
                call vector4_write (matching%P_PS(i), unit = u)
            end do
        else
            write (u, "(5x,A)") "[empty]"
        end if
        call write_separator (u)

```



```

        end do
    else
        write (u, "(5x,A)") "[empty]"
    end if
    call write_separator (u)
    write (u, "(3x,A)") "Momenta of shower jets:"
    if (allocated (matching%JETS_PS)) then
        do i = 1, size (matching%JETS_PS)
            write (u, "(4x)", advance = "no")
            call vector4_write (matching%JETS_PS(i), unit = u)
        end do
    else
        write (u, "(5x,A)") "[empty]"
    end if
    call write_separator (u)
end subroutine mlm_matching_write

```

```

<MLM matching: mlm matching: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_method => mlm_matching_get_method

<MLM matching: procedures>+≡
    function mlm_matching_get_method (matching) result (method)
        type(string_t) :: method
        class(mlm_matching_t), intent(in) :: matching
        method = matching_method (MATCH_MLM)
    end function mlm_matching_get_method

```

```

<MLM matching: mlm matching: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: before_shower => mlm_matching_before_shower

<MLM matching: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mlm_matching_before_shower &
        (matching, particle_set, vetoed)
        class(mlm_matching_t), intent(inout) :: matching
        type(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
        logical, intent(out) :: vetoed
        vetoed = .false.
    end subroutine mlm_matching_before_shower

```

```

<MLM matching: mlm matching: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: after_shower => mlm_matching_after_shower

<MLM matching: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mlm_matching_after_shower (matching, particle_set, vetoed)
        class(mlm_matching_t), intent(inout) :: matching
        type(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
        logical, intent(out) :: vetoed
        call msg_debug (D_MATCHING, "mlm_matching_after_shower")
        call matching%shower%get_final_colored_ME_momenta (matching%P_ME)
        call matching%fill_P_PS (particle_set)
        !!! MLM stage 3 -> reconstruct and possibly reject
        call matching%apply (vetoed)
        if (allocated (matching%P_ME)) deallocate (matching%P_ME)
        if (allocated (matching%P_PS)) deallocate (matching%P_PS)
    end subroutine mlm_matching_after_shower

```



```

        if (allocated (matching%JETS_ME)) deallocate (matching%JETS_ME)
        if (allocated (matching%JETS_PS)) deallocate (matching%JETS_PS)
    end subroutine mlm_matching_after_shower

```

Transfer partons after parton shower to matching%P\_PS

*<MLM matching: mlm matching: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: fill_P_PS => mlm_matching_fill_P_PS

```

*<MLM matching: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine mlm_matching_fill_P_PS (matching, particle_set)
    class(mlm_matching_t), intent(inout) :: matching
    type(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
    integer :: i, j, n_jets_PS
    integer, dimension(2) :: col
    type(particle_t) :: tempprt
    real(double) :: eta
    type(vector4_t) :: p_tmp

    !!! loop over particles and extract final colored ones with eta<etamax
    n_jets_PS = 0
    do i = 1, particle_set%get_n_tot ()
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        tempprt = particle_set%get_particle (i)
        if (tempprt%get_status () /= PRT_OUTGOING) cycle
        col = tempprt%get_color ()
        if (all (col == 0)) cycle
! TODO: (bcn 2015-04-28) where is the corresponding part for lepton colliders?
        if (matching%is_hadron_collision) then
            p_tmp = tempprt%get_momentum ()
            if (energy (p_tmp) - longitudinal_part (p_tmp) < 1.E-10_default .or. &
                energy (p_tmp) + longitudinal_part (p_tmp) < 1.E-10_default) then
                eta = pseudorapidity (p_tmp)
            else
                eta = rapidity (p_tmp)
            end if
            if (eta > matching%settings%mlm_etaClusfactor * &
                matching%settings%mlm_etamax) then
                if (debug_active (D_MATCHING)) then
                    call msg_debug (D_MATCHING, "Rejecting this particle")
                    call tempprt%write ()
                end if
                cycle
            end if
            n_jets_PS = n_jets_PS + 1
        end do

        allocate (matching%P_PS(1:n_jets_PS))
        call msg_debug (D_MATCHING, "n_jets_ps", n_jets_ps)

        j = 1
        do i = 1, particle_set%get_n_tot ()
            tempprt = particle_set%get_particle (i)
            if (tempprt%get_status () /= PRT_OUTGOING) cycle

```



```

        col = tempprt%get_color ()
        if (all(col == 0)) cycle
! TODO: (bcn 2015-04-28) where is the corresponding part for lepton colliders?
        if (matching%is_hadron_collision) then
            p_tmp = tempprt%get_momentum ()
            if (energy (p_tmp) - longitudinal_part (p_tmp) < 1.E-10_default .or. &
                energy (p_tmp) + longitudinal_part (p_tmp) < 1.E-10_default) then
                eta = pseudorapidity (p_tmp)
            else
                eta = rapidity (p_tmp)
            end if
            if (eta > matching%settings%mlm_etaClusfactor * &
                matching%settings%mlm_etamax) cycle
        end if
        matching%P_PS(j) = tempprt%get_momentum ()
        j = j + 1
    end do
end subroutine mlm_matching_fill_P_PS

<MLM matching: mlm matching: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: apply => mlm_matching_apply

<MLM matching: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mlm_matching_apply (matching, vetoed)
        class(mlm_matching_t), intent(inout) :: matching
        logical, intent(out) :: vetoed
        integer :: i, j
        integer :: n_jets_ME, n_jets_PS, n_jets_PS_atycut
        real(double) :: ycut
        real(double), dimension(:, :), allocatable :: PP
        real(double), dimension(:, :), allocatable :: Y
        real(double), dimension(:, :), allocatable :: P_JETS
        real(double), dimension(:, :), allocatable :: P_ME
        integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable :: JET
        integer :: NJET, NSUB
        integer :: imode
!!! TODO: (bcn 2014-03-26) Why is ECUT hard coded to 1?
!!! It is the denominator of the KT measure. Candidate for removal
        real(double) :: ECUT = 1._double
        integer :: ip1, ip2

        ! KTCLUS COMMON BLOCK
        INTEGER NMAX, NUM, HIST
        PARAMETER (NMAX=512)
        DOUBLE PRECISION P, KT, KTP, KTS, ETOT, RSQ, KTLAST
        COMMON /KTCOMM/ETOT, RSQ, P(9, NMAX), KTP(NMAX, NMAX), KTS(NMAX), &
            KT(NMAX), KTLAST(NMAX), HIST(NMAX), NUM

        vetoed = .true.
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return

        <Set n_jets_ME/PS from matching (or equal zero)>

        <Jet clustering for partons after matrix element>

```



```

    <Jet clustering for partons after shower>

    <Veto: too many or not enough jets after PS>

    <Cluster ME jets with PS jets one at a time>

    vetoed = .false.
999 continue
    end subroutine mlm_matching_apply

<Set n_jets_ME/PS from matching (or equal zero)>≡
    if (allocated (matching%P_ME)) then
        ! print *, "number of partons after ME: ", size(matching%P_ME)
        n_jets_ME = size (matching%P_ME)
    else
        n_jets_ME = 0
    end if
    if (allocated (matching%p_PS)) then
        ! print *, "number of partons after PS: ", size(matching%p_PS)
        n_jets_PS = size (matching%p_PS)
    else
        n_jets_PS = 0
    end if

<Jet clustering for partons after matrix element>≡
    if (n_jets_ME > 0) then
        ycut = (matching%settings%mlm_ptmin)**2
        allocate (PP(1:4, 1:n_jets_ME))
        do i = 1, n_jets_ME
            PP(1:3,i) = matching%p_ME(i)%p(1:3)
            PP(4,i) = matching%p_ME(i)%p(0)
        end do

        <Set imode for lepton or hadron collisions>

        allocate (P_ME(1:4,1:n_jets_ME))
        allocate (JET(1:n_jets_ME))
        allocate (Y(1:n_jets_ME))

        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        call KTCLUR (imode, PP, n_jets_ME, &
            dble (matching%settings%mlm_Rclusfactor * matching%settings%mlm_Rmin), ECUT, y, *999)
        call KTRECO (1, PP, n_jets_ME, ECUT, ycut, ycut, P_ME, JET, &
            NJET, NSUB, *999)

        n_jets_ME = NJET
        if (NJET > 0) then
            allocate (matching%JETS_ME (1:NJET))
            do i = 1, NJET
                matching%JETS_ME(i) = vector4_moving (REAL(P_ME(4,i), default), &
                    vector3_moving([REAL(P_ME(1,i), default), &
                        REAL(P_ME(2,i), default), REAL(P_ME(3,i), default)]))
            end do
        end if
    end if

```



```

end if
deallocate (P_ME)
deallocate (JET)
deallocate (Y)
deallocate (PP)
end if

<Jet clustering for partons after shower>≡
if (n_jets_PS > 0) then
  ycut = (matching%settings%mlm_ptmin + max (matching%settings%mlm_ETclusminE, &
    matching%settings%mlm_ETclusfactor * matching%settings%mlm_ptmin))*2
  allocate (PP(1:4, 1:n_jets_PS))
  do i = 1, n_jets_PS
    PP(1:3,i) = matching%p_PS(i)%p(1:3)
    PP(4,i) = matching%p_PS(i)%p(0)
  end do

  <Set imode for lepton or hadron collisions>

  allocate (P_JETS(1:4,1:n_jets_PS))
  allocate (JET(1:n_jets_PS))
  allocate (Y(1:n_jets_PS))

  if (signal_is_pending ()) return
  call KTCLUR (imode, PP, n_jets_PS, &
    dble (matching%settings%mlm_Rclusfactor * matching%settings%mlm_Rmin), &
    ECUT, y, *999)
  call KTRECO (1, PP, n_jets_PS, ECUT, ycut, ycut, P_JETS, JET, &
    NJET, NSUB, *999)
  n_jets_PS_atycut = NJET
  if (n_jets_ME == matching%settings%mlm_nmaxMEjets .and. NJET > 0) then
    ! print *, " resetting ycut to ", Y(matching%settings%mlm_nmaxMEjets)
    ycut = y(matching%settings%mlm_nmaxMEjets)
    call KTRECO (1, PP, n_jets_PS, ECUT, ycut, ycut, P_JETS, JET, &
      NJET, NSUB, *999)
  end if

  ! !Sample of code for a FastJet interface
  ! palg = 1d0          ! 1.0d0 = kt, 0.0d0 = Cam/Aachen, -1.0d0 = anti-kt
  ! R = 0.7_double     ! radius parameter
  ! f = 0.75_double    ! overlap threshold
  ! !call fastjetppgenkt(PP,n,R,palg,P_JETS,NJET)    ! KT-Algorithm
  ! !call fastjetsiscone(PP,n,R,f,P_JETS,NJET)      ! SiSCone-Algorithm

  if (NJET > 0) then
    allocate (matching%JETS_PS(1:NJET))
    do i = 1, NJET
      matching%JETS_PS(i) = vector4_moving (REAL(P_JETS(4,i), default), &
        vector3_moving([REAL(P_JETS(1,i), default), &
          REAL(P_JETS(2,i), default), REAL(P_JETS(3,i), default)]))
    end do
  end if

  deallocate (P_JETS)
  deallocate (JET)

```



```

        deallocate (Y)
    else
        n_jets_PS_atycut = 0
    end if

    <Set imode for lepton or hadron collisions>≡
    if (matching%is_hadron_collision) then
        imode = matching%settings%kt_imode_hadronic
    else
        imode = matching%settings%kt_imode_leptonic
    end if

    <Veto: too many or not enough jets after PS>≡
    if (n_jets_PS_atycut < n_jets_ME) then
        ! print *, "DISCARDING: Not enough PS jets: ", n_jets_PS_atycut
        return
    end if
    if (n_jets_PS_atycut > n_jets_ME .and. n_jets_ME /= matching%settings%mlm_nmaxMEjets) then
        ! print *, "DISCARDING: Too many PS jets: ", n_jets_PS_atycut
        return
    end if

    <Cluster ME jets with PS jets one at a time>≡
    if (allocated(matching%JETS_PS)) then
        ! print *, "number of jets after PS: ", size(matching%JETS_PS)
        n_jets_PS = size (matching%JETS_PS)
    else
        n_jets_PS = 0
    end if
    if (n_jets_ME > 0 .and. n_jets_PS > 0) then
        n_jets_PS = size (matching%JETS_PS)
        if (allocated (PP)) deallocate(PP)
        allocate (PP(1:4, 1:n_jets_PS + 1))
        do i = 1, n_jets_PS
            if (signal_is_pending ()) return
            PP(1:3,i) = matching%JETS_PS(i)%p(1:3)
            PP(4,i) = matching%JETS_PS(i)%p(0)
        end do
        if (allocated (Y)) deallocate(Y)
        allocate (Y(1:n_jets_PS + 1))
        y = zero
        do i = 1, n_jets_ME
            PP(1:3,n_jets_PS + 2 - i) = matching%JETS_ME(i)%p(1:3)
            PP(4,n_jets_PS + 2 - i) = matching%JETS_ME(i)%p(0)
            !!! This makes more sense than hardcoding
            ! call KTCLUS (4313, PP, (n_jets_PS + 2 - i), 1.0_double, Y, *999)
            call KTCLUR (imode, PP, (n_jets_PS + 2 - i), &
                dble (matching%settings%mlm_Rclusfactor * matching%settings%mlm_Rmin), &
                ECUT, y, *999)
            if (0.99 * y(n_jets_PS + 1 - (i - 1)).gt.ycut) then
                ! print *, "DISCARDING: Jet ", i, " not clusterd"
                return
            end if
            !!! search for and remove PS jet clustered with ME Jet
            ip1 = HIST(n_jets_PS + 2 - i) / NMAX
            ip2 = mod(hist(n_jets_PS + 2 - i), NMAX)

```



```

    if ((ip2 /= n_jets_PS + 2 - i) .or. (ip1 <= 0)) then
      ! print *, "DISCARDING: Jet ", i, " not clustered ", ip1, ip2, &
      !       hist(n_jets_PS + 2 - i)
      return
    else
      ! print *, "PARTON clustered", ip1, ip2, hist(n_jets_PS + 2 - i)
      PP(:, IP1) = zero
      do j = IP1, n_jets_PS - i
        PP(:, j) = PP(:, j + 1)
      end do
    end if
  end do
end if

```

### 30.3 CKKW matching

This module contains the CKKW matching.

The type `ckkw_pseudo_shower_weights_t` gives the (relative) weights for different clusterings of the final particles, as given in Eq. (2.7) of hep-ph/0503281v1. Each particle has a binary labelling (power of 2) (first particle = 1, second particle = 2, third particle = 4, ...). Each recombination therefore corresponds to an integer, that is not a power of 2. For multiple subsequent recombinations, no different weights for different sequences of clustering are stored. It is assumed that the weight of a multiply recombined state is a combination of the states with one fewer recombination and that these states' contributions are proportional to their weights. For a  $2 > n$  event, the weights array thus has the size  $2^{(2+n)-1}$ . The `weights_by_type` array gives the weights depending on the type of the particle, the first index is the same as for weights, the second index gives the type of the new mother particle:

- 0: uncolored ( $\gamma$ ,  $Z$ ,  $W$ , Higgs)
- 1: colored (quark)
- 2: gluon
- 3: squark
- 4: gluino

`alphaS` gives the value for  $\alpha_{\text{ps}}$  used in the generation of the matrix element. This is needed for the reweighting using the values for a running  $\alpha_{\text{ps}}$  at the scales of the clusterings.

```

<ckkw_matching.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module ckkw_matching

    <Use kinds with double>
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use constants
    use format_utils, only: write_separator

```



```

use diagnostics
use physics_defs
use lorentz
use particles
use rng_base
use shower_base
use shower_partons
use shower_core
use variables
use matching_base
use processes

```

*⟨Standard module head⟩*

*⟨CKKW matching: public⟩*

*⟨CKKW matching: types⟩*

contains

*⟨CKKW matching: procedures⟩*

end module ckkw\_matching

The fundamental CKKW matching parameter are defined here:

*⟨CKKW matching: public⟩*≡

```
public :: ckkw_matching_settings_t
```

*⟨CKKW matching: types⟩*≡

```

type :: ckkw_matching_settings_t
  real(default) :: alphaS = 0.118_default
  real(default) :: Qmin = one
  integer :: n_max_jets = 0

```

contains

*⟨CKKW matching: ckkw matching settings: TBP⟩*

```
end type ckkw_matching_settings_t
```

This is empty for the moment.

*⟨CKKW matching: ckkw matching settings: TBP⟩*≡

```
procedure :: init => ckkw_matching_settings_init
```

*⟨CKKW matching: procedures⟩*≡

```

subroutine ckkw_matching_settings_init (settings, var_list)
  class(ckkw_matching_settings_t), intent(out) :: settings
  type(var_list_t), intent(in) :: var_list
  settings%alphaS = 1.0_default
  settings%Qmin = 1.0_default
  settings%n_max_jets = 3
end subroutine ckkw_matching_settings_init

```

*⟨CKKW matching: ckkw matching settings: TBP⟩*+≡

```
procedure :: write => ckkw_matching_settings_write
```



```

<CKKW matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ckkw_matching_settings_write (settings, unit)
    class(ckkw_matching_settings_t), intent(in) :: settings
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "CKKW matching settings:"
    call write_separator (u)
    write (u, "(3x,A,1x,ES19.12)") &
      "alphaS      = ", settings%alphaS
    write (u, "(3x,A,1x,ES19.12)") &
      "Qmin        = ", settings%Qmin
    write (u, "(3x,A,1x,I0)") &
      "n_max_jets  = ", settings%n_max_jets
  end subroutine ckkw_matching_settings_write

<CKKW matching: public>+≡
  public :: ckkw_pseudo_shower_weights_t

<CKKW matching: types>+≡
  type :: ckkw_pseudo_shower_weights_t
    real(default) :: alphaS
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: weights
    real(default), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: weights_by_type
  contains
    <CKKW matching: ckkw pseudo shower weights: TBP>
  end type ckkw_pseudo_shower_weights_t

<CKKW matching: ckkw pseudo shower weights: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => ckkw_pseudo_shower_weights_init

<CKKW matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ckkw_pseudo_shower_weights_init (weights)
    class(ckkw_pseudo_shower_weights_t), intent(out) :: weights
    weights%alphaS = zero
  end subroutine ckkw_pseudo_shower_weights_init

<CKKW matching: ckkw pseudo shower weights: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => ckkw_pseudo_shower_weights_write

<CKKW matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ckkw_pseudo_shower_weights_write (weights, unit)
    class(ckkw_pseudo_shower_weights_t), intent(in) :: weights
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: s, i, u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    s = size (weights%weights)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "CKKW (pseudo) shower weights: "
    do i = 1, s
      write (u, "(3x,I0,2(ES19.12))") i, weights%weights(i), &
        weights%weights_by_type(i,:)
    end do
    write (u, "(3x,A,1x,I0)") "alphaS =", weights%alphaS
  end subroutine ckkw_pseudo_shower_weights_write

```



Generate fake ckkw weights. This can be dropped, once information from the matrix element generation is available.

```

<CKKW matching: ckkw pseudo shower weights: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: fake => ckkw_pseudo_shower_weights_fake

<CKKW matching: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine ckkw_pseudo_shower_weights_fake (weights, particle_set)
    class(ckkw_pseudo_shower_weights_t), intent(inout) :: weights
    type(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
    integer :: i, j, n
    type(vector4_t) :: momentum
    n = 2**particle_set%n_tot
    if (allocated (weights%weights)) then
      deallocate (weights%weights)
    end if
    allocate (weights%weights (1:n))
    do i = 1, n
      momentum = vector4_null
      do j = 1, particle_set%n_tot
        if (btest (i,j-1)) then
          momentum = momentum + particle_set%prt(j)%p
        end if
      end do
      if (momentum**1 > 0.0) then
        weights%weights(i) = 1.0 / (momentum**2)
      end if
    end do
    ! equally distribute the weights by type
    if (allocated (weights%weights_by_type)) then
      deallocate (weights%weights_by_type)
    end if
    allocate (weights%weights_by_type (1:n, 0:4))
    do i = 1, n
      do j = 0, 4
        weights%weights_by_type(i,j) = 0.2 * weights%weights(i)
      end do
    end do
  end subroutine ckkw_pseudo_shower_weights_fake

<CKKW matching: public>+≡
  public :: ckkw_matching_t

<CKKW matching: types>+≡
  type, extends (matching_t) :: ckkw_matching_t
    type(ckkw_matching_settings_t) :: settings
    type(ckkw_pseudo_shower_weights_t) :: weights
  contains
    <CKKW matching: ckkw matching: TBP>
  end type ckkw_matching_t

<CKKW matching: ckkw matching: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => ckkw_matching_init

```



```

<CKKW matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ckkw_matching_init (matching, var_list, process_name)
    class(ckkw_matching_t), intent(out) :: matching
    <default matching init>
  end subroutine ckkw_matching_init

<CKKW matching: ckkw matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => ckkw_matching_write

<CKKW matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ckkw_matching_write (matching, unit)
    class(ckkw_matching_t), intent(in) :: matching
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    call matching%settings%write (unit)
    call matching%weights%write (unit)
  end subroutine ckkw_matching_write

<CKKW matching: ckkw matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_method => ckkw_matching_get_method

<CKKW matching: procedures>+≡
  function ckkw_matching_get_method (matching) result (method)
    type(string_t) :: method
    class(ckkw_matching_t), intent(in) :: matching
    method = matching_method (MATCH_CKKW)
  end function ckkw_matching_get_method

<CKKW matching: ckkw matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: before_shower => ckkw_matching_before_shower

<CKKW matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine ckkw_matching_before_shower &
    (matching, particle_set, vetoed)
    class(ckkw_matching_t), intent(inout) :: matching
    type(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
    logical, intent(out) :: vetoed
    call matching%weights%init ()
    call matching%weights%fake (particle_set)
    select type (shower => matching%shower)
    type is (shower_t)
      call ckkw_matching_apply (shower%partons, &
        matching%settings, &
        matching%weights, matching%rng, vetoed)
    class default
      call msg_bug ("CKKW matching only works with WHIZARD shower.")
    end select
  end subroutine ckkw_matching_before_shower

<CKKW matching: public>+≡
  public :: ckkw_matching_apply

```



```

<CKKW matching: procedures>+≡
subroutine ckkw_matching_apply (partons, settings, weights, rng, vetoed)
  type(parton_pointer_t), dimension(:), intent(inout), allocatable :: &
    partons
  type(ckkw_matching_settings_t), intent(in) :: settings
  type(ckkw_pseudo_shower_weights_t), intent(in) :: weights
  class(rng_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: rng
  logical, intent(out) :: vetoed

  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: scales
  real(double) :: weight, sf
  real(default) :: rand
  integer :: i, n_partons

  if (signal_is_pending ()) return
  weight = one

  n_partons = size (partons)

  do i = 1, n_partons
    call partons(i)%p%write ()
  end do

  !!! the pseudo parton shower is already simulated by shower_add_interaction
  !!! get the respective clustering scales
  allocate (scales (1:n_partons))
  do i = 1, n_partons
    if (.not. associated (partons(i)%p)) cycle
    if (partons(i)%p%type == INTERNAL) then
      scales(i) = two * min (partons(i)%p%child1%momentum%p(0), &
        partons(i)%p%child2%momentum%p(0))**2 * &
        (1.0 - (space_part (partons(i)%p%child1%momentum) * &
          space_part (partons(i)%p%child2%momentum)) / &
          (space_part (partons(i)%p%child1%momentum)**1 * &
            space_part (partons(i)%p%child2%momentum)**1))
      scales(i) = sqrt (scales(i))
      partons(i)%p%ckkwscale = scales(i)
      print *, scales(i)
    end if
  end do

  print *, " scales finished"
  !!! if (highest multiplicity) -> reweight with PDF(mu_F) / PDF(mu_cut)
  do i = 1, n_partons
    call partons(i)%p%write ()
  end do

  !!! Reweight and possibly veto the whole event

  !!! calculate the relative alpha_S weight

  !! calculate the Sudakov weights for internal lines
  !! calculate the Sudakov weights for external lines
  do i = 1, n_partons

```



```

if (signal_is_pending ()) return
if (.not. associated (partons(i)%p)) cycle
if (partons(i)%p%type == INTERNAL) then
  !!! get type
  !!! check that all particles involved are colored
  if ((partons(i)%p%is_colored () .or. &
    partons(i)%p%ckkwtype > 0) .and. &
    (partons(i)%p%child1%is_colored () .or. &
    partons(i)%p%child1%ckkwtype > 0) .and. &
    (partons(i)%p%child1%is_colored () .or. &
    partons(i)%p%child1%ckkwtype > 0)) then
    print *, "reweight with alphaS(" , partons(i)%p%ckkwscale, &
      ") for particle ", partons(i)%p%nr
    if (partons(i)%p%belongstoFSR) then
      print *, "FSR"
      weight = weight * D_alpha_s_fsr (partons(i)%p%ckkwscale**2, &
        partons(i)%p%settings) / settings%alphas
    else
      print *, "ISR"
      weight = weight * &
        D_alpha_s_isr (partons(i)%p%ckkwscale**2, &
        partons(i)%p%settings) / settings%alphas
    end if
  else
    print *, "no reweight with alphaS for ", partons(i)%p%nr
  end if
  if (partons(i)%p%child1%type == INTERNAL) then
    print *, "internal line from ", &
      partons(i)%p%child1%ckkwscale, &
      " to ", partons(i)%p%ckkwscale, &
      " for type ", partons(i)%p%child1%ckkwtype
    if (partons(i)%p%child1%ckkwtype == 0) then
      sf = 1.0
    else if (partons(i)%p%child1%ckkwtype == 1) then
      sf = SudakovQ (partons(i)%p%child1%ckkwscale, &
        partons(i)%p%ckkwscale, &
        partons(i)%p%settings, .true., rng)
      print *, "SFQ = ", sf
    else if (partons(i)%p%child1%ckkwtype == 2) then
      sf = SudakovG (partons(i)%p%child1%ckkwscale, &
        partons(i)%p%ckkwscale, &
        partons(i)%p%settings, .true., rng)
      print *, "SFG = ", sf
    else
      print *, "SUSY not yet implemented"
    end if
    weight = weight * min (one, sf)
  else
    print *, "external line from ", settings%Qmin, &
      partons(i)%p%ckkwscale
    if (partons(i)%p%child1%is_quark ()) then
      sf = SudakovQ (settings%Qmin, &
        partons(i)%p%ckkwscale, &
        partons(i)%p%settings, .true., rng)

```



```

        print *, "SFQ = ", sf
    else if (partons(i)%p%child1%is_gluon ()) then
        sf = SudakovG (settings%Qmin, &
            partons(i)%p%ckkwscale, &
            partons(i)%p%settings, .true., rng)
        print *, "SFG = ", sf
    else
        print *, "not yet implemented (", &
            partons(i)%p%child2%type, ")"
        sf = one
    end if
    weight = weight * min (one, sf)
end if
if (partons(i)%p%child2%type == INTERNAL) then
    print *, "internal line from ", partons(i)%p%child2%ckkwscale, &
        " to ", partons(i)%p%ckkwscale, &
        " for type ", partons(i)%p%child2%ckkwtype
    if (partons(i)%p%child2%ckkwtype == 0) then
        sf = 1.0
    else if (partons(i)%p%child2%ckkwtype == 1) then
        sf = SudakovQ (partons(i)%p%child2%ckkwscale, &
            partons(i)%p%ckkwscale, &
            partons(i)%p%settings, .true., rng)
        print *, "SFQ = ", sf
    else if (partons(i)%p%child2%ckkwtype == 2) then
        sf = SudakovG (partons(i)%p%child2%ckkwscale, &
            partons(i)%p%ckkwscale, &
            partons(i)%p%settings, .true., rng)
        print *, "SFG = ", sf
    else
        print *, "SUSY not yet implemented"
    end if
    weight = weight * min (one, sf)
else
    print *, "external line from ", settings%Qmin, &
        partons(i)%p%ckkwscale
    if (partons(i)%p%child2%is_quark ()) then
        sf = SudakovQ (settings%Qmin, &
            partons(i)%p%ckkwscale, &
            partons(i)%p%settings, .true., rng)
        print *, "SFQ = ", sf
    else if (partons(i)%p%child2%is_gluon ()) then
        sf = SudakovG (settings%Qmin, &
            partons(i)%p%ckkwscale, &
            partons(i)%p%settings, .true., rng)
        print *, "SFG = ", sf
    else
        print *, "not yet implemented (", &
            partons(i)%p%child2%type, ")"
        sf = one
    end if
    weight = weight * min (one, sf)
end if
end if

```



```

end do

call rng%generate (rand)

print *, "final weight: ", weight

!!!!!!! WRONG
vetoed = .false.
! vetoed = (rand > weight)
if (vetoed) then
    return
end if

!!! finally perform the parton shower
!!! veto emissions that are too hard

deallocate (scales)
end subroutine ckkw_matching_apply

<CKKW matching: ckkw matching: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: after_shower => ckkw_matching_after_shower

<CKKW matching: procedures>+≡
    subroutine ckkw_matching_after_shower (matching, particle_set, vetoed)
        class(ckkw_matching_t), intent(inout) :: matching
        type(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
        logical, intent(out) :: vetoed
        vetoed = .false.
    end subroutine ckkw_matching_after_shower

<CKKW matching: procedures>+≡
    function GammaQ (smallq, largeq, settings, fsr) result (gamma)
        real(default), intent(in) :: smallq, largeq
        type(shower_settings_t), intent(in) :: settings
        logical, intent(in) :: fsr
        real(default) :: gamma
        gamma = (8._default / three) / (pi * smallq)
        gamma = gamma * (log(largeq / smallq) - 0.75)
        if (fsr) then
            gamma = gamma * D_alpha_s_fsr (smallq**2, settings)
        else
            gamma = gamma * D_alpha_s_isr (smallq**2, settings)
        end if
    end function GammaQ

<CKKW matching: procedures>+≡
    function GammaG (smallq, largeq, settings, fsr) result (gamma)
        real(default), intent(in) :: smallq, largeq
        type(shower_settings_t), intent(in) :: settings
        logical, intent(in) :: fsr
        real(default) :: gamma
        gamma = 6._default / (pi * smallq)
        gamma = gamma * ( log(largeq / smallq) - 11.0 / 12.0)

```



```

    if (fsr) then
        gamma = gamma * D_alpha_s_fsr (smallq**2, settings)
    else
        gamma = gamma * D_alpha_s_isr (smallq**2, settings)
    end if
end function GammaG

```

*(CKKW matching: procedures)+≡*

```

function GammaF (smallq, settings, fsr) result (gamma)
    real(default), intent(in) :: smallq
    type(shower_settings_t), intent(in) :: settings
    logical, intent(in) :: fsr
    real(default) :: gamma
    gamma = number_of_flavors (smallq, settings%max_n_flavors, &
        settings%min_virtuality) / (three * pi * smallq)
    if (fsr) then
        gamma = gamma * D_alpha_s_fsr (smallq**2, settings)
    else
        gamma = gamma * D_alpha_s_isr (smallq**2, settings)
    end if
end function GammaF

```

*(CKKW matching: procedures)+≡*

```

function SudakovQ (Q1, Q, settings, fsr, rng) result (sf)
    real(default), intent(in) :: Q1, Q
    type(shower_settings_t), intent(in) :: settings
    class(rng_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: rng
    logical, intent(in) :: fsr
    real(default) :: sf
    real(default) :: integral
    integer, parameter :: NTRIES = 100
    integer :: i
    real(default) :: rand
    integral = zero
    do i = 1, NTRIES
        call rng%generate (rand)
        integral = integral + GammaQ (Q1 + rand * (Q - Q1), Q, settings, fsr)
    end do
    integral = integral / NTRIES
    sf = exp (-integral)
end function SudakovQ

```

*(CKKW matching: procedures)+≡*

```

function SudakovG (Q1, Q, settings, fsr, rng) result (sf)
    real(default), intent(in) :: Q1, Q
    type(shower_settings_t), intent(in) :: settings
    logical, intent(in) :: fsr
    real(default) :: sf
    real(default) :: integral
    class(rng_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: rng
    integer, parameter :: NTRIES = 100
    integer :: i
    real(default) :: rand

```



```

integral = zero
do i = 1, NTRIES
  call rng%generate (rand)
  integral = integral + &
    GammaG (Q1 + rand * (Q - Q1), Q, settings, fsr) + &
    GammaF (Q1 + rand * (Q - Q1), settings, fsr)
end do
integral = integral / NTRIES
sf = exp (-integral)
end function SudakovG

```

## 30.4 POWHEG

This module generates radiation according to the POWHEG Sudakov form factor

$$\Delta^{f_b}(\Phi_n, p_T) = \prod_{\alpha_r \in \{\alpha_r | f_b\}} \Delta_{\alpha_r}^{f_b}(\Phi_n, p_T), \quad (30.1)$$

with

$$\Delta_{\alpha_r}^{f_b}(\Phi_n, p_T) = \exp \left\{ - \left[ \int d\Phi_{\text{rad}} \frac{R(\Phi_{n+1})}{B^{f_b}(\Phi_n)} \theta(k_T(\Phi_{n+1}) - p_T) \right]_{\alpha_r}^{\Phi_n^{\alpha_r} = \Phi_n} \right\} \quad (30.2)$$

We expect that an underlying Born flavor structure  $f_b$  has been generated with a probability proportional to its contribution to the  $\tilde{B}$  at the given kinematic point.

`<powheg_matching.f90>`≡  
*<File header>*

```

module powheg_matching

  use, intrinsic :: iso_fortran_env

  <Use kinds>
  <Use strings>
  use diagnostics
  use constants, only: ZERO, ONE, TWO, FIVE
  use constants, only: TINY_07
  use constants, only: PI, TWOPI
  use unit_tests, only: nearly_equal, assert_equal
  use io_units, only: given_output_unit, free_unit
  use format_utils, only: write_separator
  use format_defs, only: FMT_16, FMT_19
  use string_utils, only: str
  use os_interface, only: os_file_exist
  use physics_defs, only: CA
  use lorentz
  use sm_qcd, only: qcd_t, alpha_qcd_from_scale_t, alpha_qcd_from_lambda_t
  use sm_physics, only: Li2
  use subevents, only: PRT_INCOMING, PRT_OUTGOING
  use colors

```



```

use particles
use grids
use solver
use rng_base
use variables

use nlo_data, only: compute_dalitz_bounds, FSR_SIMPLE, FSR_MASSIVE
use phs_fks
use matching_base
use processes, only: pcm_instance_nlo_t
use pcm_base, only: pcm_instance_t

<Standard module head>

<POWHEG matching: public>

<POWHEG matching: parameters>

<POWHEG matching: types>

<POWHEG matching: interfaces>

contains

<POWHEG matching: procedures>

end module powheg_matching

```

### 30.4.1 Base types for settings and data

$\lambda$  enters for now as the lowest scale  $2\Lambda^{(5)}_{\overline{\text{MS}}}$  where the radiation  $\alpha_s^{\text{rad}}$  is still larger than the true  $\alpha_s$ .

```

<POWHEG matching: public>≡
    public :: powheg_settings_t

<POWHEG matching: types>≡
    type :: powheg_settings_t
        real(default) :: pt2_min = zero
        real(default) :: lambda = zero
        integer :: n_init = 0
        integer :: size_grid_xi = 0
        integer :: size_grid_y = 0
        integer :: upper_bound_func = UBF_SIMPLE
        logical :: rebuild_grids = .false.
        logical :: test_sudakov = .false.
        logical :: singular_jacobian = .false.
    contains
        <POWHEG matching: powheg settings: TBP>
    end type powheg_settings_t

```

These are the possible values for `upper_bound_func` and will be used to decide which ubf object is allocated.

```

<POWHEG matching: parameters>≡

```



```

integer, parameter :: UBF_SIMPLE = 1
integer, parameter :: UBF_EEQQ = 2
integer, parameter :: UBF_MASSIVE = 3

<POWHEG matching: powheg settings: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => powheg_settings_init

<POWHEG matching: procedures>≡
  subroutine powheg_settings_init (settings, var_list)
    class(powheg_settings_t), intent(out) :: settings
    type(var_list_t), intent(in) :: var_list
    settings%size_grid_xi = &
      var_list%get_ival (var_str ("powheg_grid_size_xi"))
    settings%size_grid_y = &
      var_list%get_ival (var_str ("powheg_grid_size_y"))
    settings%n_init = &
      var_list%get_ival (var_str ("powheg_grid_sampling_points"))
    settings%pt2_min = &
      var_list%get_rval (var_str ("powheg_pt_min"))**2
    settings%lambda = var_list%get_rval (var_str ("powheg_lambda"))
    settings%rebuild_grids = &
      var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?powheg_rebuild_grids"))
    settings%singular_jacobian = &
      var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?powheg_use_singular_jacobian"))
    settings%test_sudakov = &
      var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?powheg_test_sudakov"))
  end subroutine powheg_settings_init

<POWHEG matching: powheg settings: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => powheg_settings_write

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine powheg_settings_write (powheg_settings, unit)
    class(powheg_settings_t), intent(in) :: powheg_settings
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u, "(1X,A)") "POWHEG settings:"
    write (u, "(3X,A," // FMT_16 //)") "pt2_min = ", powheg_settings%pt2_min
    write (u, "(3X,A," // FMT_16 //)") "lambda = ", powheg_settings%lambda
    write (u, "(3X,A,I12)") "n_init = ", powheg_settings%n_init
    write (u, "(3X,A,I12)") "size_grid_xi = ", powheg_settings%size_grid_xi
    write (u, "(3X,A,I12)") "size_grid_y = ", powheg_settings%size_grid_y
    write (u, "(3X,A,I12)") "upper_bound_func = ", powheg_settings%upper_bound_func
  end subroutine powheg_settings_write

```

To be able to test the powheg class independently, we set up a type that contains the necessary dummy information:

```

<POWHEG matching: public>+≡
  public :: powheg_testing_t

<POWHEG matching: types>+≡
  type :: powheg_testing_t
    integer :: n_alr, n_in, n_out_born, n_out_real
    real(default) :: sqme_born

```



```

        logical :: active = .false.
    end type powheg_testing_t

<POWHEG matching: public>+≡
    public :: radiation_t

<POWHEG matching: types>+≡
    type :: radiation_t
        real(default) :: xi, y, phi, pt2
        integer :: alr
        logical :: valid = .false.
    contains
    <POWHEG matching: radiation: TBP>
    end type radiation_t

<POWHEG matching: radiation: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => radiation_write

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
    subroutine radiation_write (radiation, unit)
        class(radiation_t), intent(in) :: radiation
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        write (u, "(1X, A)") "Radiation:"
        write (u, "(3X, A," // FMT_16 // ")") "xi = ", radiation%xi
        write (u, "(3X, A," // FMT_16 // ")") "y = ", radiation%y
        write (u, "(3X, A," // FMT_16 // ")") "phi = ", radiation%phi
        write (u, "(3X, A," // FMT_16 // ")") "pt2 = ", radiation%pt2
        write (u, "(3X, A, I12)") "alr = ", radiation%alr
    end subroutine radiation_write

lambda2_gen  $\neq$  lambda and is used in the upper bounding functions.

<POWHEG matching: public>+≡
    public :: process_deps_t

<POWHEG matching: types>+≡
    type :: process_deps_t
        real(default) :: lambda2_gen, sqrts
        integer :: n_alr
        logical :: cm_frame = .true.
    contains
    <POWHEG matching: process deps: TBP>
    end type process_deps_t

<POWHEG matching: process deps: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => process_deps_write

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_deps_write (process_deps, unit)
        class(process_deps_t), intent(in) :: process_deps
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return

```



```

write (u, "(1X,A)") "Process dependencies:"
write (u, "(3X,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "lambda2_gen = ", process_deps%lambda2_gen
write (u, "(3X,A, I12)") "n_alr = ", process_deps%n_alr
end subroutine process_deps_write

```

```

<POWHEG matching: public>+≡
public :: event_deps_t

```

```

<POWHEG matching: types>+≡
type :: event_deps_t
  real(default) :: s_hat
  type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_born_cms
  type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_born_lab
  type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_real_cms
  type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_real_lab
  real(default) :: sqme_born
contains
  <POWHEG matching: event deps: TBP>
end type event_deps_t

```

```

<POWHEG matching: event deps: TBP>≡
procedure :: write => event_deps_write

```

```

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
subroutine event_deps_write (event_deps, unit)
  class(event_deps_t), intent(in) :: event_deps
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  write (u, "(1X,A)") "Event dependencies:"
  write (u, "(3X,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "s_hat = ", event_deps%s_hat
  write (u, "(3X,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "sqme_born = ", event_deps%sqme_born
end subroutine event_deps_write

```

```

<POWHEG matching: event deps: TBP>+≡
procedure :: update => event_deps_update

```

```

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
subroutine event_deps_update (event_deps, sqme_born, p_born, lt_lab_to_cms)
  class(event_deps_t), intent(inout) :: event_deps
  real(default), intent(in) :: sqme_born
  type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p_born
  type(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(in), optional :: lt_lab_to_cms
  integer :: i, n_born
  event_deps%sqme_born = sqme_born
  n_born = size (p_born)
  if (debug_active (D_MATCHING)) then
    if (n_born /= size (event_deps%p_born_lab)) then
      call msg_fatal &
        ("event_deps_update: number of born momenta has changed")
    end if
  end if
  !!! !!! !!! Workaround for standard-semantics ifort 16.0 bug
  if (.not. allocated (event_deps%p_born_lab)) &

```



```

        allocate (event_deps%p_born_lab (n_born))
    if (.not. allocated (event_deps%p_born_cms)) &
        allocate (event_deps%p_born_cms (n_born))
    do i = 1, n_born
        event_deps%p_born_lab(i) = p_born(i)
    end do
    call event_deps%set_cms (lt_lab_to_cms)
end subroutine event_deps_update

```

This has to be changed when we have sorted out the handling of ISR, partonic vs hadronic cms as well as decays in POWHEG:

*(POWHEG matching: event deps: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: set_cms => event_deps_set_cms

```

*(POWHEG matching: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine event_deps_set_cms (event_deps, lt_lab_to_cms)
    class(event_deps_t), intent(inout) :: event_deps
    type(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(in), optional :: lt_lab_to_cms
    associate (p => event_deps%p_born_lab)
        event_deps%s_hat = (p(1) + p(2))**2
        if (present (lt_lab_to_cms)) then
            event_deps%p_born_cms = lt_lab_to_cms * p
        else
            event_deps%p_born_cms = p
        end if
    end associate
contains
    function compute_boost_to_cm_frame (p) result (lt)
        type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: lt
        type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p
        real(default) :: E1, E2
        real(default) :: beta, beta_gamma
        E1 = p(1)%p(0); E2 = p(2)%p(0)
        beta = (E1 - E2) / (E1 + E2)
        beta_gamma = beta / sqrt (one - beta**2)
        lt = inverse (boost (beta_gamma, 3))
    end function compute_boost_to_cm_frame
end subroutine event_deps_set_cms

```

*(POWHEG matching: types)+≡*

```

type :: veto_counter_t
    integer :: n_ubf = 0
    integer :: n_first_fail = 0
    integer :: n_alpha_s = 0
    integer :: n_xi_max = 0
    integer :: n_norm = 0
    integer :: n_sqme = 0
    integer :: veto_ubf = 0
    integer :: veto_alpha_s = 0
    integer :: veto_xi_max = 0
    integer :: veto_norm = 0
    integer :: veto_sqme = 0
    integer :: n_veto_fail = 0

```



```

contains
  <POWHEG matching: veto counter: TBP>
end type veto_counter_t

<POWHEG matching: veto counter: TBP>≡
  procedure :: record_ubf => veto_counter_record_ubf

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine veto_counter_record_ubf (counter, vetoed)
    class(veto_counter_t), intent(inout) :: counter
    logical, intent(in) :: vetoed
    counter%n_ubf = counter%n_ubf + 1
    if (vetoed) counter%veto_ubf = counter%veto_ubf + 1
  end subroutine veto_counter_record_ubf

<POWHEG matching: veto counter: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: record_first_fail => veto_counter_record_first_fail

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine veto_counter_record_first_fail (counter)
    class(veto_counter_t), intent(inout) :: counter
    counter%n_first_fail = counter%n_first_fail + 1
  end subroutine veto_counter_record_first_fail

<POWHEG matching: veto counter: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: record_alpha_s => veto_counter_record_alpha_s

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine veto_counter_record_alpha_s (counter, vetoed)
    class(veto_counter_t), intent(inout) :: counter
    logical, intent(in) :: vetoed
    counter%n_alpha_s = counter%n_alpha_s + 1
    if (vetoed) counter%veto_alpha_s = counter%veto_alpha_s + 1
  end subroutine veto_counter_record_alpha_s

<POWHEG matching: veto counter: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: record_xi_max => veto_counter_record_xi_max

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine veto_counter_record_xi_max (counter, vetoed)
    class(veto_counter_t), intent(inout) :: counter
    logical, intent(in) :: vetoed
    counter%n_xi_max = counter%n_xi_max + 1
    if (vetoed) counter%veto_xi_max = counter%veto_xi_max + 1
  end subroutine veto_counter_record_xi_max

<POWHEG matching: veto counter: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: record_norm => veto_counter_record_norm

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine veto_counter_record_norm (counter, vetoed)
    class(veto_counter_t), intent(inout) :: counter
    logical, intent(in) :: vetoed
    counter%n_norm = counter%n_norm + 1

```



```

        if (vetoed) counter%veto_norm = counter%veto_norm + 1
    end subroutine veto_counter_record_norm

<POWHEG matching: veto counter: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: record_sqme => veto_counter_record_sqme

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
    subroutine veto_counter_record_sqme (counter, vetoed)
        class(veto_counter_t), intent(inout) :: counter
        logical, intent(in) :: vetoed
        counter%n_sqme = counter%n_sqme + 1
        if (vetoed) counter%veto_sqme = counter%veto_sqme + 1
    end subroutine veto_counter_record_sqme

<POWHEG matching: veto counter: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: record_fail => veto_counter_record_fail

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
    subroutine veto_counter_record_fail (counter)
        class(veto_counter_t), intent(inout) :: counter
        counter%n_veto_fail = counter%n_veto_fail + 1
    end subroutine veto_counter_record_fail

<POWHEG matching: veto counter: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => veto_counter_write

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
    subroutine veto_counter_write (counter, unit)
        class(veto_counter_t), intent(in) :: counter
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        write (u, "(A,I12)") "Nr. of ubf-veto calls: ", counter%n_ubf
        write (u, "(A,I12)") "Nr. of ubf-vetos: ", counter%veto_ubf
        if (counter%n_ubf > 0) &
            write (u, "(A,F4.2)") "Fraction of vetoed points: ", &
                one*counter%veto_ubf / counter%n_ubf
        call write_separator (u)

        write (u, "(A,I12)") "Nr. of alpha_s-veto calls: ", counter%n_alpha_s
        write (u, "(A,I12)") "Nr. of alpha_s-vetos: ", counter%veto_alpha_s
        if (counter%n_alpha_s > 0) &
            write (u, "(A,F4.2)") "Fraction of vetoed points: ", &
                one*counter%veto_alpha_s / counter%n_alpha_s
        call write_separator (u)

        write (u, "(A,I12)") "Nr. of xi_max-veto calls: ", counter%n_xi_max
        write (u, "(A,I12)") "Nr. of xi_max-vetos: ", counter%veto_xi_max
        if (counter%n_alpha_s > 0) &
            write (u, "(A,F4.2)") "Fraction of vetoed points: ", &
                one*counter%veto_xi_max / counter%n_xi_max
        call write_separator (u)

        write (u, "(A,I0)") "Nr. of norm-veto calls: ", counter%n_norm

```



```

write (u, "(A,I0)") "Nr. of norm-vetos: ", counter%veto_norm
if (counter%n_norm > 0) &
    write (u, "(A,F4.2)") "Fraction of vetoed points: ", &
        one*counter%veto_norm / counter%n_norm
call write_separator (u)

write (u, "(A,I0)") "Nr. of sqme-veto calls: ", counter%n_sqme
write (u, "(A,I0)") "Nr. of sqme-vetos: ", counter%veto_sqme
if (counter%n_sqme > 0) &
    write (u, "(A,F4.2)") "Fraction of vetoed points: ", &
        one*counter%veto_sqme / counter%n_sqme
call write_separator (u)
write (u, "(A,I0)") "Nr. of upper-bound failures: ", &
    counter%n_veto_fail
end subroutine veto_counter_write

```

### 30.4.2 Upper bounding functions and sudakovs

#### Abstract version

This contains the pieces that depend on the radiation region  $\alpha_r$

*(POWHEG matching: public)*+≡

```
public :: sudakov_t
```

*(POWHEG matching: types)*+≡

```

type, abstract, extends (solver_function_t) :: sudakov_t
    type(process_deps_t), pointer :: process_deps => null()
    type(event_deps_t), pointer :: event_deps => null()
    type(powheg_settings_t), pointer :: powheg_settings => null()
    type(phs_fks_generator_t), pointer :: phs_fks_generator => null()
    type(qcd_t), pointer :: qcd => null()
    class(rng_t), pointer :: rng => null()
    real(default) :: xi2_max = 0
    real(default) :: norm_max = 0
    real(default) :: current_pt2_max = 0
    real(default) :: last_log = 0
    real(default) :: random = 0
    type(veto_counter_t) :: veto_counter
    integer :: associated_emitter = -1
contains
    (POWHEG matching: sudakov: TBP)
end type sudakov_t

```

*(POWHEG matching: sudakov: TBP)*≡

```
procedure :: write => sudakov_write
```

*(POWHEG matching: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine sudakov_write (sudakov, unit)
    class(sudakov_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    write (u, "(3X,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "xi2_max = ", sudakov%xi2_max

```



```

write (u, "(3X,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "norm_max = ", sudakov%norm_max
write (u, "(3X,A," // FMT_19 // ")") &
    "current_pt2_max = ", sudakov%current_pt2_max
write (u, "(3X,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "last_log = ", sudakov%last_log
write (u, "(3X,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "random = ", sudakov%random
end subroutine sudakov_write

```

To allow for arrays of this class

```

<POWHEG matching: public>+≡
public :: sudakov_wrapper_t

<POWHEG matching: types>+≡
type :: sudakov_wrapper_t
    class(sudakov_t), allocatable :: s
end type sudakov_wrapper_t

<POWHEG matching: sudakov: TBP>+≡
procedure :: init => sudakov_init

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
subroutine sudakov_init (sudakov, process_deps, event_deps, &
    powheg_settings, phs_fks_generator, qcd, rng)
    class(sudakov_t), intent(out) :: sudakov
    type(process_deps_t), target, intent(in) :: process_deps
    type(event_deps_t), target, intent(in) :: event_deps
    type(powheg_settings_t), target, intent(in) :: powheg_settings
    type(phs_fks_generator_t), target, intent(in) :: phs_fks_generator
    type(qcd_t), target, intent(in) :: qcd
    class(rng_t), target, intent(in) :: rng
    sudakov%process_deps => process_deps
    sudakov%event_deps => event_deps
    sudakov%powheg_settings => powheg_settings
    sudakov%phs_fks_generator => phs_fks_generator
    sudakov%qcd => qcd
    sudakov%rng => rng
end subroutine sudakov_init

```

This has to be done after the grids are initialized.

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov: TBP>+≡
procedure :: set_normalization => sudakov_set_normalization

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
pure subroutine sudakov_set_normalization (sudakov, norm_max)
    class(sudakov_t), intent(inout) :: sudakov
    real(default), intent(in) :: norm_max
    sudakov%norm_max = norm_max
end subroutine sudakov_set_normalization

<POWHEG matching: sudakov: TBP>+≡
procedure :: update => sudakov_update

```



```

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  pure subroutine sudakov_update (sudakov, xi2_max)
    class(sudakov_t), intent(inout) :: sudakov
    real(default), intent(in) :: xi2_max
    sudakov%xi2_max = xi2_max
  end subroutine sudakov_update

```

upper\_bound\_func does *not* contain the normalization  $N$  which is given by the grids. In the notation of 1002.2581, it is thus  $\frac{1}{N}U(\xi, y)$

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov: TBP>+≡
  procedure (sudakov_upper_bound_func), deferred :: upper_bound_func

<POWHEG matching: interfaces>≡
  abstract interface
    pure function sudakov_upper_bound_func (sudakov, xi, y, alpha_s) result (u)
      import
      real(default) :: u
      class(sudakov_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
      real(default), intent(in) :: xi, y, alpha_s
    end function sudakov_upper_bound_func
  end interface

```

Similar to the upper\_bound\_func, this is  $-\frac{1}{N} \log \Delta(p_T^2)$  where

$$\Delta^{(U)}(p_T) = \exp - \int U(\xi, y) \theta(k_T - p_T) d\xi dy d\phi \quad (30.3)$$

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov: TBP>+≡
  procedure (sudakov_log_integrated_ubf), deferred :: log_integrated_ubf

<POWHEG matching: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    pure function sudakov_log_integrated_ubf (sudakov, pt2) result (y)
      import
      real(default) :: y
      class(sudakov_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
      real(default), intent(in) :: pt2
    end function sudakov_log_integrated_ubf
  end interface

```

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov: TBP>+≡
  procedure (sudakov_generate_xi_and_y_and_phi), deferred :: generate_xi_and_y_and_phi

<POWHEG matching: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine sudakov_generate_xi_and_y_and_phi (sudakov, r)
      import
      class(sudakov_t), intent(inout) :: sudakov
      type(radiation_t), intent(inout) :: r
    end subroutine sudakov_generate_xi_and_y_and_phi
  end interface

```

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov: TBP>+≡
  procedure (sudakov_kt2), deferred :: kt2

```



*<POWHEG matching: interfaces>+≡*

```
abstract interface
  function sudakov_kt2 (sudakov, xi, y) result (kt2)
  import
    real(default) :: kt2
    class(sudakov_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
    real(default), intent(in) :: xi, y
  end function sudakov_kt2
end interface
```

*<POWHEG matching: sudakov: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure (sudakov_kt2_max), deferred :: kt2_max
```

*<POWHEG matching: interfaces>+≡*

```
abstract interface
  pure function sudakov_kt2_max (sudakov, s_hat) result (kt2_max)
  import
    real(default) :: kt2_max
    class(sudakov_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
    real(default), intent(in) :: s_hat
  end function sudakov_kt2_max
end interface
```

*<POWHEG matching: sudakov: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure (sudakov_reweight_ubf), deferred :: reweight_ubf
```

*<POWHEG matching: interfaces>+≡*

```
abstract interface
  function sudakov_reweight_ubf (sudakov, pt2) result (accepted)
  import
    logical :: accepted
    class(sudakov_t), intent(inout) :: sudakov
    real(default), intent(in) :: pt2
  end function sudakov_reweight_ubf
end interface
```

*<POWHEG matching: sudakov: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure (sudakov_reweight_xi_max), deferred :: reweight_xi_max
```

*<POWHEG matching: interfaces>+≡*

```
abstract interface
  function sudakov_reweight_xi_max (sudakov, xi) result (accepted)
  import
    logical :: accepted
    class(sudakov_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
    real(default), intent(in) :: xi
  end function sudakov_reweight_xi_max
end interface
```

In the generation of  $p_T^2$  via `log_integrated_ubf`, we use the simplified version  $\alpha_s^{\text{rad}}$  while the grids take the improved version.

*<POWHEG matching: sudakov: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: alpha_s => sudakov_alpha_s
```



```

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
function sudakov_alpha_s (sudakov, kT2, use_correct) result (a)
  real(default) :: a
  class(sudakov_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
  real(default), intent(in) :: kT2
  logical, intent(in), optional :: use_correct
  logical :: yorn
  yorn = .false.; if (present (use_correct)) yorn = use_correct
  if (yorn) then
    a = get_alpha (sudakov%qcd, kT2)
  else
    a = sudakov%alpha_s_rad (kT2)
  end if
end function sudakov_alpha_s

```

We have to solve the equation

$$\frac{\log \Delta^{(U)}(p_T)}{\log \Delta^{(U)}(p_T^{\max})} = \log \Delta^{(U)}(p_T) = \log r_1$$

iteratively for  $p_T$ . If the current emission is not accepted, in the next step it is  $\log \Delta^{(U)}(p_T^{\max}) = \log r_1$ , so that we have to solve the equation

$$\log \Delta^{(U)}(p_T) = \log r_1 + \log r_2$$

using the second random number  $r_2$ .

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate_pt2 => sudakov_generate_pt2

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
function sudakov_generate_pt2 (sudakov) result (pt2)
  real(default) :: pt2
  class(sudakov_t), intent(inout) :: sudakov
  logical :: success
  success = .false.
  if (sudakov%current_pt2_max > sudakov%powheg_settings%pt2_min) then
    call sudakov%rng%generate (sudakov%random)
    sudakov%last_log = sudakov%last_log + log(sudakov%random)
    pt2 = solve_interval (sudakov, &
      sudakov%powheg_settings%pt2_min, &
      sudakov%current_pt2_max, success, &
      0.001_default)
    !sudakov%last_log = sudakov%norm_max * sudakov%log_integrated_ubf (pt2)
    !sudakov%last_log + &
  end if
  if (.not. success) then
    pt2 = sudakov%powheg_settings%pt2_min
  end if
end function sudakov_generate_pt2

```

This could be activated if (debug\_active (MATCHING)).

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: check_solution_interval => sudakov_check_solution_interval

```



*(POWHEG matching: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine sudakov_check_solution_interval (sudakov)
  class(sudakov_t), intent(inout) :: sudakov
  real(default) :: r
  real(default), parameter :: dr = 0.05
  real(default) :: pt2
  logical :: success
  r = 0._default
  do
    r = r+dr
    sudakov%random = r
    pt2 = solve_interval (sudakov, &
      sudakov%powheg_settings%pt2_min, &
      sudakov%current_pt2_max, success, &
      0.001_default)
    if (success) then
      print *, 'r: ', r, ' zero found'
    else
      print *, 'r: ', r, 'no zero found'
    end if
    if (r >= 1._default) exit
  end do
end subroutine sudakov_check_solution_interval

```

*(POWHEG matching: sudakov: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: generate_emission => sudakov_generate_emission

```

*(POWHEG matching: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine sudakov_generate_emission (sudakov, r)
  class(sudakov_t), intent(inout) :: sudakov
  type(radiation_t), intent(inout) :: r
  logical :: accepted
  sudakov%current_pt2_max = r%pt2
  call sudakov%generate_xi_and_y_and_phi (r)
  !sudakov%last_log = sudakov%norm_max * &
    !sudakov%log_integrated_ubf (sudakov%current_pt2_max)
  call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "sudakov_generate_emission")
  call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "sqrt (sudakov%current_pt2_max)", &
    sqrt (sudakov%current_pt2_max))
  call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "sudakov%last_log", sudakov%last_log)
  LOOP_UNTIL_ACCEPTED: do
    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    r%valid = .false.
    r%pt2 = sudakov%generate_pt2 ()
    call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "sudakov_generate_emission: after generate_pt2")
    call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "sqrt (r%pt2)", sqrt (r%pt2))
    call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "sudakov%last_log", sudakov%last_log)
    if (r%pt2 <= sudakov%powheg_settings%pt2_min) then
      exit
    end if
    accepted = sudakov%reweight_ubf (r%pt2)
    call sudakov%veto_counter%record_ubf (.not. accepted)
    if (.not. accepted) then
      sudakov%current_pt2_max = r%pt2
    end if
  end do

```



```

        cycle
    end if
    accepted = sudakov%reweight_alpha_s (r%pt2)
    call sudakov%veto_counter%record_alpha_s (.not. accepted)
    if (.not. accepted) then
        sudakov%current_pt2_max = r%pt2
        cycle
    end if
    call sudakov%generate_xi_and_y_and_phi (r)
    accepted = sudakov%reweight_xi_max (r%xi)
    call sudakov%veto_counter%record_xi_max (.not. accepted)
    if (.not. accepted) then
        sudakov%current_pt2_max = r%pt2
        cycle
    end if
    if (debug_active (D_MATCHING)) then
        call assert_equal (OUTPUT_UNIT, r%pt2, &
            sudakov%kt2 (r%xi, r%y), &
            "sudakov_generate_xi_and_y_and_phi: pt2 inconsistency")
        ! for this we have to recompute z?
        !call msg_bug ()
    end if
    r%valid = .true.
    exit
end do LOOP_UNTIL_ACCEPTED
end subroutine sudakov_generate_emission

```

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: evaluate => sudakov_evaluate

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
    pure function sudakov_evaluate (solver_f, x) result (f)
        complex(default) :: f
        class(sudakov_t), intent(in) :: solver_f
        real(default), intent(in) :: x
        f = solver_f%last_log + solver_f%norm_max * solver_f%log_integrated_ubf (x)
        !f = log (solver_f%random) + solver_f%norm_max * solver_f%log_integrated_ubf (x) &
            !- solver_f%last_log
    end function sudakov_evaluate

```

## Simple FSR

This corresponds to Appendix C of 1002.2581

```

<POWHEG matching: public>+≡
    public :: sudakov_simple_fsr_t

<POWHEG matching: types>+≡
    type, extends (sudakov_t) :: sudakov_simple_fsr_t
    contains
        <POWHEG matching: sudakov simple fsr: TBP>
    end type sudakov_simple_fsr_t

```



The simplest upper bounding function for final-state radiation is

$$\text{upper\_bound\_func} = \frac{U(\xi, y)}{N} = \frac{\alpha_s}{\xi(1-y)} \quad (30.4)$$

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov simple fsr: TBP>≡
  procedure :: upper_bound_func => sudakov_simple_fsr_upper_bound_func

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  pure function sudakov_simple_fsr_upper_bound_func (sudakov, xi, y, alpha_s) result (u)
    real(default) :: u
    class(sudakov_simple_fsr_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
    real(default), intent(in) :: xi, y, alpha_s
    u = alpha_s / (xi * (1 - y))
  end function sudakov_simple_fsr_upper_bound_func

```

The above upper bounding function corresponds to the transverse momentum scale

$$k_T^2 = \frac{s}{2} \xi^2 (1-y). \quad (30.5)$$

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov simple fsr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: kt2 => sudakov_simple_fsr_kt2

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  function sudakov_simple_fsr_kt2 (sudakov, xi, y) result (kt2)
    real(default) :: kt2
    class(sudakov_simple_fsr_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
    real(default), intent(in) :: xi, y
    kt2 = sudakov%phs_fks_generator%real_kinematics%kt2 &
      (sudakov%associated_emitter, FSR_SIMPLE, xi, y)
  end function sudakov_simple_fsr_kt2

```

For massless emitters, the upper bound on the radiated energy is

$$t_{\max} = \xi_{\max}^2 \hat{s}$$

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov simple fsr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: kt2_max => sudakov_simple_fsr_kt2_max

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  pure function sudakov_simple_fsr_kt2_max (sudakov, s_hat) result (kt2_max)
    real2(default) :: kt2_max
    class(sudakov_simple_fsr_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
    real(default), intent(in) :: s_hat
    kt2_max = sudakov%xi2_max * s_hat
  end function sudakov_simple_fsr_kt2_max

```

This is

$$-\frac{\log \Delta^{(U)}(p_T)}{N} = \frac{\pi}{b_0} \theta \left( \xi_{\max}^2 - \frac{p_T^2}{s} \right) \left[ \log \frac{\xi_{\max}^2 s}{\Lambda^2} \log \frac{\log \xi_{\max}^2 s / \Lambda^2}{\log p_T^2 / \Lambda^2} - \log \frac{\xi_{\max}^2 s}{p_T^2} \right] \quad (30.6)$$

with  $p_{T,\max}^2 = \xi_{\max}^2 s$ .

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov simple fsr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: log_integrated_ubf => sudakov_simple_fsr_log_integrated_ubf

```



```

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
pure function sudakov_simple_fsr_log_integrated_ubf (sudakov, pt2) result (y)
  real(default) :: y
  class(sudakov_simple_fsr_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
  real(default), intent(in) :: pt2
  real(default) :: xm2s, xm2sl, pt2l
  logical :: within_boundaries
  within_boundaries = pt2 / sudakov%event_deps%s_hat <= sudakov%xi2_max &
    .and. pt2 >= sudakov%powheg_settings%pt2_min
  if (within_boundaries) then
    xm2s = sudakov%xi2_max * sudakov%event_deps%s_hat
    xm2sl = xm2s / sudakov%process_deps%lambda2_gen
    pt2l = pt2 / sudakov%process_deps%lambda2_gen
    y = pi / b0rad * (log (xm2sl) * &
      log (log (xm2sl) / log (pt2l)) - &
      log (xm2s / pt2))
  else
    y = 0
  end if
end function sudakov_simple_fsr_log_integrated_ubf

```

No further veto needed for this upper bounding function.

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov simple fsr: TBP>+≡
procedure :: reweight_ubf => sudakov_simple_fsr_reweight_ubf

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
function sudakov_simple_fsr_reweight_ubf (sudakov, pt2) result (accepted)
  logical :: accepted
  class(sudakov_simple_fsr_t), intent(inout) :: sudakov
  real(default), intent(in) :: pt2
  accepted = .true.
end function sudakov_simple_fsr_reweight_ubf

<POWHEG matching: sudakov simple fsr: TBP>+≡
procedure :: reweight_xi_max => sudakov_simple_fsr_reweight_xi_max

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
function sudakov_simple_fsr_reweight_xi_max (sudakov, xi) result (accepted)
  logical :: accepted
  class(sudakov_simple_fsr_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
  real(default), intent(in) :: xi
  accepted = .true.
end function sudakov_simple_fsr_reweight_xi_max

```

This depends on the choice of  $p_T$  and is tested in the assertion.

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov simple fsr: TBP>+≡
procedure :: generate_xi_and_y_and_phi => sudakov_simple_fsr_generate_xi_and_y_and_phi

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
subroutine sudakov_simple_fsr_generate_xi_and_y_and_phi (sudakov, r)
  class(sudakov_simple_fsr_t), intent(inout) :: sudakov
  type(radiation_t), intent(inout) :: r
  real(default) :: s
  s = sudakov%event_deps%s_hat

```



```

call sudakov%generate_xi (r)
r%y = one - (two * r%pt2) / (s * r%xi**2)
call sudakov%rng%generate (sudakov%random)
r%phi = sudakov%random * twopi
end subroutine sudakov_simple_fsr_generate_xi_and_y_and_phi

```

Generate  $\xi \in [\frac{p_T}{\sqrt{s}}, \xi_{\max}]$  with a density  $1/\xi$

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov simple fsr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate_xi => sudakov_simple_fsr_generate_xi

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sudakov_simple_fsr_generate_xi (sudakov, r)
    class(sudakov_simple_fsr_t), intent(inout) :: sudakov
    type(radiation_t), intent(inout) :: r
    real(default) :: s, xi2_max
    s = sudakov%event_deps%s_hat
    xi2_max = sudakov%xi2_max
    call sudakov%rng%generate (sudakov%random)
    r%xi = exp (((one - sudakov%random) * log (r%pt2 / s) + &
      sudakov%random * log (xi2_max)) / two)
  end subroutine sudakov_simple_fsr_generate_xi

```

## Dijet production at lepton colliders

In the POWHEG method paper, this is done for  $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ . There  $k_{\max} = q^0/2 = \sqrt{s}/2$ . We slightly extend this to

```

<POWHEG matching: public>+≡
  public :: sudakov_eeqq_fsr_t

<POWHEG matching: types>+≡
  type, extends (sudakov_t) :: sudakov_eeqq_fsr_t
  contains
    <POWHEG matching: sudakov eeqq fsr: TBP>
  end type sudakov_eeqq_fsr_t

```

This  $k_T$  measure is the same as the simple FSR up to  $\mathcal{O}(\theta^4)$  when  $y = \cos \theta$ .

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov eeqq fsr: TBP>≡
  procedure :: kt2 => sudakov_eeqq_fsr_kt2

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  function sudakov_eeqq_fsr_kt2 (sudakov, xi, y) result (kt2)
    real(default) :: kt2
    class(sudakov_eeqq_fsr_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
    real(default), intent(in) :: xi, y
    kt2 = sudakov%event_deps%s_hat / 2 * xi**2 * (1 - y**2) / 2
    ! TODO: (bcn 2015-07-13) call here pbs_fks_generator%real_kinematics%kt2
  end function sudakov_eeqq_fsr_kt2

```

Same expression as for sudakov\_simple\_fsr\_kt2\_max

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov eeqq fsr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: kt2_max => sudakov_eeqq_fsr_kt2_max

```



```

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
pure function sudakov_eeqq_fsr_kt2_max (sudakov, s_hat) result (kt2_max)
  real(default) :: kt2_max
  class(sudakov_eeqq_fsr_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
  real(default), intent(in) :: s_hat
  kt2_max = sudakov%xi2_max * s_hat
end function sudakov_eeqq_fsr_kt2_max

```

This covers also the singularity at  $(\xi, y) \rightarrow (1, -1)$  that occurs for a massless recoiling system.

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov eeqq fsr: TBP>+≡
procedure :: upper_bound_func => sudakov_eeqq_fsr_upper_bound_func

```

```

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
pure function sudakov_eeqq_fsr_upper_bound_func (sudakov, xi, y, alpha_s) result (u)
  real(default) :: u
  class(sudakov_eeqq_fsr_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
  real(default), intent(in) :: xi, y, alpha_s
  u = alpha_s / (xi * (1 - y**2))
end function sudakov_eeqq_fsr_upper_bound_func

```

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov eeqq fsr: TBP>+≡
procedure :: log_integrated_ubf => sudakov_eeqq_fsr_log_integrated_ubf

```

```

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
pure function sudakov_eeqq_fsr_log_integrated_ubf (sudakov, pt2) result (y)
  real(default) :: y
  class(sudakov_eeqq_fsr_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
  real(default), intent(in) :: pt2
  logical :: within_boundaries
  within_boundaries = pt2 / sudakov%event_deps%s_hat <= sudakov%xi2_max &
    .and. pt2 >= sudakov%powheg_settings%pt2_min
  if (within_boundaries) then
    !xm2s = sudakov%xi2_max * sudakov%event_deps%s_hat
    !xm2s1 = xm2s / sudakov%process_deps%lambda2_gen
    !pt2l = pt2 / sudakov%process_deps%lambda2_gen
    !y = pi / b0rad * (log (xm2s1) * &
      !log (log (xm2s1) / log (pt2l)) - &
      !log (xm2s / pt2))
  else
    y = 0
  end if
end function sudakov_eeqq_fsr_log_integrated_ubf

```

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov eeqq fsr: TBP>+≡
procedure :: reweight_ubf => sudakov_eeqq_fsr_reweight_ubf

```

```

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
function sudakov_eeqq_fsr_reweight_ubf (sudakov, pt2) result (accepted)
  logical :: accepted
  class(sudakov_eeqq_fsr_t), intent(inout) :: sudakov
  real(default), intent(in) :: pt2
  accepted = .false.
end function sudakov_eeqq_fsr_reweight_ubf

```



```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov eeqq fsr: TBP>+=
  procedure :: reweight_xi_max => sudakov_eeqq_fsr_reweight_xi_max

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+=
  function sudakov_eeqq_fsr_reweight_xi_max (sudakov, xi) result (accepted)
    logical :: accepted
    class(sudakov_eeqq_fsr_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
    real(default), intent(in) :: xi
    accepted = .true.
  end function sudakov_eeqq_fsr_reweight_xi_max

<POWHEG matching: sudakov eeqq fsr: TBP>+=
  procedure :: generate_xi_and_y_and_phi => sudakov_eeqq_fsr_generate_xi_and_y_and_phi

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+=
  subroutine sudakov_eeqq_fsr_generate_xi_and_y_and_phi (sudakov, r)
    class(sudakov_eeqq_fsr_t), intent(inout) :: sudakov
    type(radiation_t), intent(inout) :: r
    real(default) :: s
    s = sudakov%event_deps%s_hat
    !r%xi = sudakov%generate_xi (r)
    !r%y = one - (two * r%pt2) / (s * r%xi**2)
    call sudakov%rng%generate (sudakov%random)
    r%phi = sudakov%random * twopi
  end subroutine sudakov_eeqq_fsr_generate_xi_and_y_and_phi

```

## Massive FSR

```

<POWHEG matching: public>+=
  public :: sudakov_massive_fsr_t

<POWHEG matching: types>+=
  type, extends (sudakov_t) :: sudakov_massive_fsr_t
    real(default) :: z, z1, z2 = 0._default
    real(default) :: xi_1, xi_min, xi_m = 0._default
    real(default) :: xi_max_extended = 1._default
  contains
    <POWHEG matching: sudakov massive fsr: TBP>
  end type sudakov_massive_fsr_t

```

During the radiation generation, an alternative expression for  $\xi_{\max}$ ,

$$\xi_{\max} = 1 - \frac{(m + m_{\text{rec}})^2}{q^2},$$

is used, which corresponds to an extended Dalitz region. Phase space points outside of the original Dalitz region will be vetoed afterwards.

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov massive fsr: TBP>=
  procedure :: compute_xi_max_extended &
    => sudakov_massive_fsr_compute_xi_max_extended

```



```

(POWHEG matching: procedures)+≡
subroutine sudakov_massive_fsr_compute_xi_max_extended (sudakov)
  class(sudakov_massive_fsr_t), intent(inout) :: sudakov
  real(default) :: m, mrec
  real(default) :: q0
  q0 = sqrt(sudakov%event_deps%s_hat)
  associate (p => sudakov%event_deps%p_born_lab(sudakov%associated_emitter))
    m = p**1
    mrec = sqrt ((q0-p%p(0))**2 - p%p(1)**2 - p%p(2)**2 - p%p(3)**2)
  end associate
  sudakov%xi_max_extended = one - (m + mrec)**2 / q0**2
end subroutine sudakov_massive_fsr_compute_xi_max_extended

```

For massive emitters, the radiation variable  $\xi$  is constructed as follows. First,

$$\xi_{\min}(k_T^2) = \frac{\sqrt{k_T^2(k_T^2 z_2^2 + 8\bar{p}^0 q(1 - z_2)) - k_T^2 z_2}}{2q^2(1 - z_2)} \quad (30.7)$$

is computed. Then  $\xi_1$  is computed according to the same equation with  $z_2 \leftrightarrow z_1$ . Finally,  $\xi$  is generated according to

$$\xi = \frac{1}{q^2} \exp \left[ \log(\xi_{\min} q^2 - k_T^2) + r \log \frac{\xi_m q^2 - k_T^2}{\xi_{\min} q^2 - k_T^2} + k_T^2 \right], \quad (30.8)$$

where  $\xi_m = \min(\xi_{\max}, \xi_1)$ .

```

(POWHEG matching: sudakov massive fsr: TBP)+≡
procedure :: generate_xi => sudakov_massive_fsr_generate_xi

(POWHEG matching: procedures)+≡
subroutine sudakov_massive_fsr_generate_xi (sudakov, r)
  class(sudakov_massive_fsr_t), intent(inout) :: sudakov
  type(radiation_t), intent(inout) :: r
  real(default) :: pt2, q0, q02
  real(default) :: E_em, xi_max
  real(default) :: xi_1, xi_min, xi_m
  pt2 = r%pt2
  E_em = energy (sudakov%event_deps%p_born_lab(sudakov%associated_emitter))
  q02 = sudakov%event_deps%s_hat; q0 = sqrt(q02)
  !xi_max = sqrt (sudakov%xi2_max)
  xi_max = sudakov%xi_max_extended
  associate (z1 => sudakov%z1, z2 => sudakov%z2)
    xi_1 = (sqrt(pt2 * (pt2*z1**2 + 8*E_em*q0*(one-z1))) - pt2*z1) / &
      (2*q02*(one-z1))
    xi_min = (sqrt(pt2 * (pt2*z2**2 + 8*E_em*q0*(one-z2))) - pt2*z2) / &
      (2*q02*(one-z2))
  end associate
  xi_m = min (xi_max, xi_1)
  call sudakov%rng%generate (sudakov%random)
  r%xi = (exp (log(xi_min*q02 - pt2) + sudakov%random * &
    log((xi_m*q02 - pt2) / (xi_min*q02 - pt2))) + pt2) / q02
end subroutine sudakov_massive_fsr_generate_xi

```

```

(POWHEG matching: sudakov massive fsr: TBP)+≡
procedure :: generate_xi_and_y_and_phi => sudakov_massive_fsr_generate_xi_and_y_and_phi

```



*(POWHEG matching: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine sudakov_massive_fsr_generate_xi_and_y_and_phi (sudakov, r)
  class(sudakov_massive_fsr_t), intent(inout) :: sudakov
  type(radiation_t), intent(inout) :: r
  real(default) :: q0
  real(default) :: m2, mrec2, k0_rec_max
  real(default) :: E_em
  type(vector4_t) :: p_emitter

  q0 = sqrt (sudakov%event_deps%s_hat)
  p_emitter = sudakov%event_deps%p_born_lab(sudakov%associated_emitter)
  associate (p => p_emitter%p)
    mrec2 = (q0 - p(0))**2 - p(1)**2 - p(2)**2 - p(3)**2
    E_em = p(0)
  end associate
  m2 = p_emitter**2
  call compute_dalitz_bounds (q0, m2, mrec2, sudakov%z1, sudakov%z2, k0_rec_max)
  call sudakov%generate_xi (r)

  sudakov%z = (2*r%pt2*E_em - r%xi**2*q0**3) / (r%pt2*r%xi*q0 - r%xi**2*q0**3)
  sudakov%xi2_max = - (q0**2*sudakov%z**2 - two*q0*k0_rec_max*sudakov%z + mrec2) / &
    (q0**2*sudakov%z*(one-sudakov%z))
  sudakov%xi2_max = sudakov%xi2_max**2
  r%y = two*(sudakov%z2-sudakov%z)/(sudakov%z2-sudakov%z1) - one
  call sudakov%rng%generate (sudakov%random)
  r%phi = sudakov%random * twopi
end subroutine sudakov_massive_fsr_generate_xi_and_y_and_phi

```

Computes the hardness scale:

$$K_T^2 = \frac{\xi^2 q^2 (1-z)}{2\bar{p}_{\text{em}}^0 - z\xi q} \quad (30.9)$$

*(POWHEG matching: sudakov massive fsr: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: kt2 => sudakov_massive_fsr_kt2

```

*(POWHEG matching: procedures)*+≡

```

function sudakov_massive_fsr_kt2 (sudakov, xi, y) result (kt2)
  real(default) :: kt2
  class(sudakov_massive_fsr_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
  real(default), intent(in) :: xi, y
  kt2 = sudakov%phs_fks_generator%real_kinematics%kt2 &
    (sudakov%associated_emitter, FSR_MASSIVE, xi, y)
end function sudakov_massive_fsr_kt2

```

For massive emitters, the upper bound on the radiated  $p_T$  is

$$t_{\text{max}} = \frac{\xi_{\text{max}}^2 q^3 (1-z_2)}{2 * \bar{p}^0 - z_2 \xi_{\text{max}} q}$$

*(POWHEG matching: sudakov massive fsr: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: kt2_max => sudakov_massive_fsr_kt2_max

```



```

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
pure function sudakov_massive_fsr_kt2_max (sudakov, s_hat) result (kt2_max)
  real(default) :: kt2_max
  class(sudakov_massive_fsr_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
  real(default), intent(in) :: s_hat
  real(default) :: q, E_em, xi_max, z2
  q = sqrt(s_hat)
  E_em = energy (sudakov%event_deps%p_born_lab (sudakov%associated_emitter))
  !xi_max = sqrt(sudakov%xi2_max)
  xi_max = sudakov%xi_max_extended
  z2 = sudakov%z2
  kt2_max = (xi_max**2*q**3*(one-z2)) / (2*E_em - z2*xi_max*q)
end function sudakov_massive_fsr_kt2_max

```

The upper bounding function for massive emitters is (disregarding a possible factor of  $\alpha_s$ )

$$U(\xi, y) \sim \frac{\sqrt{s}}{\bar{p}_{\text{em}}} \frac{1}{\xi(1-z)} \quad (30.10)$$

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov massive fsr: TBP>+≡
procedure :: upper_bound_func => sudakov_massive_fsr_upper_bound_func

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
pure function sudakov_massive_fsr_upper_bound_func (sudakov, xi, y, alpha_s) result (u)
  real(default) :: u
  class(sudakov_massive_fsr_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
  real(default), intent(in) :: xi, y, alpha_s
  real(default) :: q, p_em
  q = sqrt (sudakov%event_deps%s_hat)
  p_em = space_part_norm (sudakov%event_deps%p_born_lab(sudakov%associated_emitter))
  u = alpha_s * q/p_em * one/(xi*(one-sudakov%z))
end function sudakov_massive_fsr_upper_bound_func

```

The integrated upper-bounding function for massive final-state emitters is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
I(t) = & \frac{q}{\bar{p}_{\text{em}}} \left[ \log \xi \log \left[ (1-z_2) \frac{q}{k_T^2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \log^2 \xi + G(-k_T^2, q^2, \xi) - G(2\bar{p}_{\text{em}}, -q, \xi) \right]_{\xi_{\min}}^{\min(\xi_1(k_T^2), \xi_{\max})} \\
& + \frac{q}{\bar{p}_{\text{em}}} \theta(\xi_{\max} - \xi_1(k_T^2)) \log \frac{\xi_{\max}}{\xi_1(k_T^2)} \log \frac{1-z_2}{1-z_1},
\end{aligned}$$

where the function  $G(a, b, \xi)$  is given by

$$G(a, b, \xi) = \log(a + b\xi) \log \left( 1 - \frac{a + b\xi}{a} \right) + Li_2 \left( \frac{a + b\xi}{a} \right), \quad (30.11)$$

for  $a < 0$  and by

$$G(a, b, \xi) = \log \left| \frac{b\xi}{a} \right| \log a - Li_2 \left( -\frac{b\xi}{a} \right) + \frac{\pi^2}{6}, \quad (30.12)$$

for  $a > 0$ .

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov massive fsr: TBP>+≡
procedure :: log_integrated_ubf => sudakov_massive_fsr_log_integrated_ubf

```



*(POWHEG matching: procedures)*+≡

```

pure function sudakov_massive_fsr_log_integrated_ubf (sudakov, pt2) result (y)
  real(default) :: y
  class(sudakov_massive_fsr_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
  real(default), intent(in) :: pt2
  real(default) :: xi, xi_max, xi_1, xi_min
  real(default) :: q0, p_em, E_em
  real(default) :: y1, y2
  q0 = sqrt (sudakov%event_deps%s_hat)
  E_em = energy (sudakov%event_deps%p_born_lab(sudakov%associated_emitter))
  p_em = space_part_norm (sudakov%event_deps%p_born_lab(sudakov%associated_emitter))
  xi_max = sudakov%xi_max_extended
  associate (z1 => sudakov%z1, z2 => sudakov%z2)
    xi_1 = (sqrt (pt2*(pt2*z1**2 + 8*E_em*q0*(one-z1))) - pt2*z1) / (2*q0**2*(one-z1))
    xi_min = (sqrt (pt2*(pt2*z2**2 + 8*E_em*q0*(one-z2))) - pt2*z2) / (2*q0**2*(one-z2))
    xi = min (xi_1, xi_max)
    y1 = log(xi)*log((one-z2)*q0/pt2) + log(xi)**2/two + G_FSR(-pt2,q0**2,xi) - G_FSR(2*E_em,-q0**2,xi)
    xi = xi_min
    y2 = log(xi)*log((one-z2)*q0/pt2) + log(xi)**2/two + G_FSR(-pt2,q0**2,xi) - G_FSR(2*E_em,-q0**2,xi)
    y = y1 - y2
    if (xi_max > xi_1) &
      y = y + log(xi_max/xi_1)*log((one-z2)/(one-z1))
    y = twopi*q0/p_em * y
  end associate
end function sudakov_massive_fsr_log_integrated_ubf

```

No further ubf veto needed for now.

*(POWHEG matching: sudakov massive fsr: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: reweight_ubf => sudakov_massive_fsr_reweight_ubf

```

*(POWHEG matching: procedures)*+≡

```

function sudakov_massive_fsr_reweight_ubf (sudakov, pt2) result (accepted)
  logical :: accepted
  class(sudakov_massive_fsr_t), intent(inout) :: sudakov
  real(default), intent(in) :: pt2
  accepted = .true.
end function sudakov_massive_fsr_reweight_ubf

```

*(POWHEG matching: sudakov massive fsr: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: reweight_xi_max => sudakov_massive_fsr_reweight_xi_max

```

*(POWHEG matching: procedures)*+≡

```

function sudakov_massive_fsr_reweight_xi_max (sudakov, xi) result (accepted)
  logical :: accepted
  class(sudakov_massive_fsr_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
  real(default), intent(in) :: xi
  accepted = xi < sqrt (sudakov%xi2_max)
end function sudakov_massive_fsr_reweight_xi_max

```

## Auxiliary functions

Implements the function  $G(a, b, \xi)$  given in eq. (30.12) and eq. (30.11).

*(POWHEG matching: procedures)*+≡



```

elemental function G_FSR (a,b,xi)
  real(default) :: G_FSR
  real(default), intent(in) :: a, b, xi
  if (a > 0) then
    G_FSR = G_FSR_Plus (a,b,xi)
  else if (a < 0) then
    G_FSR = G_FSR_Minus (a,b,xi)
  !!! a == 0 ?
  end if
end function G_FSR

elemental function G_FSR_Minus (a,b,xi)
  real(default) :: G_FSR_Minus
  real(default), intent(in) :: a, b, xi
  G_FSR_Minus = log(a+b*xi)*log(one - (a+b*xi)/a) + Li2((a+b*xi)/a)
end function G_FSR_Minus

elemental function G_FSR_Plus (a,b,xi)
  real(default) :: G_FSR_Plus
  real(default), intent(in) :: a, b, xi
  G_FSR_Plus = log(abs(b*xi/a))*log(a) - Li2(-b*xi/a) + pi**2/6
end function G_FSR_Plus

```

### 30.4.3 Main POWHEG class

```

<POWHEG matching: public>+≡
  public :: powheg_matching_t

<POWHEG matching: types>+≡
  type, extends(matching_t) :: powheg_matching_t
    type(grid_t) :: grid
    type(phs_fks_generator_t) :: phs_fks_generator
    type(powheg_settings_t) :: settings
    type(powheg_testing_t) :: testing
    type(event_deps_t) :: event_deps
    type(process_deps_t) :: process_deps
    type(sudakov_wrapper_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sudakov
    integer :: n_emissions = 0
    logical :: active = .true.
  contains
    <POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>
  end type powheg_matching_t

<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>≡
  procedure :: get_method => powheg_matching_get_method

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  function powheg_matching_get_method (matching) result (method)
    type(string_t) :: method
    class(powheg_matching_t), intent(in) :: matching
    method = matching_method (MATCH_POWHEG)
  end function powheg_matching_get_method

```



```

<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: before_shower => powheg_matching_before_shower

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine powheg_matching_before_shower &
    (matching, particle_set, vetoed)
    class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: matching
    type(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
    logical, intent(out) :: vetoed
    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    if (.not. matching%active) return
    call matching%update (particle_set)
    if (matching%settings%test_sudakov) then
      call matching%test_sudakov ()
    stop
    end if
    call matching%generate_emission (particle_set = particle_set)
    vetoed = .false.
  end subroutine powheg_matching_before_shower

<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: first_event => powheg_matching_first_event

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine powheg_matching_first_event (matching)
    class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout), target :: matching
    associate (instance => matching%process_instance)
      matching%process_deps%cm_frame = instance%is_cm_frame (1)
    end associate
    call matching%setup_grids ()
  end subroutine powheg_matching_first_event

<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: after_shower => powheg_matching_after_shower

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine powheg_matching_after_shower (matching, particle_set, vetoed)
    class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: matching
    type(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
    logical, intent(out) :: vetoed
    vetoed = .false.
  end subroutine powheg_matching_after_shower

```

## Output

```

<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: display_grid_startup_message => &
    powheg_display_grid_startup_message

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine powheg_display_grid_startup_message (powheg)
    class(powheg_matching_t), intent(in) :: powheg
    real(default) :: points_per_cell
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "POWHEG: Generating grid for process '", &

```



```

char (powheg%process_name), ""
call msg_message ()
associate (settings => powheg%settings)
  write (msg_buffer, "(A,I10)") "Number of xi-points: ", &
    settings%size_grid_xi
  call msg_message ()
  write (msg_buffer, "(A,I10)") "Number of y-points: ", &
    settings%size_grid_y
  call msg_message ()
  write (msg_buffer, "(A,I10,A)") "Using ", settings%n_init , &
    " sampling points"
  call msg_message ()
  points_per_cell = settings%n_init*one / &
    (settings%size_grid_xi * settings%size_grid_y)
  write (msg_buffer, "(A,F10.2,A)") "Average: ", points_per_cell, &
    " points per cell"
  call msg_message ()
  call msg_message ("Progress:")
end associate
end subroutine powheg_display_grid_startup_message

```

*(POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: write => powheg_write

```

*(POWHEG matching: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine powheg_write (matching, unit)
  class(powheg_matching_t), intent(in) :: matching
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u, alr
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  call write_separator (u, 2)
  write (u, "(1X,A)") "POWHEG Emission Generator"
  write (u, "(1X,A)") "Process name: " // char (matching%process_name)
  if (allocated (matching%rng)) then
    call matching%rng%write (u)
  else
    write (u, "(1X,A)") "RNG not allocated"
  end if
  if (associated (matching%qcd)) then
    call matching%qcd%write (u)
  else
    write (u, "(1X,A)") "QCD not associated"
  end if
  call matching%settings%write (u)
  call matching%event_deps%write (u)
  call matching%process_deps%write (u)
  do alr = 1, size (matching%sudakov)
    call write_separator (u)
    write (u, "(1X,A,I12,A)") "sudakov (alr = ", alr, ") "
    call matching%sudakov(alr)%s%write (u)
  end do
  call write_separator (u, 2)
end subroutine powheg_write

```



```

<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: final => powheg_matching_final

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine powheg_matching_final (matching)
    class(powheg_matching_t), intent(in) :: matching
    integer :: u, alr
    type(string_t) :: filename
    u = free_unit ()
    filename = matching%process_name // "_veto.log"
    open (file=char(filename), unit=u, action='write')
    write (u, '(A)') "Summary of POWHEG veto procedure"
    do alr = 1, matching%process_deps%n_alr
      write(u, '(A,I0)') 'alr: ', alr
      call matching%sudakov(alr)%s%veto_counter%write (u)
      call write_separator (u)
    end do
    write (u, '(A,I0)') "Total number of events which radiate a gluon: ", &
      matching%n_emissions
    close (u)
  end subroutine powheg_matching_final

```

## Initialization and Finalization

```

<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: setup_grids => powheg_matching_setup_grids

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine powheg_matching_setup_grids (matching)
    class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout), target :: matching
    call matching%prepare_for_events ()
    if (matching%requires_new_grids ()) then
      call matching%fill_grids ()
      call matching%save_grids ()
    else
      call matching%load_grids ()
    end if
    call matching%grid%compute_and_write_mean_and_max ()
    call matching%import_norms_from_grid ()
  end subroutine powheg_matching_setup_grids

<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: setup_sudakovs => powheg_matching_setup_sudakovs

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine powheg_matching_setup_sudakovs (powheg)
    class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout), target :: powheg
    integer :: alr, emitter
    logical :: is_fsr, is_massive
    integer :: ubf_type
    allocate (powheg%sudakov (powheg%process_deps%n_alr))
    is_fsr = .true.
    do alr = 1, powheg%process_deps%n_alr
      if (is_fsr) then

```



```

ubf_type = powheg%settings%upper_bound_func
select type (pcm => powheg%process_instance%pcm)
class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
  if (.not. powheg%testing%active) then
    emitter = pcm%controller%get_emitter (alr)
    is_massive = powheg%phs_fks_generator%is_massive (emitter)
  else
    emitter = 1
    is_massive = .false.
  end if
end select
if (is_massive) ubf_type = UBF_MASSIVE
select case (ubf_type)
case (UBF_SIMPLE)
  allocate (sudakov_simple_fsr_t :: powheg%sudakov(alr)%s)
case (UBF_EEQQ)
  allocate (sudakov_eeqq_fsr_t :: powheg%sudakov(alr)%s)
case (UBF_MASSIVE)
  allocate (sudakov_massive_fsr_t :: powheg%sudakov(alr)%s)
case default
  call msg_fatal ("powheg_setup_sudakovs: Please choose upper bounding function!")
end select
else
  call msg_fatal ("powheg_setup_sudakovs: ISR not implemented yet!")
end if

call powheg%sudakov(alr)%s%init (powheg%process_deps, &
  powheg%event_deps, powheg%settings, &
  powheg%phs_fks_generator, powheg%qcd, powheg%rng)

powheg%sudakov(alr)%s%associated_emitter = emitter
end do
end subroutine powheg_matching_setup_sudakovs

```

*<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: init => powheg\_matching\_init

*<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine powheg\_matching\_init (matching, var\_list, process\_name)  
   class(powheg\_matching\_t), intent(out) :: matching  
*<default matching init>*  
 end subroutine powheg\_matching\_init

*<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡*  
 generic :: update => update\_momenta, &  
           update\_particle\_set  
 procedure :: update\_momenta => powheg\_matching\_update\_momenta  
 procedure :: update\_particle\_set => powheg\_matching\_update\_particle\_set

*<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine powheg\_matching\_update\_momenta (powheg, p\_born)  
   class(powheg\_matching\_t), intent(inout) :: powheg  
   type(vector4\_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p\_born  
   type(lorentz\_transformation\_t) :: lt\_lab\_to\_cms



```

if (.not. powheg%process_deps%cm_frame) then
  lt_lab_to_cms = inverse (powheg%process_instance%get_lorentz_transformation (1))
  call powheg%update_event_deps (powheg%process_instance%pcm, &
    p_born, lt_lab_to_cms)
else
  call powheg%update_event_deps (powheg%process_instance%pcm, p_born)
end if
end subroutine powheg_matching_update_momenta

```

```

subroutine powheg_matching_update_particle_set (powheg, particle_set)
  class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: powheg
  type(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: indices
  logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: in_out_mask
  integer :: i
  allocate (in_out_mask (particle_set%get_n_tot()))
  do i = 1, particle_set%get_n_tot()
    in_out_mask(i) = particle_set%prt(i)%get_status () == PRT_INCOMING &
      .or. particle_set%prt(i)%get_status () == PRT_OUTGOING
  end do
  allocate (indices (size (particle_set%get_indices (in_out_mask))))
  indices = particle_set%get_indices (in_out_mask)
  call powheg%update_momenta (particle_set%get_momenta (indices))
end subroutine powheg_matching_update_particle_set

```

*(POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: update_event_deps => powheg_matching_update_event_deps

```

*(POWHEG matching: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine powheg_matching_update_event_deps (powheg, pcm, p_born, lt_lab_to_cms)
  class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: powheg
  class(pcm_instance_t), intent(in) :: pcm
  type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p_born
  type(lorentz_transformation_t), intent(in), optional :: lt_lab_to_cms
  select type (pcm => powheg%process_instance%pcm)
  class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
    if (.not. powheg%testing%active) then
      call powheg%event_deps%update &
        (pcm%collector%get_sqme_born(1), p_born, lt_lab_to_cms)
    else
      call powheg%event_deps%update &
        (powheg%testing%sqme_born, p_born, lt_lab_to_cms)
    end if
  end select
end subroutine powheg_matching_update_event_deps

```

*(POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: boost_preal_to_lab_frame => powheg_matching_boost_preal_to_lab_frame

```

*(POWHEG matching: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine powheg_matching_boost_preal_to_lab_frame (powheg)
  class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: powheg
  type(lorentz_transformation_t) :: lt_cms_to_lab

```



```

associate (event_deps => powheg%event_deps)
  if (powheg%process_deps%cm_frame) then
    event_deps%p_real_lab = event_deps%p_real_cms
  else
    lt_cms_to_lab = powheg%process_instance%get_lorentz_transformation (1)
    event_deps%p_real_lab = lt_cms_to_lab * event_deps%p_real_cms
  end if
end associate
end subroutine powheg_matching_boost_preal_to_lab_frame

```

*(POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: reweight_matrix_elements => powheg_matching_reweight_matrix_elements

```

*(POWHEG matching: procedures)+≡*

```

function powheg_matching_reweight_matrix_elements (powheg, r) result (accepted)
  logical :: accepted
  class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: powheg
  type(radiation_t), intent(in) :: r
  integer :: emitter
  real(default) :: sqme_real_x_jacobian, sqme_born
  real(default) :: norm, ubf, ubound, random, weight
  real(default) :: alpha_s
  call msg_debug (D_MATCHING, "reweight_matrix_elements")
  select type (pcm => powheg%process_instance%pcm)
  class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
    call powheg%rng%generate (random)
    emitter = pcm%controller%get_emitter (r%alr)
    powheg%event_deps%p_real_cms = &
      powheg%phs_fks_generator%generate_fsr_from_xi_and_y (r%xi, &
        r%y, r%phi, emitter, powheg%event_deps%p_born_cms)
    call powheg%boost_preal_to_lab_frame ()
    call powheg%copy_momenta ()
    norm = powheg%norm_from_xi_and_y (r)
    associate (s => powheg%sudakov(r%alr)%s)
      alpha_s = s%alpha_s (s%kt2 (r%xi, r%y), use_correct=.true.)
      ubf = s%upper_bound_func (r%xi, r%y, alpha_s)
      sqme_real_x_jacobian = powheg%compute_sqme_real (r%alr, alpha_s)
      sqme_born = powheg%event_deps%sqme_born
      ubound = sqme_born * ubf * norm
      weight = sqme_real_x_jacobian / ubound
      if (weight > 1) call s%veto_counter%record_fail()
      if (debug_active (D_MATCHING)) then
        if (weight < 0) call msg_warning ("R/B < 0!")
      end if
      accepted = random < weight
    end associate
  if (debug_active (D_MATCHING)) then
    print *, ' r%alr = ', r%alr
    print *, ' r%xi = ', r%xi
    print *, ' r%y = ', r%y
    print *, ' emitter = ', emitter
    print *, ' random = ', random
    print *, ' sqme_real_x_jacobian = ', sqme_real_x_jacobian
    print *, ' sqme_born = ', sqme_born
  end if
end function

```



```

        print *, ' ubf = ', ubf
        print *, ' norm = ', norm
        print *, ' ubound = ', ubound
        print *, ' matrix element accepted = ', accepted
    end if
end select
end function powheg_matching_reweight_matrix_elements

```

## Generation algorithm and grid initialization

compute\_sqme\_real is the projected real matrix element  $R_{\alpha_r} = S_{\alpha_r} R$  whereby the current  $\alpha_r$  is implied by the emitter. Furthermore, it is multiplied by the Jacobian.

*(POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: compute_sqme_real => powheg_matching_compute_sqme_real

```

*(POWHEG matching: procedures)+≡*

```

    function powheg_matching_compute_sqme_real (powheg, alr, alpha_s) result (sqme)
        class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: powheg
        integer, intent(in) :: alr
        real(default), intent(in) :: alpha_s
        integer :: emitter
        real(default) :: sqme
        select type (pcm => powheg%process_instance%pcm)
        class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
            if (.not. powheg%testing%active) then
                associate (instance => powheg%process_instance)
                    emitter = pcm%controller%get_emitter (alr)
                    call instance%compute_sqme_real_rad (emitter, &
                        powheg%event_deps%p_born_lab, powheg%event_deps%p_real_lab, alpha_s)
                    sqme = pcm%collector%sqme_real_per_emitter (1, emitter)
                end associate
            else
                sqme = one
            end if
        end select
    end function powheg_matching_compute_sqme_real

```

*(POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: set_scale => powheg_matching_set_scale

```

*(POWHEG matching: procedures)+≡*

```

    subroutine powheg_matching_set_scale (powheg, pT2)
        class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: powheg
        real(default), intent(in) :: pT2
        call powheg%process_instance%set_fac_scale (sqrt(pT2))
    end subroutine powheg_matching_set_scale

```

For each underlying Born  $f_b$ , there is a number of radiation regions. A radiation region rr may correspond multiple  $\alpha_r$ s. The phase space only depends upon the radiation region kinematics rr and not on the specific  $\alpha_r$ .  $\alpha_r$  can be picked



in the set  $\{\alpha_r|f_b,rr\}$  proportional to their  $R_{\alpha_r}$ . For now, we simplify things though and just work with the  $\alpha_r$ .

The following is valid for one underlying Born.

```

<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: fill_grids => powheg_matching_fill_grids

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine powheg_matching_fill_grids (powheg)
    class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: powheg
    real(default), dimension(3) :: radiation_variables
    real(default) :: f_alr, xi, y, norm, real_me, ubf
    integer :: alr
    integer :: n, n_points
    real(default) :: alpha_s
    call msg_debug (D_MATCHING, "powheg_fill_grids")
    call powheg%display_grid_startup_message()
    n_points = powheg%settings%n_init
    call msg_debug (D_MATCHING, "n_points", n_points)
    UNTIL_ACCEPTED: do
      EVALUATE_GRID_POINTS: do n = 1, n_points
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        call powheg%prepare_momenta_for_fill_grids (radiation_variables)
        do alr = 1, powheg%process_deps%n_alr
          call powheg%generate_xi_and_y_for_grids &
            (radiation_variables, alr, xi, y)
          associate (s => powheg%sudakov(alr)%s)
            alpha_s = s%alpha_s (s%kt2(xi, y), use_correct=.true.)
            ubf = s%upper_bound_func (xi, y, alpha_s)
          end associate
          real_me = powheg%compute_sqme_real (alr, alpha_s)
          norm = real_me / (powheg%event_deps%sqme_born * ubf)
          f_alr = (one * alr) / powheg%process_deps%n_alr - tiny_07
          call powheg%grid%update_maxima &
            ([radiation_variables(I_XI:I_Y), f_alr], norm)
          call msg_show_progress (n, n_points)
          if (debug2_active (D_MATCHING)) call show_vars ()
        end do
      end do EVALUATE_GRID_POINTS
      if (powheg%grid%is_non_zero_everywhere () .or. &
        n_points <= 0) then
        return
      else
        n_points = powheg%settings%n_init / 5
        write (msg_buffer, '(A,I12,A)') 'POWHEG: Number of points for grid ' // &
          'initialization was not enough. Run continues with ', &
          n_points, ' additional points to fill empty segments.'
        call msg_warning ()
      end if
    end do UNTIL_ACCEPTED

contains

    subroutine show_vars ()
      if (norm > 1E5_default) then

```



```

call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "alr", alr)
call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "f_alr", f_alr)
call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "radiation_variables(1)", &
radiation_variables(1))
call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "radiation_variables(2)", &
radiation_variables(2))
call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "radiation_variables(3)", &
radiation_variables(3))
call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "xi", xi)
call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "y", y)
call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "powheg%sudakov(alr)%s%kt2(xi,y)", &
powheg%sudakov(alr)%s%kt2(xi,y))
call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "powheg%event_deps%sqme_born", &
powheg%event_deps%sqme_born)
call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "alpha_s", alpha_s)
call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "real_me", real_me)
call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "ubf", ubf)
call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "norm", norm)
call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "")
end if
end subroutine show_vars

end subroutine powheg_matching_fill_grids

```

*(POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: generate_xi_and_y_for_grids => powheg_matching_generate_xi_and_y_for_grids

```

*(POWHEG matching: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine powheg_matching_generate_xi_and_y_for_grids (powheg, &
radiation_randoms, alr, xi, y)

class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: powheg
integer, intent(in) :: alr
real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: radiation_randoms
real(default), intent(out) :: xi, y
integer :: emitter
select type (pcm => powheg%process_instance%pcm)
class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
if (.not. powheg%testing%active) then
associate (fks => powheg%phs_fks_generator)
emitter = pcm%controller%get_emitter (alr)
powheg%event_deps%p_real_cms = fks%generate_fsr_from_x &
(radiation_randoms, emitter, powheg%event_deps%p_born_cms)
call powheg%boost_preal_to_lab_frame ()
call powheg%copy_momenta ()
call fks%get_radiation_variables (emitter, xi, y)
end associate
else
xi = radiation_randoms (I_XI)
y = radiation_randoms (I_Y)
end if
end select
end subroutine powheg_matching_generate_xi_and_y_for_grids

```

*(POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP)*+≡



```

procedure :: prepare_momenta_for_fill_grids => powheg_matching_prepare_momenta_for_fill_grids
<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
subroutine powheg_matching_prepare_momenta_for_fill_grids (powheg, &
                                                             radiation_randoms)
real(default), dimension(3), intent(out) :: radiation_randoms
class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: powheg
select type (pcm => powheg%process_instance%pcm)
class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
  if (.not. powheg%testing%active) then
    associate ( &
      fks => powheg%phs_fks_generator, &
      process => powheg%process_instance%process)
    do
      call process%generate_weighted_event (powheg%process_instance, 1)
      call powheg%update (pcm%controller%int_born%get_momenta ())
      call powheg%rng%generate (radiation_randoms)
      call fks%generate_radiation_variables &
        (radiation_randoms, powheg%event_deps%p_born_lab)
      call powheg%update_sudakovs (fks%real_kinematics%y)
      if (powheg%above_pt2_min ()) exit
    end do
  end associate
else
  call powheg%rng%generate (radiation_randoms)
end if
end select
end subroutine powheg_matching_prepare_momenta_for_fill_grids

<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡
procedure :: above_pt2_min => powheg_matching_above_pt2_min

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
function powheg_matching_above_pt2_min (powheg) result (above)
logical :: above
class(powheg_matching_t), intent(in) :: powheg
integer :: alr, emitter
real(default) :: xi, y
above = .true.
select type (pcm => powheg%process_instance%pcm)
class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
  associate (fks => powheg%phs_fks_generator)
  do alr = 1, powheg%process_deps%n_alr
    emitter = pcm%controller%get_emitter (alr)
    call fks%get_radiation_variables (emitter, xi, y)
    above = powheg%sudakov(alr)%s%kt2 (xi, y) >= powheg%settings%pt2_min
    if (.not. above) exit
  end do
end associate
end select
end function powheg_matching_above_pt2_min

<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡
procedure :: update_sudakovs => powheg_matching_update_sudakovs

```



*<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine powheg_matching_update_sudakovs (powheg, y)
  class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: powheg
  real(default), dimension(:), intent(in) :: y
  integer :: alr, emitter
  real(default) :: q0, m2, mrec2, k0_rec_max
  type(vector4_t) :: p_emitter
  do alr = 1, powheg%process_deps%n_alr
    select type (s => powheg%sudakov(alr)%s)
      type is (sudakov_massive_fsr_t)
        emitter = s%associated_emitter
        q0 = sqrt (s%event_deps%s_hat)
        p_emitter = s%event_deps%p_born_lab (emitter)
        associate (p => p_emitter%p)
          mrec2 = (q0 - p(0))**2 - p(1)**2 - p(2)**2 - p(3)**2
        end associate
        m2 = p_emitter**2
        call compute_dalitz_bounds (q0, m2, mrec2, s%z1, s%z2, k0_rec_max)
        s%z = s%z2 - (s%z2-s%z1)*(one+y(emitter))/two
      end select
    end do
  end subroutine powheg_matching_update_sudakovs

```

*<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: import_norms_from_grid => powheg_matching_import_norms_from_grid

```

*<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine powheg_matching_import_norms_from_grid (powheg)
  class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: powheg
  integer :: alr
  real(default) :: norm_max
  do alr = 1, powheg%process_deps%n_alr
    norm_max = powheg%grid%get_maximum_in_3d (alr)
    call powheg%sudakov(alr)%s%set_normalization (norm_max)
  end do
end subroutine powheg_matching_import_norms_from_grid

```

*<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: save_grids => powheg_matching_save_grids

```

*<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine powheg_matching_save_grids (powheg)
  class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: powheg
  type(string_t) :: filename, n_points
  n_points = str (powheg%settings%n_init)
  filename = powheg%process_name // "_" // n_points // "_powheg_grids.dat"
  call powheg%grid%save_to_file (char (filename))
end subroutine powheg_matching_save_grids

```

*<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: load_grids => powheg_matching_load_grids

```



```

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
subroutine powheg_matching_load_grids (powheg)
  class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: powheg
  type(string_t) :: filename, n_points
  n_points = str (powheg%settings%n_init)
  filename = powheg%process_name // "_" // n_points // "_powheg_grids.dat"
  call powheg%grid%load_from_file (char (filename))
  write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "POWHEG: using grids from file '", &
    char (filename), "'"

  call msg_message ()
end subroutine powheg_matching_load_grids

<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡
procedure :: requires_new_grids => powheg_matching_requires_new_grids

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
function powheg_matching_requires_new_grids (powheg) result (requires)
  logical :: requires
  class(powheg_matching_t), intent(in) :: powheg
  type(string_t) :: filename, n_points
  n_points = str (powheg%settings%n_init)
  filename = powheg%process_name // "_" // n_points // "_powheg_grids.dat"
  requires = .not. os_file_exist (filename) .or. powheg%settings%rebuild_grids
end function powheg_matching_requires_new_grids

```

By keeping the radiation with the largest  $pt_2$ , we are effectively implementing the highest bid procedure. This means that we generate values ( $f_B$ )

```

<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡
procedure :: generate_emission => powheg_matching_generate_emission

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
subroutine powheg_matching_generate_emission (powheg, particle_set, pt2_generated)
  class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: powheg
  type(particle_set_t), intent(inout), optional :: particle_set
  real(default), intent(out), optional :: pt2_generated
  type(radiation_t) :: r, r_max
  real(default) :: xi2_max
  integer :: alr
  logical :: accepted
  type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_real_max
  if (signal_is_pending ()) return
  r_max%pt2 = zero
  r_max%alr = 0
  call msg_debug (D_MATCHING, "powheg_matching_generate_emission")
  select type (pcm => powheg%process_instance%pcm)
  class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
    allocate (p_real_max (pcm%controller%get_n_particles_real ()))
    do alr = 1, powheg%process_deps%n_alr
      if (signal_is_pending ()) return
      associate (sudakov => powheg%sudakov(alr)%s)
        xi2_max = pcm%controller%get_xi_max (alr)**2
        call sudakov%update (xi2_max)
        select type (sudakov)
        type is (sudakov_massive_fsr_t)

```



```

        call sudakov%compute_xi_max_extended ()
    end select
    r%alr = alr
    r%pt2 = sudakov%kt2_max (powheg%event_deps%s_hat)
    sudakov%last_log = 0
    call msg_debug (D_MATCHING, "Starting evolution at r%pt2", r%pt2)
    PT_EVOLUTION: do
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        call sudakov%generate_emission (r)
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        if (r%valid) then
            accepted = powheg%reweight_norm (r)
            call sudakov%veto_counter%record_norm (.not. accepted)
            if (.not. accepted) cycle PT_EVOLUTION
            accepted = powheg%reweight_matrix_elements (r)
            call sudakov%veto_counter%record_sqme (.not. accepted)
            if (.not. accepted) cycle PT_EVOLUTION
        end if
        exit
    end do PT_EVOLUTION
    if (r%pt2 > r_max%pt2 .and. r%valid) then
        r_max = r
        p_real_max = powheg%event_deps%p_real_lab
    end if
    end associate
end do
if (r_max%pt2 > powheg%settings%pt2_min) then
    powheg%n_emissions = powheg%n_emissions + 1
    call powheg%set_scale (r_max%pt2)
    if (present (particle_set)) &
        call powheg%build_particle_set (particle_set, &
            powheg%event_deps%p_born_lab, &
            p_real_max, pcm%controller%get_emitter (r_max%alr))
    if (present (pt2_generated)) pt2_generated = r_max%pt2
else
    call powheg%set_scale (powheg%settings%pt2_min)
    if (present (pt2_generated)) pt2_generated = powheg%settings%pt2_min
end if
end select
end subroutine powheg_matching_generate_emission

```

*(POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: build_particle_set => powheg_matching_build_particle_set

```

*(POWHEG matching: procedures)+≡*

```

    subroutine powheg_matching_build_particle_set &
        (powheg, particle_set, p_born, p_real, emitter)
    class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: powheg
    type(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: p_born, p_real
    integer, intent(in) :: emitter
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: flv_radiated
    real(default) :: r_col
    select type (pcm => powheg%process_instance%pcm)

```



```

class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
  allocate (flv_radiated (size (pcm%controller%get_flv_state_real (1))))
  flv_radiated = pcm%controller%get_flv_state_real (1)
  call powheg%rng%generate (r_col)
  call particle_set%build_radiation (p_real, emitter, flv_radiated, &
    powheg%process_instance%process%get_model_ptr (), r_col)
end select
end subroutine powheg_matching_build_particle_set

```

Only massless for now

*(POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: reweight_norm => powheg_matching_reweight_norm

```

*(POWHEG matching: procedures)*+≡

```

function powheg_matching_reweight_norm (powheg, r) result (accepted)
  logical :: accepted
  class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: powheg
  type(radiation_t), intent(in) :: r
  real(default) :: random, norm_max, norm_true
  call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "reweight_norm")
  call powheg%rng%generate (random)
  norm_true = powheg%norm_from_xi_and_y (r)
  norm_max = powheg%sudakov(r%alr)%s%norm_max
  accepted = random < norm_true / norm_max
  if (debug2_active (D_MATCHING)) then
    print *, ' r%alr = ', r%alr
    print *, ' random = ', random
    print *, ' norm_true = ', norm_true
    print *, ' norm_max = ', norm_max
    print *, ' norm accepted = ', accepted
  end if
  if (debug_active (D_MATCHING)) then
    if (.not. (zero < r%xi .and. &
      r%xi < sqrt(powheg%sudakov(r%alr)%s%xi2_max))) then
      call msg_bug ("powheg_matching_reweight_norm: xi is out of bounds")
    end if
    if (norm_true > norm_max) then
      call msg_bug ("powheg_matching_reweight_norm: norm shouldnt be larger than norm_max")
    end if
  end if
end function powheg_matching_reweight_norm

```

*(POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: norm_from_xi_and_y => powheg_matching_norm_from_xi_and_y

```

*(POWHEG matching: procedures)*+≡

```

function powheg_matching_norm_from_xi_and_y (powheg, r) result (norm_true)
  real(default) :: norm_true
  class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: powheg
  type(radiation_t), intent(in) :: r
  real(default) :: f_alr
  real(default), dimension(2) :: rands
  real(default) :: beta
  f_alr = (one*r%alr) / powheg%process_deps%n_alr - tiny_07

```



```

rands(I_XI) = r%xi / sqrt (powheg%sudakov(r%alr)%s%xi2_max)
select type (s => powheg%sudakov(r%alr)%s)
type is (sudakov_simple_fsr_t)
  rands(I_Y) = (one - r%y) / two
type is (sudakov_massive_fsr_t)
  beta = beta_emitter (sqrt (powheg%event_deps%s_hat), &
    powheg%event_deps%p_born_lab (s%associated_emitter))
  rands(I_Y) = - log((one-r%y*beta)/(one+beta)) / log((one+beta)/(one-beta))
end select
norm_true = powheg%grid%get_value ([rands, f_alr])
end function powheg_matching_norm_from_xi_and_y

```

#### 30.4.4 $\alpha_s$ and its reweighting

The main point to ensure here is that the simple fixed-flavor-1-loop expression  $\alpha_s^{\text{rad}}$  is larger than the more accurate  $\alpha_s$  such that we can use a reweighting veto and use  $\alpha_s^{\text{rad}}$  for the generation of the emission. This can be done by setting

$$\alpha_s^{\text{rad}}(\mu_0) = \alpha_s(\mu_0) \quad (30.13)$$

whereby  $\mu_0^2$  is the `scale_to_relate2` that is taken to be  $p_{T,\text{min}}^2$ .

```

<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: prepare_for_events => powheg_matching_prepare_for_events

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine powheg_matching_prepare_for_events (matching)
    class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout), target :: matching
    call msg_debug (D_MATCHING, "powheg_matching_prepare_for_events")
    call matching%setup_nlo_environment ()
    call matching%grid%init ([matching%settings%size_grid_xi, &
      matching%settings%size_grid_y, &
      matching%process_deps%n_alr])

    call matching%compute_lambda2_gen ()
    call matching%setup_sudakovs ()
  end subroutine powheg_matching_prepare_for_events

<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute_lambda2_gen => powheg_matching_compute_lambda2_gen

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine powheg_matching_compute_lambda2_gen (matching)
    class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: matching
    real(default) :: scale_to_relate2, alpha_s
    scale_to_relate2 = matching%settings%pt2_min
    alpha_s = get_alpha (matching%qcd, scale_to_relate2)
    matching%process_deps%lambda2_gen = exp (- one / (b0rad * alpha_s)) * &
      scale_to_relate2
  end subroutine powheg_matching_compute_lambda2_gen

<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: setup_nlo_environment => powheg_matching_setup_nlo_environment

```



```

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
subroutine powheg_matching_setup_nlo_environment (matching)
  class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: matching
  integer :: n_in, n_out_born, n_out_real
  call msg_debug (D_MATCHING, "powheg_matching_setup_nlo_environment")
  select type (pcm => matching%process_instance%pcm)
  class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
    if (.not. matching%testing%active) then
      matching%process_deps%n_alr = pcm%controller%get_n_alr ()
      n_in = pcm%controller%particle_data%n_in
      n_out_born = pcm%controller%particle_data%n_out_born
      n_out_real = pcm%controller%particle_data%n_out_real
      matching%process_deps%sqrts = matching%process_instance%get_sqrts ()
      call pcm%controller%setup_generator &
        (matching%phs_fks_generator, &
         matching%process_deps%sqrts, &
         matching%settings%singular_jacobian)
    else
      matching%process_deps%n_alr = matching%testing%n_alr
      n_in = matching%testing%n_in
      n_out_born = matching%testing%n_out_born
      n_out_real = matching%testing%n_out_real
    end if
    allocate (matching%event_deps%p_born_lab (n_in + n_out_born))
    allocate (matching%event_deps%p_born_cms (n_in + n_out_born))
    allocate (matching%event_deps%p_real_lab (n_in + n_out_real))
    allocate (matching%event_deps%p_real_cms (n_in + n_out_real))
  end select
end subroutine powheg_matching_setup_nlo_environment

```

Copy momenta from `event_deps` to `real_kinematics`. So far this is only valid if the center-of-mass system is equal to the lab frame, i.e. for FSR processes without beamstrahlung or structure functions.

```

<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡
procedure :: copy_momenta => powheg_matching_copy_momenta

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
subroutine powheg_matching_copy_momenta (matching)
  class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: matching
  select type (pcm => matching%process_instance%pcm)
  class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
    pcm%controller%real_kinematics%p_real_cms = matching%event_deps%p_real_cms
    pcm%controller%real_kinematics%p_real_lab = matching%event_deps%p_real_lab
  end select
end subroutine powheg_matching_copy_momenta

```

`qcd%alpha%get` should implement a variable-flavor result and optionally return `n.flavors` that are active at the scale...

```

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
function get_alpha (qcd, scale2) result (alpha_s)
  real(default) :: alpha_s
  class(qcd_t), intent(in) :: qcd
  real(default), intent(in) :: scale2

```



```

integer :: nf, order
! TODO: (bcn 2015-01-30) implement variable flavor alpha_s
alpha_s = qcd%alpha%get (sqrt(scale2))
select type (alpha => qcd%alpha)
type is (alpha_qcd_from_scale_t)
  nf = alpha%nf
  order = alpha%order
type is (alpha_qcd_from_lambda_t)
  nf = alpha%nf
  order = alpha%order
class default
  call msg_warning ("get_alpha: QCD type is not running!" // &
    "Assuming 5-flavors and LO (1-loop) running!")
  nf = 5
  order = 0
end select
if (order > 0) alpha_s = improve_nll_accuracy (alpha_s, nf)
end function get_alpha

```

See Eq. (4.31) in 0709.2092. Should be used everywhere in the Sudakov exponent.

```

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
pure function improve_nll_accuracy (alpha_s, n_flavors) result (alpha_s_imp)
  real(default) :: alpha_s_imp
  real(default), intent(in) :: alpha_s
  integer, intent(in) :: n_flavors
  alpha_s_imp = alpha_s * (one + alpha_s / (two*pi) * &
    ((67.0_default/18 - pi**2/6) * CA - five/9 * n_flavors))
end function improve_nll_accuracy

```

This is fixed to  $n_f = 5$  for radiation generation. It will be reweighted to the more precise  $\alpha_s$ .

```

<POWHEG matching: parameters>+≡
  real(default), parameter :: b0rad = (33 - 2 * 5) / (12 * pi)

<POWHEG matching: sudakov: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: alpha_s_rad => sudakov_alpha_s_rad

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  elemental function sudakov_alpha_s_rad (sudakov, scale2) result (y)
  real(default) :: y
  class(sudakov_t), intent(in) :: sudakov
  real(default), intent(in) :: scale2
  y = one / (b0rad * log (scale2 / sudakov%process_deps%lambda2_gen))
end function sudakov_alpha_s_rad

```

```

<POWHEG matching: sudakov: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: reweight_alpha_s => sudakov_reweight_alpha_s

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  function sudakov_reweight_alpha_s (sudakov, pt2) result (accepted)
  logical :: accepted
  class(sudakov_t), intent(inout) :: sudakov
  real(default), intent(in) :: pt2

```



```

real(default) :: alpha_s_true, alpha_s_rad
logical :: alpha_s_equal
call msg_debug2 (D_MATCHING, "reweight_alpha_s")
alpha_s_true = get_alpha (sudakov%qcd, pt2)
alpha_s_rad = sudakov%alpha_s_rad (pt2)
call sudakov%rng%generate (sudakov%random)
alpha_s_equal = nearly_equal (alpha_s_true, alpha_s_rad)
accepted = alpha_s_equal .or. sudakov%random < alpha_s_true / alpha_s_rad
if (debug2_active (D_MATCHING)) then
  print *, ' sudakov%random = ', sudakov%random
  print *, ' alpha_s_true = ', alpha_s_true
  print *, ' alpha_s_rad = ', alpha_s_rad
  print *, ' alpha_s accepted = ', accepted
  if (alpha_s_rad < alpha_s_true .and. .not. alpha_s_equal) then
    print *, 'pt2 = ', pt2
    print *, 'sudakov%process_deps%lambda2_gen = ', &
      sudakov%process_deps%lambda2_gen
    call msg_fatal ("sudakov_reweight_alpha_s: This should never happen. &
      &Have you chosen a running alpha_s?")
  end if
end if
end function sudakov_reweight_alpha_s

```

### 30.4.5 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

`<powheg_matching_ut.f90>`≡

*<File header>*

```

module powheg_matching_ut
  use unit_tests
  use powheg_matching_uti

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<POWHEG matching: public test>*

contains

*<POWHEG matching: test driver>*

```

end module powheg_matching_ut

```

`<powheg_matching_uti.f90>`≡

*<File header>*

```

module powheg_matching_uti

```

*<Use kinds>*

*<Use strings>*

```

  use constants, only: zero, one

```

```

  use lorentz

```

```

  use physics_defs, only: LAMBDA_QCD_REF

```



```

    use sm_qcd
    use subevents, only: PRT_INCOMING, PRT_OUTGOING
    use model_data
    use particles
    use rng_base
    use variables
    use processes
    use shower_base
    use shower_core

    use powheg_matching

    use rng_base_ut, only: rng_test_factory_t

    <Standard module head>

    <POWHEG matching: test declarations>

contains

    <POWHEG matching: tests>

end module powheg_matching_ut
API: driver for the unit tests below.
<POWHEG matching: public test>≡
    public :: powheg_test
<POWHEG matching: test driver>≡
    subroutine powheg_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <POWHEG matching: execute tests>
    end subroutine powheg_test

```

## Initialization

Still very basic and incomplete.

```

<POWHEG matching: execute tests>≡
    call test (powheg_1, "powheg_1", &
        "Initialization", u, results)

<POWHEG matching: test declarations>≡
    public :: powheg_1

<POWHEG matching: tests>≡
    subroutine powheg_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(powheg_matching_t) :: powheg
        type(powheg_settings_t) :: powheg_settings
        type(powheg_testing_t) :: powheg_testing
        type(process_instance_t), target :: process_instance
        class(shower_base_t), allocatable, target :: shower
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(particle_set_t) :: particle_set
    end subroutine powheg_1

```



```

class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng
type(string_t) :: process_name
type(vector4_t), dimension(4) :: born_momenta
type(qcd_t), target :: qcd
type(var_list_t) :: var_list

allocate (shower_t :: shower)
allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
call rng_factory%make (rng)
allocate (alpha_qcd_from_lambda_t :: qcd%alpha)
select type (alpha => qcd%alpha)
type is (alpha_qcd_from_lambda_t)
    alpha%order = 2
end select
process_name = "test_powheg_1"
powheg_settings%n_init = 1000
powheg_settings%size_grid_xi = 2
powheg_settings%size_grid_y = 2
powheg_settings%pt2_min = one
powheg_settings%lambda = LAMBDA_QCD_REF
powheg_testing%n_alr = 3
powheg_testing%n_in = 2
powheg_testing%n_out_born = 2
powheg_testing%n_out_real = 3
powheg_testing%sqme_born = one
powheg_testing%active = .true.
born_momenta(1) = [50._default, zero, zero, 50._default]
born_momenta(2) = [50._default, zero, zero, - 50._default]
born_momenta(3) = [50._default, zero, zero, 50._default]
born_momenta(4) = [50._default, zero, zero, - 50._default]
particle_set%n_tot = 4
particle_set%n_in = 2
particle_set%n_out = 2
call particle_set%set_momenta (born_momenta)
call particle_set%prt(1)%set_status (PRT_INCOMING)
call particle_set%prt(2)%set_status (PRT_INCOMING)
call particle_set%prt(3)%set_status (PRT_OUTGOING)
call particle_set%prt(4)%set_status (PRT_OUTGOING)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: powheg_1"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: Initialization"
write (u, "(A)")

call powheg%init (var_list, process_name)
powheg%testing = powheg_testing
powheg%settings = powheg_settings
powheg%qcd => qcd

allocate (pcm_instance_nlo_t :: process_instance%pcm)

call powheg%import_rng (rng)
call powheg%connect (process_instance, model, shower)
call powheg%prepare_for_events ()

```



```

call powheg%update (particle_set)
! TODO: (bcn 2015-05-04) put this write somewhere useful
call powheg%grid%compute_and_write_mean_and_max (u)
!!! Needs some more thought: if we just set R = 1, B = 1 the grid
!!! setup will fail
!!! call powheg%generate_emission (particle_set)
call powheg%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: powheg_1"
end subroutine powheg_1

```

### Compare generated emission with Sudakov form factor

This is a nontrivial test of the generation algorithm and should be independent of the used upper bounding function (as long as all singularities are included).

```

<POWHEG matching: powheg matching: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: test_sudakov => powheg_test_sudakov

<POWHEG matching: procedures>+≡
  subroutine powheg_test_sudakov (powheg)
    class(powheg_matching_t), intent(inout) :: powheg
    integer :: n_calls1, n_calls2
    integer, parameter :: n_bins = 20
    real(default) :: sqme_real_x_jacobian, sqme_born
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_born
    real(default), dimension(3) :: random
    real(default) :: xi, y, phi
    integer :: i_call, i_bin, alr, emitter
    real(default) :: alpha_s, kT2, weight
    real(default) :: pt2_min, s, random_jacobian
    real(default), dimension(n_bins) :: histo1, histo2, histo1sq, histo2sq
    real(default), dimension(n_bins) :: tmp
    integer :: i_strip, n_in_strip, n_strips
    real(default), dimension(n_bins) :: average, average_sq, error
    real(default), dimension(n_bins) :: &
      sudakov_0, sudakov_p, sudakov_m, rel_error
    integer :: u

    p_born = powheg%event_deps%p_born_lab
    sqme_born = powheg%event_deps%sqme_born
    s = powheg%event_deps%s_hat
    pt2_min = powheg%settings%pt2_min
    n_calls1 = 100000; n_calls2 = 1000000
    histo1 = zero; histo2 = zero; histo1sq = zero; histo2sq = zero
    n_strips = 10

    call compute_integrals ()
    call generate_emissions ()
    call write_to_screen_and_file ()

contains

```



*<POWHEG matching: powheg test sudakov: procedures>*

end subroutine powheg\_test\_sudakov

*<POWHEG matching: powheg test sudakov: procedures>≡*

```
pure function binning (i) result (pt2)
  real(default) :: pt2
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  !pt2 = pt2_min + (s-pt2_min) * (i-1) / (n_bins-1)
  pt2 = pt2_min * exp (log (s / pt2_min) * (i-1) / (n_bins-1))
end function
```

*<POWHEG matching: powheg test sudakov: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine compute_integrals ()
  write (msg_buffer, "(A)") "POWHEG: test_sudakov: Computing integrals"
  call msg_message ()
  select type (pcm => powheg%process_instance%pcm)
  class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
    associate (fks => powheg%phs_fks_generator)
      do i_call = 1, n_calls1
        do alr = 1, powheg%process_deps%n_alr
          call powheg%rng%generate (random)
          emitter = pcm%controller%get_emitter (alr)
          !!! The sudakov test works only with lepton collisions without beam spectria
          !!! so we can identify the cms and lab momenta.
          powheg%event_deps%p_real_cms = fks%generate_fsr_from_x (random, emitter, p_born)
          powheg%event_deps%p_real_lab = powheg%event_deps%p_real_cms
          call powheg%copy_momenta ()
          call fks%get_radiation_variables (emitter, xi, y, phi)
          kT2 = powheg%sudakov(alr)%s%kt2(xi, y)
          if (kT2 >= pt2_min .and. xi < one - tiny_07) then
            alpha_s = get_alpha (powheg%qcd, kT2)
            sqme_real_x_jacobian = powheg%compute_sqme_real (alr, alpha_s)
            random_jacobian = pcm%controller%real_kinematics%jac_rand (emitter)
            weight = sqme_real_x_jacobian * random_jacobian / sqme_born
            do i_bin = 1, n_bins
              if (kT2 > binning(i_bin)) then
                histo1(i_bin) = histo1(i_bin) + weight
                histo1sq(i_bin) = histo1sq(i_bin) + weight**2
              end if
            end do
          end if
          ! Do not cycle since there is a Heaviside in the exponent
        end do
        call msg_show_progress (i_call, n_calls1)
      end do
    end associate
  end select
  average = histo1 / n_calls1
  average_sq = histo1sq / n_calls1
  error = sqrt ((average_sq - average**2) / n_calls1)
  sudakov_0 = exp(-average)
  sudakov_p = exp(-(average + error))
```



```

sudakov_m = exp(-(average - error))
rel_error = (sudakov_0 - sudakov_p + sudakov_m - sudakov_0) / &
(2 * sudakov_0) * 100
end subroutine compute_integrals

```

*(POWHEG matching: powheg test sudakov: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine generate_emissions ()
write (msg_buffer, "(A)") "POWHEG: test_sudakov: Generating emissions"
call msg_message ()
do i_strip = 1, n_strips
tmp = 0
n_in_strip = n_calls2 / n_strips
do i_call = 1, n_in_strip
if (signal_is_pending ()) return
call powheg%generate_emission (pt2_generated = kT2)
do i_bin = 1, n_bins
if (kT2 > binning(i_bin)) then
tmp(i_bin) = tmp(i_bin) + 1
end if
end do
end do
tmp = one - (one * tmp) / n_in_strip
histo2 = histo2 + tmp
histo2sq = histo2sq + tmp**2
call msg_show_progress (i_strip, n_strips)
end do
average = histo2 / n_strips
average_sq = histo2sq / n_strips
error = sqrt ((average_sq - average**2) / n_strips)
end subroutine generate_emissions

```

*(POWHEG matching: powheg test sudakov: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine write_to_screen_and_file ()
u = free_unit ()
open (file='sudakov.dat', unit=u, action='write')
print *, 'exp(-Integrated R/B)-distribution: '
print *, 'pT2 sudakov_+ sudakov_0 sudakov_- rel_err[%]: '
do i_bin = 1, n_bins
print *, binning(i_bin), &
sudakov_p(i_bin), sudakov_0(i_bin), sudakov_m(i_bin), &
rel_error(i_bin)
write (u, "(6(" // FMT_16 // ",2X))") binning(i_bin), &
sudakov_p(i_bin), sudakov_0(i_bin), sudakov_m(i_bin), &
average(i_bin), error(i_bin)
end do
close (u)
print *, '*****'
print *, 'Noemission probability: '
do i_bin = 1, n_bins
print *, binning (i_bin), average (i_bin), error(i_bin)
end do
end subroutine write_to_screen_and_file

```



## Chapter 31

# Event Implementation

With a process object and the associated methods at hand, we can generate events for elementary processes and, by subsequent transformation, for complete physical processes.

We have the following modules:

**event\_transforms** Abstract base type for transforming a physical process with process instance and included evaluators, etc., into a new object. The following modules extend this base type.

**decays** Combine the elementary process with elementary decay processes and thus transform the elementary event into a decayed event, still at the parton level.

**showers** Create QED/QCD showers out of the partons that are emitted by elementary processes. This should be interleaved with showering of radiated particles (structure functions) and multiple interactions.

**hadrons** (not implemented yet) Apply hadronization to the partonic events, interleaved with hadron decays. (The current setup relies on hadronizing partonic events externally.)

**tau\_decays** (not implemented yet) Let  $\tau$  leptons decay taking full spin correlations into account.

**events** Combine all pieces to generate full events.

**eio\_raw** Raw I/O for complete events.

### 31.1 Abstract Event Transforms

```
<event_transforms.f90>≡  
  <File header>
```

```
  module event_transforms
```

```
    <Use kinds>  
    <Use strings>
```



```

use io_units
use format_utils, only: write_separator
use diagnostics
use model_data
use interactions
use particles
use subevents
use rng_base
use processes
use process_stacks

```

*⟨Standard module head⟩*

*⟨Event transforms: public⟩*

*⟨Event transforms: types⟩*

*⟨Event transforms: interfaces⟩*

**contains**

*⟨Event transforms: procedures⟩*

**end module event\_transforms**

### 31.1.1 Abstract base type

Essentially, all methods are abstract, but some get minimal base versions. We know that there will be a random-number generator at top level, and that we will relate to an elementary process.

The model is stored separately. It may contain modified setting that differ from the model instance stored in the process object.

Each event transform contains a particle set that it can fill for further use. There is a flag that indicates this.

We will collect event transforms in a list, therefore we include **previous** and **next** pointers.

*⟨Event transforms: public⟩*≡

```
public :: evt_t
```

*⟨Event transforms: types⟩*≡

```

type, abstract :: evt_t
  type(process_t), pointer :: process => null ()
  type(process_instance_t), pointer :: process_instance => null ()
  class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
  class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng
  integer :: rejection_count = 0
  logical :: particle_set_exists = .false.
  type(particle_set_t) :: particle_set
  class(evt_t), pointer :: previous => null ()
  class(evt_t), pointer :: next => null ()
  real(default) :: weight = 0._default
  logical :: only_weighted_events = .false.

```



```

contains
  <Event transforms: evt: TBP>
end type evt_t

```

Finalizer. In any case, we finalize the r.n.g. The process instance is a pointer and should not be finalized here.

```

<Event transforms: evt: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => evt_final
  procedure :: base_final => evt_final

<Event transforms: procedures>≡
  subroutine evt_final (evt)
    class(evt_t), intent(inout) :: evt
    if (allocated (evt%rng)) call evt%rng%final ()
    if (evt%particle_set_exists) &
      call evt%particle_set%final ()
  end subroutine evt_final

<Event transforms: evt: TBP>+≡
  procedure (evt_write), deferred :: write

<Event transforms: interfaces>≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine evt_write (evt, unit, verbose, more_verbose, testflag)
      import
      class(evt_t), intent(in) :: evt
      integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
      logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose, more_verbose, testflag
    end subroutine evt_write
  end interface

```

Output. We can print r.n.g. info.

```

<Event transforms: evt: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: base_write => evt_base_write

<Event transforms: procedures>+≡
  subroutine evt_base_write (evt, unit, testflag, show_set)
    class(evt_t), intent(in) :: evt
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag, show_set
    integer :: u
    logical :: show
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    show = .true.; if (present (show_set)) show = show_set
    if (associated (evt%process)) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "Associated process: '", &
        char (evt%process%get_id ()), "'"
    end if
    if (allocated (evt%rng)) then
      call evt%rng%write (u, 1)
      write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Number of tries = ", evt%rejection_count
    end if
    if (show) then
      if (evt%particle_set_exists) then

```



```

        call write_separator (u)
        call evt%particle_set%write (u, testflag = testflag)
    end if
end if
end subroutine evt_base_write

```

Connect the transform with a process instance (and thus with the associated process). Use this to allocate the master random-number generator.

This is not an initializer; we may initialize the transform by implementation-specific methods.

```

<Event transforms: evt: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: connect => evt_connect
    procedure :: base_connect => evt_connect

<Event transforms: procedures>+≡
    subroutine evt_connect (evt, process_instance, model, process_stack)
        class(evt_t), intent(inout), target :: evt
        type(process_instance_t), intent(in), target :: process_instance
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        type(process_stack_t), intent(in), optional :: process_stack
        evt%process => process_instance%process
        evt%process_instance => process_instance
        evt%model => model
        call evt%process%make_rng (evt%rng)
    end subroutine evt_connect

```

Reset internal state.

```

<Event transforms: evt: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: reset => evt_reset
    procedure :: base_reset => evt_reset

<Event transforms: procedures>+≡
    subroutine evt_reset (evt)
        class(evt_t), intent(inout) :: evt
        evt%rejection_count = 0
        evt%particle_set_exists = .false.
    end subroutine evt_reset

```

Prepare for a new event: reset internal state, if necessary. We provide MCI and term index of the parent process.

```

<Event transforms: evt: TBP>+≡
    procedure (evt_prepare_new_event), deferred :: prepare_new_event

<Event transforms: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine evt_prepare_new_event (evt, i_mci, i_term)
            import
            class(evt_t), intent(inout) :: evt
            integer, intent(in) :: i_mci, i_term
        end subroutine evt_prepare_new_event
    end interface

```



Generate a weighted event, using a valid initiator event in the process instance, and the random-number generator. The returned event probability should be a number between zero and one that we can use for rejection.

```

(Event transforms: evt: TBP)+≡
  procedure (evt_generate_weighted), deferred :: generate_weighted

(Event transforms: interfaces)+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine evt_generate_weighted (evt, probability)
      import
      class(evt_t), intent(inout) :: evt
      real(default), intent(inout) :: probability
    end subroutine evt_generate_weighted
  end interface

```

The unweighted event generation routine is actually implemented. It uses the random-number generator for simple rejection. Of course, the implementation may override this and implement a different way of generating an unweighted event.

```

(Event transforms: evt: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: generate_unweighted => evt_generate_unweighted
  procedure :: base_generate_unweighted => evt_generate_unweighted

(Event transforms: procedures)+≡
  subroutine evt_generate_unweighted (evt)
    class(evt_t), intent(inout) :: evt
    real(default) :: p, x
    evt%rejection_count = 0
    REJECTION: do
      evt%rejection_count = evt%rejection_count + 1
      call evt%generate_weighted (p)
      if (signal_is_pending ()) return
      call evt%rng%generate (x)
      if (x < p) exit REJECTION
    end do REJECTION
  end subroutine evt_generate_unweighted

```

Make a particle set. This should take the most recent evaluator (or whatever stores the event), factorize the density matrix if necessary, and store as a particle set.

If applicable, the factorization should make use of the `factorization_mode` and `keep_correlations` settings.

The values `r`, if set, should control the factorization in more detail, e.g., bypassing the random-number generator.

```

(Event transforms: evt: TBP)+≡
  procedure (evt_make_particle_set), deferred :: make_particle_set

(Event transforms: interfaces)+≡
  interface
    subroutine evt_make_particle_set &
      (evt, factorization_mode, keep_correlations, r)
    import
    class(evt_t), intent(inout) :: evt
  end interface

```



```

        integer, intent(in) :: factorization_mode
        logical, intent(in) :: keep_correlations
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: r
    end subroutine evt_make_particle_set
end interface

```

Copy an existing particle set into the event record. This bypasses all methods to evaluate the internal state, but may be sufficient for further processing.

```

<Event transforms: evt: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_particle_set => evt_set_particle_set

<Event transforms: procedures>+≡
    subroutine evt_set_particle_set (evt, particle_set, i_mci, i_term)
        class(evt_t), intent(inout) :: evt
        type(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
        integer, intent(in) :: i_term, i_mci
        call evt%prepare_new_event (i_mci, i_term)
        evt%particle_set = particle_set
        evt%particle_set_exists = .true.
    end subroutine evt_set_particle_set

```

This procedure can help in the previous task, if the particles are available in the form of an interaction object. (We need two interactions, one with color summed over, and one with the probability distributed among flows.)

We use the two values from the random number generator for factorizing the state. For testing purposes, we can provide those numbers explicitly.

```

<Event transforms: evt: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: factorize_interactions => evt_factorize_interactions

<Event transforms: procedures>+≡
    subroutine evt_factorize_interactions &
        (evt, int_matrix, int_flows, factorization_mode, keep_correlations, r)
        class(evt_t), intent(inout) :: evt
        type(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: int_matrix, int_flows
        integer, intent(in) :: factorization_mode
        logical, intent(in) :: keep_correlations
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: r
        real(default), dimension(2) :: x
        if (present (r)) then
            if (size (r) == 2) then
                x = r
            else
                call msg_bug ("event factorization: size of r array must be 2")
            end if
        else
            call evt%rng%generate (x)
        end if
        call evt%particle_set%init (evt%particle_set_exists, &
            int_matrix, int_flows, factorization_mode, x, &
            keep_correlations, keep_virtual=.true.)
        evt%particle_set_exists = .true.
    end subroutine evt_factorize_interactions

```



Mark the incoming particles as incoming in the particle set. This is necessary because in the interaction objects they are usually marked as virtual.

In the inquiry functions we set the term index to one; the indices of beams and incoming particles should be identical for all process terms.

We use the initial elementary process for obtaining the indices. Thus, we implicitly assume that the beam and incoming indices stay the same across event transforms. If this is not true for a transform (say, MPI), it should override this method.

```

<Event transforms: evt: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: tag_incoming => evt_tag_incoming

<Event transforms: procedures>+≡
  subroutine evt_tag_incoming (evt)
    class(evt_t), intent(inout) :: evt
    integer :: i_term, n_in
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: beam_index, in_index
    n_in = evt%process%get_n_in ()
    i_term = 1
    allocate (beam_index (n_in))
    call evt%process_instance%get_beam_index (i_term, beam_index)
    call evt%particle_set%reset_status (beam_index, PRT_BEAM)
    allocate (in_index (n_in))
    call evt%process_instance%get_in_index (i_term, in_index)
    call evt%particle_set%reset_status (in_index, PRT_INCOMING)
  end subroutine evt_tag_incoming

```

### 31.1.2 Implementation: Trivial transform

This transform contains just a pointer to process and process instance. The `generate` methods do nothing.

```

<Event transforms: public>+≡
  public :: evt_trivial_t

<Event transforms: types>+≡
  type, extends (evt_t) :: evt_trivial_t
    contains
    <Event transforms: evt trivial: TBP>
  end type evt_trivial_t

```

The finalizer is trivial. Some output:

```

<Event transforms: evt trivial: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => evt_trivial_write

<Event transforms: procedures>+≡
  subroutine evt_trivial_write (evt, unit, verbose, more_verbose, testflag)
    class(evt_trivial_t), intent(in) :: evt
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose, more_verbose, testflag
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    call write_separator (u, 2)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Event transform: trivial (hard process)"
  end subroutine evt_trivial_write

```



```

        call write_separator (u)
        call evt%base_write (u, testflag = testflag)
    end subroutine evt_trivial_write

```

Nothing to do here:

```

<Event transforms: evt trivial: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: prepare_new_event => evt_trivial_prepare_new_event

<Event transforms: procedures>+≡
    subroutine evt_trivial_prepare_new_event (evt, i_mci, i_term)
        class(evt_trivial_t), intent(inout) :: evt
        integer, intent(in) :: i_mci, i_term
        call evt%reset ()
    end subroutine evt_trivial_prepare_new_event

```

The weighted generator is, surprisingly, trivial.

```

<Event transforms: evt trivial: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: generate_weighted => evt_trivial_generate_weighted

<Event transforms: procedures>+≡
    subroutine evt_trivial_generate_weighted (evt, probability)
        class(evt_trivial_t), intent(inout) :: evt
        real(default), intent(inout) :: probability
        probability = 1
    end subroutine evt_trivial_generate_weighted

```

This routine makes a particle set, using the associated process instance as-is.

```

<Event transforms: evt trivial: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: make_particle_set => evt_trivial_make_particle_set

<Event transforms: procedures>+≡
    subroutine evt_trivial_make_particle_set &
        (evt, factorization_mode, keep_correlations, r)
        class(evt_trivial_t), intent(inout) :: evt
        integer, intent(in) :: factorization_mode
        logical, intent(in) :: keep_correlations
        real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: r
        integer :: i_term
        type(interaction_t), pointer :: int_matrix, int_flows
        if (evt%process_instance%is_complete_event ()) then
            call evt%process_instance%select_i_term (i_term)
            int_matrix => evt%process_instance%get_matrix_int_ptr (i_term)
            int_flows => evt%process_instance%get_flows_int_ptr (i_term)
            call evt%factorize_interactions (int_matrix, int_flows, &
                factorization_mode, keep_correlations, r)
            call evt%tag_incoming ()
        else
            call msg_bug ("Event factorization: event is incomplete")
        end if
    end subroutine evt_trivial_make_particle_set

```



### 31.1.3 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```
<event_transforms_ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module event_transforms_ut
    use unit_tests
    use event_transforms_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <Event transforms: public test>

    contains

    <Event transforms: test driver>

  end module event_transforms_ut

<event_transforms_uti.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module event_transforms_uti

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use format_utils, only: write_separator
    use os_interface
    use sm_qcd
    use model_data
    use state_matrices, only: FM_IGNORE_HELICITY
    use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
    use process_libraries
    use rng_base
    use mci_base
    use mci_midpoint
    use phs_base
    use phs_single
    use prc_core
    use prc_test, only: prc_test_create_library
    use processes

    use event_transforms

    use rng_base_ut, only: rng_test_factory_t

    <Standard module head>

    <Event transforms: test declarations>

    contains

    <Event transforms: tests>
```



```
end module event_transforms_util
```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

```
<Event transforms: public test>≡
  public :: event_transforms_test

<Event transforms: test driver>≡
  subroutine event_transforms_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
  <Event transforms: execute tests>
  end subroutine event_transforms_test
```

### Test trivial event transform

The trivial transform, as an instance of the abstract transform, does nothing but to trigger event generation for an elementary process.

```
<Event transforms: execute tests>≡
  call test (event_transforms_1, "event_transforms_1", &
    "trivial event transform", &
    u, results)

<Event transforms: test declarations>≡
  public :: event_transforms_1

<Event transforms: tests>≡
  subroutine event_transforms_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(qcd_t) :: qcd
    class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
    type(process_library_t), target :: lib
    type(string_t) :: libname, procname1, run_id
    class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core_template
    class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci_template
    class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_template
    real(default) :: sqrts
    type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
    type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance
    class(evt_t), allocatable :: evt
    integer :: factorization_mode
    logical :: keep_correlations

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: event_transforms_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: handle trivial transform"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize environment and parent process"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call os_data_init (os_data)
    allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
```



```

libname = "event_transforms_1_lib"
procname1 = "event_transforms_1_p"
run_id = "event_transforms_1"

call prc_test_create_library (libname, lib, &
    scattering = .true., procname1 = procname1)
call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (model)
call model%init_test ()

allocate (process)
call process%init &
    (procname1, run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)

allocate (test_t :: core_template)
allocate (mci_midpoint_t :: mci_template)
allocate (phs_single_config_t :: phs_config_template)
call process%init_component &
    (1, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)

sqrts = 1000
call process%setup_beams_sqrts (sqrts)
call process%configure_phs ()
call process%setup_mci ()
call process%setup_terms ()

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)
call process%integrate (process_instance, 1, n_it=1, n_calls=100)
call process%final_integration (1)
call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)
call process_instance%setup_event_data ()
call process_instance%init_simulation (1)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize trivial event transform"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (evt_trivial_t :: evt)
model => process%get_model_ptr ()
call evt%connect (process_instance, model)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate event and subsequent transform"
write (u, "(A)")

call process%generate_unweighted_event (process_instance, 1)
call process_instance%evaluate_event_data ()

call evt%prepare_new_event (1, 1)

```



```

call evt%generate_unweighted ()

call write_separator (u, 2)
call evt%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Obtain particle set"
write (u, "(A)")

factorization_mode = FM_IGNORE_HELICITY
keep_correlations = .false.

call evt%make_particle_set (factorization_mode, keep_correlations)

call write_separator (u, 2)
call evt%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call evt%final ()
call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: event_transforms_1"

end subroutine event_transforms_1

```

## 31.2 Hadronization interface

```

⟨hadrons.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

module hadrons

  ⟨Use kinds with double⟩
  ⟨Use strings⟩
  use io_units
  use format_utils, only: write_separator
  use diagnostics
  use sm_qcd
  use particles
  use model_data
  use models
  use hep_common
  use event_transforms
  use shower_base
  use shower_pythia6

```



*⟨Standard module head⟩*

*⟨Hadrons: public⟩*

*⟨Hadrons: types⟩*

*⟨Hadrons: interfaces⟩*

*⟨Hadrons: parameters⟩*

**contains**

*⟨Hadrons: procedures⟩*

**end module hadrons**

### 31.2.1 Hadronization implementations

*⟨Hadrons: public⟩*≡

**public :: HADRONS\_PYTHIA6, HADRONS\_PYTHIA8, HADRONS\_UNDEFINED**

*⟨Hadrons: parameters⟩*≡

**integer, parameter :: HADRONS\_PYTHIA6 = 1**

**integer, parameter :: HADRONS\_PYTHIA8 = 2**

**integer, parameter :: HADRONS\_UNDEFINED = 17**

A dictionary

*⟨Shower base: public⟩*+≡

**public :: hadrons\_method**

*⟨Shower base: interfaces⟩*+≡

**interface hadrons\_method**

**module procedure hadrons\_method\_of\_string**

**module procedure hadrons\_method\_to\_string**

**end interface**

*⟨Hadrons: procedures⟩*≡

**elemental function hadrons\_method\_of\_string (string) result (i)**

**integer :: i**

**type(string\_t), intent(in) :: string**

**select case (char(string))**

**case ("PYTHIA6")**

**i = HADRONS\_PYTHIA6**

**case ("PYTHIA8")**

**i = HADRONS\_PYTHIA8**

**case default**

**i = HADRONS\_UNDEFINED**

**end select**

**end function hadrons\_method\_of\_string**

**elemental function hadrons\_method\_to\_string (i) result (string)**

**type(string\_t) :: string**

**integer, intent(in) :: i**

**select case (i)**

**case (HADRONS\_PYTHIA6)**

**string = "PYTHIA6"**



```

    case (HADRONS_PYTHIA8)
        string = "PYTHIA8"
    case default
        string = "UNDEFINED"
    end select
end function hadrons_method_to_string

```

### 31.2.2 Abstract Hadronization Type

The model is the fallback model including all hadrons

```

⟨Hadrons: types⟩≡
    type, abstract :: hadrons_t
    type(shower_settings_t) :: settings
    type(model_t), pointer :: model => null()
    contains
    ⟨Hadrons: hadrons: TBP⟩
end type hadrons_t

⟨Hadrons: hadrons: TBP⟩≡
    procedure (hadrons_init), deferred :: init

⟨Hadrons: interfaces⟩≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine hadrons_init (hadrons, settings, model_hadrons)
            import
            class(hadrons_t), intent(out) :: hadrons
            type(shower_settings_t), intent(in) :: settings
            type(model_t), target, intent(in) :: model_hadrons
        end subroutine hadrons_init
    end interface

⟨Hadrons: hadrons: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure (hadrons_hadronize), deferred :: hadronize

⟨Hadrons: interfaces⟩+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine hadrons_hadronize (hadrons, particle_set, valid)
            import
            class(hadrons_t), intent(inout) :: hadrons
            type(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
            logical, intent(out) :: valid
        end subroutine hadrons_hadronize
    end interface

⟨Hadrons: hadrons: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure (hadrons_make_particle_set), deferred :: make_particle_set

⟨Hadrons: interfaces⟩+≡
    abstract interface
        subroutine hadrons_make_particle_set (hadrons, particle_set, &
            model, valid)
            import
            class(hadrons_t), intent(in) :: hadrons

```



```

        type(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        logical, intent(out) :: valid
    end subroutine hadrons_make_particle_set
end interface

```

### 31.2.3 PYTHIA6 Hadronization Type

Hadronization via PYTHIA6 is at the moment the only option for hadronization within WHIZARD.

```

<Hadrons: types>+≡
    type, extends (hadrons_t) :: hadrons_pythia6_t
    contains
    <Hadrons: hadrons pythia6: TBP>
end type hadrons_pythia6_t

<Hadrons: hadrons pythia6: TBP>≡
    procedure :: init => hadrons_pythia6_init

<Hadrons: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hadrons_pythia6_init (hadrons, settings, model_hadrons)
        class(hadrons_pythia6_t), intent(out) :: hadrons
        type(shower_settings_t), intent(in) :: settings
        type(model_t), intent(in), target :: model_hadrons
        logical :: pygive_not_set_by_shower
        hadrons%model => model_hadrons
        hadrons%settings = settings
        pygive_not_set_by_shower = .not. (settings%method == PS_PYTHIA6 &
            .and. (settings%isr_active .or. settings%fsr_active))
        if (pygive_not_set_by_shower) then
            call pythia6_set_verbose (settings%verbose)
            call pythia6_set_config (settings%pythia6_pygive)
        end if
        call msg_message &
            ("Hadronization: Using PYTHIA6 interface for hadronization and decays")
    end subroutine hadrons_pythia6_init

```

Assume that the event record is still in the PYTHIA COMMON BLOCKS transferred there by the WHIZARD or PYTHIA6 shower routines.

```

<Hadrons: hadrons pythia6: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: hadronize => hadrons_pythia6_hadronize

<Hadrons: procedures>+≡
    subroutine hadrons_pythia6_hadronize (hadrons, particle_set, valid)
        class(hadrons_pythia6_t), intent(inout) :: hadrons
        type(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
        logical, intent(out) :: valid
        integer :: N, NPAD, K
        real(double) :: P, V
        common /PYJETS/ N, NPAD, K(4000,5), P(4000,5), V(4000,5)
        save /PYJETS/
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    end subroutine hadrons_pythia6_hadronize

```



```

call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "hadrons_pythia6_hadronize")
call pygive ("MSTP(111)=1")      !!! Switch on hadronization and decays
call pygive ("MSTJ(1)=1")        !!! String fragmentation
call pygive ("MSTJ(21)=2")       !!! String fragmentation keeping resonance momentum
if (debug_active (D_TRANSFORMS)) then
  call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "N", N)
  call pylist(2)
  print *, ' line 7 : ', k(7,1:5), p(7,1:5)
end if
call pyedit (12)
call pythia6_set_last_treated_line (N)
call pyexec ()
call pyedit (12)
valid = .true.
end subroutine hadrons_pythia6_hadronize

```

```

<Hadrons: hadrons pythia6: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: make_particle_set => hadrons_pythia6_make_particle_set

<Hadrons: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hadrons_pythia6_make_particle_set &
    (hadrons, particle_set, model, valid)
    class(hadrons_pythia6_t), intent(in) :: hadrons
    type(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    logical, intent(out) :: valid
    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    valid = pythia6_handle_errors ()
    if (valid) then
      call pythia6_combine_with_particle_set &
        (particle_set, model, hadrons%model, hadrons%settings)
    end if
  end subroutine hadrons_pythia6_make_particle_set

```

### 31.2.4 Pythia8 Hadronization Type

```

<Hadrons: public>+≡
  public :: hadrons_pythia8_t

<Hadrons: types>+≡
  type, extends (hadrons_t) :: hadrons_pythia8_t
  contains
    <Hadrons: hadrons pythia8: TBP>
  end type hadrons_pythia8_t

<Hadrons: hadrons pythia8: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => hadrons_pythia8_init

<Hadrons: procedures>+≡
  subroutine hadrons_pythia8_init (hadrons, settings, model_hadrons)
    class(hadrons_pythia8_t), intent(out) :: hadrons
    type(shower_settings_t), intent(in) :: settings
    type(model_t), intent(in), target :: model_hadrons

```



```

logical :: options_not_set_by_shower
hadrons%settings = settings
options_not_set_by_shower = .not. (settings%method == PS_PYTHIA8 &
    .and. (settings%isr_active .or. settings%fsr_active))
if (options_not_set_by_shower) then
    !call pythia8_set_verbose (settings%verbose)
    !call pythia8_set_config (settings%pythia8_config)
    !call pythia8_set_config_file (settings%pythia8_config_file)
end if
call msg_message &
    ("Using Pythia8 interface for hadronization and decays")
end subroutine hadrons_pythia8_init

```

*<Hadrons: hadrons pythia8: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: hadronize => hadrons_pythia8_hadronize

```

*<Hadrons: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine hadrons_pythia8_hadronize (hadrons, particle_set, valid)
    class(hadrons_pythia8_t), intent(inout) :: hadrons
    type(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
    logical, intent(out) :: valid
    ! call pythia8_hadronize
    valid = .true.
end subroutine hadrons_pythia8_hadronize

```

*<Hadrons: hadrons pythia8: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: make_particle_set => hadrons_pythia8_make_particle_set

```

*<Hadrons: procedures>+≡*

```

pure subroutine hadrons_pythia8_make_particle_set &
    (hadrons, particle_set, model, valid)
    class(hadrons_pythia8_t), intent(in) :: hadrons
    type(particle_set_t), intent(inout) :: particle_set
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    logical, intent(out) :: valid
    ! call pythia8_combine_particle_set
    valid = .true.
end subroutine hadrons_pythia8_make_particle_set

```

### 31.2.5 Hadronization Event Transform

This is the type for the hadronization event transform. It does not depend on the specific hadronization implementation of `hadrons_t`.

*<Hadrons: public>+≡*

```

public :: evt_hadrons_t

```

*<Hadrons: types>+≡*

```

type, extends (evt_t) :: evt_hadrons_t
    class(hadrons_t), allocatable :: hadrons
    type(model_t), pointer :: model_hadrons => null()
    type(qcd_t), pointer :: qcd_t => null()
    logical :: is_first_event

```



```

contains
  <Hadrons: evt hadrons: TBP>≡
end type evt_hadrons_t

```

Initialize the parameters. The `model_hadrons` is supposed to be the SM variant that contains all hadrons that may be generated in the shower.

```

<Hadrons: evt hadrons: TBP>≡
  procedure :: init => evt_hadrons_init
<Hadrons: procedures>+≡
  subroutine evt_hadrons_init (evt, settings, model_hadrons, method)
    class(evt_hadrons_t), intent(out) :: evt
    type(shower_settings_t), intent(in) :: settings
    type(model_t), intent(in), target :: model_hadrons
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: method
    evt%model_hadrons => model_hadrons
    !!! TODO: (bcn 2015-03-27) method should be part of hadronization settings
    select case (char (method))
    case ("PYTHIA6")
      allocate (hadrons_pythia6_t :: evt%hadrons)
    case ("PYTHIA8")
      allocate (hadrons_pythia8_t :: evt%hadrons)
    case default
      call msg_fatal ("Hadronization method " // char (method) // &
        " not implemented.")
    end select
    call evt%hadrons%init (settings, model_hadrons)
    evt%is_first_event = .true.
  end subroutine evt_hadrons_init

```

Output.

```

<Hadrons: evt hadrons: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => evt_hadrons_write
<Hadrons: procedures>+≡
  subroutine evt_hadrons_write (evt, unit, verbose, more_verbose, testflag)
    class(evt_hadrons_t), intent(in) :: evt
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose, more_verbose, testflag
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    call write_separator (u, 2)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Event transform: hadronization"
    call write_separator (u)
    call evt%base_write (u, testflag = testflag, show_set = .false.)
    if (evt%particle_set_exists) &
      call evt%particle_set%write &
        (u, summary = .true., compressed = .true., testflag = testflag)
    call write_separator (u)
    call evt%hadrons%settings%write (u)
  end subroutine evt_hadrons_write

<Hadrons: evt hadrons: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: first_event => evt_hadrons_first_event

```



```

<Hadrons: procedures>+≡
subroutine evt_hadrons_first_event (evt)
  class(evt_hadrons_t), intent(inout) :: evt
  call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "evt_hadrons_first_event")
  associate (settings => evt%hadrons%settings)
    settings%hadron_collision = .false.
    if (all (evt%particle_set%prt(1:2)%flv%get_pdg_abs () <= 18)) then
      settings%hadron_collision = .false.
    else if (all (evt%particle_set%prt(1:2)%flv%get_pdg_abs () >= 1000)) then
      settings%hadron_collision = .true.
    else
      call msg_fatal ("evt_hadrons didn't recognize beams setup")
    end if
    call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "hadron_collision", settings%hadron_collision)
    if (.not. (settings%isr_active .or. settings%fsr_active)) then
      call msg_fatal ("Hadronization without shower is not supported")
    end if
  end associate
  evt%is_first_event = .false.
end subroutine evt_hadrons_first_event

```

Here we take the particle set from the previous event transform and apply the hadronization. The result is stored in the `evt%hadrons` object. We always return a probability of unity as we don't have the analytic weight of the hadronization. Invalid events have to be discarded by the caller which is why we mark the particle set as invalid.

```

<Hadrons: evt hadrons: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate_weighted => evt_hadrons_generate_weighted

<Hadrons: procedures>+≡
subroutine evt_hadrons_generate_weighted (evt, probability)
  class(evt_hadrons_t), intent(inout) :: evt
  real(default), intent(inout) :: probability
  logical :: valid
  if (signal_is_pending ()) return
  evt%particle_set = evt%previous%particle_set
  if (evt%is_first_event) then
    call evt%first_event ()
  end if
  call evt%hadrons%hadronize (evt%particle_set, valid)
  probability = 1
  evt%particle_set_exists = valid
end subroutine evt_hadrons_generate_weighted

```

The factorization parameters are irrelevant.

```

<Hadrons: evt hadrons: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: make_particle_set => evt_hadrons_make_particle_set

<Hadrons: procedures>+≡
subroutine evt_hadrons_make_particle_set &
  (evt, factorization_mode, keep_correlations, r)
  class(evt_hadrons_t), intent(inout) :: evt
  integer, intent(in) :: factorization_mode

```



```

    logical, intent(in) :: keep_correlations
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: r
    logical :: valid
    call evt%hadrons%make_particle_set (evt%particle_set, evt%model, valid)
    evt%particle_set_exists = evt%particle_set_exists .and. valid
end subroutine evt_hadrons_make_particle_set

```

```

⟨Hadrons: evt hadrons: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: prepare_new_event => evt_hadrons_prepare_new_event

⟨Hadrons: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine evt_hadrons_prepare_new_event (evt, i_mci, i_term)
        class(evt_hadrons_t), intent(inout) :: evt
        integer, intent(in) :: i_mci, i_term
        call evt%reset ()
    end subroutine evt_hadrons_prepare_new_event

```

### 31.3 Tau decays

```

⟨tau_decays.f90⟩≡
    ⟨File header⟩

    module tau_decays

        ⟨Use kinds⟩
        use io_units
        use format_utils, only: write_separator
        use sm_qcd
        use model_data
        use models
        use event_transforms

        ⟨Standard module head⟩

        ⟨Tau decays: public⟩

        ⟨Tau decays: types⟩

        contains

        ⟨Tau decays: procedures⟩

    end module tau_decays

```

#### 31.3.1 Tau Decays Event Transform

This is the type for the tau decay event transform.

```

⟨Tau decays: public⟩≡
    public :: evt_tau_decays_t

```



```

<Tau decays: types>≡
  type, extends (evt_t) :: evt_tau_decays_t
    type(model_t), pointer :: model_hadrons => null()
    type(qcd_t), pointer :: qcd_t => null()
  contains
    <Tau decays: evt tau decays: TBP>
  end type evt_tau_decays_t

```

Output.

```

<Tau decays: evt tau decays: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => evt_tau_decays_write

<Tau decays: procedures>≡
  subroutine evt_tau_decays_write (evt, unit, verbose, more_verbose, testflag)
    class(evt_tau_decays_t), intent(in) :: evt
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose, more_verbose, testflag
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    call write_separator (u, 2)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Event transform: tau decays"
    call write_separator (u)
    call evt%base_write (u, testflag = testflag, show_set = .false.)
    if (evt%particle_set_exists) &
      call evt%particle_set%write &
        (u, summary = .true., compressed = .true., testflag = testflag)
    call write_separator (u)
  end subroutine evt_tau_decays_write

```

Here we take the particle set from the previous event transform and apply the tau decays. What probability should be given back, the product of branching ratios of the corresponding tau decays?

```

<Tau decays: evt tau decays: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate_weighted => evt_tau_decays_generate_weighted

<Tau decays: procedures>+≡
  subroutine evt_tau_decays_generate_weighted (evt, probability)
    class(evt_tau_decays_t), intent(inout) :: evt
    real(default), intent(inout) :: probability
    logical :: valid
    evt%particle_set = evt%previous%particle_set
    !!! To be checked or expanded
    probability = 1
    valid = .true.
    evt%particle_set_exists = valid
  end subroutine evt_tau_decays_generate_weighted

```

The factorization parameters are irrelevant.

```

<Tau decays: evt tau decays: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: make_particle_set => evt_tau_decays_make_particle_set

```



```

<Tau decays: procedures>+≡
  subroutine evt_tau_decays_make_particle_set &
    (evt, factorization_mode, keep_correlations, r)
    class(evt_tau_decays_t), intent(inout) :: evt
    integer, intent(in) :: factorization_mode
    logical, intent(in) :: keep_correlations
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: r
    logical :: valid
    !!! to be checked and expanded
    valid = .true.
    evt%particle_set_exists = evt%particle_set_exists .and. valid
  end subroutine evt_tau_decays_make_particle_set

<Tau decays: evt tau decays: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: prepare_new_event => evt_tau_decays_prepare_new_event

<Tau decays: procedures>+≡
  subroutine evt_tau_decays_prepare_new_event (evt, i_mci, i_term)
    class(evt_tau_decays_t), intent(inout) :: evt
    integer, intent(in) :: i_mci, i_term
    call evt%reset ()
  end subroutine evt_tau_decays_prepare_new_event

```

## 31.4 Decays

```

<decays.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module decays

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use format_utils, only: write_indent, write_separator
    use format_defs, only: FMT_15
    use unit_tests, only: nearly_equal, vanishes
    use diagnostics
    use flavors
    use helicities
    use quantum_numbers
    use interactions
    use evaluators
    use model_data
    use rng_base
    use selectors
    use parton_states
    use processes
    use process_stacks
    use event_transforms

    <Standard module head>

```



```

    <Decays: public>

    <Decays: types>

    <Decays: interfaces>

contains

    <Decays: procedures>

end module decays

```

### 31.4.1 Final-State Particle Configuration

A final-state particle may be either stable or unstable. Here is an empty abstract type as the parent of both, with holds just the flavor information.

```

<Decays: types>≡
    type, abstract :: any_config_t
        private
        contains
        <Decays: any config: TBP>
    end type any_config_t

```

Finalizer, depends on the implementation.

```

<Decays: any config: TBP>≡
    procedure (any_config_final), deferred :: final

<Decays: interfaces>≡
    interface
        subroutine any_config_final (object)
            import
            class(any_config_t), intent(inout) :: object
        end subroutine any_config_final
    end interface

```

The output is also deferred:

```

<Decays: any config: TBP>+≡
    procedure (any_config_write), deferred :: write

<Decays: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine any_config_write (object, unit, indent, verbose)
            import
            class(any_config_t), intent(in) :: object
            integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
            logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
        end subroutine any_config_write
    end interface

```



This is a container for a stable or unstable particle configurator. We need this wrapper for preparing arrays that mix stable and unstable particles.

```

<Decays: types>+≡
  type :: particle_config_t
  private
    class(any_config_t), allocatable :: c
  end type particle_config_t

```

### 31.4.2 Final-State Particle

In theory, for the particle instance we only need to consider the unstable case. However, it is more straightforward to treat configuration and instance on the same footing, and to introduce a wrapper for particle objects as above. This also works around a compiler bug in gfortran.

```

<Decays: types>+≡
  type, abstract :: any_t
  private
    contains
    <Decays: any: TBP>
  end type any_t

```

Finalizer, depends on the implementation.

```

<Decays: any: TBP>≡
  procedure (any_final), deferred :: final

<Decays: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    subroutine any_final (object)
      import
        class(any_t), intent(inout) :: object
    end subroutine any_final
  end interface

```

The output is also deferred:

```

<Decays: any: TBP>+≡
  procedure (any_write), deferred :: write

<Decays: interfaces>+≡
  interface
    subroutine any_write (object, unit, indent)
      import
        class(any_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    end subroutine any_write
  end interface

```

This is a container for a stable or unstable outgoing particle. We need this wrapper for preparing arrays that mix stable and unstable particles.

```

<Decays: types>+≡
  type :: particle_out_t
  private

```



```

        class(any_t), allocatable :: c
    end type particle_out_t

```

### 31.4.3 Decay Term Configuration

A decay term is a distinct final state, corresponding to a process term. Each decay process may give rise to several terms with, possibly, differing flavor content.

```

<Decays: types>+≡
    type :: decay_term_config_t
    private
        type(particle_config_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt
    contains
        <Decays: decay term config: TBP>
    end type decay_term_config_t

```

Finalizer, recursive.

```

<Decays: decay term config: TBP>≡
    procedure :: final => decay_term_config_final

<Decays: procedures>≡
    recursive subroutine decay_term_config_final (object)
        class(decay_term_config_t), intent(inout) :: object
        integer :: i
        if (allocated (object%prt)) then
            do i = 1, size (object%prt)
                if (allocated (object%prt(i)%c)) call object%prt(i)%c%final ()
            end do
        end if
    end subroutine decay_term_config_final

```

Output, with optional indentation

```

<Decays: decay term config: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => decay_term_config_write

<Decays: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine decay_term_config_write (object, unit, indent, verbose)
        class(decay_term_config_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
        logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
        integer :: i, j, u, ind
        logical :: verb
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        ind = 0; if (present (indent)) ind = indent
        verb = .true.; if (present (verbose)) verb = verbose
        call write_indent (u, ind)
        write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "Final state:"
        do i = 1, size (object%prt)
            select type (prt_config => object%prt(i)%c)
                type is (stable_config_t)
                    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") &
                        char (prt_config%flv(1)%get_name ())

```



```

        do j = 2, size (prt_config%flv)
            write (u, "(:',A)", advance="no") &
                char (prt_config%flv(j)%get_name ())
        end do
        type is (unstable_config_t)
            write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") &
                char (prt_config%flv%get_name ())
        end select
    end do
    write (u, *)
    if (verb) then
        do i = 1, size (object%prt)
            call object%prt(i)%c%write (u, ind)
        end do
    end if
end subroutine decay_term_config_write

```

Initialize, given a set of flavors. For each flavor, we must indicate whether the particle is stable. The second index of the flavor array runs over alternatives for each decay product; alternatives are allowed only if the decay product is itself stable.

*<Decays: decay term config: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: init => decay_term_config_init

```

*<Decays: procedures>+≡*

```

    recursive subroutine decay_term_config_init &
        (term, flv, stable, model, process_stack)
    class(decay_term_config_t), intent(out) :: term
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: flv
    logical, dimension(:), intent(in) :: stable
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(process_stack_t), intent(in), optional :: process_stack
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: decay
    integer :: i
    allocate (term%prt (size (flv, 1)))
    do i = 1, size (flv, 1)
        associate (prt => term%prt(i))
            if (stable(i)) then
                allocate (stable_config_t :: prt%c)
            else
                allocate (unstable_config_t :: prt%c)
            end if
            select type (prt_config => prt%c)
            type is (stable_config_t)
                call prt_config%init (flv(i,:))
            type is (unstable_config_t)
                if (all (flv(i,:) == flv(i,1))) then
                    call prt_config%init (flv(i,1))
                    call flv(i,1)%get_decays (decay)
                    call prt_config%init_decays (decay, model, process_stack)
                else
                    call prt_config%write ()
                    call msg_fatal ("Decay configuration: &
                        &unstable product must be unique")
                end if
            end select
        end associate
    end do

```



```

        end if
      end select
    end associate
  end do
end subroutine decay_term_config_init

```

Recursively compute widths and branching ratios for all unstable particles.

```

<Decays: decay term config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute => decay_term_config_compute

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine decay_term_config_compute (term)
    class(decay_term_config_t), intent(inout) :: term
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, size (term%prt)
      select type (unstable_config => term%prt(i)%c)
        type is (unstable_config_t)
          call unstable_config%compute ()
        end select
      end do
    end do
  end subroutine decay_term_config_compute

```

#### 31.4.4 Decay Term

A decay term instance is selected when we generate an event for the associated process instance. When evaluated, it triggers further decays down the chain.

Only unstable products are allocated as child particles.

```

<Decays: types>+≡
  type :: decay_term_t
  private
    type(decay_term_config_t), pointer :: config => null ()
    type(particle_out_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: particle_out
  contains
    <Decays: decay term: TBP>
  end type decay_term_t

```

Finalizer.

```

<Decays: decay term: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => decay_term_final

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine decay_term_final (object)
    class(decay_term_t), intent(inout) :: object
    integer :: i
    if (allocated (object%particle_out)) then
      do i = 1, size (object%particle_out)
        call object%particle_out(i)%c%final ()
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine decay_term_final

```



Output.

```

<Decays: decay term: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => decay_term_write

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine decay_term_write (object, unit, indent)
    class(decay_term_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: i, u, ind
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    ind = 0; if (present (indent)) ind = indent
    call object%config%write (u, ind, verbose = .false.)
    do i = 1, size (object%particle_out)
      call object%particle_out(i)%c%write (u, ind)
    end do
  end subroutine decay_term_write

```

Recursively write the embedded process instances.

```

<Decays: decay term: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_process_instances => decay_term_write_process_instances

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine decay_term_write_process_instances (term, unit, verbose)
    class(decay_term_t), intent(in) :: term
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, size (term%particle_out)
      select type (unstable => term%particle_out(i)%c)
        type is (unstable_t)
          call unstable%write_process_instances (unit, verbose)
        end select
      end do
    end do
  end subroutine decay_term_write_process_instances

```

Initialization, using the configuration object. We allocate particle objects in parallel to the particle configuration objects which we use to initialize them, one at a time.

```

<Decays: decay term: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => decay_term_init

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine decay_term_init (term, config)
    class(decay_term_t), intent(out) :: term
    type(decay_term_config_t), intent(in), target :: config
    integer :: i
    term%config => config
    allocate (term%particle_out (size (config%prt)))
    do i = 1, size (config%prt)
      select type (prt_config => config%prt(i)%c)
        type is (stable_config_t)
          allocate (stable_t :: term%particle_out(i)%c)
          select type (stable => term%particle_out(i)%c)
            type is (stable_t)

```



```

        call stable%init (prt_config)
    end select
    type is (unstable_config_t)
    allocate (unstable_t :: term%particle_out(i)%c)
    select type (unstable => term%particle_out(i)%c)
    type is (unstable_t)
        call unstable%init (prt_config)
    end select
end select
end do
end subroutine decay_term_init

```

Implement a RNG instance, spawned by the process object.

```

<Decays: decay term: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: make_rng => decay_term_make_rng

<Decays: procedures>+≡
    subroutine decay_term_make_rng (term, process)
        class(decay_term_t), intent(inout) :: term
        type(process_t), intent(inout) :: process
        class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, size (term%particle_out)
            select type (unstable => term%particle_out(i)%c)
            type is (unstable_t)
                call process%make_rng (rng)
                call unstable%import_rng (rng)
            end select
        end do
    end subroutine decay_term_make_rng

```

Link the interactions for unstable decay products to the interaction of the parent process.

```

<Decays: decay term: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: link_interactions => decay_term_link_interactions

<Decays: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine decay_term_link_interactions (term, trace)
        class(decay_term_t), intent(inout) :: term
        type(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: trace
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, size (term%particle_out)
            select type (unstable => term%particle_out(i)%c)
            type is (unstable_t)
                call unstable%link_interactions (i, trace)
            end select
        end do
    end subroutine decay_term_link_interactions

```

Recursively generate a decay chain, for each of the unstable particles in the final state.

```

<Decays: decay term: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: select_chain => decay_term_select_chain

```



```

<Decays: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine decay_term_select_chain (term)
  class(decay_term_t), intent(inout) :: term
  integer :: i
  do i = 1, size (term%particle_out)
    select type (unstable => term%particle_out(i)%c)
      type is (unstable_t)
        call unstable%select_chain ()
      end select
    end do
  end do
end subroutine decay_term_select_chain

```

Recursively generate a decay event, for each of the unstable particles in the final state.

```

<Decays: decay term: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate => decay_term_generate

<Decays: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine decay_term_generate (term)
  class(decay_term_t), intent(inout) :: term
  integer :: i
  do i = 1, size (term%particle_out)
    select type (unstable => term%particle_out(i)%c)
      type is (unstable_t)
        call unstable%generate ()
      end select
    end do
  end do
end subroutine decay_term_generate

```

### 31.4.5 Decay Root Configuration

At the root of a decay chain, there is a parent process. The decay root stores a pointer to the parent process and the set of decay configurations.

```

<Decays: public>≡
  public :: decay_root_config_t

<Decays: types>+≡
  type :: decay_root_config_t
  private
    type(string_t) :: process_id
    type(process_t), pointer :: process => null ()
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
    type(decay_term_config_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: term_config
  contains
    <Decays: decay root config: TBP>
  end type decay_root_config_t

```

The finalizer is recursive since there may be cascade decays.

```

<Decays: decay root config: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => decay_root_config_final

```



```

<Decays: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine decay_root_config_final (object)
  class(decay_root_config_t), intent(inout) :: object
  integer :: i
  if (allocated (object%term_config)) then
    do i = 1, size (object%term_config)
      call object%term_config(i)%final ()
    end do
  end if
end subroutine decay_root_config_final

```

The output routine is also recursive, and it contains an adjustable indentation.

```

<Decays: decay root config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => decay_root_config_write
  procedure :: write_header => decay_root_config_write_header
  procedure :: write_terms => decay_root_config_write_terms

<Decays: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine decay_root_config_write (object, unit, indent, verbose)
  class(decay_root_config_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
  integer :: u, ind
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  ind = 0; if (present (indent)) ind = indent
  call write_indent (u, ind)
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "Final-state decay tree:"
  call object%write_header (unit, indent)
  call object%write_terms (unit, indent, verbose)
end subroutine decay_root_config_write

subroutine decay_root_config_write_header (object, unit, indent)
  class(decay_root_config_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
  integer :: u, ind
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  ind = 0; if (present (indent)) ind = indent
  call write_indent (u, ind)
  if (associated (object%process)) then
    write (u, 3) "process ID      =", char (object%process_id), "*"
  else
    write (u, 3) "process ID      =", char (object%process_id)
  end if
3  format (3x,A,2(1x,A))
end subroutine decay_root_config_write_header

recursive subroutine decay_root_config_write_terms &
  (object, unit, indent, verbose)
  class(decay_root_config_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
  integer :: i, u, ind
  logical :: verb
  u = given_output_unit (unit)

```



```

ind = 0; if (present (indent)) ind = indent
verb = .true.; if (present (verbose)) verb = verbose
if (verb .and. allocated (object%term_config)) then
  do i = 1, size (object%term_config)
    call object%term_config(i)%write (u, ind + 1)
  end do
end if
end subroutine decay_root_config_write_terms

```

Initialize for a named process and (optionally) a pre-determined number of terms.

*<Decays: decay root config: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: init => decay_root_config_init

```

*<Decays: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine decay_root_config_init (decay, model, process_id, n_terms)
  class(decay_root_config_t), intent(out) :: decay
  class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: process_id
  integer, intent(in), optional :: n_terms
  decay%model => model
  decay%process_id = process_id
  if (present (n_terms)) then
    allocate (decay%term_config (n_terms))
  end if
end subroutine decay_root_config_init

```

Declare a decay term, given an array of flavors.

*<Decays: decay root config: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: init_term => decay_root_config_init_term

```

*<Decays: procedures>+≡*

```

recursive subroutine decay_root_config_init_term &
  (decay, i, flv, stable, model, process_stack)
  class(decay_root_config_t), intent(inout) :: decay
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  type(flavor_t), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: flv
  logical, dimension(:), intent(in) :: stable
  class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
  type(process_stack_t), intent(in), optional :: process_stack
  call decay%term_config(i)%init (flv, stable, model, process_stack)
end subroutine decay_root_config_init_term

```

Connect the decay root configuration with a process object (which should represent the parent process). This includes initialization, therefore intent(out).

The flavor state is retrieved from the process term object. However, we have to be careful: the flavor object points to the model instance that is stored in the process object. This model instance may not contain the current setting for unstable particles and decay. Therefore, we assign the model directly.

If the `process_instance` argument is provided, we use this for the flavor state. This applies to the decay root only, where the process can be entangled with a beam setup, and the latter contains beam remnants as further outgoing



particles. These must be included in the set of outgoing flavors, since the decay application is also done on the connected state.

Infer stability from the particle properties, using the first row in the set of flavor states. For unstable particles, we look for decays, recursively, available from the process stack (if present).

For the unstable particles, we have to check whether their masses match between the production and the decay. Fortunately, both versions are available for comparison.

```

<Decays: decay root config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: connect => decay_root_config_connect

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine decay_root_config_connect &
    (decay, process, model, process_stack, process_instance)
    class(decay_root_config_t), intent(out) :: decay
    type(process_t), intent(in), target :: process
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(process_stack_t), intent(in), optional :: process_stack
    type(process_instance_t), intent(in), optional, target :: process_instance
    type(connected_state_t), pointer :: connected_state
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: int
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:, :), allocatable :: flv
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: stable
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: m_prod, m_dec
    !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
    integer :: i, j
    call decay%init (model, process%get_id (), process%get_n_terms ())
    do i = 1, size (decay%term_config)
      if (present (process_instance)) then
        connected_state => process_instance%get_connected_state_ptr (i)
        int => connected_state%get_matrix_int_ptr ()
        call interaction_get_flv_out (int, flv)
      else
        call process%get_term_flv_out (i, flv)
      end if
      allocate (m_prod (size (flv(:, 1)%get_mass ())))
      !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
      do j = 1, size (flv(:, 1)%get_mass ())
        m_prod(j) = flv(j, 1)%get_mass ()
      end do
      !!! m_prod = flv(:, 1)%get_mass ()
      call flv%set_model (model)
      allocate (m_dec (size (flv(:, 1)%get_mass ())))
      !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
      do j = 1, size (flv(:, 1)%get_mass ())
        m_dec(j) = flv(j, 1)%get_mass ()
      end do
      !!! m_dec = flv(:, 1)%get_mass ()
      allocate (stable (size (flv, 1)))
      !!! !!! !!! Workaround for ifort 16.0 standard-semantics bug
      do j = 1, size (flv, 1)
        stable(j) = flv(j, 1)%is_stable ()
      end do
      !!! stable = flv(:, 1)%is_stable ()

```



```

        call check_masses ()
        call decay%init_term (i, flv, stable, model, process_stack)
        deallocate (flv, stable, m_prod, m_dec)
    end do
    decay%process => process
contains
    subroutine check_masses ()
        integer :: i
        logical :: ok
        ok = .true.
        do i = 1, size (m_prod)
            if (.not. stable(i)) then
                if (.not. nearly_equal (m_prod(i), m_dec(i))) then
                    write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "particle '", &
                        char (flv(i,1)%get_name ()), "':"
                    call msg_message
                    write (msg_buffer, &
                        "(2x,A,1x," // FMT_15 // ",3x,A,1x," // FMT_15 // ")") &
                        "m_prod =", m_prod(i), "m_dec =", m_dec(i)
                    call msg_message
                    ok = .false.
                end if
            end if
        end do
        if (.not. ok) call msg_fatal &
            ("Particle mass mismatch between production and decay")
    end subroutine check_masses
end subroutine decay_root_config_connect

```

Recursively compute widths, errors, and branching ratios.

```

<Decays: decay root config: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: compute => decay_root_config_compute

<Decays: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine decay_root_config_compute (decay)
        class(decay_root_config_t), intent(inout) :: decay
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, size (decay%term_config)
            call decay%term_config(i)%compute ()
        end do
    end subroutine decay_root_config_compute

```

### 31.4.6 Decay Root Instance

This is the common parent type for decay and decay root. The process instance points to the parent process. The model pointer is separate because particle settings may be updated w.r.t. the parent process object.

```

<Decays: types>+≡
    type, abstract :: decay_gen_t
    private
        type(decay_term_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: term
        type(process_instance_t), pointer :: process_instance => null ()

```



```

        integer :: selected_mci = 0
        integer :: selected_term = 0
    contains
        <Decays: decay gen: TBP>
    end type decay_gen_t

```

The decay root represents the parent process. When an event is generated, the generator selects the term to which the decay chain applies (if possible).

The process instance is just a pointer.

```

<Decays: public>+≡
    public :: decay_root_t

<Decays: types>+≡
    type, extends (decay_gen_t) :: decay_root_t
    private
        type(decay_root_config_t), pointer :: config => null ()
    contains
        <Decays: decay root: TBP>
    end type decay_root_t

```

The finalizer has to recursively finalize the terms, but we can skip the process instance which is not explicitly allocated.

```

<Decays: decay gen: TBP>≡
    procedure :: base_final => decay_gen_final

<Decays: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine decay_gen_final (object)
        class(decay_gen_t), intent(inout) :: object
        integer :: i
        if (allocated (object%term)) then
            do i = 1, size (object%term)
                call object%term(i)%final ()
            end do
        end if
    end subroutine decay_gen_final

```

No extra finalization for the decay root.

```

<Decays: decay root: TBP>≡
    procedure :: final => decay_root_final

<Decays: procedures>+≡
    subroutine decay_root_final (object)
        class(decay_root_t), intent(inout) :: object
        call object%base_final ()
    end subroutine decay_root_final

```

Output.

```

<Decays: decay root: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => decay_root_write

```



```

<Decays: procedures>+≡
subroutine decay_root_write (object, unit)
  class(decay_root_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  if (associated (object%config)) then
    call object%config%write (unit, verbose = .false.)
  else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Final-state decay tree: [not configured]"
  end if
  if (object%selected_mci > 0) then
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Selected MCI      = ", object%selected_mci
  else
    write (u, "(3x,A)") "Selected MCI      = [undefined]"
  end if
  if (object%selected_term > 0) then
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Selected term  = ", object%selected_term
    call object%term(object%selected_term)%write (u, 1)
  else
    write (u, "(3x,A)") "Selected term  = [undefined]"
  end if
end subroutine decay_root_write

```

Write the process instances, recursively.

```

<Decays: decay gen: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_process_instances => decay_gen_write_process_instances

<Decays: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine decay_gen_write_process_instances (decay, unit, verbose)
  class(decay_gen_t), intent(in) :: decay
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
  logical :: verb
  verb = .true.; if (present (verbose)) verb = verbose
  if (associated (decay%process_instance)) then
    if (verb) then
      call decay%process_instance%write (unit)
    else
      call decay%process_instance%write_header (unit)
    end if
  end if
  if (decay%selected_term > 0) then
    call decay%term(decay%selected_term)%write_process_instances (unit, verb)
  end if
end subroutine decay_gen_write_process_instances

```

Generic initializer. All can be done recursively.

```

<Decays: decay gen: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: base_init => decay_gen_init

<Decays: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine decay_gen_init (decay, term_config)
  class(decay_gen_t), intent(out) :: decay

```



```

type(decay_term_config_t), dimension(:), intent(in), target :: term_config
integer :: i
allocate (decay%term (size (term_config)))
do i = 1, size (decay%term)
    call decay%term(i)%init (term_config(i))
end do
end subroutine decay_gen_init

```

Specific initializer. We assign the configuration object, which should correspond to a completely initialized decay configuration tree. We also connect to an existing process instance. Then, we recursively link the child interactions to the parent process.

```

<Decays: decay root: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => decay_root_init

<Decays: procedures>+≡
    subroutine decay_root_init (decay_root, config, process_instance)
        class(decay_root_t), intent(out) :: decay_root
        type(decay_root_config_t), intent(in), target :: config
        type(process_instance_t), intent(in), target :: process_instance
        call decay_root%base_init (config%term_config)
        decay_root%config => config
        decay_root%process_instance => process_instance
        call decay_root%make_term_rng (config%process)
        call decay_root%link_term_interactions ()
    end subroutine decay_root_init

```

Explicitly set/get mci and term indices. (Used in unit test.)

```

<Decays: decay gen: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_mci => decay_gen_set_mci
    procedure :: set_term => decay_gen_set_term
    procedure :: get_mci => decay_gen_get_mci
    procedure :: get_term => decay_gen_get_term

<Decays: procedures>+≡
    subroutine decay_gen_set_mci (decay, i)
        class(decay_gen_t), intent(inout) :: decay
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        decay%selected_mci = i
    end subroutine decay_gen_set_mci

    subroutine decay_gen_set_term (decay, i)
        class(decay_gen_t), intent(inout) :: decay
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        decay%selected_term = i
    end subroutine decay_gen_set_term

    function decay_gen_get_mci (decay) result (i)
        class(decay_gen_t), intent(inout) :: decay
        integer :: i
        i = decay%selected_mci
    end function decay_gen_get_mci

    function decay_gen_get_term (decay) result (i)

```



```

class(decay_gen_t), intent(inout) :: decay
integer :: i
i = decay%selected_term
end function decay_gen_get_term

```

Implement random-number generators for unstable decay selection in all terms.  
This is not recursive.

We also make use of the fact that `process` is a pointer; the (state of the RNG factory inside the) target process will be modified by the rng-spawning method, but not the pointer.

```

<Decays: decay gen: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: make_term_rng => decay_gen_make_term_rng

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  subroutine decay_gen_make_term_rng (decay, process)
    class(decay_gen_t), intent(inout) :: decay
    type(process_t), intent(in), pointer :: process
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, size (decay%term)
      call decay%term(i)%make_rng (process)
    end do
  end subroutine decay_gen_make_term_rng

```

Recursively link interactions of the enclosed decay terms to the corresponding terms in the current process instance.

Note: A bug in nagfor requires the extra `i_term` variable.

```

<Decays: decay gen: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: link_term_interactions => decay_gen_link_term_interactions

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine decay_gen_link_term_interactions (decay)
    class(decay_gen_t), intent(inout) :: decay
    integer :: i, i_term
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: trace
    associate (instance => decay%process_instance)
      do i = 1, size (decay%term)
        i_term = i
        trace => instance%get_trace_int_ptr (i_term)
        call decay%term(i_term)%link_interactions (trace)
      end do
    end associate
  end subroutine decay_gen_link_term_interactions

```

Select a decay chain: decay modes and process components.

```

<Decays: decay root: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: select_chain => decay_root_select_chain

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  subroutine decay_root_select_chain (decay_root)
    class(decay_root_t), intent(inout) :: decay_root
    if (decay_root%selected_term > 0) then
      call decay_root%term(decay_root%selected_term)%select_chain ()
    else

```



```

        call msg_bug ("Decays: no term selected for parent process")
    end if
end subroutine decay_root_select_chain

```

Generate a decay tree, i.e., for the selected term in the parent process, recursively generate a decay event for all unstable particles.

Factor out the trace of the connected state of the parent process. This trace should not be taken into account for unweighting the decay chain, since it was already used for unweighting the parent event, or it determines the overall event weight.

```

⟨Decays: decay root: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: generate => decay_root_generate

⟨Decays: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine decay_root_generate (decay_root)
        class(decay_root_t), intent(inout) :: decay_root
        type(connected_state_t), pointer :: connected_state
        if (decay_root%selected_term > 0) then
            connected_state => decay_root%process_instance%get_connected_state_ptr &
                (decay_root%selected_term)
            call connected_state%normalize_matrix_by_trace ()
            call decay_root%term(decay_root%selected_term)%generate ()
        else
            call msg_bug ("Decays: no term selected for parent process")
        end if
    end subroutine decay_root_generate

```

### 31.4.7 Decay Configuration

A decay configuration describes a distinct decay mode of a particle. Each decay mode may include several terms, which correspond to the terms in the associated process. In addition to the base type, the decay configuration object contains the integral of the parent process and the selector for the MCI group inside this process.

The flavor component should be identical to the flavor component of the parent particle (`unstable` object).

```

⟨Decays: types⟩+≡
    type, extends (decay_root_config_t) :: decay_config_t
    private
        type(flavor_t) :: flv
        real(default) :: weight = 0
        real(default) :: integral = 0
        real(default) :: abs_error = 0
        real(default) :: rel_error = 0
        type(selector_t) :: mci_selector
    contains
        ⟨Decays: decay config: TBP⟩
    end type decay_config_t

```



The output routine extends the decay-root writer by listing numerical component values.

```

<Decays: decay config: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => decay_config_write

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine decay_config_write (object, unit, indent, verbose)
    class(decay_config_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    integer :: u, ind
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    ind = 0; if (present (indent)) ind = indent
    call write_indent (u, ind)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Decay:"
    call object%write_header (unit, indent)
    call write_indent (u, ind)
    write (u, 2) "branching ratio =", object%weight * 100
    call write_indent (u, ind)
    write (u, 1) "partial width   =", object%integral
    call write_indent (u, ind)
    write (u, 1) "error (abs)      =", object%abs_error
    call write_indent (u, ind)
    write (u, 1) "error (rel)       =", object%rel_error
1   format (3x,A,ES19.12)
2   format (3x,A,F11.6,1x,'%')
    call object%write_terms (unit, indent, verbose)
  end subroutine decay_config_write

```

Connect a decay configuration with a process object (which should represent the decay). This includes initialization, therefore intent(out). We first connect the process itself, then do initializations that are specific for this decay.

Infer stability from the particle properties, using the first row in the set of flavor states. Once we can deal with predetermined decay chains, they should be used instead.

```

<Decays: decay config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: connect => decay_config_connect

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine decay_config_connect &
    (decay, process, model, process_stack, process_instance)
    class(decay_config_t), intent(out) :: decay
    type(process_t), intent(in), target :: process
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(process_stack_t), intent(in), optional :: process_stack
    type(process_instance_t), intent(in), optional, target :: process_instance
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: integral_mci
    integer :: i, n_mci
    call decay%decay_root_config_t%connect (process, model, process_stack)
    decay%integral = process%get_integral ()
    decay%abs_error = process%get_error ()
    if (process%cm_frame ()) then
      call msg_fatal ("Decay process " // char (process%get_id ()) &
        // ": unusable because rest frame is fixed.")
    end if
  end subroutine decay_config_connect

```



```

end if
n_mci = process%get_n_mci ()
allocate (integral_mci (n_mci))
do i = 1, n_mci
    integral_mci(i) = process%get_integral_mci (i)
end do
call decay%mci_selector%init (integral_mci)
end subroutine decay_config_connect

```

Set the flavor entry, which repeats the flavor of the parent unstable particle.

```

⟨Decays: decay config: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: set_flv => decay_config_set_flv

⟨Decays: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine decay_config_set_flv (decay, flv)
        class(decay_config_t), intent(inout) :: decay
        type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
        decay%flv = flv
    end subroutine decay_config_set_flv

```

Compute embedded branchings and the relative error. This method does not apply to the decay root.

```

⟨Decays: decay config: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: compute => decay_config_compute

⟨Decays: procedures⟩+≡
    recursive subroutine decay_config_compute (decay)
        class(decay_config_t), intent(inout) :: decay
        call decay%decay_root_config_t%compute ()
        if (.not. vanishes (decay%integral)) then
            decay%rel_error = decay%abs_error / decay%integral
        else
            decay%rel_error = 0
        end if
    end subroutine decay_config_compute

```

### 31.4.8 Decay Instance

The decay contains a collection of terms. One of them is selected when the decay is evaluated. This is similar to the decay root, but we implement it independently.

The process instance object is allocated via a pointer, so it automatically behaves as a target.

```

⟨Decays: types⟩+≡
    type, extends (decay_gen_t) :: decay_t
    private
        type(decay_config_t), pointer :: config => null ()
        class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng
    contains
        ⟨Decays: decay: TBP⟩
    end type decay_t

```



The finalizer is recursive.

```

<Decays: decay: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => decay_final

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine decay_final (object)
    class(decay_t), intent(inout) :: object
    integer :: i
    call object%base_final ()
    do i = 1, object%config%process%get_n_mci ()
      call object%process_instance%final_simulation (i)
    end do
    call object%process_instance%final ()
    deallocate (object%process_instance)
  end subroutine decay_final

```

Output.

```

<Decays: decay: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => decay_write

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine decay_write (object, unit, indent, recursive)
    class(decay_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent, recursive
    integer :: u, ind
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    ind = 0; if (present (indent)) ind = indent
    call object%config%write (unit, indent, verbose = .false.)
    if (allocated (object%rng)) then
      call object%rng%write (u, ind + 1)
    end if
    call write_indent (u, ind)
    if (object%selected_mci > 0) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Selected MCI    = ", object%selected_mci
    else
      write (u, "(3x,A)") "Selected MCI    = [undefined]"
    end if
    call write_indent (u, ind)
    if (object%selected_term > 0) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Selected term  = ", object%selected_term
      call object%term(object%selected_term)%write (u, ind + 1)
    else
      write (u, "(3x,A)") "Selected term  = [undefined]"
    end if
  end subroutine decay_write

```

Initializer. Base initialization is done recursively. Then, we prepare the current process instance and allocate a random-number generator for term selection. For all unstable particles, we also allocate a r.n.g. as spawned by the current process.

```

<Decays: decay: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => decay_init

```



```

<Decays: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine decay_init (decay, config)
  class(decay_t), intent(out) :: decay
  type(decay_config_t), intent(in), target :: config
  integer :: i
  call decay%base_init (config%term_config)
  decay%config => config
  allocate (decay%process_instance)
  call decay%process_instance%init (decay%config%process)
  call decay%process_instance%setup_event_data (decay%config%model)
  do i = 1, decay%config%process%get_n_mci ()
    call decay%process_instance%init_simulation (i)
  end do
  call decay%config%process%make_rng (decay%rng)
  call decay%make_term_rng (decay%config%process)
end subroutine decay_init

```

Link interactions to the parent process. `i_prt` is the index of the current outgoing particle in the parent interaction, for which we take the trace evaluator. We link it to the beam particle in the beam interaction of the decay process instance. Then, repeat the procedure for the outgoing particles.

```

<Decays: decay: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: link_interactions => decay_link_interactions

<Decays: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine decay_link_interactions (decay, i_prt, trace)
  class(decay_t), intent(inout) :: decay
  integer, intent(in) :: i_prt
  type(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: trace
  type(interaction_t), pointer :: beam_int
  integer :: n_in, n_vir
  beam_int => decay%process_instance%get_beam_int_ptr ()
  n_in = trace%get_n_in ()
  n_vir = trace%get_n_vir ()
  call beam_int%set_source_link (1, trace, &
    n_in + n_vir + i_prt)
  call decay%link_term_interactions ()
end subroutine decay_link_interactions

```

Determine a decay chain. For each unstable particle we select one of the possible decay modes, and for each decay process we select one of the possible decay MCI components, calling the random-number generators. We do not generate momenta, yet.

```

<Decays: decay: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: select_chain => decay_select_chain

<Decays: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine decay_select_chain (decay)
  class(decay_t), intent(inout) :: decay
  real(default) :: x
  integer :: i
  call decay%rng%generate (x)
  decay%selected_mci = decay%config%mc_selector%select (x)

```



```

    call decay%process_instance%choose_mci (decay%selected_mci)
    call decay%process_instance%select_i_term (decay%selected_term)
    do i = 1, size (decay%term)
        call decay%term(i)%select_chain ()
    end do
end subroutine decay_select_chain

```

Generate a decay. We first receive the beam momenta from the parent process (assuming that this is properly linked), then call the associated process object for a new event.

Factor out the trace of the helicity density matrix of the isolated state (the one that will be used for the decay chain). The trace is taken into account for unweighting the individual decay event and should therefore be ignored for unweighting the correlated decay chain afterwards.

```

<Decays: decay: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: generate => decay_generate

<Decays: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine decay_generate (decay)
        class(decay_t), intent(inout) :: decay
        type(isolated_state_t), pointer :: isolated_state
        integer :: i
        call decay%process_instance%receive_beam_momenta ()
        call decay%config%process%generate_unweighted_event &
            (decay%process_instance, decay%selected_mci)
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        call decay%process_instance%evaluate_event_data ()
        isolated_state => &
            decay%process_instance%get_isolated_state_ptr (decay%selected_term)
        call isolated_state%normalize_matrix_by_trace ()
        do i = 1, size (decay%term)
            call decay%term(i)%generate ()
            if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        end do
    end subroutine decay_generate

```

### 31.4.9 Stable Particles

This is a stable particle. The flavor can be ambiguous (e.g., partons).

```

<Decays: types>+≡
    type, extends (any_config_t) :: stable_config_t
    private
        type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
    contains
        <Decays: stable config: TBP>
    end type stable_config_t

```

The finalizer is empty:

```

<Decays: stable config: TBP>≡
    procedure :: final => stable_config_final

```



```

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  subroutine stable_config_final (object)
    class(stable_config_t), intent(inout) :: object
  end subroutine stable_config_final

```

Output.

```

<Decays: stable config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => stable_config_write

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine stable_config_write (object, unit, indent, verbose)
    class(stable_config_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    integer :: u, i, ind
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    ind = 0; if (present (indent)) ind = indent
    call write_indent (u, ind)
    write (u, "(1x,'+',1x,A)", advance = "no") "Stable:"
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance = "no") char (object%flv(1)%get_name ())
    do i = 2, size (object%flv)
      write (u, "(':',A)", advance = "no") &
        char (object%flv(i)%get_name ())
    end do
    write (u, *)
  end subroutine stable_config_write

```

Initializer. We are presented with an array of flavors, but there may be double entries which we remove, so we store only the distinct flavors.

```

<Decays: stable config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => stable_config_init

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  subroutine stable_config_init (config, flv)
    class(stable_config_t), intent(out) :: config
    type(flavor_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: flv
    integer, dimension (size (flv)) :: pdg
    logical, dimension (size (flv)) :: mask
    integer :: i
    pdg = flv%get_pdg ()
    mask(1) = .true.
    forall (i = 2 : size (pdg))
      mask(i) = all (pdg(i) /= pdg(1:i-1))
    end forall
    allocate (config%flv (count (mask)))
    config%flv = pack (flv, mask)
  end subroutine stable_config_init

```

Here is the corresponding object instance. Except for the pointer to the configuration, there is no content.

```

<Decays: types>+≡
  type, extends (any_t) :: stable_t
  private

```



```

        type(stable_config_t), pointer :: config => null ()
contains
    <Decays: stable: TBP>≡
end type stable_t

```

The finalizer does nothing.

```

<Decays: stable: TBP>≡
    procedure :: final => stable_final

<Decays: procedures>+≡
    subroutine stable_final (object)
        class(stable_t), intent(inout) :: object
    end subroutine stable_final

```

We can delegate output to the configuration object.

```

<Decays: stable: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => stable_write

<Decays: procedures>+≡
    subroutine stable_write (object, unit, indent)
        class(stable_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
        call object%config%write (unit, indent)
    end subroutine stable_write

```

Initializer: just assign the configuration.

```

<Decays: stable: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => stable_init

<Decays: procedures>+≡
    subroutine stable_init (stable, config)
        class(stable_t), intent(out) :: stable
        type(stable_config_t), intent(in), target :: config
        stable%config => config
    end subroutine stable_init

```

### 31.4.10 Unstable Particles

A branching configuration enables us to select among distinct decay modes of a particle. We store the particle flavor (with its implicit link to a model), an array of decay configurations, and a selector object.

The total width, absolute and relative error are stored as `integral`, `abs_error`, and `rel_error`, respectively.

The flavor must be unique in this case.

```

<Decays: public>+≡
    public :: unstable_config_t

<Decays: types>+≡
    type, extends (any_config_t) :: unstable_config_t
    private
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    real(default) :: integral = 0

```



```

    real(default) :: abs_error = 0
    real(default) :: rel_error = 0
    type(selector_t) :: selector
    type(decay_config_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: decay_config
contains
  <Decays: unstable config: TBP>
end type unstable_config_t

```

Finalizer. The branching configuration can be a recursive structure.

```

<Decays: unstable config: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => unstable_config_final
<Decays: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine unstable_config_final (object)
    class(unstable_config_t), intent(inout) :: object
    integer :: i
    if (allocated (object%decay_config)) then
      do i = 1, size (object%decay_config)
        call object%decay_config(i)%final ()
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine unstable_config_final

```

Output. Since this may be recursive, we include indentation.

```

<Decays: unstable config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => unstable_config_write
<Decays: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine unstable_config_write (object, unit, indent, verbose)
    class(unstable_config_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    integer :: u, i, ind
    logical :: verb
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    ind = 0; if (present (indent)) ind = indent
    verb = .true.; if (present (verbose)) verb = verbose
    call write_indent (u, ind)
    write (u, "(1x,'+',1x,A,1x,A)") "Unstable:", &
      char (object%flv%get_name ())
    call write_indent (u, ind)
    write (u, 1) "total width =", object%integral
    call write_indent (u, ind)
    write (u, 1) "error (abs) =", object%abs_error
    call write_indent (u, ind)
    write (u, 1) "error (rel) =", object%rel_error
1  format (5x,A,ES19.12)
    if (verb .and. allocated (object%decay_config)) then
      do i = 1, size (object%decay_config)
        call object%decay_config(i)%write (u, ind + 1)
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine unstable_config_write

```



Initializer. For the unstable particle, the flavor is unique.

```

<Decays: unstable config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => unstable_config_init

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  subroutine unstable_config_init (unstable, flv, set_decays, model)
    class(unstable_config_t), intent(out) :: unstable
    type(flavor_t), intent(in) :: flv
    logical, intent(in), optional :: set_decays
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), optional, target :: model
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: decay
    unstable%flv = flv
    if (present (set_decays)) then
      call unstable%flv%get_decays (decay)
      call unstable%init_decays (decay, model)
    end if
  end subroutine unstable_config_init

```

Further initialization: determine the number of decay modes. We can assume that the flavor of the particle has been set already.

If the process stack is given, we can delve recursively into actually assigning decay processes. Otherwise, we just initialize with decay process names.

```

<Decays: unstable config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_decays => unstable_config_init_decays

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine unstable_config_init_decays &
    (unstable, decay_id, model, process_stack)
    class(unstable_config_t), intent(inout) :: unstable
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: decay_id
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(process_stack_t), intent(in), optional :: process_stack
    integer :: i
    allocate (unstable%decay_config (size (decay_id)))
    do i = 1, size (decay_id)
      associate (decay => unstable%decay_config(i))
        if (present (process_stack)) then
          call decay%connect (process_stack%get_process_ptr (decay_id(i)), &
            model, process_stack)
        else
          call decay%init (model, decay_id(i))
        end if
        call decay%set_flv (unstable%flv)
      end associate
    end do
  end subroutine unstable_config_init_decays

```

Explicitly connect a specific decay with a process. This is used only in unit tests.

```

<Decays: unstable config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: connect_decay => unstable_config_connect_decay

```



```

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  subroutine unstable_config_connect_decay (unstable, i, process, model)
    class(unstable_config_t), intent(inout) :: unstable
    integer, intent(in) :: i
    type(process_t), intent(in), target :: process
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    associate (decay => unstable%decay_config(i))
      call decay%connect (process, model)
    end associate
  end subroutine unstable_config_connect_decay

```

Compute the total width and branching ratios, initializing the decay selector.

```

<Decays: unstable config: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compute => unstable_config_compute

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine unstable_config_compute (unstable)
    class(unstable_config_t), intent(inout) :: unstable
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, size (unstable%decay_config)
      call unstable%decay_config(i)%compute ()
    end do
    unstable%integral = sum (unstable%decay_config%integral)
    if (unstable%integral <= 0) then
      call unstable%write ()
      call msg_fatal ("Decay configuration: computed total width is zero")
    end if
    unstable%abs_error = sqrt (sum (unstable%decay_config%abs_error ** 2))
    unstable%rel_error = unstable%abs_error / unstable%integral
    call unstable%selector%init (unstable%decay_config%integral)
    do i = 1, size (unstable%decay_config)
      unstable%decay_config(i)%weight &
        = unstable%selector%get_weight (i)
    end do
  end subroutine unstable_config_compute

```

Now we define the instance of an unstable particle.

```

<Decays: public>+≡
  public :: unstable_t

<Decays: types>+≡
  type, extends (any_t) :: unstable_t
    private
    type(unstable_config_t), pointer :: config => null ()
    class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng
    integer :: selected_decay = 0
    type(decay_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: decay
  contains
    <Decays: unstable: TBP>
  end type unstable_t

```

Recursive finalizer.

```

<Decays: unstable: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => unstable_final

```



```

<Decays: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine unstable_final (object)
  class(unstable_t), intent(inout) :: object
  integer :: i
  if (allocated (object%decay)) then
    do i = 1, size (object%decay)
      call object%decay(i)%final ()
    end do
  end if
end subroutine unstable_final

```

Output.

```

<Decays: unstable: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => unstable_write
<Decays: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine unstable_write (object, unit, indent)
  class(unstable_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
  integer :: u, ind
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  ind = 0; if (present (indent)) ind = indent
  call object%config%write (u, ind, verbose=.false.)
  if (allocated (object%rng)) then
    call object%rng%write (u, ind + 2)
  end if
  call write_indent (u, ind)
  if (object%selected_decay > 0) then
    write (u, "(5x,A,I0)") "Sel. decay = ", object%selected_decay
    call object%decay(object%selected_decay)%write (u, ind + 1)
  else
    write (u, "(5x,A)") "Sel. decay = [undefined]"
  end if
end subroutine unstable_write

```

Write the embedded process instances.

```

<Decays: unstable: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_process_instances => unstable_write_process_instances
<Decays: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine unstable_write_process_instances &
  (unstable, unit, verbose)
  class(unstable_t), intent(in) :: unstable
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
  if (unstable%selected_decay > 0) then
    call unstable%decay(unstable%selected_decay)% &
      write_process_instances (unit, verbose)
  end if
end subroutine unstable_write_process_instances

```

Initialization, using the configuration object.

```

<Decays: unstable: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => unstable_init

```



```

<Decays: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine unstable_init (unstable, config)
  class(unstable_t), intent(out) :: unstable
  type(unstable_config_t), intent(in), target :: config
  integer :: i
  unstable%config => config
  allocate (unstable%decay (size (config%decay_config)))
  do i = 1, size (config%decay_config)
    call unstable%decay(i)%init (config%decay_config(i))
  end do
end subroutine unstable_init

```

Recursively link interactions to the parent process. `i_prt` is the index of the current outgoing particle in the parent interaction.

```

<Decays: unstable: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: link_interactions => unstable_link_interactions

<Decays: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine unstable_link_interactions (unstable, i_prt, trace)
  class(unstable_t), intent(inout) :: unstable
  integer, intent(in) :: i_prt
  type(interaction_t), intent(in), target :: trace
  integer :: i
  do i = 1, size (unstable%decay)
    call unstable%decay(i)%link_interactions (i_prt, trace)
  end do
end subroutine unstable_link_interactions

```

Import the random-number generator state.

```

<Decays: unstable: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: import_rng => unstable_import_rng

<Decays: procedures>+≡
subroutine unstable_import_rng (unstable, rng)
  class(unstable_t), intent(inout) :: unstable
  class(rng_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: rng
  call move_alloc (from = rng, to = unstable%rng)
end subroutine unstable_import_rng

```

Generate a decay chain. First select a decay mode, then call the `select_chain` method of the selected mode.

```

<Decays: unstable: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: select_chain => unstable_select_chain

<Decays: procedures>+≡
recursive subroutine unstable_select_chain (unstable)
  class(unstable_t), intent(inout) :: unstable
  real(default) :: x
  call unstable%rng%generate (x)
  unstable%selected_decay = unstable%config%selector%select (x)
  call unstable%decay(unstable%selected_decay)%select_chain ()
end subroutine unstable_select_chain

```



Generate a decay event.

```

<Decays: unstable: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: generate => unstable_generate

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine unstable_generate (unstable)
    class(unstable_t), intent(inout) :: unstable
    call unstable%decay(unstable%selected_decay)%generate ()
  end subroutine unstable_generate

```

### 31.4.11 Decay Chain

While the decay configuration tree and the decay tree are static entities (during a simulation run), the decay chain is dynamically generated for each event. The reason is that with the possibility of several decay modes for each particle, and several terms for each process, the total number of distinct decay chains is not under control.

Each entry in the decay chain is a connected parton state. The origin of the chain is a connected state in the parent process (not part of the chain itself). For each decay, mode and term chosen, we convolute this with the isolated (!) state of the current decay, to generate a new connected state. We accumulate this chain by recursively traversing the allocated decay tree. Whenever a particle decays, it becomes virtual and is replaced by its decay product, while all other particles stay in the parton state as spectators.

Technically, we implement the decay chain as a stack structure and include information from the associated decay object for easier debugging. This is a decay chain entry:

```

<Decays: types>+≡
  type, extends (connected_state_t) :: decay_chain_entry_t
  private
    integer :: index = 0
    type(decay_config_t), pointer :: config => null ()
    integer :: selected_mci = 0
    integer :: selected_term = 0
    type(decay_chain_entry_t), pointer :: previous => null ()
  end type decay_chain_entry_t

```

This is the complete chain; we need just a pointer to the last entry. We also include a pointer to the master process instance, which serves as the seed for the decay chain.

The evaluator `correlated_trace` traces over all quantum numbers for the final spin-correlated (but color-summed) evaluator of the decay chain. This allows us to compute the probability for a momentum configuration, given that all individual density matrices (of the initial process and the subsequent decays) have been normalized to one.

Note: This trace is summed over color, so color is treated exactly when computing spin correlations. However, we do not keep non-diagonal color correlations. When an event is accepted, we compute probabilities for all color states and can choose one of them.

```

<Decays: public>+≡

```



```

public :: decay_chain_t
<Decays: types>+≡
type :: decay_chain_t
private
type(process_instance_t), pointer :: process_instance => null ()
integer :: selected_term = 0
type(evaluator_t) :: correlated_trace
type(decay_chain_entry_t), pointer :: last => null ()
contains
<Decays: decay chain: TBP>
end type decay_chain_t

```

The finalizer recursively deletes and deallocates the entries.

```

<Decays: decay chain: TBP>≡
procedure :: final => decay_chain_final

<Decays: procedures>+≡
subroutine decay_chain_final (object)
class(decay_chain_t), intent(inout) :: object
type(decay_chain_entry_t), pointer :: entry
do while (associated (object%last))
entry => object%last
object%last => entry%previous
call entry%final ()
deallocate (entry)
end do
call object%correlated_trace%final ()
end subroutine decay_chain_final

```

Doing output recursively allows us to display the chain in chronological order.

```

<Decays: decay chain: TBP>+≡
procedure :: write => decay_chain_write

<Decays: procedures>+≡
subroutine decay_chain_write (object, unit)
class(decay_chain_t), intent(in) :: object
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (unit)
call write_separator (u, 2)
write (u, "(1x,A)") "Decay chain:"
call write_entries (object%last)
call write_separator (u, 2)
write (u, "(1x,A)") "Evaluator (correlated trace of the decay chain):"
call write_separator (u)
call object%correlated_trace%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)
contains
recursive subroutine write_entries (entry)
type(decay_chain_entry_t), intent(in), pointer :: entry
if (associated (entry)) then
call write_entries (entry%previous)
call write_separator (u, 2)

```



```

        write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "Decay #", entry%index
        call entry%config%write_header (u)
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Selected MCI      = ", entry%selected_mci
        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Selected term   = ", entry%selected_term
        call entry%config%term_config(entry%selected_term)%write (u, indent=1)
        call entry%write (u)
    end if
end subroutine write_entries
end subroutine decay_chain_write

```

Build a decay chain, recursively following the selected decays and terms in a decay tree. Before start, we finalize the chain, deleting any previous contents.

```

<Decays: decay chain: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: build => decay_chain_build

<Decays: procedures>+≡
    subroutine decay_chain_build (chain, decay_root)
        class(decay_chain_t), intent(inout), target :: chain
        type(decay_root_t), intent(in) :: decay_root
        type(quantum_numbers_mask_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: qn_mask
        type(interaction_t), pointer :: int_last_decay
        call chain%final ()
        if (decay_root%selected_term > 0) then
            chain%process_instance => decay_root%process_instance
            chain%selected_term = decay_root%selected_term
            call chain%build_term_entries (decay_root%term(decay_root%selected_term))
        end if
        int_last_decay => chain%last%get_matrix_int_ptr ()
        allocate (qn_mask (int_last_decay%get_n_tot ()))
        call qn_mask%init (mask_f = .true., mask_c = .true., mask_h = .true.)
        call chain%correlated_trace%init_qn_sum (int_last_decay, qn_mask)
    end subroutine decay_chain_build

```

Build the entries that correspond to a decay term. We have to scan all unstable particles.

```

<Decays: decay chain: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: build_term_entries => decay_chain_build_term_entries

<Decays: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine decay_chain_build_term_entries (chain, term)
        class(decay_chain_t), intent(inout) :: chain
        type(decay_term_t), intent(in) :: term
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, size (term%particle_out)
            select type (unstable => term%particle_out(i)%c)
            type is (unstable_t)
                if (unstable%selected_decay > 0) then
                    call chain%build_decay_entries &
                        (unstable%decay(unstable%selected_decay))
                end if
            end select
        end do
    end subroutine decay_chain_build_term_entries

```



Build the entries that correspond to a specific decay. The decay term should have been determined, so we allocate a decay chain entry and fill it, then proceed to child decays.

For the first entry, we convolute the connected state of the parent process instance with the isolated state of the current decay (which does not contain an extra beam entry for the parent). For subsequent entries, we take the previous entry as first factor.

In principle, each chain entry (as a parton state) is capable of holding a subevent object and associated expressions. We currently do not make use of that feature.

Before generating the decays, factor out the trace of the helicity density matrix of the parent parton state. This trace has been used for unweighting the original event (unweighted case) or it determines the overall weight, so it should not be taken into account in the decay chain generation.

```

<Decays: decay chain: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: build_decay_entries => decay_chain_build_decay_entries

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine decay_chain_build_decay_entries (chain, decay)
    class(decay_chain_t), intent(inout) :: chain
    type(decay_t), intent(in) :: decay
    type(decay_chain_entry_t), pointer :: entry
    type(connected_state_t), pointer :: previous_state
    type(isolated_state_t), pointer :: current_decay
    type(helicity_t) :: hel
    type(quantum_numbers_t) :: qn_filter_conn
    allocate (entry)
    if (associated (chain%last)) then
      entry%previous => chain%last
      entry%index = entry%previous%index + 1
      previous_state => entry%previous%connected_state_t
    else
      entry%index = 1
      previous_state => &
        chain%process_instance%get_connected_state_ptr (chain%selected_term)
    end if
    entry%config => decay%config
    entry%selected_mci = decay%selected_mci
    entry%selected_term = decay%selected_term
    current_decay => decay%process_instance%get_isolated_state_ptr &
      (decay%selected_term)
    call entry%setup_connected_trace &
      (current_decay, previous_state%get_trace_int_ptr (), resonant=.true.)
    if (entry%config%flv%has_decay_helicity ()) then
      call hel%init (entry%config%flv%get_decay_helicity ())
      call qn_filter_conn%init (hel)
      call entry%setup_connected_matrix &
        (current_decay, previous_state%get_matrix_int_ptr (), &
          resonant=.true., qn_filter_conn = qn_filter_conn)
      call entry%setup_connected_flows &
        (current_decay, previous_state%get_flows_int_ptr (), &
          resonant=.true., qn_filter_conn = qn_filter_conn)
    else

```



```

        call entry%setup_connected_matrix &
            (current_decay, previous_state%get_matrix_int_ptr (), &
             resonant=.true.)
        call entry%setup_connected_flows &
            (current_decay, previous_state%get_flows_int_ptr (), &
             resonant=.true.)
    end if
    chain%last => entry
    call chain%build_term_entries (decay%term(decay%selected_term))
end subroutine decay_chain_build_decay_entries

```

Recursively fill the decay chain with momenta and evaluate the matrix elements. Since all evaluators should have correct source entries at this point, momenta are automatically retrieved from the appropriate process instance.

Like we did above for the parent process, factor out the trace for each subsequent decay (the helicity density matrix in the isolated state, which is taken for the convolution).

```

<Decays: decay chain: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: evaluate => decay_chain_evaluate

<Decays: procedures>+≡
    subroutine decay_chain_evaluate (chain)
        class(decay_chain_t), intent(inout) :: chain
        call evaluate (chain%last)
        call chain%correlated_trace%receive_momenta ()
        call chain%correlated_trace%evaluate ()
    contains
        recursive subroutine evaluate (entry)
            type(decay_chain_entry_t), intent(inout), pointer :: entry
            if (associated (entry)) then
                call evaluate (entry%previous)
                call entry%receive_kinematics ()
                call entry%evaluate_trace ()
                call entry%evaluate_event_data ()
            end if
        end subroutine evaluate
    end subroutine decay_chain_evaluate

```

Return the probability of a decay chain. This is given as the trace of the density matrix with intermediate helicity correlations, normalized by the product of the uncorrelated density matrix traces. This works only if an event has been evaluated and the `correlated_trace` evaluator is filled. By definition, this evaluator has only one matrix element, and this must be real.

```

<Decays: decay chain: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_probability => decay_chain_get_probability

<Decays: procedures>+≡
    function decay_chain_get_probability (chain) result (x)
        class(decay_chain_t), intent(in) :: chain
        real(default) :: x
        x = real (chain%correlated_trace%get_matrix_element (1))
    end function decay_chain_get_probability

```



### 31.4.12 Decay as Event Transform

The `evt_decay` object combines decay configuration, decay tree, and chain in a single object, as an implementation of the `evt` (event transform) abstract type.

```

<Decays: public>+≡
    public :: evt_decay_t

<Decays: types>+≡
    type, extends (evt_t) :: evt_decay_t
    private
        type(decay_root_config_t) :: decay_root_config
        type(decay_root_t) :: decay_root
        type(decay_chain_t) :: decay_chain
    contains
        <Decays: evt decay: TBP>
    end type evt_decay_t

```

Output. We display the currently selected decay tree, which includes configuration data, and the decay chain, i.e., the evaluators.

```

<Decays: evt decay: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => evt_decay_write

<Decays: procedures>+≡
    subroutine evt_decay_write (evt, unit, verbose, more_verbose, testflag)
        class(evt_decay_t), intent(in) :: evt
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose, more_verbose, testflag
        logical :: verb, verb2
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        verb = .true.; if (present (verbose)) verb = verbose
        verb2 = .false.; if (present (more_verbose)) verb2 = more_verbose
        call write_separator (u, 2)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Event transform: partonic decays"
        call write_separator (u, 2)
        call evt%base_write (u, testflag = testflag)
        if (verb) then
            call write_separator (u)
            call evt%decay_root%write (u)
            if (verb2) then
                call evt%decay_chain%write (u)
                call evt%decay_root%write_process_instances (u, verb)
            end if
        else
            call write_separator (u, 2)
        end if
    end subroutine evt_decay_write

```

Connect with a process instance and process. This initializes the decay configuration. The process stack is used to look for process objects that implement daughter decays.

When all processes are assigned, configure the decay tree instance, using the decay tree configuration. First obtain the branching ratios, then allocate the



decay tree. This is done once for all events.

```

<Decays: evt decay: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: connect => evt_decay_connect

<Decays: procedures>+≡
    subroutine evt_decay_connect (evt, process_instance, model, process_stack)
        class(evt_decay_t), intent(inout), target :: evt
        type(process_instance_t), intent(in), target :: process_instance
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        type(process_stack_t), intent(in), optional :: process_stack
        call evt%base_connect (process_instance, model)
        call evt%decay_root_config%connect (process_instance%process, &
            model, process_stack, process_instance)
        call evt%decay_root_config%compute ()
        call evt%decay_root%init (evt%decay_root_config, evt%process_instance)
    end subroutine evt_decay_connect

```

Prepare a new event: Select a decay chain and build the corresponding chain object.

```

<Decays: evt decay: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: prepare_new_event => evt_decay_prepare_new_event

<Decays: procedures>+≡
    subroutine evt_decay_prepare_new_event (evt, i_mci, i_term)
        class(evt_decay_t), intent(inout) :: evt
        integer, intent(in) :: i_mci, i_term
        call evt%reset ()
        evt%decay_root%selected_mci = i_mci
        evt%decay_root%selected_term = i_term
        call evt%decay_root%select_chain ()
        call evt%decay_chain%build (evt%decay_root)
    end subroutine evt_decay_prepare_new_event

```

Generate a weighted event and assign the resulting weight (probability). We use a chain initialized by the preceding subroutine, fill it with momenta and evaluate.

```

<Decays: evt decay: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: generate_weighted => evt_decay_generate_weighted

<Decays: procedures>+≡
    subroutine evt_decay_generate_weighted (evt, probability)
        class(evt_decay_t), intent(inout) :: evt
        real(default), intent(inout) :: probability
        call evt%decay_root%generate ()
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        call evt%decay_chain%evaluate ()
        probability = evt%decay_chain%get_probability ()
    end subroutine evt_decay_generate_weighted

```

To create a usable event, we have to transform the interaction into a particle set; this requires factorization for the correlated density matrix, according to the factorization mode.

```

<Decays: evt decay: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: make_particle_set => evt_decay_make_particle_set

```



```

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  subroutine evt_decay_make_particle_set &
    (evt, factorization_mode, keep_correlations, r)
    class(evt_decay_t), intent(inout) :: evt
    integer, intent(in) :: factorization_mode
    logical, intent(in) :: keep_correlations
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: r
    type(interaction_t), pointer :: int_matrix, int_flows
    type(decay_chain_entry_t), pointer :: last_entry
    last_entry => evt%decay_chain%last
    int_matrix => last_entry%get_matrix_int_ptr ()
    int_flows => last_entry%get_flows_int_ptr ()
    call evt%factorize_interactions (int_matrix, int_flows, &
      factorization_mode, keep_correlations, r)
    call evt%tag_incoming ()
  end subroutine evt_decay_make_particle_set

```

## Auxiliary

Eliminate numerical noise for the associated process instances.

```

<Decays: public>+≡
  public :: pacify

<Decays: interfaces>+≡
  interface pacify
    module procedure pacify_decay
    module procedure pacify_decay_gen
    module procedure pacify_term
    module procedure pacify_unstable
  end interface pacify

<Decays: procedures>+≡
  subroutine pacify_decay (evt)
    class(evt_decay_t), intent(inout) :: evt
    call pacify_decay_gen (evt%decay_root)
  end subroutine pacify_decay

  recursive subroutine pacify_decay_gen (decay)
    class(decay_gen_t), intent(inout) :: decay
    if (associated (decay%process_instance)) then
      call pacify (decay%process_instance)
    end if
    if (decay%selected_term > 0) then
      call pacify_term (decay%term(decay%selected_term))
    end if
  end subroutine pacify_decay_gen

  recursive subroutine pacify_term (term)
    class(decay_term_t), intent(inout) :: term
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, size (term%particle_out)
      select type (unstable => term%particle_out(i)%c)
        type is (unstable_t); call pacify_unstable (unstable)
      end select
    end do
  end subroutine pacify_term

```



```

        end do
    end subroutine pacify_term

    recursive subroutine pacify_unstable (unstable)
        class(unstable_t), intent(inout) :: unstable
        if (unstable%selected_decay > 0) then
            call pacify_decay_gen (unstable%decay(unstable%selected_decay))
        end if
    end subroutine pacify_unstable

```

Prepare specific configurations for use in unit tests.

*(Decays: unstable config: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: init_test_case1
    procedure :: init_test_case2

```

*(Decays: procedures)+≡*

```

    subroutine init_test_case1 (unstable, i, flv, integral, relerr, model)
        class(unstable_config_t), intent(inout) :: unstable
        integer, intent(in) :: i
        type(flavor_t), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: flv
        real(default), intent(in) :: integral
        real(default), intent(in) :: relerr
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        associate (decay => unstable%decay_config(i))
            allocate (decay%term_config (1))
            call decay%init_term (1, flv, stable = [.true., .true.], model=model)
            decay%integral = integral
            decay%abs_error = integral * relerr
        end associate
    end subroutine init_test_case1

    subroutine init_test_case2 (unstable, flv1, flv21, flv22, model)
        class(unstable_config_t), intent(inout) :: unstable
        type(flavor_t), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: flv1, flv21, flv22
        class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
        associate (decay => unstable%decay_config(1))
            decay%integral = 1.e-3_default
            decay%abs_error = decay%integral * .01_default

            allocate (decay%term_config (1))
            call decay%init_term (1, flv1, stable = [.false., .true.], model=model)

            select type (w => decay%term_config(1)%prt(1)%c)
            type is (unstable_config_t)

                associate (w_decay => w%decay_config(1))
                    w_decay%integral = 2._default
                    allocate (w_decay%term_config (1))
                    call w_decay%init_term (1, flv21, stable = [.true., .true.], &
                        model=model)
                end associate
            associate (w_decay => w%decay_config(2))
                w_decay%integral = 1._default
                allocate (w_decay%term_config (1))
            end associate
        end associate
    end subroutine init_test_case2

```



```

        call w_decay%init_term (1, flv22, stable = [.true., .true.], &
            model=model)
    end associate
    call w%compute ()

    end select
end associate
end subroutine init_test_case2

```

### 31.4.13 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

*<decays\_ut.f90>*≡

*<File header>*

```

module decays_ut
    use unit_tests
    use decays_util

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<Decays: public test>*

*<Decays: public test auxiliary>*

contains

*<Decays: test driver>*

```

end module decays_ut

```

*<decays\_util.f90>*≡

*<File header>*

```

module decays_util

```

*<Use kinds>*

*<Use strings>*

```

    use os_interface
    use sm_qcd
    use model_data
    use state_matrices, only: FM_IGNORE_HELICITY
    use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
    use flavors
    use process_libraries
    use rng_base
    use mci_base
    use mci_midpoint
    use phs_base
    use phs_single
    use prc_core
    use prc_test, only: prc_test_create_library
    use processes

```



```

use process_stacks

use decays

use rng_base_ut, only: rng_test_t, rng_test_factory_t

<Standard module head>

<Decays: public test auxiliary>

<Decays: test declarations>

contains

<Decays: tests>

<Decays: test auxiliary>

end module decays_util

```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

```

<Decays: public test>≡
    public :: decays_test

<Decays: test driver>≡
    subroutine decays_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Decays: execute tests>
    end subroutine decays_test

```

## Testbed

As a variation of the `prepare_test_process` routine used elsewhere, we define here a routine that creates two processes (scattering  $ss \rightarrow ss$  and decay  $s \rightarrow f\bar{f}$ ), compiles and integrates them and prepares for event generation.

```

<Decays: public test auxiliary>≡
    public :: prepare_testbed

<Decays: test auxiliary>≡
    subroutine prepare_testbed &
        (lib, process_stack, prefix, os_data, &
         scattering, decay, decay_rest_frame)
        type(process_library_t), intent(out), target :: lib
        type(process_stack_t), intent(out) :: process_stack
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: prefix
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        logical, intent(in) :: scattering, decay
        logical, intent(in), optional :: decay_rest_frame

        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: model_copy
        type(string_t) :: libname, procname1, procname2, run_id
    end subroutine prepare_testbed

```



```

type(qcd_t) :: qcd
class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
type(process_entry_t), pointer :: process
type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance
class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core_template
class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci_template
class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_template
type(field_data_t), pointer :: field_data
real(default) :: sqrts

libname = prefix // "_lib"
procname1 = prefix // "_p"
procname2 = prefix // "_d"
run_id = prefix

call model%init_test ()
call model%set_par (var_str ("ff"), 0.4_default)
call model%set_par (var_str ("mf"), &
    model%get_real (var_str ("ff")) * model%get_real (var_str ("ms")))

if (scattering .and. decay) then
    field_data => model%get_field_ptr (25)
    call field_data%set (p_is_stable = .false.)
end if

call prc_test_create_library (libname, lib, &
    scattering = .true., decay = .true., &
    procname1 = procname1, procname2 = procname2)

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (test_t :: core_template)
allocate (mci_midpoint_t :: mci_template)
allocate (phs_single_config_t :: phs_config_template)

if (scattering) then

    allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
    allocate (model_copy)
    call model_copy%init (model%get_name (), &
        model%get_n_real (), &
        model%get_n_complex (), &
        model%get_n_field (), &
        model%get_n_vtx ())
    call model_copy%copy_from (model)

    allocate (process)
    call process%init (procname1, &
        run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model_copy)
    call process%init_component &
        (1, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)
    sqrts = 1000
    call process%setup_beams_sqrts (sqrts)
    call process%configure_phs ()

```



```

call process%setup_mci ()
call process%setup_terms ()

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process%process_t)
call process%integrate (process_instance, 1, n_it=1, n_calls=100)
call process%final_integration (1)
call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

call process%prepare_simulation (1)
call process_stack%push (process)
end if

if (decay) then
allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
allocate (model_copy)
call model_copy%init (model%get_name (), &
    model%get_n_real (), &
    model%get_n_complex (), &
    model%get_n_field (), &
    model%get_n_vtx ())
call model_copy%copy_from (model)

allocate (process)
call process%init (procname2, &
    run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model_copy)
call process%init_component &
    (1, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)
if (present (decay_rest_frame)) then
    call process%setup_beams_decay (rest_frame = decay_rest_frame)
else
    call process%setup_beams_decay (rest_frame = .not. scattering)
end if
call process%configure_phs ()
call process%setup_mci ()
call process%setup_terms ()

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process%process_t)
call process%integrate (process_instance, 1, n_it=1, n_calls=100)
call process%final_integration (1)
call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

call process%prepare_simulation (1)
call process_stack%push (process)
end if

call model%final ()

end subroutine prepare_testbed

```



## Simple decay configuration

We define a branching configuration with two decay modes. We set the integral values by hand, so we do not need to evaluate processes, yet.

```
<Decays: execute tests>≡
    call test (decays_1, "decays_1", &
        "branching and decay configuration", &
        u, results)

<Decays: test declarations>≡
    public :: decays_1

<Decays: tests>≡
    subroutine decays_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(flavor_t) :: flv_h
        type(flavor_t), dimension(2,1) :: flv_hbb, flv_hgg
        type(unstable_config_t), allocatable :: unstable

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: decays_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: Set up branching and decay configuration"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize environment"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call os_data_init (os_data)
        call model%init_sm_test ()

        call flv_h%init (25, model)
        call flv_hbb(:,1)%init ([5, -5], model)
        call flv_hgg(:,1)%init ([22, 22], model)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up branching and decay"
        write (u, "(A)")

        allocate (unstable)
        call unstable%init (flv_h)
        call unstable%init_decays ([var_str ("h_bb"), var_str ("h_gg")], model)

        call unstable%init_test_case1 &
            (1, flv_hbb, 1.234e-3_default, .02_default, model)

        call unstable%init_test_case1 &
            (2, flv_hgg, 3.085e-4_default, .08_default, model)

        call unstable%compute ()
        call unstable%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

        call unstable%final ()
```



```

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: decays_1"

end subroutine decays_1

```

## Cascade decay configuration

We define a branching configuration with one decay, which is followed by another branching.

```

<Decays: execute tests>+≡
  call test (decays_2, "decays_2", &
    "cascade decay configuration", &
    u, results)

<Decays: test declarations>+≡
  public :: decays_2

<Decays: tests>+≡
  subroutine decays_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(flavor_t) :: flv_h, flv_wp, flv_wm
    type(flavor_t), dimension(2,1) :: flv_hww, flv_wud, flv_wen
    type(unstable_config_t), allocatable :: unstable

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: decays_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: Set up cascade branching"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize environment"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call os_data_init (os_data)
    call model%init_sm_test ()

    call model%set_unstable (25, [var_str ("h_ww")])
    call model%set_unstable (24, [var_str ("w_ud"), var_str ("w_en")])

    call flv_h%init (25, model)
    call flv_hww(:,1)%init ([24, -24], model)
    call flv_wp%init (24, model)
    call flv_wm%init (-24, model)
    call flv_wud(:,1)%init ([2, -1], model)
    call flv_wen(:,1)%init ([-11, 12], model)

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up branching and decay"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (unstable)

```



```

call unstable%init (flv_h, set_decays=.true., model=model)

call unstable%init_test_case2 (flv_hww, flv_wud, flv_wen, model)

call unstable%compute ()
call unstable%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call unstable%final ()
call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: decays_2"

end subroutine decays_2

```

## Decay and Process Object

We define a branching configuration with one decay and connect this with an actual process object.

```

<Decays: execute tests>+≡
    call test (decays_3, "decays_3", &
        "associate process", &
        u, results)

<Decays: test declarations>+≡
    public :: decays_3

<Decays: tests>+≡
    subroutine decays_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
        type(process_library_t), target :: lib
        type(string_t) :: prefix
        type(string_t) :: procname2
        type(process_stack_t) :: process_stack
        type(process_t), pointer :: process
        type(unstable_config_t), allocatable :: unstable
        type(flavor_t) :: flv

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: decays_3"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: Connect a decay configuration &
            &with a process"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize environment and integrate process"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call os_data_init (os_data)

```



```

prefix = "decays_3"
call prepare_testbed &
    (lib, process_stack, prefix, os_data, &
     scattering=.false., decay=.true., decay_rest_frame=.false.)

procname2 = prefix // "_d"
process => process_stack%get_process_ptr (procname2)
model => process%get_model_ptr ()
call process%write (.false., u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up branching and decay"
write (u, "(A)")

call flv%init (25, model)

allocate (unstable)
call unstable%init (flv)
call unstable%init_decays ([procname2], model)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Connect decay with process object"
write (u, "(A)")

call unstable%connect_decay (1, process, model)

call unstable%compute ()
call unstable%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call unstable%final ()
call process_stack%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: decays_3"

end subroutine decays_3

```

## Decay and Process Object

Building upon the previous test, we set up a decay instance and generate a decay event.

```

<Decays: execute tests>+≡
    call test (decays_4, "decays_4", &
               "decay instance", &
               u, results)

<Decays: test declarations>+≡
    public :: decays_4

<Decays: tests>+≡
    subroutine decays_4 (u)

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: u
type(os_data_t) :: os_data
class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
type(process_library_t), target :: lib
type(string_t) :: prefix, procname2
class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng
type(process_stack_t) :: process_stack
type(process_t), pointer :: process
type(unstable_config_t), allocatable, target :: unstable
type(flavor_t) :: flv
type(unstable_t), allocatable :: instance

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: decays_4"
write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: Create a decay process and evaluate &
                    &an instance"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize environment, process, &
                    &and decay configuration"
write (u, "(A)")

call os_data_init (os_data)

prefix = "decays_4"
call prepare_testbed &
    (lib, process_stack, prefix, os_data, &
     scattering=.false., decay=.true., decay_rest_frame = .false.)

procname2 = prefix // "_d"
process => process_stack%get_process_ptr (procname2)
model => process%get_model_ptr ()

call flv%init (25, model)

allocate (unstable)
call unstable%init (flv)
call unstable%init_decays ([procname2], model)

call model%set_unstable (25, [procname2])

call unstable%connect_decay (1, process, model)

call unstable%compute ()

allocate (rng_test_t :: rng)

allocate (instance)
call instance%init (unstable)
call instance%import_rng (rng)

call instance%select_chain ()
call instance%generate ()
call instance%write (u)

```



```

write (u, *)
call instance%write_process_instances (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call instance%final ()
call process_stack%final ()
call unstable%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: decays_4"

end subroutine decays_4

```

## Decay with Parent Process

We define a scattering process  $ss \rightarrow ss$  and subsequent decays  $s \rightarrow f\bar{f}$ .

```

<Decays: execute tests>+≡
  call test (decays_5, "decays_5", &
    "parent process and decay", &
    u, results)

<Decays: test declarations>+≡
  public :: decays_5

<Decays: tests>+≡
  subroutine decays_5 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
    type(process_library_t), target :: lib
    type(string_t) :: prefix, procname1, procname2
    type(process_stack_t) :: process_stack
    type(process_t), pointer :: process
    type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance
    type(decay_root_config_t), target :: decay_root_config
    type(decay_root_t) :: decay_root
    type(decay_chain_t) :: decay_chain
    integer :: i

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: decays_5"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: Handle a process with subsequent decays"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize environment and parent process"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call os_data_init (os_data)

    prefix = "decays_5"
    procname1 = prefix // "_p"
    procname2 = prefix // "_d"
    call prepare_testbed &

```



```

(lib, process_stack, prefix, os_data, &
 scattering=.true., decay=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize decay process"
write (u, "(A)")

process => process_stack%get_process_ptr (procname1)
model => process%get_model_ptr ()
call model%set_unstable (25, [procname2])

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize decay tree configuration"
write (u, "(A)")

call decay_root_config%connect (process, model, process_stack)
call decay_root_config%compute ()
call decay_root_config%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize decay tree"

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)
call process_instance%setup_event_data ()
call process_instance%init_simulation (1)

call decay_root%init (decay_root_config, process_instance)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Select decay chain"
write (u, "(A)")

call decay_root%set_mci (1)
!!! Not yet implemented; there is only one term anyway:
! call process_instance%select_i_term (decay_root%selected_term)
call decay_root%set_term (1)
call decay_root%select_chain ()

call decay_chain%build (decay_root)

call decay_root%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate event"
write (u, "(A)")

call process%generate_unweighted_event (process_instance, &
 decay_root%get_mci ())
call process_instance%evaluate_event_data ()

call decay_root%generate ()

call pacify (decay_root)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Process instances"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

call decay_root%write_process_instances (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate decay chain"
write (u, "(A)")

call decay_chain%evaluate ()
call decay_chain%write (u)

write (u, *)
write (u, "(A,ES19.12)")  "chain probability =", &
    decay_chain%get_probability ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call decay_chain%final ()
call decay_root%final ()
call decay_root_config%final ()
call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

call process%final ()
call process_stack%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: decays_5"

end subroutine decays_5

```

## Decay as Event Transform

Again, we define a scattering process  $ss \rightarrow ss$  and subsequent decays  $s \rightarrow f\bar{f}$ .

```

<Decays: execute tests>+≡
    call test (decays_6, "decays_6", &
        "evt_decay object", &
        u, results)

<Decays: test declarations>+≡
    public :: decays_6

<Decays: tests>+≡
    subroutine decays_6 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
        type(process_library_t), target :: lib
        type(string_t) :: prefix, procname1, procname2
        type(process_stack_t) :: process_stack
        type(process_t), pointer :: process
        type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance
        type(evt_decay_t), target :: evt_decay

```



```

integer :: factorization_mode
logical :: keep_correlations

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: decays_6"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: Handle a process with subsequent decays"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize environment and parent process"
write (u, "(A)")

call os_data_init (os_data)

prefix = "decays_6"
procname1 = prefix // "_p"
procname2 = prefix // "_d"
call prepare_testbed &
      (lib, process_stack, prefix, os_data, &
       scattering=.true., decay=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize decay process"

process => process_stack%get_process_ptr (procname1)
model => process%get_model_ptr ()
call model%set_unstable (25, [procname2])

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)
call process_instance%setup_event_data ()
call process_instance%init_simulation (1)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize decay object"

call evt_decay%connect (process_instance, model, process_stack)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate scattering event"

call process%generate_unweighted_event (process_instance, 1)
call process_instance%evaluate_event_data ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Select decay chain and generate event"
write (u, "(A)")

call evt_decay%prepare_new_event (1, 1)
call evt_decay%generate_unweighted ()

factorization_mode = FM_IGNORE_HELICITY
keep_correlations = .false.
call evt_decay%make_particle_set (factorization_mode, keep_correlations)

call evt_decay%write (u, verbose = .true.)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call evt_decay%final ()
call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

call process_stack%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: decays_6"

end subroutine decays_6

```

## 31.5 Shower

We might use matrix elements of LO and NLO to increase the accuracy of the shower in the sense of matching as well as merging.

```

<shower.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module shower

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use format_utils, only: write_separator
    use system_defs, only: LF
    use os_interface
    use diagnostics
    use lorentz
    use pdf
    use subevents, only: PRT_BEAM_REMNANT, PRT_INCOMING, PRT_OUTGOING

    use shower_base
    use matching_base
    use powheg_matching, only: powheg_matching_t

    use sm_qcd
    use model_data
    use rng_base

    use event_transforms
    use models
    use hep_common
    use processes
    use process_stacks

    <Standard module head>

    <Shower: public>

```



*⟨Shower: parameters⟩*

*⟨Shower: types⟩*

**contains**

*⟨Shower: procedures⟩*

**end module shower**

### 31.5.1 Configuration Parameters

POWHEG\_TESTING allows to disable the parton shower for validation and testing of the POWHEG procedure.

*⟨Shower: parameters⟩*≡

**logical, parameter :: POWHEG\_TESTING = .false.**

### 31.5.2 Event Transform

The event transforms can do more than mere showering. Especially, it may reweight showered events to fixed-order matrix elements. The **model\_hadrons** is supposed to be the SM variant that contains all hadrons that can be generated in the shower.

*⟨Shower: public⟩*≡

**public :: evt\_shower\_t**

*⟨Shower: types⟩*≡

**type, extends (evt\_t) :: evt\_shower\_t**  
  **class(shower\_base\_t), allocatable :: shower**  
  **class(matching\_t), allocatable :: matching**  
  **type(model\_t), pointer :: model\_hadrons => null ()**  
  **type(qcd\_t), pointer :: qcd => null()**  
  **type(pdf\_data\_t) :: pdf\_data**  
  **type(os\_data\_t) :: os\_data**  
  **logical :: is\_first\_event**  
**contains**  
  *⟨Shower: evt shower: TBP⟩*  
**end type evt\_shower\_t**

Output.

*⟨Shower: evt shower: TBP⟩*≡

**procedure :: write => evt\_shower\_write**

*⟨Shower: procedures⟩*≡

**subroutine evt\_shower\_write (evt, unit, verbose, more\_verbose, testflag)**  
  **class(evt\_shower\_t), intent(in) :: evt**  
  **integer, intent(in), optional :: unit**  
  **logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose, more\_verbose, testflag**  
  **integer :: u**  
  **u = given\_output\_unit (unit)**  
  **call write\_separator (u, 2)**



```

write (u, "(1x,A)") "Event transform: shower"
call write_separator (u)
call evt%base_write (u, testflag = testflag, show_set = .false.)
if (evt%particle_set_exists) call evt%particle_set%write &
    (u, summary = .true., compressed = .true., testflag = testflag)
call write_separator (u)
call evt%shower%settings%write (u)
end subroutine evt_shower_write

```

*<Shower: evt shower: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: connect => evt\_shower\_connect

*<Shower: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine evt\_shower\_connect &  
 (evt, process\_instance, model, process\_stack)  
 class(evt\_shower\_t), intent(inout), target :: evt  
 type(process\_instance\_t), intent(in), target :: process\_instance  
 class(model\_data\_t), intent(in), target :: model  
 type(process\_stack\_t), intent(in), optional :: process\_stack  
 call evt%base\_connect (process\_instance, model, process\_stack)  
 call evt%make\_rng (evt%process)  
 if (allocated (evt%matching)) then  
 call evt%matching%connect (process\_instance, model, evt%shower)  
 end if  
 end subroutine evt\_shower\_connect

Initialize the event transformation. This will be executed once during dispatching. The model\_hadrons is supposed to be the SM variant that contains all hadrons that may be generated in the shower.

*<Shower: evt shower: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: init => evt\_shower\_init

*<Shower: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine evt\_shower\_init (evt, model\_hadrons, os\_data)  
 class(evt\_shower\_t), intent(out) :: evt  
 type(model\_t), intent(in), target :: model\_hadrons  
 type(os\_data\_t), intent(in) :: os\_data  
 evt%os\_data = os\_data  
 evt%model\_hadrons => model\_hadrons  
 evt%is\_first\_event = .true.  
 end subroutine evt\_shower\_init

Create RNG instances, spawned by the process object.

*<Shower: evt shower: TBP>+≡*  
 procedure :: make\_rng => evt\_shower\_make\_rng

*<Shower: procedures>+≡*  
 subroutine evt\_shower\_make\_rng (evt, process)  
 class(evt\_shower\_t), intent(inout) :: evt  
 type(process\_t), intent(inout) :: process  
 class(rng\_t), allocatable :: rng  
 call process%make\_rng (rng)  
 call evt%shower%import\_rng (rng)  
 if (allocated (evt%matching)) then



```

        call process%make_rng (rng)
        call evt%matching%import_rng (rng)
    end if
end subroutine evt_shower_make_rng

```

Things we want to do for a new event before the whole event transformation chain is evaluated.

*<Shower: evt shower: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: prepare_new_event => evt_shower_prepare_new_event

```

*<Shower: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine evt_shower_prepare_new_event (evt, i_mci, i_term)
        class(evt_shower_t), intent(inout) :: evt
        integer, intent(in) :: i_mci, i_term
        call evt%reset ()
        call evt%shower%prepare_new_event ()
    end subroutine evt_shower_prepare_new_event

```

*<Shower: evt shower: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: first_event => evt_shower_first_event

```

*<Shower: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine evt_shower_first_event (evt)
        class(evt_shower_t), intent(inout) :: evt
        double precision :: pdftest
        call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "evt_shower_first_event")
        associate (settings => evt%shower%settings)
            settings%hadron_collision = .false.
            if (all (evt%particle_set%prt(1:2)%flv%get_pdg_abs () <= 18)) then
                settings%hadron_collision = .false.
            else if (all (evt%particle_set%prt(1:2)%flv%get_pdg_abs () >= 1000)) then
                settings%hadron_collision = .true.
            else
                call msg_fatal ("evt_shower didn't recognize beams setup")
            end if
            call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "hadron_collision", settings%hadron_collision)
            if (allocated (evt%matching)) then
                evt%matching%is_hadron_collision = settings%hadron_collision
                call evt%matching%first_event ()
            end if
            if (.not. settings%hadron_collision .and. settings%isr_active) then
                call msg_fatal ("?ps_isr_active is only intended for hadron-collisions")
            end if
            if (evt%pdf_data%type == STRF_LHAPDF5) then
                if (settings%isr_active .and. settings%hadron_collision) then
                    call GetQ2max (0, pdftest)
                    if (pdftest < epsilon (pdftest)) then
                        call msg_bug ("ISR QCD shower enabled, but LHAPDF not " // &
                                     "initialized," // LF // "      aborting simulation")
                    end if
                    return
                end if
            end if
            else if (evt%pdf_data%type == STRF_PDF_BUILTIN .and. &
                    settings%method == PS_PYTHIA6) then

```



```

        call msg_fatal ("Builtin PDFs cannot be used for PYTHIA showers," &
            // LF // "      aborting simulation")
        return
    end if
end associate
evt%is_first_event = .false.
end subroutine evt_shower_first_event

```

Here we take the particle set from the previous event transform (assuming that there is always one) and apply the shower algorithm. The result is stored in the event transform of the current object. We always return a probability of unity as we don't have the analytic weight of the combination of shower, MLM matching and hadronization. A subdivision into multiple event transformations is under construction. Invalid or vetoed events have to be discarded by the caller which is why we mark the particle set as invalid. This procedure directly takes the (MLM) matching into account.

```

<Shower: evt shower: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: generate_weighted => evt_shower_generate_weighted

<Shower: procedures>+≡
    subroutine evt_shower_generate_weighted (evt, probability)
        class(evt_shower_t), intent(inout) :: evt
        real(default), intent(inout) :: probability
        logical :: valid, vetoed
        call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "evt_shower_generate_weighted")
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        evt%particle_set = evt%previous%particle_set
        valid = .true.; vetoed = .false.
        if (evt%is_first_event) then
            call evt%first_event ()
        end if
        call evt%shower%import_particle_set (evt%particle_set, evt%os_data)
        if (allocated (evt%matching)) then
            call evt%matching%before_shower (evt%particle_set, vetoed)
            if (msg_level(D_TRANSFORMS) >= DEBUG) then
                call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "Matching before generate emissions")
                call evt%matching%write ()
            end if
        end if
        if (.not. (vetoed .or. POWHEG_TESTING)) then
            if (evt%shower%settings%method == PS_PYTHIA6 .or. &
                evt%shower%settings%hadronization_active) then
                call assure_heprup (evt%particle_set)
            end if
            call evt%shower%generate_emissions (valid)
        end if
        probability = 1
        evt%particle_set_exists = valid .and. .not. vetoed
    end subroutine evt_shower_generate_weighted

```

Here, we fill the particle set with the partons from the shower. The factorization parameters are irrelevant. We make a sanity check that the initial energy lands



either in the outgoing particles or add to the beam remnant.

*<Shower: evt shower: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: make_particle_set => evt_shower_make_particle_set
```

*<Shower: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine evt_shower_make_particle_set &
  (evt, factorization_mode, keep_correlations, r)
class(evt_shower_t), intent(inout) :: evt
integer, intent(in) :: factorization_mode
logical, intent(in) :: keep_correlations
real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: r
type(vector4_t) :: sum_vec_in, sum_vec_out, sum_vec_beamrem, &
  sum_vec_beamrem_before
logical :: vetoed, sane
if (evt%particle_set_exists) then
  vetoed = .false.
  sum_vec_beamrem_before = sum (evt%particle_set%prt%p, &
    mask=evt%particle_set%prt%get_status () == PRT_BEAM_REMNANT)
  call evt%shower%make_particle_set (evt%particle_set, &
    evt%model, evt%model_hadrons)
  if (allocated (evt%matching)) then
    call evt%matching%after_shower (evt%particle_set, vetoed)
  end if
  if (debug_active (D_TRANSFORMS)) then
    call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, &
      "Shower: obtained particle set after shower + matching")
    call evt%particle_set%write (summary = .true., compressed = .true.)
  end if
  sum_vec_in = sum (evt%particle_set%prt%p, &
    mask=evt%particle_set%prt%get_status () == PRT_INCOMING)
  sum_vec_out = sum (evt%particle_set%prt%p, &
    mask=evt%particle_set%prt%get_status () == PRT_OUTGOING)
  sum_vec_beamrem = sum (evt%particle_set%prt%p, &
    mask=evt%particle_set%prt%get_status () == PRT_BEAM_REMNANT)
  sum_vec_beamrem = sum_vec_beamrem - sum_vec_beamrem_before
  sane = abs(sum_vec_out%p(0) - sum_vec_in%p(0)) < &
    sum_vec_in%p(0) / 10 .or. &
    abs((sum_vec_out%p(0) + sum_vec_beamrem%p(0)) - sum_vec_in%p(0)) < &
    sum_vec_in%p(0) / 10
  sane = .true.
  evt%particle_set_exists = .not. vetoed .and. sane
end if
end subroutine evt_shower_make_particle_set
```

*<Shower: evt shower: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: contains_powheg_matching => evt_shower_contains_powheg_matching
```

*<Shower: procedures>+≡*

```
function evt_shower_contains_powheg_matching (evt) result (val)
  logical :: val
  class(evt_shower_t), intent(in) :: evt
  val = .false.
  if (allocated (evt%matching)) &
    val = evt%matching%get_method () == "POWHEG"
```



```

end function evt_shower_contains_powheg_matching

<Shower: evt shower: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: disable_powheg_matching => evt_shower_disable_powheg_matching
<Shower: procedures>+≡
  subroutine evt_shower_disable_powheg_matching (evt)
    class(evt_shower_t), intent(inout) :: evt
    select type (matching => evt%matching)
    type is (powheg_matching_t)
      matching%active = .false.
    class default
      call msg_fatal ("Trying to disable powheg but no powheg matching is allocated!")
    end select
  end subroutine evt_shower_disable_powheg_matching

<Shower: evt shower: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: enable_powheg_matching => evt_shower_enable_powheg_matching
<Shower: procedures>+≡
  subroutine evt_shower_enable_powheg_matching (evt)
    class(evt_shower_t), intent(inout) :: evt
    select type (matching => evt%matching)
    type is (powheg_matching_t)
      matching%active = .true.
    class default
      call msg_fatal ("Trying to enable powheg but no powheg matching is allocated!")
    end select
  end subroutine evt_shower_enable_powheg_matching

<Shower: evt shower: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: final => evt_shower_final
<Shower: procedures>+≡
  subroutine evt_shower_final (evt)
    class(evt_shower_t), intent(inout) :: evt
    call evt%base_final ()
    if (allocated (evt%matching)) call evt%matching%final ()
  end subroutine evt_shower_final

```

### 31.5.3 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<shower_ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module shower_ut
    use unit_tests
    use shower_util

    <Standard module head>

```



```

    <Shower: public test>

contains

    <Shower: test driver>

end module shower_ut
<shower_uti.f90>≡
    <File header>

module shower_uti

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use format_utils, only: write_separator
    use os_interface
    use sm_qcd
    use model_data
    use state_matrices, only: FM_IGNORE_HELICITY
    use process_libraries
    use rng_base
    use rng_tao
    use mci_base
    use mci_midpoint
    use phs_base
    use phs_single
    use prc_core
    use prc_omega
    use variables
    use models
    use processes
    use event_transforms

    use pdf
    use shower_base
    use shower_core

    use shower

    <Standard module head>

    <Shower: test declarations>

contains

    <Shower: tests>

end module shower_uti

```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

```

<Shower: public test>≡
    public :: shower_test
<Shower: test driver>≡

```



```

subroutine shower_test (u, results)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
  <Shower: execute tests>
end subroutine shower_test

```

## Testbed

This sequence sets up a two-jet process, ready for generating events.

*<Shower: tests>*≡  
*<setup testbed>*

*<setup testbed>*≡

```

subroutine setup_testbed &
  (prefix, os_data, lib, model_list, process, process_instance)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: prefix
  type(os_data_t), intent(out) :: os_data
  type(process_library_t), intent(out), target :: lib
  type(model_list_t), intent(out) :: model_list
  class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
  type(model_t), pointer :: model_tmp
  type(process_t), target, intent(out) :: process
  type(process_instance_t), target, intent(out) :: process_instance
  type(var_list_t), pointer :: model_vars
  type(string_t) :: model_name, libname, procname, run_id
  type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in, prt_out
  type(qcd_t) :: qcd
  class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
  class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core_template
  class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci_template
  class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_template
  real(default) :: sqrts

  model_name = "SM"
  libname = prefix // "_lib"
  procname = prefix // "p"
  run_id = "1"

  call os_data_init (os_data)
  allocate (rng_tao_factory_t :: rng_factory)
  allocate (model_tmp)
  call model_list%read_model (model_name, model_name // ".mdl", &
    os_data, model_tmp)
  model_vars => model_tmp%get_var_list_ptr ()
  call model_vars%set_real (var_str ("me"), 0._default, &
    is_known = .true.)
  model => model_tmp

  call lib%init (libname)

  allocate (prt_in (2), source = [var_str ("e-"), var_str ("e+")])
  allocate (prt_out (2), source = [var_str ("d"), var_str ("dbar")])

```



```

allocate (entry)
call entry%init (procname, model, n_in = 2, n_components = 1)
call omega_make_process_component (entry, 1, &
    model_name, prt_in, prt_out, &
    report_progress=.true.)
call lib%append (entry)

call lib%configure (os_data)
call lib%write_makefile (os_data, force = .true.)
call lib%clean (os_data, distclean = .false.)
call lib%write_driver (force = .true.)
call lib%load (os_data)

call process%init (procname, run_id, lib, os_data, &
    qcd, rng_factory, model)

allocate (prc_omega_t :: core_template)
allocate (mci_midpoint_t :: mci_template)
allocate (phs_single_config_t :: phs_config_template)

model => process%get_model_ptr ()

select type (core_template)
type is (prc_omega_t)
    call core_template%set_parameters (model = model)
end select
call process%init_component &
    (1, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)

sqrts = 1000
call process%setup_beams_sqrts (sqrts)
call process%configure_phs ()
call process%setup_mci ()
call process%setup_terms ()

call process_instance%init (process)
call process%integrate (process_instance, 1, 1, 1000)
call process%final_integration (1)

call process_instance%setup_event_data ()
call process_instance%init_simulation (1)
call process%generate_weighted_event (process_instance, 1)
call process_instance%evaluate_event_data ()

end subroutine setup_testbed

```

## Trivial Test

We generate a two-jet event and shower it using default settings, i.e. in disabled mode.

*(Shower: execute tests)*≡



```

call test (shower_1, "shower_1", &
          "disabled shower", &
          u, results)

<Shower: test declarations>≡
public :: shower_1

<Shower: tests>+≡
subroutine shower_1 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(os_data_t) :: os_data
  type(process_library_t), target :: lib
  type(model_list_t) :: model_list
  class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
  type(model_t), pointer :: model_hadrons
  type(process_t), target :: process
  type(process_instance_t), target :: process_instance
  type(pdf_data_t) :: pdf_data
  integer :: factorization_mode
  logical :: keep_correlations
  class(evt_t), allocatable, target :: evt_trivial
  class(evt_t), allocatable, target :: evt_shower
  type(shower_settings_t) :: settings

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: shower_1"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: Two-jet event with disabled shower"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize environment"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call syntax_model_file_init ()
  call os_data_init (os_data)
  call model_list%read_model &
    (var_str ("SM_hadrons"), var_str ("SM_hadrons.mdl"), &
     os_data, model_hadrons)
  call setup_testbed (var_str ("shower_1"), &
    os_data, lib, model_list, process, process_instance)

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up trivial transform"
  write (u, "(A)")

  allocate (evt_trivial_t :: evt_trivial)
  model => process%get_model_ptr ()
  call evt_trivial%connect (process_instance, model)
  call evt_trivial%prepare_new_event (1, 1)
  call evt_trivial%generate_unweighted ()

  factorization_mode = FM_IGNORE_HELICITY
  keep_correlations = .false.
  call evt_trivial%make_particle_set (factorization_mode, keep_correlations)

  select type (evt_trivial)
  type is (evt_trivial_t)
    call evt_trivial%write (u)

```



```

        call write_separator (u, 2)
    end select

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up shower event transform"
    write (u, "(A)")

    allocate (evt_shower_t :: evt_shower)
    select type (evt_shower)
    type is (evt_shower_t)
        call evt_shower%init (model_hadrons, os_data)
        allocate (shower_t :: evt_shower%shower)
        call evt_shower%shower%init (settings, pdf_data)
        call evt_shower%connect (process_instance, model)
    end select

    evt_trivial%next => evt_shower
    evt_shower%previous => evt_trivial

    call evt_shower%prepare_new_event (1, 1)
    call evt_shower%generate_unweighted ()
    call evt_shower%make_particle_set (factorization_mode, keep_correlations)

    select type (evt_shower)
    type is (evt_shower_t)
        call evt_shower%write (u)
        call write_separator (u, 2)
    end select

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

    call evt_shower%final ()
    call evt_trivial%final ()
    call process_instance%final ()
    call process%final ()
    call lib%final ()
    call model_hadrons%final ()
    deallocate (model_hadrons)
    call syntax_model_file_final ()

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: shower_1"

end subroutine shower_1

```

## FSR Shower

We generate a two-jet event and shower it with the Whizard FSR shower.

```

<Shower: execute tests>+=
    call test (shower_2, "shower_2", &
        "final-state shower", &
        u, results)

```



```

<Shower: test declarations>+≡
    public :: shower_2

<Shower: tests>+≡
    subroutine shower_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        type(process_library_t), target :: lib
        type(model_list_t) :: model_list
        type(model_t), pointer :: model_hadrons
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
        type(process_t), target :: process
        type(process_instance_t), target :: process_instance
        integer :: factorization_mode
        logical :: keep_correlations
        type(pdf_data_t) :: pdf_data
        class(evt_t), allocatable, target :: evt_trivial
        class(evt_t), allocatable, target :: evt_shower
        type(shower_settings_t) :: settings

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: shower_2"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: Two-jet event with FSR shower"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize environment"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_model_file_init ()
        call os_data_init (os_data)
        call model_list%read_model &
            (var_str ("SM_hadrons"), var_str ("SM_hadrons.mdl"), &
             os_data, model_hadrons)
        call setup_testbed (var_str ("shower_2"), &
            os_data, lib, model_list, process, process_instance)
        model => process%get_model_ptr ()

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up trivial transform"
        write (u, "(A)")

        allocate (evt_trivial_t :: evt_trivial)
        call evt_trivial%connect (process_instance, model)
        call evt_trivial%prepare_new_event (1, 1)
        call evt_trivial%generate_unweighted ()

        factorization_mode = FM_IGNORE_HELICITY
        keep_correlations = .false.
        call evt_trivial%make_particle_set (factorization_mode, keep_correlations)

        select type (evt_trivial)
        type is (evt_trivial_t)
            call evt_trivial%write (u)
            call write_separator (u, 2)
        end select

        write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up shower event transform"
write (u, "(A)")

settings%fsr_active = .true.

allocate (evt_shower_t :: evt_shower)
select type (evt_shower)
type is (evt_shower_t)
    call evt_shower%init (model_hadrons, os_data)
    allocate (shower_t :: evt_shower%shower)
    call evt_shower%shower%init (settings, pdf_data)
    call evt_shower%connect (process_instance, model)
end select

evt_trivial%next => evt_shower
evt_shower%previous => evt_trivial

call evt_shower%prepare_new_event (1, 1)
call evt_shower%generate_unweighted ()
call evt_shower%make_particle_set (factorization_mode, keep_correlations)

select type (evt_shower)
type is (evt_shower_t)
    call evt_shower%write (u, testflag = .true.)
    call write_separator (u, 2)
end select

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call evt_shower%final ()
call evt_trivial%final ()
call process_instance%final ()
call process%final ()
call lib%final ()
call model_hadrons%final ()
deallocate (model_hadrons)
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: shower_2"

end subroutine shower_2

```

## 31.6 Fixed Order NLO Events

This section deals with the generation of weighted event samples which take into account next-to-leading order corrections. An approach generating unweighted events is not possible here, because negative weights might occur due to subtraction. Note that the events produced this way are not physical in the sense that they will not keep NLO-accuracy when interfaced to a parton shower. They



are rather useful for theoretical consistency checks and a fast estimate of NLO effects.

We generate NLO events in the following way: First, the integration is carried out using the complete divergence-subtracted NLO matrix element. In the subsequent simulation,  $N$ -particle kinematics are generated using  $\mathcal{B} + \mathcal{V} + \mathcal{C}$  as weight. After that, the program loops over all singular regions and for each of them generates an event with  $N + 1$ -particle kinematics. The weight for those events corresponds to the real matrix element  $\mathcal{R}^\alpha$  evaluated at the  $\alpha$ -region's emitter's phase space point, multiplied with  $S_\alpha$ . This procedure is implemented using the `evt_nlo` transform.

```

<evt_nlo.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module evt_nlo

    <Use kinds>
    use constants
    use lorentz
    use diagnostics
    use sm_qcd
    use model_data
    use particles
    use processes
    use process_stacks
    use event_transforms

    use nlo_data, only: sqme_collector_t
    use phs_fks

    <Standard module head>

    <Evt Nlo: public>

    <Evt Nlo: types>

    contains

    <Evt Nlo: procedures>

  end module evt_nlo

```

This event transformation is for the generation of fixed-order NLO events. It takes an event with Born kinematics and creates  $N_\alpha + 1$  modified weighted events. The first one has Born kinematics and its weight is the sum of Born, Real and subtraction matrix elements. The other  $N_\alpha$  events have a weight which is equal to the real matrix element, evaluated with the phase space corresponding to the emitter of the  $\alpha$ -region. All NLO event objects share the same event transformation. For this reason, we save the particle set of the current  $\alpha$ -region in the array `particle_set_radiated`. Otherwise it would be unretrievable if the usual particle set of the event object was used. @

```

<Evt Nlo: public>≡
  public :: evt_nlo_t

```



```

<Evt Nlo: types>≡
  type, extends (evt_t) :: evt_nlo_t
    type(phs_fks_generator_t) :: phs_fks_generator
    real(default) :: sqme_rad
    integer :: i_evaluation
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: emitters
    type(particle_set_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: particle_set_radiated
    type(qcd_t), pointer :: qcd => null ()
  contains
    <Evt Nlo: evt_nlo: TBP>
  end type evt_nlo_t

```

```

<Evt Nlo: evt_nlo: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => evt_nlo_write

```

```

<Evt Nlo: procedures>≡
  subroutine evt_nlo_write (evt, unit, verbose, more_verbose, testflag)
    class(evt_nlo_t), intent(in) :: evt
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose, more_verbose, testflag
  end subroutine evt_nlo_write

```

Connects the event transform to the process. Here also the phase space is set up by making `real_kinematics` point to the corresponding object in `nlo_controller`.

```

<Evt Nlo: evt_nlo: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: connect => evt_nlo_connect

<Evt Nlo: procedures>+≡
  subroutine evt_nlo_connect (evt, process_instance, model, process_stack)
    class(evt_nlo_t), intent(inout), target :: evt
    type(process_instance_t), intent(in), target :: process_instance
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(process_stack_t), intent(in), optional :: process_stack
    real(default) :: sqrts
    call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "evt_nlo_connect")
    select type (pcm => process_instance%pcm)
      class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
        call evt%base_connect (process_instance, model, process_stack)
        associate (generator => evt%phs_fks_generator)
          sqrts = process_instance%get_sqrts ()
          call pcm%controller%setup_generator (generator, sqrts)
        end associate
      end select
  end subroutine evt_nlo_connect

```

```

<Evt Nlo: evt_nlo: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: prepare_new_event => evt_nlo_prepare_new_event

```

```

<Evt Nlo: procedures>+≡
  subroutine evt_nlo_prepare_new_event (evt, i_mci, i_term)
    class(evt_nlo_t), intent(inout) :: evt
    integer, intent(in) :: i_mci, i_term
  end subroutine evt_nlo_prepare_new_event

```



The event transform has a variable which counts the number of times it has already been called for one generation point. If `i_evaluation` is zero, this means that `evt_nlo_generate` is called for the first time, so that the generation of an  $N$ -particle event is required. In all other cases, emission events are generated. Note that for the first event, the computed weights are added to `probability`, which at this point is equal to  $\mathcal{B} + \mathcal{V}$ , whereas for all other runs `probability` is replaced. To keep  $\langle \sum w_i \rangle = N \times \sigma$  as it is for weighted LO events, we have to multiply by  $N_{\alpha_r} + 1$  since the cross section is distributed over the real and Born subevents.

```

(Evt Nlo: evt nlo: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: generate_weighted => evt_nlo_generate_weighted

(Evt Nlo: procedures)+≡
  subroutine evt_nlo_generate_weighted (evt, probability)
    class(evt_nlo_t), intent(inout) :: evt
    real(default), intent(inout) :: probability
    real(default) :: weight
    integer :: emitter
    call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "evt_nlo_generate_weighted")
    call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "probability (before)", probability)
    call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "evt%i_evaluation", evt%i_evaluation)
    evt%particle_set = evt%previous%particle_set
    if (evt%i_evaluation == 0) then
      weight = evt%compute_subtraction_weights ()
      probability = probability + weight
    else
      emitter = evt%emitters (evt%i_evaluation)
      call evt%compute_real (emitter)
      probability = evt%sqme_rad
    end if
    probability = probability * (size (evt%emitters) + 1)
    call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "probability (after)", probability)
    evt%particle_set_exists = .true.
  end subroutine evt_nlo_generate_weighted

(Evt Nlo: evt nlo: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: make_particle_set => evt_nlo_make_particle_set

(Evt Nlo: procedures)+≡
  subroutine evt_nlo_make_particle_set &
    (evt, factorization_mode, keep_correlations, r)
    class(evt_nlo_t), intent(inout) :: evt
    integer, intent(in) :: factorization_mode
    logical, intent(in) :: keep_correlations
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: r
  end subroutine evt_nlo_make_particle_set

```

Create the particle set corresponding to a radiation event, if necessary. This involves setting the phase space as well as rearranging the mother-daughter relations and color information.

```

(Evt Nlo: evt nlo: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: build_radiated_particle_set => evt_nlo_build_radiated_particle_set

```



*<Evt Nlo: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine evt_nlo_build_radiated_particle_set (evt, i_event)
  class(evt_nlo_t), intent(inout) :: evt
  integer, intent(in) :: i_event
  integer :: emitter
  type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_new
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: flv_radiated
  real(default) :: r_col
  call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "evt_nlo_build_radiated_particle_set")
  call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "evt%i_evaluation", evt%i_evaluation)
  select type (pcm => evt%process_instance%pcm)
  class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
    evt%particle_set_radiated(i_event) = evt%particle_set
    if (evt%i_evaluation /= 0) then
      allocate (flv_radiated (size (pcm%controller%get_flv_state_real (1))))
      flv_radiated = pcm%controller%get_flv_state_real (1)
      call evt%rng%generate (r_col)
      call msg_debug2 (D_TRANSFORMS, "r_col", r_col)
      if (debug2_active (D_TRANSFORMS)) print *, 'flv_radiated = ', flv_radiated
      emitter = evt%emitters (evt%i_evaluation)
      call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "emitter", emitter)
      allocate (p_new (size (pcm%controller%get_momenta (born_phsp = .false.))))
      p_new = pcm%controller%get_momenta (born_phsp = .false.)
      call evt%particle_set_radiated(i_event)%build_radiation (p_new, emitter, flv_radiated, &
        evt%process_instance%process%get_model_ptr (), r_col)
    end if
    evt%i_evaluation = evt%i_evaluation + 1
  end select
end subroutine evt_nlo_build_radiated_particle_set

```

This routine calls the evaluation of the singular regions only for the subtraction terms.

*<Evt Nlo: evt nlo: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: compute_subtraction_weights => evt_nlo_compute_subtraction_weights

```

*<Evt Nlo: procedures>+≡*

```

function evt_nlo_compute_subtraction_weights (evt) result (weight)
  class(evt_nlo_t), intent(inout) :: evt
  real(default) :: weight
  type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_born, p_real
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: emitters
  real(default), dimension(3) :: x_rad
  integer :: i, emitter
  call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "evt_nlo_compute_subtraction_weights")
  weight = zero
  select type (pcm => evt%process_instance%pcm)
  class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
    allocate (emitters (size (pcm%controller%get_emitter_list ())))
    allocate (p_born (size (evt%particle_set%get_momenta ())))
    emitters = pcm%controller%get_emitter_list ()
    x_rad = pcm%controller%real_kinematics%x_rad
    p_born = evt%particle_set%get_momenta ()
    call evt%phs_fks_generator%set_beam_energy (p_born(1)%p(0))
    call evt%phs_fks_generator%generate_radiation_variables (x_rad, p_born)
  end select
end function evt_nlo_compute_subtraction_weights

```



```

do i = 1, size (emitters)
  emitter = emitters(i)
  if (emitter <= 2) then
    call msg_fatal ("NLO Events only for lepton collisions so far")
  else
    allocate (p_real (size (evt%phs_fks_generator%generate_fsr_from_x &
      (x_rad, emitter, p_born))))
    p_real = evt%phs_fks_generator%generate_fsr_from_x &
      (x_rad, emitter, p_born)
  end if
  call pcm%controller%set_momenta (p_born, p_real)
  call pcm%controller%set_momenta (p_born, p_real, cms=.true.)
  call evt%process_instance%compute_sqme_real_sub &
    (emitter, p_born, p_real)
  call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, &
    "instance%sqme_collector%sqme_real_per_emitter(1,emitter)", &
    pcm%collector%sqme_real_per_emitter(1,emitter))
  weight = weight + pcm%collector%sqme_real_per_emitter (1,emitter)
  deallocate (p_real)
end do
end select
end function evt_nlo_compute_subtraction_weights

```

This routine calls the evaluation of the singular regions only for emission matrix elements.

```

<Evt Nlo: evt_nlo: TBP>+=
  procedure :: compute_real => evt_nlo_compute_real

<Evt Nlo: procedures>+=
  subroutine evt_nlo_compute_real (evt, emitter)
    class(evt_nlo_t), intent(inout) :: evt
    integer, intent(in) :: emitter
    type(vector4_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: p_born, p_real
    real(default), dimension(3) :: x_rad
    call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "evt_nlo_compute_real")
    allocate (p_born (size (evt%particle_set%get_momenta ())))
    p_born = evt%particle_set%get_momenta ()
    select type (pcm => evt%process_instance%pcm)
    class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
      x_rad = pcm%controller%real_kinematics%x_rad
      call evt%phs_fks_generator%generate_radiation_variables (x_rad, p_born)
      if (emitter <= 2) then
        call msg_fatal ("NLO Events only for lepton collisions so far")
      else
        if (allocated (p_real)) deallocate (p_real)
        allocate (p_real (size (evt%phs_fks_generator%generate_fsr_from_x &
          (x_rad, emitter, p_born))))
        p_real = evt%phs_fks_generator%generate_fsr_from_x &
          (x_rad, emitter, p_born)
      end if
      call pcm%controller%set_momenta (p_born, p_real)
      call pcm%controller%set_momenta (p_born, p_real, cms=.true.)
      call evt%process_instance%compute_sqme_real_rad (emitter, p_born, p_real)
      call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, &

```



```

        "instance%sqme_collector%sqme_real_per_emitter(1,emitter)", &
        pcm%collector%sqme_real_per_emitter(1,emitter))
        evt%sqme_rad = pcm%collector%sqme_real_per_emitter (1, emitter)
    end select
end subroutine evt_nlo_compute_real

```

## 31.7 Complete Events

This module combines hard processes with decay chains, shower, and hadronization (not implemented yet) to complete events. It also manages the input and output of event records in various formats.

```

⟨events.f90⟩≡
  ⟨File header⟩

  module events

    ⟨Use kinds⟩
    ⟨Use strings⟩
    use constants, only: one
    use io_units
    use format_utils, only: pac_fmt, write_separator
    use format_defs, only: FMT_12, FMT_14, FMT_19
    use unit_tests
    use diagnostics
    use variables
    use expr_base
    use model_data
    use state_matrices, only: &
      FM_IGNORE_HELICITY, FM_SELECT_HELICITY, FM_FACTOR_HELICITY
    use particles
    use subevt_expr
    use rng_base
    use processes
    use process_stacks
    use event_base
    use event_transforms
    use decays
    use evt_nlo

    ⟨Standard module head⟩

    ⟨Events: public⟩

    ⟨Events: types⟩

    ⟨Events: interfaces⟩

    contains

    ⟨Events: procedures⟩

```



```
end module events
```

### 31.7.1 Event configuration

The parameters govern the transformation of an event to a particle set.

The `safety_factor` reduces the acceptance probability for unweighting. If greater than one, excess events become less likely, but the reweighting efficiency also drops.

The `sigma` and `n` values, if nontrivial, allow for reweighting the events according to the requested `norm_mode`.

Various `parse_node_t` objects are taken from the SINDARIN input. They encode expressions that apply to the current event. The workspaces for evaluating those expressions are set up in the `event_expr_t` objects. Note that these are really pointers, so the actual nodes are not stored inside the event object.

*(Events: types)*≡

```
type :: event_config_t
  logical :: unweighted = .false.
  integer :: norm_mode = NORM_UNDEFINED
  integer :: factorization_mode = FM_IGNORE_HELICITY
  logical :: keep_correlations = .false.
  real(default) :: sigma = 1
  integer :: n = 1
  real(default) :: safety_factor = 1
  class(expr_factory_t), allocatable :: ef_selection
  class(expr_factory_t), allocatable :: ef_reweight
  class(expr_factory_t), allocatable :: ef_analysis
contains
  (Events: event config: TBP)
end type event_config_t
```

Output.

*(Events: event config: TBP)*≡

```
procedure :: write => event_config_write
```

*(Events: procedures)*≡

```
subroutine event_config_write (object, unit, show_expressions)
  class(event_config_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  logical, intent(in), optional :: show_expressions
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Unweighted          = ", object%unweighted
  write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "Normalization      = ", &
    char (event_normalization_string (object%norm_mode))
  write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "Helicity handling = "
  select case (object%factorization_mode)
  case (FM_IGNORE_HELICITY)
    write (u, "(A)") "drop"
  case (FM_SELECT_HELICITY)
    write (u, "(A)") "select"
  case (FM_FACTOR_HELICITY)
    write (u, "(A)") "factorize"
  end select
```



```

write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Keep correlations = ", object%keep_correlations
if (.not. nearly_equal (object%safety_factor, one)) then
  write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_12 // ")") &
    "Safety factor      = ", object%safety_factor
end if
if (present (show_expressions)) then
  if (show_expressions) then
    if (allocated (object%ef_selection)) then
      call write_separator (u)
      write (u, "(3x,A)") "Event selection expression:"
      call object%ef_selection%write (u)
    end if
    if (allocated (object%ef_reweight)) then
      call write_separator (u)
      write (u, "(3x,A)") "Event reweighting expression:"
      call object%ef_reweight%write (u)
    end if
    if (allocated (object%ef_analysis)) then
      call write_separator (u)
      write (u, "(3x,A)") "Analysis expression:"
      call object%ef_analysis%write (u)
    end if
  end if
end if
end subroutine event_config_write

```

### 31.7.2 The event type

This is the concrete implementation of the `generic_event_t` core that is defined above in the `event.base` module. The core manages the main (dressed) particle set pointer and the current values for weights and `sqme`. The implementation adds configuration data, expressions, process references, and event transforms.

Each event refers to a single elementary process. This process may be dressed by a shower, a decay chain etc. We maintain pointers to a process instance.

A list of event transforms (class `evt_t`) transform the connected interactions of the process instance into the final particle set. In this list, the first transform is always the trivial one, which just factorizes the process instance. Subsequent transforms may apply decays, etc. The `particle_set` pointer identifies the particle set that we want to be analyzed and returned by the event, usually the last one.

Squared matrix element and weight values: when reading events from file, the `ref` value is the number in the file, while the `prc` value is the number that we calculate from the momenta in the file, possibly with different parameters. When generating events the first time, or if we do not recalculate, the numbers should coincide. Furthermore, the array of `alt` values is copied from an array of alternative event records. These values should represent calculated values.

The `sqme` and `weight` values mirror corresponding values in the `expr` sub-object. The idea is that when generating or reading events, the event record is filled first, then the `expr` object acquires copies. These copies are used for writing events and as targets for pointer variables in the analysis expression.



All data that involve user-provided expressions (selection, reweighting, analysis) are handled by the `expr` subobject. In particular, evaluating the event-selection expression sets the `passed` flag. Furthermore, the `expr` subobject collects data that can be used in the analysis and should be written to file, including copies of `sqme` and `weight`.

```

<Events: public>≡
    public :: event_t
<Events: types>+≡
    type, extends (generic_event_t) :: event_t
        type(event_config_t) :: config
        type(process_t), pointer :: process => null ()
        type(process_instance_t), pointer :: instance => null ()
        class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng
        integer :: selected_i_mci = 0
        integer :: selected_i_term = 0
        integer :: selected_channel = 0
        logical :: is_complete = .false.
        class(evt_t), pointer :: transform_first => null ()
        class(evt_t), pointer :: transform_last => null ()
        type(event_expr_t) :: expr
        logical :: selection_evaluated = .false.
        logical :: passed = .false.
        real(default), allocatable :: alpha_qcd_forced
        real(default), allocatable :: scale_forced
        real(default) :: reweight = 1
        logical :: analysis_flag = .false.
        integer :: i_event = 0
    contains
        <Events: event: TBP>
    end type event_t

```

Finalizer: the list of event transforms is deleted iteratively.

```

<Events: event: TBP>≡
    procedure :: final => event_final
<Events: procedures>+≡
    subroutine event_final (object)
        class(event_t), intent(inout) :: object
        class(evt_t), pointer :: evt
        if (allocated (object%rng)) call object%rng%final ()
        call object%expr%final ()
        do while (associated (object%transform_first))
            evt => object%transform_first
            object%transform_first => evt%next
            call evt%final ()
            deallocate (evt)
        end do
    end subroutine event_final

```

Output.

Particle set: this is a pointer to one of the event transforms, so it should suffice to print the latter.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡

```



```

procedure :: write => event_write
<Events: procedures>+≡
  subroutine event_write (object, unit, show_process, show_transforms, &
    show_decay, verbose, testflag)
    class(event_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: show_process, show_transforms, show_decay
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    logical :: prc, trans, dec, verb
    class(evt_t), pointer :: evt
    character(len=7) :: fmt
    integer :: u, i
    call pac_fmt (fmt, FMT_19, FMT_14, testflag)
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    prc = .true.; if (present (show_process)) prc = show_process
    trans = .true.; if (present (show_transforms)) trans = show_transforms
    dec = .true.; if (present (show_decay)) dec = show_decay
    verb = .false.; if (present (verbose)) verb = verbose
    call write_separator (u, 2)
    if (object%is_complete) then
      write (u, "(1x,A)" "Event"
    else
      write (u, "(1x,A)" "Event [incomplete]"
    end if
    call write_separator (u)
    call object%config%write (u)
    if (object%sqme_ref_is_known () .or. object%weight_ref_is_known ()) then
      call write_separator (u)
    end if
    if (object%sqme_ref_is_known ()) then
      write (u, "(3x,A," // fmt // ")") &
        "Squared matrix el. = ", object%get_sqme_ref ()
      if (object%sqme_alt_is_known ()) then
        do i = 1, object%get_n_alt ()
          write (u, "(5x,A," // fmt // ",1x,I0)") &
            "alternate sqme = ", object%get_sqme_alt(i), i
        end do
      end if
    end if
    if (object%weight_ref_is_known ()) then
      write (u, "(3x,A," // fmt // ")") &
        "Event weight = ", object%get_weight_ref ()
      if (object%weight_alt_is_known ()) then
        do i = 1, object%get_n_alt ()
          write (u, "(5x,A," // fmt // ",1x,I0)") &
            "alternate weight = ", object%get_weight_alt(i), i
        end do
      end if
    end if
    if (object%selected_i_mci /= 0) then
      call write_separator (u)
      write (u, "(3x,A,I0)" "Selected MCI group = ", object%selected_i_mci
      write (u, "(3x,A,I0)" "Selected term = ", object%selected_i_term

```



```

        write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Selected channel   = ", object%selected_channel
    end if
    if (object%selection_evaluated) then
        call write_separator (u)
        write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Passed selection   = ", object%passed
        if (object%passed) then
            write (u, "(3x,A," // fmt // ")") &
                "Reweighting factor = ", object%reweight
            write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") &
                "Analysis flag       = ", object%analysis_flag
        end if
    end if
    if (associated (object%instance)) then
        if (prc) then
            if (verb) then
                call object%instance%write (u, testflag)
            else
                call object%instance%write_header (u)
            end if
        end if
        if (trans) then
            evt => object%transform_first
            do while (associated (evt))
                select type (evt)
                type is (evt_decay_t)
                    call evt%write (u, verbose = dec, more_verbose = verb, &
                        testflag = testflag)
                class default
                    call evt%write (u, verbose = verb, testflag = testflag)
                end select
                call write_separator (u, 2)
                evt => evt%next
            end do
        else
            call write_separator (u, 2)
        end if
        if (object%expr%subevt_filled) then
            call object%expr%write (u, pacified = testflag)
            call write_separator (u, 2)
        end if
    else
        call write_separator (u, 2)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Process instance: [undefined]"
        call write_separator (u, 2)
    end if
end subroutine event_write

```

### 31.7.3 Initialization

Initialize: set configuration parameters, using a variable list. We do not call this `init`, because this method name will be used by a type extension.

The default normalization is `NORM_SIGMA`, since the default generation mode



is weighted.

For unweighted events, we may want to apply a safety factor to event rejection. (By default, this factor is unity and can be ignored.)

We also allocate the trivial event transform, which is always the first one.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: basic_init => event_init

<Events: procedures>+≡
  subroutine event_init (event, var_list, n_alt)
    class(event_t), intent(out) :: event
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), optional :: var_list
    integer, intent(in), optional :: n_alt
    type(string_t) :: norm_string
    logical :: polarized_events
    if (present (n_alt)) then
      call event%base_init (n_alt)
      call event%expr%init (n_alt)
    else
      call event%base_init (0)
    end if
    if (present (var_list)) then
      event%config%unweighted = var_list%get_lval (&
        var_str ("?unweighted"))
      norm_string = var_list%get_sval (&
        var_str ("sample_normalization"))
      event%config%norm_mode = &
        event_normalization_mode (norm_string, event%config%unweighted)
      polarized_events = &
        var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?polarized_events"))
      if (polarized_events) then
        event%config%factorization_mode = FM_SELECT_HELICITY
      else
        event%config%factorization_mode = FM_IGNORE_HELICITY
      end if
      if (event%config%unweighted) then
        event%config%safety_factor = var_list%get_rval (&
          var_str ("safety_factor"))
      end if
    else
      event%config%norm_mode = NORM_SIGMA
    end if
    allocate (evt_trivial_t :: event%transform_first)
    event%transform_last => event%transform_first
  end subroutine event_init

```

Set the `sigma` and `n` values in the configuration record that determine non-standard event normalizations. If these numbers are not set explicitly, the default value for both is unity, and event renormalization has no effect.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_sigma => event_set_sigma
  procedure :: set_n => event_set_n

<Events: procedures>+≡
  elemental subroutine event_set_sigma (event, sigma)

```



```

class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
real(default), intent(in) :: sigma
event%config%sigma = sigma
end subroutine event_set_sigma

elemental subroutine event_set_n (event, n)
class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
integer, intent(in) :: n
event%config%n = n
end subroutine event_set_n

```

Append an event transform (decays, etc.). The transform is not yet connected to a process. The transform is then considered to belong to the event object, and will be finalized together with it. The original pointer is removed.

We can assume that the trivial transform is already present in the event object, at least.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: import_transform => event_import_transform

<Events: procedures>+≡
  subroutine event_import_transform (event, evt)
    class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
    class(evt_t), intent(inout), pointer :: evt
    event%transform_last%next => evt
    evt%previous => event%transform_last
    event%transform_last => evt
    evt => null ()
  end subroutine event_import_transform

```

We link the event to an existing process instance. This includes the variable list, which is linked to the process variable list. Note that this is not necessarily identical to the variable list used for event initialization.

The variable list will contain pointers to **event** subobjects, therefore the **target** attribute.

Once we have a process connected, we can use it to obtain an event generator instance.

The model and process stack may be needed by event transforms. The current model setting may be different from the model in the process (regarding unstable particles, etc.). The process stack can be used for assigning extra processes that we need for the event transforms.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: connect => event_connect

<Events: procedures>+≡
  subroutine event_connect (event, process_instance, model, process_stack)
    class(event_t), intent(inout), target :: event
    type(process_instance_t), intent(in), target :: process_instance
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
    type(process_stack_t), intent(in), optional :: process_stack
    type(string_t) :: id
    integer :: num_id
    class(evt_t), pointer :: evt

```



```

event%process => process_instance%process
event%instance => process_instance
id = event%process%get_id ()
if (id /= "") call event%expr%set_process_id (id)
num_id = event%process%get_num_id ()
if (num_id /= 0) call event%expr%set_process_num_id (num_id)
call event%expr%setup_vars (event%process%get_sqrts ())
call event%expr%link_var_list (event%process%get_var_list_ptr ())
call event%process%make_rng (event%rng)
evt => event%transform_first
do while (associated (evt))
    call evt%connect (process_instance, model, process_stack)
    evt => evt%next
end do
end subroutine event_connect

```

Set the parse nodes for the associated expressions, individually. The parse-node pointers may be null.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_selection => event_set_selection
    procedure :: set_reweight => event_set_reweight
    procedure :: set_analysis => event_set_analysis

<Events: procedures>+≡
    subroutine event_set_selection (event, ef_selection)
        class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
        class(expr_factory_t), intent(in) :: ef_selection
        allocate (event%config%ef_selection, source = ef_selection)
    end subroutine event_set_selection

    subroutine event_set_reweight (event, ef_reweight)
        class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
        class(expr_factory_t), intent(in) :: ef_reweight
        allocate (event%config%ef_reweight, source = ef_reweight)
    end subroutine event_set_reweight

    subroutine event_set_analysis (event, ef_analysis)
        class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
        class(expr_factory_t), intent(in) :: ef_analysis
        allocate (event%config%ef_analysis, source = ef_analysis)
    end subroutine event_set_analysis

```

Create evaluation trees from the parse trees. The `target` attribute is required because the expressions contain pointers to event subobjects.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: setup_expressions => event_setup_expressions

<Events: procedures>+≡
    subroutine event_setup_expressions (event)
        class(event_t), intent(inout), target :: event
        call event%expr%setup_selection (event%config%ef_selection)
        call event%expr%setup_analysis (event%config%ef_analysis)
        call event%expr%setup_reweight (event%config%ef_reweight)
    end subroutine event_setup_expressions

```



### 31.7.4 Evaluation

To fill the `particle_set`, i.e., the event record proper, we have to apply all event transforms in order. The last transform should fill its associated particle set, factorizing the state matrix according to the current settings. There are several parameters in the event configuration that control this.

We always fill the particle set for the first transform (the hard process) and the last transform, if different from the first (the fully dressed process).

Each event transform is an event generator of its own. We choose to generate an *unweighted* event for each of them, even if the master event is assumed to be weighted. Thus, the overall event weight is the one of the hard process only. (There may be more options in future extensions.)

We can generate the two random numbers that the factorization needs. For testing purpose, we allow for providing them explicitly, as an option.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: evaluate_transforms => event_evaluate_transforms

<Events: procedures>+≡
  subroutine event_evaluate_transforms (event, r)
    class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
    real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: r
    class(evt_t), pointer :: evt
    real(default) :: sigma_over_sqme
    integer :: i_term
    call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "event_evaluate_transforms")
    call event%discard_particle_set ()
    call event%check ()
    if (event%instance%is_complete_event ()) then
      call event%instance%select_i_term (i_term)
      event%selected_i_term = i_term
      evt => event%transform_first
      do while (associated (evt))
        call evt%prepare_new_event &
          (event%selected_i_mci, event%selected_i_term)
        evt => evt%next
      end do
      evt => event%transform_first
      call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "Before event transformations")
      call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "event%weight_prc", event%weight_prc)
      call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "event%sqme_prc", event%sqme_prc)
      do while (associated (evt))
        if (evt%only_weighted_events) then
          sigma_over_sqme = event%weight_prc / event%sqme_prc
          call evt%generate_weighted (event%sqme_prc)
          event%weight_prc = sigma_over_sqme * event%sqme_prc
        else
          call evt%generate_unweighted ()
        end if
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        call evt%make_particle_set (event%config%factorization_mode, &
          event%config%keep_correlations)
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine

```



```

        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        if (.not. evt%particle_set_exists) exit
        evt => evt%next
    end do
    evt => event%transform_last
    if (associated (evt) .and. evt%particle_set_exists) then
        if (event%is_nlo_event()) then
            select type (evt)
            type is (evt_nlo_t)
                call evt%build_radiated_particle_set (event%i_event+1)
                call event%link_particle_set &
                    (evt%particle_set_radiated(event%i_event+1))
            end select
        else
            call event%link_particle_set (evt%particle_set)
        end if
    end if
    call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "After event transformations")
    call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "event%weight_prc", event%weight_prc)
    call msg_debug (D_TRANSFORMS, "event%sqme_prc", event%sqme_prc)
end if
end subroutine event_evaluate_transforms

```

Evaluate the event-related expressions, given a valid `particle_set`. If `update_sqme` is set, we use the process instance for the `sqme_prc` value. The `sqme_ref` value is always taken from the event record.

Note: without the explicit `particle_set` pointer, some gfortran 4.8 version corrupts its memory.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: evaluate_expressions => event_evaluate_expressions

<Events: procedures>+≡
    subroutine event_evaluate_expressions (event)
        class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
        type(particle_set_t), pointer :: particle_set
        if (event%has_valid_particle_set ()) then
            particle_set => event%get_particle_set_ptr ()
            call event%expr%fill_subevt (particle_set)
        end if
        if (event%weight_ref_is_known ()) then
            call event%expr%set (weight_ref = event%get_weight_ref ())
        end if
        if (event%weight_prc_is_known ()) then
            call event%expr%set (weight_prc = event%get_weight_prc ())
        end if
        if (event%excess_prc_is_known ()) then
            call event%expr%set (excess_prc = event%get_excess_prc ())
        end if
        if (event%sqme_ref_is_known ()) then
            call event%expr%set (sqme_ref = event%get_sqme_ref ())
        end if
        if (event%sqme_prc_is_known ()) then
            call event%expr%set (sqme_prc = event%get_sqme_prc ())
        end if
    end if

```



```

    if (event%has_valid_particle_set ()) then
        call event%expr%evaluate &
            (event%passed, event%reweight, event%analysis_flag)
        event%selection_evaluated = .true.
    end if
end subroutine event_evaluate_expressions

```

Report the result of the selection evaluation.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: passed_selection => event_passed_selection

<Events: procedures>+≡
    function event_passed_selection (event) result (flag)
        class(event_t), intent(in) :: event
        logical :: flag
        flag = event%passed
    end function event_passed_selection

```

Set alternate sqme and weight arrays. This should be merged with the previous routine, if the expressions are allowed to refer to these values.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: store_alt_values => event_store_alt_values

<Events: procedures>+≡
    subroutine event_store_alt_values (event)
        class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
        if (event%weight_alt_is_known ()) then
            call event%expr%set (weight_alt = event%get_weight_alt ())
        end if
        if (event%sqme_alt_is_known ()) then
            call event%expr%set (sqme_alt = event%get_sqme_alt ())
        end if
    end subroutine event_store_alt_values

```

### 31.7.5 Reset to empty state

Applying this, current event contents are marked as incomplete but are not deleted. In particular, the initialization is kept.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: reset => event_reset

<Events: procedures>+≡
    subroutine event_reset (event)
        class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
        class(evt_t), pointer :: evt
        call event%base_reset ()
        event%selected_i_mci = 0
        event%selected_i_term = 0
        event%selected_channel = 0
        event%is_complete = .false.
        call event%expr%reset ()
        event%selection_evaluated = .false.
    end subroutine event_reset

```



```

event%passed = .false.
event%analysis_flag = .false.
if (associated (event%instance)) then
    call event%instance%reset (reset_mci = .true.)
end if
if (allocated (event%alpha_qcd_forced)) deallocate (event%alpha_qcd_forced)
if (allocated (event%scale_forced)) deallocate (event%scale_forced)
evt => event%transform_first
do while (associated (evt))
    call evt%reset ()
    evt => evt%next
end do
end subroutine event_reset

```

### 31.7.6 Squared Matrix Element and Weight

Transfer the result of the process instance calculation to the event record header.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: import_instance_results => event_import_instance_results

<Events: procedures>+≡
    subroutine event_import_instance_results (event)
        class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
        if (associated (event%instance)) then
            if (event%instance%has_evaluated_trace ()) then
                call event%set ( &
                    sqme_prc = event%instance%get_sqme (), &
                    weight_prc = event%instance%get_weight (), &
                    excess_prc = event%instance%get_excess () &
                )
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine event_import_instance_results

```

Duplicate the instance result / the reference result in the event record.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: accept_sqme_ref => event_accept_sqme_ref
    procedure :: accept_sqme_prc => event_accept_sqme_prc
    procedure :: accept_weight_ref => event_accept_weight_ref
    procedure :: accept_weight_prc => event_accept_weight_prc

<Events: procedures>+≡
    subroutine event_accept_sqme_ref (event)
        class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
        if (event%sqme_ref_is_known ()) then
            call event%set (sqme_prc = event%get_sqme_ref ())
        end if
    end subroutine event_accept_sqme_ref

    subroutine event_accept_sqme_prc (event)
        class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
        if (event%sqme_prc_is_known ()) then
            call event%set (sqme_ref = event%get_sqme_prc ())
        end if
    end subroutine event_accept_sqme_prc

```



```

end if
end subroutine event_accept_sqme_prc

subroutine event_accept_weight_ref (event)
class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
if (event%weight_ref_is_known ()) then
call event%set (weight_prc = event%get_weight_ref ())
end if
end subroutine event_accept_weight_ref

subroutine event_accept_weight_prc (event)
class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
if (event%weight_prc_is_known ()) then
call event%set (weight_ref = event%get_weight_prc ())
end if
end subroutine event_accept_weight_prc

```

Update the weight normalization, just after generation. Unweighted and weighted events are generated with a different default normalization. The intended normalization is stored in the configuration record.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: update_normalization => event_update_normalization

<Events: procedures>+≡
  subroutine event_update_normalization (event, mode_ref)
class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
integer, intent(in), optional :: mode_ref
integer :: mode_old
real(default) :: weight, excess
if (present (mode_ref)) then
mode_old = mode_ref
else if (event%config%unweighted) then
mode_old = NORM_UNIT
else
mode_old = NORM_SIGMA
end if
weight = event%get_weight_prc ()
call event_normalization_update (weight, &
event%config%sigma, event%config%n, &
mode_new = event%config%norm_mode, &
mode_old = mode_old)
call event%set_weight_prc (weight)
excess = event%get_excess_prc ()
call event_normalization_update (excess, &
event%config%sigma, event%config%n, &
mode_new = event%config%norm_mode, &
mode_old = mode_old)
call event%set_excess_prc (excess)
end subroutine event_update_normalization

```

The event is complete if it has a particle set plus valid entries for the sqme and weight values.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡

```



```

procedure :: check => event_check
<Events: procedures>+≡
subroutine event_check (event)
class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
event%is_complete = event%has_valid_particle_set () &
.and. event%sqme_ref_is_known () &
.and. event%sqme_prc_is_known () &
.and. event%weight_ref_is_known () &
.and. event%weight_prc_is_known ()
if (event%get_n_alt () /= 0) then
event%is_complete = event%is_complete &
.and. event%sqme_alt_is_known () &
.and. event%weight_alt_is_known ()
end if
end subroutine event_check

```

### 31.7.7 Generation

Assuming that we have a valid process associated to the event, we generate an event. We complete the event data, then factorize the spin density matrix and transfer it to the particle set.

When done, we retrieve squared matrix element and weight. In case of explicit generation, the reference values coincide with the process values, so we accept the latter.

The explicit random number argument `r` should be generated by a random-number generator. It is taken for the factorization algorithm, bypassing the event-specific random-number generator. This is useful for deterministic testing.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
procedure :: generate => event_generate
<Events: procedures>+≡
subroutine event_generate (event, i_mci, r, i_nlo)
class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
real(default), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: r
integer, intent(in), optional :: i_nlo
logical :: generate_new = .true.
if (present (i_nlo)) generate_new = (i_nlo == 1)
if (generate_new) call event%reset ()
event%selected_i_mci = i_mci
if (event%config%unweighted) then
call event%process%generate_unweighted_event (event%instance, i_mci)
if (signal_is_pending ()) return
call event%instance%evaluate_event_data ()
call event%instance%normalize_weight ()
else
if (event%is_nlo_event()) &
call event%process%deactivate_real_component ()
if (generate_new) call event%process%generate_weighted_event (event%instance, i_mci)
if (signal_is_pending ()) return
call event%instance%evaluate_event_data ()
end if

```



```

event%selected_channel = event%instance%get_channel ()
call event%import_instance_results ()
call event%accept_sqme_prc ()
call event%update_normalization ()
call event%accept_weight_prc ()
call event%evaluate_transforms (r)
if (signal_is_pending ()) return
call event%check ()
end subroutine event_generate

```

Get a copy of the particle set belonging to the hard process.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_hard_particle_set => event_get_hard_particle_set

<Events: procedures>+≡
  subroutine event_get_hard_particle_set (event, pset)
    class(event_t), intent(in) :: event
    type(particle_set_t), intent(out) :: pset
    class(evt_t), pointer :: evt
    evt => event%transform_first
    pset = evt%particle_set
  end subroutine event_get_hard_particle_set

```

### 31.7.8 Recovering an event

Select MC group, term, and integration channel.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: select => event_select

<Events: procedures>+≡
  subroutine event_select (event, i_mci, i_term, channel)
    class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
    integer, intent(in) :: i_mci, i_term, channel
    if (associated (event%instance)) then
      event%selected_i_mci = i_mci
      event%selected_i_term = i_term
      event%selected_channel = channel
    else
      event%selected_i_mci = 0
      event%selected_i_term = 0
      event%selected_channel = 0
    end if
  end subroutine event_select

```

Copy a particle set into the event record.

We deliberately use the first (the trivial) transform for this, i.e., the hard process. The event reader may either read in the transformed event separately, or apply all event transforms to the hard particle set to (re)generate a fully dressed event.

Since this makes all subsequent event transforms invalid, we call **reset** on them.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡

```



```

    procedure :: set_hard_particle_set => event_set_hard_particle_set
  <Events: procedures>+≡
    subroutine event_set_hard_particle_set (event, particle_set)
      class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
      type(particle_set_t), intent(in) :: particle_set
      class(evt_t), pointer :: evt
      evt => event%transform_first
      call evt%set_particle_set (particle_set, &
        event%selected_i_mci, event%selected_i_term)
      call event%link_particle_set (evt%particle_set)
      evt => evt%next
      do while (associated (evt))
        call evt%reset ()
        evt => evt%next
      end do
    end subroutine event_set_hard_particle_set

```

Set the  $\alpha_s$  value that should be used in a recalculation. This should be called only if we explicitly want to override the QCD setting of the process core.

```

  <Events: event: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_alpha_qcd_forced => event_set_alpha_qcd_forced
  <Events: procedures>+≡
    subroutine event_set_alpha_qcd_forced (event, alpha_qcd)
      class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
      real(default), intent(in) :: alpha_qcd
      if (allocated (event%alpha_qcd_forced)) then
        event%alpha_qcd_forced = alpha_qcd
      else
        allocate (event%alpha_qcd_forced, source = alpha_qcd)
      end if
    end subroutine event_set_alpha_qcd_forced

```

Analogously, for the common scale. This forces also renormalization and factorization scale.

```

  <Events: event: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_scale_forced => event_set_scale_forced
  <Events: procedures>+≡
    subroutine event_set_scale_forced (event, scale)
      class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
      real(default), intent(in) :: scale
      if (allocated (event%scale_forced)) then
        event%scale_forced = scale
      else
        allocate (event%scale_forced, source = scale)
      end if
    end subroutine event_set_scale_forced

```

Here we try to recover an event from the `particle_set` subobject and recalculate the structure functions and matrix elements. We have the appropriate `process` object and an initialized `process_instance` at hand, so beam and configuration data are known. From the `particle_set`, we get the momenta.



The quantum-number information may be incomplete, e.g., helicity information may be partial or absent. We recover the event just from the momentum configuration.

We do not transfer the matrix element from the process instance to the event record, as we do when generating an event. The event record may contain the matrix element as read from file, and the current calculation may use different parameters. We thus can compare old and new values.

The event `weight` may also be known already. If yes, we pass it to the `evaluate_event_data` procedure. It should already be normalized. If we have an `weight_factor` value, we obtain the event weight by multiplying the computed `sqme` by this factor. Otherwise, we make use of the MCI setup (which should be valid then) to compute the event weight, and we should normalize the result just as when generating events.

Evaluating event expressions must also be done separately.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: recalculate => event_recalculate

<Events: procedures>+≡
  subroutine event_recalculate &
    (event, update_sqme, weight_factor, recover_beams)
    class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
    logical, intent(in) :: update_sqme
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: weight_factor
    logical, intent(in), optional :: recover_beams
    type(particle_set_t), pointer :: particle_set
    integer :: i_mci, i_term, channel
    if (event%has_valid_particle_set ()) then
      particle_set => event%get_particle_set_ptr ()
      i_mci = event%selected_i_mci
      i_term = event%selected_i_term
      channel = event%selected_channel
      if (i_mci == 0 .or. i_term == 0 .or. channel == 0) then
        call msg_bug ("Event: recalculate: undefined selection parameters")
      end if
      call event%instance%choose_mci (i_mci)
      call event%instance%set_trace (particle_set, i_term, recover_beams)
      if (allocated (event%alpha_qcd_forced)) then
        call event%instance%set_alpha_qcd_forced &
          (i_term, event%alpha_qcd_forced)
      end if
      call event%instance%recover (channel, i_term, update_sqme, &
        event%scale_forced)
      if (signal_is_pending ()) return
      if (update_sqme .and. present (weight_factor)) then
        call event%instance%evaluate_event_data &
          (weight = event%instance%get_sqme () * weight_factor)
      else if (event%weight_ref_is_known ()) then
        call event%instance%evaluate_event_data &
          (weight = event%get_weight_ref ())
      else
        call event%process%recover_event (event%instance, i_term)
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        call event%instance%evaluate_event_data ()

```



```

        if (event%config%unweighted) then
            call event%instance%normalize_weight ()
        end if
    end if
    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    if (update_sqme) then
        call event%import_instance_results ()
    else
        call event%accept_sqme_ref ()
        call event%accept_weight_ref ()
    end if
else
    call msg_bug ("Event: can't recalculate, particle set is undefined")
end if
end subroutine event_recalculate

```

### 31.7.9 Access content

Pointer to the associated process object (the associated model).

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_process_ptr => event_get_process_ptr
    procedure :: get_process_instance_ptr => event_get_process_instance_ptr
    procedure :: get_model_ptr => event_get_model_ptr

<Events: procedures>+≡
    function event_get_process_ptr (event) result (ptr)
        class(event_t), intent(in) :: event
        type(process_t), pointer :: ptr
        ptr => event%process
    end function event_get_process_ptr

    function event_get_process_instance_ptr (event) result (ptr)
        class(event_t), intent(in) :: event
        type(process_instance_t), pointer :: ptr
        ptr => event%instance
    end function event_get_process_instance_ptr

    function event_get_model_ptr (event) result (model)
        class(event_t), intent(in) :: event
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
        if (associated (event%process)) then
            model => event%process%get_model_ptr ()
        else
            model => null ()
        end if
    end function event_get_model_ptr

```

Return the current values of indices: the MCI group of components, the term index (different terms corresponding, potentially, to different effective kinematics), and the MC integration channel. The `i_mci` call is delegated to the current process instance.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡

```



```

procedure :: get_i_mci => event_get_i_mci
procedure :: get_i_term => event_get_i_term
procedure :: get_channel => event_get_channel

<Events: procedures>+≡
function event_get_i_mci (event) result (i_mci)
  class(event_t), intent(in) :: event
  integer :: i_mci
  i_mci = event%selected_i_mci
end function event_get_i_mci

function event_get_i_term (event) result (i_term)
  class(event_t), intent(in) :: event
  integer :: i_term
  i_term = event%selected_i_term
end function event_get_i_term

function event_get_channel (event) result (channel)
  class(event_t), intent(in) :: event
  integer :: channel
  channel = event%selected_channel
end function event_get_channel

```

This flag tells us whether the event consists just of a hard process (i.e., holds at most the first, trivial transform), or is a dressed events with additional transforms.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
procedure :: has_transform => event_has_transform

<Events: procedures>+≡
function event_has_transform (event) result (flag)
  class(event_t), intent(in) :: event
  logical :: flag
  if (associated (event%transform_first)) then
    flag = associated (event%transform_first%next)
  else
    flag = .false.
  end if
end function event_has_transform

```

Return the currently selected normalization mode, or alternate normalization mode.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
procedure :: get_norm_mode => event_get_norm_mode

<Events: procedures>+≡
elemental function event_get_norm_mode (event) result (norm_mode)
  class(event_t), intent(in) :: event
  integer :: norm_mode
  norm_mode = event%config%norm_mode
end function event_get_norm_mode

```



Return the kinematical weight, defined as the ratio of event weight and squared matrix element.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_kinematical_weight => event_get_kinematical_weight

<Events: procedures>+≡
    function event_get_kinematical_weight (event) result (f)
        class(event_t), intent(in) :: event
        real(default) :: f
        if (event%sqme_ref_is_known () .and. event%weight_ref_is_known () &
            .and. abs (event%get_sqme_ref ()) > 0) then
            f = event%get_weight_ref () / event%get_sqme_ref ()
        else
            f = 0
        end if
    end function event_get_kinematical_weight

```

Return data used by external event formats.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_index => event_get_index
    procedure :: get_fac_scale => event_get_fac_scale
    procedure :: get_alpha_s => event_get_alpha_s

<Events: procedures>+≡
    function event_get_index (event) result (index)
        class(event_t), intent(in) :: event
        integer :: index
        index = event%expr%index
    end function event_get_index

    function event_get_fac_scale (event) result (fac_scale)
        class(event_t), intent(in) :: event
        real(default) :: fac_scale
        fac_scale = event%instance%get_fac_scale (event%selected_i_term)
    end function event_get_fac_scale

    function event_get_alpha_s (event) result (alpha_s)
        class(event_t), intent(in) :: event
        real(default) :: alpha_s
        alpha_s = event%instance%get_alpha_s (event%selected_i_term)
    end function event_get_alpha_s

```

Return the actual number of calls, as stored in the process instance.

```

<Events: event: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_actual_calls_total => event_get_actual_calls_total

<Events: procedures>+≡
    elemental function event_get_actual_calls_total (event) result (n)
        class(event_t), intent(in) :: event
        integer :: n
        if (associated (event%instance)) then
            n = event%instance%get_actual_calls_total ()
        else
            n = 0
        end if
    end function event_get_actual_calls_total

```



```

        end if
    end function event_get_actual_calls_total

```

Eliminate numerical noise in the `subevt` expression and in the event transforms (which includes associated process instances).

```

<Events: public>+≡
    public :: pacify

<Events: interfaces>≡
    interface pacify
        module procedure pacify_event
    end interface pacify

<Events: procedures>+≡
    subroutine pacify_event (event)
        class(event_t), intent(inout) :: event
        class(evt_t), pointer :: evt
        call event%pacify_particle_set ()
        if (event%expr%subevt_filled) call pacify (event%expr)
        evt => event%transform_first
        do while (associated (evt))
            select type (evt)
                type is (evt_decay_t); call pacify (evt)
            end select
            evt => evt%next
        end do
    end subroutine pacify_event

```

### 31.7.10 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<events_ut.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module events_ut
        use unit_tests
        use events_uti

        <Standard module head>

        <Events: public test>

        contains

        <Events: test driver>

    end module events_ut

<events_uti.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module events_uti

```



```

<Use kinds>
<Use strings>
  use os_interface
  use model_data
  use particles
  use process_libraries
  use processes
  use process_stacks
  use event_transforms
  use decays
  use decays_ut, only: prepare_testbed

  use events

<Standard module head>

<Events: test declarations>

contains

<Events: tests>

end module events_util

```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

```

<Events: public test>≡
  public :: events_test

<Events: test driver>≡
  subroutine events_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
  <Events: execute tests>
  end subroutine events_test

```

### Empty event record

```

<Events: execute tests>≡
  call test (events_1, "events_1", &
    "empty event record", &
    u, results)

<Events: test declarations>≡
  public :: events_1

<Events: tests>≡
  subroutine events_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(event_t), target :: event

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: events_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: display an empty event object"
    write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call event%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: events_1"

end subroutine events_1

```

## Simple event

```

<Events: execute tests>+≡
call test (events_2, "events_2", &
    "generate event", &
    u, results)

<Events: test declarations>+≡
public :: events_2

<Events: tests>+≡
subroutine events_2 (u)
    use processes_ut, only: prepare_test_process
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(event_t), allocatable, target :: event
    type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
    type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance
    type(model_data_t), target :: model

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: events_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate and display an event"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call model%init_test ()

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate test process event"

    allocate (process)
    allocate (process_instance)
    call prepare_test_process (process, process_instance, model)
    call process_instance%setup_event_data ()

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize event object"

    allocate (event)
    call event%basic_init ()
    call event%connect (process_instance, process%get_model_ptr ())

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate test process event"

    call process%generate_weighted_event (process_instance, 1)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Fill event object"
    write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call event%generate (1, [0.4_default, 0.4_default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()
call event%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call event%final ()
deallocate (event)

call cleanup_test_process (process, process_instance)
deallocate (process_instance)
deallocate (process)

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: events_2"

end subroutine events_2

```

## Recovering an event

Generate an event and store the particle set. Then reset the event record, recall the particle set, and recover the event from that.

Note: The extra `particle_set_ptr` auxiliary is a workaround for memory corruption in gfortran 4.7.

```

<Events: execute tests>+≡
  call test (events_4, "events_4", &
    "recover event", &
    u, results)

<Events: test declarations>+≡
  public :: events_4

<Events: tests>+≡
  subroutine events_4 (u)
    use processes_ut, only: prepare_test_process
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(event_t), allocatable, target :: event
    type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
    type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance
    type(particle_set_t) :: particle_set
    type(particle_set_t), pointer :: particle_set_ptr
    type(model_data_t), target :: model

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: events_4"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate and recover an event"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call model%init_test ()

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate test process event and save particle set"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (process)
allocate (process_instance)
call prepare_test_process (process, process_instance, model)
call process_instance%setup_event_data ()

allocate (event)
call event%basic_init ()
call event%connect (process_instance, process%get_model_ptr ())

call event%generate (1, [0.4_default, 0.4_default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()
call event%write (u)

particle_set_ptr => event%get_particle_set_ptr ()
particle_set = particle_set_ptr

call event%final ()
deallocate (event)

call cleanup_test_process (process, process_instance)
deallocate (process_instance)
deallocate (process)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recover event from particle set"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (process)
allocate (process_instance)
call prepare_test_process (process, process_instance, model)
call process_instance%setup_event_data ()

allocate (event)
call event%basic_init ()
call event%connect (process_instance, process%get_model_ptr ())

call event%select (1, 1, 1)
call event%set_hard_particle_set (particle_set)
call event%recalculate (update_sqme = .true.)
call event%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Transfer sqme and evaluate expressions"
write (u, "(A)")

call event%accept_sqme_prc ()
call event%accept_weight_prc ()
call event%check ()
call event%evaluate_expressions ()
call event%write (u)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Reset contents"
write (u, "(A)")

call event%reset ()
event%transform_first%particle_set_exists = .false.
call event%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call particle_set%final ()

call event%final ()
deallocate (event)

call cleanup_test_process (process, process_instance)
deallocate (process_instance)
deallocate (process)

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: events_4"

end subroutine events_4

```

## Partially Recovering an event

Generate an event and store the particle set. Then reset the event record, recall the particle set, and recover the event as far as possible without recomputing the squared matrix element.

```

<Events: execute tests>+≡
  call test (events_5, "events_5", &
    "partially recover event", &
    u, results)

<Events: test declarations>+≡
  public :: events_5

<Events: tests>+≡
  subroutine events_5 (u)
    use processes_ut, only: prepare_test_process
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(event_t), allocatable, target :: event
    type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
    type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance
    type(particle_set_t) :: particle_set
    type(particle_set_t), pointer :: particle_set_ptr
    real(default) :: sqme, weight
    type(model_data_t), target :: model

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: events_5"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "*" Purpose: generate and recover an event"
write (u, "(A)")

call model%init_test ()

write (u, "(A)")  "*" Generate test process event and save particle set"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (process)
allocate (process_instance)
call prepare_test_process (process, process_instance, model)
call process_instance%setup_event_data ()

allocate (event)
call event%basic_init ()
call event%connect (process_instance, process%get_model_ptr ())

call event%generate (1, [0.4_default, 0.4_default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()
call event%write (u)

particle_set_ptr => event%get_particle_set_ptr ()
particle_set = particle_set_ptr
sqme = event%get_sqme_ref ()
weight = event%get_weight_ref ()

call event%final ()
deallocate (event)

call cleanup_test_process (process, process_instance)
deallocate (process_instance)
deallocate (process)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*" Recover event from particle set"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (process)
allocate (process_instance)
call prepare_test_process (process, process_instance, model)
call process_instance%setup_event_data ()

allocate (event)
call event%basic_init ()
call event%connect (process_instance, process%get_model_ptr ())

call event%select (1, 1, 1)
call event%set_hard_particle_set (particle_set)
call event%recalculate (update_sqme = .false.)
call event%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*" Manually set sqme and evaluate expressions"
write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call event%set (sqme_ref = sqme, weight_ref = weight)
call event%accept_sqme_ref ()
call event%accept_weight_ref ()
call event%evaluate_expressions ()
call event%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call particle_set%final ()

call event%final ()
deallocate (event)

call cleanup_test_process (process, process_instance)
deallocate (process_instance)
deallocate (process)

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: events_5"

end subroutine events_5

```

## Decays

Generate an event with subsequent decays.

```

<Events: execute tests>+≡
  call test (events_6, "events_6", &
    "decays", &
    u, results)

<Events: test declarations>+≡
  public :: events_6

<Events: tests>+≡
  subroutine events_6 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
    type(string_t) :: prefix, procname1, procname2
    type(process_library_t), target :: lib
    type(process_stack_t) :: process_stack
    class(evt_t), pointer :: evt_decay
    type(event_t), allocatable, target :: event
    type(process_t), pointer :: process
    type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: events_6"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate an event with subsequent decays"
    write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate test process and decay"
write (u, "(A)")

call os_data_init (os_data)

prefix = "events_6"
procname1 = prefix // "_p"
procname2 = prefix // "_d"
call prepare_testbed &
    (lib, process_stack, prefix, os_data, &
    scattering=.true., decay=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize decay process"

process => process_stack%get_process_ptr (procname1)
model => process%get_model_ptr ()
call model%set_unstable (25, [procname2])

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)
call process_instance%setup_event_data ()
call process_instance%init_simulation (1)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize event transform: decay"

allocate (evt_decay_t :: evt_decay)
call evt_decay%connect (process_instance, model, process_stack)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize event object"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (event)
call event%basic_init ()
call event%connect (process_instance, model)
call event%import_transform (evt_decay)

call event%write (u, show_decay = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate event"
write (u, "(A)")

call event%generate (1, [0.4_default, 0.4_default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()
call event%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call event%final ()
deallocate (event)

```



```

call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

call process_stack%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: events_6"

end subroutine events_6

```

## Decays

Generate a decay event with varying options.

```

<Events: execute tests>+≡
call test (events_7, "events_7", &
  "decay options", &
  u, results)

<Events: test declarations>+≡
public :: events_7

<Events: tests>+≡
subroutine events_7 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(os_data_t) :: os_data
  class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
  type(string_t) :: prefix, procname2
  type(process_library_t), target :: lib
  type(process_stack_t) :: process_stack
  type(process_t), pointer :: process
  type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: events_7"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: check decay options"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Prepare test process"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call os_data_init (os_data)

  prefix = "events_7"
  procname2 = prefix // "_d"
  call prepare_testbed &
    (lib, process_stack, prefix, os_data, &
    scattering=.false., decay=.true.)

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate decay event, default options"
  write (u, "(A)")

  process => process_stack%get_process_ptr (procname2)
  model => process%get_model_ptr ()
  call model%set_unstable (25, [procname2])

```



```

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)
call process_instance%setup_event_data (model)
call process_instance%init_simulation (1)

call process%generate_weighted_event (process_instance, 1)
call process_instance%write (u)

call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate decay event, helicity-diagonal decay"
write (u, "(A)")

process => process_stack%get_process_ptr (procname2)
model => process%get_model_ptr ()
call model%set_unstable (25, [procname2], diagonal = .true.)

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)
call process_instance%setup_event_data (model)
call process_instance%init_simulation (1)

call process%generate_weighted_event (process_instance, 1)
call process_instance%write (u)

call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate decay event, isotropic decay, &
                  &polarized final state"
write (u, "(A)")

process => process_stack%get_process_ptr (procname2)
model => process%get_model_ptr ()
call model%set_unstable (25, [procname2], isotropic = .true.)
call model%set_polarized (6)
call model%set_polarized (-6)

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)
call process_instance%setup_event_data (model)
call process_instance%init_simulation (1)

call process%generate_weighted_event (process_instance, 1)
call process_instance%write (u)

call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

```



```

call process_stack%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: events_7"

end subroutine events_7

```

## 31.8 Raw Event I/O

The raw format is for internal use only. All data are stored unformatted, so they can be efficiently be re-read on the same machine, but not necessarily on another machine.

This module explicitly depends on the **events** module which provides the concrete implementation of **event\_base**. The other I/O formats access only the methods that are defined in **event\_base**.

```

<eio_raw.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module eio_raw

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use diagnostics
    use model_data
    use particles
    use event_base
    use eio_data
    use eio_base
    use events

    <Standard module head>

    <EIO raw: public>

    <EIO raw: parameters>

    <EIO raw: types>

    contains

    <EIO raw: procedures>

  end module eio_raw

```

### 31.8.1 File Format Version

This is the current default file version.

```

<EIO raw: parameters>≡

```



```
integer, parameter :: CURRENT_FILE_VERSION = 2
```

The user may change this number; this should force some compatibility mode for reading and writing. In any case, the file version stored in a event file that we read has to match the expected file version.

History of version numbers:

1. Format for WHIZARD 2.2.0 to 2.2.3. No version number stored in the raw file.
2. Format from 2.2.4 on. File contains version number. The file contains the transformed particle set (if applicable) after the hard-process particle set.

### 31.8.2 Type

Note the file version number. The default may be reset during initialization, which should enforce some compatibility mode.

```
<EIO raw: public>≡
  public :: eio_raw_t

<EIO raw: types>≡
  type, extends (eio_t) :: eio_raw_t
    logical :: reading = .false.
    logical :: writing = .false.
    integer :: unit = 0
    integer :: norm_mode = NORM_UNDEFINED
    real(default) :: sigma = 1
    integer :: n = 1
    integer :: n_alt = 0
    logical :: check = .false.
    integer :: file_version = CURRENT_FILE_VERSION
  contains
    <EIO raw: eio raw: TBP>
  end type eio_raw_t
```

Output. This is not the actual event format, but a readable account of the current object status.

```
<EIO raw: eio raw: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => eio_raw_write

<EIO raw: procedures>≡
  subroutine eio_raw_write (object, unit)
    class(eio_raw_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Raw event stream:"
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Check MD5 sum      = ", object%check
    if (object%n_alt > 0) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Alternate weights = ", object%n_alt
    end if
    if (object%reading) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "Reading from file = ", char (object%filename)
```



```

else if (object%writing) then
  write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "Writing to file  = ", char (object%filename)
else
  write (u, "(3x,A)") "[closed]"
end if
end subroutine eio_raw_write

```

Finalizer: close any open file.

```

(EIO raw: eio raw: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: final => eio_raw_final

(EIO raw: procedures)+≡
  subroutine eio_raw_final (object)
    class(eio_raw_t), intent(inout) :: object
    if (object%reading .or. object%writing) then
      write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: closing raw file '", &
        char (object%filename), "'"
      call msg_message ()
      close (object%unit)
      object%reading = .false.
      object%writing = .false.
    end if
  end subroutine eio_raw_final

```

Set the check flag which determines whether we compare checksums on input.

```

(EIO raw: eio raw: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: set_parameters => eio_raw_set_parameters

(EIO raw: procedures)+≡
  subroutine eio_raw_set_parameters (eio, check, version_string, extension)
    class(eio_raw_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    logical, intent(in), optional :: check
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: version_string
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
    if (present (check)) eio%check = check
    if (present (version_string)) then
      select case (char (version_string))
        case ("", "2.2.4")
          eio%file_version = CURRENT_FILE_VERSION
        case ("2.2")
          eio%file_version = 1
        case default
          call msg_fatal ("Raw event I/O: unsupported version '" &
            // char (version_string) // "'")
          eio%file_version = 0
      end select
    end if
    if (present (extension)) then
      eio%extension = extension
    else
      eio%extension = "evx"
    end if
  end subroutine eio_raw_set_parameters

```



Initialize event writing.

```

(EIO raw: eio raw: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: init_out => eio_raw_init_out

(EIO raw: procedures)+≡
  subroutine eio_raw_init_out (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
    class(eio_raw_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
    type(event_sample_data_t), intent(in), optional :: data
    logical, intent(out), optional :: success
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
    character(32) :: md5sum_prc, md5sum_cfg
    character(32), dimension(:), allocatable :: md5sum_alt
    integer :: i
    if (present (extension)) then
      eio%extension = extension
    else
      eio%extension = "evx"
    end if
    eio%filename = sample // "." // eio%extension
    eio%unit = free_unit ()
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: writing to raw file '", &
      char (eio%filename), "'"
    call msg_message ()
    eio%writing = .true.
    if (present (data)) then
      md5sum_prc = data%md5sum_prc
      md5sum_cfg = data%md5sum_cfg
      eio%norm_mode = data%norm_mode
      eio%sigma = data%total_cross_section
      eio%n = data%n_evt
      eio%n_alt = data%n_alt
      if (eio%n_alt > 0) then
        !!! !!! !!! Workaround for gfortran 5.0 ICE
        allocate (md5sum_alt (data%n_alt))
        md5sum_alt = data%md5sum_alt
        !!! allocate (md5sum_alt (data%n_alt), source = data%md5sum_alt)
      end if
    else
      md5sum_prc = ""
      md5sum_cfg = ""
    end if
    open (eio%unit, file = char (eio%filename), form = "unformatted", &
      action = "write", status = "replace")
    select case (eio%file_version)
    case (2:); write (eio%unit) eio%file_version
    end select
    write (eio%unit) md5sum_prc
    write (eio%unit) md5sum_cfg
    write (eio%unit) eio%norm_mode
    write (eio%unit) eio%n_alt
    if (allocated (md5sum_alt)) then
      do i = 1, eio%n_alt
        write (eio%unit) md5sum_alt(i)
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine

```



```

end if
if (present (success)) success = .true.
end subroutine eio_raw_init_out

```

Initialize event reading.

*(EIO raw: eio raw: TBP)*+≡

```

procedure :: init_in => eio_raw_init_in

```

*(EIO raw: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine eio_raw_init_in (eio, sample, data, success, extension)
  class(eio_raw_t), intent(inout) :: eio
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
  type(event_sample_data_t), intent(inout), optional :: data
  logical, intent(out), optional :: success
  type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: extension
  character(32) :: md5sum_prc, md5sum_cfg
  character(32), dimension(:), allocatable :: md5sum_alt
  integer :: i, file_version
  if (present (success)) success = .true.
  if (present (extension)) then
    eio%extension = extension
  else
    eio%extension = "evx"
  end if
  eio%filename = sample // "." // eio%extension
  eio%unit = free_unit ()
  if (present (data)) then
    eio%sigma = data%total_cross_section
    eio%n = data%n_evt
  end if
  write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: reading from raw file '", &
    char (eio%filename), "'"
  call msg_message ()
  eio%reading = .true.
  open (eio%unit, file = char (eio%filename), form = "unformatted", &
    action = "read", status = "old")
  select case (eio%file_version)
  case (2:); read (eio%unit) file_version
  case default; file_version = 1
  end select
  if (file_version /= eio%file_version) then
    call msg_error ("Reading event file: raw-file version mismatch.")
    if (present (success)) success = .false.
    return
  else if (file_version /= CURRENT_FILE_VERSION) then
    call msg_warning ("Reading event file: compatibility mode.")
  end if
  read (eio%unit) md5sum_prc
  read (eio%unit) md5sum_cfg
  read (eio%unit) eio%norm_mode
  read (eio%unit) eio%n_alt
  if (present (data)) then
    if (eio%n_alt /= data%n_alt) then
      if (present (success)) success = .false.
    end if
  end if
end subroutine eio_raw_init_in

```



```

        return
    end if
end if
allocate (md5sum_alt (eio%n_alt))
do i = 1, eio%n_alt
    read (eio%unit) md5sum_alt(i)
end do
if (present (success)) then
    if (present (data)) then
        if (eio%check) then
            if (data%md5sum_prc /= "") then
                success = success .and. md5sum_prc == data%md5sum_prc
            end if
            if (data%md5sum_cfg /= "") then
                success = success .and. md5sum_cfg == data%md5sum_cfg
            end if
            do i = 1, eio%n_alt
                if (data%md5sum_alt(i) /= "") then
                    success = success .and. md5sum_alt(i) == data%md5sum_alt(i)
                end if
            end do
        else
            call msg_warning ("Reading event file: MD5 sum check disabled")
        end if
    end if
end if
end subroutine eio_raw_init_in

```

Switch from input to output: reopen the file for reading.

```

(EIO raw: eio raw: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: switch_inout => eio_raw_switch_inout

(EIO raw: procedures)+≡
    subroutine eio_raw_switch_inout (eio, success)
        class(eio_raw_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        logical, intent(out), optional :: success
        write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") "Events: appending to raw file '", &
            char (eio%filename), "'"
        call msg_message ()
        close (eio%unit, status = "keep")
        eio%reading = .false.
        open (eio%unit, file = char (eio%filename), form = "unformatted", &
            action = "write", position = "append", status = "old")
        eio%writing = .true.
        if (present (success)) success = .true.
    end subroutine eio_raw_switch_inout

```

Output an event. Write first the event indices, then weight and squared matrix element, then the particle set.

We always write the particle set of the hard process. (Note: this should be reconsidered.) We do make a physical copy.

On output, we write the `prc` values for weight and `sqme`, since these are the values just computed. On input, we store the values as `ref` values. The



caller can then decide whether to recompute values and thus obtain distinct `prc` values, or just accept them.

The `passed` flag is not written. This allow us to apply different selection criteria upon rereading.

```

(EIO raw: eio raw: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: output => eio_raw_output

(EIO raw: procedures)+≡
  subroutine eio_raw_output (eio, event, i_prc, reading, passed, pacify)
    class(eio_raw_t), intent(inout) :: eio
    class(generic_event_t), intent(in), target :: event
    logical, intent(in), optional :: reading, passed, pacify
    integer, intent(in) :: i_prc
    type(particle_set_t), pointer :: pset
    integer :: i
    if (eio%writing) then
      if (event%has_valid_particle_set ()) then
        select type (event)
          type is (event_t)
            write (eio%unit) i_prc
            write (eio%unit) event%get_i_mci ()
            write (eio%unit) event%get_i_term ()
            write (eio%unit) event%get_channel ()
            write (eio%unit) event%expr%weight_prc
            write (eio%unit) event%expr%excess_prc
            write (eio%unit) event%expr%sqme_prc
            do i = 1, eio%n_alt
              write (eio%unit) event%expr%weight_alt(i)
              write (eio%unit) event%expr%sqme_alt(i)
            end do
            allocate (pset)
            call event%get_hard_particle_set (pset)
            call pset%write_raw (eio%unit)
            call pset%final ()
            deallocate (pset)
            select case (eio%file_version)
              case (2:)
                if (event%has_transform ()) then
                  write (eio%unit) .true.
                  pset => event%get_particle_set_ptr ()
                  call pset%write_raw (eio%unit)
                else
                  write (eio%unit) .false.
                end if
              end select
            class default
              call msg_bug ("Event: write raw: defined only for full event_t")
            end select
          else
            call msg_bug ("Event: write raw: particle set is undefined")
          end if
        else
          call eio%write ()
          call msg_fatal ("Raw event file is not open for writing")
        end if
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine

```



```

        end if
    end subroutine eio_raw_output

```

Input an event.

Note: the particle set is physically copied. If there is a performance issue, we might choose to pointer-assign it instead, with a different version of `event%set_hard_particle_set`.

```

(EIO raw: eio raw: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: input_i_prc => eio_raw_input_i_prc
    procedure :: input_event => eio_raw_input_event

(EIO raw: procedures)+≡
    subroutine eio_raw_input_i_prc (eio, i_prc, iostat)
        class(eio_raw_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        integer, intent(out) :: i_prc
        integer, intent(out) :: iostat
        if (eio%reading) then
            read (eio%unit, iostat = iostat) i_prc
        else
            call eio%write ()
            call msg_fatal ("Raw event file is not open for reading")
        end if
    end subroutine eio_raw_input_i_prc

    subroutine eio_raw_input_event (eio, event, iostat)
        class(eio_raw_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        class(generic_event_t), intent(inout), target :: event
        integer, intent(out) :: iostat
        integer :: i_mci, i_term, channel, i
        real(default) :: weight, excess, sqme
        real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: weight_alt, sqme_alt
        logical :: has_transform
        type(particle_set_t), pointer :: pset
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
        if (eio%reading) then
            select type (event)
            type is (event_t)
                read (eio%unit, iostat = iostat) i_mci
                if (iostat /= 0) return
                read (eio%unit, iostat = iostat) i_term
                if (iostat /= 0) return
                read (eio%unit, iostat = iostat) channel
                if (iostat /= 0) return
                read (eio%unit, iostat = iostat) weight
                if (iostat /= 0) return
                read (eio%unit, iostat = iostat) excess
                if (iostat /= 0) return
                read (eio%unit, iostat = iostat) sqme
                if (iostat /= 0) return
                call event%reset ()
                call event%select (i_mci, i_term, channel)
                if (eio%norm_mode /= NORM_UNDEFINED) then
                    call event_normalization_update (weight, &
                        eio%sigma, eio%n, event%get_norm_mode (), eio%norm_mode)
                end if
            end select
        end if
    end subroutine eio_raw_input_event

```



```

        call event_normalization_update (excess, &
            eio%sigma, eio%n, event%get_norm_mode (), eio%norm_mode)
    end if
    call event%set (sqme_ref = sqme, weight_ref = weight, &
        excess_prc = excess)
    if (eio%n_alt /= 0) then
        allocate (sqme_alt (eio%n_alt), weight_alt (eio%n_alt))
        do i = 1, eio%n_alt
            read (eio%unit, iostat = iostat) weight_alt(i)
            if (iostat /= 0) return
            read (eio%unit, iostat = iostat) sqme_alt(i)
            if (iostat /= 0) return
        end do
        call event%set (sqme_alt = sqme_alt, weight_alt = weight_alt)
    end if
    model => null ()
    if (associated (event%process)) then
        model => event%process%get_model_ptr ()
    end if
    allocate (pset)
    call pset%read_raw (eio%unit, iostat)
    if (iostat /= 0) return
    if (associated (model)) call pset%set_model (model)
    call event%set_hard_particle_set (pset)
    call pset%final ()
    deallocate (pset)
    select case (eio%file_version)
    case (2:)
        read (eio%unit, iostat = iostat) has_transform
        if (iostat /= 0) return
        if (has_transform) then
            allocate (pset)
            call pset%read_raw (eio%unit, iostat)
            if (iostat /= 0) return
            if (associated (model)) &
                call pset%set_model (model)
            call event%link_particle_set (pset)
        end if
    end select
    class default
        call msg_bug ("Event: read raw: defined only for full event_t")
    end select
else
    call eio%write ()
    call msg_fatal ("Raw event file is not open for reading")
end if
end subroutine eio_raw_input_event

```

*(EIO raw: eio raw: TBP)*+≡

```
procedure :: skip => eio_raw_skip
```

*(EIO raw: procedures)*+≡

```
subroutine eio_raw_skip (eio, iostat)
    class(eio_raw_t), intent(inout) :: eio

```



```

integer, intent(out) :: iostat
if (eio%reading) then
  read (eio%unit, iostat = iostat)
else
  call eio%write ()
  call msg_fatal ("Raw event file is not open for reading")
end if
end subroutine eio_raw_skip

```

### 31.8.3 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

*<eio\_raw\_ut.f90>*≡  
*<File header>*

```

module eio_raw_ut
  use unit_tests
  use eio_raw_uti

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<EIO raw: public test>*

contains

*<EIO raw: test driver>*

```

end module eio_raw_ut

```

*<eio\_raw\_uti.f90>*≡  
*<File header>*

```

module eio_raw_uti

```

*<Use kinds>*

*<Use strings>*

```

  use model_data

```

```

  use variables

```

```

  use events

```

```

  use eio_data

```

```

  use eio_base

```

```

  use eio_raw

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<EIO raw: test declarations>*

contains

*<EIO raw: tests>*

```

end module eio_raw_uti

```



API: driver for the unit tests below.

```
<EIO raw: public test>≡
  public :: eio_raw_test

<EIO raw: test driver>≡
  subroutine eio_raw_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
  <EIO raw: execute tests>
  end subroutine eio_raw_test
```

## Test I/O methods

We test the implementation of all I/O methods.

```
<EIO raw: execute tests>≡
  call test (eio_raw_1, "eio_raw_1", &
    "read and write event contents", &
    u, results)

<EIO raw: test declarations>≡
  public :: eio_raw_1

<EIO raw: tests>≡
  subroutine eio_raw_1 (u)
    use processes
    use processes_ut, only: prepare_test_process
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(event_t), allocatable, target :: event
    type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
    type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance
    class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
    integer :: i_prc, iostat
    type(string_t) :: sample

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_raw_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: generate and read/write an event"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

    call model%init_test ()

    allocate (process)
    allocate (process_instance)
    call prepare_test_process (process, process_instance, model)
    call process_instance%setup_event_data ()

    allocate (event)
    call event%basic_init ()
    call event%connect (process_instance, process%get_model_ptr ())

    write (u, "(A)")
```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
write (u, "(A)")

sample = "eio_raw_1"

allocate (eio_raw_t :: eio)

call eio%init_out (sample)
call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()
call event%write (u)
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 42)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

call event%final ()
deallocate (event)
call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Re-read the event"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%init_in (sample)

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)
call process_instance%setup_event_data ()
allocate (event)
call event%basic_init ()
call event%connect (process_instance, process%get_model_ptr ())

call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)
if (iostat /= 0) write (u, "(A,I0)")  "I/O error (i_prc):", iostat
call eio%input_event (event, iostat)
if (iostat /= 0) write (u, "(A,I0)")  "I/O error (event):", iostat
call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "i_prc = ", i_prc
write (u, "(A)")
call event%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and append another event"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%switch_inout ()
call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()
call event%write (u)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 5)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

call event%final ()
deallocate (event)
call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Re-read both events"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%init_in (sample)

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)
call process_instance%setup_event_data ()
allocate (event)
call event%basic_init ()
call event%connect (process_instance, process%get_model_ptr ())

call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)
if (iostat /= 0) write (u, "(A,I0)")  "I/O error (i_prc/1):", iostat
call eio%input_event (event, iostat)
if (iostat /= 0) write (u, "(A,I0)")  "I/O error (event/1):", iostat
call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)
if (iostat /= 0) write (u, "(A,I0)")  "I/O error (i_prc/2):", iostat
call eio%input_event (event, iostat)
if (iostat /= 0) write (u, "(A,I0)")  "I/O error (event/2):", iostat
call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "i_prc = ", i_prc
write (u, "(A)")
call event%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio%final ()
deallocate (eio)

call event%final ()
deallocate (event)

call cleanup_test_process (process, process_instance)
deallocate (process_instance)
deallocate (process)

call model%final ()

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: eio_raw_1"

end subroutine eio_raw_1

```

## Test I/O methods

We test the implementation of all I/O methods.

```

<EIO raw: execute tests>+≡
  call test (eio_raw_2, "eio_raw_2", &
    "handle multiple weights", &
    u, results)

<EIO raw: test declarations>+≡
  public :: eio_raw_2

<EIO raw: tests>+≡
  subroutine eio_raw_2 (u)
    use processes
    use processes_ut, only: prepare_test_process
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(model_data_t), target :: model
    type(var_list_t) :: var_list
    type(event_t), allocatable, target :: event
    type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
    type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance
    type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
    class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
    integer :: i_prc, iostat
    type(string_t) :: sample

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: eio_raw_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate and read/write an event"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*           with multiple weights"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call model%init_test ()

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process"

    allocate (process)
    allocate (process_instance)
    call prepare_test_process (process, process_instance, model)
    call process_instance%setup_event_data ()

    call data%init (n_proc = 1, n_alt = 2)

    call var_list_append_log (var_list, var_str ("?unweighted"), .false., &
      intrinsic = .true.)
    call var_list_append_string (var_list, var_str ("sample_normalization"), &
      var_str ("auto"), intrinsic = .true.)
    call var_list_append_real (var_list, var_str ("safety_factor"), &
      1._default, intrinsic = .true.)

```



```

allocate (event)
call event%basic_init (var_list, n_alt = 2)
call event%connect (process_instance, process%get_model_ptr ())

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate and write an event"
write (u, "(A)")

sample = "eio_raw_2"

allocate (eio_raw_t :: eio)

call eio%init_out (sample, data)
call event%generate (1, [0._default, 0._default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()
call event%set (sqme_alt = [2._default, 3._default])
call event%set (weight_alt = &
    [2 * event%get_weight_ref (), 3 * event%get_weight_ref ()])
call event%store_alt_values ()
call event%check ()

call event%write (u)
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%output (event, i_prc = 42)
call eio%write (u)
call eio%final ()

call event%final ()
deallocate (event)
call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Re-read the event"
write (u, "(A)")

call eio%init_in (sample, data)

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)
call process_instance%setup_event_data ()
allocate (event)
call event%basic_init (var_list, n_alt = 2)
call event%connect (process_instance, process%get_model_ptr ())

call eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)
if (iostat /= 0) write (u, "(A,I0)")  "I/O error (i_prc):", iostat
call eio%input_event (event, iostat)
if (iostat /= 0) write (u, "(A,I0)")  "I/O error (event):", iostat
call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(1x,A,I0)")  "i_prc = ", i_prc

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
call event%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "** Cleanup"

call eio%final ()
deallocate (eio)

call event%final ()
deallocate (event)

call cleanup_test_process (process, process_instance)
deallocate (process_instance)
deallocate (process)

call model%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "** Test output end: eio_raw_2"

end subroutine eio_raw_2

```

## 31.9 User-controlled File I/O

The SINDARIN language includes commands that write output to file (input may be added later). We identify files by their name, and manage the unit internally. We need procedures for opening, closing, and printing files.

```

<user_files.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module user_files

    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use diagnostics
    use ifiles
    use analysis

    <Standard module head>

    <User files: public>

    <User files: types>

    <User files: interfaces>

    contains

    <User files: procedures>

```



```
end module user_files
```

### 31.9.1 The file type

This is a type that describes an open user file and its properties. The entry is part of a doubly-linked list.

```
<User files: types>≡
  type :: file_t
    private
    type(string_t) :: name
    integer :: unit = -1
    logical :: reading = .false.
    logical :: writing = .false.
    type(file_t), pointer :: prev => null ()
    type(file_t), pointer :: next => null ()
  end type file_t
```

The initializer opens the file.

```
<User files: procedures>≡
  subroutine file_init (file, name, action, status, position)
    type(file_t), intent(out) :: file
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    character(len=*), intent(in) :: action, status, position
    file%unit = free_unit ()
    file%name = name
    open (unit = file%unit, file = char (file%name), &
          action = action, status = status, position = position)
    select case (action)
    case ("read")
      file%reading = .true.
    case ("write")
      file%writing = .true.
    case ("readwrite")
      file%reading = .true.
      file%writing = .true.
    end select
  end subroutine file_init
```

The finalizer closes it.

```
<User files: procedures>+≡
  subroutine file_final (file)
    type(file_t), intent(inout) :: file
    close (unit = file%unit)
    file%unit = -1
  end subroutine file_final
```

Check if a file is open with correct status.

```
<User files: procedures>+≡
  function file_is_open (file, action) result (flag)
    logical :: flag
    type(file_t), intent(in) :: file
```



```

character(*), intent(in) :: action
select case (action)
case ("read")
    flag = file%reading
case ("write")
    flag = file%writing
case ("readwrite")
    flag = file%reading .and. file%writing
case default
    call msg_bug ("Checking file '" // char (file%name) &
        // "' : illegal action specifier")
end select
end function file_is_open

```

Write to the file. Error if in wrong mode. If there is no string, just write an empty record. If there is a string, respect the advancing option.

*<User files: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine file_write_string (file, string, advancing)
    type(file_t), intent(in) :: file
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: string
    logical, intent(in), optional :: advancing
    if (file%writing) then
        if (present (string)) then
            if (present (advancing)) then
                if (advancing) then
                    write (file%unit, "(A)" char (string))
                else
                    write (file%unit, "(A)", advance="no") char (string)
                end if
            else
                write (file%unit, "(A)" char (string))
            end if
        else
            write (file%unit, *)
        end if
    else
        call msg_error ("Writing to file: File '" // char (file%name) &
            // "' is not open for writing.")
    end if
end subroutine file_write_string

```

Write a whole ifile, line by line.

*<User files: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine file_write_ifile (file, ifile)
    type(file_t), intent(in) :: file
    type(ifile_t), intent(in) :: ifile
    type(line_p) :: line
    call line_init (line, ifile)
    do while (line_is_associated (line))
        call file_write_string (file, line_get_string_advance (line))
    end do
end subroutine file_write_ifile

```



Write an analysis object (or all objects) to an open file.

```

<User files: procedures>+≡
subroutine file_write_analysis (file, tag)
  type(file_t), intent(in) :: file
  type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: tag
  if (file%writing) then
    if (present (tag)) then
      call analysis_write (tag, unit = file%unit)
    else
      call analysis_write (unit = file%unit)
    end if
  else
    call msg_error ("Writing analysis to file: File ' " // char (file%name) &
      // "' is not open for writing.")
  end if
end subroutine file_write_analysis

```

### 31.9.2 The file list

We maintain a list of all open files and their attributes. The list must be doubly-linked because we may delete entries.

```

<User files: public>≡
public :: file_list_t

<User files: types>+≡
type :: file_list_t
  type(file_t), pointer :: first => null ()
  type(file_t), pointer :: last => null ()
end type file_list_t

```

There is no initialization routine, but a finalizer which deletes all:

```

<User files: public>+≡
public :: file_list_final

<User files: procedures>+≡
subroutine file_list_final (file_list)
  type(file_list_t), intent(inout) :: file_list
  type(file_t), pointer :: current
  do while (associated (file_list%first))
    current => file_list%first
    file_list%first => current%next
    call file_final (current)
    deallocate (current)
  end do
  file_list%last => null ()
end subroutine file_list_final

```

Find an entry in the list. Return null pointer on failure.

```

<User files: procedures>+≡
function file_list_get_file_ptr (file_list, name) result (current)
  type(file_t), pointer :: current
  type(file_list_t), intent(in) :: file_list

```



```

    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    current => file_list%first
    do while (associated (current))
        if (current%name == name) return
        current => current%next
    end do
end function file_list_get_file_ptr

```

Check if a file is open, public version:

```

<User files: public>+≡
    public :: file_list_is_open

<User files: procedures>+≡
    function file_list_is_open (file_list, name, action) result (flag)
        logical :: flag
        type(file_list_t), intent(in) :: file_list
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        character(len=*), intent(in) :: action
        type(file_t), pointer :: current
        current => file_list_get_file_ptr (file_list, name)
        if (associated (current)) then
            flag = file_is_open (current, action)
        else
            flag = .false.
        end if
    end function file_list_is_open

```

Append a new file entry, i.e., open this file. Error if it is already open.

```

<User files: public>+≡
    public :: file_list_open

<User files: procedures>+≡
    subroutine file_list_open (file_list, name, action, status, position)
        type(file_list_t), intent(inout) :: file_list
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        character(len=*), intent(in) :: action, status, position
        type(file_t), pointer :: current
        if (.not. associated (file_list_get_file_ptr (file_list, name))) then
            allocate (current)
            call msg_message ("Opening file '" // char (name) // "' for output")
            call file_init (current, name, action, status, position)
            if (associated (file_list%last)) then
                file_list%last%next => current
                current%prev => file_list%last
            else
                file_list%first => current
            end if
            file_list%last => current
        else
            call msg_error ("Opening file: File '" // char (name) &
                // "' is already open.")
        end if
    end subroutine file_list_open

```



Delete a file entry, i.e., close this file. Error if it is not open.

```
<User files: public>+≡
    public :: file_list_close

<User files: procedures>+≡
    subroutine file_list_close (file_list, name)
        type(file_list_t), intent(inout) :: file_list
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        type(file_t), pointer :: current
        current => file_list_get_file_ptr (file_list, name)
        if (associated (current)) then
            if (associated (current%prev)) then
                current%prev%next => current%next
            else
                file_list%first => current%next
            end if
            if (associated (current%next)) then
                current%next%prev => current%prev
            else
                file_list%last => current%prev
            end if
            call msg_message ("Closing file '" // char (name) // "' for output")
            call file_final (current)
            deallocate (current)
        else
            call msg_error ("Closing file: File '" // char (name) &
                // "' is not open.")
        end if
    end subroutine file_list_close
```

Write a string to file. Error if it is not open.

```
<User files: public>+≡
    public :: file_list_write

<User files: interfaces>≡
    interface file_list_write
        module procedure file_list_write_string
        module procedure file_list_write_ifile
    end interface

<User files: procedures>+≡
    subroutine file_list_write_string (file_list, name, string, advancing)
        type(file_list_t), intent(in) :: file_list
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: string
        logical, intent(in), optional :: advancing
        type(file_t), pointer :: current
        current => file_list_get_file_ptr (file_list, name)
        if (associated (current)) then
            call file_write_string (current, string, advancing)
        else
            call msg_error ("Writing to file: File '" // char (name) &
                // "' is not open.")
        end if
    end subroutine file_list_write_string
```



```

subroutine file_list_write_ifile (file_list, name, ifile)
  type(file_list_t), intent(in) :: file_list
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  type(ifile_t), intent(in) :: ifile
  type(file_t), pointer :: current
  current => file_list_get_file_ptr (file_list, name)
  if (associated (current)) then
    call file_write_ifile (current, ifile)
  else
    call msg_error ("Writing to file: File '" // char (name) &
      // "' is not open.")
  end if
end subroutine file_list_write_ifile

```

Write an analysis object or all objects to data file. Error if it is not open. If the file name is empty, write to standard output.

```

<User files: public>+≡
  public :: file_list_write_analysis

<User files: procedures>+≡
  subroutine file_list_write_analysis (file_list, name, tag)
    type(file_list_t), intent(in) :: file_list
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: tag
    type(file_t), pointer :: current
    if (name == "") then
      if (present (tag)) then
        call analysis_write (tag)
      else
        call analysis_write
      end if
    else
      current => file_list_get_file_ptr (file_list, name)
      if (associated (current)) then
        call file_write_analysis (current, tag)
      else
        call msg_error ("Writing analysis to file: File '" // char (name) &
          // "' is not open.")
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine file_list_write_analysis

```



## 31.10 Runtime data

```
<rt_data.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module rt_data

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use io_units
    use format_utils, only: write_separator
    use format_defs, only: FMT_19, FMT_12
    use system_dependencies
    use diagnostics
    use os_interface
    use lexers
    use parser
    use physics_defs, only: LAMBDA_QCD_REF
    use models
    use jets
    use subevents
    use pdg_arrays
    use variables
    use process_libraries
    use prclib_stacks
    use prc_core, only: helicity_selection_t
    use beam_structures
    use event_base, only: event_callback_t
    use user_files
    use process_stacks
    use iterations

    <Standard module head>

    <RT data: public>

    <RT data: types>

    contains

    <RT data: procedures>

  end module rt_data
```

### 31.10.1 Strategy for models and variables

The program manages its data via a main `rt_data_t` object. During program flow, various commands create and use local `rt_data_t` objects. Those transient blocks contain either pointers to global object or local copies which are deleted after use.

Each `rt_data_t` object contains a variable list component. This lists holds (local copies of) all kinds of intrinsic or user-defined variables. The variable list is linked to the variable list contained in the local process library. This, in turn,



is linked to the variable list of the `rt_data_t` context, and so on.

A variable lookup will thus be recursively delegated to the linked variable lists, until a match is found. When modifying a variable which is not yet local, the program creates a local copy and uses this afterwards. Thus, when the local `rt_data_t` object is deleted, the context value is recovered.

Models are kept in a model list which is separate from the variable list. Otherwise, they are treated in a similar manner: the local list is linked to the context model list. Model lookup is thus recursively delegated. When a model or any part of it is modified, the model is copied to the local `rt_data_t` object, so the context model is not modified. Commands such as `integrate` will create their own copy of the current model (and of the current variable list) at the point where they are executed.

When a model is encountered for the first time, it is read from file. The reading is automatically delegated to the global context. Thus, this master copy survives until the main `rt_data_t` object is deleted, at program completion.

If there is a currently active model, its variable list is linked to the main variable list. Variable lookups will then start from the model variable list. When the current model is switched, the new active model will get this link instead. Consequently, a change to the current model is kept as long as this model has a local copy; it survives local model switches. On the other hand, a parameter change in the current model doesn't affect any other model, even if the parameter name is identical.

### 31.10.2 Container for parse nodes

The runtime data set contains a bunch of parse nodes (chunks of code that have not been compiled into evaluation trees but saved for later use). We collect them here.

This implementation has the useful effect that an assignment between two objects of this type will establish a pointer-target relationship for all components.

```

<RT data: types>≡
  type :: rt_parse_nodes_t
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: cuts_lexpr => null ()
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: scale_expr => null ()
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: fac_scale_expr => null ()
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: ren_scale_expr => null ()
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: weight_expr => null ()
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: selection_lexpr => null ()
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: reweight_expr => null ()
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: analysis_lexpr => null ()
    type(parse_node_p), dimension(:), allocatable :: alt_setup
  contains
    <RT data: rt parse nodes: TBP>
  end type rt_parse_nodes_t

```

Clear individual components. The parse nodes are nullified. No finalization needed since the pointer targets are part of the global parse tree.

```

<RT data: rt parse nodes: TBP>≡
  procedure :: clear => rt_parse_nodes_clear

```



```

<RT data: procedures>≡
subroutine rt_parse_nodes_clear (rt_pn, name)
  class(rt_parse_nodes_t), intent(inout) :: rt_pn
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  select case (char (name))
  case ("cuts")
    rt_pn%cuts_lexpr => null ()
  case ("scale")
    rt_pn%scale_expr => null ()
  case ("factorization_scale")
    rt_pn%fac_scale_expr => null ()
  case ("renormalization_scale")
    rt_pn%ren_scale_expr => null ()
  case ("weight")
    rt_pn%weight_expr => null ()
  case ("selection")
    rt_pn%selection_lexpr => null ()
  case ("reweight")
    rt_pn%reweight_expr => null ()
  case ("analysis")
    rt_pn%analysis_lexpr => null ()
  end select
end subroutine rt_parse_nodes_clear

```

Output for the parse nodes.

```

<RT data: rt parse nodes: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => rt_parse_nodes_write

<RT data: procedures>+≡
subroutine rt_parse_nodes_write (object, unit)
  class(rt_parse_nodes_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  call wrt ("Cuts", object%cuts_lexpr)
  call write_separator (u)
  call wrt ("Scale", object%scale_expr)
  call write_separator (u)
  call wrt ("Factorization scale", object%fac_scale_expr)
  call write_separator (u)
  call wrt ("Renormalization scale", object%ren_scale_expr)
  call write_separator (u)
  call wrt ("Weight", object%weight_expr)
  call write_separator (u, 2)
  call wrt ("Event selection", object%selection_lexpr)
  call write_separator (u)
  call wrt ("Event reweighting factor", object%reweight_expr)
  call write_separator (u)
  call wrt ("Event analysis", object%analysis_lexpr)
  if (allocated (object%alt_setup)) then
    call write_separator (u, 2)
    write (u, "(1x,A,':')") "Alternative setups"
    do i = 1, size (object%alt_setup)
      call write_separator (u)

```



```

        call wrt ("Commands", object%alt_setup(i)%ptr)
    end do
end if
contains
subroutine wrt (title, pn)
    character(*), intent(in) :: title
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), pointer :: pn
    if (associated (pn)) then
        write (u, "(1x,A,':')") title
        call write_separator (u)
        call parse_node_write_rec (pn, u)
    else
        write (u, "(1x,A,':',1x,A)") title, "[undefined]"
    end if
end subroutine wrt
end subroutine rt_parse_nodes_write

```

Screen output for individual components. (This should eventually be more condensed, currently we print the internal representation tree.)

```

<RT data: rt parse nodes: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: show => rt_parse_nodes_show

<RT data: procedures>+≡
subroutine rt_parse_nodes_show (rt_pn, name, unit)
    class(rt_parse_nodes_t), intent(in) :: rt_pn
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    select case (char (name))
    case ("cuts")
        pn => rt_pn%cuts_lexpr
    case ("scale")
        pn => rt_pn%scale_expr
    case ("factorization_scale")
        pn => rt_pn%fac_scale_expr
    case ("renormalization_scale")
        pn => rt_pn%ren_scale_expr
    case ("weight")
        pn => rt_pn%weight_expr
    case ("selection")
        pn => rt_pn%selection_lexpr
    case ("reweight")
        pn => rt_pn%reweight_expr
    case ("analysis")
        pn => rt_pn%analysis_lexpr
    end select
    if (associated (pn)) then
        write (u, "(A,1x,A,1x,A)") "Expression:", char (name), "(parse tree):"
        call parse_node_write_rec (pn, u)
    else
        write (u, "(A,1x,A,A)") "Expression:", char (name), ": [undefined]"
    end if
end subroutine

```



```
end subroutine rt_parse_nodes_show
```

### 31.10.3 The data type

This is a big data container which contains everything that is used and modified during the command flow. A local copy of this can be used to temporarily override defaults. The data set is transparent.

```
<RT data: public>≡
  public :: rt_data_t

<RT data: types>+≡
  type :: rt_data_t
    type(lexer_t), pointer :: lexer => null ()
    type(rt_data_t), pointer :: context => null ()
    type(var_list_t) :: var_list
    type(iterations_list_t) :: it_list
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(model_list_t) :: model_list
    type(model_t), pointer :: model => null ()
    logical :: model_is_copy = .false.
    type(model_t), pointer :: preload_model => null ()
    type(model_t), pointer :: fallback_model => null ()
    type(model_t), pointer :: radiation_model => null ()
    type(prclib_stack_t) :: prclib_stack
    type(process_library_t), pointer :: prclib => null ()
    type(beam_structure_t) :: beam_structure
    type(rt_parse_nodes_t) :: pn
    type(process_stack_t) :: process_stack
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sample_fmt
    class(event_callback_t), allocatable :: event_callback
    type(file_list_t), pointer :: out_files => null ()
    logical :: quit = .false.
    integer :: quit_code = 0
    type(string_t) :: logfile
    logical :: nlo_fixed_order = .false.
    logical :: nlo_threshold_matching = .false.
    logical, dimension(4) :: active_nlo_components
  contains
    <RT data: rt data: TBP>
  end type rt_data_t
```

### 31.10.4 Output

```
<RT data: rt data: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => rt_data_write

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_write (object, unit, vars, pacify)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: vars
    logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify
```



```

integer :: u, i
u = given_output_unit (unit)
call write_separator (u, 2)
write (u, "(1x,A)") "Runtime data:"
if (present (vars)) then
  if (size (vars) /= 0) then
    call write_separator (u, 2)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Selected variables:"
    call write_separator (u)
    call object%write_vars (u, vars)
  end if
else
  call write_separator (u, 2)
  if (associated (object%model)) then
    call object%model%write_var_list (u, follow_link=.true.)
  else
    call var_list_write (object%var_list, u, follow_link=.true.)
  end if
end if
if (object%it_list%get_n_pass () > 0) then
  call write_separator (u, 2)
  write (u, "(1x)", advance="no")
  call object%it_list%write (u)
end if
if (associated (object%model)) then
  call write_separator (u, 2)
  call object%model%write (u)
end if
call object%prclib_stack%write (u)
call object%beam_structure%write (u)
call write_separator (u, 2)
call object%pn%write (u)
if (allocated (object%sample_fmt)) then
  call write_separator (u)
  write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "Event sample formats = "
  do i = 1, size (object%sample_fmt)
    if (i > 1) write (u, "(A,1x)", advance="no") ", "
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") char (object%sample_fmt(i))
  end do
  write (u, "(A)")
end if
call write_separator (u)
write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "Event callback:"
if (allocated (object%event_callback)) then
  call object%event_callback%write (u)
else
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "[undefined]"
end if
call object%process_stack%write (u, pacify)
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,L1)") "quit      :", object%quit
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,I0)") "quit_code:", object%quit_code
call write_separator (u, 2)
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,A)") "Logfile  :", "" // trim (char (object%logfile)) // ""
call write_separator (u, 2)

```



```
end subroutine rt_data_write
```

Write only selected variables.

```
<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_vars => rt_data_write_vars

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_write_vars (object, unit, vars)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: vars
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    if (present (vars)) then
      var_list => object%get_var_list_ptr ()
      do i = 1, size (vars)
        associate (var => vars(i))
          if (var_list%contains (var, follow_link=.true.)) then
            call var_list_write_var (var_list, var, unit = u, &
              follow_link = .true.)
          end if
        end associate
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine rt_data_write_vars
```

Write only the model list.

```
<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_model_list => rt_data_write_model_list

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_write_model_list (object, unit)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    call object%model_list%write (u)
  end subroutine rt_data_write_model_list
```

Write only the library stack.

```
<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_libraries => rt_data_write_libraries

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_write_libraries (object, unit, libpath)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    logical, intent(in), optional :: libpath
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    call object%prclib_stack%write (u, libpath)
  end subroutine rt_data_write_libraries
```



Write only the beam data.

```
<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡  
  procedure :: write_beams => rt_data_write_beams  
  
<RT data: procedures>+≡  
  subroutine rt_data_write_beams (object, unit)  
    class(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: object  
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit  
    integer :: u  
    u = given_output_unit (unit)  
    call write_separator (u, 2)  
    call object%beam_structure%write (u)  
    call write_separator (u, 2)  
  end subroutine rt_data_write_beams
```

Write only the process and event expressions.

```
<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡  
  procedure :: write_expr => rt_data_write_expr  
  
<RT data: procedures>+≡  
  subroutine rt_data_write_expr (object, unit)  
    class(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: object  
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit  
    integer :: u  
    u = given_output_unit (unit)  
    call write_separator (u, 2)  
    call object%pn%write (u)  
    call write_separator (u, 2)  
  end subroutine rt_data_write_expr
```

Write only the process stack.

```
<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡  
  procedure :: write_process_stack => rt_data_write_process_stack  
  
<RT data: procedures>+≡  
  subroutine rt_data_write_process_stack (object, unit)  
    class(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: object  
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit  
    call object%process_stack%write (unit)  
  end subroutine rt_data_write_process_stack
```

### 31.10.5 Clear

The `clear` command can remove the contents of various subobjects. The objects themselves should stay.

```
<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡  
  procedure :: clear_beams => rt_data_clear_beams  
  
<RT data: procedures>+≡  
  subroutine rt_data_clear_beams (global)  
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global  
    call global%beam_structure%final_sf ()  
    call global%beam_structure%final_pol ()
```



```

    call global%beam_structure%final_mom ()
end subroutine rt_data_clear_beams

```

### 31.10.6 Initialization

Initialize runtime data. This defines special variables such as `sqrts`, and should be done only for the instance that is actually global. Local copies will inherit the special variables.

We link the global variable list to the process stack variable list, so the latter is always available (and kept global).

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: global_init => rt_data_global_init

<RT data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine rt_data_global_init (global, paths, logfile)
        class(rt_data_t), intent(out), target :: global
        type(paths_t), intent(in), optional :: paths
        type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: logfile
        logical, target, save :: known = .true.
        integer :: seed
        real(default), parameter :: real_specimen = 1.
        call os_data_init (global%os_data, paths)
        if (present (logfile)) then
            global%logfile = logfile
        else
            global%logfile = ""
        end if
        allocate (global%out_files)
        call system_clock (seed)
        call var_list_append_log_ptr &
            (global%var_list, var_str ("?logging"), logging, known, &
            intrinsic=.true.)
        call var_list_append_int &
            (global%var_list, var_str ("seed"), seed, &
            intrinsic=.true.)
        call var_list_append_string &
            (global%var_list, var_str ("$model_name"), &
            intrinsic=.true.)
        call var_list_append_int &
            (global%var_list, var_str ("process_num_id"), &
            intrinsic=.true.)
        call var_list_append_string &
            (global%var_list, var_str ("method"), var_str ("omega"), &
            intrinsic=.true.)
        call var_list_append_log &
            (global%var_list, var_str ("?report_progress"), .true., &
            intrinsic=.true.)
        call var_list_append_string &
            (global%var_list, var_str ("restrictions"), var_str (""), &
            intrinsic=.true.)
        call var_list_append_string &
            (global%var_list, var_str ("omega_flags"), var_str (""), &

```



```

        intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?read_color_factors"), .true., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
!!! JRR: WK please check (#529)
!   call var_list_append_string &
!       (global%var_list, var_str ("$_user_procs_cut"), var_str (""), &
!       intrinsic=.true.)
!   call var_list_append_string &
!       (global%var_list, var_str ("$_user_procs_event_shape"), var_str (""), &
!       intrinsic=.true.)
!   call var_list_append_string &
!       (global%var_list, var_str ("$_user_procs_obs1"), var_str (""), &
!       intrinsic=.true.)
!   call var_list_append_string &
!       (global%var_list, var_str ("$_user_procs_obs2"), var_str (""), &
!       intrinsic=.true.)
!   call var_list_append_string &
!       (global%var_list, var_str ("$_user_procs_sf"), var_str (""), &
!       intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?slha_read_input"), .true., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?slha_read_spectrum"), .true., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?slha_read_decays"), .false., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("$_library_name"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("sqrts"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("luminosity"), 0._default, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?sf_trace"), .false., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("$_sf_trace_file"), var_str (""), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?sf_allow_s_mapping"), .true., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
if (present (paths)) then
    call var_list_append_string &
        (global%var_list, var_str ("$_lhpdf_dir"), paths%lhpdfdir, &
        intrinsic=.true.)
else
    call var_list_append_string &
        (global%var_list, var_str ("$_lhpdf_dir"), var_str(""), &

```



```

        intrinsic=.true.)
end if
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("lhpdf_file"), var_str (""), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("lhpdf_photon_file"), var_str (""), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("lhpdf_member"), 0, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("lhpdf_photon_scheme"), 0, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?hoppet_b_matching"), .false., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("isr_alpha"), 0._default, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("isr_q_max"), 0._default, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("isr_mass"), 0._default, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("isr_order"), 3, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?isr_recoil"), .false., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("epa_alpha"), 0._default, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("epa_x_min"), 0._default, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("epa_q_min"), 0._default, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("epa_e_max"), 0._default, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("epa_mass"), 0._default, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?epa_recoil"), .false., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("ewa_x_min"), 0._default, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &

```



```

(global%var_list, var_str ("ewa_pt_max"), 0._default, &
 intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
(global%var_list, var_str ("ewa_mass"), 0._default, &
 intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?ewa_keep_momentum"), .false., &
 intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?ewa_keep_energy"), .false., &
 intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?circe1_photon1"), .false., &
 intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?circe1_photon2"), .false., &
 intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
(global%var_list, var_str ("circe1_sqrts"), &
 intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?circe1_generate"), .true., &
 intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?circe1_map"), .true., &
 intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
(global%var_list, var_str ("circe1_mapping_slope"), 2._default, &
 intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
(global%var_list, var_str ("circe1_eps"), 1e-5_default, &
 intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
(global%var_list, var_str ("circe1_ver"), 0, intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
(global%var_list, var_str ("circe1_rev"), 0, intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
(global%var_list, var_str ("$circe1_acc"), var_str ("SBAND"), &
 intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
(global%var_list, var_str ("circe1_chat"), 0, intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?circe1_with_radiation"), .false., &
 intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?circe2_polarized"), .true., &
 intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
(global%var_list, var_str ("$circe2_file"), &
 intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
(global%var_list, var_str ("$circe2_design"), var_str ("*"), &
 intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &

```



```

(global%var_list, var_str ("gaussian_spread1"), 0._default, &
intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
(global%var_list, var_str ("gaussian_spread2"), 0._default, &
intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
(global%var_list, var_str ("$beam_events_file"), &
intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?beam_events_warn_eof"), .true., &
intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?energy_scan_normalize"), .false., &
intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?alpha_s_is_fixed"), .true., &
intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?alpha_s_from_lhapdf"), .false., &
intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?alpha_s_from_pdf_builtin"), .false., &
intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
(global%var_list, var_str ("alpha_s_order"), 0, &
intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
(global%var_list, var_str ("alpha_s_nf"), 5, &
intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?alpha_s_from_mz"), .false., &
intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?alpha_s_from_lambda_qcd"), .false., &
intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
(global%var_list, var_str ("lambda_qcd"), 200.e-3_default, &
intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?fatal_beam_decay"), .true., &
intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?helicity_selection_active"), .true., &
intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
(global%var_list, var_str ("helicity_selection_threshold"), &
1E10_default, &
intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
(global%var_list, var_str ("helicity_selection_cutoff"), 1000, &
intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
(global%var_list, var_str ("$rng_method"), var_str ("tao"), &
intrinsic=.true.)

```



```

call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("integration_method"), var_str ("vamp"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("threshold_calls"), 10, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("min_calls_per_channel"), 10, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("min_calls_per_bin"), 10, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("min_bins"), 3, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("max_bins"), 20, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?stratified"), .true., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?use_vamp_equivalences"), .true., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?vamp_verbose"), .false., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?vamp_history_global"), &
    .true., intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?vamp_history_global_verbose"), &
    .false., intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?vamp_history_channels"), &
    .false., intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?vamp_history_channels_verbose"), &
    .false., intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("channel_weights_power"), 0.25_default, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("phs_method"), var_str ("default"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?vis_channels"), .false., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?check_phs_file"), .true., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("phs_file"), var_str (""), &
    intrinsic=.true.)

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```

call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?phs_only"), .false., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("phs_threshold_s"), 50._default, &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("phs_threshold_t"), 100._default, &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("phs_off_shell"), 2, &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("phs_t_channel"), 6, &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("phs_e_scale"), 10._default, &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("phs_m_scale"), 10._default, &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("phs_q_scale"), 10._default, &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?phs_keep_nonresonant"), .true., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?phs_step_mapping"), .true., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?phs_step_mapping_exp"), .true., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?phs_s_mapping"), .true., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("$_run_id"), var_str (""), &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("n_calls_test"), 0, &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?integration_timer"), .true., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?check_grid_file"), .true., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("accuracy_goal"), 0._default, &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("error_goal"), 0._default, &
   intrinsic=.true.)

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call var_list_append_real &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("relative_error_goal"), 0._default, &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("error_threshold"), &
   0._default, intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?vis_history"), .true., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?vis_diags"), .false., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?vis_diags_color"), .false., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?check_event_file"), .true., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("$_event_file_version"), var_str (""), &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("n_events"), 0, &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?unweighted"), .true., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("safety_factor"), 1._default, &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?negative_weights"), .false., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?keep_beams"), .false., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?keep_remnants"), .true., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?recover_beams"), .true., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?update_event"), .false., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?update_sqme"), .false., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?update_weight"), .false., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?use_alpha_s_from_file"), .false., &
   intrinsic=.true.)

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call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?use_scale_from_file"), .false., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?allow_decays"), .true., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?auto_decays"), .false., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("auto_decays_multiplicity"), 2, &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?auto_decays_radiative"), .false., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?decay_rest_frame"), .false., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?isotropic_decay"), .false., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?diagonal_decay"), .false., &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("decay_helicity"), &
   intrinsic=.true.)
call set_eio_defaults ()
call var_list_append_int (global%var_list, &
  var_str ("n_bins"), 20, &
  intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log (global%var_list, &
  var_str ("?normalize_bins"), .false., &
  intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string (global%var_list, &
  var_str ("$_obs_label"), var_str (""), &
  intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string (global%var_list, &
  var_str ("$_obs_unit"), var_str (""), &
  intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string (global%var_list, &
  var_str ("$_title"), var_str (""), &
  intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string (global%var_list, &
  var_str ("$_description"), var_str (""), &
  intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string (global%var_list, &
  var_str ("$_x_label"), var_str (""), &
  intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string (global%var_list, &
  var_str ("$_y_label"), var_str (""), &
  intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("graph_width_mm"), 130, &

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        intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("graph_height_mm"), 90, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?y_log"), .false., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?x_log"), .false., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("x_min"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("x_max"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("y_min"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("y_max"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("$gmlcode_bg"), var_str (""), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("$gmlcode_fg"), var_str (""), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?draw_histogram"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?draw_base"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?draw_pieewise"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?fill_curve"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?draw_curve"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?draw_errors"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?draw_symbols"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("$fill_options"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("$draw_options"), &

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        intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("$err_options"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("$symbol"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log (global%var_list, &
    var_str ("?analysis_file_only"), .false., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, &
    var_str ("tolerance"), 0._default, &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int (global%var_list, &
    var_str ("checkpoint"), 0, &
    intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_int (global%var_list, &
    var_str ("event_callback_interval"), 0, &
    intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?pacify"), .false., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("$out_file"), var_str (""), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?out_advance"), .true., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
!!! JRR: WK please check (#542)
!     call var_list_append_log &
!         (global%var_list, var_str ("?out_custom"), .false., &
!         intrinsic=.true.)
!     call var_list_append_string &
!         (global%var_list, var_str ("$out_comment"), var_str ("# "), &
!         intrinsic=.true.)
!     call var_list_append_log &
!         (global%var_list, var_str ("?out_header"), .true., &
!         intrinsic=.true.)
!     call var_list_append_log &
!         (global%var_list, var_str ("?out_yerr"), .true., &
!         intrinsic=.true.)
!     call var_list_append_log &
!         (global%var_list, var_str ("?out_xerr"), .true., &
!         intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_int (global%var_list, var_str ("real_range"), &
    range (real_specimen), intrinsic = .true., locked = .true.)
call var_list_append_int (global%var_list, var_str ("real_precision"), &
    precision (real_specimen), intrinsic = .true., locked = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, var_str ("real_epsilon"), &
    epsilon (real_specimen), intrinsic = .true., locked = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, var_str ("real_tiny"), &
    tiny (real_specimen), intrinsic = .true., locked = .true.)
!!! FastJet parameters
call var_list_append_int (global%var_list, &

```



```

var_str ("kt_algorithm"), &
kt_algorithm, &
intrinsic = .true., locked = .true.)
call var_list_append_int (global%var_list, &
var_str ("cambridge_algorithm"), &
cambridge_algorithm, intrinsic = .true., locked = .true.)
call var_list_append_int (global%var_list, &
var_str ("antikt_algorithm"), &
antikt_algorithm, &
intrinsic = .true., locked = .true.)
call var_list_append_int (global%var_list, &
var_str ("genkt_algorithm"), &
genkt_algorithm, &
intrinsic = .true., locked = .true.)
call var_list_append_int (global%var_list, &
var_str ("cambridge_for_passive_algorithm"), &
cambridge_for_passive_algorithm, &
intrinsic = .true., locked = .true.)
call var_list_append_int (global%var_list, &
var_str ("genkt_for_passive_algorithm"), &
genkt_for_passive_algorithm, &
intrinsic = .true., locked = .true.)
call var_list_append_int (global%var_list, &
var_str ("ee_kt_algorithm"), &
ee_kt_algorithm, &
intrinsic = .true., locked = .true.)
call var_list_append_int (global%var_list, &
var_str ("ee_genkt_algorithm"), &
ee_genkt_algorithm, &
intrinsic = .true., locked = .true.)
call var_list_append_int (global%var_list, &
var_str ("plugin_algorithm"), &
plugin_algorithm, &
intrinsic = .true., locked = .true.)
call var_list_append_int (global%var_list, &
var_str ("undefined_jet_algorithm"), &
undefined_jet_algorithm, &
intrinsic = .true., locked = .true.)
call var_list_append_int (global%var_list, &
var_str ("jet_algorithm"), undefined_jet_algorithm, &
intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, &
var_str ("jet_r"), 0._default, &
intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, &
var_str ("jet_p"), 0._default, &
intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, &
var_str ("jet_ycut"), 0._default, &
intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?polarized_events"), .false., &
intrinsic=.true.)
call set_shower_defaults ()

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```

call set_hadronization_defaults ()
call set_mlm_matching_defaults ()
call set_powheg_matching_defaults ()
call var_list_append_log &
      (global%var_list, var_str ("?ckkw_matching"), .false., &
        intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
      (global%var_list, var_str ("pdf_builtin_set"), var_str ("CTEQ6L"), &
        intrinsic=.true.)
call set_openmp_defaults ()
call set_nlo_defaults ()
call global%init_pointer_variables ()
call global%process_stack%init_var_list (global%var_list)

```

contains

*<RT data: global init: procedures>*

end subroutine rt\_data\_global\_init

*<RT data: global init: procedures>*≡

```

subroutine set_eio_defaults ()
  call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("sample"), var_str (""), &
      intrinsic=.true.)
  call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("sample_normalization"), var_str ("auto"), &
      intrinsic=.true.)
  call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?sample_pacify"), .false., &
      intrinsic=.true.)
  call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?sample_select"), .true., &
      intrinsic=.true.)
  call var_list_append_int &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("sample_max_tries"), 10000, &
      intrinsic = .true.)
  call var_list_append_int &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("sample_split_n_evt"), 0, &
      intrinsic = .true.)
  call var_list_append_int &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("sample_split_n_kbytes"), 0, &
      intrinsic = .true.)
  call var_list_append_int &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("sample_split_index"), 0, &
      intrinsic = .true.)
  call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("rescan_input_format"), var_str ("raw"), &
      intrinsic=.true.)
  call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?read_raw"), .true., &
      intrinsic=.true.)
  call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?write_raw"), .true., &

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        intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("$extension_raw"), var_str ("evx"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("$extension_default"), var_str ("evt"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("$debug_extension"), var_str ("debug"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?debug_process"), .true., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?debug_transforms"), .true., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?debug_decay"), .true., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?debug_verbose"), .true., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("$dump_extension"), var_str ("pset"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?dump_compressed"), .true., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?dump_weights"), .false., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?dump_summary"), .false., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?dump_screen"), .false., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?hepevt_ensure_order"), .false., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("$extension_hepevt"), var_str ("hepevt"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("$extension_ascii_short"), &
    var_str ("short.evt"), intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("$extension_ascii_long"), &
    var_str ("long.evt"), intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("$extension_athena"), &
    var_str ("athena.evt"), intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("$extension_mokka"), &

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        var_str ("mokka.evt"), intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("lhef_version"), var_str ("2.0"), &
    intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("lhef_extension"), var_str ("lhe"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("lhef_write_sqme_prc"), .true., &
    intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("lhef_write_sqme_ref"), .false., &
    intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("lhef_write_sqme_alt"), .true., &
    intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("extension_lha"), var_str ("lha"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("extension_hepmc"), var_str ("hepmc"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("hepmc_output_cross_section"), .false., &
    intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("extension_lcio"), var_str ("slcio"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("extension_stdhep"), var_str ("hep"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("extension_stdhep_up"), &
    var_str ("up.hep"), intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("extension_stdhep_ev4"), &
    var_str ("ev4.hep"), intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("extension_hepevt_verb"), &
    var_str ("hepevt.verb"), intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("extension_lha_verb"), &
    var_str ("lha.verb"), intrinsic=.true.)
end subroutine set_eio_defaults

<RT data: global init: procedures>+≡
subroutine set_shower_defaults ()
    call var_list_append_log &
        (global%var_list, var_str ("allow_shower"), .true., &
        intrinsic=.true.)
    call var_list_append_log &
        (global%var_list, var_str ("ps_fsr_active"), .false., &
        intrinsic=.true.)
    call var_list_append_log &
        (global%var_list, var_str ("ps_isr_active"), .false., &

```



```

        intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?multi_active"), .false., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("$shower_method"), var_str ("WHIZARD"), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?shower_verbose"), .false., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_string &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("$_ps_PYTHIA_PYGIVE"), var_str (""), &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, &
    var_str ("ps_mass_cutoff"), 1._default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, &
    var_str ("ps_fsr_lambda"), 0.29_default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, &
    var_str ("ps_isr_lambda"), 0.29_default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_int (global%var_list, &
    var_str ("ps_max_n_flavors"), 5, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?ps_isr_alpha_s_running"), .true., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?ps_fsr_alpha_s_running"), .true., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, var_str ("ps_fixed_alpha_s"), &
    0._default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?ps_isr_pt_ordered"), .false., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_log &
    (global%var_list, var_str ("?ps_isr_angular_ordered"), .true., &
    intrinsic=.true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, var_str &
    ("ps_isr_primordial_kt_width"), 0._default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, var_str &
    ("ps_isr_primordial_kt_cutoff"), 5._default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, var_str &
    ("ps_isr_z_cutoff"), 0.999_default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, var_str &
    ("ps_isr_minenergy"), 1._default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, var_str &
    ("ps_isr_tscalefactor"), 1._default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_log (global%var_list, var_str &
    ("?ps_isr_only_onshell_emitted_partons"), .false., intrinsic=.true.)
end subroutine set_shower_defaults

```

```

<RT data: global init: procedures>+=
subroutine set_mlm_matching_defaults ()
    call var_list_append_log &
        (global%var_list, var_str ("?mlm_matching"), .false., &
        intrinsic=.true.)

```



```

call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, var_str &
("mlm_Qcut_ME"), 0._default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, var_str &
("mlm_Qcut_PS"), 0._default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, var_str &
("mlm_ptmin"), 0._default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, var_str &
("mlm_etamax"), 0._default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, var_str &
("mlm_Rmin"), 0._default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, var_str &
("mlm_Emin"), 0._default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_int (global%var_list, var_str &
("mlm_nmaxMEjets"), 0, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, var_str &
("mlm_ETclusfactor"), 0.2_default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, var_str &
("mlm_ETclusminE"), 5._default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, var_str &
("mlm_etaclusfactor"), 1._default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, var_str &
("mlm_Rclusfactor"), 1._default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, var_str &
("mlm_Eclusfactor"), 1._default, intrinsic = .true.)

end subroutine set_mlm_matching_defaults

<RT data: global init: procedures>+=
subroutine set_powheg_matching_defaults ()
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?powheg_matching"), &
.false., intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?powheg_use_singular_jacobian"), &
.false., intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_int &
(global%var_list, var_str ("powheg_grid_size_xi"), &
5, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_int &
(global%var_list, var_str ("powheg_grid_size_y"), &
5, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_int &
(global%var_list, var_str ("powheg_grid_sampling_points"), &
500000, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real &
(global%var_list, var_str ("powheg_pt_min"), &
1._default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real &
(global%var_list, var_str ("powheg_lambda"), &
LAMBDA_QCD_REF, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?powheg_rebuild_grids"), &
.false., intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_log &
(global%var_list, var_str ("?use_powheg_damping"), &

```



```

        .false., intrinsic = .true.)
    call var_list_append_log &
        (global%var_list, var_str ("?powheg_test_sudakov"), &
        .false., intrinsic = .true.)
end subroutine set_powheg_matching_defaults

```

*(RT data: global init: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine set_hadronization_defaults ()
    call var_list_append_log &
        (global%var_list, var_str ("?allow_hadronization"), .true., &
        intrinsic=.true.)
    call var_list_append_log &
        (global%var_list, var_str ("?hadronization_active"), .false., &
        intrinsic=.true.)
    call var_list_append_string &
        (global%var_list, var_str ("$hadronization_method"), &
        var_str ("PYTHIA6"), intrinsic = .true.)
end subroutine set_hadronization_defaults

```

*(RT data: global init: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine set_openmp_defaults ()
    call var_list_append_log &
        (global%var_list, var_str ("?omega_openmp"), &
        openmp_is_active (), &
        intrinsic=.true.)
    call var_list_append_log &
        (global%var_list, var_str ("?openmp_is_active"), &
        openmp_is_active (), &
        locked=.true., intrinsic=.true.)
    call var_list_append_int &
        (global%var_list, var_str ("openmp_num_threads_default"), &
        openmp_get_default_max_threads (), &
        locked=.true., intrinsic=.true.)
    call var_list_append_int &
        (global%var_list, var_str ("openmp_num_threads"), &
        openmp_get_max_threads (), &
        intrinsic=.true.)
    call var_list_append_log &
        (global%var_list, var_str ("?openmp_logging"), &
        .true., intrinsic=.true.)
end subroutine set_openmp_defaults

```

*(RT data: global init: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine set_nlo_defaults ()
    call var_list_append_string &
        (global%var_list, var_str ("$born_me_method"), &
        var_str ("omega"), intrinsic = .true.)
    call var_list_append_string &
        (global%var_list, var_str ("$loop_me_method"), &
        var_str ("gosam"), intrinsic = .true.)
    call var_list_append_string &
        (global%var_list, var_str ("$correlation_me_method"), &
        var_str ("omega"), intrinsic = .true.)

```



```

call var_list_append_string &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("$real_tree_me_method"), &
  var_str ("omega"), intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_int &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("openloops_verbosity"), 1, &
  intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_int &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("openloops_phs_tolerance"), 7, &
  intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?openloops_top_signal"), &
  .false., intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?disable_subtraction"), &
  .false., intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("fks_dij_exp1"), &
  1._default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("fks_dij_exp2"), &
  1._default, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_int &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("fks_mapping_type"), &
  1, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?fks_count_kinematics"), &
  .false., intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_int &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("alpha_power"), &
  2, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_int &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("alphas_power"), &
  0, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?combined_nlo_integration"), &
  .false., intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_log &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("?nlo_fixed_order"), &
  .false., intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_int &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("gks_multiplicity"), &
  0, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_string &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("$gosam_filter_lo"), &
  var_str (""), intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_string &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("$gosam_filter_nlo"), &
  var_str (""), intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_string &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("$gosam_symmetries"), &
  var_str ("family,generation"), intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_int &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("form_threads"), &
  2, intrinsic = .true.)

```



```

call var_list_append_int &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("form_workspace"), &
  1000, intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_string &
  (global%var_list, var_str ("$gosam_fc"), &
  var_str (""), intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, &
  var_str ("mult_call_real"), 1._default, &
  intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, &
  var_str ("mult_call_virt"), 1._default, &
  intrinsic = .true.)
call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, &
  var_str ("mult_call_pdf"), 1._default, &
  intrinsic = .true.)
end subroutine set_nlo_defaults

```

### 31.10.7 Local copies

This is done at compile time when a local copy of runtime data is needed: Link the variable list and initialize all derived parameters. This allows for synchronizing them with local variable changes without affecting global data.

Also re-initialize pointer variables, so they point to local copies of their targets.

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: local_init => rt_data_local_init

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_local_init (local, global, env)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: local
    type(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: global
    integer, intent(in), optional :: env
    local%context => global
    call local%process_stack%link (global%process_stack)
    call local%process_stack%init_var_list (local%var_list)
    call local%process_stack%link_var_list (global%var_list)
    call var_list_append_string &
      (local%var_list, var_str ("model_name"), var_str (""), &
      intrinsic=.true.)
    call local%init_pointer_variables ()
    local%fallback_model => global%fallback_model
    local%radiation_model => global%radiation_model
    local%os_data = global%os_data
    local%logfile = global%logfile
    call local%model_list%link (global%model_list)
    local%model => global%model
    if (associated (local%model)) then
      call local%model%link_var_list (local%var_list)
    end if
    if (allocated (global%event_callback)) then
      allocate (local%event_callback, source = global%event_callback)
    end if
  end subroutine rt_data_local_init

```



These variables point to objects which get local copies:

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_pointer_variables => rt_data_init_pointer_variables

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_init_pointer_variables (local)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: local
    logical, target, save :: known = .true.
    call var_list_append_string_ptr &
      (local%var_list, var_str ("fc"), local%os_data%fc, known, &
        intrinsic=.true.)
    call var_list_append_string_ptr &
      (local%var_list, var_str ("fcflags"), local%os_data%fcflags, known, &
        intrinsic=.true.)
  end subroutine rt_data_init_pointer_variables

```

This is done at execution time: Copy data, transfer pointers. `local` has `intent(inout)` because its local variable list has already been prepared by the previous routine.

To be pedantic, the local pointers to model and library should point to the entries in the local copies. (However, as long as these are just shallow copies with identical content, this is actually irrelevant.)

The process library and process stacks behave as global objects. The copies of the process library and process stacks should be shallow copies, so the contents stay identical. Since objects may be pushed on the stack in the local environment, upon restoring the global environment, we should reverse the assignment. Then the added stack elements will end up on the global stack. (This should be reconsidered in a parallel environment.)

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: activate => rt_data_activate

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_activate (local)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: local
    class(rt_data_t), pointer :: global
    global => local%context
    if (associated (global)) then
      local%lexer => global%lexer
      call global%copy_globals (local)
      local%os_data = global%os_data
      local%logfile = global%logfile
      if (associated (global%prclib)) then
        local%prclib => &
          local%prclib_stack%get_library_ptr (global%prclib%get_name ())
      end if
      call local%import_values ()
      call local%process_stack%link (global%process_stack)
      local%it_list = global%it_list
      local%beam_structure = global%beam_structure
      local%pn = global%pn
      if (allocated (local%sample_fmt)) deallocate (local%sample_fmt)
      if (allocated (global%sample_fmt)) then

```



```

        allocate (local%sample_fmt (size (global%sample_fmt)), &
                source = global%sample_fmt)
    end if
    local%out_files => global%out_files
    local%model => global%model
    local%model_is_copy = .false.
else if (.not. associated (local%model)) then
    local%model => local%preload_model
    local%model_is_copy = .false.
end if
if (associated (local%model)) then
    call local%model%link_var_list (local%var_list)
    call local%var_list%set_string (var_str ("$model_name"), &
        local%model%get_name (), is_known = .true.)
else
    call local%var_list%set_string (var_str ("$model_name"), &
        var_str (""), is_known = .false.)
end if
end subroutine rt_data_activate

```

Restore the previous state of data, without actually finalizing the local environment. We also clear the local process stack. Some local modifications (model list and process library stack) are communicated to the global context, if there is any.

If the `keep_local` flag is set, we want to retain current settings in the local environment. In particular, we create an instance of the currently selected model (which thus becomes separated from the model library!). The local variables are also kept.

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: deactivate => rt_data_deactivate

<RT data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine rt_data_deactivate (local, global, keep_local)
        class(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: local
        class(rt_data_t), intent(inout), optional, target :: global
        logical, intent(in), optional :: keep_local
        type(string_t) :: global_model, local_model
        logical :: same_model, delete
        delete = .true.; if (present (keep_local)) delete = .not. keep_local
        if (present (global)) then
            if (associated (global%model) .and. associated (local%model)) then
                global_model = global%model%get_name ()
                local_model = local%model%get_name ()
                same_model = global_model == local_model
            else
                same_model = .false.
            end if
            if (delete) then
                call local%process_stack%clear ()
                call local%unselect_model ()
                call local%unset_values ()
            else if (associated (local%model)) then
                call local%ensure_model_copy ()
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine

```



```

        end if
        if (.not. same_model .and. global_model /= "") then
            call msg_message ("Restoring model '" // char (global_model) // "'")
        end if
        if (associated (global%model)) then
            call global%model%link_var_list (global%var_list)
        end if
        call global%restore_globals (local)
    else
        call local%unselect_model ()
    end if
end subroutine rt_data_deactivate

```

This imports the global objects for which local modifications should be kept. Currently, this is only the process library stack.

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: copy_globals => rt_data_copy_globals

<RT data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine rt_data_copy_globals (global, local)
        class(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: global
        class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: local
        local%prclib_stack = global%prclib_stack
    end subroutine rt_data_copy_globals

```

This restores global objects, for which local modifications should be kept.

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: restore_globals => rt_data_restore_globals

<RT data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine rt_data_restore_globals (global, local)
        class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
        class(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: local
        global%prclib_stack = local%prclib_stack
    end subroutine rt_data_restore_globals

```

### 31.10.8 Finalization

Finalizer for the variable list and the structure-function list. This is done only for the global RT dataset; local copies contain pointers to this and do not need a finalizer.

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: final => rt_data_global_final

<RT data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine rt_data_global_final (global)
        class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
        call global%process_stack%final ()
        call global%prclib_stack%final ()
        call global%model_list%final ()
        call global%var_list%final (follow_link=.false.)
        if (associated (global%out_files)) then

```



```

        call file_list_final (global%out_files)
        deallocate (global%out_files)
    end if
end subroutine rt_data_global_final

```

The local copy needs a finalizer for the variable list, which consists of local copies. This finalizer is called only when the local environment is finally discarded. (Note that the process stack should already have been cleared after execution, which can occur many times for the same local environment.)

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: local_final => rt_data_local_final

<RT data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine rt_data_local_final (local)
        class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: local
        call local%process_stack%clear ()
        call local%model_list%final ()
        call local%var_list%final (follow_link=.false.)
    end subroutine rt_data_local_final

```

### 31.10.9 Model Management

Read a model, so it becomes available for activation. No variables or model copies, this is just initialization.

If this is a local environment, the model will be automatically read into the global context.

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: read_model => rt_data_read_model

<RT data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine rt_data_read_model (global, name, model)
        class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        type(model_t), pointer, intent(out) :: model
        type(string_t) :: filename
        filename = name // ".mdl"
        call global%model_list%read_model &
            (name, filename, global%os_data, model)
    end subroutine rt_data_read_model

```

Initialize the fallback model. This model is used whenever the current model does not describe all physical particles (hadrons, mainly). It is not supposed to be modified, and the pointer should remain linked to this model.

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init_fallback_model => rt_data_init_fallback_model

<RT data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine rt_data_init_fallback_model (global, name, filename)
        class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name, filename
        call global%model_list%read_model &
            (name, filename, global%os_data, global%fallback_model)

```



```
end subroutine rt_data_init_fallback_model
```

Initialize the radiation model. This model is used by a radiation-generator algorithm which is part of the NLO machinery. It is not supposed to be modified, and the pointer should remain linked to this model.

```
<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_radiation_model => rt_data_init_radiation_model

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_init_radiation_model (global, name, filename)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name, filename
    call global%model_list%read_model &
      (name, filename, global%os_data, global%radiation_model)
  end subroutine rt_data_init_radiation_model
```

Activate a model: assign the current-model pointer and set the model name in the variable list. If necessary, read the model from file. Link the global variable list to the model variable list.

```
<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: select_model => rt_data_select_model

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_select_model (global, name)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    logical :: same_model
    if (associated (global%model)) then
      same_model = global%model%get_name () == name
    else
      same_model = .false.
    end if
    if (.not. same_model) then
      global%model => global%model_list%get_model_ptr (name)
      if (.not. associated (global%model)) then
        call global%read_model (name, global%model)
        global%model_is_copy = .false.
      else if (associated (global%context)) then
        global%model_is_copy = &
          global%model_list%model_exists (name, follow_link=.false.)
      else
        global%model_is_copy = .false.
      end if
    end if
    if (associated (global%model)) then
      call global%model%link_var_list (global%var_list)
      call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("$model_name"), &
        name, is_known = .true.)
      call msg_message ("Switching to model '" // char (name) // "'")
    else
      call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("model_name"), &
        var_str (""), is_known = .false.)
    end if
```



```
end subroutine rt_data_select_model
```

Remove the model link and unset the model name variable.

```
<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: unselect_model => rt_data_unselect_model

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_unselect_model (global)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    if (associated (global%model)) then
      global%model => null ()
      global%model_is_copy = .false.
      call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("model_name"), &
        var_str (""), is_known = .false.)
    end if
  end subroutine rt_data_unselect_model
```

Create a copy of the currently selected model and append it to the local model list. The model pointer is redirected to the copy. (Not applicable for the global model list, those models will be modified in-place.)

```
<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: ensure_model_copy => rt_data_ensure_model_copy

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_ensure_model_copy (global)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    if (associated (global%context)) then
      if (.not. global%model_is_copy) then
        call global%model_list%append_copy (global%model, global%model)
        global%model_is_copy = .true.
        call global%model%link_var_list (global%var_list)
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine rt_data_ensure_model_copy
```

Modify a model variable. The update mechanism will ensure that the model parameter set remains consistent. This has to take place in a local copy of the current model. If there is none yet, create one.

```
<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: model_set_real => rt_data_model_set_real

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_model_set_real (global, name, rval, verbose, pacified)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    real(default), intent(in) :: rval
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose, pacified
    call global%ensure_model_copy ()
    call global%model%set_real (name, rval, verbose, pacified)
  end subroutine rt_data_model_set_real
```



Modify particle properties. This has to take place in a local copy of the current model. If there is none yet, create one.

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: modify_particle => rt_data_modify_particle

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_modify_particle &
    (global, pdg, polarized, stable, decay, &
     isotropic_decay, diagonal_decay, decay_helicity)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg
    logical, intent(in), optional :: polarized, stable
    logical, intent(in), optional :: isotropic_decay, diagonal_decay
    integer, intent(in), optional :: decay_helicity
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: decay
    call global%ensure_model_copy ()
    if (present (polarized)) then
      if (polarized) then
        call global%model%set_polarized (pdg)
      else
        call global%model%set_unpolarized (pdg)
      end if
    end if
    if (present (stable)) then
      if (stable) then
        call global%model%set_stable (pdg)
      else if (present (decay)) then
        call global%model%set_unstable &
          (pdg, decay, isotropic_decay, diagonal_decay, decay_helicity)
      else
        call msg_bug ("Setting particle unstable: missing decay processes")
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine rt_data_modify_particle

```

### 31.10.10 Managing Variables

Return a pointer to the currently active variable list. If there is no model, this is the global variable list. If there is one, it is the model variable list, which should be linked to the former.

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_var_list_ptr => rt_data_get_var_list_ptr

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  function rt_data_get_var_list_ptr (global) result (var_list)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: global
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    if (associated (global%model)) then
      var_list => global%model%get_var_list_ptr ()
    else
      var_list => global%var_list
    end if
  end function rt_data_get_var_list_ptr

```



Initialize a local variable: append it to the current variable list. No initial value, yet.

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: append_log => rt_data_append_log
  procedure :: append_int => rt_data_append_int
  procedure :: append_real => rt_data_append_real
  procedure :: append_cmplx => rt_data_append_cmplx
  procedure :: append_subevt => rt_data_append_subevt
  procedure :: append_pdg_array => rt_data_append_pdg_array
  procedure :: append_string => rt_data_append_string

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_append_log (local, name, lval, intrinsic, user)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: local
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    logical, intent(in), optional :: lval
    logical, intent(in), optional :: intrinsic, user
    call var_list_append_log (local%var_list, name, lval, &
      intrinsic = intrinsic, user = user)
  end subroutine rt_data_append_log

  subroutine rt_data_append_int (local, name, ival, intrinsic, user)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: local
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    integer, intent(in), optional :: ival
    logical, intent(in), optional :: intrinsic, user
    call var_list_append_int (local%var_list, name, ival, &
      intrinsic = intrinsic, user = user)
  end subroutine rt_data_append_int

  subroutine rt_data_append_real (local, name, rval, intrinsic, user)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: local
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    real(default), intent(in), optional :: rval
    logical, intent(in), optional :: intrinsic, user
    call var_list_append_real (local%var_list, name, rval, &
      intrinsic = intrinsic, user = user)
  end subroutine rt_data_append_real

  subroutine rt_data_append_cmplx (local, name, cval, intrinsic, user)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: local
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    complex(default), intent(in), optional :: cval
    logical, intent(in), optional :: intrinsic, user
    call var_list_append_cmplx (local%var_list, name, cval, &
      intrinsic = intrinsic, user = user)
  end subroutine rt_data_append_cmplx

  subroutine rt_data_append_subevt (local, name, pval, intrinsic, user)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: local
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(subevt_t), intent(in), optional :: pval
    logical, intent(in) :: intrinsic, user

```



```

        call var_list_append_subevt (local%var_list, name, &
            intrinsic = intrinsic, user = user)
    end subroutine rt_data_append_subevt

subroutine rt_data_append_pdg_array (local, name, aval, intrinsic, user)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: local
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(pdg_array_t), intent(in), optional :: aval
    logical, intent(in), optional :: intrinsic, user
    call var_list_append_pdg_array (local%var_list, name, aval, &
        intrinsic = intrinsic, user = user)
end subroutine rt_data_append_pdg_array

subroutine rt_data_append_string (local, name, sval, intrinsic, user)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: local
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: sval
    logical, intent(in), optional :: intrinsic, user
    call var_list_append_string (local%var_list, name, sval, &
        intrinsic = intrinsic, user = user)
end subroutine rt_data_append_string

```

Import values for all local variables, given a global context environment where these variables are defined.

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: import_values => rt_data_import_values

<RT data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine rt_data_import_values (local)
        class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: local
        type(rt_data_t), pointer :: global
        global => local%context
        if (associated (global)) then
            call var_list_import (local%var_list, global%var_list)
        end if
    end subroutine rt_data_import_values

```

Unset all variable values.

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: unset_values => rt_data_unset_values

<RT data: procedures>+≡
    subroutine rt_data_unset_values (global)
        class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
        call var_list_undefine (global%var_list, follow_link=.false.)
    end subroutine rt_data_unset_values

```

Set a variable. (Not a model variable, these are handled separately.) We can assume that the variable has been initialized.

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_log => rt_data_set_log
    procedure :: set_int => rt_data_set_int
    procedure :: set_real => rt_data_set_real

```



```

procedure :: set_cmplx => rt_data_set_cmplx
procedure :: set_subevt => rt_data_set_subevt
procedure :: set_pdg_array => rt_data_set_pdg_array
procedure :: set_string => rt_data_set_string

<RT data: procedures>+≡
subroutine rt_data_set_log (global, name, lval, is_known, verbose)
  class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  logical, intent(in) :: lval
  logical, intent(in) :: is_known
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
  call global%var_list%set_log (name, lval, is_known, &
    verbose=verbose)
end subroutine rt_data_set_log

subroutine rt_data_set_int (global, name, ival, is_known, verbose)
  class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  integer, intent(in) :: ival
  logical, intent(in) :: is_known
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
  call global%var_list%set_int (name, ival, is_known, &
    verbose=verbose)
end subroutine rt_data_set_int

subroutine rt_data_set_real (global, name, rval, is_known, verbose, pacified)
  class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  real(default), intent(in) :: rval
  logical, intent(in) :: is_known
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose, pacified
  call global%var_list%set_real (name, rval, is_known, &
    verbose=verbose, pacified=pacified)
end subroutine rt_data_set_real

subroutine rt_data_set_cmplx (global, name, cval, is_known, verbose, pacified)
  class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  complex(default), intent(in) :: cval
  logical, intent(in) :: is_known
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose, pacified
  call global%var_list%set_cmplx (name, cval, is_known, &
    verbose=verbose, pacified=pacified)
end subroutine rt_data_set_cmplx

subroutine rt_data_set_subevt (global, name, pval, is_known, verbose)
  class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  type(subevt_t), intent(in) :: pval
  logical, intent(in) :: is_known
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
  call global%var_list%set_subevt (name, pval, is_known, &
    verbose=verbose)
end subroutine rt_data_set_subevt

```



```

subroutine rt_data_set_pdg_array (global, name, aval, is_known, verbose)
  class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval
  logical, intent(in) :: is_known
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
  call global%var_list%set_pdg_array (name, aval, is_known, &
    verbose=verbose)
end subroutine rt_data_set_pdg_array

subroutine rt_data_set_string (global, name, sval, is_known, verbose)
  class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: sval
  logical, intent(in) :: is_known
  logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
  call global%var_list%set_string (name, sval, is_known, &
    verbose=verbose)
end subroutine rt_data_set_string

```

Return the value of a variable, assuming that the type is correct.

*<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: get_lval => rt_data_get_lval
procedure :: get_ival => rt_data_get_ival
procedure :: get_rval => rt_data_get_rval
procedure :: get_cval => rt_data_get_cval
procedure :: get_pval => rt_data_get_pval
procedure :: get_aval => rt_data_get_aval
procedure :: get_sval => rt_data_get_sval

```

*<RT data: procedures>+≡*

```

function rt_data_get_lval (global, name) result (lval)
  logical :: lval
  class(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: global
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
  var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
  lval = var_list%get_lval (name)
end function rt_data_get_lval

```

```

function rt_data_get_ival (global, name) result (ival)
  integer :: ival
  class(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: global
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
  type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
  var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
  ival = var_list%get_ival (name)
end function rt_data_get_ival

```

```

function rt_data_get_rval (global, name) result (rval)
  real(default) :: rval
  class(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: global
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: name

```



```

    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
    rval = var_list%get_rval (name)
end function rt_data_get_rval

function rt_data_get_cval (global, name) result (cval)
    complex(default) :: cval
    class(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: global
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
    cval = var_list%get_cval (name)
end function rt_data_get_cval

function rt_data_get_aval (global, name) result (aval)
    type(pdg_array_t) :: aval
    class(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: global
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
    aval = var_list%get_aval (name)
end function rt_data_get_aval

function rt_data_get_pval (global, name) result (pval)
    type(subevt_t) :: pval
    class(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: global
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
    pval = var_list%get_pval (name)
end function rt_data_get_pval

function rt_data_get_sval (global, name) result (sval)
    type(string_t) :: sval
    class(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: global
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
    sval = var_list%get_sval (name)
end function rt_data_get_sval

```

Return true if the variable exists in the global list.

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: contains => rt_data_contains

<RT data: procedures>+≡
    function rt_data_contains (global, name) result (lval)
        logical :: lval
        class(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: global
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
        var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
        lval = var_list%contains (name)
    end function rt_data_contains

```



### 31.10.11 Further Content

Add a library (available via a pointer of type `prclib_entry_t`) to the stack and update the pointer and variable list to the current library. The pointer association of `prclib_entry` will be discarded.

```
<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: add_prclib => rt_data_add_prclib

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_add_prclib (global, prclib_entry)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
    type(prclib_entry_t), intent(inout), pointer :: prclib_entry
    call global%prclib_stack%push (prclib_entry)
    call global%update_prclib (global%prclib_stack%get_first_ptr ())
  end subroutine rt_data_add_prclib
```

Given a pointer to a process library, make this the currently active library.

```
<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: update_prclib => rt_data_update_prclib

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_update_prclib (global, lib)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
    type(process_library_t), intent(in), target :: lib
    global%prclib => lib
    if (global%var_list%contains (&
      var_str ("library_name"), follow_link = .false.)) then
      call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("library_name"), &
        global%prclib%get_name (), is_known=.true.)
    else
      call var_list_append_string (global%var_list, &
        var_str ("library_name"), global%prclib%get_name (), &
        intrinsic = .true.)
    end if
  end subroutine rt_data_update_prclib
```

### 31.10.12 Miscellaneous

The helicity selection data are distributed among several parameters. Here, we collect them in a single record.

```
<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_helicity_selection => rt_data_get_helicity_selection

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  function rt_data_get_helicity_selection (rt_data) result (helicity_selection)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: rt_data
    type(helicity_selection_t) :: helicity_selection
    associate (var_list => rt_data%var_list)
      helicity_selection%active = var_list%get_lval (&
        var_str ("helicity_selection_active"))
    end associate
  end function
```



```

        if (helicity_selection%active) then
            helicity_selection%threshold = var_list%get_rval (&
                var_str ("helicity_selection_threshold"))
            helicity_selection%cutoff = var_list%get_ival (&
                var_str ("helicity_selection_cutoff"))
        end if
    end associate
end function rt_data_get_helicity_selection

```

Show the beam setup: beam structure and relevant global variables.

*<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: show_beams => rt_data_show_beams

```

*<RT data: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine rt_data_show_beams (rt_data, unit)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: rt_data
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    type(string_t) :: s
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    associate (beams => rt_data%beam_structure, var_list => rt_data%var_list)
        call beams%write (u)
        if (.not. beams%asymmetric () .and. beams%get_n_beam () == 2) then
            write (u, "(2x,A," // FMT_19 // ",1x,'GeV')") "sqrts =", &
                var_list%get_rval (var_str ("sqrts"))
        end if
        if (beams%contains ("pdf_builtin")) then
            s = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("pdf_builtin_set"))
            if (s /= "") then
                write (u, "(2x,A,1x,3A)") "PDF set =", "'", char (s), "'"
            else
                write (u, "(2x,A,1x,A)") "PDF set =", "[undefined]"
            end if
        end if
        if (beams%contains ("lhapdf")) then
            s = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("lhapdf_dir"))
            if (s /= "") then
                write (u, "(2x,A,1x,3A)") "LHAPDF dir      =", "'", char (s), "'"
            end if
            s = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("lhapdf_file"))
            if (s /= "") then
                write (u, "(2x,A,1x,3A)") "LHAPDF file      =", "'", char (s), "'"
                write (u, "(2x,A,1x,IO)") "LHAPDF member =", &
                    var_list%get_ival (var_str ("lhapdf_member"))
            else
                write (u, "(2x,A,1x,A)") "LHAPDF file      =", "[undefined]"
            end if
        end if
        if (beams%contains ("lhapdf_photon")) then
            s = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("lhapdf_dir"))
            if (s /= "") then
                write (u, "(2x,A,1x,3A)") "LHAPDF dir      =", "'", char (s), "'"
            end if
            s = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("lhapdf_photon_file"))

```



```

if (s /= "") then
  write (u, "(2x,A,1x,3A)") "LHAPDF file   =", "'", char (s), "'"
  write (u, "(2x,A,1x,I0)") "LHAPDF member =", &
    var_list%get_ival (var_str ("lhapdf_member"))
  write (u, "(2x,A,1x,I0)") "LHAPDF scheme =", &
    var_list%get_ival (&
      var_str ("lhapdf_photon_scheme"))
else
  write (u, "(2x,A,1x,A)") "LHAPDF file   =", "[undefined]"
end if
end if
if (beams%contains ("isr")) then
  write (u, "(2x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "ISR alpha =", &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("isr_alpha"))
  write (u, "(2x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "ISR Q max =", &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("isr_q_max"))
  write (u, "(2x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "ISR mass   =", &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("isr_mass"))
  write (u, "(2x,A,1x,I0)") "ISR order  =", &
    var_list%get_ival (var_str ("isr_order"))
  write (u, "(2x,A,1x,L1)") "ISR recoil =", &
    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?isr_recoil"))
end if
if (beams%contains ("epa")) then
  write (u, "(2x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "EPA alpha =", &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("epa_alpha"))
  write (u, "(2x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "EPA x min =", &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("epa_x_min"))
  write (u, "(2x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "EPA Q min =", &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("epa_q_min"))
  write (u, "(2x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "EPA E max =", &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("epa_e_max"))
  write (u, "(2x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "EPA mass   =", &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("epa_mass"))
  write (u, "(2x,A,1x,L1)") "EPA recoil =", &
    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?epa_recoil"))
end if
if (beams%contains ("ewa")) then
  write (u, "(2x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "EWA x min      =", &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("ewa_x_min"))
  write (u, "(2x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "EWA Pt max     =", &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("ewa_pt_max"))
  write (u, "(2x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "EWA mass       =", &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("ewa_mass"))
  write (u, "(2x,A,1x,L1)") "EWA mom cons.  =", &
    var_list%get_lval (&
      var_str ("?ewa_keep_momentum"))
  write (u, "(2x,A,1x,L1)") "EWA energ. cons. =", &
    var_list%get_lval (&
      var_str ("ewa_keep_energy"))
end if
if (beams%contains ("circe1")) then
  write (u, "(2x,A,1x,I0)") "CIRCE1 version   =", &
    var_list%get_ival (var_str ("circe1_ver"))

```



```

write (u, "(2x,A,1x,I0)") "CIRCE1 revision   =", &
    var_list%get_ival (var_str ("circe1_rev"))
s = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("circe1_acc"))
write (u, "(2x,A,1x,A)") "CIRCE1 acceler.   =", char (s)
write (u, "(2x,A,1x,I0)") "CIRCE1 chattin.   =", &
    var_list%get_ival (var_str ("circe1_chat"))
write (u, "(2x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "CIRCE1 sqrts       =", &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("circe1_sqrts"))
write (u, "(2x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "CIRCE1 epsil.       =", &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("circe1_eps"))
write (u, "(2x,A,1x,L1)") "CIRCE1 phot. 1   =", &
    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("circe1_photon1"))
write (u, "(2x,A,1x,L1)") "CIRCE1 phot. 2   =", &
    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("circe1_photon2"))
write (u, "(2x,A,1x,L1)") "CIRCE1 generat.  =", &
    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("circe1_generate"))
write (u, "(2x,A,1x,L1)") "CIRCE1 mapping   =", &
    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("circe1_map"))
write (u, "(2x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "CIRCE1 map. slope =", &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("circe1_mapping_slope"))
write (u, "(2x,A,1x,L1)") "CIRCE recoil photon =", &
    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("circe1_with_radiation"))
end if
if (beams%contains ("circe2")) then
    s = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("circe2_design"))
    write (u, "(2x,A,1x,A)") "CIRCE2 design   =", char (s)
    s = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("circe2_file"))
    write (u, "(2x,A,1x,A)") "CIRCE2 file     =", char (s)
    write (u, "(2x,A,1x,L1)") "CIRCE2 polarized =", &
        var_list%get_lval (var_str ("circe2_polarized"))
end if
if (beams%contains ("gaussian")) then
    write (u, "(2x,A,1x," // FMT_12 // ")") "Gaussian spread 1   =", &
        var_list%get_rval (var_str ("gaussian_spread1"))
    write (u, "(2x,A,1x," // FMT_12 // ")") "Gaussian spread 2   =", &
        var_list%get_rval (var_str ("gaussian_spread2"))
end if
if (beams%contains ("beam_events")) then
    s = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("beam_events_file"))
    write (u, "(2x,A,1x,A)") "Beam events file   =", char (s)
    write (u, "(2x,A,1x,L1)") "Beam events EOF warn =", &
        var_list%get_lval (var_str ("beam_events_warn_eof"))
end if
end associate
end subroutine rt_data_show_beams

```

Return the collision energy as determined by the current beam settings. Without beam setup, this is the `sqrts` variable.

If the value is meaningless for a setup, the function returns zero.

*<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: get_sqrts => rt_data_get_sqrts
```

*<RT data: procedures>+≡*

```
function rt_data_get_sqrts (rt_data) result (sqrts)
```



```

class(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: rt_data
real(default) :: sqrts
sqrts = rt_data%var_list%get_rval (var_str ("sqrts"))
end function rt_data_get_sqrts

```

For testing purposes, the `rt_data_t` contents can be pacified to suppress numerical fluctuations in (constant) test matrix elements.

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: pacify => rt_data_pacify

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_pacify (rt_data, efficiency_reset, error_reset)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: rt_data
    logical, intent(in), optional :: efficiency_reset, error_reset
    type(process_entry_t), pointer :: process
    process => rt_data%process_stack%first
    do while (associated (process))
      call process%pacify (efficiency_reset, error_reset)
      process => process%next
    end do
  end subroutine rt_data_pacify

```

Set the matrix element method

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_me_method => rt_data_set_me_method

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_set_me_method (global, me_method)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: me_method
    logical :: success
    success = global%var_list%contains (var_str ("method"))
    if (success) &
      call global%var_list%set_sval (var_str ("method"), me_method)
  end subroutine rt_data_set_me_method

```

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_me_method => rt_data_get_me_method

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  function rt_data_get_me_method (global) result (me_method)
    type(string_t) :: me_method
    class(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: global
    me_method = global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("method"))
  end function rt_data_get_me_method

```

```

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_event_callback => rt_data_set_event_callback

<RT data: procedures>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_set_event_callback (global, callback)
    class(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
    class(event_callback_t), intent(in) :: callback

```



```

        if (allocated (global%event_callback)) deallocate (global%event_callback)
        allocate (global%event_callback, source = callback)
    end subroutine rt_data_set_event_callback

<RT data: rt data: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: has_event_callback => rt_data_has_event_callback
    procedure :: get_event_callback => rt_data_get_event_callback

<RT data: procedures>+≡
    function rt_data_has_event_callback (global) result (flag)
        class(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: global
        logical :: flag
        flag = allocated (global%event_callback)
    end function rt_data_has_event_callback

    function rt_data_get_event_callback (global) result (callback)
        class(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: global
        class(event_callback_t), allocatable :: callback
        if (allocated (global%event_callback)) then
            allocate (callback, source = global%event_callback)
        end if
    end function rt_data_get_event_callback

```

### 31.10.13 Unit Tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<rt_data_ut.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module rt_data_ut
        use unit_tests
        use rt_data_util

    <Standard module head>

    <RT data: public test>

    contains

    <RT data: test driver>

    end module rt_data_ut

<rt_data_util.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module rt_data_util

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
        use format_defs, only: FMT_19
        use ifiles
        use lexers

```



```

    use parser
    use flavors
    use variables
    use eval_trees
    use models
    use prclib_stacks

    use rt_data

    <Standard module head>

    <RT data: test declarations>

    contains

    <RT data: test auxiliary>

    <RT data: tests>

    end module rt_data_util

API: driver for the unit tests below.
<RT data: public test>≡
    public :: rt_data_test
<RT data: test driver>≡
    subroutine rt_data_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <RT data: execute tests>
    end subroutine rt_data_test

```

## Initial content

Force system-dependent objects to well-defined values. Some of the variables are locked and therefore must be addressed directly.

This is, of course, only required for testing purposes. In principle, the `real_specimen` variables could be set to their values in `rt_data_t`, but this depends on the precision again, so we set them to some dummy values.

```

<RT data: test auxiliary>≡
    subroutine fix_system_dependencies (global)
        class(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
        type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list

        var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
        call var_list%set_log (var_str ("?omega_omp"), &
            .false., is_known = .true., force=.true.)
        call var_list%set_log (var_str ("?omp_is_active"), &
            .false., is_known = .true., force=.true.)
        call var_list%set_int (var_str ("omp_num_threads_default"), &
            1, is_known = .true., force=.true.)
        call var_list%set_int (var_str ("omp_num_threads"), &
            1, is_known = .true., force=.true.)
    end subroutine fix_system_dependencies

```



```

call var_list%set_int (var_str ("real_range"), &
  307, is_known = .true., force=.true.)
call var_list%set_int (var_str ("real_precision"), &
  15, is_known = .true., force=.true.)
call var_list%set_real (var_str ("real_epsilon"), &
  1.e-16_default, is_known = .true., force=.true.)
call var_list%set_real (var_str ("real_tiny"), &
  1.e-300_default, is_known = .true., force=.true.)

global%os_data%fc = "Fortran-compiler"
global%os_data%fcflags = "Fortran-flags"

end subroutine fix_system_dependencies

```

Display the RT data in the state just after (global) initialization.

```

<RT data: execute tests>≡
  call test (rt_data_1, "rt_data_1", &
    "initialize", &
    u, results)

<RT data: test declarations>≡
  public :: rt_data_1

<RT data: tests>≡
  subroutine rt_data_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: rt_data_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize global runtime data"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call global%global_init (logfile = var_str ("rt_data.log"))
    call fix_system_dependencies (global)

    call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), 0, is_known=.true.)

    call global%it_list%init ([2, 3], [5000, 20000])

    call global%write (u)

    call global%final ()

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: rt_data_1"

  end subroutine rt_data_1

```

## Fill values

Fill in empty slots in the runtime data block.

```

<RT data: execute tests>+≡
  call test (rt_data_2, "rt_data_2", &

```



```

        "fill", &
        u, results)

<RT data: test declarations>+≡
    public :: rt_data_2

<RT data: tests>+≡
    subroutine rt_data_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv
        type(string_t) :: cut_expr_text
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        type(stream_t) :: stream
        type(parse_tree_t) :: parse_tree

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: rt_data_2"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize global runtime data &
            &and fill contents"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_model_file_init ()

        call global%global_init ()
        call fix_system_dependencies (global)

        call global%select_model (var_str ("Test"))

        call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
            1000._default, is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
            0, is_known=.true.)
        call flv%init ([25,25], global%model)

        call global%set_string (var_str ("$run_id"), &
            var_str ("run1"), is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_real (var_str ("luminosity"), &
            33._default, is_known = .true.)

        call syntax_pexpr_init ()
        cut_expr_text = "all Pt > 100 [s]"
        call ifile_append (ifile, cut_expr_text)
        call stream_init (stream, ifile)
        call parse_tree_init_lexpr (parse_tree, stream, .true.)
        global%pn%cuts_lexpr => parse_tree%get_root_ptr ()

        allocate (global%sample_fmt (2))
        global%sample_fmt(1) = "foo_fmt"
        global%sample_fmt(2) = "bar_fmt"

        call global%write (u)

        call parse_tree_final (parse_tree)
        call stream_final (stream)
        call ifile_final (ifile)

```



```

call syntax_pexpr_final ()

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: rt_data_2"

end subroutine rt_data_2

```

### Save and restore

Set up a local runtime data block, change some contents, restore the global block.

```

<RT data: execute tests>+≡
  call test (rt_data_3, "rt_data_3", &
    "save/restore", &
    u, results)

<RT data: test declarations>+≡
  public :: rt_data_3

<RT data: tests>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_3 (u)
    use event_base, only: event_callback_nop_t
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global, local
    type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv
    type(string_t) :: cut_expr_text
    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(stream_t) :: stream
    type(parse_tree_t) :: parse_tree
    type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib
    type(event_callback_nop_t) :: event_callback_nop

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: rt_data_3"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: initialize global runtime data &
      &and fill contents;"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*           copy to local block and back"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Init global data"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_model_file_init ()

    call global%global_init ()
    call fix_system_dependencies (global)

    call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
      0, is_known=.true.)

    call global%select_model (var_str ("Test"))

```



```

call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
    1000._default, is_known = .true.)
call flv%init ([25,25], global%model)

call global%beam_structure%init_sf (flv%get_name (), [1])
call global%beam_structure%set_sf (1, 1, var_str ("pdf_builtin"))

call global%set_string (var_str ("$_run_id"), &
    var_str ("run1"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_real (var_str ("luminosity"), &
    33._default, is_known = .true.)

call syntax_pexpr_init ()
cut_expr_text = "all Pt > 100 [s]"
call ifile_append (ifile, cut_expr_text)
call stream_init (stream, ifile)
call parse_tree_init_lexpr (parse_tree, stream, .true.)
global%pn%cuts_lexpr => parse_tree%get_root_ptr ()

allocate (global%sample_fmt (2))
global%sample_fmt(1) = "foo_fmt"
global%sample_fmt(2) = "bar_fmt"

allocate (lib)
call lib%init (var_str ("library_1"))
call global%add_prclib (lib)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Init and modify local data"
write (u, "(A)")

call local%local_init (global)
call local%append_string (var_str ("$_integration_method"), intrinsic=.true.)
call local%append_string (var_str ("$_phs_method"), intrinsic=.true.)

call local%activate ()

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "model associated  = ", associated (local%model)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "library associated = ", associated (local%prclib)
write (u, *)

call local%model_set_real (var_str ("ms"), 150._default)
call local%set_string (var_str ("$_integration_method"), &
    var_str ("midpoint"), is_known = .true.)
call local%set_string (var_str ("$_phs_method"), &
    var_str ("single"), is_known = .true.)

local%os_data%fc = "Local compiler"

allocate (lib)
call lib%init (var_str ("library_2"))
call local%add_prclib (lib)

call local%set_event_callback (event_callback_nop)

```



```

call local%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Restore global data"
write (u, "(A)")

call local%deactivate (global)

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "model associated  = ", associated (global%model)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "library associated = ", associated (global%prclib)
write (u, *)

call global%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call parse_tree_final (parse_tree)
call stream_final (stream)
call ifile_final (ifile)
call syntax_pexpr_final ()

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: rt_data_3"

end subroutine rt_data_3

```

### Show variables

Display selected variables in the global record.

```

<RT data: execute tests>+≡
  call test (rt_data_4, "rt_data_4", &
    "show variables", &
    u, results)

<RT data: test declarations>+≡
  public :: rt_data_4

<RT data: tests>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_4 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global

    type(string_t), dimension(0) :: empty_string_array

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: rt_data_4"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: display selected variables"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call global%global_init ()

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* No variables:"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%write_vars (u, empty_string_array)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Two variables:"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%write_vars (u, &
    [var_str ("?unweighted"), var_str ("phs_method")])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Display whole record with selected variables"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%write (u, &
    vars = [var_str ("?unweighted"), var_str ("phs_method")])

call global%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: rt_data_4"

end subroutine rt_data_4

```

## Show parts

Display only selected parts in the state just after (global) initialization.

```

<RT data: execute tests>+≡
    call test (rt_data_5, "rt_data_5", &
        "show parts", &
        u, results)

<RT data: test declarations>+≡
    public :: rt_data_5

<RT data: tests>+≡
    subroutine rt_data_5 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: rt_data_5"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: display parts of rt data"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call global%global_init ()
        call global%write_libraries (u)

        write (u, "(A)")

        call global%write_beams (u)

        write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call global%write_process_stack (u)

call global%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: rt_data_5"

end subroutine rt_data_5

```

## Local Model

Locally modify a model and restore the global one. We need an auxiliary function to determine the status of a model particle:

```

<RT data: test auxiliary>+≡
function is_stable (pdg, global) result (flag)
  integer, intent(in) :: pdg
  type(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: global
  logical :: flag
  type(flavor_t) :: flv
  call flv%init (pdg, global%model)
  flag = flv%is_stable ()
end function is_stable

function is_polarized (pdg, global) result (flag)
  integer, intent(in) :: pdg
  type(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: global
  logical :: flag
  type(flavor_t) :: flv
  call flv%init (pdg, global%model)
  flag = flv%is_polarized ()
end function is_polarized

<RT data: execute tests>+≡
call test (rt_data_6, "rt_data_6", &
  "local model", &
  u, results)

<RT data: test declarations>+≡
public :: rt_data_6

<RT data: tests>+≡
subroutine rt_data_6 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(rt_data_t), target :: global, local
  type(var_list_t), pointer :: model_vars
  type(string_t) :: var_name

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: rt_data_6"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: apply and keep local modifications to model"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call syntax_model_file_init ()

```



```

call global%global_init ()
call global%select_model (var_str ("Test"))

write (u, "(A)")  "* Original model"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%write_model_list (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A,L1)")  "s is stable      = ", is_stable (25, global)
write (u, "(A,L1)")  "f is polarized = ", is_polarized (6, global)

write (u, *)

var_name = "ff"

write (u, "(A)", advance="no")  "Global model variable: "
model_vars => global%model%get_var_list_ptr ()
call var_list_write_var (model_vars, var_name, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Apply local modifications: unstable"
write (u, "(A)")

call local%local_init (global)
call local%activate ()

call local%model_set_real (var_name, 0.4_default)
call local%modify_particle (25, stable = .false., decay = [var_str ("d1")])
call local%modify_particle (6, stable = .false., &
    decay = [var_str ("f1")], isotropic_decay = .true.)
call local%modify_particle (-6, stable = .false., &
    decay = [var_str ("f2"), var_str ("f3")], diagonal_decay = .true.)

call local%model%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Further modifications"
write (u, "(A)")

call local%modify_particle (6, stable = .false., &
    decay = [var_str ("f1")], &
    diagonal_decay = .true., isotropic_decay = .false.)
call local%modify_particle (-6, stable = .false., &
    decay = [var_str ("f2"), var_str ("f3")], &
    diagonal_decay = .false., isotropic_decay = .true.)
call local%model%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Further modifications: f stable but polarized"
write (u, "(A)")

call local%modify_particle (6, stable = .true., polarized = .true.)
call local%modify_particle (-6, stable = .true.)

```



```

call local%model%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Global model"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%model%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A,L1)") "s is stable    = ", is_stable (25, global)
write (u, "(A,L1)") "f is polarized = ", is_polarized (6, global)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Local model"
write (u, "(A)")

call local%model%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A,L1)") "s is stable    = ", is_stable (25, local)
write (u, "(A,L1)") "f is polarized = ", is_polarized (6, local)

write (u, *)

write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "Global model variable: "
model_vars => global%model%get_var_list_ptr ()
call var_list_write_var (model_vars, var_name, u)

write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "Local model variable: "
call var_list_write_var (local%model%get_var_list_ptr (), &
    var_name, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Restore global"

call local%deactivate (global, keep_local = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Global model"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%model%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A,L1)") "s is stable    = ", is_stable (25, global)
write (u, "(A,L1)") "f is polarized = ", is_polarized (6, global)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Local model"
write (u, "(A)")

call local%model%write (u)
write (u, *)
write (u, "(A,L1)") "s is stable    = ", is_stable (25, local)
write (u, "(A,L1)") "f is polarized = ", is_polarized (6, local)

write (u, *)

```



```

write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "Global model variable: "
model_vars => global%model%get_var_list_ptr ()
call var_list_write_var (model_vars, var_name, u)

write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "Local model variable: "
call var_list_write_var (local%model%get_var_list_ptr (), &
    var_name, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call local%model%final ()
deallocate (local%model)

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: rt_data_6"

end subroutine rt_data_6

```

## Result variables

Initialize result variables and check that they are accessible via the global variable list.

```

<RT data: execute tests>+≡
call test (rt_data_7, "rt_data_7", &
    "result variables", &
    u, results)

<RT data: test declarations>+≡
public :: rt_data_7

<RT data: tests>+≡
subroutine rt_data_7 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: rt_data_7"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: set and access result variables"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize process variables"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call global%global_init ()
    call global%process_stack%init_result_vars (var_str ("testproc"))

    call var_list_write_var (global%var_list, &
        var_str ("integral(testproc)"), u)
    call var_list_write_var (global%var_list, &

```



```

        var_str ("error(testproc)", u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call global%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: rt_data_7"

end subroutine rt_data_7

```

### Beam energy

If beam parameters are set, the variable `sqrts` is not necessarily the collision energy. The method `get_sqrts` fetches the correct value.

```

<RT data: execute tests>+≡
    call test (rt_data_8, "rt_data_8", &
        "beam energy", &
        u, results)

<RT data: test declarations>+≡
    public :: rt_data_8

<RT data: tests>+≡
subroutine rt_data_8 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: rt_data_8"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: get correct collision energy"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call global%global_init ()

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Set sqrts"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
        1000._default, is_known = .true.)
    write (u, "(1x,A," // FMT_19 // ")")  "sqrts =", global%get_sqrts ()

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

    call global%final ()

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: rt_data_8"

```



```
end subroutine rt_data_8
```

## Local variable modifications

```
<RT data: execute tests>+≡
  call test (rt_data_9, "rt_data_9", &
    "local variables", &
    u, results)

<RT data: test declarations>+≡
  public :: rt_data_9

<RT data: tests>+≡
  subroutine rt_data_9 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global, local
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: rt_data_9"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: handle local variables"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_model_file_init ()

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize global record and set some variables"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call global%global_init ()
    call global%select_model (var_str ("Test"))

    call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), 17._default, is_known = .true.)
    call global%set_real (var_str ("luminosity"), 2._default, is_known = .true.)
    call global%model_set_real (var_str ("ff"), 0.5_default)
    call global%model_set_real (var_str ("gy"), 1.2_default)

    var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()

    call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("sqrts"), u)
    call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("luminosity"), u)
    call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("ff"), u)
    call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("gy"), u)
    call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("mf"), u)
    call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("x"), u)

    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)") "sqrts      = ", &
      global%get_rval (var_str ("sqrts"))
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)") "luminosity = ", &
      global%get_rval (var_str ("luminosity"))
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)") "ff      = ", &
      global%get_rval (var_str ("ff"))
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)") "gy      = ", &
      global%get_rval (var_str ("gy"))
```



```

write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)") "mf" = ", &
      global%get_rval (var_str ("mf"))
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)") "x" = ", &
      global%get_rval (var_str ("x"))

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Create local record with local variables"
write (u, "(A)")

call local%local_init (global)

call local%append_real (var_str ("luminosity"), intrinsic = .true.)
call local%append_real (var_str ("x"), user = .true.)

call local%activate ()

var_list => local%get_var_list_ptr ()

call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("sqrts"), u)
call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("luminosity"), u)
call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("ff"), u)
call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("gy"), u)
call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("mf"), u)
call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("x"), u)

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)") "sqrts" = ", &
      local%get_rval (var_str ("sqrts"))
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)") "luminosity" = ", &
      local%get_rval (var_str ("luminosity"))
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)") "ff" = ", &
      local%get_rval (var_str ("ff"))
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)") "gy" = ", &
      local%get_rval (var_str ("gy"))
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)") "mf" = ", &
      local%get_rval (var_str ("mf"))
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)") "x" = ", &
      local%get_rval (var_str ("x"))

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Modify some local variables"
write (u, "(A)")

call local%set_real (var_str ("luminosity"), 42._default, is_known=.true.)
call local%set_real (var_str ("x"), 6.66_default, is_known=.true.)
call local%model_set_real (var_str ("ff"), 0.7_default)

var_list => local%get_var_list_ptr ()

call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("sqrts"), u)
call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("luminosity"), u)
call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("ff"), u)
call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("gy"), u)

```



```

call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("mf"), u)
call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("x"), u)

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)" "sqrts      = ", &
      local%get_rval (var_str ("sqrts")))
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)" "luminosity = ", &
      local%get_rval (var_str ("luminosity")))
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)" "ff          = ", &
      local%get_rval (var_str ("ff")))
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)" "gy          = ", &
      local%get_rval (var_str ("gy")))
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)" "mf          = ", &
      local%get_rval (var_str ("mf")))
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)" "x           = ", &
      local%get_rval (var_str ("x")))

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Restore globals"
write (u, "(A)")

call local%deactivate (global)

var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()

call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("sqrts"), u)
call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("luminosity"), u)
call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("ff"), u)
call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("gy"), u)
call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("mf"), u)
call var_list_write_var (var_list, var_str ("x"), u)

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)" "sqrts      = ", &
      global%get_rval (var_str ("sqrts")))
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)" "luminosity = ", &
      global%get_rval (var_str ("luminosity")))
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)" "ff          = ", &
      global%get_rval (var_str ("ff")))
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)" "gy          = ", &
      global%get_rval (var_str ("gy")))
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)" "mf          = ", &
      global%get_rval (var_str ("mf")))
write (u, "(1x,A,1x,F5.2)" "x           = ", &
      global%get_rval (var_str ("x")))

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call local%local_final ()

call global%final ()

```



```
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: rt_data_9"

end subroutine rt_data_9
```



## 31.11 Select implementations

For abstract types (process core, integrator, phase space, etc.), we need a way to dynamically select a concrete type, using either data given by the user or a previous selection of a concrete type. This is done by subroutines in the current module.

This module provides no new types, just procedures.

```
<dispatch.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module dispatch  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    use kinds, only: i16  
    <Use strings>  
    use constants, only: PI  
    use io_units  
    use diagnostics  
    use system_defs, only: LF  
    use system_dependencies, only: LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE  
    use os_interface  
    use physics_defs, only: PHOTON  
    use physics_defs, only: MZ_REF, ALPHA_QCD_MZ_REF  
    use physics_defs, only: BORN  
    use variables  
    use sm_qcd  
    use model_data  
    use prc_core_def  
    use prc_core  
    use prc_template_me  
    use prc_test  
    use prc_omega  
    use prc_user_defined  
    use prc_gosam  
    use prc_openloops  
    use prc_threshold  
    use processes  
    use unit_tests, only: vanishes  
    use pdg_arrays  
    use sf_base  
    use sf_mappings  
    use sf_isr  
    use sf_epa  
    use sf_ewa  
    use sf_escan  
    use sf_gaussian  
    use sf_beam_events  
    use sf_circe1  
    use sf_circe2  
    use sf_pdf_builtin  
    use sf_lhapdf  
    use flavors  
    use beam_structures
```



```

use models
use rng_base
use rng_tao
use mci_base
use mci_midpoint
use mci_vamp
use mappings
use phs_forests, only: phs_parameters_t
use phs_base
use phs_single
use phs_wood
use nlo_data
use phs_fks
use rt_data
use eio_base
use eio_raw
use eio_checkpoints
use eio_callback
use eio_lhef
use eio_hepmc
use eio_lcio
use eio_stdhep
use eio_ascii
use eio_weights
use eio_dump
use shower_base
use shower_core
use shower
use shower_pythia6
use mlm_matching
use powheg_matching
use ckkw_matching
use event_transforms
use decays
use hadrons
use evt_nlo

```

*⟨Standard module head⟩*

*⟨Dispatch: public⟩*

*⟨Dispatch: types⟩*

*⟨Dispatch: variables⟩*

**contains**

*⟨Dispatch: procedures⟩*

**end module dispatch**



### 31.11.1 Process Core Definition

The `prc_core_def_t` abstract type can be instantiated by providing a `$method` string variable.

Note: `core_def` has `intent(inout)` because gfortran 4.7.1 crashes for `intent(out)`.

*<Dispatch: public>*≡

```
public :: dispatch_core_def
```

*<Dispatch: procedures>*≡

```
subroutine dispatch_core_def (core_def, prt_in, prt_out, &  
                             global, id, nlo_type)
```

```
class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable, intent(inout) :: core_def  
type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_in  
type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_out  
type(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: global  
type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: id  
integer, intent(in), optional :: nlo_type  
type(string_t) :: method  
type(string_t) :: model_name  
type(string_t) :: restrictions  
logical :: openmp_support  
logical :: report_progress  
logical :: diags, diags_color  
type(string_t) :: extra_options  
type(model_t), pointer :: model
```

```
model => global%model  
associate (var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ())  
  method = var_list%get_sval (var_str (" $method"))  
  if (associated (model)) then  
    model_name = model%get_name ()  
  else  
    model_name = ""  
  end if  
  select case (char (method))  
  case ("unit_test")  
    allocate (prc_test_def_t :: core_def)  
    select type (core_def)  
    type is (prc_test_def_t)  
      call core_def%init (model_name, prt_in, prt_out)  
    end select  
  case ("template")  
    allocate (template_me_def_t :: core_def)  
    select type (core_def)  
    type is (template_me_def_t)  
      call core_def%init (model, prt_in, prt_out, unity = .false.)  
    end select  
  case ("template_unity")  
    allocate (template_me_def_t :: core_def)  
    select type (core_def)  
    type is (template_me_def_t)  
      call core_def%init (model, prt_in, prt_out, unity = .true.)  
    end select  
end associate
```



```

case ("omega")
    diags = var_list%get_lval (&
        var_str ("?vis_diags"))
    diags_color = var_list%get_lval (&
        var_str ("?vis_diags_color"))
    restrictions = var_list%get_sval (&
        var_str ("$restrictions"))
    openmp_support = var_list%get_lval (&
        var_str ("?omega_openmp"))
    report_progress = var_list%get_lval (&
        var_str ("?report_progress"))
    extra_options = var_list%get_sval (&
        var_str ("$omega_flags"))
    allocate (omega_omega_def_t :: core_def)
    select type (core_def)
    type is (omega_omega_def_t)
        call core_def%init (model_name, prt_in, prt_out, &
            restrictions, openmp_support, report_progress, &
            extra_options, diags, diags_color)
    end select
case ("ovm")
    diags = var_list%get_lval (&
        var_str ("?vis_diags"))
    diags_color = var_list%get_lval (&
        var_str ("?vis_diags_color"))
    restrictions = var_list%get_sval (&
        var_str ("$restrictions"))
    openmp_support = var_list%get_lval (&
        var_str ("?omega_openmp"))
    report_progress = var_list%get_lval (&
        var_str ("?report_progress"))
    extra_options = var_list%get_sval (&
        var_str ("$omega_flags"))
    allocate (omega_ovm_def_t :: core_def)
    select type (core_def)
    type is (omega_ovm_def_t)
        call core_def%init (model_name, prt_in, prt_out, &
            restrictions, openmp_support, report_progress, &
            extra_options, diags, diags_color)
    end select
case ("gosam")
    allocate (gosam_def_t :: core_def)
    select type (core_def)
    type is (gosam_def_t)
        if (present (id)) then
            if (present (nlo_type)) then
                call core_def%init (id, model_name, prt_in, &
                    prt_out, nlo_type, var_list)
            else
                call core_def%init (id, model_name, prt_in, &
                    prt_out, BORN, var_list)
            end if
        else
            call msg_fatal ("Dispatch GoSam def: No id!")
        end if
end select

```



```

        end if
    end select
case ("openloops")
    allocate (openloops_def_t :: core_def)
    select type (core_def)
    type is (openloops_def_t)
        if (present (id)) then
            if (present (nlo_type)) then
                call core_def%init (id, model_name, prt_in, &
                    prt_out, nlo_type)
            else
                call core_def%init (id, model_name, prt_in, &
                    prt_out, BORN)
            end if
        else
            call msg_fatal ("Dispatch OpenLoops def: No id!")
        end if
    end select
case ("dummy")
    allocate (user_defined_test_def_t :: core_def)
    select type (core_def)
    type is (user_defined_test_def_t)
        call core_def%init (id, model_name, prt_in, prt_out)
    end select
case ("threshold")
    restrictions = var_list%get_sval (&
        var_str ("$restrictions"))
    allocate (threshold_def_t :: core_def)
    select type (core_def)
    type is (threshold_def_t)
        call core_def%init (id, model_name, prt_in, prt_out, restrictions)
    end select
case default
    call msg_fatal ("Process configuration: method '" &
        // char (method) // "' not implemented")
end select
end associate
end subroutine dispatch_core_def

```

### 31.11.2 Process core allocation

Here we allocate an object of abstract type `prc_core_t` with a concrete type that matches a process definition. The `prc_omega_t` extension will require the current parameter set, so we take the opportunity to grab it from the model.

```

<Dispatch: public>+≡
    public :: dispatch_core

<Dispatch: procedures>+≡
    subroutine dispatch_core (core, core_def, model, &
        helicity_selection, qcd, use_color_factors)

    class(prc_core_t), allocatable, intent(inout) :: core
    class(prc_core_def_t), intent(in) :: core_def

```



```

class(model_data_t), intent(in), target, optional :: model
type(helicity_selection_t), intent(in), optional :: helicity_selection
type(qcd_t), intent(in), optional :: qcd
logical, intent(in), optional :: use_color_factors

select type (core_def)
type is (prc_test_def_t)
    allocate (test_t :: core)
type is (template_me_def_t)
    allocate (prc_template_me_t :: core)
    select type (core)
    type is (prc_template_me_t)
        call core%set_parameters (model)
    end select
class is (omega_def_t)
    if (.not. allocated (core)) allocate (prc_omega_t :: core)
    select type (core)
    type is (prc_omega_t)
        call core%set_parameters (model, &
            helicity_selection, qcd, use_color_factors)
    end select
type is (gosam_def_t)
    if (.not. allocated (core)) allocate (prc_gosam_t :: core)
    select type (core)
    type is (prc_gosam_t)
        call core%set_parameters (qcd, use_color_factors)
    end select
type is (openloops_def_t)
    if (.not. allocated (core)) allocate (prc_openloops_t :: core)
    select type (core)
    type is (prc_openloops_t)
        call core%set_parameters (qcd, use_color_factors)
    end select
type is (user_defined_test_def_t)
    if (.not. allocated (core)) allocate (prc_user_defined_test_t :: core)
    select type (core)
    type is (prc_user_defined_test_t)
        call core%set_parameters (qcd, use_color_factors)
    end select
type is (threshold_def_t)
    if (.not. allocated (core)) allocate (prc_threshold_t :: core)
    select type (core)
    type is (prc_threshold_t)
        call core%set_parameters (qcd, use_color_factors, model)
    end select
class default
    call msg_bug ("Process core: unexpected process definition type")
end select
end subroutine dispatch_core

```



### 31.11.3 Process core update and restoration

Here we take an existing object of abstract type `prc_core_t` and update the parameters as given by the current state of `model`. Optionally, we can save the previous state as `saved_core`. The second routine restores the original from the save.

(In the test case, there is no possible update.)

*<Dispatch: public>+≡*

```
public :: dispatch_core_update
public :: dispatch_core_restore
```

*<Dispatch: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine dispatch_core_update (core, model, helicity_selection, qcd, &
    saved_core)
```

```
class(prc_core_t), allocatable, intent(inout) :: core
class(model_data_t), intent(in), optional, target :: model
type(helicity_selection_t), intent(in), optional :: helicity_selection
type(qcd_t), intent(in), optional :: qcd
class(prc_core_t), allocatable, intent(inout), optional :: saved_core
```

```
if (present (saved_core)) then
    allocate (saved_core, source = core)
end if
select type (core)
type is (test_t)
type is (prc_omega_t)
    call core%set_parameters (model, helicity_selection, qcd)
    call core%activate_parameters ()
type is (prc_gosam_t)
    call msg_message ("dispatch core restore: Gosam implementation not present yet!")
class default
    call msg_bug ("Process core update: unexpected process definition type")
end select
end subroutine dispatch_core_update
```

```
subroutine dispatch_core_restore (core, saved_core)
```

```
class(prc_core_t), allocatable, intent(inout) :: core
class(prc_core_t), allocatable, intent(inout) :: saved_core

call move_alloc (from = saved_core, to = core)
select type (core)
type is (test_t)
type is (prc_omega_t)
    call core%activate_parameters ()
class default
    call msg_bug ("Process core restore: unexpected process definition type")
end select
end subroutine dispatch_core_restore
```



### 31.11.4 Integrator allocation

Allocate an integrator according to the variable `$integration_method`.

```
(Dispatch: public)+≡
    public :: dispatch_mci

(Dispatch: procedures)+≡
    subroutine dispatch_mci (mci, global, process_id, is_nlo)

        class(mci_t), allocatable, intent(inout) :: mci
        logical, intent(in), optional :: is_nlo
        type(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: global
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: process_id
        type(string_t) :: run_id
        type(string_t) :: integration_method
        type(grid_parameters_t) :: grid_par
        type(history_parameters_t) :: history_par
        logical :: rebuild_grids, check_grid_file, negative_weights, verbose
        logical :: neg_w

        neg_w = .false.; if (present (is_nlo)) neg_w = is_nlo
        integration_method = &
            global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("integration_method"))
        select case (char (integration_method))
        case ("midpoint")
            allocate (mci_midpoint_t :: mci)
        case ("vamp", "default")
            associate (var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ())
                grid_par%threshold_calls = &
                    var_list%get_ival (var_str ("threshold_calls"))
                grid_par%min_calls_per_channel = &
                    var_list%get_ival (var_str ("min_calls_per_channel"))
                grid_par%min_calls_per_bin = &
                    var_list%get_ival (var_str ("min_calls_per_bin"))
                grid_par%min_bins = &
                    var_list%get_ival (var_str ("min_bins"))
                grid_par%max_bins = &
                    var_list%get_ival (var_str ("max_bins"))
                grid_par%stratified = &
                    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?stratified"))
                grid_par%use_vamp_equivalences = &
                    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?use_vamp_equivalences"))
                grid_par%channel_weights_power = &
                    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("channel_weights_power"))
                grid_par%accuracy_goal = &
                    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("accuracy_goal"))
                grid_par%error_goal = &
                    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("error_goal"))
                grid_par%rel_error_goal = &
                    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("relative_error_goal"))
                history_par%global = &
                    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?vamp_history_global"))
                history_par%global_verbose = &
                    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?vamp_history_global_verbose"))
                history_par%channel = &
```



```

        var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?vamp_history_channels"))
history_par%channel_verbose = &
        var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?vamp_history_channels_verbose"))
verbose = &
        var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?vamp_verbose"))
check_grid_file = &
        var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?check_grid_file"))
run_id = &
        var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$run_id"))
rebuild_grids = &
        var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?rebuild_grids"))
negative_weights = &
        var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?negative_weights")) .or. neg_w
end associate
allocate (mci_vamp_t :: mci)
select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)
    call mci%set_grid_parameters (grid_par)
    if (run_id /= "") then
        call mci%set_grid_filename (process_id, run_id)
    else
        call mci%set_grid_filename (process_id)
    end if
    call mci%set_history_parameters (history_par)
    call mci%set_rebuild_flag (rebuild_grids, check_grid_file)
    mci%negative_weights = negative_weights
    mci%verbose = verbose
end select
case default
    call msg_fatal ("Integrator '" &
        // char (integration_method) // "' not implemented")
end select
end subroutine dispatch_mci

```

### 31.11.5 Phase-space allocation

Allocate a phase-space object according to the variable \$phs\_method.

*(Dispatch: public)*+≡

```
public :: dispatch_phs
```

*(Dispatch: procedures)*+≡

```
subroutine dispatch_phs (phs, global, process_id, mapping_defaults, phs_par, &
    phs_method_in)
```

```

class(phs_config_t), allocatable, intent(inout) :: phs
type(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: global
type(string_t), intent(in) :: process_id
type(mapping_defaults_t), intent(in), optional :: mapping_defaults
type(phs_parameters_t), intent(in), optional :: phs_par
type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: phs_method_in
type(string_t) :: phs_method, phs_file, run_id
logical :: use_equivalences, vis_channels, fatal_beam_decay
integer :: u_phs

```



```

logical :: exist

if (present (phs_method_in)) then
    phs_method = phs_method_in
else
    phs_method = &
        global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("phs_method"))
end if
phs_file = &
    global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("phs_file"))
use_equivalences = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?use_vamp_equivalences"))
vis_channels = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?vis_channels"))
fatal_beam_decay = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?fatal_beam_decay"))
run_id = &
    global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("run_id"))
select case (char (phs_method))
case ("single")
    allocate (phs_single_config_t :: phs)
    if (vis_channels) then
        call msg_warning ("Visualizing phase space channels not " // &
            "available for method 'single'.")
    end if
case ("fks")
    allocate (phs_fks_config_t :: phs)
case ("wood", "default")
    allocate (phs_wood_config_t :: phs)
    select type (phs)
    type is (phs_wood_config_t)
        if (phs_file /= "") then
            inquire (file = char (phs_file), exist = exist)
            if (exist) then
                call msg_message ("Phase space: reading configuration from '" &
                    // char (phs_file) // "'")
                u_phs = free_unit ()
                open (u_phs, file = char (phs_file), &
                    action = "read", status = "old")
                call phs%set_input (u_phs)
            else
                call msg_fatal ("Phase space: configuration file '" &
                    // char (phs_file) // "' not found")
            end if
        end if
    end if
    if (present (phs_par)) &
        call phs%set_parameters (phs_par)
    if (use_equivalences) &
        call phs%enable_equivalences ()
    if (present (mapping_defaults)) &
        call phs%set_mapping_defaults (mapping_defaults)
    phs%vis_channels = vis_channels
    phs%fatal_beam_decay = fatal_beam_decay
    phs%os_data = global%os_data

```



```

        phs%run_id = run_id
    end select
case default
    call msg_fatal ("Phase space: parameterization method '" &
        // char (phs_method) // "' not implemented")
end select
end subroutine dispatch_phs

```

### 31.11.6 FKS parameter

Initialize parameters used to optimize FKS calculations.

```

<Dispatch: public>+≡
    public :: dispatch_fks

<Dispatch: procedures>+≡
    subroutine dispatch_fks (fks_template, global)

        type(fks_template_t), intent(inout) :: fks_template
        type(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: global
        real(default) :: fks_dij_exp1, fks_dij_exp2
        integer :: fks_mapping_type
        logical :: kinematics_counter_active
        logical :: subtraction_disabled

        fks_dij_exp1 = &
            global%var_list%get_rval (var_str ("fks_dij_exp1"))
        fks_dij_exp2 = &
            global%var_list%get_rval (var_str ("fks_dij_exp2"))
        fks_mapping_type = &
            global%var_list%get_ival (var_str ("fks_mapping_type"))
        kinematics_counter_active = &
            global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?fks_count_kinematics"))
        subtraction_disabled = &
            global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?disable_subtraction"))

        call fks_template%set_dij_exp (fks_dij_exp1, fks_dij_exp2)
        call fks_template%set_mapping_type (fks_mapping_type)
        if (subtraction_disabled) call fks_template%disable_subtraction ()

    end subroutine dispatch_fks

```

### 31.11.7 Random-number generator

Allocate a random-number generator factory according to the variable `$rng_method`, using the current seed in the global record. We take only the lower 15 bits of the seed, so the actual value fits into a positive 16-bit signed integer.

Since we want to guarantee that all random-number generators in a run are independent, we increment the global seed by one after creating the rng factory. If the user wants to have identical sequences, he can always set the seed manually, before it is used.

```

<Dispatch: public>+≡

```



```

public :: dispatch_rng_factory
<Dispatch: procedures>+=
subroutine dispatch_rng_factory (rng_factory, global, local_input)
  class(rng_factory_t), allocatable, intent(inout) :: rng_factory
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(rt_data_t), intent(in), target, optional :: local_input
  type(rt_data_t), pointer :: local
  type(string_t) :: rng_method
  integer :: seed
  character(30) :: buffer
  integer(i16) :: s
  if (present (local_input)) then
    local => local_input
  else
    local => global
  end if
  rng_method = &
    local%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("rng_method"))
  seed = &
    local%var_list%get_ival (var_str ("seed"))
  s = int (mod (seed, 32768), i16)
  select case (char (rng_method))
  case ("tao")
    allocate (rng_tao_factory_t :: rng_factory)
    call msg_message ("RNG: Initializing TAO random-number generator")
  case default
    if (associated (dispatch_rng_factory_extra)) then
      call dispatch_rng_factory_extra (rng_factory, global, local_input)
    end if
    if (.not. allocated (rng_factory)) then
      call msg_fatal ("Random-number generator '" &
        // char (rng_method) // "' not implemented")
    end if
  end select
  write (buffer, "(I0)") s
  call msg_message ("RNG: Setting seed for random-number generator to " &
    // trim (buffer))
  call rng_factory%init (s)
  call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), seed + 1, &
    is_known = .true.)
end subroutine dispatch_rng_factory

```

This is a hook that allows us to inject further handlers for RNG factory objects, in particular a test RNG.

```

<Dispatch: public>+=
public :: dispatch_rng_factory_extra
<Dispatch: variables>=
procedure (dispatch_rng_factory), pointer :: &
  dispatch_rng_factory_extra => null ()

```



### 31.11.8 Structure function configuration data

This data type is a container for transferring structure-function specific data from the `dispatch_sf_data` to the `dispatch_sf_channels` subroutine.

*(Dispatch: public)+≡*

```
public :: sf_prop_t
```

*(Dispatch: types)≡*

```
type :: sf_prop_t
```

```
real(default), dimension(2) :: isr_eps = 1
```

```
end type sf_prop_t
```

Allocate a structure-function configuration object according to the `sf_method` string.

The `sf_prop` object can be used to transfer structure-function specific data up and to the `dispatch_sf_channels` subroutine below, so they can be used for particular mappings.

The `global` object is intent(inout) because the RNG generator seed may change during initialization.

The `pdg_in` array is the array of incoming flavors, corresponding to the upstream structure function or the beam array. This will be checked for the structure function in question and replaced by the outgoing flavors. The `pdg_prc` array is the array of incoming flavors (beam index, component index) for the hard process.

*(Dispatch: public)+≡*

```
public :: dispatch_sf_data
```

*(Dispatch: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine dispatch_sf_data (data, sf_method, i_beam, sf_prop, global, &  
    pdg_in, pdg_prc, polarized)
```

```
class(sf_data_t), allocatable, intent(inout) :: data  
type(string_t), intent(in) :: sf_method  
integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: i_beam  
type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: pdg_in  
type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:, :), intent(in) :: pdg_prc  
type(sf_prop_t), intent(inout) :: sf_prop  
type(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global  
logical, intent(in) :: polarized  
type(model_t), pointer :: model  
type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg_out  
real(default) :: sqrts, isr_alpha, isr_q_max, isr_mass  
integer :: isr_order  
logical :: isr_recoil  
real(default) :: epa_alpha, epa_x_min, epa_q_min, epa_e_max, epa_mass  
logical :: epa_recoil  
real(default) :: ewa_x_min, ewa_pt_max, ewa_mass  
logical :: ewa_keep_momentum, ewa_keep_energy  
type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg_prc1  
integer :: ewa_id  
type(string_t) :: pdf_name  
type(string_t) :: lhpdf_dir, lhpdf_file  
type(string_t), dimension(13) :: lhpdf_photon_sets
```



```

integer :: lhpdf_member, lhpdf_photon_scheme
logical :: hoppet_b_matching
class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
logical :: circe1_photon1, circe1_photon2, circe1_generate, &
    circe1_with_radiation
real(default) :: circe1_sqrts, circe1_eps
integer :: circe1_version, circe1_chattiness, &
    circe1_revision
character(6) :: circe1_accelerator
logical :: circe2_polarized
type(string_t) :: circe2_design, circe2_file
real(default), dimension(2) :: gaussian_spread
logical :: beam_events_warn_eof
type(string_t) :: beam_events_dir, beam_events_file
logical :: escan_normalize

lhpdf_photon_sets = [var_str ("DOG0.LHgrid"), var_str ("DOG1.LHgrid"), &
    var_str ("DGG.LHgrid"), var_str ("LACG.LHgrid"), &
    var_str ("GSG0.LHgrid"), var_str ("GSG1.LHgrid"), &
    var_str ("GSG960.LHgrid"), var_str ("GSG961.LHgrid"), &
    var_str ("GRVG0.LHgrid"), var_str ("GRVG1.LHgrid"), &
    var_str ("ACFGPG.LHgrid"), var_str ("WHITG.LHgrid"), &
    var_str ("SASG.LHgrid")]
model => global%model
sqrts = global%get_sqrts ()
associate (var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ())
    select case (char (sf_method))
    case ("pdf_builtin")
        allocate (pdf_builtin_data_t :: data)
        select type (data)
        type is (pdf_builtin_data_t)
            pdf_name = &
                var_list%get_sval (var_str ("pdf_builtin_set"))
            hoppet_b_matching = &
                var_list%get_lval (var_str ("hoppet_b_matching"))
            call data%init ( &
                model, pdg_in(i_beam(1)), &
                name = pdf_name, &
                path = global%os_data%pdf_builtin_datapath, &
                hoppet_b_matching = hoppet_b_matching)
        end select
    case ("pdf_builtin_photon")
        call msg_fatal ("Currently, there are no photon PDFs built into WHIZARD,", &
            [var_str ("for the photon content inside a proton or neutron use"), &
            var_str ("the 'lhpdf_photon' structure function.")])
    case ("lhpdf")
        allocate (lhpdf_data_t :: data)
        if (pdg_array_get (pdg_in(i_beam(1)), 1) == PHOTON) then
            call msg_fatal ("The 'lhpdf' structure is intended only for protons and", &
                [var_str ("pions, please use 'lhpdf_photon' for photon beams.")])
        end if
        lhpdf_dir = &
            var_list%get_sval (var_str ("lhpdf_dir"))
        lhpdf_file = &

```



```

        var_list%get_sval (var_str ("lhpdf_file"))
lhpdf_member = &
        var_list%get_ival (var_str ("lhpdf_member"))
lhpdf_photon_scheme = &
        var_list%get_ival (var_str ("lhpdf_photon_scheme"))
hoppet_b_matching = &
        var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?hoppet_b_matching"))
select type (data)
type is (lhpdf_data_t)
    call data%init &
        (model, pdg_in(i_beam(1)), &
         lhpdf_dir, lhpdf_file, lhpdf_member, &
         lhpdf_photon_scheme, hoppet_b_matching)
end select
case ("lhpdf_photon")
    allocate (lhpdf_data_t :: data)
    if (pdg_array_get_length (pdg_in(i_beam(1))) /= 1 .or. &
        pdg_array_get (pdg_in(i_beam(1)), 1) /= PHOTON) then
        call msg_fatal ("The 'lhpdf_photon' structure function is exclusively for", &
            [var_str ("photon PDFs, i.e. for photons as beam particles")])
    end if
    lhpdf_dir = &
        var_list%get_sval (var_str ("lhpdf_dir"))
    lhpdf_file = &
        var_list%get_sval (var_str ("lhpdf_photon_file"))
    lhpdf_member = &
        var_list%get_ival (var_str ("lhpdf_member"))
    lhpdf_photon_scheme = &
        var_list%get_ival (var_str ("lhpdf_photon_scheme"))
    if (.not. any (lhpdf_photon_sets == lhpdf_file)) then
        call msg_fatal ("This PDF set is not supported or not " // &
            "intended for photon beams.")
    end if
    select type (data)
    type is (lhpdf_data_t)
        call data%init &
            (model, pdg_in(i_beam(1)), &
             lhpdf_dir, lhpdf_file, lhpdf_member, &
             lhpdf_photon_scheme)
    end select
case ("isr")
    allocate (isr_data_t :: data)
    isr_alpha = &
        var_list%get_rval (var_str ("isr_alpha"))
    if (vanishes (isr_alpha)) then
        isr_alpha = (var_list%get_rval (var_str ("ee"))) &
            ** 2 / (4 * PI)
    end if
    isr_q_max = &
        var_list%get_rval (var_str ("isr_q_max"))
    if (vanishes (isr_q_max)) then
        isr_q_max = sqrts
    end if
    isr_mass = var_list%get_rval (var_str ("isr_mass"))

```



```

isr_order = var_list%get_lval (var_str ("isr_order"))
isr_recoil = var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?isr_recoil"))
select type (data)
type is (isr_data_t)
  call data%init &
    (model, pdg_in (i_beam(1)), isr_alpha, isr_q_max, &
     isr_mass, isr_order, isr_recoil)
  call data%check ()
  sf_prop%isr_eps(i_beam(1)) = data%get_eps ()
end select
case ("epa")
  allocate (epa_data_t :: data)
  epa_alpha = var_list%get_rval (var_str ("epa_alpha"))
  if (vanishes (epa_alpha)) then
    epa_alpha = (var_list%get_rval (var_str ("ee"))) &
      ** 2 / (4 * PI)
  end if
  epa_x_min = var_list%get_rval (var_str ("epa_x_min"))
  epa_q_min = var_list%get_rval (var_str ("epa_q_min"))
  epa_e_max = var_list%get_rval (var_str ("epa_e_max"))
  if (vanishes (epa_e_max)) then
    epa_e_max = sqrts
  end if
  epa_mass = var_list%get_rval (var_str ("epa_mass"))
  epa_recoil = var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?epa_recoil"))
  select type (data)
  type is (epa_data_t)
    call data%init &
      (model, pdg_in (i_beam(1)), epa_alpha, epa_x_min, &
       epa_q_min, epa_e_max, epa_mass, epa_recoil)
    call data%check ()
  end select
case ("ewa")
  allocate (ewa_data_t :: data)
  allocate (pdg_prc1 (size (pdg_prc, 2)))
  pdg_prc1 = pdg_prc(i_beam(1),:)
  if (any (pdg_array_get_length (pdg_prc1) /= 1) &
    .or. any (pdg_prc1 /= pdg_prc1(1))) then
    call msg_fatal &
      ("EWA: process incoming particle (W/Z) must be unique")
  end if
  ewa_id = abs (pdg_array_get (pdg_prc1(1), 1))
  ewa_x_min = var_list%get_rval (var_str ("ewa_x_min"))
  ewa_pt_max = var_list%get_rval (var_str ("ewa_pt_max"))
  if (vanishes (ewa_pt_max)) then
    ewa_pt_max = sqrts
  end if
  ewa_mass = var_list%get_rval (var_str ("ewa_mass"))
  ewa_keep_momentum = var_list%get_lval (&
    var_str ("?ewa_keep_momentum"))
  ewa_keep_energy = var_list%get_lval (&
    var_str ("?ewa_keep_energy"))
  if (ewa_keep_momentum .and. ewa_keep_energy) &
    call msg_fatal (" EWA cannot conserve both energy " &

```



```

        // "and momentum.")
select type (data)
type is (ewa_data_t)
  call data%init &
    (model, pdg_in (i_beam(1)), ewa_x_min, &
     ewa_pt_max, sqrts, ewa_keep_momentum, &
     ewa_keep_energy, ewa_mass)
  call data%set_id (ewa_id)
  call data%check ()
end select
case ("circe1")
  allocate (circe1_data_t :: data)
  select type (data)
  type is (circe1_data_t)
    circe1_photon1 = &
      var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?circe1_photon1"))
    circe1_photon2 = &
      var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?circe1_photon2"))
    circe1_sqrts = &
      var_list%get_rval (var_str ("circe1_sqrts"))
    circe1_eps = &
      var_list%get_rval (var_str ("circe1_eps"))
    if (circe1_sqrts <= 0) circe1_sqrts = sqrts
    circe1_generate = &
      var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?circe1_generate"))
    circe1_version = &
      var_list%get_ival (var_str ("circe1_ver"))
    circe1_revision = &
      var_list%get_ival (var_str ("circe1_rev"))
    circe1_accelerator = &
      char (var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$circe1_acc")))
    circe1_chattiness = &
      var_list%get_ival (var_str ("circe1_chat"))
    circe1_with_radiation = &
      var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?circe1_with_radiation"))
    call data%init (model, pdg_in, circe1_sqrts, circe1_eps, &
      [circe1_photon1, circe1_photon2], &
      circe1_version, circe1_revision, circe1_accelerator, &
      circe1_chattiness, circe1_with_radiation)
    if (circe1_generate) then
      call msg_message ("CIRCE1: activating generator mode")
      call dispatch_rng_factory (rng_factory, global)
      call data%set_generator_mode (rng_factory)
    end if
  end select
case ("circe2")
  allocate (circe2_data_t :: data)
  select type (data)
  type is (circe2_data_t)
    circe2_polarized = &
      var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?circe2_polarized"))
    circe2_file = &
      var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$circe2_file"))
    circe2_design = &

```



```

        var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$circe2_design"))
    call data%init (global%os_data, model, pdg_in, sqrts, &
        circe2_polarized, polarized, circe2_file, circe2_design)
    call msg_message ("CIRCE2: activating generator mode")
    call dispatch_rng_factory (rng_factory, global)
    call data%set_generator_mode (rng_factory)
end select
case ("gaussian")
    allocate (gaussian_data_t :: data)
    select type (data)
    type is (gaussian_data_t)
        gaussian_spread = &
            [var_list%get_rval (var_str ("gaussian_spread1")), &
            var_list%get_rval (var_str ("gaussian_spread2"))]
        call dispatch_rng_factory (rng_factory, global)
        call data%init (model, pdg_in, gaussian_spread, rng_factory)
    end select
case ("beam_events")
    allocate (beam_events_data_t :: data)
    select type (data)
    type is (beam_events_data_t)
        beam_events_dir = global%os_data%whizard_beamsimpath
        beam_events_file = var_list%get_sval (&
            var_str ("$beam_events_file"))
        beam_events_warn_eof = var_list%get_lval (&
            var_str ("?beam_events_warn_eof"))
        call data%init (model, pdg_in, &
            beam_events_dir, beam_events_file, beam_events_warn_eof)
    end select
case ("energy_scan")
    escan_normalize = &
        var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?energy_scan_normalize"))
    allocate (escan_data_t :: data)
    select type (data)
    type is (escan_data_t)
        if (escan_normalize) then
            call data%init (model, pdg_in)
        else
            call data%init (model, pdg_in, sqrts)
        end if
    end select
case default
    if (associated (dispatch_sf_data_extra)) then
        call dispatch_sf_data_extra (data, &
            sf_method, i_beam, sf_prop, global, &
            pdg_in, pdg_prc, polarized)
    end if
    if (.not. allocated (data)) then
        call msg_fatal ("Structure function '" &
            // char (sf_method) // "' not implemented")
    end if
end select
end associate
if (allocated (data)) then

```



```

        allocate (pdg_out (size (pdg_prc, 1)))
        call data%get_pdg_out (pdg_out)
        pdg_in(i_beam) = pdg_out
    end if
end subroutine dispatch_sf_data

```

This is a hook that allows us to inject further handlers for structure-function objects, in particular a test structure function.

```

<Dispatch: public>+≡
    public :: dispatch_sf_data_extra

<Dispatch: variables>+≡
    procedure (dispatch_sf_data), pointer :: &
        dispatch_sf_data_extra => null ()

```

This is an auxiliary procedure, used by the beam-structure expansion: tell for a given structure function name, whether it corresponds to a pair spectrum ( $n = 2$ ), a single-particle structure function ( $n = 1$ ), or nothing ( $n = 0$ ). Though `energy_scan` can in principle also be a pair spectrum, it always has only one parameter.

```

<Dispatch: procedures>+≡
    function strfun_mode (name) result (n)
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
        integer :: n
        select case (char (name))
        case ("none")
            n = 0
        case ("sf_test_0", "sf_test_1")
            n = 1
        case ("pdf_builtin", "pdf_builtin_photon", &
            "lhpdf", "lhpdf_photon")
            n = 1
        case ("isr", "epa", "ewa")
            n = 1
        case ("circe1", "circe2")
            n = 2
        case ("gaussian")
            n = 2
        case ("beam_events")
            n = 2
        case ("energy_scan")
            n = 2
        case default
            n = -1
            call msg_bug ("Structure function '" // char (name) &
                // "' not supported yet")
        end select
    end function strfun_mode

```

Dispatch a whole structure-function chain, given beam data and beam structure data.

This could be done generically, but we should look at the specific combination of structure functions in order to select appropriate mappings.



The `beam_structure` argument gets copied because we want to expand it to canonical form (one valid structure-function entry per record) before proceeding further.

The `pdg_prc` argument is the array of incoming flavors. The first index is the beam index, the second one the process component index. Each element is itself a PDG array, notrivial if there is a flavor sum for the incoming state of this component.

The dispatcher is divided in two parts. The first part configures the structure function data themselves. After this, we can configure the phase space for the elementary process.

```

<Dispatch: public>+≡
    public :: dispatch_sf_config

<Dispatch: procedures>+≡
    subroutine dispatch_sf_config (sf_config, sf_prop, global, pdg_prc)

        type(sf_config_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: sf_config
        type(sf_prop_t), intent(out) :: sf_prop
        type(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
        type(beam_structure_t) :: beam_structure
        class(sf_data_t), allocatable :: sf_data
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: pdg_prc
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg_in
        type(flavor_t) :: flv_in
        integer :: n_beam, n_record, i

        beam_structure = global%beam_structure
        call beam_structure%expand (strfun_mode)
        n_record = beam_structure%get_n_record ()
        allocate (sf_config (n_record))
        n_beam = beam_structure%get_n_beam ()
        if (n_beam > 0) then
            allocate (prt_in (n_beam), pdg_in (n_beam))
            prt_in = beam_structure%get_prt ()
            do i = 1, n_beam
                call flv_in%init (prt_in(i), global%model)
                pdg_in(i) = flv_in%get_pdg ()
            end do
        else
            n_beam = size (pdg_prc, 1)
            allocate (pdg_in (n_beam))
            pdg_in = pdg_prc(:,1)
        end if
        do i = 1, n_record
            call dispatch_sf_data (sf_data, &
                beam_structure%get_name (i), &
                beam_structure%get_i_entry (i), &
                sf_prop, global, pdg_in, pdg_prc, &
                beam_structure%polarized ())
            call sf_config(i)%init (beam_structure%get_i_entry (i), sf_data)
            deallocate (sf_data)
        end do
    end subroutine dispatch_sf_config

```



The second part configures channel mappings, using some conditions from the phase space configuration. If there are no structure functions, we enable a default setup with a single (dummy) structure-function channel. Otherwise, we look at the channel collection that we got from the phase-space configuration step. Each entry should be translated into an independent structure-function channel, where typically there is one default entry, which could be mapped using a standard s-channel mapping if the structure function setup recommends this, and other entries with s-channel resonances. The latter need to be translated into global mappings from the structure-function chain.

*(Dispatch: public)*+≡

```
public :: dispatch_sf_channels
```

*(Dispatch: procedures)*+≡

```
subroutine dispatch_sf_channels (sf_channel, sf_string, sf_prop, coll, global)
```

```

type(sf_channel_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: sf_channel
type(string_t), intent(out) :: sf_string
type(sf_prop_t), intent(in) :: sf_prop
type(phs_channel_collection_t), intent(in) :: coll
type(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: global
type(beam_structure_t) :: beam_structure
class(channel_prop_t), allocatable :: prop
integer :: n_strfun, n_sf_channel, i
logical :: sf_allow_s_mapping, circe1_map, circe1_generate
logical :: s_mapping_enable, endpoint_mapping, power_mapping
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: s_mapping, single_mapping
real(default) :: sqrts, s_mapping_power
real(default) :: circe1_mapping_slope, endpoint_mapping_slope
real(default) :: power_mapping_eps
sqrts = global%get_sqrts ()
beam_structure = global%beam_structure
call beam_structure%expand (strfun_mode)
n_strfun = beam_structure%get_n_record ()
sf_string = beam_structure%to_string (sf_only = .true.)
sf_allow_s_mapping = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?sf_allow_s_mapping"))
circe1_generate = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?circe1_generate"))
circe1_map = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?circe1_map"))
circe1_mapping_slope = &
    global%var_list%get_rval (var_str ("circe1_mapping_slope"))
s_mapping_enable = .false.
s_mapping_power = 1
endpoint_mapping = .false.
endpoint_mapping_slope = 1
power_mapping = .false.
select case (char (sf_string))
case ("", "[any particles]")
case ("pdf_builtin, none", &
    "pdf_builtin_photon, none", &
    "none, pdf_builtin", &

```



```

"none, pdf_builtin_photon", &
"lhpdf, none", &
"lhpdf_photon, none", &
"none, lhpdf", &
"none, lhpdf_photon")
case ("pdf_builtin, none => none, pdf_builtin", &
"pdf_builtin, none => none, pdf_builtin_photon", &
"pdf_builtin_photon, none => none, pdf_builtin", &
"pdf_builtin_photon, none => none, pdf_builtin_photon", &
"lhpdf, none => none, lhpdf", &
"lhpdf, none => none, lhpdf_photon", &
"lhpdf_photon, none => none, lhpdf", &
"lhpdf_photon, none => none, lhpdf_photon")
allocate (s_mapping (2), source = [1, 2])
s_mapping_enable = .true.
s_mapping_power = 2
case ("pdf_builtin, none => none, pdf_builtin => epa, none => none, epa", &
"pdf_builtin, none => none, pdf_builtin => ewa, none => none, ewa", &
"pdf_builtin, none => none, pdf_builtin => ewa, none => none, epa", &
"pdf_builtin, none => none, pdf_builtin => epa, none => none, ewa")
allocate (s_mapping (2), source = [1, 2])
s_mapping_enable = .true.
s_mapping_power = 2
case ("isr, none", &
"none, isr")
allocate (single_mapping (1), source = [1])
case ("isr, none => none, isr")
allocate (s_mapping (2), source = [1, 2])
power_mapping = .true.
power_mapping_eps = minval (sf_prop%isr_eps)
case ("isr, none => none, isr => epa, none => none, epa", &
"isr, none => none, isr => ewa, none => none, ewa", &
"isr, none => none, isr => ewa, none => none, epa", &
"isr, none => none, isr => epa, none => none, ewa")
allocate (s_mapping (2), source = [1, 2])
power_mapping = .true.
power_mapping_eps = minval (sf_prop%isr_eps)
case ("circe1 => isr, none => none, isr => epa, none => none, epa", &
"circe1 => isr, none => none, isr => ewa, none => none, ewa", &
"circe1 => isr, none => none, isr => ewa, none => none, epa", &
"circe1 => isr, none => none, isr => epa, none => none, ewa")
if (circe1_generate) then
allocate (s_mapping (2), source = [2, 3])
else
allocate (s_mapping (3), source = [1, 2, 3])
endpoint_mapping = .true.
endpoint_mapping_slope = circe1_mapping_slope
end if
power_mapping = .true.
power_mapping_eps = minval (sf_prop%isr_eps)
case ("pdf_builtin, none => none, isr", &
"pdf_builtin_photon, none => none, isr", &
"lhpdf, none => none, isr", &
"lhpdf_photon, none => none, isr")

```



```

        allocate (single_mapping (1), source = [2])
case ("isr, none => none, pdf_builtin", &
      "isr, none => none, pdf_builtin_photon", &
      "isr, none => none, lhpdf", &
      "isr, none => none, lhpdf_photon")
    allocate (single_mapping (1), source = [1])
case ("epa, none", &
      "none, epa")
    allocate (single_mapping (1), source = [1])
case ("epa, none => none, epa")
    allocate (single_mapping (2), source = [1, 2])
case ("epa, none => none, isr", &
      "isr, none => none, epa", &
      "ewa, none => none, isr", &
      "isr, none => none, ewa")
    allocate (single_mapping (2), source = [1, 2])
case ("pdf_builtin, none => none, epa", &
      "pdf_builtin_photon, none => none, epa", &
      "lhpdf, none => none, epa", &
      "lhpdf_photon, none => none, epa")
    allocate (single_mapping (1), source = [2])
case ("pdf_builtin, none => none, ewa", &
      "pdf_builtin_photon, none => none, ewa", &
      "lhpdf, none => none, ewa", &
      "lhpdf_photon, none => none, ewa")
    allocate (single_mapping (1), source = [2])
case ("epa, none => none, pdf_builtin", &
      "epa, none => none, pdf_builtin_photon", &
      "epa, none => none, lhpdf", &
      "epa, none => none, lhpdf_photon")
    allocate (single_mapping (1), source = [1])
case ("ewa, none => none, pdf_builtin", &
      "ewa, none => none, pdf_builtin_photon", &
      "ewa, none => none, lhpdf", &
      "ewa, none => none, lhpdf_photon")
    allocate (single_mapping (1), source = [1])
case ("ewa, none", &
      "none, ewa")
    allocate (single_mapping (1), source = [1])
case ("ewa, none => none, ewa")
    allocate (single_mapping (2), source = [1, 2])
case ("energy_scan, none => none, energy_scan")
    allocate (s_mapping (2), source = [1, 2])
case ("sf_test_1, none => none, sf_test_1")
    allocate (s_mapping (2), source = [1, 2])
case ("circe1")
    if (circe1_generate) then
        !!! no mapping
    else if (circe1_map) then
        allocate (s_mapping (1), source = [1])
        endpoint_mapping = .true.
        endpoint_mapping_slope = circe1_mapping_slope
    else
        allocate (s_mapping (1), source = [1])

```



```

        s_mapping_enable = .true.
    end if
case ("circe1 => isr, none => none, isr")
    if (circe1_generate) then
        allocate (s_mapping (2), source = [2, 3])
    else
        allocate (s_mapping (3), source = [1, 2, 3])
        endpoint_mapping = .true.
        endpoint_mapping_slope = circe1_mapping_slope
    end if
    power_mapping = .true.
    power_mapping_eps = minval (sf_prop%isr_eps)
case ("circe1 => isr, none", &
    "circe1 => none, isr")
    allocate (single_mapping (1), source = [2])
case ("circe1 => epa, none => none, epa")
    if (circe1_generate) then
        allocate (single_mapping (2), source = [2, 3])
    else
        call msg_fatal ("CIRCE/EPA: supported with ?circe1_generate=true &
            &only")
    end if
case ("circe1 => ewa, none => none, ewa")
    if (circe1_generate) then
        allocate (single_mapping (2), source = [2, 3])
    else
        call msg_fatal ("CIRCE/EWA: supported with ?circe1_generate=true &
            &only")
    end if
case ("circe1 => epa, none", &
    "circe1 => none, epa")
    if (circe1_generate) then
        allocate (single_mapping (1), source = [2])
    else
        call msg_fatal ("CIRCE/EPA: supported with ?circe1_generate=true &
            &only")
    end if
case ("circe1 => epa, none => none, isr", &
    "circe1 => isr, none => none, epa", &
    "circe1 => ewa, none => none, isr", &
    "circe1 => isr, none => none, ewa")
    if (circe1_generate) then
        allocate (single_mapping (2), source = [2, 3])
    else
        call msg_fatal ("CIRCE/EPA: supported with ?circe1_generate=true &
            &only")
    end if
case ("circe2", &
    "gaussian", &
    "beam_events")
    !!! no mapping
case ("circe2 => isr, none => none, isr", &
    "gaussian => isr, none => none, isr", &
    "beam_events => isr, none => none, isr")

```



```

        allocate (s_mapping (2), source = [2, 3])
        power_mapping = .true.
        power_mapping_eps = minval (sf_prop%isr_eps)
    case ("circe2 => isr, none", &
        "circe2 => none, isr", &
        "gaussian => isr, none", &
        "gaussian => none, isr", &
        "beam_events => isr, none", &
        "beam_events => none, isr")
        allocate (single_mapping (1), source = [2])
    case ("circe2 => epa, none => none, epa", &
        "gaussian => epa, none => none, epa", &
        "beam_events => epa, none => none, epa")
        allocate (single_mapping (2), source = [2, 3])
    case ("circe2 => epa, none", &
        "circe2 => none, epa", &
        "circe2 => ewa, none", &
        "circe2 => none, ewa", &
        "gaussian => epa, none", &
        "gaussian => none, epa", &
        "gaussian => ewa, none", &
        "gaussian => none, ewa", &
        "beam_events => epa, none", &
        "beam_events => none, epa", &
        "beam_events => ewa, none", &
        "beam_events => none, ewa")
        allocate (single_mapping (1), source = [2])
    case ("circe2 => epa, none => none, isr", &
        "circe2 => isr, none => none, epa", &
        "circe2 => ewa, none => none, isr", &
        "circe2 => isr, none => none, ewa", &
        "gaussian => epa, none => none, isr", &
        "gaussian => isr, none => none, epa", &
        "gaussian => ewa, none => none, isr", &
        "gaussian => isr, none => none, ewa", &
        "beam_events => epa, none => none, isr", &
        "beam_events => isr, none => none, epa", &
        "beam_events => ewa, none => none, isr", &
        "beam_events => isr, none => none, ewa")
        allocate (single_mapping (2), source = [2, 3])
    case ("energy_scan")
    case default
        call msg_fatal ("Beam structure: " &
            // char (sf_string) // " not supported")
    end select
    if (sf_allow_s_mapping .and. coll%n > 0) then
        n_sf_channel = coll%n
        allocate (sf_channel (n_sf_channel))
        do i = 1, n_sf_channel
            call sf_channel(i)%init (n_strfun)
            if (allocated (single_mapping)) then
                call sf_channel(i)%activate_mapping (single_mapping)
            end if
            if (allocated (prop)) deallocate (prop)
        end do
    end if

```



```

call coll%get_entry (i, prop)
if (allocated (prop)) then
  if (endpoint_mapping .and. power_mapping) then
    select type (prop)
    type is (resonance_t)
      call sf_channel(i)%set_eir_mapping (s_mapping, &
        a = endpoint_mapping_slope, eps = power_mapping_eps, &
        m = prop%mass / sqrts, w = prop%width / sqrts)
    type is (on_shell_t)
      call sf_channel(i)%set_eio_mapping (s_mapping, &
        a = endpoint_mapping_slope, eps = power_mapping_eps, &
        m = prop%mass / sqrts)
    end select
  else if (endpoint_mapping) then
    select type (prop)
    type is (resonance_t)
      call sf_channel(i)%set_epr_mapping (s_mapping, &
        a = endpoint_mapping_slope, &
        m = prop%mass / sqrts, w = prop%width / sqrts)
    type is (on_shell_t)
      call sf_channel(i)%set_epo_mapping (s_mapping, &
        a = endpoint_mapping_slope, &
        m = prop%mass / sqrts)
    end select
  else if (power_mapping) then
    select type (prop)
    type is (resonance_t)
      call sf_channel(i)%set_ipr_mapping (s_mapping, &
        eps = power_mapping_eps, &
        m = prop%mass / sqrts, w = prop%width / sqrts)
    type is (on_shell_t)
      call sf_channel(i)%set_ipo_mapping (s_mapping, &
        eps = power_mapping_eps, &
        m = prop%mass / sqrts)
    end select
  else if (allocated (s_mapping)) then
    select type (prop)
    type is (resonance_t)
      call sf_channel(i)%set_res_mapping (s_mapping, &
        m = prop%mass / sqrts, w = prop%width / sqrts)
    type is (on_shell_t)
      call sf_channel(i)%set_os_mapping (s_mapping, &
        m = prop%mass / sqrts)
    end select
  else if (allocated (single_mapping)) then
    select type (prop)
    type is (resonance_t)
      call sf_channel(i)%set_res_mapping (single_mapping, &
        m = prop%mass / sqrts, w = prop%width / sqrts)
    type is (on_shell_t)
      call sf_channel(i)%set_os_mapping (single_mapping, &
        m = prop%mass / sqrts)
    end select
  end if
end if

```



```

        else if (endpoint_mapping .and. power_mapping) then
            call sf_channel(i)%set_ei_mapping (s_mapping, &
                a = endpoint_mapping_slope, eps = power_mapping_eps)
        else if (endpoint_mapping .and. .not. allocated (single_mapping)) then
            call sf_channel(i)%set_ep_mapping (s_mapping, &
                a = endpoint_mapping_slope)
        else if (power_mapping .and. .not. allocated (single_mapping)) then
            call sf_channel(i)%set_ip_mapping (s_mapping, &
                eps = power_mapping_eps)
        else if (s_mapping_enable .and. .not. allocated (single_mapping)) then
            call sf_channel(i)%set_s_mapping (s_mapping, &
                power = s_mapping_power)
        end if
    end do
else if (sf_allow_s_mapping) then
    allocate (sf_channel (1))
    call sf_channel(1)%init (n_strfun)
    if (allocated (single_mapping)) then
        call sf_channel(1)%activate_mapping (single_mapping)
    else if (endpoint_mapping .and. power_mapping) then
        call sf_channel(i)%set_ei_mapping (s_mapping, &
            a = endpoint_mapping_slope, eps = power_mapping_eps)
    else if (endpoint_mapping) then
        call sf_channel(1)%set_ep_mapping (s_mapping, &
            a = endpoint_mapping_slope)
    else if (power_mapping) then
        call sf_channel(1)%set_ip_mapping (s_mapping, &
            eps = power_mapping_eps)
    else if (s_mapping_enable) then
        call sf_channel(1)%set_s_mapping (s_mapping, &
            power = s_mapping_power)
    end if
else
    allocate (sf_channel (1))
    call sf_channel(1)%init (n_strfun)
    if (allocated (single_mapping)) then
        call sf_channel(1)%activate_mapping (single_mapping)
    end if
end if
end subroutine dispatch_sf_channels

```

### 31.11.9 Event I/O stream

```

<Dispatch: public>+≡
    public :: dispatch_eio

<Dispatch: procedures>+≡
    subroutine dispatch_eio (eio, method, global)
        use event_base, only: event_callback_nop_t

        class(eio_t), intent(inout), allocatable :: eio
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: method
        type(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: global

```



```

logical :: check, keep_beams, keep_remnants, recover_beams
logical :: use_alpha_s_from_file, use_scale_from_file
logical :: write_sqme_prc, write_sqme_ref, write_sqme_alt
logical :: output_cross_section, ensure_order
type(string_t) :: lhef_version, lhef_extension, raw_version
type(string_t) :: extension_default, debug_extension, dump_extension, &
    extension_hepmc, &
    extension_lha, extension_hepevt, extension_ascii_short, &
    extension_ascii_long, extension_athena, extension_mokka, &
    extension_stdhep, extension_stdhep_up, extension_stdhep_ev4, &
    extension_raw, extension_hepevt_verb, extension_lha_verb, &
    extension_lcio
integer :: checkpoint
logical :: show_process, show_transforms, show_decay, verbose, pacified
logical :: dump_weights, dump_compressed, dump_summary, dump_screen
keep_beams = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?keep_beams"))
keep_remnants = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?keep_remnants"))
ensure_order = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?hepevt_ensure_order"))
recover_beams = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?recover_beams"))
use_alpha_s_from_file = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?use_alpha_s_from_file"))
use_scale_from_file = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?use_scale_from_file"))
select case (char (method))
case ("raw")
    allocate (eio_raw_t :: eio)
    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_raw_t)
        check = &
            global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?check_event_file"))
        raw_version = &
            global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_event_file_version"))
        extension_raw = &
            global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_extension_raw"))
        call eio%set_parameters (check, raw_version, extension_raw)
    end select
case ("checkpoint")
    allocate (eio_checkpoints_t :: eio)
    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_checkpoints_t)
        checkpoint = &
            global%var_list%get_ival (var_str ("checkpoint"))
        pacified = &
            global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?pacify"))
        call eio%set_parameters (checkpoint, blank = pacified)
    end select
case ("callback")
    allocate (eio_callback_t :: eio)
    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_callback_t)

```



```

        checkpoint = &
            global%var_list%get_ival (var_str ("event_callback_interval"))
        if (global%has_event_callback ()) then
            call eio%set_parameters (global%get_event_callback (), checkpoint)
        else
            call eio%set_parameters (event_callback_nop_t (), 0)
        end if
    end select
case ("lhef")
    allocate (eio_lhef_t :: eio)
    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_lhef_t)
        lhef_version = &
            global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_lhef_version"))
        lhef_extension = &
            global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_lhef_extension"))
        write_sqme_prc = &
            global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("$_lhef_write_sqme_prc"))
        write_sqme_ref = &
            global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("$_lhef_write_sqme_ref"))
        write_sqme_alt = &
            global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("$_lhef_write_sqme_alt"))
        call eio%set_parameters ( &
            keep_beams, keep_remnants, recover_beams, &
            use_alpha_s_from_file, use_scale_from_file, &
            char (lhef_version), lhef_extension, &
            write_sqme_ref, write_sqme_prc, write_sqme_alt)
    end select
case ("hepmc")
    allocate (eio_hepmc_t :: eio)
    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_hepmc_t)
        output_cross_section = &
            global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("$_hepmc_output_cross_section"))
        extension_hepmc = &
            global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_extension_hepmc"))
        ! call eio%set_parameters (keep_beams, recover_beams, extension_hepmc)
        call eio%set_parameters (global%model, &
            recover_beams, &
            use_alpha_s_from_file, use_scale_from_file, &
            extension_hepmc, output_cross_section)
    end select
case ("lcio")
    allocate (eio_lcio_t :: eio)
    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_lcio_t)
        extension_lcio = &
            global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_extension_lcio"))
        ! call eio%set_parameters &
        !     (keep_beams, keep_remnants, recover_beams, extension_lcio)
        call eio%set_parameters (recover_beams, &
            use_alpha_s_from_file, use_scale_from_file, &
            extension_lcio)
    end select
end select

```



```

case ("stdhep")
  allocate (eio_stdhep_hepevt_t :: eio)
  select type (eio)
  type is (eio_stdhep_hepevt_t)
    extension_stdhep = &
      global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$extension_stdhep"))
    call eio%set_parameters &
      (keep_beams, keep_remnants, ensure_order, recover_beams, &
       use_alpha_s_from_file, use_scale_from_file, extension_stdhep)
  end select
case ("stdhep_up")
  allocate (eio_stdhep_hepeup_t :: eio)
  select type (eio)
  type is (eio_stdhep_hepeup_t)
    extension_stdhep_up = &
      global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$extension_stdhep_up"))
    call eio%set_parameters (keep_beams, keep_remnants, ensure_order, &
      recover_beams, use_alpha_s_from_file, &
      use_scale_from_file, extension_stdhep_up)
  end select
case ("stdhep_ev4")
  allocate (eio_stdhep_hepev4_t :: eio)
  select type (eio)
  type is (eio_stdhep_hepev4_t)
    extension_stdhep_ev4 = &
      global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$extension_stdhep_ev4"))
    call eio%set_parameters &
      (keep_beams, keep_remnants, ensure_order, recover_beams, &
       use_alpha_s_from_file, use_scale_from_file, extension_stdhep_ev4)
  end select
case ("ascii")
  allocate (eio_ascii_ascii_t :: eio)
  select type (eio)
  type is (eio_ascii_ascii_t)
    extension_default = &
      global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$extension_default"))
    call eio%set_parameters &
      (keep_beams, keep_remnants, ensure_order, extension_default)
  end select
case ("athena")
  allocate (eio_ascii_athena_t :: eio)
  select type (eio)
  type is (eio_ascii_athena_t)
    extension_athena = &
      global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$extension_athena"))
    call eio%set_parameters &
      (keep_beams, keep_remnants, ensure_order, extension_athena)
  end select
case ("debug")
  allocate (eio_ascii_debug_t :: eio)
  select type (eio)
  type is (eio_ascii_debug_t)
    debug_extension = &
      global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$debug_extension"))

```



```

show_process = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?debug_process"))
show_transforms = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?debug_transforms"))
show_decay = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?debug_decay"))
verbose = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?debug_verbose"))
call eio%set_parameters ( &
    extension = debug_extension, &
    show_process = show_process, &
    show_transforms = show_transforms, &
    show_decay = show_decay, &
    verbose = verbose)
end select
case ("dump")
    allocate (eio_dump_t :: eio)
    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_dump_t)
        dump_extension = &
            global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$dump_extension"))
        pacified = &
            global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?pacify"))
        dump_weights = &
            global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?dump_weights"))
        dump_compressed = &
            global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?dump_compressed"))
        dump_summary = &
            global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?dump_summary"))
        dump_screen = &
            global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?dump_screen"))
        call eio%set_parameters ( &
            extension = dump_extension, &
            pacify = pacified, &
            weights = dump_weights, &
            compressed = dump_compressed, &
            summary = dump_summary, &
            screen = dump_screen)
    end select
case ("hepevt")
    allocate (eio_ascii_hepevt_t :: eio)
    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_ascii_hepevt_t)
        extension_hepevt = &
            global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$extension_hepevt"))
        call eio%set_parameters &
            (keep_beams, keep_remnants, ensure_order, extension_hepevt)
    end select
case ("hepevt_verb")
    allocate (eio_ascii_hepevt_verb_t :: eio)
    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_ascii_hepevt_verb_t)
        extension_hepevt_verb = &
            global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$extension_hepevt_verb"))

```



```

        call eio%set_parameters &
            (keep_beams, keep_remnants, ensure_order, extension_hepevt_verb)
    end select
case ("lha")
    allocate (eio_ascii_lha_t :: eio)
    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_ascii_lha_t)
        extension_lha = &
            global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("extension_lha"))
        call eio%set_parameters &
            (keep_beams, keep_remnants, ensure_order, extension_lha)
    end select
case ("lha_verb")
    allocate (eio_ascii_lha_verb_t :: eio)
    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_ascii_lha_verb_t)
        extension_lha_verb = global%var_list%get_sval ( &
            var_str ("extension_lha_verb"))
        call eio%set_parameters &
            (keep_beams, keep_remnants, ensure_order, extension_lha_verb)
    end select
case ("long")
    allocate (eio_ascii_long_t :: eio)
    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_ascii_long_t)
        extension_ascii_long = &
            global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("extension_ascii_long"))
        call eio%set_parameters &
            (keep_beams, keep_remnants, ensure_order, extension_ascii_long)
    end select
case ("mokka")
    allocate (eio_ascii_mokka_t :: eio)
    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_ascii_mokka_t)
        extension_mokka = &
            global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("extension_mokka"))
        call eio%set_parameters &
            (keep_beams, keep_remnants, ensure_order, extension_mokka)
    end select
case ("short")
    allocate (eio_ascii_short_t :: eio)
    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_ascii_short_t)
        extension_ascii_short = &
            global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("extension_ascii_short"))
        call eio%set_parameters &
            (keep_beams, keep_remnants, ensure_order, extension_ascii_short)
    end select
case ("weight_stream")
    allocate (eio_weights_t :: eio)
    select type (eio)
    type is (eio_weights_t)
        pacified = &
            global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("pacify"))

```



```

        call eio%set_parameters (pacify = pacified)
    end select
case default
    call msg_fatal ("Event I/O method '" // char (method) &
        // "' not implemented")
end select
call eio%set_fallback_model (global%fallback_model)
end subroutine dispatch_eio

```

### 31.11.10 QCD coupling

Allocate the `alpha` (running coupling) component of the `qcd` block with a concrete implementation, depending on the variable settings in the `global` record.

If a fixed  $\alpha_s$  is requested, we do not allocate the `qcd%alpha` object. In this case, the matrix element code will just take the model parameter as-is, which implies fixed  $\alpha_s$ . If the object is allocated, the  $\alpha_s$  value is computed and updated for each matrix-element call.

```

<Dispatch: public>+≡
    public :: dispatch_qcd

<Dispatch: procedures>+≡
    subroutine dispatch_qcd (qcd, global)

        type(qcd_t), intent(inout) :: qcd
        type(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: global
        logical :: fixed, from_mz, from_pdf_builtin, from_lhapdf, from_lambda_qcd
        real(default) :: mz, alpha_val, lambda
        integer :: nf, order, lhpdf_member
        type(string_t) :: pdfset, lhpdf_dir, lhpdf_file
        fixed = &
            global%get_lval (var_str ("?alpha_s_is_fixed"))
        from_mz = &
            global%get_lval (var_str ("?alpha_s_from_mz"))
        from_pdf_builtin = &
            global%get_lval (var_str ("?alpha_s_from_pdf_builtin"))
        from_lhapdf = &
            global%get_lval (var_str ("?alpha_s_from_lhapdf"))
        from_lambda_qcd = &
            global%get_lval (var_str ("?alpha_s_from_lambda_qcd"))
        pdfset = &
            global%get_sval (var_str ("pdf_builtin_set"))
        lambda = &
            global%get_rval (var_str ("lambda_qcd"))
        nf = &
            global%get_ival (var_str ("alpha_s_nf"))
        order = &
            global%get_ival (var_str ("alpha_s_order"))
        lhpdf_dir = &
            global%get_sval (var_str ("lhpdf_dir"))
        lhpdf_file = &
            global%get_sval (var_str ("lhpdf_file"))
        lhpdf_member = &

```



```

        global%get_ival (var_str ("lhpdf_member"))
if (global%contains (var_str ("mZ"))) then
    mz = global%get_rval (var_str ("mZ"))
else
    mz = MZ_REF
end if
if (global%contains (var_str ("alphas"))) then
    alpha_val = global%get_rval (var_str ("alphas"))
else
    alpha_val = ALPHA_QCD_MZ_REF
end if
if (allocated (qcd%alpha)) deallocate (qcd%alpha)
if (from_lhpdf .and. from_pdf_builtin) then
    call msg_fatal (" Mixing alphas evolution", &
        [var_str (" from LHAPDF and builtin PDF is not permitted")])
end if
select case (count ([from_mz, from_pdf_builtin, from_lhpdf, from_lambda_qcd]))
case (0)
    if (fixed) then
        allocate (alpha_qcd_fixed_t :: qcd%alpha)
    else
        call msg_fatal ("QCD alpha: no calculation mode set")
    end if
case (2:)
    call msg_fatal ("QCD alpha: calculation mode is ambiguous")
case (1)
    if (fixed) then
        call msg_fatal ("QCD alpha: use '?alpha_s_is_fixed = false' for " // &
            "running alphas")
    else if (from_mz) then
        allocate (alpha_qcd_from_scale_t :: qcd%alpha)
    else if (from_pdf_builtin) then
        allocate (alpha_qcd_pdf_builtin_t :: qcd%alpha)
    else if (from_lhpdf) then
        allocate (alpha_qcd_lhpdf_t :: qcd%alpha)
    else if (from_lambda_qcd) then
        allocate (alpha_qcd_from_lambda_t :: qcd%alpha)
    end if
    call msg_message ("QCD alpha: using a running strong coupling")
end select
select type (alpha => qcd%alpha)
type is (alpha_qcd_fixed_t)
    alpha%val = alpha_val
type is (alpha_qcd_from_scale_t)
    alpha%mu_ref = mz
    alpha%ref = alpha_val
    alpha%order = order
    alpha%nf = nf
type is (alpha_qcd_from_lambda_t)
    alpha%lambda = lambda
    alpha%order = order
    alpha%nf = nf
type is (alpha_qcd_pdf_builtin_t)
    call alpha%init (pdfset, &

```



```

        global%os_data%pdf_builtin_datapath)
type is (alpha_qcd_lhapdf_t)
    call alpha%init (lhpdf_file, lhpdf_member, lhpdf_dir)
end select
end subroutine dispatch_qcd

```

### 31.11.11 Event Transform

An event transform is responsible for dressing a partonic event. Since event transforms are not mutually exclusive but are concatenated, we provide individual dispatchers for each of them.

```

<Dispatch: public>+≡
    public :: dispatch_evt_nlo

<Dispatch: procedures>+≡
    subroutine dispatch_evt_nlo (evt)
        class(evt_t), intent(out), pointer :: evt
        call msg_message ("Simulate: activating fixed-order NLO events")
        allocate (evt_nlo_t :: evt)
        evt%only_weighted_events = .true.
        select type (evt)
            type is (evt_nlo_t)
                evt%i_evaluation = 0
            end select
        end subroutine dispatch_evt_nlo

<Dispatch: public>+≡
    public :: dispatch_evt_decay

<Dispatch: procedures>+≡
    subroutine dispatch_evt_decay (evt, global)
        class(evt_t), intent(out), pointer :: evt
        type(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: global
        logical :: allow_decays
        allow_decays = &
            global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?allow_decays"))
        if (allow_decays) then
            allocate (evt_decay_t :: evt)
            call msg_message ("Simulate: activating decays")
        else
            evt => null ()
        end if
    end subroutine dispatch_evt_decay

<Dispatch: public>+≡
    public :: dispatch_evt_shower

<Dispatch: procedures>+≡
    subroutine dispatch_evt_shower (evt, global, process)

        class(evt_t), intent(out), pointer :: evt
        type(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: global

```



```

type(process_t), intent(in), optional :: process
type(string_t) :: lhpdf_file, lhpdf_dir, process_name
integer :: lhpdf_member
type(shower_settings_t) :: settings
type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list

call msg_message ("Simulate: activating parton shower")
var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
allocate (evt_shower_t :: evt)
call settings%init (var_list)
if (present (process)) then
    process_name = process%get_id ()
else
    process_name = 'dispatch_testing'
end if
select type (evt)
type is (evt_shower_t)
    call evt%init (global%fallback_model, global%os_data)
    lhpdf_member = &
        global%get_ival (var_str ("lhpdf_member"))
    if (LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE) then
        lhpdf_dir = &
            global%get_sval (var_str ("lhpdf_dir"))
        lhpdf_file = &
            global%get_sval (var_str ("lhpdf_file"))
        call lhpdf_initialize &
            (1, lhpdf_dir, lhpdf_file, lhpdf_member, evt%pdf_data%pdf)
    end if
    if (present (process)) call evt%pdf_data%setup ("Shower", &
        global%beam_structure, lhpdf_member, process%get_pdf_set ())
    select case (settings%method)
    case (PS_WHIZARD)
        allocate (shower_t :: evt%shower)
    case (PS_PYTHIA6)
        allocate (shower_pythia6_t :: evt%shower)
    case default
        call msg_fatal ('Shower: Method ' // &
            char (global%get_sval (var_str ("shower_method")))) // &
            'not implemented!')
    end select
    call evt%shower%init (settings, evt%pdf_data)
end select
call dispatch_matching (evt, settings, var_list, process_name)
end subroutine dispatch_evt_shower

```

*<Dispatch: public>+≡*

```
public :: dispatch_matching
```

*<Dispatch: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine dispatch_matching (evt, settings, var_list, process_name)
```

```

class(evt_t), intent(inout) :: evt
type(var_list_t), intent(in) :: var_list
type(string_t), intent(in) :: process_name

```



```

type(shower_settings_t), intent(in) :: settings

select type (evt)
type is (evt_shower_t)
  if (settings%mlm_matching .and. settings%ckkw_matching) then
    call msg_fatal ("Both MLM and CKKW matching activated," // &
      LF // "      aborting simulation")
  end if
  ! TODO: (bcn 2015-05-04) Change interface to '$matching_method'
  if (settings%powheg_matching) then
    call msg_message ("Simulate: applying POWHEG matching")
    allocate (powheg_matching_t :: evt%matching)
  end if
  if (settings%mlm_matching) then
    call msg_message ("Simulate: applying MLM matching")
    allocate (mlm_matching_t :: evt%matching)
  end if
  if (settings%ckkw_matching) then
    call msg_warning ("Simulate: CKKW(-L) matching not yet supported")
    allocate (ckkw_matching_t :: evt%matching)
  end if
  if (allocated (evt%matching)) &
    call evt%matching%init (var_list, process_name)
end select
end subroutine dispatch_matching

```

*<Dispatch: public>+≡*

```
public :: dispatch_evt_hadrons
```

*<Dispatch: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine dispatch_evt_hadrons (evt, global, process)

  class(evt_t), intent(out), pointer :: evt
  type(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: global
  type(process_t), intent(in), optional, target :: process
  type(string_t) :: method
  type(shower_settings_t) :: settings
  type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list

  var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
  method = &
    global%get_sval (var_str ("$hadronization_method"))
  allocate (evt_hadrons_t :: evt)
  call msg_message ("Simulate: activating hadronization")
  call settings%init (var_list)
  select type (evt)
  type is (evt_hadrons_t)
    call evt%init (settings, global%fallback_model, method)
  end select
end subroutine dispatch_evt_hadrons

```



### 31.11.12 SLHA Interface

This is a container for the settings for the SLHA Interface

```
<Dispatch: public>+≡
    public :: dispatch_slha

<Dispatch: procedures>+≡
    subroutine dispatch_slha (global, input, spectrum, decays)
        type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
        logical, intent(out) :: input, spectrum, decays
        input = &
            global%get_lval (var_str ("?slha_read_input"))
        spectrum = &
            global%get_lval (var_str ("?slha_read_spectrum"))
        decays = &
            global%get_lval (var_str ("?slha_read_decays"))
    end subroutine dispatch_slha
```

### 31.11.13 Unit Tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```
<dispatch.ut.f90>≡
<File header>

    module dispatch_ut
        use unit_tests
        use dispatch_uti

<Standard module head>

<Dispatch: public test>

<Dispatch: public test auxiliary>

        contains

<Dispatch: test driver>

    end module dispatch_ut

<dispatch.uti.f90>≡
<File header>

    module dispatch_uti
<Use kinds>
<Use strings>
        use format_utils, only: write_separator
        use io_units
        use diagnostics
        use os_interface
        use physics_defs
        use sm_qcd
        use flavors
```



```

use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
use pdg_arrays
use process_constants
use prc_core_def
use prc_core
use prc_test
use prc_omega
use rng_base
use sf_mappings
use sf_base
use mappings
use phs_forests
use phs_base
use phs_wood
use mci_base
use mci_midpoint
use mci_vamp
use processes, only: test_t
use variables
use models
use eio_base
use event_transforms
use shower_base
use rt_data

use dispatch

use sf_base_ut, only: sf_test_data_t

```

*⟨Standard module head⟩*

*⟨Dispatch: public test auxiliary⟩*

*⟨Dispatch: test declarations⟩*

contains

*⟨Dispatch: tests⟩*

*⟨Dispatch: test auxiliary⟩*

end module dispatch\_uti

API: driver for the unit tests below.

*⟨Dispatch: public test⟩*≡

```
public :: dispatch_test
```

*⟨Dispatch: test driver⟩*≡

```

subroutine dispatch_test (u, results)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
⟨Dispatch: execute tests⟩
end subroutine dispatch_test

```



## Select type: process definition

```
<Dispatch: execute tests>≡
  call test (dispatch_1, "dispatch_1", &
    "process configuration method", &
    u, results)

<Dispatch: test declarations>≡
  public :: dispatch_1

<Dispatch: tests>≡
  subroutine dispatch_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(string_t), dimension(2) :: prt_in, prt_out
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: core_def

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: dispatch_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: select process configuration method"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call global%global_init ()

    call global%set_log (var_str ("?omega_openmp"), &
      .false., is_known = .true.)

    prt_in = [var_str ("a"), var_str ("b")]
    prt_out = [var_str ("c"), var_str ("d")]

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate core_def as prc_test_def"

    call global%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
      var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
    call dispatch_core_def (core_def, prt_in, prt_out, global)
    select type (core_def)
    type is (prc_test_def_t)
      call core_def%write (u)
    end select

    deallocate (core_def)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate core_def as omega_def"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call global%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
      var_str ("omega"), is_known = .true.)
    call dispatch_core_def (core_def, prt_in, prt_out, global)
    select type (core_def)
    type is (omega_omega_def_t)
      call core_def%write (u)
    end select

    call global%final ()

    write (u, "(A)")
```



```

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: dispatch_1"

    end subroutine dispatch_1

```

### Select type: process core

```

<Dispatch: execute tests>+≡
    call test (dispatch_2, "dispatch_2", &
        "process core", &
        u, results)

<Dispatch: test declarations>+≡
    public :: dispatch_2

<Dispatch: tests>+≡
    subroutine dispatch_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(string_t), dimension(2) :: prt_in, prt_out
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: core_def
        class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: dispatch_2"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: select process configuration method"
        write (u, "(A)")  "               and allocate process core"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_model_file_init ()
        call global%global_init ()

        prt_in = [var_str ("a"), var_str ("b")]
        prt_out = [var_str ("c"), var_str ("d")]

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate core as test_t"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call global%set_string (var_str ("method"), &
            var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
        call dispatch_core_def (core_def, prt_in, prt_out, global)
        call dispatch_core (core, core_def)
        select type (core)
        type is (test_t)
            call core%write (u)
        end select

        deallocate (core)
        deallocate (core_def)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate core as prc_omega_t"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call global%set_string (var_str ("method"), &
            var_str ("omega"), is_known = .true.)

```



```

call dispatch_core_def (core_def, prt_in, prt_out, global)

call global%select_model (var_str ("Test"))

call global%set_log (&
    var_str ("?helicity_selection_active"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_real (&
    var_str ("helicity_selection_threshold"), &
    1e9_default, is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (&
    var_str ("helicity_selection_cutoff"), &
    10, is_known = .true.)

call dispatch_core (core, core_def, &
    global%model, global%get_helicity_selection ())
call core_def%allocate_driver (core%driver, var_str (""))

select type (core)
type is (prc_omega_t)
    call core%write (u)
end select

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: dispatch_2"

end subroutine dispatch_2

```

### Select type: integrator core

```

<Dispatch: execute tests>+≡
    call test (dispatch_3, "dispatch_3", &
        "integration method", &
        u, results)

<Dispatch: test declarations>+≡
    public :: dispatch_3

<Dispatch: tests>+≡
    subroutine dispatch_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci
        type(string_t) :: process_id

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: dispatch_3"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: select integration method"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call global%global_init ()
        process_id = "dispatch_3"
    end subroutine

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate MCI as midpoint_t"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%set_string (&
    var_str ("integration_method"), &
    var_str ("midpoint"), is_known = .true.)
call dispatch_mci (mci, global, process_id)
select type (mci)
type is (mci_midpoint_t)
    call mci%write (u)
end select

call mci%final ()
deallocate (mci)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate MCI as vamp_t"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%set_string (&
    var_str ("integration_method"), &
    var_str ("vamp"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (var_str ("threshold_calls"), &
    1, is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (var_str ("min_calls_per_channel"), &
    2, is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (var_str ("min_calls_per_bin"), &
    3, is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (var_str ("min_bins"), &
    4, is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (var_str ("max_bins"), &
    5, is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?stratified"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?use_vamp_equivalences"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_real (var_str ("channel_weights_power"), &
    4._default, is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (&
    var_str ("?vamp_history_global_verbose"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (&
    var_str ("?vamp_history_channels"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (&
    var_str ("?vamp_history_channels_verbose"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?stratified"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)

call dispatch_mci (mci, global, process_id)
select type (mci)
type is (mci_vamp_t)

```



```

        call mci%write (u)
        call mci%write_history_parameters (u)
    end select

    call mci%final ()
    deallocate (mci)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate MCI as vamp_t, allow for negative weights"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call global%set_string (&
        var_str ("integration_method"), &
        var_str ("vamp"), is_known = .true.)
    call global%set_log (var_str ("?negative_weights"), &
        .true., is_known = .true.)

    call dispatch_mci (mci, global, process_id)
    select type (mci)
    type is (mci_vamp_t)
        call mci%write (u)
        call mci%write_history_parameters (u)
    end select

    call mci%final ()
    deallocate (mci)

    call global%final ()

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: dispatch_3"

end subroutine dispatch_3

```

### Select type: phase-space configuration object

```

<Dispatch: execute tests>+≡
    call test (dispatch_4, "dispatch_4", &
        "phase-space configuration", &
        u, results)

<Dispatch: test declarations>+≡
    public :: dispatch_4

<Dispatch: tests>+≡
    subroutine dispatch_4 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs
        type(phs_parameters_t) :: phs_par
        type(mapping_defaults_t) :: mapping_defs

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: dispatch_4"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: select phase-space configuration method"
    end subroutine

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

call global%global_init ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate PHS as phs_single_t"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%set_string (&
    var_str ("phs_method"), &
    var_str ("single"), is_known = .true.)
call dispatch_phs (phs, global, var_str ("dispatch_4"))
call phs%write (u)

call phs%final ()
deallocate (phs)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate PHS as phs_wood_t"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%set_string (&
    var_str ("phs_method"), &
    var_str ("wood"), is_known = .true.)
call dispatch_phs (phs, global, var_str ("dispatch_4"))
call phs%write (u)

call phs%final ()
deallocate (phs)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Setting parameters for phs_wood_t"
write (u, "(A)")

phs_par%m_threshold_s = 123
phs_par%m_threshold_t = 456
phs_par%t_channel = 42
phs_par%off_shell = 17
phs_par%keep_nonresonant = .false.
mapping_defs%energy_scale = 987
mapping_defs%invariant_mass_scale = 654
mapping_defs%momentum_transfer_scale = 321
mapping_defs%step_mapping = .false.
mapping_defs%step_mapping_exp = .false.
mapping_defs%enable_s_mapping = .true.
call dispatch_phs (phs, global, var_str ("dispatch_4"), &
    mapping_defs, phs_par)
call phs%write (u)

call phs%final ()

call global%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: dispatch_4"

```



```
end subroutine dispatch_4
```

### Select type: random number generator

This is an extra dispatcher that enables the test RNG. This procedure should be assigned to the `dispatch_rng_factory_extra` hook before any tests are executed.

```
<Dispatch: public test auxiliary>≡
  public :: dispatch_rng_factory_test

<Dispatch: test auxiliary>≡
  subroutine dispatch_rng_factory_test (rng_factory, global, local_input)
    use rng_base
    use rng_base_ut, only: rng_test_factory_t
    class(rng_factory_t), allocatable, intent(inout) :: rng_factory
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(rt_data_t), intent(in), target, optional :: local_input
    type(rt_data_t), pointer :: local
    type(string_t) :: rng_method
    if (present (local_input)) then
      local => local_input
    else
      local => global
    end if
    rng_method = &
      local%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("rng_method"))
    select case (char (rng_method))
    case ("unit_test")
      allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
      call msg_message ("RNG: Initializing Test random-number generator")
    end select
  end subroutine dispatch_rng_factory_test

<Dispatch: execute tests>+≡
  call test (dispatch_5, "dispatch_5", &
    "random-number generator", &
    u, results)

<Dispatch: test declarations>+≡
  public :: dispatch_5

<Dispatch: tests>+≡
  subroutine dispatch_5 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory

    write (u, "(A)")  "*" Test output: dispatch_5"
    write (u, "(A)")  "*" Purpose: select random-number generator"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call global%global_init ()
```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate RNG factory as rng_test_factory_t"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%set_string (&
    var_str ("rng_method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (&
    var_str ("seed"), 1, is_known = .true.)
call dispatch_rng_factory (rng_factory, global)
call rng_factory%write (u)
deallocate (rng_factory)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate RNG factory as rng_tao_factory_t"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%set_string (&
    var_str ("rng_method"), &
    var_str ("tao"), is_known = .true.)
call dispatch_rng_factory (rng_factory, global)
call rng_factory%write (u)
deallocate (rng_factory)

call global%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: dispatch_5"

end subroutine dispatch_5

```

## Phase-space configuration with file

```

<Dispatch: execute tests>+≡
call test (dispatch_6, "dispatch_6", &
    "configure phase space using file", &
    u, results)

<Dispatch: test declarations>+≡
public :: dispatch_6

<Dispatch: tests>+≡
subroutine dispatch_6 (u)
    use phs_base_ut, only: init_test_process_data
    use phs_wood_ut, only: write_test_phs_file
    use phs_forests
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(process_constants_t) :: process_data
    class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs
    integer :: u_phs

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: dispatch_6"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: select 'wood' phase-space &

```



```

        &for a test process"
write (u, "(A)")  "*"          and read phs configuration from file"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize a process"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%global_init ()

call os_data_init (os_data)
call syntax_model_file_init ()
call global%select_model (var_str ("Test"))

call syntax_phs_forest_init ()

call init_test_process_data (var_str ("dispatch_6"), process_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write phase-space file"

u_phs = free_unit ()
open (u_phs, file = "dispatch_6.phs", action = "write", status = "replace")
call write_test_phs_file (u_phs, var_str ("dispatch_6"))
close (u_phs)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate PHS as phs_wood_t"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%set_string (&
    var_str ("phs_method"), &
    var_str ("wood"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (&
    var_str ("phs_file"), &
    var_str ("dispatch_6.phs"), is_known = .true.)
call dispatch_phs (phs, global, var_str ("dispatch_6"))

call phs%init (process_data, global%model)
call phs%configure (sqrt_s = 1000._default)

call phs%write (u)
write (u, "(A)")
select type (phs)
type is (phs_wood_config_t)
    call phs%write_forest (u)
end select

call phs%final ()

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: dispatch_6"

```



```
end subroutine dispatch_6
```

### Select type: structure-function data

This is an extra dispatcher that enables the test structure functions. This procedure should be assigned to the `dispatch_sf_data_extra` hook before any tests are executed.

```
<Dispatch: public test auxiliary>+≡
  public :: dispatch_sf_data_test

<Dispatch: test auxiliary>+≡
  subroutine dispatch_sf_data_test (data, sf_method, i_beam, sf_prop, global, &
    pdg_in, pdg_prc, polarized)
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable, intent(inout) :: data
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: sf_method
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: i_beam
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), intent(inout) :: pdg_in
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:, :), intent(in) :: pdg_prc
    type(sf_prop_t), intent(inout) :: sf_prop
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
    logical, intent(in) :: polarized
    select case (char (sf_method))
    case ("sf_test_0", "sf_test_1")
      allocate (sf_test_data_t :: data)
      select type (data)
      type is (sf_test_data_t)
        select case (char (sf_method))
        case ("sf_test_0"); call data%init (global%model, pdg_in(i_beam(1)))
        case ("sf_test_1"); call data%init (global%model, pdg_in(i_beam(1)), &
          mode = 1)
        end select
      end select
    end select
  end select
end subroutine dispatch_sf_data_test
```

The actual test.

```
<Dispatch: execute tests>+≡
  call test (dispatch_7, "dispatch_7", &
    "structure-function data", &
    u, results)

<Dispatch: test declarations>+≡
  public :: dispatch_7

<Dispatch: tests>+≡
  subroutine dispatch_7 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(string_t) :: prt, sf_method
    type(sf_prop_t) :: sf_prop
    class(sf_data_t), allocatable :: data
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension(1) :: pdg_in
```



```

type(pdg_array_t), dimension(1,1) :: pdg_prc
type(pdg_array_t), dimension(1) :: pdg_out
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg1

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: dispatch_7"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: select and configure &
                  &structure function data"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%global_init ()

call os_data_init (os_data)
call syntax_model_file_init ()
call global%select_model (var_str ("QCD"))

call reset_interaction_counter ()
call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
                    14000._default, is_known = .true.)
prt = "p"
call global%beam_structure%init_sf ([prt, prt], [1])
pdg_in = 2212

write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate data as sf_pdf_builtin_t"
write (u, "(A)")

sf_method = "pdf_builtin"
call dispatch_sf_data &
    (data, sf_method, [1], sf_prop, global, pdg_in, pdg_prc, .false.)
call data%write (u)

call data%get_pdg_out (pdg_out)
pdg1 = pdg_out(1)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(1x,A,99(1x,I0))") "PDG(out) = ", pdg1

deallocate (data)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate data for different PDF set"
write (u, "(A)")

pdg_in = 2212

call global%set_string (var_str ("pdf_builtin_set"), &
    var_str ("CTEQ6M"), is_known = .true.)
sf_method = "pdf_builtin"
call dispatch_sf_data &
    (data, sf_method, [1], sf_prop, global, pdg_in, pdg_prc, .false.)
call data%write (u)

call data%get_pdg_out (pdg_out)
pdg1 = pdg_out(1)
write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(1x,A,99(1x,I0))") "PDG(out) = ", pdg1

```



```

deallocate (data)

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: dispatch_7"

end subroutine dispatch_7

```

## Beam structure

```

<Dispatch: execute tests>+≡
  call test (dispatch_8, "dispatch_8", &
    "beam structure", &
    u, results)

<Dispatch: test declarations>+≡
  public :: dispatch_8

<Dispatch: tests>+≡
  subroutine dispatch_8 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(flavor_t), dimension(2) :: flv
    type(sf_config_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sf_config
    type(sf_prop_t) :: sf_prop
    type(sf_channel_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sf_channel
    type(phs_channel_collection_t) :: coll
    type(string_t) :: sf_string
    integer :: i
    type(pdg_array_t), dimension (2,1) :: pdg_prc

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: dispatch_8"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: configure a structure-function chain"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call global%global_init ()

    call os_data_init (os_data)
    call syntax_model_file_init ()
    call global%select_model (var_str ("QCD"))

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate LHC beams with PDF builtin"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call flv(1)%init (PROTON, global%model)
    call flv(2)%init (PROTON, global%model)

    call reset_interaction_counter ()
    call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
      14000._default, is_known = .true.)

```



```

call global%beam_structure%init_sf (flv%get_name (), [1])
call global%beam_structure%set_sf (1, 1, var_str ("pdf_builtin"))

call dispatch_sf_config (sf_config, sf_prop, global, pdg_prc)
do i = 1, size (sf_config)
    call sf_config(i)%write (u)
end do

call dispatch_sf_channels (sf_channel, sf_string, sf_prop, coll, global)
write (u, "(1x,A)") "Mapping configuration:"
do i = 1, size (sf_channel)
    write (u, "(2x)", advance = "no")
    call sf_channel(i)%write (u)
end do

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate ILC beams with CIRCE1"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%select_model (var_str ("QED"))
call flv(1)%init ( ELECTRON, global%model)
call flv(2)%init (-ELECTRON, global%model)

call reset_interaction_counter ()
call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
    500._default, is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?circe1_generate"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)

call global%beam_structure%init_sf (flv%get_name (), [1])
call global%beam_structure%set_sf (1, 1, var_str ("circe1"))

call dispatch_sf_config (sf_config, sf_prop, global, pdg_prc)
do i = 1, size (sf_config)
    call sf_config(i)%write (u)
end do

call dispatch_sf_channels (sf_channel, sf_string, sf_prop, coll, global)
write (u, "(1x,A)") "Mapping configuration:"
do i = 1, size (sf_channel)
    write (u, "(2x)", advance = "no")
    call sf_channel(i)%write (u)
end do

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: dispatch_8"

```



```
end subroutine dispatch_8
```

## Event I/O

```

<Dispatch: execute tests>+≡
  call test (dispatch_9, "dispatch_9", &
    "event I/O", &
    u, results)

<Dispatch: test declarations>+≡
  public :: dispatch_9

<Dispatch: tests>+≡
  subroutine dispatch_9 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: dispatch_9"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: allocate an event I/O (eio) stream"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_model_file_init ()
    call global%global_init ()
    call global%init_fallback_model &
      (var_str ("SM_hadrons"), var_str ("SM_hadrons.mdl"))

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate as raw"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call dispatch_eio (eio, var_str ("raw"), global)

    call eio%write (u)

    call eio%final ()
    deallocate (eio)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate as checkpoints:"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call dispatch_eio (eio, var_str ("checkpoint"), global)

    call eio%write (u)

    call eio%final ()
    deallocate (eio)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate as LHEF:"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call global%set_string (var_str ("lhef_extension"), &
      var_str ("lhe_custom"), is_known = .true.)

```



```

call dispatch_eio (eio, var_str ("lhef"), global)

call eio%write (u)

call eio%final ()
deallocate (eio)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate as HepMC:"
write (u, "(A)")

call dispatch_eio (eio, var_str ("hepmc"), global)

call eio%write (u)

call eio%final ()
deallocate (eio)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate as weight_stream"
write (u, "(A)")

call dispatch_eio (eio, var_str ("weight_stream"), global)

call eio%write (u)

call eio%final ()
deallocate (eio)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate as debug format"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%set_log (var_str ("?debug_verbose"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call dispatch_eio (eio, var_str ("debug"), global)

call eio%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: dispatch_9"

end subroutine dispatch_9

```



## Update process core parameters

This test dispatches a process core, temporarily modifies parameters, then restores the original.

```
(Dispatch: execute tests)+≡
    call test (dispatch_10, "dispatch_10", &
               "process core update", &
               u, results)

(Dispatch: test declarations)+≡
    public :: dispatch_10

(Dispatch: tests)+≡
    subroutine dispatch_10 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(string_t), dimension(2) :: prt_in, prt_out
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: core_def
        class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core, saved_core
        type(var_list_t), pointer :: model_vars

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: dispatch_10"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: select process configuration method,"
        write (u, "(A)")  "           allocate process core,"
        write (u, "(A)")  "           temporarily reset parameters"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_model_file_init ()
        call global%global_init ()

        prt_in = [var_str ("a"), var_str ("b")]
        prt_out = [var_str ("c"), var_str ("d")]

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate core as prc_omega_t"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call global%set_string (var_str ("method"), &
                               var_str ("omega"), is_known = .true.)
        call dispatch_core_def (core_def, prt_in, prt_out, global)

        call global%select_model (var_str ("Test"))

        call dispatch_core (core, core_def, global%model)
        call core_def%allocate_driver (core%driver, var_str (""))

        select type (core)
        type is (prc_omega_t)
            call core%write (u)
        end select

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Update core with modified model and helicity selection"
        write (u, "(A)")

        model_vars => global%model%get_var_list_ptr ()
```



```

call model_vars%set_real (var_str ("gy"), 2._default, &
    is_known = .true.)
call global%model%update_parameters ()

call global%set_log (&
    var_str ("?helicity_selection_active"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_real (&
    var_str ("helicity_selection_threshold"), &
    2e10_default, is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (&
    var_str ("helicity_selection_cutoff"), &
    5, is_known = .true.)

call dispatch_core_update (core, global%model, &
    global%get_helicity_selection (), &
    saved_core = saved_core)
select type (core)
type is (prc_omega_t)
    call core%write (u)
end select

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Restore core from save"
write (u, "(A)")

call dispatch_core_restore (core, saved_core)
select type (core)
type is (prc_omega_t)
    call core%write (u)
end select

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: dispatch_10"

end subroutine dispatch_10

```

## QCD Coupling

This test dispatches an `qcd` object, which is used to compute the (running) coupling by one of several possible methods.

```

<Dispatch: execute tests>+≡
    call test (dispatch_11, "dispatch_11", &
        "QCD coupling", &
        u, results)

<Dispatch: test declarations>+≡
    public :: dispatch_11

```



```

<Dispatch: tests>+≡
subroutine dispatch_11 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(rt_data_t), target :: global
  type(qcd_t) :: qcd
  type(var_list_t), pointer :: model_vars

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: dispatch_11"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: select QCD coupling formula"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call syntax_model_file_init ()
  call global%global_init ()
  call global%select_model (var_str ("SM"))
  model_vars => global%get_var_list_ptr ()

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate alpha_s as fixed"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call global%set_log (var_str ("?alpha_s_is_fixed"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
  call dispatch_qcd (qcd, global)
  call qcd%write (u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate alpha_s as running (built-in)"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call global%set_log (var_str ("?alpha_s_is_fixed"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
  call global%set_log (var_str ("?alpha_s_from_mz"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
  call global%set_int &
    (var_str ("alpha_s_order"), 1, is_known = .true.)
  call model_vars%set_real (var_str ("alphas"), 0.1234_default, &
    is_known=.true.)
  call model_vars%set_real (var_str ("mZ"), 91.234_default, &
    is_known=.true.)
  call dispatch_qcd (qcd, global)
  call qcd%write (u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate alpha_s as running (built-in, Lambda defined)"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call global%set_log (var_str ("?alpha_s_from_mz"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
  call global%set_log (&
    var_str ("?alpha_s_from_lambda_qcd"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
  call global%set_real &
    (var_str ("lambda_qcd"), 250.e-3_default, &
    is_known=.true.)
  call global%set_int &

```



```

        (var_str ("alpha_s_order"), 2, is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int &
    (var_str ("alpha_s_nf"), 4, is_known = .true.)
call dispatch_qcd (qcd, global)
call qcd%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate alpha_s as running (using builtin PDF set)"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%set_log (&
    var_str ("?alpha_s_from_lambda_qcd"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log &
    (var_str ("?alpha_s_from_pdf_builtin"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call dispatch_qcd (qcd, global)
call qcd%write (u)

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: dispatch_11"

end subroutine dispatch_11

```

## Shower settings

This test dispatches an `shower_settings` object, which is used to steer the initial and final state.

```

<Dispatch: execute tests>+≡
    call test (dispatch_12, "dispatch_12", &
        "Shower settings", &
        u, results)

<Dispatch: test declarations>+≡
    public :: dispatch_12

<Dispatch: tests>+≡
    subroutine dispatch_12 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
        type(shower_settings_t) :: shower_settings

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: dispatch_12"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: setting ISR/FSR shower"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Default settings"
        write (u, "(A)")
    end subroutine dispatch_12

```



```

call global%global_init ()
call global%set_log (var_str ("?alpha_s_is_fixed"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
call shower_settings%init (var_list)
call write_separator (u)
call shower_settings%write (u)
call write_separator (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Switch on ISR/FSR showers, hadronization"
write (u, "(A)")  "      and MLM matching"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%set_string (var_str ("$shower_method"), &
    var_str ("PYTHIA6"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?ps_fsr_active"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?ps_isr_active"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?hadronization_active"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?mlm_matching"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int &
    (var_str ("ps_max_n_flavors"), 4, is_known = .true.)
call global%set_real &
    (var_str ("ps_isr_z_cutoff"), 0.1234_default, &
    is_known=.true.)
call global%set_real (&
    var_str ("mlm_etamax"), 3.456_default, is_known=.true.)
call global%set_string (&
    var_str ("ps_PYTHIA_PYGIVE"), var_str ("abcdefgh"), is_known=.true.)
call shower_settings%init (var_list)
call write_separator (u)
call shower_settings%write (u)
call write_separator (u)

call global%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: dispatch_12"

end subroutine dispatch_12

```

## Event transforms

This test dispatches an `evt` (event transform) object. Currently, the only non-trivial transform is the partonic decay chain..

```

<Dispatch: execute tests>+=
call test (dispatch_13, "dispatch_13", &
    "event transforms", &

```



```

        u, results)
<Dispatch: test declarations>+≡
    public :: dispatch_13
<Dispatch: tests>+≡
    subroutine dispatch_13 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        class(evt_t), pointer :: evt

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: dispatch_13"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: configure event transform"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_model_file_init ()
        call global%global_init ()
        call global%init_fallback_model &
            (var_str ("SM_hadrons"), var_str ("SM_hadrons.mdl"))

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Partonic decays"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call dispatch_evt_decay (evt, global)
        call evt%write (u, verbose = .true., more_verbose = .true.)

        call evt%final ()
        deallocate (evt)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Shower"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call global%set_log (var_str ("?allow_shower"), .true., &
            is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_string (var_str ("$shower_method"), &
            var_str ("WHIZARD"), is_known = .true.)
        call dispatch_evt_shower (evt, global)
        call evt%write (u)
        call write_separator (u, 2)

        call evt%final ()
        deallocate (evt)

        call global%final ()
        call syntax_model_file_final ()

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: dispatch_13"

    end subroutine dispatch_13

```



## SLHA interface

This rather trivial sets all input values for the SLHA interface to false.

```
<Dispatch: execute tests>+≡
    call test (dispatch_14, "dispatch_14", &
               "SLHA interface", &
               u, results)

<Dispatch: test declarations>+≡
    public :: dispatch_14

<Dispatch: tests>+≡
    subroutine dispatch_14 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        logical :: input, spectrum, decays

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: dispatch_14"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: SLHA interface settings"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Default settings"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call global%global_init ()
        call dispatch_slha (global, &
                           input = input, spectrum = spectrum, decays = decays)

        write (u, "(A,1x,L1)")  " slha_read_input      =", input
        write (u, "(A,1x,L1)")  " slha_read_spectrum   =", spectrum
        write (u, "(A,1x,L1)")  " slha_read_decays     =", decays

        call global%final ()
        call global%global_init ()

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Set all entries to [false]"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call global%set_log (var_str ("?slha_read_input"), &
                             .false., is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_log (var_str ("?slha_read_spectrum"), &
                             .false., is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_log (var_str ("?slha_read_decays"), &
                             .false., is_known = .true.)

        call dispatch_slha (global, &
                           input = input, spectrum = spectrum, decays = decays)

        write (u, "(A,1x,L1)")  " slha_read_input      =", input
        write (u, "(A,1x,L1)")  " slha_read_spectrum   =", spectrum
        write (u, "(A,1x,L1)")  " slha_read_decays     =", decays

        call global%final ()
```



```
write (u, "(A)")  
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: dispatch_14"  
  
end subroutine dispatch_14
```



## 31.12 Process Configuration

This module communicates between the toplevel command structure with its runtime data set and the process-library handling modules which collect the definition of individual processes. Its primary purpose is to select from the available matrix-element generating methods and configure the entry in the process library accordingly.

```
<process_configurations.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module process_configurations  
  
    <Use strings>  
    use diagnostics  
    use models  
    use prc_core_def  
    use particle_specifiers  
    use process_libraries  
    use rt_data  
  
    use dispatch, only: dispatch_core_def  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Process configurations: public>  
  
    <Process configurations: types>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Process configurations: procedures>  
  
  end module process_configurations
```

### 31.12.1 Data Type

```
<Process configurations: public>≡  
  public :: process_configuration_t  
  
<Process configurations: types>≡  
  type :: process_configuration_t  
    type(process_def_entry_t), pointer :: entry => null ()  
    type(string_t) :: id  
    integer :: num_id = 0  
    contains  
    <Process configurations: process configuration: TBP>  
  end type process_configuration_t
```

Initialize a process. We only need the name, the number of incoming particles, and the number of components.

```
<Process configurations: process configuration: TBP>≡  
  procedure :: init => process_configuration_init
```



```

(Process configurations: procedures)≡
  subroutine process_configuration_init &
    (config, prc_name, n_in, n_components, global)
    class(process_configuration_t), intent(out) :: config
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: prc_name
    integer, intent(in) :: n_in
    integer, intent(in) :: n_components
    type(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: global
    type(model_t), pointer :: model
    logical :: nlo_process
    model => global%model
    config%id = prc_name
    nlo_process = global%nlo_fixed_order .or. global%nlo_threshold_matching
    allocate (config%entry)
    if (global%var_list%is_known (var_str ("process_num_id"))) then
      config%num_id = &
        global%var_list%get_ival (var_str ("process_num_id"))
      call config%entry%init (prc_name, &
        model = model, n_in = n_in, n_components = n_components, &
        num_id = config%num_id, nlo_process = nlo_process)
    else
      call config%entry%init (prc_name, &
        model = model, n_in = n_in, n_components = n_components, &
        nlo_process = nlo_process)
    end if
  end subroutine process_configuration_init

```

Initialize a process component. The details depend on the process method, which determines the type of the process component core. We set the incoming and outgoing particles (as strings, to be interpreted by the process driver). All other information is taken from the variable list.

The dispatcher gets only the names of the particles. The process component definition gets the complete specifiers which contains a polarization flag and names of decay processes, where applicable.

```

(Process configurations: process configuration: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: setup_component => process_configuration_setup_component

(Process configurations: procedures)+≡
  subroutine process_configuration_setup_component &
    (config, i_component, prt_in, prt_out, global, &
     nlo_type, active_in)
    class(process_configuration_t), intent(inout) :: config
    integer, intent(in) :: i_component
    type(prt_spec_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_in
    type(prt_spec_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: prt_out
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
    integer, intent(in), optional :: nlo_type
    logical, intent(in), optional :: active_in
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_str_in
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_str_out
    class(prc_core_def_t), allocatable :: core_def
    type(string_t) :: method
    integer :: i

```



```

logical :: active

allocate (prt_str_in (size (prt_in)))
allocate (prt_str_out (size (prt_out)))
forall (i = 1:size (prt_in)) prt_str_in(i) = prt_in(i)% get_name ()
forall (i = 1:size (prt_out)) prt_str_out(i) = prt_out(i)%get_name ()
if (present (active_in)) then
    active = active_in
else
    active = .true.
end if

call dispatch_core_def (core_def, prt_str_in, prt_str_out, &
                        global, config%id, nlo_type)

method = &
    global%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("method"))
call config%entry%import_component (i_component, &
    n_out = size (prt_out), &
    prt_in = prt_in, &
    prt_out = prt_out, &
    method = method, &
    variant = core_def, &
    nlo_type = nlo_type, &
    active = active)
end subroutine process_configuration_setup_component

<Process configurations: process configuration: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_fixed_emitter => process_configuration_set_fixed_emitter

<Process configurations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_configuration_set_fixed_emitter (config, i, emitter)
        class(process_configuration_t), intent(inout) :: config
        integer, intent(in) :: i, emitter
        call config%entry%set_fixed_emitter (i, emitter)
    end subroutine process_configuration_set_fixed_emitter

<Process configurations: process configuration: TBP>+≡
    generic :: set_component_associations => &
        set_component_associations_default, &
        set_component_associations_pdf, &
        set_component_associations_powheg_damping

<Process configurations: process configuration: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: set_component_associations_default => &
        process_configuration_set_component_associations_default

<Process configurations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine process_configuration_set_component_associations_default &
        (config, i_list)
        class(process_configuration_t), intent(inout) :: config
        integer, intent(in), dimension(:) :: i_list
        integer :: i_component
        do i_component = 1, config%entry%get_n_components ()
            if (any (i_list == i_component)) then
                call config%entry%set_associated_components (i_component, &

```



```

        i_list(1), i_list(2), i_list(3), i_list(4))
    end if
end do
end subroutine process_configuration_set_component_associations_default

<Process configurations: process configuration: TBP>+≡
procedure :: set_component_associations_pdf => &
    process_configuration_set_component_associations_pdf

<Process configurations: procedures>+≡
subroutine process_configuration_set_component_associations_pdf &
    (config, i_list, i_pdf)
class(process_configuration_t), intent(inout) :: config
integer, intent(in), dimension(:) :: i_list
integer, intent(in) :: i_pdf
integer :: i_component
do i_component = 1, config%entry%get_n_components ()
    if (any (i_list == i_component)) then
        call config%entry%set_associated_components (i_component, &
            i_list(1), i_list(2), i_list(3), i_list(4), i_pdf = i_list(i_pdf))
    end if
end do
end subroutine process_configuration_set_component_associations_pdf

<Process configurations: process configuration: TBP>+≡
procedure :: set_component_associations_powheg_damping => &
    process_configuration_set_component_associations_powheg_damping

<Process configurations: procedures>+≡
subroutine process_configuration_set_component_associations_powheg_damping &
    (config, i_list, i_born, i_virt, i_sub, i_rsing, i_rfin)
class(process_configuration_t), intent(inout) :: config
integer, intent(in), dimension(:) :: i_list
integer, intent(in) :: i_born, i_virt, i_sub
integer, intent(in) :: i_rsing, i_rfin
integer :: i_component
do i_component = 1, config%entry%get_n_components ()
    if (any (i_list == i_component)) then
        call config%entry%set_associated_components (i_component, &
            i_list(i_born), 0, i_list(i_virt), i_list(i_sub), &
            i_rsing = i_list(i_rsing), i_rfin = i_list(i_rfin))
    end if
end do
end subroutine process_configuration_set_component_associations_powheg_damping

```

Record a process configuration: append it to the currently selected process definition library.

```

<Process configurations: process configuration: TBP>+≡
procedure :: record => process_configuration_record

<Process configurations: procedures>+≡
subroutine process_configuration_record (config, global)
class(process_configuration_t), intent(inout) :: config
type(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global

```



```

if (associated (global%prclib)) then
  call global%prclib%open ()
  call global%prclib%append (config%entry)
  if (config%num_id /= 0) then
    write (msg_buffer, "(5A,I0,A)") "Process library '", &
      char (global%prclib%get_name ()), &
      "' : recorded process '", char (config%id), "' (" , &
      config%num_id, ")"
  else
    write (msg_buffer, "(5A)") "Process library '", &
      char (global%prclib%get_name ()), &
      "' : recorded process '", char (config%id), "'"
  end if
  call msg_message ()
else
  call msg_fatal ("Recording process '" // char (config%id) &
    // "' : active process library undefined")
end if
end subroutine process_configuration_record

```

### 31.12.2 Unit Tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

```

<process_configurations.ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module process_configurations_ut
    use unit_tests
    use process_configurations_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <Process configurations: public test>

    <Process configurations: public test auxiliary>

    contains

    <Process configurations: test driver>

  end module process_configurations_ut
<process_configurations.uti.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module process_configurations_uti

    <Use strings>
    use particle_specifiers, only: new_prt_spec
    use prclib_stacks
    use models
    use rt_data

```



```

    use process_configurations

    <Standard module head>

    <Process configurations: test declarations>

    <Process configurations: public test auxiliary>

    contains

    <Process configurations: test auxiliary>

    <Process configurations: tests>

    end module process_configurations_utl

```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

```

<Process configurations: public test>≡
    public :: process_configurations_test

<Process configurations: test driver>≡
    subroutine process_configurations_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Process configurations: execute tests>
    end subroutine process_configurations_test

```

## Minimal setup

The workflow for setting up a minimal process configuration with the test matrix element method.

We wrap this in a public procedure, so we can reuse it in later modules. The procedure prepares a process definition list for two processes (one `prc_test` and one `omega` type) and appends this to the process library stack in the global data set.

The `mode` argument determines which processes to build.

The `procname` argument replaces the predefined `procname(s)`.

This is re-exported by the UT module.

```

<Process configurations: public test auxiliary>≡
    public :: prepare_test_library

<Process configurations: test auxiliary>≡
    subroutine prepare_test_library (global, libname, mode, procname)
        type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: libname
        integer, intent(in) :: mode
        type(string_t), intent(in), dimension(:), optional :: procname
        type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib
        type(string_t) :: prc_name
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in, prt_out
        integer :: n_components
        type(process_configuration_t) :: prc_config

```



```

if (.not. associated (global%prclib_stack%get_first_ptr ())) then
  allocate (lib)
  call lib%init (libname)
  call global%add_prclib (lib)
end if

if (btest (mode, 0)) then

  call global%select_model (var_str ("Test"))

  if (present (procname)) then
    prc_name = procname(1)
  else
    prc_name = "prc_config_a"
  end if
  n_components = 1
  allocate (prt_in (2), prt_out (2))
  prt_in = [var_str ("s"), var_str ("s")]
  prt_out = [var_str ("s"), var_str ("s")]

  call global%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)

  call prc_config%init (prc_name, size (prt_in), n_components, global)
  call prc_config%setup_component (1, &
    new_prt_spec (prt_in), new_prt_spec (prt_out), global)
  call prc_config%record (global)

  deallocate (prt_in, prt_out)

end if

if (btest (mode, 1)) then

  call global%select_model (var_str ("QED"))

  if (present (procname)) then
    prc_name = procname(2)
  else
    prc_name = "prc_config_b"
  end if
  n_components = 1
  allocate (prt_in (2), prt_out (2))
  prt_in = [var_str ("e+"), var_str ("e-")]
  prt_out = [var_str ("m+"), var_str ("m-")]

  call global%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
    var_str ("omega"), is_known = .true.)

  call prc_config%init (prc_name, size (prt_in), n_components, global)
  call prc_config%setup_component (1, &
    new_prt_spec (prt_in), new_prt_spec (prt_out), global)
  call prc_config%record (global)

```



```

        deallocate (prt_in, prt_out)

    end if

    if (btest (mode, 2)) then

        call global%select_model (var_str ("Test"))

        if (present (procname)) then
            prc_name = procname(1)
        else
            prc_name = "prc_config_a"
        end if
        n_components = 1
        allocate (prt_in (1), prt_out (2))
        prt_in = [var_str ("s")]
        prt_out = [var_str ("f"), var_str ("fbar")]

        call global%set_string (var_str ("method"), &
            var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)

        call prc_config%init (prc_name, size (prt_in), n_components, global)
        call prc_config%setup_component (1, &
            new_prt_spec (prt_in), new_prt_spec (prt_out), global)
        call prc_config%record (global)

        deallocate (prt_in, prt_out)

    end if

end subroutine prepare_test_library

```

The actual test: the previous procedure with some prelude and postlude. In the global variable list, just before printing we reset the variables where the value may depend on the system and run environment.

```

<Process configurations: execute tests>≡
    call test (process_configurations_1, "process_configurations_1", &
        "test processes", &
        u, results)

<Process configurations: test declarations>≡
    public :: process_configurations_1

<Process configurations: tests>≡
    subroutine process_configurations_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global

        write (u, "(A)")  "*" Test output: process_configurations_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*" Purpose: configure test processes"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_model_file_init ()
    end subroutine

```



```

call global%global_init ()
call global%set_log (var_str ("?omega_omp"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Configure processes as prc_test, model Test"
write (u, "(A)")  "*                               and omega, model QED"
write (u, *)

call global%set_int (var_str ("process_num_id"), &
    42, is_known = .true.)
call prepare_test_library (global, var_str ("prc_config_lib_1"), 3)

global%os_data%fc = "Fortran-compiler"
global%os_data%fcflags = "Fortran-flags"

call global%write_libraries (u)

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: process_configurations_1"

end subroutine process_configurations_1

```

## O'MEGA options

Slightly extended example where we pass O'MEGA options to the library. The `prepare_test_library` contents are spelled out.

```

<Process configurations: execute tests>+≡
    call test (process_configurations_2, "process_configurations_2", &
        "omega options", &
        u, results)

<Process configurations: test declarations>+≡
    public :: process_configurations_2

<Process configurations: tests>+≡
    subroutine process_configurations_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global

        type(string_t) :: libname
        type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib
        type(string_t) :: prc_name
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in, prt_out
        integer :: n_components
        type(process_configuration_t) :: prc_config

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: process_configurations_2"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: configure test processes with options"
        write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call syntax_model_file_init ()

call global%global_init ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Configure processes as omega, model QED"
write (u, *)

libname = "prc_config_lib_2"

allocate (lib)
call lib%init (libname)
call global%add_prclib (lib)

call global%select_model (var_str ("QED"))

prc_name = "prc_config_c"
n_components = 2
allocate (prt_in (2), prt_out (2))
prt_in = [var_str ("e+"), var_str ("e-")]
prt_out = [var_str ("m+"), var_str ("m-")]

call global%set_string (var_str ("method"), &
    var_str ("omega"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?omega_omp"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)

call prc_config%init (prc_name, size (prt_in), n_components, global)

call global%set_log (var_str ("?report_progress"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call prc_config%setup_component (1, &
    new_prt_spec (prt_in), new_prt_spec (prt_out), global)

call global%set_log (var_str ("?report_progress"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?omega_omp"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("restrictions"), &
    var_str ("3+4~A"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("omega_flags"), &
    var_str ("-fusion:progress_file omega_prc_config.log"), &
    is_known = .true.)
call prc_config%setup_component (2, &
    new_prt_spec (prt_in), new_prt_spec (prt_out), global)

call prc_config%record (global)

deallocate (prt_in, prt_out)

global%os_data%fc = "Fortran-compiler"
global%os_data%fcflags = "Fortran-flags"

call global%write_vars (u, [ &

```



```

        var_str ("model_name"), &
        var_str ("method"), &
        var_str ("report_progress"), &
        var_str ("restrictions"), &
        var_str ("omega_flags"])]
write (u, "(A)")
call global%write_libraries (u)

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: process_configurations_2"

end subroutine process_configurations_2

```



## 31.13 Compilation

This module manages compilation and loading of process libraries. It is needed as a separate module because integration depends on it.

```
<compilations.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module compilations  
  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use system_defs, only: TAB  
    use diagnostics  
    use os_interface  
    use variables  
    use model_data  
    use process_libraries  
    use prclib_stacks  
    use rt_data  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Compilations: public>  
  
    <Compilations: types>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Compilations: procedures>  
  
  end module compilations
```

### 31.13.1 The data type

The compilation item handles the compilation and loading of a single process library.

```
<Compilations: public>≡  
  public :: compilation_item_t  
  
<Compilations: types>≡  
  type :: compilation_item_t  
    private  
    type(string_t) :: libname  
    type(string_t) :: static_external_tag  
    type(process_library_t), pointer :: lib => null ()  
    logical :: recompile_library = .false.  
    contains  
    <Compilations: compilation item: TBP>  
  end type compilation_item_t
```

Initialize:

```
<Compilations: compilation item: TBP>≡  
  procedure :: init => compilation_item_init
```



```

<Compilations: procedures>≡
subroutine compilation_item_init (comp, libname, stack, var_list)
  class(compilation_item_t), intent(out) :: comp
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: libname
  type(prclib_stack_t), intent(inout) :: stack
  type(var_list_t), intent(in) :: var_list
  comp%libname = libname
  comp%lib => stack%get_library_ptr (comp%libname)
  if (.not. associated (comp%lib)) then
    call msg_fatal ("Process library '" // char (comp%libname) &
      // "' has not been declared.")
  end if
  comp%recompile_library = &
    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?recompile_library"))
end subroutine compilation_item_init

```

Compile the current library. The force flag has the effect that we first delete any previous files, as far as accessible by the current makefile. It also guarantees that previous files not accessible by a makefile will be overwritten.

```

<Compilations: compilation item: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compile => compilation_item_compile

<Compilations: procedures>+≡
subroutine compilation_item_compile (comp, model, os_data, force, recompile)
  class(compilation_item_t), intent(inout) :: comp
  class(model_data_t), intent(in), target :: model
  type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
  logical, intent(in) :: force, recompile
  if (associated (comp%lib)) then
    call msg_message ("Process library '" &
      // char (comp%libname) // "': compiling ...")
    call comp%lib%configure (os_data)
    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    call comp%lib%compute_md5sum (model)
    call comp%lib%write_makefile (os_data, force)
    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    if (force) then
      call comp%lib%clean (os_data, distclean = .false.)
      if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    end if
    call comp%lib%write_driver (force)
    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    if (recompile) then
      call comp%lib%load (os_data, keep_old_source = .true.)
      if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    end if
    call comp%lib%update_status (os_data)
  end if
end subroutine compilation_item_compile

```

Load the current library, just after compiling it.

```

<Compilations: compilation item: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: load => compilation_item_load

```



```

<Compilations: procedures>+≡
  subroutine compilation_item_load (comp, os_data)
    class(compilation_item_t), intent(inout) :: comp
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    if (associated (comp%lib)) then
      call comp%lib%load (os_data)
    end if
  end subroutine compilation_item_load

```

Message as a separate call:

```

<Compilations: compilation item: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: success => compilation_item_success

<Compilations: procedures>+≡
  subroutine compilation_item_success (comp)
    class(compilation_item_t), intent(in) :: comp
    if (associated (comp%lib)) then
      call msg_message ("Process library '" // char (comp%libname) &
        // "' : ... success.")
    else
      call msg_fatal ("Process library '" // char (comp%libname) &
        // "' : ... failure.")
    end if
  end subroutine compilation_item_success

```

### 31.13.2 API for library compilation and loading

This is a shorthand for compiling and loading a single library. The `compilation_item` object is used only internally.

The `global` data set may actually be local to the caller. The compilation affects the library specified by its name if it is on the stack, but it does not reset the currently selected library.

```

<Compilations: public>+≡
  public :: compile_library

<Compilations: procedures>+≡
  subroutine compile_library (libname, global)
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: libname
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(compilation_item_t) :: comp
    logical :: force, recompile
    force = &
      global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?rebuild_library"))
    recompile = &
      global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?recompile_library"))
    if (associated (global%model)) then
      call comp%init (libname, global%prclib_stack, global%var_list)
      call comp%compile (global%model, global%os_data, force, recompile)
      if (signal_is_pending ()) return
      call comp%load (global%os_data)
      if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    else

```



```

        call msg_fatal ("Process library compilation: " &
            // " model is undefined.")
    end if
    call comp%success ()
end subroutine compile_library

```

### 31.13.3 Compiling static executable

This object handles the creation of a static executable which should contain a set of static process libraries.

```

<Compilations: public>+≡
    public :: compilation_t

<Compilations: types>+≡
    type :: compilation_t
        private
        type(string_t) :: exe_name
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: lib_name
    contains
        <Compilations: compilation: TBP>
    end type compilation_t

```

Output.

```

<Compilations: compilation: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => compilation_write

<Compilations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine compilation_write (object, unit)
        class(compilation_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u, i
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Compilation object:"
        write (u, "(3x,3A)") "executable          = '", &
            char (object%exe_name), "'"
        write (u, "(3x,A)", advance="no") "process libraries ="
        do i = 1, size (object%lib_name)
            write (u, "(1x,3A)", advance="no") "'", char (object%lib_name(i)), "'"
        end do
        write (u, *)
    end subroutine compilation_write

```

Initialize: we know the names of the executable and of the libraries.

```

<Compilations: compilation: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => compilation_init

<Compilations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine compilation_init (compilation, exe_name, lib_name)
        class(compilation_t), intent(out) :: compilation
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: exe_name
        type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: lib_name
        compilation%exe_name = exe_name

```



```

        allocate (compilation%lib_name (size (lib_name)))
        compilation%lib_name = lib_name
    end subroutine compilation_init

```

Write the dispatcher subroutine for the compiled libraries. Also write a subroutine which returns the names of the compiled libraries.

*<Compilations: compilation: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: write_dispatcher => compilation_write_dispatcher

```

*<Compilations: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine compilation_write_dispatcher (compilation)
    class(compilation_t), intent(in) :: compilation
    type(string_t) :: file
    integer :: u, i
    file = compilation%exe_name // "_prclib_dispatcher.f90"
    call msg_message ("Static executable '" // char (compilation%exe_name) &
        // "': writing library dispatcher")
    u = free_unit ()
    open (u, file = char (file), status="replace", action="write")
    write (u, "(3A)") " ! Whizard: process libraries for executable '", &
        char (compilation%exe_name), "'"
    write (u, "(A)") " ! Automatically generated file, do not edit"
    write (u, "(A)") " subroutine dispatch_prclib_static " // &
        "(driver, basename, modellibs_ldflags)"
    write (u, "(A)") " use iso_varying_string, string_t => varying_string"
    write (u, "(A)") " use prclib_interfaces"
    do i = 1, size (compilation%lib_name)
        associate (lib_name => compilation%lib_name(i))
            write (u, "(A)") " use " // char (lib_name) // "_driver"
        end associate
    end do
    write (u, "(A)") " implicit none"
    write (u, "(A)") " class(prclib_driver_t), intent(inout), allocatable &
        &:: driver"
    write (u, "(A)") " type(string_t), intent(in) :: basename"
    write (u, "(A)") " logical, intent(in), optional :: " // &
        "modellibs_ldflags"
    write (u, "(A)") " select case (char (basename))"
    do i = 1, size (compilation%lib_name)
        associate (lib_name => compilation%lib_name(i))
            write (u, "(3A)") " case ('', char (lib_name), '')"
            write (u, "(3A)") " allocate (" // char (lib_name) // "_driver_t &
                &:: driver)"
        end associate
    end do
    write (u, "(A)") " end select"
    write (u, "(A)") "end subroutine dispatch_prclib_static"
    write (u, *)
    write (u, "(A)") "subroutine get_prclib_static (libname)"
    write (u, "(A)") " use iso_varying_string, string_t => varying_string"
    write (u, "(A)") " implicit none"
    write (u, "(A)") " type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(inout), &
        &allocatable :: libname"
    write (u, "(A,IO,A)") " allocate (libname (" // &

```



```

        size (compilation%lib_name), ")")
do i = 1, size (compilation%lib_name)
    associate (lib_name => compilation%lib_name(i))
        write (u, "(A,IO,A,A,A)") " libname(", i, ") = '", &
            char (lib_name), "'"
    end associate
end do
write (u, "(A)") "end subroutine get_prclib_static"
close (u)
end subroutine compilation_write_dispatcher

```

Write the Makefile subroutine for the compiled libraries.

*(Compilations: compilation: TBP)+=*

```

    procedure :: write_makefile => compilation_write_makefile

```

*(Compilations: procedures)+=*

```

subroutine compilation_write_makefile (compilation, os_data, ext_libtag)
    class(compilation_t), intent(in) :: compilation
    type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: ext_libtag
    type(string_t) :: file, ext_tag
    integer :: u, i
    if (present (ext_libtag)) then
        ext_tag = ext_libtag
    else
        ext_tag = ""
    end if
    file = compilation%exe_name // ".makefile"
    call msg_message ("Static executable '" // char (compilation%exe_name) &
        // "' : writing makefile")
    u = free_unit ()
    open (u, file = char (file), status="replace", action="write")
    write (u, "(3A)") "# WHIZARD: Makefile for executable '", &
        char (compilation%exe_name), "'"
    write (u, "(A)") "# Automatically generated file, do not edit"
    write (u, "(A)") ""
    write (u, "(A)") "# Executable name"
    write (u, "(A)") "EXE = " // char (compilation%exe_name)
    write (u, "(A)") ""
    write (u, "(A)") "# Compiler"
    write (u, "(A)") "FC = " // char (os_data%fc)
    write (u, "(A)") ""
    write (u, "(A)") "# Included libraries"
    write (u, "(A)") "FCINCL = " // char (os_data%whizard_includes)
    write (u, "(A)") ""
    write (u, "(A)") "# Compiler flags"
    write (u, "(A)") "FCFLAGS = " // char (os_data%fcflags)
    write (u, "(A)") "LDLFLAGS = " // char (os_data%ldflags)
    write (u, "(A)") "LDLFLAGS_STATIC = " // char (os_data%ldflags_static)
    write (u, "(A)") "LDLFLAGS_HEPMC = " // char (os_data%ldflags_hePMC)
    write (u, "(A)") "LDLFLAGS_LCIO = " // char (os_data%ldflags_lcio)
    write (u, "(A)") "LDLFLAGS_HOPPET = " // char (os_data%ldflags_hoppet)
    write (u, "(A)") "LDLFLAGS_LOOPTOOLS = " // char (os_data%ldflags_looptools)
    write (u, "(A)") "LDWHIZARD = " // char (os_data%whizard_ldflags)

```



```

write (u, "(A)") ""
write (u, "(A)") "# Libtool"
write (u, "(A)") "LIBTOOL = " // char (os_data%whizard_libtool)
write (u, "(A)") "FCOMPILE = $(LIBTOOL) --tag=FC --mode=compile"
write (u, "(A)") "LINK = $(LIBTOOL) --tag=FC --mode=link"
write (u, "(A)") ""
write (u, "(A)") "# Compile commands (default)"
write (u, "(A)") "LTF_COMPILE = $(FCOMPILE) $(FC) -c $(FCINCL) $(FCFLAGS)"
write (u, "(A)") ""
write (u, "(A)") "# Default target"
write (u, "(A)") "all: link"
write (u, "(A)") ""
write (u, "(A)") "# Libraries"
do i = 1, size (compilation%lib_name)
    associate (lib_name => compilation%lib_name(i))
        write (u, "(A)") "LIBRARIES += " // char (lib_name) // ".la"
        write (u, "(A)") char (lib_name) // ".la:"
        write (u, "(A)") TAB // "$(MAKE) -f " // char (lib_name) // ".makefile"
    end associate
end do
write (u, "(A)") ""
write (u, "(A)") "# Library dispatcher"
write (u, "(A)") "DISP = $(EXE)_prclib_dispatcher"
write (u, "(A)") "$ (DISP).lo: $(DISP).f90 $(LIBRARIES)"
write (u, "(A)") TAB // "$(LTF_COMPILE) $<"
write (u, "(A)") ""
write (u, "(A)") "# Executable"
write (u, "(A)") "$ (EXE): $(DISP).lo $(LIBRARIES)"
write (u, "(A)") TAB // "$(LINK) $(FC) -static-libtool-libs $(FCFLAGS) \"
write (u, "(A)") TAB // "    $(LDWHIZARD) $(LD_FLAGS) \"
write (u, "(A)") TAB // "    -o $(EXE) $^ \"
write (u, "(A)") TAB // "    $(LD_FLAGS_HEPMC) $(LD_FLAGS_LCIO) $(LD_FLAGS_HOPPET) \"
write (u, "(A)") TAB // "    $(LD_FLAGS_LOOPTOOLS) $(LD_FLAGS_STATIC)\" // char (ext_tag)
write (u, "(A)") ""
write (u, "(A)") "# Main targets"
write (u, "(A)") "link: compile $(EXE)"
write (u, "(A)") "compile: $(LIBRARIES) $(DISP).lo"
write (u, "(A)") ".PHONY: link compile"
write (u, "(A)") ""
write (u, "(A)") "# Cleanup targets"
write (u, "(A)") "clean-exe:"
write (u, "(A)") TAB // "rm -f $(EXE)"
write (u, "(A)") "clean-objects:"
write (u, "(A)") TAB // "rm -f $(DISP).lo"
write (u, "(A)") "clean-source:"
write (u, "(A)") TAB // "rm -f $(DISP).f90"
write (u, "(A)") "clean-makefile:"
write (u, "(A)") TAB // "rm -f $(EXE).makefile"
write (u, "(A)") ""
write (u, "(A)") "clean: clean-exe clean-objects clean-source"
write (u, "(A)") "distclean: clean clean-makefile"
write (u, "(A)") ".PHONY: clean distclean"
close (u)
end subroutine compilation_write_makefile

```



Compile the dispatcher source code.

```
<Compilations: compilation: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: make_compile => compilation_make_compile

<Compilations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine compilation_make_compile (compilation, os_data)
        class(compilation_t), intent(in) :: compilation
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        call os_system_call ("make compile " // os_data%makeflags &
            // " -f " // compilation%exe_name // ".makefile")
    end subroutine compilation_make_compile
```

Link the dispatcher together with all matrix-element code and the WHIZARD and O'MEGA main libraries, to generate a static executable.

```
<Compilations: compilation: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: make_link => compilation_make_link

<Compilations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine compilation_make_link (compilation, os_data)
        class(compilation_t), intent(in) :: compilation
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        call os_system_call ("make link " // os_data%makeflags &
            // " -f " // compilation%exe_name // ".makefile")
    end subroutine compilation_make_link
```

Cleanup.

```
<Compilations: compilation: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: make_clean_exe => compilation_make_clean_exe

<Compilations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine compilation_make_clean_exe (compilation, os_data)
        class(compilation_t), intent(in) :: compilation
        type(os_data_t), intent(in) :: os_data
        call os_system_call ("make clean-exe " // os_data%makeflags &
            // " -f " // compilation%exe_name // ".makefile")
    end subroutine compilation_make_clean_exe
```

### 31.13.4 API for executable compilation

This is a shorthand for compiling and loading an executable, including the enclosed libraries. The `compilation` object is used only internally.

The `global` data set may actually be local to the caller. The compilation affects the library specified by its name if it is on the stack, but it does not reset the currently selected library.

```
<Compilations: public>+≡
    public :: compile_executable
```



```

<Compilations: procedures>+≡
subroutine compile_executable (exename, libname, global)
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: exename
  type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: libname
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(compilation_t) :: compilation
  type(compilation_item_t) :: item
  type(string_t) :: ext_libtag
  logical :: force, recompile
  integer :: i
  ext_libtag = ""
  force = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?rebuild_library"))
  recompile = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?recompile_library"))
  call compilation%init (exename, [libname])
  if (signal_is_pending ()) return
  call compilation%write_dispatcher ()
  if (signal_is_pending ()) return
  do i = 1, size (libname)
    call item%init (libname(i), global%prclib_stack, global%var_list)
    call item%compile (global%model, global%os_data, &
      force=force, recompile=recompile)
    ext_libtag = "" // item%lib%get_static_modelname (global%os_data)
    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    call item%success ()
  end do
  call compilation%write_makefile (global%os_data, ext_libtag)
  if (signal_is_pending ()) return
  call compilation%make_compile (global%os_data)
  if (signal_is_pending ()) return
  call compilation%make_link (global%os_data)
end subroutine compile_executable

```

### 31.13.5 Unit Tests

Test module, followed by the stand-alone unit-test procedures.

```

<compilations_ut.f90>≡
<File header>

module compilations_ut
  use unit_tests
  use compilations_util

<Standard module head>

<Compilations: public test>

contains

<Compilations: test driver>

```



```

    end module compilations_ut
<compilations_util.f90>≡
<File header>

module compilations_util

<Use strings>
    use io_units
    use models
    use rt_data
    use process_configurations_util, only: prepare_test_library

    use compilations

<Standard module head>

<Compilations: test declarations>

contains

<Compilations: tests>

end module compilations_util

```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

```

<Compilations: public test>≡
    public :: compilations_test

<Compilations: test driver>≡
    subroutine compilations_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Compilations: execute tests>
    end subroutine compilations_test

```

## Intrinsic Matrix Element

Compile an intrinsic test matrix element (prc\_test type).

Note: In this and the following test, we reset the Fortran compiler and flag variables immediately before they are printed, so the test is portable.

```

<Compilations: execute tests>≡
    call test (compilations_1, "compilations_1", &
        "intrinsic test processes", &
        u, results)

<Compilations: test declarations>≡
    public :: compilations_1

<Compilations: tests>≡
    subroutine compilations_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(string_t) :: libname, procname
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: compilations_1"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: configure and compile test process"
write (u, "(A)")

call syntax_model_file_init ()

call global%global_init ()

libname = "compilation_1"
procname = "prc_comp_1"
call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1, [procname])

call compile_library (libname, global)

call global%write_libraries (u)

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: compilations_1"

end subroutine compilations_1

```

## External Matrix Element

Compile an external test matrix element (omega type)

```

<Compilations: execute tests>+≡
    call test (compilations_2, "compilations_2", &
        "external process (omega)", &
        u, results)

<Compilations: test declarations>+≡
    public :: compilations_2

<Compilations: tests>+≡
    subroutine compilations_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(string_t) :: libname, procname
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: compilations_2"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: configure and compile test process"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_model_file_init ()

        call global%global_init ()
        call global%set_log (var_str ("?omega_openmp"), &
            .false., is_known = .true.)

        libname = "compilation_2"
        procname = "prc_comp_2"
    end subroutine compilations_2

```



```

call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 2, [procname,procname])

call compile_library (libname, global)

call global%write_libraries (u, libpath = .false.)

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: compilations_2"

end subroutine compilations_2

```

## External Matrix Element

Compile an external test matrix element (omega type) and create driver files for a static executable.

```

<Compilations: execute tests>+≡
  call test (compilations_3, "compilations_3", &
    "static executable: driver", &
    u, results)

<Compilations: test declarations>+≡
  public :: compilations_3

<Compilations: tests>+≡
  subroutine compilations_3 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(string_t) :: libname, procname, exename
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(compilation_t) :: compilation
    integer :: u_file
    character(80) :: buffer

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: compilations_3"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: make static executable"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize library"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_model_file_init ()

    call global%global_init ()
    call global%set_log (var_str ("?omega_openmp"), &
      .false., is_known = .true.)

    libname = "compilations_3_lib"
    procname = "prc_comp_3"
    exename = "compilations_3"

    call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 2, [procname,procname])

```



```

call compilation%init (exename, [libname])
call compilation%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write dispatcher"
write (u, "(A)")

call compilation%write_dispatcher ()

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = char (exename) // "_prclib_dispatcher.f90", &
      status = "old", action = "read")
do
  read (u_file, "(A)", end = 1)  buffer
  write (u, "(A)")  trim (buffer)
end do
1 close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write Makefile"
write (u, "(A)")

associate (os_data => global%os_data)
  os_data%fc = "fortran-compiler"
  os_data%whizard_includes = "my-includes"
  os_data%fcflags = "my-fcflags"
  os_data%ldflags = "my-ldflags"
  os_data%ldflags_static = "my-ldflags-static"
  os_data%ldflags_hepmc = "my-ldflags-hepmc"
  os_data%ldflags_lcio = "my-ldflags-lcio"
  os_data%ldflags_hoppet = "my-ldflags-hoppet"
  os_data%ldflags_looptools = "my-ldflags-looptools"
  os_data%whizard_ldflags = "my-ldwhizard"
  os_data%whizard_libtool = "my-libtool"
end associate

call compilation%write_makefile (global%os_data)

open (u_file, file = char (exename) // ".makefile", &
      status = "old", action = "read")
do
  read (u_file, "(A)", end = 2)  buffer
  write (u, "(A)")  trim (buffer)
end do
2 close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")

```



```

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: compilations_3"

    end subroutine compilations_3

```

### 31.13.6 Test static build

The tests for building a static executable are separate, since they should be skipped if the WHIZARD build itself has static libraries disabled.

```

<Compilations: public test>+≡
    public :: compilations_static_test

<Compilations: test driver>+≡
    subroutine compilations_static_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Compilations: static tests>
    end subroutine compilations_static_test

```

### External Matrix Element

Compile an external test matrix element (omega type) and incorporate this in a new static WHIZARD executable.

```

<Compilations: static tests>≡
    call test (compilations_static_1, "compilations_static_1", &
        "static executable: compilation", &
        u, results)

<Compilations: test declarations>+≡
    public :: compilations_static_1

<Compilations: tests>+≡
    subroutine compilations_static_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(string_t) :: libname, procname, exename
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(compilation_item_t) :: item
        type(compilation_t) :: compilation
        logical :: exist

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: compilations_static_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: make static executable"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize library"

        call syntax_model_file_init ()

        call global%global_init ()
        call global%set_log (var_str ("?omega_omp"), &
            .false., is_known = .true.)

        libname = "compilations_static_1_lib"
    end subroutine compilations_static_1

```



```

procname = "prc_comp_stat_1"
exename = "compilations_static_1"

call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 2, [procname,procname])

call compilation%init (exename, [libname])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write dispatcher"

call compilation%write_dispatcher ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write Makefile"

call compilation%write_makefile (global%os_data)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Build libraries"

call item%init (libname, global%prclib_stack, global%var_list)
call item%compile &
    (global%model, global%os_data, force=.true., recompile=.false.)
call item%success ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Check executable (should be absent)"
write (u, "(A)")

call compilation%make_clean_exe (global%os_data)
inquire (file = char (exename), exist = exist)
write (u, "(A,A,L1)") char (exename), " exists = ", exist

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Build executable"
write (u, "(A)")

call compilation%make_compile (global%os_data)
call compilation%make_link (global%os_data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Check executable (should be present)"
write (u, "(A)")

inquire (file = char (exename), exist = exist)
write (u, "(A,A,L1)") char (exename), " exists = ", exist

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call compilation%make_clean_exe (global%os_data)

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: compilations_static_1"

end subroutine compilations_static_1

```

## External Matrix Element

Compile an external test matrix element ( $\omega$  type) and incorporate this in a new static WHIZARD executable. In this version, we use the wrapper `compile_executable` procedure.

```

<Compilations: static tests>+≡
  call test (compilations_static_2, "compilations_static_2", &
    "static executable: shortcut", &
    u, results)

<Compilations: test declarations>+≡
  public :: compilations_static_2

<Compilations: tests>+≡
  subroutine compilations_static_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(string_t) :: libname, procname, exename
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    logical :: exist
    integer :: u_file

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: compilations_static_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: make static executable"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize library and compile"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_model_file_init ()

    call global%global_init ()
    call global%set_log (var_str ("?omega_openmp"), &
      .false., is_known = .true.)

    libname = "compilations_static_2_lib"
    procname = "prc_comp_stat_2"
    exename = "compilations_static_2"

    call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 2, [procname, procname])

    call compile_executable (exename, [libname], global)

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Check executable (should be present)"
    write (u, "(A)")

    inquire (file = char (exename), exist = exist)
    write (u, "(A,A,L1)") char (exename), " exists = ", exist

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = char (exename), status = "old", action = "write")
close (u_file, status = "delete")

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: compilations_static_2"

end subroutine compilations_static_2

```



## 31.14 Integration

This module manages phase space setup, matrix-element evaluation and integration, as far as it is not done by lower-level routines, in particular in the `processes` module.

`<integrations.f90>`≡

*<File header>*

```
module integrations
```

```
<Use kinds>
```

```
<Use strings>
```

```
  use io_units
```

```
  use diagnostics
```

```
  use os_interface
```

```
  use cputime
```

```
  use sm_qcd
```

```
  use physics_defs
```

```
  use model_data
```

```
  use pdg_arrays
```

```
  use variables
```

```
  use eval_trees
```

```
  use sf_mappings
```

```
  use sf_base
```

```
  use phs_base
```

```
  use mappings
```

```
  use phs_forests, only: phs_parameters_t
```

```
  use rng_base
```

```
  use mci_base
```

```
  use process_libraries
```

```
  use prc_core
```

```
  use processes
```

```
  use process_stacks
```

```
  use models
```

```
  use iterations
```

```
  use rt_data
```

```
  use dispatch, only: dispatch_qcd
```

```
  use dispatch, only: dispatch_rng_factory
```

```
  use dispatch, only: dispatch_core
```

```
  use dispatch, only: sf_prop_t
```

```
  use dispatch, only: dispatch_sf_channels, dispatch_sf_config
```

```
  use dispatch, only: dispatch_phs
```

```
  use dispatch, only: dispatch_mci
```

```
  use compilations, only: compile_library
```

```
  use dispatch, only: dispatch_fks
```

```
  use blha_olp_interfaces
```

```
  use nlo_data
```

```
<Standard module head>
```

```
<Integrations: public>
```



*⟨Integrations: types⟩*

contains

*⟨Integrations: procedures⟩*

end module integrations

### 31.14.1 The integration type

This type holds all relevant data, the integration methods operates on this. In contrast to the `simulation_t` introduced later, the `integration_t` applies to a single process.

*⟨Integrations: public⟩*≡

public :: integration\_t

*⟨Integrations: types⟩*≡

```
type :: integration_t
  private
  type(string_t) :: process_id
  type(string_t) :: run_id
  type(process_t), pointer :: process => null ()
  type(var_list_t), pointer :: model_vars => null ()
  type(qcd_t) :: qcd
  logical :: rebuild_phs = .false.
  logical :: ignore_phs_mismatch = .false.
  logical :: phs_only = .false.
  logical :: process_has_me = .true.
  integer :: n_calls_test = 0
  logical :: vis_history = .true.
  type(string_t) :: history_filename
  type(string_t) :: log_filename
  logical :: combined_integration = .false.
  type(iteration_multipliers_t) :: iteration_multipliers
contains
  ⟨Integrations: integration: TBP⟩
end type integration_t
```

### 31.14.2 Initialization

Initialization, first part: Create a process entry. Push it on the stack if the global environment is supplied.

*⟨Integrations: integration: TBP⟩*≡

procedure :: create\_process => integration\_create\_process

*⟨Integrations: procedures⟩*≡

```
subroutine integration_create_process (intg, process_id, global)
  class(integration_t), intent(out) :: intg
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), optional, target :: global
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: process_id
  type(process_entry_t), pointer :: process_entry
```



```

    intg%process_id = process_id
    if (present (global)) then
        allocate (process_entry)
        intg%process => process_entry%process_t
        call global%process_stack%push (process_entry)
    else
        allocate (process_t :: intg%process)
    end if
    intg%model_vars => null ()
end subroutine integration_create_process

```

Initialization, second part: Initialize the process object, using the local environment. We allocate a RNG factory and a QCD object. We also fetch a pointer to the model that the process uses. The process initializer will create a snapshot of that model.

This procedure does not modify the `local` stack directly. The `intent(inout)` attribute for the `local` data set is due to the random generator seed which may be incremented during initialization.

NOTE: Changes to model parameters within the current context are respected only if the process model coincides with the current model. This is the usual case. If not, we read the model from the global model library, which has default parameters. To become more flexible, we should implement a local model library which records local changes to currently inactive models.

*(Integrations: integration: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: init_process => integration_init_process

```

*(Integrations: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine integration_init_process (intg, local)
    class(integration_t), intent(inout) :: intg
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: local
    type(string_t) :: model_name
    type(model_t), pointer :: model
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model_instance
    class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
    if (.not. local%prclib%contains (intg%process_id)) then
        call msg_fatal ("Process '" // char (intg%process_id) // "' not found" &
            // " in library '" // char (local%prclib%get_name ()) // "'")
        return
    end if
    intg%run_id = &
        local%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_run_id"))
    call dispatch_qcd (intg%qcd, local)
    call dispatch_rng_factory (rng_factory, local)
    model_name = local%prclib%get_model_name (intg%process_id)
    if (local%get_sval (var_str ("$_model_name")) == model_name) then
        model => local%model
    else
        model => local%model_list%get_model_ptr (model_name)
    end if
    allocate (model_t :: model_instance)
    select type (model_instance)
    type is (model_t)
        call model_instance%init_instance (model)

```



```

        intg%model_vars => model_instance%get_var_list_ptr ()
    end select
    call intg%process%init (intg%process_id, intg%run_id, &
        local%prclib, &
        local%os_data, intg%qcd, rng_factory, model_instance)
end subroutine integration_init_process

```

Initialization, third part: complete process configuration.

*<Integrations: integration: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: setup_process => integration_setup_process

```

*<Integrations: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine integration_setup_process (intg, local, verbose)
        class(integration_t), intent(inout) :: intg
        type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: local
        logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
        type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
        class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core_template
        class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_template
        class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_template_other
        type(phs_parameters_t) :: phs_par
        type(mapping_defaults_t) :: mapping_defs
        class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci_template
        integer :: n_components, n_in, i_component
        type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: pdg_prc
        type(process_component_def_t), pointer :: config
        type(helicity_selection_t) :: helicity_selection
        real(default) :: sqrts
        logical :: decay_rest_frame, use_color_factors
        type(sf_config_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sf_config
        type(sf_prop_t) :: sf_prop
        type(sf_channel_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sf_channel
        type(phs_channel_collection_t) :: phs_channel_collection
        logical :: sf_trace
        type(string_t) :: sf_string, sf_trace_file
        logical :: verb
        type(fks_template_t) :: fks_template
        type(blha_template_t) :: blha_template
        type(string_t) :: me_method
        type(eval_tree_factory_t) :: expr_factory
        logical :: use_powheg_damping_factors
        integer :: i = 0

        verb = .true.; if (present (verbose)) verb = verbose

        call intg%process%set_var_list (local%get_var_list_ptr ())
        var_list => intg%process%get_var_list_ptr ()

        intg%rebuild_phs = &
            var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?rebuild_phase_space"))
        intg%ignore_phs_mismatch = &
            .not. var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?check_phs_file"))
        intg%phs_only = &
            var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?phs_only"))
    end subroutine integration_setup_process

```



```

phs_par%m_threshold_s = &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("phs_threshold_s"))
phs_par%m_threshold_t = &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("phs_threshold_t"))
phs_par%off_shell = &
    var_list%get_ival (var_str ("phs_off_shell"))
phs_par%keep_nonresonant = &
    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?phs_keep_nonresonant"))
phs_par%t_channel = &
    var_list%get_ival (var_str ("phs_t_channel"))
mapping_defs%energy_scale = &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("phs_e_scale"))
mapping_defs%invariant_mass_scale = &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("phs_m_scale"))
mapping_defs%momentum_transfer_scale = &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("phs_q_scale"))
mapping_defs%step_mapping = &
    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?phs_step_mapping"))
mapping_defs%step_mapping_exp = &
    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?phs_step_mapping_exp"))
mapping_defs%enable_s_mapping = &
    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?phs_s_mapping"))

call dispatch_phs (phs_config_template, local, &
    intg%process_id, mapping_defs, phs_par)

intg%n_calls_test = &
    var_list%get_ival (var_str ("n_calls_test"))

!!! We avoid two dots in the filename due to a bug in certain MetaPost versions.
if (intg%run_id /= "") then
    intg%history_filename = intg%process_id // "." // intg%run_id &
        // "-history"
    intg%log_filename = intg%process_id // "." // intg%run_id // ".log"
else
    intg%history_filename = intg%process_id // "-history"
    intg%log_filename = intg%process_id // ".log"
end if

call dispatch_mci (mci_template, local, intg%process_id, &
    intg%process%is_nlo_calculation ())

if (verb) then
    call msg_message ("Initializing integration for process " &
        // char (intg%process_id) // ":")
    if (intg%run_id /= "") then
        call msg_message ("Run ID = " // '""' // char (intg%run_id) // '""')
    end if
end if

helicity_selection = local%get_helicity_selection ()

intg%vis_history = &

```



```

        var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?vis_history"))
use_color_factors = var_list%get_lval &
    (var_str ("?read_color_factors"))

n_components = intg%process%get_n_components ()
n_in = intg%process%get_n_in ()

call blha_template%init (local%beam_structure%has_polarized_beams())
intg%combined_integration = var_list%get_lval (&
    var_str ('?combined_nlo_integration')) &
    .and. intg%process%is_nlo_calculation ()

do i_component = 1, n_components
    config => intg%process%get_component_def_ptr (i_component)
    call dispatch_core (core_template, config%get_core_def_ptr (), &
        intg%process%get_model_ptr (), helicity_selection, intg%qcd, &
        use_color_factors)
    select case (config%get_nlo_type ())
    case (NLO_VIRTUAL)
        me_method = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_loop_me_method"))
        select case (char (me_method))
        case ('gosam', 'openloops')
            call blha_template%set_loop ()
        end select
        call intg%process%init_component &
            (i_component, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template, &
            blha_template = blha_template)
        if (intg%combined_integration) &
            call intg%process%set_component_type (i_component, COMP_VIRT)
    case (NLO_REAL)
        me_method = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_real_tree_me_method"))
        use_powheg_damping_factors = var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?use_powheg_damping"))
        select case (char (me_method))
        case ('gosam', 'openloops')
            call blha_template%set_real_trees ()
        end select
        call dispatch_phs (phs_config_template_other, local, &
            intg%process_id, mapping_defs, phs_par, &
            var_str ('fks'))
        call dispatch_fks (fks_template, local)
        call intg%process%init_component &
            (i_component, core_template, mci_template, &
            phs_config_template_other, fks_template = fks_template, &
            blha_template = blha_template)
        if (intg%combined_integration) then
            if (use_powheg_damping_factors) then
                if (i == 0) then
                    call intg%process%set_component_type (i_component, COMP_REAL_SING)
                    i = i + 1
                else
                    call intg%process%set_component_type (i_component, COMP_REAL_FIN)
                end if
            else
                call intg%process%set_component_type (i_component, COMP_REAL)
            end if
        end if
    end case
end do

```



```

        end if
    end if
    case (NLO_PDF)
        call dispatch_phs (phs_config_template_other, local, &
            intg%process_id, mapping_defs, phs_par, &
            var_str ('fks'))
        call intg%process%init_component &
            (i_component, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template_other)
        if (intg%combined_integration) &
            call intg%process%set_component_type (i_component, COMP_PDF)
    case (BORN)
        me_method = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$born_me_method"))
        select case (char (me_method))
            case ('gosam', 'openloops')
                call blha_template%set_born ()
                call intg%process%init_component &
                    (i_component, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template, &
                    blha_template = blha_template)
            case default
                call intg%process%init_component &
                    (i_component, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)
        end select
        if (intg%combined_integration) &
            call intg%process%set_component_type (i_component, COMP_MASTER)
    case (NLO_SUBTRACTION)
        me_method = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$correlation_me_method"))
        select case (char (me_method))
            case ('gosam', 'openloops')
                call blha_template%set_subtraction ()
        end select
        call intg%process%init_component &
            (i_component, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template, &
            blha_template = blha_template)
        if (intg%combined_integration) &
            call intg%process%set_component_type (i_component, COMP_SUB)
    case (GKS)
        call intg%process%init_component &
            (i_component, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)
    case (NLO_THRESHOLD_RESUMMATION)
        call intg%process%init_component &
            (i_component, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)
        if (intg%combined_integration) &
            call intg%process%set_component_type (i_component, COMP_RESUM)
    case default
        call msg_fatal ("setup_process: NLO type not implemented!")
    end select
    call blha_template%reset ()
    deallocate (core_template)
    if (allocated (phs_config_template_other)) deallocate (phs_config_template_other)
end do

if (verb) call intg%process%write (screen = .true.)

intg%process_has_me = intg%process%has_matrix_element ()

```



```

if (.not. intg%process_has_me) then
  call msg_warning ("Process '" &
    // char (intg%process_id) // "' : matrix element vanishes")
end if

sqrts = local%get_sqrts ()
decay_rest_frame = &
  var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?decay_rest_frame"))
if (intg%process_has_me) then
  call intg%process%setup_beams_beam_structure &
    (local%beam_structure, sqrts, decay_rest_frame)
end if
call intg%process%check_masses ()
if (verb .and. intg%process_has_me) then
  call intg%process%beams_startup_message &
    (beam_structure = local%beam_structure)
end if

if (intg%process_has_me) then
  call intg%process%get_pdg_in (pdg_prc)
else
  allocate (pdg_prc (n_in, n_components))
  pdg_prc = 0
end if
call dispatch_sf_config (sf_config, sf_prop, local, pdg_prc)
sf_trace = &
  var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?sf_trace"))
sf_trace_file = &
  var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$sf_trace_file"))
if (sf_trace) then
  call intg%process%init_sf_chain (sf_config, sf_trace_file)
else
  call intg%process%init_sf_chain (sf_config)
end if

if (intg%process_has_me) then
  call intg%process%configure_phs &
    (intg%rebuild_phs, intg%ignore_phs_mismatch, verbose=verbose, &
      combined_integration=intg%combined_integration)
  if (size (sf_config) > 0) then
    call intg%process%collect_channels (phs_channel_collection)
  else if (intg%process%contains_trivial_component ()) then
    call msg_fatal ("Integrate: 2 -> 1 process can't be handled &
      &with fixed-energy beams")
  end if
  call dispatch_sf_channels &
    (sf_channel, sf_string, sf_prop, phs_channel_collection, local)
  if (allocated (sf_channel)) then
    if (size (sf_channel) > 0) then
      call intg%process%set_sf_channel (sf_channel)
    end if
  end if
  call phs_channel_collection%final ()
  if (verb) call intg%process%sf_startup_message (sf_string)
end if

```



```

end if

call intg%setup_process_mci ()
call intg%process%setup_terms ()

if (associated (local%pn%cuts_lexpr)) then
  if (verb) call msg_message ("Applying user-defined cuts.")
  call expr_factory%init (local%pn%cuts_lexpr)
  call intg%process%set_cuts (expr_factory)
else
  if (verb) call msg_warning ("No cuts have been defined.")
end if

if (associated (local%pn%scale_expr)) then
  if (verb) call msg_message ("Using user-defined general scale.")
  call expr_factory%init (local%pn%scale_expr)
  call intg%process%set_scale (expr_factory)
end if

if (associated (local%pn%fac_scale_expr)) then
  if (verb) call msg_message ("Using user-defined factorization scale.")
  call expr_factory%init (local%pn%fac_scale_expr)
  call intg%process%set_fac_scale (expr_factory)
end if

if (associated (local%pn%ren_scale_expr)) then
  if (verb) call msg_message ("Using user-defined renormalization scale.")
  call expr_factory%init (local%pn%ren_scale_expr)
  call intg%process%set_ren_scale (expr_factory)
end if

if (associated (local%pn%weight_expr)) then
  if (verb) call msg_message ("Using user-defined reweighting factor.")
  call expr_factory%init (local%pn%weight_expr)
  call intg%process%set_weight (expr_factory)
end if

call intg%process%compute_md5sum ()
end subroutine integration_setup_process

```

### 31.14.3 Integration

Integrate: do the final integration. Here, we do a multi-iteration integration. Again, we skip iterations that are already on file. Record the results in the global variable list.

```

<Integrations: integration: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: evaluate => integration_evaluate

<Integrations: procedures>+≡
  subroutine integration_evaluate &
    (intg, process_instance, i_mci, pass, it_list, pacify)
    class(integration_t), intent(inout) :: intg
    type(process_instance_t), intent(inout), target :: process_instance
    integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
    integer, intent(in) :: pass
    type(iterations_list_t), intent(in) :: it_list
    logical, intent(in), optional :: pacify

```



```

integer :: n_calls, n_it
logical :: adapt_grids, adapt_weights, final

n_it = it_list%get_n_it (pass)
n_calls = it_list%get_n_calls (pass)
adapt_grids = it_list%adapt_grids (pass)
adapt_weights = it_list%adapt_weights (pass)
final = pass == it_list%get_n_pass ()

call intg%process%integrate (process_instance, &
    i_mci, n_it, n_calls, adapt_grids, adapt_weights, &
    final, pacify)

end subroutine integration_evaluate

```

In case the user has not provided a list of iterations, make a reasonable default. This can depend on the process. The usual approach is to define two distinct passes, one for adaptation and one for integration.

```

<Integrations: integration: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: make_iterations_list => integration_make_iterations_list

<Integrations: procedures>+≡
  subroutine integration_make_iterations_list (intg, it_list)
    class(integration_t), intent(in) :: intg
    type(iterations_list_t), intent(out) :: it_list
    integer :: pass, n_pass
    integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: n_it, n_calls
    logical, dimension(:), allocatable :: adapt_grids, adapt_weights
    n_pass = intg%process%get_n_pass_default ()
    allocate (n_it (n_pass), n_calls (n_pass))
    allocate (adapt_grids (n_pass), adapt_weights (n_pass))
    do pass = 1, n_pass
      n_it(pass) = intg%process%get_n_it_default (pass)
      n_calls(pass) = intg%process%get_n_calls_default (pass)
      adapt_grids(pass) = intg%process%adapt_grids_default (pass)
      adapt_weights(pass) = intg%process%adapt_weights_default (pass)
    end do
    call it_list%init (n_it, n_calls, &
      adapt_grids = adapt_grids, adapt_weights = adapt_weights)
  end subroutine integration_make_iterations_list

```

In NLO calculations, the individual components might scale very differently with the number of calls. This especially applies to the real-subtracted component, which usually fluctuates more than the Born and virtual component, making it a bottleneck of the calculation. Thus, the calculation is throttled twice, first by the number of calls for the real component, second by the number of surplus calls of computation-intensive virtual matrix elements. Therefore, we want to set a different number of calls for each component, which is done by the subroutine `integration_apply_multipliers`.

```

<Integrations: integration: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init_iteration_multipliers => integration_init_iteration_multipliers

```



*<Integrations: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine integration_init_iteration_multipliers (intg, local)
  class(integration_t), intent(inout) :: intg
  type(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: local
  integer :: n_pass, pass
  n_pass = local%it_list%get_n_pass ()
  associate (it_multipliers => intg%iteration_multipliers)
    allocate (it_multipliers%n_calls0 (n_pass))
    do pass = 1, n_pass
      it_multipliers%n_calls0(pass) = local%it_list%get_n_calls (pass)
    end do
    it_multipliers%mult_real = local%var_list%get_rval &
      (var_str ("mult_call_real"))
    it_multipliers%mult_virt = local%var_list%get_rval &
      (var_str ("mult_call_virt"))
    it_multipliers%mult_pdf = local%var_list%get_rval &
      (var_str ("mult_call_pdf"))
  end associate
end subroutine integration_init_iteration_multipliers

```

*<Integrations: integration: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: apply_call_multipliers => integration_apply_call_multipliers

```

*<Integrations: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine integration_apply_call_multipliers (intg, n_pass, i_component, it_list)
  class(integration_t), intent(in) :: intg
  integer, intent(in) :: n_pass, i_component
  type(iterations_list_t), intent(inout) :: it_list
  integer :: nlo_type
  integer :: n_calls0, n_calls
  integer :: pass
  real(default) :: multiplier
  nlo_type = intg%process%get_component_nlo_type (i_component)
  do pass = 1, n_pass
    associate (multipliers => intg%iteration_multipliers)
      select case (nlo_type)
        case (NLO_REAL)
          multiplier = multipliers%mult_real
        case (NLO_VIRTUAL)
          multiplier = multipliers%mult_virt
        case (NLO_PDF)
          multiplier = multipliers%mult_pdf
        case (NLO_THRESHOLD_RESUMMATION)
          multiplier = multipliers%mult_threshold
        case default
          return
      end select
    end associate
    n_calls0 = intg%iteration_multipliers%n_calls0 (pass)
    n_calls = floor (multiplier * n_calls0)
    call it_list%set_n_calls (pass, n_calls)
  end do
end subroutine integration_apply_call_multipliers

```



### 31.14.4 API for integration objects

This initializer does everything except assigning cuts/scale/weight expressions.

*(Integrations: integration: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: init => integration_init
```

*(Integrations: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine integration_init (intg, process_id, local, global, local_stack)
  class(integration_t), intent(out) :: intg
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: process_id
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: local
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), optional, target :: global
  logical, intent(in), optional :: local_stack
  logical :: use_local
  use_local = .false.; if (present (local_stack)) use_local = local_stack
  if (present (global)) then
    call intg%create_process (process_id, global)
  else if (use_local) then
    call intg%create_process (process_id, local)
  else
    call intg%create_process (process_id)
  end if
  call intg%init_process (local)
  call intg%setup_process (local)
  call intg%init_iteration_multipliers (local)
end subroutine integration_init
```

Do the integration for a single process, both warmup and final evaluation. The `eff_reset` flag is to suppress numerical noise in the graphical output of the integration history.

*(Integrations: integration: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: integrate => integration_integrate
```

*(Integrations: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine integration_integrate (intg, local, eff_reset)
  class(integration_t), intent(inout) :: intg
  type(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: local
  logical, intent(in), optional :: eff_reset
  type(string_t) :: log_filename
  type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
  type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance
  type(iterations_list_t) :: it_list
  logical :: pacify
  integer :: pass, i_mci, n_mci, n_pass
  integer :: i_component
  integer :: nlo_type
  logical :: display_summed
  logical :: use_internal_color_correlations
  type(string_t) :: color_method

  var_list => intg%process%get_var_list_ptr ()

  color_method = var_list%get_sval (var_str ('$correlation_me_method'))
  use_internal_color_correlations = color_method == 'omega'
```



```

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (intg%process, use_internal_color_correlations, &
                           combined_integration = intg%combined_integration)

if (process_instance%has_blha_component ()) then
  call process_instance%create_blha_interface (local%beam_structure)
  call process_instance%load_blha_libraries (local%os_data)
end if

call openmp_set_num_threads_verbose &
  (var_list%get_ival (var_str ("openmp_num_threads")), &
   var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?openmp_logging")))
pacify = var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?pacify"))

display_summed = .true.
n_mci = intg%process%get_n_mci ()
if (n_mci == 1) then
  write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)" &
        "Starting integration for process '", &
        char (intg%process%get_id ()), "'")
  call msg_message ()
end if
call intg%setup_component_cores ()

do i_mci = 1, n_mci
  i_component = intg%process%i_mci_to_i_component (i_mci)
  if (intg%process%is_active_nlo_component (i_component)) then
    select type (pcm => process_instance%pcm)
    class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
      if (pcm%collect_matrix_elements) call pcm%collector%reset ()
    end select
    if (n_mci > 1) then
      write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A,I0)" &
            "Starting integration for process '", &
            char (intg%process%get_id ()), "' part ", i_mci)
      call msg_message ()
    end if
    n_pass = local%it_list%get_n_pass ()
    if (n_pass == 0) then
      call msg_message ("Integrate: iterations not specified, &
                        &using default")
      call intg%make_iterations_list (it_list)
      n_pass = it_list%get_n_pass ()
    else
      it_list = local%it_list
    end if
    call intg%apply_call_multipliers (n_pass, i_mci, it_list)
    call msg_message ("Integrate: " // char (it_list%to_string ()))
    do pass = 1, n_pass
      call intg%evaluate (process_instance, i_mci, pass, it_list, pacify)
      if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    end do
    call intg%process%final_integration (i_mci)
  end if
end do

```



```

    if (intg%vis_history) then
        call intg%process%display_integration_history &
            (i_mci, intg%history_filename, local%os_data, eff_reset)
    end if
    if (local%logfile == intg%log_filename) then
        if (intg%run_id /= "") then
            log_filename = intg%process_id // "." // intg%run_id // &
                ".var.log"
        else
            log_filename = intg%process_id // ".var.log"
        end if
        call msg_message ("Name clash for global logfile and process log: ", &
            arr=[var_str ("| Renaming log file from ") // local%logfile, &
                var_str ("| to ") // log_filename // var_str (" .")])
    else
        log_filename = intg%log_filename
    end if
    call intg%process%write_logfile (i_mci, log_filename)
else
    nlo_type = intg%process%get_component_nlo_type (i_mci)
    if (nlo_type /= NLO_SUBTRACTION) display_summed = .false.
end if
end do

if (n_mci > 1 .and. display_summed) then
    call msg_message ("Integrate: sum of all components")
    call intg%process%display_summed_results ()
end if

call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

end subroutine integration_integrate

```

*<Integrations: integration: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: setup_component_cores => integration_setup_component_cores
```

*<Integrations: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine integration_setup_component_cores (intg)
    class(integration_t), intent(inout) :: intg
    associate (process => intg%process)
        call setup_nlo_component_cores (process)
    end associate
end subroutine integration_setup_component_cores

```

*<Integrations: integration: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: setup_process_mci => integration_setup_process_mci
```

*<Integrations: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine integration_setup_process_mci (intg)
    class(integration_t), intent(inout) :: intg
    call intg%process%setup_mci (intg%combined_integration)
end subroutine integration_setup_process_mci

```



Do a dummy integration for a process which could not be initialized (e.g., has no matrix element). The result is zero.

```

(Integrations: integration: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: integrate_dummy => integration_integrate_dummy

(Integrations: procedures)+≡
  subroutine integration_integrate_dummy (intg)
    class(integration_t), intent(inout) :: intg
    call intg%process%integrate_dummy ()
  end subroutine integration_integrate_dummy

```

Just sample the matrix element under realistic conditions (but no cuts); throw away the results.

```

(Integrations: integration: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: sampler_test => integration_sampler_test

(Integrations: procedures)+≡
  subroutine integration_sampler_test (intg)
    class(integration_t), intent(inout) :: intg
    type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance
    integer :: n_mci, i_mci
    type(timer_t) :: timer_mci, timer_tot
    real(default) :: t_mci, t_tot
    allocate (process_instance)
    call process_instance%init (intg%process)
    n_mci = intg%process%get_n_mci ()
    if (n_mci == 1) then
      write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") &
        "Test: probing process '", &
        char (intg%process%get_id ()), "'"
      call msg_message ()
    end if
    call timer_tot%start ()
    do i_mci = 1, n_mci
      if (n_mci > 1) then
        write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A,IO)") &
          "Test: probing process '", &
          char (intg%process%get_id ()), "' part ", i_mci
        call msg_message ()
      end if
      call timer_mci%start ()
      call intg%process%sampler_test &
        (process_instance, i_mci, intg%n_calls_test)
      call timer_mci%stop ()
      t_mci = timer_mci
      write (msg_buffer, "(A,ES12.5)") "Test: " &
        // "time in seconds (wallclock): ", t_mci
      call msg_message ()
    end do
    call timer_tot%stop ()
    t_tot = timer_tot
    if (n_mci > 1) then
      write (msg_buffer, "(A,ES12.5)") "Test: " &
        // "total time (wallclock): ", t_tot
    end if
  end subroutine integration_sampler_test

```



```

        call msg_message ()
    end if
    call process_instance%final ()
end subroutine integration_sampler_test

```

Return the process pointer (needed by simulate):

```

<Integrations: integration: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_process_ptr => integration_get_process_ptr

<Integrations: procedures>+≡
    function integration_get_process_ptr (intg) result (ptr)
        class(integration_t), intent(in) :: intg
        type(process_t), pointer :: ptr
        ptr => intg%process
    end function integration_get_process_ptr

```

Simply integrate, do a dummy integration if necessary. The `integration` object exists only internally.

If the `global` environment is provided, the process object is appended to the global stack. Otherwise, if `local_stack` is set, we append to the local process stack. If this is unset, the `process` object is not recorded permanently.

The `init_only` flag can be used to skip the actual integration part. We will end up with a process object that is completely initialized, including phase space configuration.

The `eff_reset` flag is to suppress numerical noise in the visualization of the integration history.

```

<Integrations: public>+≡
    public :: integrate_process

<Integrations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine integrate_process (process_id, local, global, local_stack, init_only, eff_reset)
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: process_id
        type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: local
        type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), optional, target :: global
        logical, intent(in), optional :: local_stack, init_only, eff_reset
        type(string_t) :: prclib_name
        type(integration_t) :: intg
        character(32) :: buffer

        if (.not. associated (local%prclib)) then
            call msg_fatal ("Integrate: current process library is undefined")
            return
        end if

        if (.not. local%prclib%is_active ()) then
            call msg_message ("Integrate: current process library needs compilation")
            prclib_name = local%prclib%get_name ()
            call compile_library (prclib_name, local)
            if (signal_is_pending ()) return
            call msg_message ("Integrate: compilation done")
        end if

        call intg%init (process_id, local, global, local_stack)
    end subroutine integrate_process

```



```

    if (signal_is_pending ()) return

    if (present (init_only)) then
        if (init_only) return
    end if

    if (intg%n_calls_test > 0) then
        write (buffer, "(I0)") intg%n_calls_test
        call msg_message ("Integrate: test (" // trim (buffer) // " calls) ...")
        call intg%sampler_test ()
        call msg_message ("Integrate: ... test complete.")
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    end if

    if (intg%phs_only) then
        call msg_message ("Integrate: phase space only, skipping integration")
    else
        if (intg%process_has_me) then
            call intg%integrate (local, eff_reset)
        else
            call intg%integrate_dummy ()
        end if
    end if

end subroutine integrate_process

```

### 31.14.5 Unit Tests

Test module, followed by the stand-alone unit-test procedures.

```

<integrations_ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module integrations_ut
    use unit_tests
    use integrations_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <Integrations: public test>

    contains

    <Integrations: test driver>

  end module integrations_ut

<integrations_uti.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module integrations_uti

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>

```



```

use io_units
use ifiles
use lexers
use parser
use io_units
use flavors
use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
use phs_forests
use eval_trees
use models
use rt_data
use process_configurations_ut, only: prepare_test_library
use compilations, only: compile_library

use integrations

use phs_wood_ut, only: write_test_phs_file

<Standard module head>

<Integrations: test declarations>

contains

<Integrations: tests>

end module integrations_utl

```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

```

<Integrations: public test>≡
  public :: integrations_test

<Integrations: test driver>≡
  subroutine integrations_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Integrations: execute tests>
  end subroutine integrations_test

<Integrations: public test>+≡
  public :: integrations_history_test

<Integrations: test driver>+≡
  subroutine integrations_history_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Integrations: execute history tests>
  end subroutine integrations_history_test

```

### Integration of test process

Compile and integrate an intrinsic test matrix element (`prc_test` type). The phase-space implementation is `phs_single` (single-particle phase space), the



integrator is `mci_midpoint`.

The cross section for the  $2 \rightarrow 2$  process  $ss \rightarrow ss$  with its constant matrix element is given by

$$\sigma = c \times f \times \Phi_2 \times |M|^2. \quad (31.1)$$

$c$  is the conversion constant

$$c = 0.3894 \times 10^{12} \text{ fb GeV}^2. \quad (31.2)$$

$f$  is the flux of the incoming particles with mass  $m = 125 \text{ GeV}$  and energy  $\sqrt{s} = 1000 \text{ GeV}$

$$f = \frac{(2\pi)^4}{2\lambda^{1/2}(s, m^2, m^2)} = \frac{(2\pi)^4}{2\sqrt{s}\sqrt{s-4m^2}} = 8.048 \times 10^{-4} \text{ GeV}^{-2} \quad (31.3)$$

$\Phi_2$  is the volume of the two-particle phase space

$$\Phi_2 = \frac{1}{4(2\pi)^5} = 2.5529 \times 10^{-5}. \quad (31.4)$$

The squared matrix element  $|M|^2$  is unity. Combining everything, we obtain

$$\sigma = 8000 \text{ fb} \quad (31.5)$$

This number should appear as the final result.

Note: In this and the following test, we reset the Fortran compiler and flag variables immediately before they are printed, so the test is portable.

```

<Integrations: execute tests>≡
  call test (integrations_1, "integrations_1", &
    "intrinsic test process", &
    u, results)

<Integrations: test declarations>≡
  public :: integrations_1

<Integrations: tests>≡
  subroutine integrations_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(string_t) :: libname, procname
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: integrations_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate test process"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_model_file_init ()

    call global%global_init ()

    libname = "integration_1"
    procname = "prc_config_a"

    call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1)
    call compile_library (libname, global)

```



```

call global%set_string (var_str ("$run_id"), &
    var_str ("integrations1"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$phs_method"), &
    var_str ("single"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$integration_method"), &
    var_str ("midpoint"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
    0, is_known=.true.)

call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
    1000._default, is_known = .true.)

call global%it_list%init ([1], [1000])

call reset_interaction_counter ()
call integrate_process (procname, global, local_stack=.true.)

call global%write (u, vars = [ &
    var_str ("$method"), &
    var_str ("sqrts"), &
    var_str ("$integration_method"), &
    var_str ("$phs_method"), &
    var_str ("$run_id")])

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: integrations_1"

end subroutine integrations_1

```

## Integration with cuts

Compile and integrate an intrinsic test matrix element (`prc_test` type) with cuts set.

```

<Integrations: execute tests>+≡
    call test (integrations_2, "integrations_2", &
        "intrinsic test process with cut", &
        u, results)

<Integrations: test declarations>+≡
    public :: integrations_2

<Integrations: tests>+≡
    subroutine integrations_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u

```



```

type(string_t) :: libname, procname
type(rt_data_t), target :: global

type(string_t) :: cut_expr_text
type(ifile_t) :: ifile
type(stream_t) :: stream
type(parse_tree_t) :: parse_tree

type(string_t), dimension(0) :: empty_string_array

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: integrations_2"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate test process with cut"
write (u, "(A)")

call syntax_model_file_init ()

call global%global_init ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Prepare a cut expression"
write (u, "(A)")

call syntax_pexpr_init ()
cut_expr_text = "all Pt > 100 [s]"
call ifile_append (ifile, cut_expr_text)
call stream_init (stream, ifile)
call parse_tree_init_lexpr (parse_tree, stream, .true.)
global%pn%cuts_lexpr => parse_tree%get_root_ptr ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and initialize a test process"
write (u, "(A)")

libname = "integration_3"
procname = "prc_config_a"

call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1)
call compile_library (libname, global)

call global%set_string (var_str ("$run_id"), &
    var_str ("integrations1"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$phs_method"), &
    var_str ("single"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$integration_method"), &
    var_str ("midpoint"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
    0, is_known=.true.)

call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
    1000._default, is_known = .true.)

```



```

call global%it_list%init ([1], [1000])

call reset_interaction_counter ()
call integrate_process (procname, global, local_stack=.true.)

call global%write (u, vars = empty_string_array)

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: integrations_2"

end subroutine integrations_2

```

### Standard phase space

Compile and integrate an intrinsic test matrix element (`prc_test` type) using the default (`phs_wood`) phase-space implementation. We use an explicit phase-space configuration file with a single channel and integrate by `mci_midpoint`.

```

<Integrations: execute tests>+≡
  call test (integrations_3, "integrations_3", &
    "standard phase space", &
    u, results)

<Integrations: test declarations>+≡
  public :: integrations_3

<Integrations: tests>+≡
  subroutine integrations_3 (u)
    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
    use models
    use rt_data
    use process_configurations_ut, only: prepare_test_library
    use compilations, only: compile_library
    use integrations

    implicit none

    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(string_t) :: libname, procname
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    integer :: u_phs

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: integrations_3"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate test process"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize process and parameters"
    write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call syntax_model_file_init ()
call syntax_phs_forest_init ()

call global%global_init ()

libname = "integration_3"
procname = "prc_config_a"

call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1)
call compile_library (libname, global)

call global%set_string (var_str ("$run_id"), &
    var_str ("integrations1"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$phs_method"), &
    var_str ("default"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$integration_method"), &
    var_str ("midpoint"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?phs_s_mapping"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
    0, is_known=.true.)

call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
    1000._default, is_known = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Create a scratch phase-space file"
write (u, "(A)")

u_phs = free_unit ()
open (u_phs, file = "integrations_3.phs", &
    status = "replace", action = "write")
call write_test_phs_file (u_phs, var_str ("prc_config_a_i1"))
close (u_phs)

call global%set_string (var_str ("$phs_file"), &
    var_str ("integrations_3.phs"), is_known = .true.)

call global%it_list%init ([1], [1000])

write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter ()
call integrate_process (procname, global, local_stack=.true.)

call global%write (u, vars = [ &
    var_str ("$phs_method"), &

```



```

        var_str ("phs_file"]])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call global%final ()
call syntax_phs_forest_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: integrations_3"

end subroutine integrations_3

```

## VAMP integration

Compile and integrate an intrinsic test matrix element (`prc_test` type) using the single-channel (`phs_single`) phase-space implementation. The integration method is `vamp`.

```

<Integrations: execute tests>+≡
    call test (integrations_4, "integrations_4", &
        "VAMP integration (one iteration)", &
        u, results)

<Integrations: test declarations>+≡
    public :: integrations_4

<Integrations: tests>+≡
    subroutine integrations_4 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(string_t) :: libname, procname
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: integrations_4"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate test process using VAMP"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize process and parameters"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_model_file_init ()

        call global%global_init ()

        libname = "integrations_4_lib"
        procname = "integrations_4"

        call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1, [procname])
        call compile_library (libname, global)

        call global%append_log (&
            var_str ("?rebuild_grids"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)

```



```

call global%set_string (var_str ("$_run_id"), &
    var_str ("r1"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$_method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$_phs_method"), &
    var_str ("single"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$_integration_method"), &
    var_str ("vamp"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?use_vamp_equivalences"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
    0, is_known=.true.)

call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
    1000._default, is_known = .true.)

call global%it_list%init ([1], [1000])

write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter ()
call integrate_process (procname, global, local_stack=.true.)

call global%pacify (efficiency_reset = .true., error_reset = .true.)
call global%write (u, vars = [var_str ("$_integration_method")], &
    pacify = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: integrations_4"

end subroutine integrations_4

```

## Multiple iterations integration

Compile and integrate an intrinsic test matrix element (`prc_test` type) using the single-channel (`phs_single`) phase-space implementation. The integration method is `vamp`. We launch three iterations.

```

<Integrations: execute tests>+≡
call test (integrations_5, "integrations_5", &
    "VAMP integration (three iterations)", &
    u, results)

```



```

<Integrations: test declarations>+=
  public :: integrations_5

<Integrations: tests>+=
  subroutine integrations_5 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(string_t) :: libname, procname
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: integrations_5"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate test process using VAMP"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize process and parameters"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_model_file_init ()

    call global%global_init ()

    libname = "integrations_5_lib"
    procname = "integrations_5"

    call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1, [procname])
    call compile_library (libname, global)

    call global%append_log (&
      var_str ("?rebuild_grids"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)

    call global%set_string (var_str ("$run_id"), &
      var_str ("r1"), is_known = .true.)
    call global%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
      var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
    call global%set_string (var_str ("$phs_method"), &
      var_str ("single"), is_known = .true.)
    call global%set_string (var_str ("$integration_method"), &
      var_str ("vamp"), is_known = .true.)
    call global%set_log (var_str ("?use_vamp_equivalences"), &
      .false., is_known = .true.)
    call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
      .false., is_known = .true.)
    call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &
      .false., is_known = .true.)
    call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
      0, is_known=.true.)

    call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
      1000._default, is_known = .true.)

    call global%it_list%init ([3], [1000])

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call reset_interaction_counter ()

```



```

call integrate_process (procname, global, local_stack=.true.)

call global%pacify (efficiency_reset = .true., error_reset = .true.)
call global%write (u, vars = [var_str ("integration_method")], &
    pacify = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: integrations_5"

end subroutine integrations_5

```

## Multiple passes integration

Compile and integrate an intrinsic test matrix element (`prc_test` type) using the single-channel (`phs_single`) phase-space implementation. The integration method is `vamp`. We launch three passes with three iterations each.

```

<Integrations: execute tests>+≡
    call test (integrations_6, "integrations_6", &
        "VAMP integration (three passes)", &
        u, results)

<Integrations: test declarations>+≡
    public :: integrations_6

<Integrations: tests>+≡
    subroutine integrations_6 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(string_t) :: libname, procname
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(string_t), dimension(0) :: no_vars

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: integrations_6"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate test process using VAMP"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize process and parameters"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_model_file_init ()

        call global%global_init ()

        libname = "integrations_6_lib"
        procname = "integrations_6"

        call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1, [procname])
        call compile_library (libname, global)

```



```

call global%append_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_grids"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)

call global%set_string (var_str ("$run_id"), &
    var_str ("r1"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$phs_method"), &
    var_str ("single"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("integration_method"), &
    var_str ("vamp"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?use_vamp_equivalences"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
    0, is_known=.true.)

call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
    1000._default, is_known = .true.)

call global%it_list%init ([3, 3, 3], [1000, 1000, 1000], &
    adapt = [.true., .true., .false.], &
    adapt_code = [var_str ("wg"), var_str ("g"), var_str ("")])

write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter ()
call integrate_process (procname, global, local_stack=.true.)

call global%pacify (efficiency_reset = .true., error_reset = .true.)
call global%write (u, vars = no_vars, pacify = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: integrations_6"

end subroutine integrations_6

```

## VAMP and default phase space

Compile and integrate an intrinsic test matrix element (`prc_test` type) using the default (`phs_wood`) phase-space implementation. The integration method is



vamp. We launch three passes with three iterations each. We enable channel equivalences and groves.

```

<Integrations: execute tests>+≡
  call test (integrations_7, "integrations_7", &
    "VAMP integration with wood phase space", &
    u, results)

<Integrations: test declarations>+≡
  public :: integrations_7

<Integrations: tests>+≡
  subroutine integrations_7 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(string_t) :: libname, procname
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(string_t), dimension(0) :: no_vars
    integer :: iostat, u_phs
    character(95) :: buffer
    type(string_t) :: phs_file
    logical :: exist

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: integrations_7"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate test process using VAMP"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize process and parameters"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_model_file_init ()
    call syntax_phs_forest_init ()

    call global%global_init ()

    libname = "integrations_7_lib"
    procname = "integrations_7"

    call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1, [procname])
    call compile_library (libname, global)

    call global%append_log (&
      var_str ("?rebuild_phase_space"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)
    call global%append_log (&
      var_str ("?rebuild_grids"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)

    call global%set_string (var_str ("$_run_id"), &
      var_str ("r1"), is_known = .true.)
    call global%set_string (var_str ("$_method"), &
      var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
    call global%set_string (var_str ("$_phs_method"), &
      var_str ("wood"), is_known = .true.)
    call global%set_string (var_str ("$_integration_method"), &
      var_str ("vamp"), is_known = .true.)
    call global%set_log (var_str ("?use_vamp_equivalences"), &
      .true., is_known = .true.)
    call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &

```



```

        .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"),&
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?phs_s_mapping"),&
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
    0, is_known=.true.)

call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"),&
    1000._default, is_known = .true.)

call global%it_list%init ([3, 3, 3], [1000, 1000, 1000], &
    adapt = [.true., .true., .false.], &
    adapt_code = [var_str ("wg"), var_str ("g"), var_str ("")])

write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter ()
call integrate_process (procname, global, local_stack=.true.)

call global%pacify (efficiency_reset = .true., error_reset = .true.)
call global%write (u, vars = no_vars, pacify = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call global%final ()
call syntax_phs_forest_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generated phase-space file"
write (u, "(A)")

phs_file = procname // "_i1.r1.phs"
inquire (file = char (phs_file), exist = exist)
if (exist) then
    u_phs = free_unit ()
    open (u_phs, file = char (phs_file), action = "read", status = "old")
    iostat = 0
    do while (iostat == 0)
        read (u_phs, "(A)", iostat = iostat)  buffer
        if (iostat == 0) write (u, "(A)")  trim (buffer)
    end do
    close (u_phs)
else
    write (u, "(A)")  "[file is missing]"
end if

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: integrations_7"

end subroutine integrations_7

```



## Structure functions

Compile and integrate an intrinsic test matrix element (`prc_test` type) using the default (`phs_wood`) phase-space implementation. The integration method is `vamp`. There is a structure function of type `unit_test`.

We use a test structure function  $f(x) = x$  for both beams. Together with the  $1/x_1x_2$  factor from the phase-space flux and a unit matrix element, we should get the same result as previously for the process without structure functions. There is a slight correction due to the  $m_s$  mass which we set to zero here.

```
<Integrations: execute tests>+≡
  call test (integrations_8, "integrations_8", &
    "integration with structure function", &
    u, results)

<Integrations: test declarations>+≡
  public :: integrations_8

<Integrations: tests>+≡
  subroutine integrations_8 (u)
    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
    use phs_forests
    use models
    use rt_data
    use process_configurations_ut, only: prepare_test_library
    use compilations, only: compile_library
    use integrations

    implicit none

    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(string_t) :: libname, procname
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    type(string_t) :: name

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: integrations_8"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate test process using VAMP &
      &with structure function"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize process and parameters"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_model_file_init ()
    call syntax_phs_forest_init ()

    call global%global_init ()

    libname = "integrations_8_lib"
    procname = "integrations_8"
```



```

call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1, [procname])
call compile_library (libname, global)

call global%append_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_phase_space"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)
call global%append_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_grids"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)

call global%set_string (var_str ("$_run_id"), &
    var_str ("r1"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$_method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$_phs_method"), &
    var_str ("wood"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$_integration_method"), &
    var_str ("vamp"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?use_vamp_equivalences"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?phs_s_mapping"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
    0, is_known=.true.)

call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
    1000._default, is_known = .true.)
call global%model_set_real (var_str ("ms"), 0._default)

call reset_interaction_counter ()

call flv%init (25, global%model)

name = flv%get_name ()
call global%beam_structure%init_sf ([name, name], [1])
call global%beam_structure%set_sf (1, 1, var_str ("sf_test_1"))

write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%it_list%init ([1], [1000])
call integrate_process (procname, global, local_stack=.true.)

call global%write (u, vars = [var_str ("ms")])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call global%final ()
call syntax_phs_forest_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: integrations_8"

end subroutine integrations_8

```

### Integration with sign change

Compile and integrate an intrinsic test matrix element (`prc_test` type). The phase-space implementation is `phs_single` (single-particle phase space), the integrator is `mci_midpoint`. The weight that is applied changes the sign in half of phase space. The weight is  $-3$  and  $1$ , respectively, so the total result is equal to the original, but negative sign.

The efficiency should (approximately) become the average of  $1$  and  $1/3$ , that is  $2/3$ .

```

<Integrations: execute tests>+≡
  call test (integrations_9, "integrations_9", &
    "handle sign change", &
    u, results)

<Integrations: test declarations>+≡
  public :: integrations_9

<Integrations: tests>+≡
  subroutine integrations_9 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(string_t) :: libname, procname
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global

    type(string_t) :: wgt_expr_text
    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(stream_t) :: stream
    type(parse_tree_t) :: parse_tree

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: integrations_9"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: integrate test process"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_model_file_init ()

    call global%global_init ()

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Prepare a weight expression"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_pexpr_init ()
    wgt_expr_text = "eval 2 * sgn (Pz) - 1 [s]"
    call ifile_append (ifile, wgt_expr_text)
    call stream_init (stream, ifile)
    call parse_tree_init_expr (parse_tree, stream, .true.)
    global%pn%weight_expr => parse_tree%get_root_ptr ()

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and evaluate a test process"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

libname = "integration_9"
procname = "prc_config_a"

call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1)
call compile_library (libname, global)

call global%set_string (var_str ("$_run_id"), &
    var_str ("integrations1"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$_method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$_phs_method"), &
    var_str ("single"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$_integration_method"), &
    var_str ("midpoint"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
    0, is_known=.true.)

call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
    1000._default, is_known = .true.)

call global%it_list%init ([1], [1000])

call reset_interaction_counter ()
call integrate_process (procname, global, local_stack=.true.)

call global%write (u, vars = [ &
    var_str ("$_method"), &
    var_str ("sqrts"), &
    var_str ("$_integration_method"), &
    var_str ("$_phs_method"), &
    var_str ("$_run_id")])

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: integrations_9"

end subroutine integrations_9

```

## Integration history for VAMP integration with default phase space

This test is only run when event analysis can be done.

*<Integrations: execute history tests>≡*

```

call test (integrations_history_1, "integrations_history_1", &
    "Test integration history files", &
    u, results)

```



```

<Integrations: test declarations>+≡
    public :: integrations_history_1

<Integrations: tests>+≡
    subroutine integrations_history_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(string_t) :: libname, procname
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(string_t), dimension(0) :: no_vars
        integer :: iostat, u_his
        character(91) :: buffer
        type(string_t) :: his_file, ps_file, pdf_file
        logical :: exist, exist_ps, exist_pdf

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: integrations_history_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test integration history files"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize process and parameters"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_model_file_init ()
        call syntax_phs_forest_init ()

        call global%global_init ()

        libname = "integrations_history_1_lib"
        procname = "integrations_history_1"

        call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
            .true., is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"),&
            .false., is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_log (var_str ("?phs_s_mapping"),&
            .false., is_known = .true.)

        call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1, [procname])
        call compile_library (libname, global)

        call global%append_log (&
            var_str ("?rebuild_phase_space"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)
        call global%append_log (&
            var_str ("?rebuild_grids"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)

        call global%set_string (var_str ("$_run_id"), &
            var_str ("r1"), is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_string (var_str ("$_method"), &
            var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_string (var_str ("$_phs_method"), &
            var_str ("wood"), is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_string (var_str ("$_integration_method"),&
            var_str ("vamp"), is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_log (var_str ("?use_vamp_equivalences"),&
            .true., is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_real (var_str ("error_threshold"),&

```



```

5E-6_default, is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
0, is_known=.true.)

call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"),&
1000._default, is_known = .true.)

call global%it_list%init ([2, 2, 2], [1000, 1000, 1000], &
adapt = [.true., .true., .false.], &
adapt_code = [var_str ("wg"), var_str ("g"), var_str ("")])

write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter ()
call integrate_process (procname, global, local_stack=.true., &
eff_reset = .true.)

call global%pacify (efficiency_reset = .true., error_reset = .true.)
call global%write (u, vars = no_vars, pacify = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generated history files"
write (u, "(A)")

his_file = procname // ".r1-history.tex"
ps_file = procname // ".r1-history.ps"
pdf_file = procname // ".r1-history.pdf"
inquire (file = char (his_file), exist = exist)
if (exist) then
  u_his = free_unit ()
  open (u_his, file = char (his_file), action = "read", status = "old")
  iostat = 0
  do while (iostat == 0)
    read (u_his, "(A)", iostat = iostat)  buffer
    if (iostat == 0) write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
  end do
  close (u_his)
else
  write (u, "(A)") "[History LaTeX file is missing]"
end if
inquire (file = char (ps_file), exist = exist_ps)
if (exist_ps) then
  write (u, "(A)") "[History Postscript file exists and is nonempty]"
else
  write (u, "(A)") "[History Postscript file is missing/non-regular]"
end if
inquire (file = char (pdf_file), exist = exist_pdf)
if (exist_pdf) then
  write (u, "(A)") "[History PDF file exists and is nonempty]"
else
  write (u, "(A)") "[History PDF file is missing/non-regular]"
end if

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call global%final ()
call syntax_phs_forest_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: integrations_history_1"

end subroutine integrations_history_1

```



## 31.15 Event Streams

This module manages I/O from/to multiple concurrent event streams. Usually, there is at most one input stream, but several output streams. For the latter, we set up an array which can hold `eio_t` (event I/O) objects of different dynamic types simultaneously. One of them may be marked as an input channel.

```
(event_streams.f90)≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module event_streams  
  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use diagnostics  
    use events  
    use eio_data  
    use eio_base  
    use rt_data  
  
    use dispatch, only: dispatch_eio  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <Event streams: public>  
  
    <Event streams: types>  
  
    contains  
  
    <Event streams: procedures>  
  
  end module event_streams
```

### 31.15.1 Event Stream Array

Each entry is an `eio_t` object. Since the type is dynamic, we need a wrapper:

```
<Event streams: types>≡  
  type :: event_stream_entry_t  
    class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio  
  end type event_stream_entry_t
```

An array of event-stream entry objects. If one of the entries is an input channel, `i_in` is the corresponding index.

```
<Event streams: public>≡  
  public :: event_stream_array_t  
  
<Event streams: types>+≡  
  type :: event_stream_array_t  
    type(event_stream_entry_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: entry  
    integer :: i_in = 0  
    contains  
    <Event streams: event stream array: TBP>  
  end type event_stream_array_t
```



Output.

```

(Event streams: event stream array: TBP)≡
    procedure :: write => event_stream_array_write

(Event streams: procedures)≡
    subroutine event_stream_array_write (object, unit)
        class(event_stream_array_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u, i
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Event stream array:"
        if (allocated (object%entry)) then
            select case (size (object%entry))
            case (0)
                write (u, "(3x,A)") "[empty]"
            case default
                do i = 1, size (object%entry)
                    if (i == object%i_in) write (u, "(1x,A)") "Input stream:"
                    call object%entry(i)%eio%write (u)
                end do
            end select
        else
            write (u, "(3x,A)") "[undefined]"
        end if
    end subroutine event_stream_array_write

```

Finalize all streams.

```

(Event streams: event stream array: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: final => event_stream_array_final

(Event streams: procedures)+≡
    subroutine event_stream_array_final (es_array)
        class(event_stream_array_t), intent(inout) :: es_array
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, size (es_array%entry)
            call es_array%entry(i)%eio%final ()
        end do
    end subroutine event_stream_array_final

```

Initialization. We use a generic `sample` name, open event I/O objects for all provided stream types (using the `dispatch_eio` routine), and initialize for the given list of process pointers. If there is an `input` argument, this channel is initialized as an input channel and appended to the array.

The `input_data` or, if not present, `data` may be modified. This happens if we open a stream for reading and get new information there.

```

(Event streams: event stream array: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: init => event_stream_array_init

(Event streams: procedures)+≡
    subroutine event_stream_array_init &
        (es_array, sample, stream_fmt, global, &
        data, input, input_sample, input_data, allow_switch, &

```



```

        checkpoint, callback, &
        error)
class(event_stream_array_t), intent(out) :: es_array
type(string_t), intent(in) :: sample
type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: stream_fmt
type(rt_data_t), intent(in) :: global
type(event_sample_data_t), intent(inout), optional :: data
type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: input
type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: input_sample
type(event_sample_data_t), intent(inout), optional :: input_data
logical, intent(in), optional :: allow_switch
integer, intent(in), optional :: checkpoint
integer, intent(in), optional :: callback
logical, intent(out), optional :: error
type(string_t) :: sample_in
integer :: n, i, n_output, i_input, i_checkpoint, i_callback
logical :: success, switch
if (present (input_sample)) then
    sample_in = input_sample
else
    sample_in = sample
end if
if (present (allow_switch)) then
    switch = allow_switch
else
    switch = .true.
end if
if (present (error)) then
    error = .false.
end if
n = size (stream_fmt)
n_output = n
if (present (input)) then
    n = n + 1
    i_input = n
else
    i_input = 0
end if
if (present (checkpoint)) then
    n = n + 1
    i_checkpoint = n
else
    i_checkpoint = 0
end if
if (present (callback)) then
    n = n + 1
    i_callback = n
else
    i_callback = 0
end if
allocate (es_array%entry (n))
if (i_checkpoint > 0) then
    call dispatch_eio &
        (es_array%entry(i_checkpoint)%eio, var_str ("checkpoint"), global)

```



```

        call es_array%entry(i_checkpoint)%eio%init_out (sample, data)
    end if
    if (i_callback > 0) then
        call dispatch_eio &
            (es_array%entry(i_callback)%eio, var_str ("callback"), global)
        call es_array%entry(i_callback)%eio%init_out (sample, data)
    end if
    if (i_input > 0) then
        call dispatch_eio (es_array%entry(i_input)%eio, input, global)
        if (present (input_data)) then
            call es_array%entry(i_input)%eio%init_in &
                (sample_in, input_data, success)
        else
            call es_array%entry(i_input)%eio%init_in &
                (sample_in, data, success)
        end if
        if (success) then
            es_array%i_in = i_input
        else if (present (input_sample)) then
            if (present (error)) then
                error = .true.
            else
                call msg_fatal ("Events: &
                    &parameter mismatch in input, aborting")
            end if
        else
            call msg_message ("Events: &
                &parameter mismatch, discarding old event set")
            call es_array%entry(i_input)%eio%final ()
            if (switch) then
                call msg_message ("Events: generating new events")
                call es_array%entry(i_input)%eio%init_out (sample, data)
            end if
        end if
    end if
end if
do i = 1, n_output
    call dispatch_eio (es_array%entry(i)%eio, stream_fmt(i), global)
    call es_array%entry(i)%eio%init_out (sample, data)
end do
end subroutine event_stream_array_init

```

Switch the (only) input channel to an output channel, so further events are appended to the respective stream.

```

<Event streams: event stream array: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: switch_inout => event_stream_array_switch_inout

<Event streams: procedures>+≡
    subroutine event_stream_array_switch_inout (es_array)
        class(event_stream_array_t), intent(inout) :: es_array
        integer :: n
        if (es_array%has_input ()) then
            n = es_array%i_in
            call es_array%entry(n)%eio%switch_inout ()
            es_array%i_in = 0
        end if
    end subroutine

```



```

else
    call msg_bug ("Reading events: switch_inout: no input stream selected")
end if
end subroutine event_stream_array_switch_inout

```

Output an event (with given process number) to all output streams. If there is no output stream, do nothing.

```

<Event streams: event stream array: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: output => event_stream_array_output

<Event streams: procedures>+≡
    subroutine event_stream_array_output (es_array, event, i_prc, &
                                         event_index, passed, pacify)
        class(event_stream_array_t), intent(inout) :: es_array
        type(event_t), intent(in), target :: event
        integer, intent(in) :: i_prc, event_index
        logical, intent(in), optional :: passed, pacify
        logical :: increased
        integer :: i
        do i = 1, size (es_array%entry)
            if (i /= es_array%i_in) then
                associate (eio => es_array%entry(i)%eio)
                    if (eio%split) then
                        if (eio%split_n_evt > 0 &
                            .and. event_index > 1 &
                            .and. mod (event_index, eio%split_n_evt) == 1) then
                            call eio%split_out ()
                        else if (eio%split_n_kbytes > 0) then
                            call eio%update_split_count (increased)
                            if (increased) call eio%split_out ()
                        end if
                    end if
                    call eio%output (event, i_prc, reading = es_array%i_in /= 0, &
                                    passed = passed, &
                                    pacify = pacify)
                end associate
            end if
        end do
    end subroutine event_stream_array_output

```

Input the `i_prc` index which selects the process for the current event. This is separated from reading the event, because it determines which event record to read. `iostat` may indicate an error or an EOF condition, as usual.

```

<Event streams: event stream array: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: input_i_prc => event_stream_array_input_i_prc

<Event streams: procedures>+≡
    subroutine event_stream_array_input_i_prc (es_array, i_prc, iostat)
        class(event_stream_array_t), intent(inout) :: es_array
        integer, intent(out) :: i_prc
        integer, intent(out) :: iostat
        integer :: n
        if (es_array%has_input ()) then
            n = es_array%i_in

```



```

        call es_array%entry(n)%eio%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)
    else
        call msg_fatal ("Reading events: no input stream selected")
    end if
end subroutine event_stream_array_input_i_prc

```

Input an event from the selected input stream. `iostat` may indicate an error or an EOF condition, as usual.

```

(Event streams: event stream array: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: input_event => event_stream_array_input_event

(Event streams: procedures)+≡
    subroutine event_stream_array_input_event (es_array, event, iostat)
        class(event_stream_array_t), intent(inout) :: es_array
        type(event_t), intent(inout), target :: event
        integer, intent(out) :: iostat
        integer :: n
        if (es_array%has_input ()) then
            n = es_array%i_in
            call es_array%entry(n)%eio%input_event (event, iostat)
        else
            call msg_fatal ("Reading events: no input stream selected")
        end if
    end subroutine event_stream_array_input_event

```

Skip an entry of `eio.t`. Used to synchronize the event read-in for NLO events.

```

(Event streams: event stream array: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: skip_eio_entry => event_stream_array_skip_eio_entry

(Event streams: procedures)+≡
    subroutine event_stream_array_skip_eio_entry (es_array, iostat)
        class(event_stream_array_t), intent(inout) :: es_array
        integer, intent(out) :: iostat
        integer :: n
        if (es_array%has_input ()) then
            n = es_array%i_in
            call es_array%entry(n)%eio%skip (iostat)
        else
            call msg_fatal ("Reading events: no input stream selected")
        end if
    end subroutine event_stream_array_skip_eio_entry

```

Return true if there is an input channel among the event streams.

```

(Event streams: event stream array: TBP)+≡
    procedure :: has_input => event_stream_array_has_input

(Event streams: procedures)+≡
    function event_stream_array_has_input (es_array) result (flag)
        class(event_stream_array_t), intent(in) :: es_array
        logical :: flag
        flag = es_array%i_in /= 0
    end function event_stream_array_has_input

```



### 31.15.2 Unit Tests

Test module, followed by the stand-alone unit-test procedures.

```
(event_streams_ut.f90)≡
  <File header>

  module event_streams_ut
    use unit_tests
    use event_streams_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <Event streams: public test>

    contains

    <Event streams: test driver>

  end module event_streams_ut

(event_streams_uti.f90)≡
  <File header>

  module event_streams_uti

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use model_data
    use eio_data
    use processes
    use models
    use rt_data
    use processes_ut, only: prepare_test_process
    use events

    use event_streams

    <Standard module head>

    <Event streams: test declarations>

    contains

    <Event streams: tests>

  end module event_streams_uti
```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

```
<Event streams: public test>≡
  public :: event_streams_test

<Event streams: test driver>≡
  subroutine event_streams_test (u, results)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
```



```

    <Event streams: execute tests>
end subroutine event_streams_test

```

## Empty event stream

This should set up an empty event output stream array, including initialization, output, and finalization (which are all no-ops).

```

<Event streams: execute tests>≡
    call test (event_streams_1, "event_streams_1", &
        "empty event stream array", &
        u, results)

<Event streams: test declarations>≡
    public :: event_streams_1

<Event streams: tests>≡
    subroutine event_streams_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(event_stream_array_t) :: es_array
        type(rt_data_t) :: global
        type(event_t) :: event
        type(string_t) :: sample
        type(string_t), dimension(0) :: empty_string_array

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: event_streams_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: handle empty event stream array"
        write (u, "(A)")

        sample = "event_streams_1"

        call es_array%init (sample, empty_string_array, global)
        call es_array%output (event, 42, 1)
        call es_array%write (u)
        call es_array%final ()

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: event_streams_1"

    end subroutine event_streams_1

```

## Nontrivial event stream

Here we generate a trivial event and choose `raw` output as an entry in the stream array.

```

<Event streams: execute tests>+≡
    call test (event_streams_2, "event_streams_2", &
        "nontrivial event stream array", &
        u, results)

<Event streams: test declarations>+≡
    public :: event_streams_2

```



*<Event streams: tests>+≡*

```

subroutine event_streams_2 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(event_stream_array_t) :: es_array
  type(rt_data_t) :: global
  type(model_data_t), target :: model
  type(event_t), allocatable, target :: event
  type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
  type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance
  type(string_t) :: sample
  type(string_t), dimension(0) :: empty_string_array
  integer :: i_prc, iostat

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: event_streams_2"
  write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: handle empty event stream array"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call syntax_model_file_init ()
  call global%global_init ()
  call global%init_fallback_model &
    (var_str ("SM_hadrons"), var_str ("SM_hadrons.mdl"))

  call model%init_test ()

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate test process event"
  write (u, "(A)")

  allocate (process)
  allocate (process_instance)
  call prepare_test_process (process, process_instance, model)
  call process_instance%setup_event_data ()

  allocate (event)
  call event%basic_init ()
  call event%connect (process_instance, process%get_model_ptr ())
  call event%generate (1, [0.4_default, 0.4_default])
  call event%evaluate_expressions ()
  call event%write (u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate raw eio stream and write event to file"
  write (u, "(A)")

  sample = "event_streams_2"

  call es_array%init (sample, [var_str ("raw")], global)
  call es_array%output (event, 1, 1)
  call es_array%write (u)
  call es_array%final ()

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Reallocate raw eio stream for reading"
  write (u, "(A)")

```



```

sample = "foo"
call es_array%init (sample, empty_string_array, global, &
    input = var_str ("raw"), input_sample = var_str ("event_streams_2"))
call es_array%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Reread event"
write (u, "(A)")

call es_array%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)

write (u, "(1x,A,I0)") "i_prc = ", i_prc
write (u, "(A)")
call es_array%input_event (event, iostat)
call es_array%final ()

call event%write (u)

call global%final ()

call model%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: event_streams_2"

end subroutine event_streams_2

```

## Switch in/out

Here we generate an event file and test switching from writing to reading when the file is exhausted.

```

<Event streams: execute tests>+≡
    call test (event_streams_3, "event_streams_3", &
        "switch input/output", &
        u, results)

<Event streams: test declarations>+≡
    public :: event_streams_3

<Event streams: tests>+≡
    subroutine event_streams_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(event_stream_array_t) :: es_array
        type(rt_data_t) :: global
        type(model_data_t), target :: model
        type(event_t), allocatable, target :: event
        type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
        type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance
        type(string_t) :: sample
        type(string_t), dimension(0) :: empty_string_array
        integer :: i_prc, iostat

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: event_streams_3"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: handle in/out switching"
write (u, "(A)")

call syntax_model_file_init ()
call global%global_init ()
call global%init_fallback_model &
    (var_str ("SM_hadrons"), var_str ("SM_hadrons.mdl"))

call model%init_test ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate test process event"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (process)
allocate (process_instance)
call prepare_test_process (process, process_instance, model)
call process_instance%setup_event_data ()

allocate (event)
call event%basic_init ()
call event%connect (process_instance, process%get_model_ptr ())
call event%generate (1, [0.4_default, 0.4_default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate raw eio stream and write event to file"
write (u, "(A)")

sample = "event_streams_3"

call es_array%init (sample, [var_str ("raw")], global)
call es_array%output (event, 1, 1)
call es_array%write (u)
call es_array%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Reallocate raw eio stream for reading"
write (u, "(A)")

call es_array%init (sample, empty_string_array, global, &
    input = var_str ("raw"))
call es_array%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Reread event"
write (u, "(A)")

call es_array%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)
call es_array%input_event (event, iostat)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Attempt to read another event (fail), then generate"
write (u, "(A)")

call es_array%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)

```



```

if (iostat < 0) then
  call es_array%switch_inout ()
  call event%generate (1, [0.3_default, 0.3_default])
  call event%evaluate_expressions ()
  call es_array%output (event, 1, 2)
end if
call es_array%write (u)
call es_array%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
call event%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Reallocate raw eio stream for reading"
write (u, "(A)")

call es_array%init (sample, empty_string_array, global, &
  input = var_str ("raw"))
call es_array%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Reread two events and display 2nd event"
write (u, "(A)")

call es_array%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)
call es_array%input_event (event, iostat)
call es_array%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)

call es_array%input_event (event, iostat)
call es_array%final ()

call event%write (u)

call global%final ()

call model%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: event_streams_3"

end subroutine event_streams_3

```

## Checksum

Here we generate an event file and repeat twice, once with identical parameters and once with modified parameters.

```

(Event streams: execute tests)+≡
  call test (event_streams_4, "event_streams_4", &
    "check MD5 sum", &
    u, results)

```



```

<Event streams: test declarations>+≡
    public :: event_streams_4

<Event streams: tests>+≡
    subroutine event_streams_4 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(event_stream_array_t) :: es_array
        type(rt_data_t) :: global
        type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
        type(string_t) :: sample
        type(string_t), dimension(0) :: empty_string_array
        type(event_sample_data_t) :: data

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: event_streams_4"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: handle in/out switching"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate test process event"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_model_file_init ()
        call global%global_init ()
        call global%init_fallback_model &
            (var_str ("SM_hadrons"), var_str ("SM_hadrons.mdl"))

        call global%set_log (var_str ("?check_event_file"), &
            .true., is_known = .true.)

        allocate (process)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Allocate raw eio stream for writing"
        write (u, "(A)")

        sample = "event_streams_4"
        data%md5sum_cfg = "1234567890abcdef1234567890abcdef"

        call es_array%init (sample, [var_str ("raw")], global, data)
        call es_array%write (u)
        call es_array%final ()

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Reallocate raw eio stream for reading"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call es_array%init (sample, empty_string_array, global, &
            data, input = var_str ("raw"))
        call es_array%write (u)
        call es_array%final ()

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Reallocate modified raw eio stream for reading (fail)"
        write (u, "(A)")

        data%md5sum_cfg = "1234567890_____1234567890_____"
        call es_array%init (sample, empty_string_array, global, &

```



```

        data, input = var_str ("raw"))
call es_array%write (u)
call es_array%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Repeat ignoring checksum"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%set_log (var_str ("?check_event_file"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call es_array%init (sample, empty_string_array, global, &
    data, input = var_str ("raw"))
call es_array%write (u)
call es_array%final ()

call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Test output end: event_streams_4"

end subroutine event_streams_4

```



## 31.16 Simulation

This module manages simulation: event generation and reading/writing of event files. The `simulation` object is intended to be used (via a pointer) outside of WHIZARD, if events are generated individually by an external driver.

```
<simulations.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module simulations  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use format_utils, only: write_separator  
    use format_defs, only: FMT_19  
    use unit_tests, only: vanishes  
    use diagnostics  
    use sm_qcd  
    use md5  
    use variables  
    use eval_trees  
    use model_data  
    use flavors  
    use particles  
    use state_matrices, only: FM_IGNORE_HELICITY  
    use beam_structures, only: beam_structure_t  
    use beams  
    use rng_base  
    use selectors  
    use process_libraries, only: process_library_t  
    use prc_core  
    use processes  
    use event_base  
    use events  
    use event_transforms  
    use shower  
    use eio_data  
    use eio_base  
    use rt_data  
  
    use dispatch, only: dispatch_qcd  
    use dispatch, only: dispatch_rng_factory  
    use dispatch, only: dispatch_core_update, dispatch_core_restore  
    use dispatch, only: dispatch_evt_decay  
    use dispatch, only: dispatch_evt_shower  
    use dispatch, only: dispatch_evt_hadrons  
  
    use integrations  
    use event_streams  
  
    use evt_nlo  
    use dispatch, only: dispatch_evt_nlo  
  
    <Standard module head>
```



```

<Simulations: public>

<Simulations: types>

<Simulations: interfaces>

contains

<Simulations: procedures>

end module simulations

```

### 31.16.1 Event counting

In this object we collect statistical information about an event sample or sub-sample.

```

<Simulations: types>≡
  type :: counter_t
    integer :: total = 0
    integer :: generated = 0
    integer :: read = 0
    integer :: positive = 0
    integer :: negative = 0
    integer :: zero = 0
    integer :: excess = 0
    real(default) :: max_excess = 0
    real(default) :: sum_excess = 0
  contains
    <Simulations: counter: TBP>
  end type counter_t

```

Output.

```

<Simulations: counter: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => counter_write

<Simulations: procedures>≡
  subroutine counter_write (object, unit)
    class(counter_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
1   format (3x,A,I0)
2   format (5x,A,I0)
3   format (5x,A,ES19.12)
    write (u, 1) "Events total      = ", object%total
    write (u, 2) "generated        = ", object%generated
    write (u, 2) "read            = ", object%read
    write (u, 2) "positive weight = ", object%positive
    write (u, 2) "negative weight = ", object%negative
    write (u, 2) "zero weight     = ", object%zero
    write (u, 2) "excess weight  = ", object%excess
    if (object%excess /= 0) then

```



```

        write (u, 3) "max excess      = ", object%max_excess
        write (u, 3) "avg excess      = ", object%sum_excess / object%total
    end if
end subroutine counter_write

```

This is a screen message: if there was an excess, display statistics.

```

<Simulations: counter: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: show_excess => counter_show_excess

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine counter_show_excess (counter)
        class(counter_t), intent(in) :: counter
        if (counter%excess > 0) then
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,1x,I0,1x,A,1x,'(,F7.3,' %)'") &
                "Encountered events with excess weight:", counter%excess, &
                "events", 100 * counter%excess / real (counter%total)
            call msg_warning ()
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,ES10.3)") &
                "Maximum excess weight =", counter%max_excess
            call msg_message ()
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,ES10.3)") &
                "Average excess weight =", counter%sum_excess / counter%total
            call msg_message ()
        end if
    end subroutine counter_show_excess

```

Count an event. The weight and event source are optional; by default we assume that the event has been generated and has positive weight.

```

<Simulations: counter: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: record => counter_record

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine counter_record (counter, weight, excess, from_file)
        class(counter_t), intent(inout) :: counter
        real(default), intent(in), optional :: weight, excess
        logical, intent(in), optional :: from_file
        counter%total = counter%total + 1
        if (present (from_file)) then
            if (from_file) then
                counter%read = counter%read + 1
            else
                counter%generated = counter%generated + 1
            end if
        else
            counter%generated = counter%generated + 1
        end if
        if (present (weight)) then
            if (weight > 0) then
                counter%positive = counter%positive + 1
            else if (weight < 0) then
                counter%negative = counter%negative + 1
            else
                counter%zero = counter%zero + 1
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine counter_record

```



```

else
  counter%positive = counter%positive + 1
end if
if (present (excess)) then
  if (excess > 0) then
    counter%excess = counter%excess + 1
    counter%max_excess = max (counter%max_excess, excess)
    counter%sum_excess = counter%sum_excess + excess
  end if
end if
end subroutine counter_record

```

### 31.16.2 Simulation: component sets

For each set of process components that share a MCI entry in the process configuration, we keep a separate event record.

```

<Simulations: types>+≡
type :: mci_set_t
  private
  integer :: n_components = 0
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_component
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: component_id
  logical :: has_integral = .false.
  real(default) :: integral = 0
  real(default) :: error = 0
  real(default) :: weight_mci = 0
  type(counter_t) :: counter
contains
  <Simulations: mci set: TBP>
end type mci_set_t

```

Output.

```

<Simulations: mci set: TBP>≡
procedure :: write => mci_set_write

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
subroutine mci_set_write (object, unit)
  class(mci_set_t), intent(in) :: object
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(3x,A)") "Components:"
  do i = 1, object%n_components
    write (u, "(5x,I0,A,A,A)") object%i_component(i), &
      ":", char (object%component_id(i)), ""
  end do
  if (object%has_integral) then
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "Integral = ", object%integral
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "Error = ", object%error
    write (u, "(3x,A,F13.10)") "Weight = ", object%weight_mci
  else
    write (u, "(3x,A)") "Integral = [undefined]"
  end if
end subroutine mci_set_write

```



```

    end if
    call object%counter%write (u)
end subroutine mci_set_write

```

Initialize: Get the indices and names for the process components that will contribute to this set.

```

<Simulations: mci set: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: init => mci_set_init

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine mci_set_init (object, i_mci, process)
        class(mci_set_t), intent(out) :: object
        integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
        type(process_t), intent(in), target :: process
        integer :: i
        call process%get_i_component (i_mci, object%i_component)
        object%n_components = size (object%i_component)
        allocate (object%component_id (object%n_components))
        do i = 1, size (object%component_id)
            object%component_id(i) = &
                process%get_component_id (object%i_component(i))
        end do
        if (process%has_integral (i_mci)) then
            object%integral = process%get_integral (i_mci)
            object%error = process%get_error (i_mci)
            object%has_integral = .true.
        end if
    end subroutine mci_set_init

```

### 31.16.3 Process-core Safe

This is an object that temporarily holds a process core object. We need this while rescanning a process with modified parameters. After the rescan, we want to restore the original state.

```

<Simulations: types>+≡
    type :: core_safe_t
        class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core
    end type core_safe_t

```

### 31.16.4 Process Object

The simulation works on process objects. This subroutine makes a process object available for simulation. The process is in the process stack. If integration is not yet done, do it. Any generated process object should be put on the global stack, if it is separate from the local one.

```

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine prepare_process &
        (process, process_id, use_process, integrate, local, global)
        type(process_t), pointer, intent(out) :: process
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: process_id

```



```

logical, intent(in) :: use_process, integrate
type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: local
type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), optional, target :: global
if (present (global)) then
    process => global%process_stack%get_process_ptr (process_id)
else
    process => local%process_stack%get_process_ptr (process_id)
end if
if (use_process .and. .not. associated (process)) then
    if (integrate) then
        call msg_message ("Simulate: process '" &
            // char (process_id) // "' needs integration")
    else
        call msg_message ("Simulate: process '" &
            // char (process_id) // "' needs initialization")
    end if
    if (present (global)) then
        call integrate_process (process_id, local, global, &
            init_only = .not. integrate)
    else
        call integrate_process (process_id, local, local_stack=.true., &
            init_only = .not. integrate)
    end if
    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    process => global%process_stack%get_process_ptr (process_id)
    if (associated (process)) then
        if (integrate) then
            call msg_message ("Simulate: integration done")
            call global%process_stack%fill_result_vars (process_id)
        else
            call msg_message ("Simulate: process initialization done")
        end if
    else
        call msg_fatal ("Simulate: process '" &
            // char (process_id) // "' could not be initialized: aborting")
    end if
else if (.not. associated (process)) then
    call msg_message &
        ("Simulate: process '" &
            // char (process_id) // "' : enabled for rescan only")
end if
end subroutine prepare_process

```

### 31.16.5 Simulation entry

For each process that we consider for event generation, we need a separate entry. The entry separately records the process ID and run ID. The `weight_mci` array is used for selecting a component set (which shares a MCI record inside the process container) when generating an event for the current process.

The simulation entry is an extension of the `event_t` event record. This core object contains configuration data, pointers to the process and process instance, the expressions, flags and values that are evaluated at runtime, and the resulting



particle set.

The entry explicitly allocate the `process_instance`, which becomes the process-specific workspace for the event record.

If entries with differing environments are present simultaneously, we may need to switch QCD parameters and/or the model event by event. In this case, the `qcd` and/or `model` components are present.

For the purpose of NLO events, `entry_t` contains a pointer list to other simulation-entries. This is due to the fact that we have to associate an event for each component of the fixed order simulation, i.e. one  $N$ -particle event and  $N_\alpha$   $N+1$ -particle events. However, all entries share the same event transforms.

```

<Simulations: types>+≡
  type, extends (event_t) :: entry_t
  private
    type(string_t) :: process_id
    type(string_t) :: library
    type(string_t) :: run_id
    logical :: has_integral = .false.
    real(default) :: integral = 0
    real(default) :: error = 0
    real(default) :: process_weight = 0
    logical :: valid = .false.
    type(counter_t) :: counter
    integer :: n_in = 0
    integer :: n_mci = 0
    type(mci_set_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: mci_set
    type(selector_t) :: mci_selector
    type(core_safe_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: core_safe
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model => null ()
    type(qcd_t) :: qcd
    type(entry_t), pointer :: first => null ()
    type(entry_t), pointer :: next => null ()
    class(evt_t), pointer :: evt_powheg => null ()
  contains
    <Simulations: entry: TBP>
  end type entry_t

```

Output. Write just the configuration, the event is written by a separate routine.

The `verbose` option is unused, it is required by the interface of the base-object method.

```

<Simulations: entry: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write_config => entry_write_config

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
  subroutine entry_write_config (object, unit)
    class(entry_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "Process   = '", char (object%process_id), "'"
    write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "Library  = '", char (object%library), "'"
    write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "Run      = '", char (object%run_id), "'"
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)")  "is valid = ", object%valid
    if (object%has_integral) then

```



```

        write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "Integral = ", object%integral
        write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "Error = ", object%error
        write (u, "(3x,A,F13.10)") "Weight = ", object%process_weight
    else
        write (u, "(3x,A)") "Integral = [undefined]"
    end if
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "MCI sets = ", object%n_mci
    call object%counter%write (u)
    do i = 1, size (object%mci_set)
        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A)") "MCI set #", i, ":"
        call object%mci_set(i)%write (u)
    end do
    if (allocated (object%core_safe)) then
        do i = 1, size (object%core_safe)
            write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A)") "Saved process-component core #", i, ":"
            call object%core_safe(i)%core%write (u)
        end do
    end if
end subroutine entry_write_config

```

Finalizer. The `instance` pointer component of the `event_t` base type points to a target which we did explicitly allocate in the `entry_init` procedure. Therefore, we finalize and explicitly deallocate it here. Then we call the finalizer of the base type.

```

<Simulations: entry: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: final => entry_final

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine entry_final (object)
        class(entry_t), intent(inout) :: object
        integer :: i
        if (associated (object%instance)) then
            do i = 1, object%n_mci
                call object%instance%final_simulation (i)
            end do
            call object%instance%final ()
            deallocate (object%instance)
        end if
        call object%event_t%final ()
    end subroutine entry_final

```

Copy the content of an entry into another one, except for the next-pointer

```

<Simulations: entry: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: copy_entry => entry_copy_entry

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine entry_copy_entry (entry1, entry2)
        class(entry_t), intent(in) :: entry1
        type(entry_t), intent(inout) :: entry2
        entry2%event_t = entry1%event_t
        entry2%process_id = entry1%process_id
        entry2%library = entry1%library
        entry2%run_id = entry1%run_id
    end subroutine entry_copy_entry

```



```

entry2%has_integral = entry1%has_integral
entry2%integral = entry1%integral
entry2%error = entry1%error
entry2%process_weight = entry1%process_weight
entry2%valid = entry1%valid
entry2%counter = entry1%counter
entry2%n_in = entry1%n_in
entry2%n_mci = entry1%n_mci
if (allocated (entry1%mci_set)) then
    allocate (entry2%mci_set (size (entry1%mci_set)))
    entry2%mci_set = entry1%mci_set
end if
entry2%mci_selector = entry1%mci_selector
if (allocated (entry1%core_safe)) then
    allocate (entry2%core_safe (size (entry1%core_safe)))
    entry2%core_safe = entry1%core_safe
end if
entry2%model => entry1%model
entry2%qcd = entry1%qcd
!   entry2%first => entry1%first
end subroutine entry_copy_entry

```

Initialization. Search for a process entry and allocate a process instance as an anonymous object, temporarily accessible via the `process_instance` pointer. Assign data by looking at the process object and at the environment.

If `n_alt` is set, we prepare for additional alternate sqme and weight entries.

The `compile` flag is only false if we don't need the Whizard process at all, just its definition. In that case, we skip process initialization.

Otherwise, and if the process object is not found initially: if `integrate` is set, attempt an integration pass and try again. Otherwise, just initialize the object.

If `generate` is set, prepare the MCI objects for generating new events. For pure rescanning, this is not necessary.

When done, we assign the `instance` and `process` pointers of the base type by the `connect` method, so we can reference them later.

*(Simulations: entry: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: init => entry_init

```

*(Simulations: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine entry_init &
    (entry, process_id, &
     use_process, integrate, generate, update_sqme, &
     local, global, n_alt)
class(entry_t), intent(inout), target :: entry
type(string_t), intent(in) :: process_id
logical, intent(in) :: use_process, integrate, generate, update_sqme
type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: local
type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), optional, target :: global
integer, intent(in), optional :: n_alt
type(process_t), pointer :: process, master_process
type(process_instance_t), pointer :: process_instance
integer :: i
logical :: combined_integration

```



```

call prepare_process &
    (master_process, process_id, use_process, integrate, local, global)
if (signal_is_pending ()) return

if (associated (master_process)) then
    if (.not. master_process%has_matrix_element ()) then
        entry%has_integral = .true.
        entry%process_id = process_id
        entry%valid = .false.
        return
    end if
else
    call entry%basic_init (local%var_list)
    entry%has_integral = .false.
    entry%process_id = process_id
    call entry%import_process_def_characteristics (local%prclib, process_id)
    entry%valid = .true.
    return
end if

call entry%basic_init (local%var_list, n_alt)

entry%process_id = process_id
if (generate .or. integrate) then
    entry%run_id = master_process%get_run_id ()
    process => master_process
else
    call local%set_log (var_str ("?rebuild_phase_space"), &
        .false., is_known = .true.)
    call local%set_log (var_str ("?check_phs_file"), &
        .false., is_known = .true.)
    call local%set_log (var_str ("?rebuild_grids"), &
        .false., is_known = .true.)
    entry%run_id = &
        local%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$run_id"))
    if (update_sqme) then
        call prepare_local_process (process, process_id, local)
    else
        process => master_process
    end if
end if

call entry%import_process_characteristics (process)

allocate (entry%mci_set (entry%n_mci))
do i = 1, size (entry%mci_set)
    call entry%mci_set(i)%init (i, master_process)
end do
call entry%set_nlo_event (local%get_lval (var_str ("?nlo_fixed_order")))
if (entry%is_nlo_event()) then
    call entry%init_sample_formats ()
    call entry%check_supported_sample_formats (local%sample_fmt(1))
end if

```



```

call entry%import_process_results (master_process)
call entry%prepare_expressions (local)

combined_integration = local%get_lval (var_str ("?combined_nlo_integration"))
call prepare_process_instance (process_instance, process, local%model, &
    combined_integration = combined_integration, local = local)
if (generate) then
    do i = 1, entry%n_mci
        call process%prepare_simulation (i)
        call process_instance%init_simulation (i, entry%config%safety_factor)
    end do
end if
call entry%setup_event_transforms (process, local)
call dispatch_qcd (entry%qcd, local)

call entry%connect_qcd ()

if (entry%is_nlo_event ()) then
    select type (pcm => process_instance%pcm)
    class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
        call pcm%controller%set_fixed_order_event_mode ()
    end select
end if

if (present (global)) then
    call entry%connect (process_instance, local%model, global%process_stack)
else
    call entry%connect (process_instance, local%model, local%process_stack)
end if
call entry%setup_expressions ()

entry%model => process%get_model_ptr ()
entry%valid = .true.

end subroutine entry_init

```

*(Simulations: entry: TBP)*+≡

```
procedure :: set_active_real_component => entry_set_active_real_component
```

*(Simulations: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine entry_set_active_real_component (entry, i_mci)
    class(entry_t), intent(inout) :: entry
    integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
    class(evt_t), pointer :: current_transform
    integer :: i
    select type (pcm => entry%instance%pcm)
    class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
        pcm%active_real_component = &
            entry%instance%process%get_associated_real_component (i_mci)
    i = pcm%active_real_component
    if (associated (entry%evt_powheg)) then
        select type (evt => entry%evt_powheg)
        type is (evt_shower_t)

```



```

        if (entry%instance%component(i)%get_component_type() &
            == COMP_REAL_FIN) then
            call evt%disable_powheg_matching ()
        else
            call evt%enable_powheg_matching ()
        end if
    class default
        call msg_fatal ("powheg-evt should be evt_shower_t!")
    end select
end if
end select
end subroutine entry_set_active_real_component

```

Part of simulation-entry initialization: set up a process object for local use.

*(Simulations: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine prepare_local_process (process, process_id, local)
    type(process_t), pointer, intent(inout) :: process
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: process_id
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: local
    type(integration_t) :: intg
    call intg%create_process (process_id)
    call intg%init_process (local)
    call intg%setup_process (local, verbose=.false.)
    process => intg%get_process_ptr ()
end subroutine prepare_local_process

```

Part of simulation-entry initialization: set up a process instance matching the selected process object.

The model that we can provide as an extra argument can modify particle settings (polarization) in the density matrices that will be constructed. It does not affect parameters.

*(Simulations: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine prepare_process_instance (process_instance, process, model, combined_integration, local)
    type(process_instance_t), pointer, intent(inout) :: process_instance
    type(process_t), intent(inout), target :: process
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), optional :: model
    logical, intent(in), optional :: combined_integration
    type(rt_data_t), intent(in), optional, target :: local
    allocate (process_instance)
    if (process%is_nlo_calculation ()) then
        call process_instance%init (process, combined_integration = combined_integration)
        if (process_instance%has_blha_component () .and. present (local)) then
            call process_instance%create_blha_interface (local%beam_structure)
            call process_instance%load_blha_libraries (local%os_data)
        end if
        call setup_nlo_component_cores (process)
    else
        call process_instance%init (process)
    end if
    call process_instance%setup_event_data (model)
end subroutine prepare_process_instance

```



Part of simulation-entry initialization: query the process for basic information.

```

(Simulations: entry: TBP)+≡
  procedure, private :: import_process_characteristics &
    => entry_import_process_characteristics

(Simulations: procedures)+≡
  subroutine entry_import_process_characteristics (entry, process)
    class(entry_t), intent(inout) :: entry
    type(process_t), intent(in), target :: process
    entry%library = process%get_library_name ()
    entry%n_in = process%get_n_in ()
    entry%n_mci = process%get_n_mci ()
  end subroutine entry_import_process_characteristics

```

This is the alternative form which applies if there is no process entry, but just a process definition which we take from the provided prclib definition library.

```

(Simulations: entry: TBP)+≡
  procedure, private :: import_process_def_characteristics &
    => entry_import_process_def_characteristics

(Simulations: procedures)+≡
  subroutine entry_import_process_def_characteristics (entry, prclib, id)
    class(entry_t), intent(inout) :: entry
    type(process_library_t), intent(in), target :: prclib
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: id
    entry%library = prclib%get_name ()
    entry%n_in = prclib%get_n_in (id)
  end subroutine entry_import_process_def_characteristics

```

Part of simulation-entry initialization: query the process for integration results.

```

(Simulations: entry: TBP)+≡
  procedure, private :: import_process_results &
    => entry_import_process_results

(Simulations: procedures)+≡
  subroutine entry_import_process_results (entry, process)
    class(entry_t), intent(inout) :: entry
    type(process_t), intent(in), target :: process
    if (process%has_integral ()) then
      entry%integral = process%get_integral ()
      entry%error = process%get_error ()
      call entry%set_sigma (entry%integral)
      entry%has_integral = .true.
    end if
  end subroutine entry_import_process_results

```

Part of simulation-entry initialization: create expression factory objects and store them.

```

(Simulations: entry: TBP)+≡
  procedure, private :: prepare_expressions &
    => entry_prepare_expressions

```



*<Simulations: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine entry_prepare_expressions (entry, local)
  class(entry_t), intent(inout) :: entry
  type(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: local
  type(eval_tree_factory_t) :: expr_factory
  call expr_factory%init (local%pn%selection_lexpr)
  call entry%set_selection (expr_factory)
  call expr_factory%init (local%pn%reweight_expr)
  call entry%set_reweight (expr_factory)
  call expr_factory%init (local%pn%analysis_lexpr)
  call entry%set_analysis (expr_factory)
end subroutine entry_prepare_expressions
```

Initializes the list of additional NLO entries. The routine gets the information about how many entries to associate from `region_data`.

*<Simulations: entry: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: setup_additional_entries => entry_setup_additional_entries
```

*<Simulations: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine entry_setup_additional_entries (entry)
  class(entry_t), intent(inout), target :: entry
  type(entry_t), pointer :: current_entry
  integer :: i, n_alr
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: emitters
  type(evt_nlo_t), pointer :: evt
  evt => null ()
  select type (pcm => entry%instance%pcm)
  class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
    n_alr = pcm%controller%reg_data%n_regions
    emitters = pcm%controller%reg_data%emitters
  end select
  select type (entry)
  type is (entry_t)
    current_entry => entry
    current_entry%first => entry
    evt => get_nlo_evt_ptr (current_entry)
    allocate (evt%emitters (n_alr))
    allocate (evt%particle_set_radiated (n_alr+1))
    select type (pcm => entry%instance%pcm)
    class is (pcm_instance_nlo_t)
      evt%emitters = pcm%controller%reg_data%get_emitter_list ()
    end select
    evt%qcd => entry%qcd
    do i = 1, n_alr
      allocate (current_entry%next)
      current_entry%next%first => current_entry%first
      current_entry => current_entry%next
      call entry%copy_entry (current_entry)
      current_entry%i_event = i
    end do
  end select
contains
  function get_nlo_evt_ptr (entry) result (evt)
    type(entry_t), intent(in), target :: entry
```



```

type(evt_nlo_t), pointer :: evt
class(evt_t), pointer :: current_evt
evt => null ()
current_evt => entry%transform_first
do
  select type (current_evt)
  type is (evt_nlo_t)
    evt => current_evt
    exit
  end select
  if (associated (current_evt%next)) then
    current_evt => current_evt%next
  else
    call msg_fatal ("evt_nlo not in list of event transforms")
  end if
end do
end function get_nlo_evt_ptr
end subroutine entry_setup_additional_entries

```

*<Simulations: entry: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: get_first => entry_get_first

```

*<Simulations: procedures>+≡*

```

function entry_get_first (entry) result (entry_out)
  class(entry_t), intent(in), target :: entry
  type(entry_t), pointer :: entry_out
  entry_out => null ()
  select type (entry)
  type is (entry_t)
    if (entry%is_nlo_event()) then
      entry_out => entry%first
    else
      entry_out => entry
    end if
  end select
end function entry_get_first

```

*<Simulations: entry: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: get_next => entry_get_next

```

*<Simulations: procedures>+≡*

```

function entry_get_next (entry) result (next_entry)
  class(entry_t), intent(in) :: entry
  type(entry_t), pointer :: next_entry
  next_entry => null ()
  if (associated (entry%next)) then
    next_entry => entry%next
  else
    call msg_fatal ("Get next entry: No next entry")
  end if
end function entry_get_next

```

*<Simulations: entry: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: count_nlo_entries => entry_count_nlo_entries

```



*<Simulations: procedures>+≡*

```
function entry_count_nlo_entries (entry) result (n)
  class(entry_t), intent(in), target :: entry
  integer :: n
  type(entry_t), pointer :: current_entry
  n = 1
  if (.not. associated (entry%next)) then
    return
  else
    current_entry => entry%next
    do
      n = n+1
      if (.not. associated (current_entry%next)) exit
      current_entry => current_entry%next
    end do
  end if
end function entry_count_nlo_entries
```

*<Simulations: entry: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: reset_nlo_counter => entry_reset_nlo_counter
```

*<Simulations: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine entry_reset_nlo_counter (entry)
  class(entry_t), intent(inout) :: entry
  class(evt_t), pointer :: evt
  evt => entry%transform_first
  do
    select type (evt)
    type is (evt_nlo_t)
      evt%i_evaluation = 0
      exit
    end select
    if (associated (evt%next)) evt => evt%next
  end do
end subroutine entry_reset_nlo_counter
```

*<Simulations: entry: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: determine_if_powheg_matching => entry_determine_if_powheg_matching
```

*<Simulations: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine entry_determine_if_powheg_matching (entry)
  class(entry_t), intent(inout) :: entry
  class(evt_t), pointer :: current_transform
  if (associated (entry%transform_first)) then
    current_transform => entry%transform_first
    do
      select type (current_transform)
      type is (evt_shower_t)
        if (current_transform%contains_powheg_matching ()) &
          entry%evt_powheg => current_transform
        exit
      end select
      if (associated (current_transform%next)) then
        current_transform => current_transform%next
      end if
    end do
  end if
end subroutine entry_determine_if_powheg_matching
```



```

        else
            exit
        end if
    end do
end if
end subroutine entry_determine_if_powheg_matching

```

Part of simulation-entry initialization: dispatch event transforms (decay, shower) as requested.

```

<Simulations: entry: TBP>+≡
    procedure, private :: setup_event_transforms &
        => entry_setup_event_transforms

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine entry_setup_event_transforms (entry, process, local)
        class(entry_t), intent(inout) :: entry
        type(process_t), intent(inout), target :: process
        type(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: local
        class(evt_t), pointer :: evt
        logical :: enable_fixed_order, enable_shower
        if (process%contains_unstable (local%model)) then
            call dispatch_evt_decay (evt, local)
            if (associated (evt)) call entry%import_transform (evt)
        end if
        enable_fixed_order = local%get_lval (var_str ("?nlo_fixed_order"))
        if (enable_fixed_order) then
            if (local%get_lval (var_str ("?unweighted"))) &
                call msg_fatal ("NLO Fixed Order events have to be generated with &
                    &?unweighted = false")
            call dispatch_evt_nlo (evt)
            call entry%import_transform (evt)
        end if
        enable_shower = local%get_lval (var_str ("?allow_shower")) .and. &
            (local%get_lval (var_str ("?ps_isr_active")) &
                .or. local%get_lval (var_str ("?ps_fsr_active")) &
                .or. local%get_lval (var_str ("?muli_active")) &
                .or. local%get_lval (var_str ("?mlm_matching")) &
                .or. local%get_lval (var_str ("?ckkw_matching")) &
                .or. local%get_lval (var_str ("?powheg_matching")))
        if (enable_shower) then
            call dispatch_evt_shower (evt, local, process)
            call entry%import_transform (evt)
        end if
        if (local%get_lval (var_str ("?hadronization_active"))) then
            call dispatch_evt_hadrons (evt, local, process)
            call entry%import_transform (evt)
        end if
    end subroutine entry_setup_event_transforms

```

Compute weights. The integral in the argument is the sum of integrals for all processes in the sample. After computing the process weights, we repeat the normalization procedure for the process components.

```

<Simulations: entry: TBP>+≡

```



```

    procedure :: init_mci_selector => entry_init_mci_selector
    <Simulations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine entry_init_mci_selector (entry, negative_weights)
        class(entry_t), intent(inout), target :: entry
        logical, intent(in), optional :: negative_weights
        type(entry_t), pointer :: current_entry
        integer :: i, j
        if (entry%has_integral) then
            select type (entry)
            type is (entry_t)
                current_entry => entry
                do j = 1, current_entry%count_nlo_entries ()
                    if (j > 1) current_entry => current_entry%get_next ()
                    call current_entry%mci_selector%init &
                        (current_entry%mci_set%integral, negative_weights)
                    do i = 1, current_entry%n_mci
                        current_entry%mci_set(i)%weight_mci = &
                            current_entry%mci_selector%get_weight (i)
                    end do
                end do
            end select
        end if
    end subroutine entry_init_mci_selector

```

Select a MCI entry, using the embedded random-number generator.

```

    <Simulations: entry: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: select_mci => entry_select_mci

    <Simulations: procedures>+≡
    function entry_select_mci (entry) result (i_mci)
        class(entry_t), intent(inout) :: entry
        integer :: i_mci
        call entry%mci_selector%generate (entry%rng, i_mci)
    end function entry_select_mci

```

Record an event for this entry, i.e., increment the appropriate counters.

```

    <Simulations: entry: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: record => entry_record

    <Simulations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine entry_record (entry, i_mci, from_file)
        class(entry_t), intent(inout) :: entry
        integer, intent(in) :: i_mci
        logical, intent(in), optional :: from_file
        real(default) :: weight, excess
        weight = entry%get_weight_prc ()
        excess = entry%get_excess_prc ()
        call entry%counter%record (weight, excess, from_file)
        if (i_mci > 0) then
            call entry%mci_set(i_mci)%counter%record (weight, excess)
        end if
    end subroutine entry_record

```



Update and restore the process core that this entry accesses, when parameters change. If explicit arguments `model`, `qcd`, or `helicity_selection` are provided, use those. Otherwise use the parameters stored in the process object.

*<Simulations: entry: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: update_process => entry_update_process
procedure :: restore_process => entry_restore_process
```

*<Simulations: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine entry_update_process (entry, model, qcd, helicity_selection)
  class(entry_t), intent(inout) :: entry
  class(model_data_t), intent(in), optional, target :: model
  type(qcd_t), intent(in), optional :: qcd
  type(helicity_selection_t), intent(in), optional :: helicity_selection
  type(process_t), pointer :: process
  class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core
  integer :: i, n_components
  class(model_data_t), pointer :: model_local
  type(qcd_t) :: qcd_local
  if (present (model)) then
    model_local => model
  else
    model_local => entry%model
  end if
  if (present (qcd)) then
    qcd_local = qcd
  else
    qcd_local = entry%qcd
  end if
  process => entry%get_process_ptr ()
  n_components = process%get_n_components ()
  allocate (entry%core_safe (n_components))
  do i = 1, n_components
    if (process%has_matrix_element (i)) then
      call process%extract_component_core (i, core)
      call dispatch_core_update (core, &
        model_local, helicity_selection, qcd_local, &
        entry%core_safe(i)%core)
      call process%restore_component_core (i, core)
    end if
  end do
end subroutine entry_update_process

subroutine entry_restore_process (entry)
  class(entry_t), intent(inout) :: entry
  type(process_t), pointer :: process
  class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core
  integer :: i, n_components
  process => entry%get_process_ptr ()
  n_components = process%get_n_components ()
  do i = 1, n_components
    if (process%has_matrix_element (i)) then
      call process%extract_component_core (i, core)
      call dispatch_core_restore (core, entry%core_safe(i)%core)
      call process%restore_component_core (i, core)
    end if
  end do
end subroutine entry_restore_process
```



```

        end if
    end do
    deallocate (entry%core_safe)
end subroutine entry_restore_process

<Simulations: entry: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: connect_qcd => entry_connect_qcd
<Simulations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine entry_connect_qcd (entry)
        class(entry_t), intent(inout), target :: entry
        class(evt_t), pointer :: evt
        evt => entry%transform_first
        do while (associated (evt))
            select type (evt)
            type is (evt_shower_t)
                evt%qcd => entry%qcd
                if (allocated (evt%matching)) then
                    evt%matching%qcd => entry%qcd
                end if
            end select
            evt => evt%next
        end do
    end subroutine entry_connect_qcd

```

### 31.16.6 Entries for alternative environment

Entries for alternate environments. [No additional components anymore, so somewhat redundant.]

```

<Simulations: types>+≡
    type, extends (entry_t) :: alt_entry_t
    contains
        <Simulations: alt entry: TBP>
    end type alt_entry_t

```

The alternative entries are there to re-evaluate the event, given momenta, in a different context.

Therefore, we allocate a local process object and use this as the reference for the local process instance, when initializing the entry. We temporarily import the `process` object into an `integration_t` wrapper, to take advantage of the associated methods. The local process object is built in the context of the current environment, here called `global`. Then, we initialize the process instance.

The `master_process` object contains the integration results to which we refer when recalculating an event. Therefore, we use this object instead of the locally built `process` when we extract the integration results.

The locally built `process` object should be finalized when done. It remains accessible via the `event_t` base object of `entry`, which contains pointers to the process and instance.

```

<Simulations: alt entry: TBP>≡
    procedure :: init_alt => alt_entry_init

```



*<Simulations: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine alt_entry_init (entry, process_id, master_process, local)
  class(alt_entry_t), intent(inout), target :: entry
  type(string_t), intent(in) :: process_id
  type(process_t), intent(in), target :: master_process
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: local
  type(process_t), pointer :: process
  type(process_instance_t), pointer :: process_instance
  type(string_t) :: run_id
  integer :: i

  call msg_message ("Simulate: initializing alternate process setup ...")

  run_id = &
    local%var_list%get_sval (var_str ("run_id"))
  call local%set_log (var_str ("?rebuild_phase_space"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
  call local%set_log (var_str ("?check_phs_file"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
  call local%set_log (var_str ("?rebuild_grids"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)

  call entry%basic_init (local%var_list)

  call prepare_local_process (process, process_id, local)
  entry%process_id = process_id
  entry%run_id = run_id

  call entry%import_process_characteristics (process)

  allocate (entry%mci_set (entry%n_mci))
  do i = 1, size (entry%mci_set)
    call entry%mci_set(i)%init (i, master_process)
  end do

  call entry%import_process_results (master_process)
  call entry%prepare_expressions (local)

  call prepare_process_instance (process_instance, process, local%model)
  call entry%setup_event_transforms (process, local)

  call entry%connect (process_instance, local%model, local%process_stack)
  call entry%setup_expressions ()

  entry%model => process%get_model_ptr ()

  call msg_message ("... alternate process setup complete.")

end subroutine alt_entry_init

```

Copy the particle set from the master entry to the alternate entry. This is the particle set of the hard process.

*<Simulations: alt entry: TBP>+≡*



```

    procedure :: fill_particle_set => entry_fill_particle_set
  <Simulations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine entry_fill_particle_set (alt_entry, entry)
      class(alt_entry_t), intent(inout) :: alt_entry
      class(entry_t), intent(in), target :: entry
      type(particle_set_t) :: pset
      call entry%get_hard_particle_set (pset)
      call alt_entry%set_hard_particle_set (pset)
      call pset%final ()
    end subroutine entry_fill_particle_set

```

### 31.16.7 The simulation type

Each simulation object corresponds to an event sample, identified by the `sample_id`.

The simulation may cover several processes simultaneously. All process-specific data, including the event records, are stored in the `entry` subobjects. The `current` index indicates which record was selected last. `version` is foreseen to contain a tag on the WHIZARD event file version. It can be

```

  <Simulations: public>≡
    public :: simulation_t

  <Simulations: types>+≡
    type :: simulation_t
      private
      type(rt_data_t), pointer :: local => null ()
      type(string_t) :: sample_id
      logical :: unweighted = .true.
      logical :: negative_weights = .false.
      logical :: respect_selection = .true.
      integer :: norm_mode = NORM_UNDEFINED
      logical :: update_sqme = .false.
      logical :: update_weight = .false.
      logical :: update_event = .false.
      logical :: recover_beams = .false.
      logical :: pacify = .false.
      integer :: n_max_tries = 10000
      integer :: n_prc = 0
      integer :: n_alt = 0
      logical :: has_integral = .false.
      logical :: valid = .false.
      real(default) :: integral = 0
      real(default) :: error = 0
      integer :: version = 1
      character(32) :: md5sum_prc = ""
      character(32) :: md5sum_cfg = ""
      character(32), dimension(:), allocatable :: md5sum_alt
      type(entry_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: entry
      type(alt_entry_t), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: alt_entry
      type(selector_t) :: process_selector
      integer :: n_evt_requested = 0
      integer :: split_n_evt = 0
      integer :: split_n_kbytes = 0

```



```

integer :: split_index = 0
type(counter_t) :: counter
class(rng_t), allocatable :: rng
integer :: i_prc = 0
integer :: i_mci = 0
real(default) :: weight = 0
real(default) :: excess = 0
contains
  <Simulations: simulation: TBP>
end type simulation_t

```

Output. `write_config` writes just the configuration. `write` as a method of the base type `event_t` writes the current event and process instance, depending on options.

```

<Simulations: simulation: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => simulation_write

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
  subroutine simulation_write (object, unit)
    class(simulation_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    call write_separator (u, 2)
    write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)") "Event sample: '", char (object%sample_id), "'"
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Processes      = ", object%n_prc
    if (object%n_alt > 0) then
      write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Alt.wgts      = ", object%n_alt
    end if
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Unweighted   = ", object%unweighted
    write (u, "(3x,A,A)") "Event norm   = ", &
      char (event_normalization_string (object%norm_mode))
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Neg. weights = ", object%negative_weights
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Respect sel. = ", object%respect_selection
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Update sqme  = ", object%update_sqme
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Update wgt   = ", object%update_weight
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Update event = ", object%update_event
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Recov. beams = ", object%recover_beams
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Pacify       = ", object%pacify
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Max. tries   = ", object%n_max_tries
    if (object%has_integral) then
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "Integral      = ", object%integral
      write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "Error         = ", object%error
    else
      write (u, "(3x,A)") "Integral      = [undefined]"
    end if
    write (u, "(3x,A,L1)") "Sim. valid    = ", object%valid
    write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Ev.file ver. = ", object%version
    if (object%md5sum_prc /= "") then
      write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (proc) = '", object%md5sum_prc, "'"
    end if
    if (object%md5sum_cfg /= "") then
      write (u, "(3x,A,A,A)") "MD5 sum (config) = '", object%md5sum_cfg, "'"
    end if
  end if

```



```

write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Events requested = ", object%n_evt_requested
if (object%split_n_evt > 0 .or. object%split_n_kbytes > 0) then
  write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "Events per file = ", object%split_n_evt
  write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "KBytes per file = ", object%split_n_kbytes
  write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "First file index = ", object%split_index
end if
call object%counter%write (u)
call write_separator (u)
if (object%i_prc /= 0) then
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "Current event:"
  write (u, "(3x,A,I0,A,A)") "Process #", &
    object%i_prc, ":", &
    char (object%entry(object%i_prc)%process_id)
  write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "MCI set #", object%i_mci
  write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "Weight = ", object%weight
  if (.not. vanishes (object%excess)) &
    write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "Excess = ", object%excess
else
  write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A,A)") "Current event: [undefined]"
end if
call write_separator (u)
if (allocated (object%rng)) then
  call object%rng%write (u)
else
  write (u, "(3x,A)") "Random-number generator: [undefined]"
end if
if (allocated (object%entry)) then
  do i = 1, size (object%entry)
    if (i == 1) then
      call write_separator (u, 2)
    else
      call write_separator (u)
    end if
    write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A,A)") "Process #", i, ":"
    call object%entry(i)%write_config (u)
  end do
end if
call write_separator (u, 2)
end subroutine simulation_write

```

Write the current event record. If an explicit index is given, write that event record.

We implement writing to `unit` (event contents / debugging format) and writing to an `eio` event stream (storage). We include a `testflag` in order to suppress numerical noise in the testsuite.

```

<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+≡
  generic :: write_event => write_event_unit
  procedure :: write_event_unit => simulation_write_event_unit

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
  subroutine simulation_write_event_unit &
    (object, unit, i_prc, verbose, testflag)
    class(simulation_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit

```



```

logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
integer, intent(in), optional :: i_prc
logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
logical :: pacified
integer :: current
pacified = .false.; if (present(testflag)) pacified = testflag
pacified = pacified .or. object%pacify
if (present (i_prc)) then
    current = i_prc
else
    current = object%i_prc
end if
if (current > 0) then
    call object%entry(current)%write (unit, verbose = verbose, &
        testflag = pacified)
else
    call msg_fatal ("Simulation: write event: no process selected")
end if
end subroutine simulation_write_event_unit

```

This writes one of the alternate events, if allocated.

*<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: write_alt_event => simulation_write_alt_event

```

*<Simulations: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine simulation_write_alt_event (object, unit, j_alt, i_prc, &
    verbose, testflag)
    class(simulation_t), intent(in) :: object
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
    integer, intent(in), optional :: j_alt
    integer, intent(in), optional :: i_prc
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    logical, intent(in), optional :: testflag
    integer :: i, j
    if (present (j_alt)) then
        j = j_alt
    else
        j = 1
    end if
    if (present (i_prc)) then
        i = i_prc
    else
        i = object%i_prc
    end if
    if (i > 0) then
        if (j > 0 .and. j <= object%n_alt) then
            call object%alt_entry(i,j)%write (unit, verbose = verbose, &
                testflag = testflag)
        else
            call msg_fatal ("Simulation: write alternate event: out of range")
        end if
    else
        call msg_fatal ("Simulation: write alternate event: no process selected")
    end if
end if

```



```
end subroutine simulation_write_alt_event
```

Finalizer.

```
<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: final => simulation_final

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
  subroutine simulation_final (object)
    class(simulation_t), intent(inout) :: object
    integer :: i, j
    if (allocated (object%entry)) then
      do i = 1, size (object%entry)
        call object%entry(i)%final ()
      end do
    end if
    if (allocated (object%alt_entry)) then
      do j = 1, size (object%alt_entry, 2)
        do i = 1, size (object%alt_entry, 1)
          call object%alt_entry(i,j)%final ()
        end do
      end do
    end if
    if (allocated (object%rng)) call object%rng%final ()
  end subroutine simulation_final
```

Initialization. We can deduce all data from the given list of process IDs and the global data set. The process objects are taken from the stack. Once the individual integrals are known, we add them (and the errors), to get the sample integral.

If there are alternative environments, we suspend initialization for setting up alternative process objects, then restore the master process and its parameters. The generator or rescanner can then switch rapidly between processes.

If **integrate** is set, we make sure that all affected processes are integrated before simulation. This is necessary if we want to actually generate events. If **integrate** is unset, we don't need the integral because we just rescan existing events. In that case, we just need compiled matrix elements.

If **generate** is set, we prepare for actually generating events. Otherwise, we may only read and rescan events.

```
<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => simulation_init

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
  subroutine simulation_init (simulation, &
    process_id, integrate, generate, local, global, alt_env)
    class(simulation_t), intent(out), target :: simulation
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: process_id
    logical, intent(in) :: integrate, generate
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: local
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), optional, target :: global
    type(rt_data_t), dimension(:), intent(inout), optional, target :: alt_env
    class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
    type(string_t) :: norm_string, version_string
    logical :: use_process
```



```

integer :: i, j
simulation%local => local
simulation%sample_id = &
    local%get_sval (var_str ("sample"))
simulation%unweighted = &
    local%get_lval (var_str ("unweighted"))
simulation%negative_weights = &
    local%get_lval (var_str ("negative_weights"))
simulation%respect_selection = &
    local%get_lval (var_str ("sample_select"))
version_string = &
    local%get_sval (var_str ("event_file_version"))
norm_string = &
    local%get_sval (var_str ("sample_normalization"))
simulation%norm_mode = &
    event_normalization_mode (norm_string, simulation%unweighted)
simulation%pacify = &
    local%get_lval (var_str ("sample_pacify"))
simulation%n_max_tries = &
    local%get_ival (var_str ("sample_max_tries"))
simulation%split_n_evt = &
    local%get_ival (var_str ("sample_split_n_evt"))
simulation%split_n_kbytes = &
    local%get_ival (var_str ("sample_split_n_kbytes"))
simulation%split_index = &
    local%get_ival (var_str ("sample_split_index"))
simulation%update_sqme = &
    local%get_lval (var_str ("update_sqme"))
simulation%update_weight = &
    local%get_lval (var_str ("update_weight"))
simulation%update_event = &
    local%get_lval (var_str ("update_event"))
simulation%recover_beams = &
    local%get_lval (var_str ("recover_beams"))
use_process = &
    integrate .or. generate &
    .or. simulation%update_sqme &
    .or. simulation%update_weight &
    .or. simulation%update_event &
    .or. present (alt_env)
select case (size (process_id))
case (0)
    call msg_error ("Simulation: no process selected")
case (1)
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") &
        "Starting simulation for process '", &
        char (process_id(1)), "'"
    call msg_message ()
case default
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,A,A)") &
        "Starting simulation for processes '", &
        char (process_id(1)), "' etc."
    call msg_message ()
end select

```



```

select case (char (version_string))
case ("", "2.2.4")
    simulation%version = 2
case ("2.2")
    simulation%version = 1
case default
    simulation%version = 0
end select
if (simulation%version == 0) then
    call msg_fatal ("Event file format '" &
        // char (version_string) &
        // "' is not compatible with this version.")
end if
simulation%n_prc = size (process_id)
allocate (simulation%entry (simulation%n_prc))
if (present (alt_env)) then
    simulation%n_alt = size (alt_env)
    do i = 1, simulation%n_prc
        call simulation%entry(i)%init (process_id(i), &
            use_process, integrate, generate, &
            simulation%update_sqme, &
            local, global, simulation%n_alt)
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    end do
    simulation%valid = any (simulation%entry%valid)
    if (.not. simulation%valid) then
        call msg_error ("Simulate: no process has a valid matrix element.")
        return
    end if
    call simulation%update_processes ()
    allocate (simulation%alt_entry (simulation%n_prc, simulation%n_alt))
    allocate (simulation%md5sum_alt (simulation%n_alt))
    simulation%md5sum_alt = ""
    do j = 1, simulation%n_alt
        do i = 1, simulation%n_prc
            call simulation%alt_entry(i,j)%init_alt (process_id(i), &
                simulation%entry(i)%get_process_ptr (), alt_env(j))
            if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        end do
    end do
    call simulation%restore_processes ()
else
    do i = 1, simulation%n_prc
        call simulation%entry(i)%init &
            (process_id(i), &
            use_process, integrate, generate, simulation%update_sqme, &
            local, global)
        call simulation%entry(i)%determine_if_powheg_matching ()
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        if (simulation%entry(i)%is_nlo_event()) &
            call simulation%entry(i)%setup_additional_entries ()
    end do
    simulation%valid = any (simulation%entry%valid)
    if (.not. simulation%valid) then

```



```

        call msg_error ("Simulate: " &
            // "no process has a valid matrix element.")
        return
    end if
end if
!!! if this becomes conditional, some ref files will need update (seed change)
!   if (generate) then
        call dispatch_rng_factory (rng_factory, local)
        call rng_factory%make (simulation%rng)
!   end if
if (all (simulation%entry%has_integral)) then
    simulation%integral = sum (simulation%entry%integral)
    simulation%error = sqrt (sum (simulation%entry%error ** 2))
    simulation%has_integral = .true.
    if (integrate .and. generate) then
        do i = 1, simulation%n_prc
            if (simulation%entry(i)%integral < 0 .and. .not. &
                simulation%negative_weights) then
                call msg_fatal ("Integral of process '" // &
                    char (process_id (i)) // "'is negative.")
            end if
        end do
    end if
else
    if (integrate .and. generate) &
        call msg_error ("Simulation contains undefined integrals.")
end if
if (simulation%integral > 0 .or. &
    (simulation%integral < 0 .and. simulation%negative_weights)) then
    simulation%valid = .true.
else if (generate) then
    call msg_error ("Simulate: " &
        // "sum of process integrals must be positive; skipping.")
    simulation%valid = .false.
else
    simulation%valid = .true.
end if
if (simulation%valid) call simulation%compute_md5sum ()
end subroutine simulation_init

```

The number of events that we want to simulate is determined by the settings of `n_events`, `luminosity`, and `?unweighted`. For weighted events, we take `n_events` at face value as the number of matrix element calls. For unweighted events, if the process is a decay, `n_events` is the number of unweighted events. In these cases, the luminosity setting is ignored.

For unweighted events with a scattering process, we calculate the event number that corresponds to the luminosity, given the current value of the integral. We then compare this with `n_events` and choose the larger number.

```

<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: compute_n_events => simulation_compute_n_events

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine simulation_compute_n_events (simulation, n_events, var_list)

```



```

class(simulation_t), intent(in) :: simulation
integer, intent(out) :: n_events
type(var_list_t) :: var_list
real(default) :: lumi, x_events_lumi
integer :: n_events_lumi
logical :: is_scattering
n_events = &
    var_list%get_ival (var_str ("n_events"))
lumi = &
    var_list%get_rval (var_str ("luminosity"))
if (simulation%unweighted) then
    is_scattering = simulation%entry(1)%n_in == 2
    if (is_scattering) then
        x_events_lumi = abs (simulation%integral * lumi)
        if (x_events_lumi < huge (n_events)) then
            n_events_lumi = nint (x_events_lumi)
        else
            call msg_message ("Simulation: luminosity too large, &
                &limiting number of events")
            n_events_lumi = huge (n_events)
        end if
        if (n_events_lumi > n_events) then
            call msg_message ("Simulation: using n_events as computed from &
                &luminosity value")
            n_events = n_events_lumi
        else
            write (msg_buffer, "(A,1x,I0)") &
                "Simulation: requested number of events =", n_events
            call msg_message ()
            if (.not. vanishes (simulation%integral)) then
                write (msg_buffer, "(A,1x,ES11.4)") &
                    "
                    corr. to luminosity [fb-1] = ", &
                    n_events / simulation%integral
                call msg_message ()
            end if
        end if
    end if
end if
end subroutine simulation_compute_n_events

```

Write the actual efficiency of the simulation run. We get the total number of events stored in the simulation counter and compare this with the total number of calls stored in the event entries.

In order not to miscount samples that are partly read from file, use the **generated** counter, not the **total** counter.

```

<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: show_efficiency => simulation_show_efficiency

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine simulation_show_efficiency (simulation)
        class(simulation_t), intent(inout) :: simulation
        integer :: n_events, n_calls
        real(default) :: eff
        n_events = simulation%counter%generated

```



```

n_calls = sum (simulation%entry%get_actual_calls_total ())
if (n_calls > 0) then
  eff = real (n_events, kind=default) / n_calls
  write (msg_buffer, "(A,1x,F6.2,1x,A)" &
    "Events: actual unweighting efficiency =", 100 * eff, "%")
  call msg_message ()
end if
end subroutine simulation_show_efficiency

```

*<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: get_n_nlo_entries => simulation_get_n_nlo_entries

```

*<Simulations: procedures>+≡*

```

function simulation_get_n_nlo_entries (simulation, i_prc) result (n_extra)
  class(simulation_t), intent(in) :: simulation
  integer, intent(in) :: i_prc
  integer :: n_extra
  n_extra = simulation%entry(i_prc)%count_nlo_entries ()
end function simulation_get_n_nlo_entries

```

Compute the checksum of the process set. We retrieve the MD5 sums of all processes. This depends only on the process definitions, while parameters are not considered. The configuration checksum is retrieved from the MCI records in the process objects and furthermore includes beams, parameters, integration results, etc., so matching the latter should guarantee identical physics.

*<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: compute_md5sum => simulation_compute_md5sum

```

*<Simulations: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine simulation_compute_md5sum (simulation)
  class(simulation_t), intent(inout) :: simulation
  type(process_t), pointer :: process
  type(string_t) :: buffer
  integer :: j, i, n_mci, i_mci, n_component, i_component
  if (simulation%md5sum_prc == "") then
    buffer = ""
    do i = 1, simulation%n_prc
      if (.not. simulation%entry(i)%valid) cycle
      process => simulation%entry(i)%get_process_ptr ()
      if (associated (process)) then
        n_component = process%get_n_components ()
        do i_component = 1, n_component
          if (process%has_matrix_element (i_component)) then
            buffer = buffer // process%get_md5sum_prc (i_component)
          end if
        end do
      end if
    end do
    simulation%md5sum_prc = md5sum (char (buffer))
  end if
  if (simulation%md5sum_cfg == "") then
    buffer = ""
    do i = 1, simulation%n_prc
      if (.not. simulation%entry(i)%valid) cycle

```



```

        process => simulation%entry(i)%get_process_ptr ()
        if (associated (process)) then
            n_mci = process%get_n_mci ()
            do i_mci = 1, n_mci
                buffer = buffer // process%get_md5sum_mci (i_mci)
            end do
        end if
    end do
    simulation%md5sum_cfg = md5sum (char (buffer))
end if
do j = 1, simulation%n_alt
    if (simulation%md5sum_alt(j) == "") then
        buffer = ""
        do i = 1, simulation%n_prc
            process => simulation%alt_entry(i,j)%get_process_ptr ()
            if (associated (process)) then
                buffer = buffer // process%get_md5sum_cfg ()
            end if
        end do
        simulation%md5sum_alt(j) = md5sum (char (buffer))
    end if
end do
end subroutine simulation_compute_md5sum

```

Initialize the process selector, using the entry integrals as process weights.

*<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: init_process_selector => simulation_init_process_selector

```

*<Simulations: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine simulation_init_process_selector (simulation)
        class(simulation_t), intent(inout) :: simulation
        integer :: i
        if (simulation%has_integral) then
            call simulation%process_selector%init (simulation%entry%integral, &
                negative_weights = simulation%negative_weights)
            do i = 1, simulation%n_prc
                associate (entry => simulation%entry(i))
                    if (.not. entry%valid) then
                        call msg_warning ("Process '" // char (entry%process_id) // &
                            "' : matrix element vanishes, no events can be generated.")
                        cycle
                    end if
                    call entry%init_mci_selector (simulation%negative_weights)
                    entry%process_weight = simulation%process_selector%get_weight (i)
                end associate
            end do
        end if
    end subroutine simulation_init_process_selector

```

Select a process, using the random-number generator.

*<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: select_prc => simulation_select_prc

```



```

<Simulations: procedures>+=
function simulation_select_prc (simulation) result (i_prc)
  class(simulation_t), intent(inout) :: simulation
  integer :: i_prc
  call simulation%process_selector%generate (simulation%rng, i_prc)
end function simulation_select_prc

```

Select a MCI set for the selected process.

```

<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+=
procedure :: select_mci => simulation_select_mci

<Simulations: procedures>+=
function simulation_select_mci (simulation) result (i_mci)
  class(simulation_t), intent(inout) :: simulation
  integer :: i_mci
  i_mci = 0
  if (simulation%i_prc /= 0) then
    i_mci = simulation%entry(simulation%i_prc)%select_mci ()
  end if
end function simulation_select_mci

```

Generate a predefined number of events. First select a process and a component set, then generate an event for that process and factorize the quantum state. The pair of random numbers can be used for factorization.

When generating events, we drop all configurations where the event is marked as incomplete. This happens if the event fails cuts. In fact, such events are dropped already by the sampler if unweighting is in effect, so this can happen only for weighted events. By setting a limit given by `sample_max_tries` (user parameter), we can avoid an endless loop.

NB: When reading from file, event transforms can't be applied because the process instance will not be complete. This should be fixed.

```

<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+=
procedure :: generate => simulation_generate

<Simulations: procedures>+=
subroutine simulation_generate (simulation, n, es_array)
  class(simulation_t), intent(inout), target :: simulation
  integer, intent(in) :: n
  type(event_stream_array_t), intent(inout), optional :: es_array
  type(string_t) :: str1, str2, str3
  logical :: generate_new, passed
  integer :: i, j, k
  type(entry_t), pointer :: current_entry
  integer :: n_events
  simulation%n_evt_requested = n
  n_events = n * simulation%get_n_nlo_entries (1)
  call simulation%entry%set_n (n)
  if (simulation%n_alt > 0) call simulation%alt_entry%set_n (n)
  str1 = "Events: generating"
  if (present (es_array)) then
    if (es_array%has_input ()) str1 = "Events: reading"
  end if
  if (simulation%entry(1)%config%unweighted) then

```



```

        str2 = "unweighted"
    else
        str2 = "weighted"
    end if
    if (simulation%entry(1)%config%factorization_mode == &
        FM_IGNORE_HELICITY) then
        str3 = ", unpolarized"
    else
        str3 = ", polarized"
    end if
    if (n_events == n) then
        write (msg_buffer, "(A,1x,I0,1x,A,1x,A)") char (str1), n, &
            char (str2) // char(str3), "events ..."
    else
        write (msg_buffer, "(A,1x,I0,1x,A,1x,A)") char (str1), n_events, &
            char (str2) // char(str3), "NLO events ..."
    end if
    call msg_message ()
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,1x,A)") "Events: event normalization mode", &
        char (event_normalization_string (simulation%norm_mode))
    call msg_message ()
    do i = 1, n
        if (present (es_array)) then
            call simulation%read_event (es_array, .true., generate_new)
        else
            generate_new = .true.
        end if
        if (generate_new) then
            simulation%i_prc = simulation%select_prc ()
            simulation%i_mci = simulation%select_mci ()
            associate (entry => simulation%entry(simulation%i_prc))
                call entry%set_active_real_component (simulation%i_mci)
                current_entry => entry%get_first ()
                do k = 1, current_entry%count_nlo_entries ()
                    if (k > 1) then
                        current_entry => current_entry%get_next ()
                        current_entry%particle_set => current_entry%first%particle_set
                        current_entry%particle_set_is_valid &
                            = current_entry%first%particle_set_is_valid
                    end if
                    do j = 1, simulation%n_max_tries
                        if (.not. current_entry%valid) call msg_warning &
                            ("Process '" // char (current_entry%process_id) // "': " // &
                                "matrix element vanishes, no events can be generated.")
                        call current_entry%generate (simulation%i_mci, i_nlo=k)
                        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
                        if (current_entry%has_valid_particle_set ()) exit
                    end do
                end do
            if (entry%is_nlo_event()) call entry%reset_nlo_counter ()
            if (.not. entry%has_valid_particle_set ()) then
                write (msg_buffer, "(A,I0,A)") "Simulation: failed to &
                    &generate valid event after ", &
                    simulation%n_max_tries, " tries (sample_max_tries)"
            end if
        end if
    end do

```



```

        call msg_fatal ()
    end if
    current_entry => entry%get_first ()
    do k = 1, current_entry%count_nlo_entries ()
        if (k > 1) current_entry => current_entry%get_next ()
        call current_entry%evaluate_expressions ()
    end do
    if (signal_is_pending ()) return
    if (entry%passed_selection ()) then
        simulation%weight = entry%get_weight_ref ()
        simulation%excess = entry%get_excess_prc ()
    end if
    call simulation%counter%record &
        (simulation%weight, simulation%excess)
    call entry%record (simulation%i_mci)
end associate
else
    associate (entry => simulation%entry(simulation%i_prc))
        call entry%accept_sqme_ref ()
        call entry%accept_weight_ref ()
        !!! JRR: WK please check: why commented out
        ! call entry%evaluate_transforms () ! doesn't activate
        call entry%check ()
        call entry%evaluate_expressions ()
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        if (entry%passed_selection ()) then
            simulation%weight = entry%get_weight_ref ()
            simulation%excess = entry%get_excess_prc ()
        end if
        call simulation%counter%record &
            (simulation%weight, simulation%excess, from_file=.true.)
        call entry%record (simulation%i_mci, from_file=.true.)
    end associate
end if
call simulation%calculate_alt_entries ()
if (signal_is_pending ()) return
if (simulation%pacify) call pacify (simulation)
if (simulation%respect_selection) then
    passed = simulation%entry(simulation%i_prc)%passed_selection ()
else
    passed = .true.
end if
if (present (es_array)) then
    call simulation%write_event (es_array, passed)
end if
end do
call msg_message ("          ... event sample complete.")
if (simulation%unweighted) call simulation%show_efficiency ()
call simulation%counter%show_excess ()
end subroutine simulation_generate

```

Compute the event matrix element and weight for all alternative environments, given the current event and selected process. We first copy the particle set,



then temporarily update the process core with local parameters, recalculate everything, and restore the process core.

The event weight is obtained by rescaling the original event weight with the ratio of the new and old `sqme` values. (In particular, if the old value was zero, the weight will stay zero.)

Note: this may turn out to be inefficient because we always replace all parameters and recalculate everything, once for each event and environment. However, a more fine-grained control requires more code. In any case, while we may keep multiple process cores (which stay constant for a simulation run), we still have to update the external matrix element parameters event by event. The matrix element “object” is present only once.

```

<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+=
  procedure :: calculate_alt_entries => simulation_calculate_alt_entries

<Simulations: procedures>+=
  subroutine simulation_calculate_alt_entries (simulation)
    class(simulation_t), intent(inout) :: simulation
    real(default) :: factor
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: sqme_alt, weight_alt
    integer :: n_alt, i, j
    i = simulation%i_prc
    n_alt = simulation%n_alt
    if (n_alt == 0) return
    allocate (sqme_alt (n_alt), weight_alt (n_alt))
    associate (entry => simulation%entry(i))
      do j = 1, n_alt
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        factor = entry%get_kinematical_weight ()
        associate (alt_entry => simulation%alt_entry(i,j))
          call alt_entry%update_process ()
          call alt_entry%select &
            (entry%get_i_mci (), entry%get_i_term (), entry%get_channel ())
          call alt_entry%fill_particle_set (entry)
          call alt_entry%recalculate &
            (update_sqme = .true., weight_factor = factor)
          if (signal_is_pending ()) return
          call alt_entry%accept_sqme_prc ()
          call alt_entry%update_normalization ()
          call alt_entry%accept_weight_prc ()
          call alt_entry%check ()
          call alt_entry%evaluate_expressions ()
          if (signal_is_pending ()) return
          call alt_entry%restore_process ()
          sqme_alt(j) = alt_entry%get_sqme_ref ()
          if (alt_entry%passed_selection ()) then
            weight_alt(j) = alt_entry%get_weight_ref ()
          end if
        end associate
      end do
    end associate
    call entry%set (sqme_alt = sqme_alt, weight_alt = weight_alt)
    call entry%check ()
    call entry%store_alt_values ()
  end associate
end subroutine simulation_calculate_alt_entries

```



Rescan an undefined number of events.

If `update_event` or `update_sqme` is set, we have to recalculate the event, starting from the particle set. If the latter is set, this includes the squared matrix element (i.e., the amplitude is evaluated). Otherwise, only kinematics and observables derived from it are recovered.

If any of the update flags is set, we will come up with separate `sqme_prc` and `weight_prc` values. (The latter is only distinct if `update_weight` is set.) Otherwise, we accept the reference values.

```

<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+=
  procedure :: rescan => simulation_rescan

<Simulations: procedures>+=
  subroutine simulation_rescan (simulation, n, es_array, global)
    class(simulation_t), intent(inout) :: simulation
    integer, intent(in) :: n
    type(event_stream_array_t), intent(inout) :: es_array
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
    type(qcd_t) :: qcd
    type(string_t) :: str1, str2, str3
    logical :: complete
    str1 = "Rescanning"
    if (simulation%entry(1)%config%unweighted) then
      str2 = "unweighted"
    else
      str2 = "weighted"
    end if
    simulation%n_evt_requested = n
    call simulation%entry%set_n (n)
    if (simulation%update_sqme .or. simulation%update_weight) then
      call dispatch_qcd (qcd, global)
      call simulation%update_processes &
        (global%model, qcd, global%get_helicity_selection ())
      str3 = "(process parameters updated) "
    else
      str3 = ""
    end if
    write (msg_buffer, "(A,1x,A,1x,A,A,A)") char (str1), char (str2), &
      "events ", char (str3), "..."
    call msg_message ()
    do
      call simulation%read_event (es_array, .false., complete)
      if (complete) exit
      if (simulation%update_event &
        .or. simulation%update_sqme &
        .or. simulation%update_weight) then
        call simulation%recalculate ()
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        associate (entry => simulation%entry(simulation%i_prc))
          call entry%update_normalization ()
          if (simulation%update_event) then
            call entry%evaluate_transforms ()
          end if
        end associate
      end if
    end do
  end subroutine

```



```

        call entry%check ()
        call entry%evaluate_expressions ()
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        simulation%weight = entry%get_weight_prc ()
        call simulation%counter%record (simulation%weight, from_file=.true.)
        call entry%record (simulation%i_mci, from_file=.true.)
    end associate
else
    associate (entry => simulation%entry(simulation%i_prc))
        call entry%accept_sqme_ref ()
        call entry%accept_weight_ref ()
        call entry%check ()
        call entry%evaluate_expressions ()
        if (signal_is_pending ()) return
        simulation%weight = entry%get_weight_ref ()
        call simulation%counter%record (simulation%weight, from_file=.true.)
        call entry%record (simulation%i_mci, from_file=.true.)
    end associate
end if
call simulation%calculate_alt_entries ()
if (signal_is_pending ()) return
call simulation%write_event (es_array)
end do
if (simulation%update_sqme .or. simulation%update_weight) then
    call simulation%restore_processes ()
end if
end subroutine simulation_rescan

```

These routines take care of temporary parameter redefinitions that we want to take effect while recalculating the matrix elements. We extract the core(s) of the processes that we are simulating, apply the changes, and make sure that the changes are actually used. This is the duty of `dispatch_core_update`. When done, we restore the original versions using `dispatch_core_restore`.

*(Simulations: simulation: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: update_processes => simulation_update_processes
procedure :: restore_processes => simulation_restore_processes

```

*(Simulations: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine simulation_update_processes (simulation, &
    model, qcd, helicity_selection)
    class(simulation_t), intent(inout) :: simulation
    class(model_data_t), intent(in), optional, target :: model
    type(qcd_t), intent(in), optional :: qcd
    type(helicity_selection_t), intent(in), optional :: helicity_selection
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, simulation%n_prc
        call simulation%entry(i)%update_process (model, qcd, helicity_selection)
    end do
end subroutine simulation_update_processes

subroutine simulation_restore_processes (simulation)
    class(simulation_t), intent(inout) :: simulation
    integer :: i
    do i = 1, simulation%n_prc

```



```

        call simulation%entry(i)%restore_process ()
    end do
end subroutine simulation_restore_processes

```

### 31.16.8 Event Stream I/O

Write an event to a generic `eio` event stream. The process index must be selected, or the current index must be available.

```

<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+≡
    generic :: write_event => write_event_eio
    procedure :: write_event_eio => simulation_write_event_eio

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine simulation_write_event_eio (object, eio, i_prc)
        class(simulation_t), intent(in) :: object
        class(eio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
        integer, intent(in), optional :: i_prc
        logical :: increased
        integer :: current
        if (present (i_prc)) then
            current = i_prc
        else
            current = object%i_prc
        end if
        if (current > 0) then
            if (object%split_n_evt > 0 &
                .and. object%counter%total > 1 &
                .and. mod (object%counter%total, object%split_n_evt) == 1) then
                call eio%split_out ()
            else if (object%split_n_kbytes > 0) then
                call eio%update_split_count (increased)
                if (increased) call eio%split_out ()
            end if
            call eio%output (object%entry(current)%event_t, current, pacify = object%pacify)
        else
            call msg_fatal ("Simulation: write event: no process selected")
        end if
    end subroutine simulation_write_event_eio

```

Read an event from a generic `eio` event stream. The event stream element must specify the process within the sample (`i_prc`), the MC group for this process (`i_mci`), the selected term (`i_term`), the selected MC integration `channel`, and the particle set of the event.

We may encounter EOF, which we indicate by storing 0 for the process index `i_prc`. An I/O error will be reported, and we also abort reading.

```

<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+≡
    generic :: read_event => read_event_eio
    procedure :: read_event_eio => simulation_read_event_eio

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine simulation_read_event_eio (object, eio)
        class(simulation_t), intent(inout) :: object

```



```

class(eio_t), intent(inout) :: eio
integer :: iostat, current
call eio%input_i_prc (current, iostat)
select case (iostat)
case (0)
    object%i_prc = current
    call eio%input_event (object%entry(current)%event_t, iostat)
end select
select case (iostat)
case (:-1)
    object%i_prc = 0
    object%i_mci = 0
case (1:)
    call msg_error ("Reading events: I/O error, aborting read")
    object%i_prc = 0
    object%i_mci = 0
case default
    object%i_mci = object%entry(current)%get_i_mci ()
end select
end subroutine simulation_read_event_eio

```

### 31.16.9 Event Stream Array

Write an event using an array of event I/O streams. The process index must be selected, or the current index must be available.

*<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+≡*

```

generic :: write_event => write_event_es_array
procedure :: write_event_es_array => simulation_write_event_es_array

```

*<Simulations: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine simulation_write_event_es_array (object, es_array, passed)
class(simulation_t), intent(in), target :: object
class(event_stream_array_t), intent(inout) :: es_array
logical, intent(in), optional :: passed
integer :: i_prc, event_index
integer :: i
type(entry_t), pointer :: current_entry
i_prc = object%i_prc
if (i_prc > 0) then
    event_index = object%counter%total
    current_entry => object%entry(i_prc)%get_first ()
    do i = 1, current_entry%count_nlo_entries ()
        if (i > 1) current_entry => current_entry%get_next ()
        call es_array%output (current_entry%event_t, i_prc, &
            event_index, passed = passed, pacify = object%pacify)
    end do
else
    call msg_fatal ("Simulation: write event: no process selected")
end if
end subroutine simulation_write_event_es_array

```



Read an event using an array of event I/O streams. Reading is successful if there is an input stream within the array, and if a valid event can be read from that stream. If there is a stream, but EOF is passed when reading the first item, we switch the channel to output and return failure but no error message, such that new events can be appended to that stream.

*<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+≡*

```
generic :: read_event => read_event_es_array
procedure :: read_event_es_array => simulation_read_event_es_array
```

*<Simulations: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine simulation_read_event_es_array (object, es_array, enable_switch, &
fail)
class(simulation_t), intent(inout), target :: object
class(event_stream_array_t), intent(inout), target :: es_array
logical, intent(in) :: enable_switch
logical, intent(out) :: fail
integer :: iostat, i_prc
type(entry_t), pointer :: current_entry => null ()
integer :: i
if (es_array%has_input ()) then
fail = .false.
call es_array%input_i_prc (i_prc, iostat)
select case (iostat)
case (0)
object%i_prc = i_prc
current_entry => object%entry(i_prc)
do i = 1, current_entry%count_nlo_entries ()
if (i > 1) then
call es_array%skip_eio_entry (iostat)
current_entry => current_entry%get_next ()
end if
call es_array%input_event (current_entry%event_t, iostat)
end do
case (:-1)
write (msg_buffer, "(A,1x,I0,1x,A)" &
"... event file terminates after", &
object%counter%read, "events.")
call msg_message ()
if (enable_switch) then
call es_array%switch_inout ()
write (msg_buffer, "(A,1x,I0,1x,A)" &
"Generating remaining ", &
object%n_evt_requested - object%counter%read, "events ...")
call msg_message ()
end if
fail = .true.
return
end select
select case (iostat)
case (0)
object%i_mci = object%entry(i_prc)%get_i_mci ()
case default
write (msg_buffer, "(A,1x,I0,1x,A)" &
"Reading events: I/O error, aborting read after", &
```



```

        object%counter%read, "events."
        call msg_error ()
        object%i_prc = 0
        object%i_mci = 0
        fail = .true.
    end select
else
    fail = .true.
end if
end subroutine simulation_read_event_es_array

```

### 31.16.10 Recover event

Recalculate the process instance contents, given an event with known particle set. The indices for MC, term, and channel must be already set. The `recalculate` method of the selected entry will import the result into `sqme_prc` and `weight_prc`.

```

<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: recalculate => simulation_recalculate

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine simulation_recalculate (simulation)
        class(simulation_t), intent(inout) :: simulation
        integer :: i_prc
        i_prc = simulation%i_prc
        associate (entry => simulation%entry(i_prc))
            if (simulation%update_weight) then
                call simulation%entry(i_prc)%recalculate &
                    (update_sqme = simulation%update_sqme, &
                     recover_beams = simulation%recover_beams, &
                     weight_factor = entry%get_kinematical_weight ())
            else
                call simulation%entry(i_prc)%recalculate &
                    (update_sqme = simulation%update_sqme, &
                     recover_beams = simulation%recover_beams)
            end if
        end associate
    end subroutine simulation_recalculate

```

### 31.16.11 Extract contents

Return the MD5 sum that summarizes configuration and integration (but not the event file). Used for initializing the event streams.

```

<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_md5sum_prc => simulation_get_md5sum_prc
    procedure :: get_md5sum_cfg => simulation_get_md5sum_cfg
    procedure :: get_md5sum_alt => simulation_get_md5sum_alt

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
    function simulation_get_md5sum_prc (simulation) result (md5sum)
        class(simulation_t), intent(in) :: simulation

```



```

character(32) :: md5sum
md5sum = simulation%md5sum_prc
end function simulation_get_md5sum_prc

function simulation_get_md5sum_cfg (simulation) result (md5sum)
class(simulation_t), intent(in) :: simulation
character(32) :: md5sum
md5sum = simulation%md5sum_cfg
end function simulation_get_md5sum_cfg

function simulation_get_md5sum_alt (simulation, i) result (md5sum)
class(simulation_t), intent(in) :: simulation
integer, intent(in) :: i
character(32) :: md5sum
md5sum = simulation%md5sum_alt(i)
end function simulation_get_md5sum_alt

```

Return data that may be useful for writing event files.

Usually we can refer to a previously integrated process, for which we can fetch a process pointer. Occasionally, we don't have this because we're just rescanning an externally generated file without calculation. For that situation, we generate our local beam data object using the current environment, or, in simple cases, just fetch the necessary data from the process definition and environment.

```

<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+=
  procedure :: get_data => simulation_get_data

<Simulations: procedures>+=
  function simulation_get_data (simulation, alt) result (sdata)
  class(simulation_t), intent(in) :: simulation
  logical, intent(in), optional :: alt
  type(event_sample_data_t) :: sdata
  type(process_t), pointer :: process
  type(beam_data_t), pointer :: beam_data
  type(beam_structure_t), pointer :: beam_structure
  type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
  integer :: n, i
  logical :: enable_alt, construct_beam_data
  real(default) :: sqrts
  class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
  logical :: decay_rest_frame
  type(string_t) :: process_id
  enable_alt = .true.; if (present (alt)) enable_alt = alt
  if (enable_alt) then
    call sdata%init (simulation%n_prc, simulation%n_alt)
    do i = 1, simulation%n_alt
      sdata%md5sum_alt(i) = simulation%get_md5sum_alt (i)
    end do
  else
    call sdata%init (simulation%n_prc)
  end if
  sdata%unweighted = simulation%unweighted
  sdata%negative_weights = simulation%negative_weights
  sdata%norm_mode = simulation%norm_mode
  process => simulation%entry(1)%get_process_ptr ()

```



```

if (associated (process)) then
    beam_data => process%get_beam_data_ptr ()
    construct_beam_data = .false.
else
    n = simulation%entry(1)%n_in
    sqrts = simulation%local%get_sqrts ()
    beam_structure => simulation%local%beam_structure
    call beam_structure%check_against_n_in (n, construct_beam_data)
    if (construct_beam_data) then
        allocate (beam_data)
        model => simulation%local%model
        decay_rest_frame = &
            simulation%local%get_lval (var_str ("?decay_rest_frame"))
        call beam_data%init_structure (beam_structure, &
            sqrts, model, decay_rest_frame)
    else
        beam_data => null ()
    end if
end if
if (associated (beam_data)) then
    n = beam_data%get_n_in ()
    sdata%n_beam = n
    allocate (flv (n))
    flv = beam_data%get_flavor ()
    sdata%pdg_beam(:n) = flv%get_pdg ()
    sdata%energy_beam(:n) = beam_data%get_energy ()
    if (construct_beam_data) deallocate (beam_data)
else
    n = simulation%entry(1)%n_in
    sdata%n_beam = n
    process_id = simulation%entry(1)%process_id
    call simulation%local%prclib%get_pdg_in_1 &
        (process_id, sdata%pdg_beam(:n))
    sdata%energy_beam(:n) = sqrts / n
end if
do i = 1, simulation%n_prc
    if (.not. simulation%entry(i)%valid) cycle
    process => simulation%entry(i)%get_process_ptr ()
    if (associated (process)) then
        sdata%proc_num_id(i) = process%get_num_id ()
    else
        process_id = simulation%entry(i)%process_id
        sdata%proc_num_id(i) = simulation%local%prclib%get_num_id (process_id)
    end if
    if (sdata%proc_num_id(i) == 0) sdata%proc_num_id(i) = i
    if (simulation%entry(i)%has_integral) then
        sdata%cross_section(i) = simulation%entry(i)%integral
        sdata%error(i) = simulation%entry(i)%error
    end if
end do
sdata%total_cross_section = sum (sdata%cross_section)
sdata%md5sum_prc = simulation%get_md5sum_prc ()
sdata%md5sum_cfg = simulation%get_md5sum_cfg ()
if (simulation%split_n_evt > 0 .or. simulation%split_n_kbytes > 0) then

```



```

        sdata%split_n_evt = simulation%split_n_evt
        sdata%split_n_kbytes = simulation%split_n_kbytes
        sdata%split_index = simulation%split_index
    end if
end function simulation_get_data

```

Return a default name for the current event sample. This is the process ID of the first process.

```

<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: get_default_sample_name => simulation_get_default_sample_name

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
    function simulation_get_default_sample_name (simulation) result (sample)
        class(simulation_t), intent(in) :: simulation
        type(string_t) :: sample
        type(process_t), pointer :: process
        sample = "whizard"
        if (simulation%n_prc > 0) then
            process => simulation%entry(1)%get_process_ptr ()
            if (associated (process)) then
                sample = process%get_id ()
            end if
        end if
    end function simulation_get_default_sample_name

```

```

<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: is_valid => simulation_is_valid

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
    function simulation_is_valid (simulation) result (valid)
        class(simulation_t), intent(inout) :: simulation
        logical :: valid
        valid = simulation%valid
    end function simulation_is_valid

```

### 31.16.12 Auxiliary

Call pacify: eliminate numerical noise.

```

<Simulations: public>+≡
    public :: pacify

<Simulations: interfaces>≡
    interface pacify
        module procedure pacify_simulation
    end interface

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine pacify_simulation (simulation)
        class(simulation_t), intent(inout) :: simulation
        integer :: i, j
        i = simulation%i_prc
        if (i > 0) then
            call pacify (simulation%entry(i))
        end if
    end subroutine pacify_simulation

```



```

        do j = 1, simulation%n_alt
            call pacify (simulation%alt_entry(i,j))
        end do
    end if
end subroutine pacify_simulation

```

Evaluate expressions for the currently selected process. (This is used only in the unit tests.)

```

<Simulations: simulation: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: evaluate_expressions => simulation_evaluate_expressions

<Simulations: procedures>+≡
    subroutine simulation_evaluate_expressions (simulation)
        class(simulation_t), intent(inout) :: simulation
        call simulation%entry(simulation%i_prc)%evaluate_expressions ()
    end subroutine simulation_evaluate_expressions

```

### 31.16.13 Unit tests

Test module, followed by the stand-alone unit-test procedures.

```

<simulations_ut.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module simulations_ut
        use unit_tests
        use simulations_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <Simulations: public test>

    contains

    <Simulations: test driver>

    end module simulations_ut

<simulations_uti.f90>≡
    <File header>

    module simulations_uti

    <Use kinds>
        use kinds, only: i64
    <Use strings>
        use io_units
        use ifiles
        use lexers
        use parser
        use flavors
        use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
        use prclib_stacks

```



```

        use phs_forests
        use event_base, only: generic_event_t
        use event_base, only: event_callback_t
        use eio_data
        use eio_base
        use eio_raw
        use eio_ascii
        use eio_callback
        use eval_trees
        use models
        use rt_data
        use event_streams
        use decays_ut, only: prepare_testbed
        use process_configurations_ut, only: prepare_test_library
        use compilations, only: compile_library
        use integrations, only: integrate_process

        use simulations

        <Standard module head>

        <Simulations: test declarations>

        <Simulations: test auxiliary types>

contains

        <Simulations: tests>

        <Simulations: test auxiliary>

end module simulations_utl

```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

```

<Simulations: public test>≡
    public :: simulations_test

<Simulations: test driver>≡
    subroutine simulations_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Simulations: execute tests>
    end subroutine simulations_test

```

## Initialization

Initialize a `simulation_t` object, including the embedded event records.

```

<Simulations: execute tests>≡
    call test (simulations_1, "simulations_1", &
        "initialization", &
        u, results)

```



```

<Simulations: test declarations>≡
    public :: simulations_1

<Simulations: tests>≡
    subroutine simulations_1 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(string_t) :: libname, procname1, procname2
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(simulation_t), target :: simulation

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: simulations_1"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: initialize simulation"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize processes"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_model_file_init ()

        call global%global_init ()
        call global%set_log (var_str ("?omega_omp"), &
            .false., is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
            0, is_known = .true.)

        libname = "simulation_1a"
        procname1 = "simulation_1p"

        call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1, [procname1])
        call compile_library (libname, global)

        call global%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
            var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_string (var_str ("$phs_method"), &
            var_str ("single"), is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_string (var_str ("$integration_method"), &
            var_str ("midpoint"), is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
            .false., is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &
            .false., is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_log (var_str ("?recover_beams"), &
            .false., is_known = .true.)

        call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
            1000._default, is_known = .true.)

        call global%it_list%init ([1], [1000])

        call global%set_string (var_str ("$run_id"), &
            var_str ("simulations1"), is_known = .true.)
        call integrate_process (procname1, global, local_stack=.true.)

        procname2 = "sim_extra"

```



```

call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1, [procname2])
call compile_library (libname, global)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$_run_id"), &
    var_str ("simulations2"), is_known = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize event generation"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%set_string (var_str ("$_sample"), &
    var_str ("sim1"), is_known = .true.)
call integrate_process (procname2, global, local_stack=.true.)

call simulation%init ([procname1, procname2], .false., .true., global)
call simulation%init_process_selector ()
call simulation%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write the event record for the first process"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%write_event (u, i_prc = 1)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call simulation%final ()
call global%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: simulations_1"

end subroutine simulations_1

```

## Weighted events

Generate events for a single process.

```

<Simulations: execute tests>+≡
    call test (simulations_2, "simulations_2", &
        "weighted events", &
        u, results)

<Simulations: test declarations>+≡
    public :: simulations_2

<Simulations: tests>+≡
    subroutine simulations_2 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(string_t) :: libname, procname1
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(simulation_t), target :: simulation
        type(event_sample_data_t) :: data

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: simulations_2"
    end subroutine

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "*" Purpose: generate events for a single process"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "*" Initialize processes"
write (u, "(A)")

call syntax_model_file_init ()

call global%global_init ()
call global%set_log (var_str ("?omega_openmp"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
    0, is_known = .true.)

libname = "simulation_2a"
procname1 = "simulation_2p"

call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1, [procname1])
call compile_library (libname, global)

call global%append_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_events"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)

call global%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$phs_method"), &
    var_str ("single"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$integration_method"), &
    var_str ("midpoint"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?recover_beams"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)

call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
    1000._default, is_known = .true.)

call global%it_list%init ([1], [1000])

call global%set_string (var_str ("$run_id"), &
    var_str ("simulations1"), is_known = .true.)
call integrate_process (procname1, global, local_stack=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "*" Initialize event generation"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%set_log (var_str ("?unweighted"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call simulation%init ([procname1], .true., .true., global)
call simulation%init_process_selector ()

data = simulation%get_data ()

```



```

call data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate three events"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%generate (3)
call simulation%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write the event record for the last event"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%write_event (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call simulation%final ()
call global%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: simulations_2"

end subroutine simulations_2

```

## Unweighted events

Generate events for a single process.

```

<Simulations: execute tests>+≡
  call test (simulations_3, "simulations_3", &
    "unweighted events", &
    u, results)

<Simulations: test declarations>+≡
  public :: simulations_3

<Simulations: tests>+≡
  subroutine simulations_3 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(string_t) :: libname, procname1
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(simulation_t), target :: simulation
    type(event_sample_data_t) :: data

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: simulations_3"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate unweighted events &
      &for a single process"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize processes"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_model_file_init ()

```



```

call global%global_init ()
call global%set_log (var_str ("?omega_omp"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
    0, is_known = .true.)

libname = "simulation_3a"
procname1 = "simulation_3p"

call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1, [procname1])
call compile_library (libname, global)

call global%append_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_events"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)

call global%set_string (var_str ("method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("phs_method"), &
    var_str ("single"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("integration_method"), &
    var_str ("midpoint"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?recover_beams"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)

call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
    1000._default, is_known = .true.)

call global%it_list%init ([1], [1000])

call global%set_string (var_str ("run_id"), &
    var_str ("simulations1"), is_known = .true.)
call integrate_process (procname1, global, local_stack=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize event generation"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%init ([procname1], .true., .true., global)
call simulation%init_process_selector ()

data = simulation%get_data ()
call data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate three events"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%generate (3)
call simulation%write (u)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write the event record for the last event"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%write_event (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call simulation%final ()
call global%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: simulations_3"

end subroutine simulations_3

```

## Simulating process with structure functions

Generate events for a single process.

```

<Simulations: execute tests>+≡
    call test (simulations_4, "simulations_4", &
               "process with structure functions", &
               u, results)

<Simulations: test declarations>+≡
    public :: simulations_4

<Simulations: tests>+≡
    subroutine simulations_4 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(string_t) :: libname, procname1
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(flavor_t) :: flv
        type(string_t) :: name
        type(simulation_t), target :: simulation
        type(event_sample_data_t) :: data

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: simulations_4"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate events for a single process &
                           &with structure functions"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize processes"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_model_file_init ()
        call syntax_phs_forest_init ()

        call global%global_init ()
        call global%set_log (var_str ("?omega_openmp"), &
                           .false., is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
                           0, is_known = .true.)

```



```

libname = "simulation_4a"
procname1 = "simulation_4p"

call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1, [procname1])
call compile_library (libname, global)

call global%append_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_phase_space"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)
call global%append_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_grids"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)
call global%append_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_events"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)

call global%set_string (var_str ("$_run_id"), &
    var_str ("r1"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$_method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$_phs_method"), &
    var_str ("wood"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$_integration_method"), &
    var_str ("vamp"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?use_vamp_equivalences"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
    1000._default, is_known = .true.)
call global%model_set_real (var_str ("ms"), &
    0._default)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?recover_beams"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)

call reset_interaction_counter ()

call flv%init (25, global%model)
name = flv%get_name ()

call global%beam_structure%init_sf ([name, name], [1])
call global%beam_structure%set_sf (1, 1, var_str ("sf_test_1"))

write (u, "(A)")  "* Integrate"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%it_list%init ([1], [1000])

call global%set_string (var_str ("$_run_id"), &
    var_str ("r1"), is_known = .true.)
call integrate_process (procname1, global, local_stack=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize event generation"
write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call global%set_log (var_str ("?unweighted"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("sample"), &
    var_str ("simulations4"), is_known = .true.)
call simulation%init ([procname1], .true., .true., global)
call simulation%init_process_selector ()

data = simulation%get_data ()
call data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate three events"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%generate (3)
call simulation%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write the event record for the last event"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%write_event (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call simulation%final ()
call global%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: simulations_4"

end subroutine simulations_4

```

## Event I/O

Generate event for a test process, write to file and reread.

```

<Simulations: execute tests>+≡
    call test (simulations_5, "simulations_5", &
        "raw event I/O", &
        u, results)

<Simulations: test declarations>+≡
    public :: simulations_5

<Simulations: tests>+≡
    subroutine simulations_5 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(string_t) :: libname, procname1, sample
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
        type(simulation_t), allocatable, target :: simulation

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: simulations_5"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate events for a single process"
write (u, "(A)")  "*           write to file and reread"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize processes"
write (u, "(A)")

call syntax_model_file_init ()

call global%global_init ()
call global%set_log (var_str ("?omega_omp"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
    0, is_known = .true.)

libname = "simulation_5a"
procname1 = "simulation_5p"

call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1, [procname1])
call compile_library (libname, global)

call global%append_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_events"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)

call global%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$phs_method"), &
    var_str ("single"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$integration_method"), &
    var_str ("midpoint"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?recover_beams"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)

call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
    1000._default, is_known = .true.)

call global%it_list%init ([1], [1000])

call global%set_string (var_str ("$run_id"), &
    var_str ("simulations5"), is_known = .true.)
call integrate_process (procname1, global, local_stack=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize event generation"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%set_log (var_str ("?unweighted"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
sample = "simulations5"
call global%set_string (var_str ("$sample"), &

```



```

        sample, is_known = .true.)
allocate (simulation)
call simulation%init ([procname1], .true., .true., global)
call simulation%init_process_selector ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize raw event file"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (eio_raw_t :: eio)
call eio%init_out (sample)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate an event"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%generate (1)
call simulation%write_event (u)
call simulation%write_event (eio)

call eio%final ()
deallocate (eio)
call simulation%final ()
deallocate (simulation)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Re-read the event from file"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%set_log (var_str ("?update_sqme"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?update_weight"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?recover_beams"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)

allocate (simulation)
call simulation%init ([procname1], .true., .true., global)
call simulation%init_process_selector ()
allocate (eio_raw_t :: eio)
call eio%init_in (sample)

call simulation%read_event (eio)
call simulation%write_event (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recalculate process instance"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%recalculate ()
call simulation%evaluate_expressions ()
call simulation%write_event (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

```



```

call eio%final ()
call simulation%final ()
call global%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: simulations_5"

end subroutine simulations_5

```

## Event I/O

Generate event for a real process with structure functions, write to file and reread.

```

<Simulations: execute tests>+≡
call test (simulations_6, "simulations_6", &
  "raw event I/O with structure functions", &
  u, results)

<Simulations: test declarations>+≡
public :: simulations_6

<Simulations: tests>+≡
subroutine simulations_6 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(string_t) :: libname, procname1, sample
  type(rt_data_t), target :: global
  class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
  type(simulation_t), allocatable, target :: simulation
  type(flavor_t) :: flv
  type(string_t) :: name

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: simulations_6"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate events for a single process"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* write to file and reread"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize process and integrate"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call syntax_model_file_init ()

  call global%global_init ()
  call global%set_log (var_str ("?omega_openmp"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
  call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
    0, is_known = .true.)

  libname = "simulation_6"
  procname1 = "simulation_6p"

  call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1, [procname1])
  call compile_library (libname, global)

```



```

call global%append_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_phase_space"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)
call global%append_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_grids"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)
call global%append_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_events"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)

call global%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$phs_method"), &
    var_str ("wood"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$integration_method"), &
    var_str ("vamp"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?use_vamp_equivalences"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?recover_beams"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)

call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
    1000._default, is_known = .true.)
call global%model_set_real (var_str ("ms"), &
    0._default)

call flv%init (25, global%model)
name = flv%get_name ()

call global%beam_structure%init_sf ([name, name], [1])
call global%beam_structure%set_sf (1, 1, var_str ("sf_test_1"))

call global%it_list%init ([1], [1000])

call global%set_string (var_str ("$run_id"), &
    var_str ("r1"), is_known = .true.)
call integrate_process (procname1, global, local_stack=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize event generation"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter ()

call global%set_log (var_str ("?unweighted"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
sample = "simulations6"
call global%set_string (var_str ("$sample"), &
    sample, is_known = .true.)
allocate (simulation)
call simulation%init ([procname1], .true., .true., global)
call simulation%init_process_selector ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize raw event file"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

allocate (eio_raw_t :: eio)
call eio%init_out (sample)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate an event"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%generate (1)
call pacify (simulation)
call simulation%write_event (u, verbose = .true., testflag = .true.)
call simulation%write_event (eio)

call eio%final ()
deallocate (eio)
call simulation%final ()
deallocate (simulation)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Re-read the event from file"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter ()

call global%set_log (var_str ("?update_sqme"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?update_weight"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)

allocate (simulation)
call simulation%init ([procname1], .true., .true., global)
call simulation%init_process_selector ()
allocate (eio_raw_t :: eio)
call eio%init_in (sample)

call simulation%read_event (eio)
call simulation%write_event (u, verbose = .true., testflag = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Recalculate process instance"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%recalculate ()
call simulation%evaluate_expressions ()
call simulation%write_event (u, verbose = .true., testflag = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call eio%final ()
call simulation%final ()
call global%final ()

write (u, "(A)")

```



```

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: simulations_6"

    end subroutine simulations_6

```

## Automatic Event I/O

Generate events with raw-format event file as cache: generate, reread, append.

```

<Simulations: execute tests>+≡
    call test (simulations_7, "simulations_7", &
        "automatic raw event I/O", &
        u, results)

<Simulations: test declarations>+≡
    public :: simulations_7

<Simulations: tests>+≡
    subroutine simulations_7 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(string_t) :: libname, procname1, sample
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(string_t), dimension(0) :: empty_string_array
        type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
        type(event_stream_array_t) :: es_array
        type(simulation_t), allocatable, target :: simulation
        type(flavor_t) :: flv
        type(string_t) :: name

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: simulations_7"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: generate events for a single process"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*               write to file and reread"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize process and integrate"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_model_file_init ()

        call global%global_init ()
        call global%init_fallback_model &
            (var_str ("SM_hadrons"), var_str ("SM_hadrons.mdl"))

        call global%set_log (var_str ("?omega_openmp"), &
            .false., is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
            0, is_known = .true.)

        libname = "simulation_7"
        procname1 = "simulation_7p"

        call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1, [procname1])
        call compile_library (libname, global)

        call global%append_log (&
            var_str ("?rebuild_phase_space"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)

```



```

call global%append_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_grids"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)
call global%append_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_events"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)

call global%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$phs_method"), &
    var_str ("wood"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("$integration_method"), &
    var_str ("vamp"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?use_vamp_equivalences"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?recover_beams"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)

call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
    1000._default, is_known = .true.)
call global%model_set_real (var_str ("ms"), &
    0._default)

call flv%init (25, global%model)
name = flv%get_name ()

call global%beam_structure%init_sf ([name, name], [1])
call global%beam_structure%set_sf (1, 1, var_str ("sf_test_1"))

call global%it_list%init ([1], [1000])

call global%set_string (var_str ("$run_id"), &
    var_str ("r1"), is_known = .true.)
call integrate_process (procname1, global, local_stack=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize event generation"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter ()

call global%set_log (var_str ("?unweighted"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
sample = "simulations7"
call global%set_string (var_str ("$sample"), &
    sample, is_known = .true.)
allocate (simulation)
call simulation%init ([procname1], .true., .true., global)
call simulation%init_process_selector ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize raw event file"
write (u, "(A)")

```



```

data%md5sum_prc = simulation%get_md5sum_prc ()
data%md5sum_cfg = simulation%get_md5sum_cfg ()
call es_array%init (sample, [var_str ("raw")], global, data)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate an event"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%generate (1, es_array)

call es_array%final ()
call simulation%final ()
deallocate (simulation)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Re-read the event from file and generate another one"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%set_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_events"), .false., is_known = .true.)

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (simulation)
call simulation%init ([procname1], .true., .true., global)
call simulation%init_process_selector ()

data%md5sum_prc = simulation%get_md5sum_prc ()
data%md5sum_cfg = simulation%get_md5sum_cfg ()
call es_array%init (sample, empty_string_array, global, data, &
    input = var_str ("raw"))

call simulation%generate (2, es_array)

call pacify (simulation)
call simulation%write_event (u, verbose = .true.)

call es_array%final ()
call simulation%final ()
deallocate (simulation)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Re-read both events from file"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (simulation)
call simulation%init ([procname1], .true., .true., global)
call simulation%init_process_selector ()

data%md5sum_prc = simulation%get_md5sum_prc ()
data%md5sum_cfg = simulation%get_md5sum_cfg ()
call es_array%init (sample, empty_string_array, global, data, &
    input = var_str ("raw"))

```



```

call simulation%generate (2, es_array)

call pacify (simulation)
call simulation%write_event (u, verbose = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call es_array%final ()
call simulation%final ()
call global%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: simulations_7"

end subroutine simulations_7

```

## Rescanning Events

Generate events and rescan the resulting raw event file.

```

<Simulations: execute tests>+≡
call test (simulations_8, "simulations_8", &
    "rescan raw event file", &
    u, results)

<Simulations: test declarations>+≡
public :: simulations_8

<Simulations: tests>+≡
subroutine simulations_8 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(string_t) :: libname, procname1, sample
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(string_t), dimension(0) :: empty_string_array
    type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
    type(event_stream_array_t) :: es_array
    type(simulation_t), allocatable, target :: simulation
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    type(string_t) :: name

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: simulations_8"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate events for a single process"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* write to file and rescan"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize process and integrate"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_model_file_init ()

    call global%global_init ()
    call global%init_fallback_model &
        (var_str ("SM_hadrons"), var_str ("SM_hadrons.mdl"))

```



```

call global%set_log (var_str ("?omega_omp"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
    0, is_known = .true.)

libname = "simulation_8"
procname1 = "simulation_8p"

call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1, [procname1])
call compile_library (libname, global)

call global%append_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_phase_space"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)
call global%append_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_grids"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)
call global%append_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_events"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)

call global%set_string (var_str ("method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("phs_method"), &
    var_str ("wood"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("integration_method"), &
    var_str ("vamp"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?use_vamp_equivalences"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?recover_beams"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)

call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
    1000._default, is_known = .true.)
call global%model_set_real (var_str ("ms"), &
    0._default)

call flv%init (25, global%model)
name = flv%get_name ()

call global%beam_structure%init_sf ([name, name], [1])
call global%beam_structure%set_sf (1, 1, var_str ("sf_test_1"))

call global%it_list%init ([1], [1000])

call global%set_string (var_str ("run_id"), &
    var_str ("r1"), is_known = .true.)
call integrate_process (procname1, global, local_stack=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize event generation"
write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call reset_interaction_counter ()

call global%set_log (var_str ("?unweighted"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
sample = "simulations8"
call global%set_string (var_str ("$sample"), &
    sample, is_known = .true.)
allocate (simulation)
call simulation%init ([procname1], .true., .true., global)
call simulation%init_process_selector ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize raw event file"
write (u, "(A)")

data%md5sum_prc = simulation%get_md5sum_prc ()
data%md5sum_cfg = simulation%get_md5sum_cfg ()
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)")  "MD5 sum (proc)   = '", data%md5sum_prc, "'"
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)")  "MD5 sum (config) = '", data%md5sum_cfg, "'"
call es_array%init (sample, [var_str ("raw")], global, &
    data)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate an event"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%generate (1, es_array)

call pacify (simulation)
call simulation%write_event (u, verbose = .true., testflag = .true.)

call es_array%final ()
call simulation%final ()
deallocate (simulation)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Re-read the event from file"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (simulation)
call simulation%init ([procname1], .false., .false., global)
call simulation%init_process_selector ()

data%md5sum_prc = simulation%get_md5sum_prc ()
data%md5sum_cfg = ""
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)")  "MD5 sum (proc)   = '", data%md5sum_prc, "'"
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)")  "MD5 sum (config) = '", data%md5sum_cfg, "'"
call es_array%init (sample, empty_string_array, global, data, &
    input = var_str ("raw"), input_sample = sample, allow_switch = .false.)

call simulation%rescan (1, es_array, global = global)

write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call pacify (simulation)
call simulation%write_event (u, verbose = .true., testflag = .true.)

call es_array%final ()
call simulation%final ()
deallocate (simulation)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Re-read again and recalculate"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter ()

call global%set_log (var_str ("?update_sqme"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?update_event"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)

allocate (simulation)
call simulation%init ([procname1], .false., .false., global)
call simulation%init_process_selector ()

data%md5sum_prc = simulation%get_md5sum_prc ()
data%md5sum_cfg = ""
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)")  "MD5 sum (proc)   = '", data%md5sum_prc, "'"
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)")  "MD5 sum (config) = '", data%md5sum_cfg, "'"
call es_array%init (sample, empty_string_array, global, data, &
    input = var_str ("raw"), input_sample = sample, allow_switch = .false.)

call simulation%rescan (1, es_array, global = global)

write (u, "(A)")

call pacify (simulation)
call simulation%write_event (u, verbose = .true., testflag = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call es_array%final ()
call simulation%final ()
call global%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: simulations_8"

end subroutine simulations_8

```

## Rescanning Check

Generate events and rescan with process mismatch.

*(Simulations: execute tests)*+≡



```

call test (simulations_9, "simulations_9", &
          "rescan mismatch", &
          u, results)

<Simulations: test declarations>+≡
public :: simulations_9

<Simulations: tests>+≡
subroutine simulations_9 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(string_t) :: libname, procname1, sample
  type(rt_data_t), target :: global
  type(string_t), dimension(0) :: empty_string_array
  type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
  type(event_stream_array_t) :: es_array
  type(simulation_t), allocatable, target :: simulation
  type(flavor_t) :: flv
  type(string_t) :: name
  logical :: error

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: simulations_9"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate events for a single process"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* write to file and rescan"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize process and integrate"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call syntax_model_file_init ()

  call global%global_init ()
  call global%init_fallback_model &
    (var_str ("SM_hadrons"), var_str ("SM_hadrons.mdl"))

  call global%set_log (var_str ("?omega_openmp"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
  call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
    0, is_known = .true.)

  libname = "simulation_9"
  procname1 = "simulation_9p"

  call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1, [procname1])
  call compile_library (libname, global)

  call global%append_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_phase_space"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)
  call global%append_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_grids"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)
  call global%append_log (&
    var_str ("?rebuild_events"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)

  call global%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
  call global%set_string (var_str ("$phs_method"), &

```



```

        var_str ("wood"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_string (var_str ("integration_method"), &
    var_str ("vamp"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("use_vamp_equivalences"), &
    .true., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("vis_history"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("integration_timer"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("recover_beams"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)

call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
    1000._default, is_known = .true.)
call global%model_set_real (var_str ("ms"), &
    0._default)

call flv%init (25, global%model)
name = flv%get_name ()

call global%beam_structure%init_sf ([name, name], [1])
call global%beam_structure%set_sf (1, 1, var_str ("sf_test_1"))

call global%it_list%init ([1], [1000])

call global%set_string (var_str ("run_id"), &
    var_str ("r1"), is_known = .true.)
call integrate_process (procname1, global, local_stack=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize event generation"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter ()

call global%set_log (var_str ("unweighted"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
sample = "simulations9"
call global%set_string (var_str ("sample"), &
    sample, is_known = .true.)
allocate (simulation)
call simulation%init ([procname1], .true., .true., global)
call simulation%init_process_selector ()

call simulation%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize raw event file"
write (u, "(A)")

data%md5sum_prc = simulation%get_md5sum_prc ()
data%md5sum_cfg = simulation%get_md5sum_cfg ()
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)")  "MD5 sum (proc) = '", data%md5sum_prc, "'"
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)")  "MD5 sum (config) = '", data%md5sum_cfg, "'"
call es_array%init (sample, [var_str ("raw")], global, &

```



```

data)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate an event"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%generate (1, es_array)

call es_array%final ()
call simulation%final ()
deallocate (simulation)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize event generation for different parameters"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (simulation)
call simulation%init ([procname1, procname1], .false., .false., global)
call simulation%init_process_selector ()

call simulation%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Attempt to re-read the events (should fail)"
write (u, "(A)")

data%md5sum_prc = simulation%get_md5sum_prc ()
data%md5sum_cfg = ""
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)")  "MD5 sum (proc)  = '", data%md5sum_prc, "'"
write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)")  "MD5 sum (config) = '", data%md5sum_cfg, "'"
call es_array%init (sample, empty_string_array, global, data, &
    input = var_str ("raw"), input_sample = sample, &
    allow_switch = .false., error = error)

write (u, "(1x,A,L1)")  "error = ", error

call simulation%rescan (1, es_array, global = global)

call es_array%final ()
call simulation%final ()
call global%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: simulations_9"

end subroutine simulations_9

```

### Alternative weights

Generate an event for a single process and reweight it in a simultaneous calculation.



```

<Simulations: execute tests>+≡
    call test (simulations_10, "simulations_10", &
        "alternative weight", &
        u, results)

<Simulations: test declarations>+≡
    public :: simulations_10

<Simulations: tests>+≡
    subroutine simulations_10 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(string_t) :: libname, procname1, expr_text
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(rt_data_t), dimension(1), target :: alt_env
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        type(stream_t) :: stream
        type(parse_tree_t) :: pt_weight
        type(simulation_t), target :: simulation
        type(event_sample_data_t) :: data

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: simulations_10"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: reweight event"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize processes"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_model_file_init ()
        call syntax_pexpr_init ()

        call global%global_init ()
        call global%set_log (var_str ("?omega_openmp"), &
            .false., is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
            0, is_known = .true.)

        libname = "simulation_10a"
        procname1 = "simulation_10p"

        call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1, [procname1])
        call compile_library (libname, global)

        call global%append_log (&
            var_str ("?rebuild_phase_space"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)
        call global%append_log (&
            var_str ("?rebuild_grids"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)
        call global%append_log (&
            var_str ("?rebuild_events"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)

        call global%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
            var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_string (var_str ("$phs_method"), &
            var_str ("single"), is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_string (var_str ("$integration_method"), &
            var_str ("midpoint"), is_known = .true.)

```



```

call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"),&
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"),&
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?recover_beams"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)

call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"),&
    1000._default, is_known = .true.)

call global%it_list%init ([1], [1000])

call global%set_string (var_str ("$run_id"), &
    var_str ("simulations1"), is_known = .true.)
call integrate_process (procname1, global, local_stack=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize alternative environment with custom weight"
write (u, "(A)")

call alt_env(1)%local_init (global)
call alt_env(1)%activate ()

expr_text = "2"
write (u, "(A,A)")  "weight = ", char (expr_text)
write (u, *)

call ifile_clear (ifile)
call ifile_append (ifile, expr_text)
call stream_init (stream, ifile)
call parse_tree_init_expr (pt_weight, stream, .true.)
call stream_final (stream)
alt_env(1)%pn%weight_expr => pt_weight%get_root_ptr ()
call alt_env(1)%write_expr (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize event generation"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%set_log (var_str ("?unweighted"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call simulation%init ([procname1], .true., .true., global, alt_env=alt_env)
call simulation%init_process_selector ()

data = simulation%get_data ()
call data%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate an event"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%generate (1)
call simulation%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Write the event record for the last event"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%write_event (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Write the event record for the alternative setup"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%write_alt_event (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call simulation%final ()
call global%final ()

call syntax_model_file_final ()
call syntax_pexpr_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: simulations_10"

end subroutine simulations_10

```

## Decays

Generate an event with subsequent partonic decays.

```

<Simulations: execute tests>+≡
  call test (simulations_11, "simulations_11", &
    "decay", &
    u, results)

<Simulations: test declarations>+≡
  public :: simulations_11

<Simulations: tests>+≡
  subroutine simulations_11 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib
    type(string_t) :: prefix, procname1, procname2
    type(simulation_t), target :: simulation

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: simulations_11"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: apply decay"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize processes"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_model_file_init ()

    call global%global_init ()

```



```

allocate (lib)
call global%add_prclib (lib)

call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
    0, is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?recover_beams"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)

prefix = "simulation_11"
procname1 = prefix // "_p"
procname2 = prefix // "_d"
call prepare_testbed &
    (global%prclib, global%process_stack, &
    prefix, global%os_data, &
    scattering=.true., decay=.true.)

call global%select_model (var_str ("Test"))
call global%model%set_par (var_str ("ff"), 0.4_default)
call global%model%set_par (var_str ("mf"), &
    global%model%get_real (var_str ("ff")) &
    * global%model%get_real (var_str ("ms")))
call global%model%set_unstable (25, [procname2])

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize simulation object"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%init ([procname1], .true., .true., global)
call simulation%init_process_selector ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate event"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%generate (1)
call simulation%write (u)

write (u, *)

call simulation%write_event (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"
write (u, "(A)")

call simulation%final ()
call global%final ()

call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: simulations_11"

end subroutine simulations_11

```



## Split Event Files

Generate event for a real process with structure functions and write to file, accepting a limit for the number of events per file.

```
<Simulations: execute tests>+≡
    call test (simulations_12, "simulations_12", &
               "split event files", &
               u, results)

<Simulations: test declarations>+≡
    public :: simulations_12

<Simulations: tests>+≡
    subroutine simulations_12 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(string_t) :: libname, procname1, sample
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
        type(simulation_t), allocatable, target :: simulation
        type(flavor_t) :: flv
        integer :: i_evt

        write (u, "(A)")  "*" Test output: simulations_12"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*" Purpose: generate events for a single process"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*"           and write to split event files"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "*" Initialize process and integrate"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_model_file_init ()

        call global%global_init ()
        call global%set_log (var_str ("?omega_openmp"), &
                             .false., is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
                             0, is_known = .true.)

        libname = "simulation_12"
        procname1 = "simulation_12p"

        call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1, [procname1])
        call compile_library (libname, global)

        call global%append_log (&
                                var_str ("?rebuild_phase_space"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)
        call global%append_log (&
                                var_str ("?rebuild_grids"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)
        call global%append_log (&
                                var_str ("?rebuild_events"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)

        call global%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
                                var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_string (var_str ("$phs_method"), &
                                var_str ("single"), is_known = .true.)
```



```

call global%set_string (var_str ("integration_method"),&
    var_str ("midpoint"), is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"),&
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"),&
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?recover_beams"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)

call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"),&
    1000._default, is_known = .true.)
call global%model_set_real (var_str ("ms"), &
    0._default)

call flv%init (25, global%model)

call global%it_list%init ([1], [1000])

call global%set_string (var_str ("$run_id"), &
    var_str ("r1"), is_known = .true.)
call integrate_process (procname1, global, local_stack=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize event generation"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%set_log (var_str ("?unweighted"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
sample = "simulations_12"
call global%set_string (var_str ("sample"), &
    sample, is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (var_str ("sample_split_n_evt"), &
    2, is_known = .true.)
call global%set_int (var_str ("sample_split_index"), &
    42, is_known = .true.)
allocate (simulation)
call simulation%init ([procname1], .true., .true., global)
call simulation%init_process_selector ()

call simulation%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize ASCII event file"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (eio_ascii_short_t :: eio)
select type (eio)
class is (eio_ascii_t); call eio%set_parameters ()
end select
call eio%init_out (sample, data = simulation%get_data ())

write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate 5 events, distributed among three files"

do i_evt = 1, 5
    call simulation%generate (1)

```



```

        call simulation%write_event (eio)
    end do

    call eio%final ()
    deallocate (eio)
    call simulation%final ()
    deallocate (simulation)

    write (u, *)
    call display_file ("simulations_12.42.short.evt", u)
    write (u, *)
    call display_file ("simulations_12.43.short.evt", u)
    write (u, *)
    call display_file ("simulations_12.44.short.evt", u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

    call global%final ()

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: simulations_12"

end subroutine simulations_12

```

Auxiliary: display file contents.

*<Simulations: public test auxiliary>*≡  
 public :: display\_file

*<Simulations: test auxiliary>*≡  
 subroutine display\_file (file, u)  
   use io\_units, only: free\_unit  
   character(\*), intent(in) :: file  
   integer, intent(in) :: u  
   character(256) :: buffer  
   integer :: u\_file  
   write (u, "(3A)") "\* Contents of file '", file, "':"
   write (u, \*)  
   u\_file = free\_unit ()  
   open (u\_file, file = file, action = "read", status = "old")  
   do  
     read (u\_file, "(A)", end = 1) buffer  
     write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)  
   end do  
1 continue  
end subroutine display\_file

## Callback

Generate events and execute a callback in place of event I/O.

*<Simulations: execute tests>*+≡  
 call test (simulations\_13, "simulations\_13", &



```

        "callback", &
        u, results)

<Simulations: test declarations>+≡
    public :: simulations_13

<Simulations: tests>+≡
    subroutine simulations_13 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(string_t) :: libname, procname1, sample
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        class(eio_t), allocatable :: eio
        type(simulation_t), allocatable, target :: simulation
        type(flavor_t) :: flv
        integer :: i_evt
        type(simulations_13_callback_t) :: event_callback

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: simulations_13"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: generate events for a single process"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*               and execute callback"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize process and integrate"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_model_file_init ()

        call global%global_init ()
        call global%set_log (var_str ("?omega_openmp"), &
            .false., is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_int (var_str ("seed"), &
            0, is_known = .true.)

        libname = "simulation_13"
        procname1 = "simulation_13p"

        call prepare_test_library (global, libname, 1, [procname1])
        call compile_library (libname, global)

        call global%append_log (&
            var_str ("?rebuild_phase_space"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)
        call global%append_log (&
            var_str ("?rebuild_grids"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)
        call global%append_log (&
            var_str ("?rebuild_events"), .true., intrinsic = .true.)

        call global%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
            var_str ("unit_test"), is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_string (var_str ("$phs_method"), &
            var_str ("single"), is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_string (var_str ("$integration_method"), &
            var_str ("midpoint"), is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
            .false., is_known = .true.)
        call global%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &

```



```

        .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%set_log (var_str ("?recover_beams"), &
        .false., is_known = .true.)

call global%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"),&
        1000._default, is_known = .true.)

call flv%init (25, global%model)

call global%it_list%init ([1], [1000])

call global%set_string (var_str ("$_run_id"), &
        var_str ("r1"), is_known = .true.)
call integrate_process (procname1, global, local_stack=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize event generation"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%set_log (var_str ("?unweighted"), &
        .false., is_known = .true.)
sample = "simulations_13"
call global%set_string (var_str ("$_sample"), &
        sample, is_known = .true.)

allocate (simulation)
call simulation%init ([procname1], .true., .true., global)
call simulation%init_process_selector ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Prepare callback object"
write (u, "(A)")

event_callback%u = u
call global%set_event_callback (event_callback)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize callback I/O object"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (eio_callback_t :: eio)
select type (eio)
class is (eio_callback_t);
        call eio%set_parameters (callback = event_callback, &
                count_interval = 3)
end select
call eio%init_out (sample, data = simulation%get_data ())

write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate 7 events, with callback every 3 events"
write (u, "(A)")

do i_evt = 1, 7
        call simulation%generate (1)
        call simulation%write_event (eio)
end do

call eio%final ()

```



```

deallocate (eio)
call simulation%final ()
deallocate (simulation)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call global%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: simulations_13"

end subroutine simulations_13

```

The callback object and procedure. In the type extension, we can store the output channel `u` so we know where to write into.

```

<Simulations: test auxiliary types>≡
type, extends (event_callback_t) :: simulations_13_callback_t
  integer :: u
contains
  procedure :: write => simulations_13_callback_write
  procedure :: proc => simulations_13_callback
end type simulations_13_callback_t

<Simulations: test auxiliary>+≡
subroutine simulations_13_callback_write (event_callback, unit)
  class(simulations_13_callback_t), intent(in) :: event_callback
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "Hello"
end subroutine simulations_13_callback_write

subroutine simulations_13_callback (event_callback, i, event)
  class(simulations_13_callback_t), intent(in) :: event_callback
  integer(i64), intent(in) :: i
  class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
  write (event_callback%u, "(A,I0)") "hello event #", i
end subroutine simulations_13_callback

```



## Chapter 32

# More Unit Tests

This chapter collects some procedures for testing that can't be provided at the point where the corresponding modules are defined, because they use other modules of a different level.

(We should move them back, collecting the high-level functionality in init/final hooks that we can set at runtime.)

### 32.1 Expression Testing

Expression objects are part of process and event objects, but the process and event object modules should not depend on the implementation of expressions. Here, we collect unit tests that depend on expression implementation.

```
(expr_tests_ut.f90)≡
  <File header>
  module expr_tests_ut

    use unit_tests
    use expr_tests_uti

    <Standard module head>

    <Expr tests: public test>

    contains

    <Expr tests: test driver>

  end module expr_tests_ut
(expr_tests_uti.f90)≡
  <File header>

  module expr_tests_uti

    <Use kinds>
    <Use strings>
    use format_defs, only: FMT_12
    use format_utils, only: write_separator
```



```

    use os_interface
    use sm_qcd
    use lorentz
    use ifiles
    use lexers
    use parser
    use model_data
    use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
    use process_libraries
    use subevents
    use subvt_expr
    use rng_base
    use mci_base
    use phs_base
    use variables
    use eval_trees
    use models
    use prc_core
    use prc_test
    use processes
    use events

    use rng_base_ut, only: rng_test_factory_t
    use phs_base_ut, only: phs_test_config_t
    use processes_ut, only: prepare_test_process

    <Standard module head>

    <Expr tests: test declarations>

contains

    <Expr tests: tests>

end module expr_tests_util

```

### 32.1.1 Test

This is the master for calling self-test procedures.

```

    <Expr tests: public test>≡
        public :: subvt_expr_test

    <Expr tests: test driver>≡
        subroutine subvt_expr_test (u, results)
            integer, intent(in) :: u
            type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
            <Expr tests: execute tests>
        end subroutine subvt_expr_test

```

### Parton-event expressions

```

    <Expr tests: execute tests>≡

```



```

call test (subevt_expr_1, "subevt_expr_1", &
          "parton-event expressions", &
          u, results)

<Expr tests: test declarations>≡
  public :: subevt_expr_1

<Expr tests: tests>≡
  subroutine subevt_expr_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(string_t) :: expr_text
    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(stream_t) :: stream
    type(parse_tree_t) :: pt_cuts, pt_scale, pt_fac_scale, pt_ren_scale
    type(parse_tree_t) :: pt_weight
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_cuts, pn_scale, pn_fac_scale, pn_ren_scale
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_weight
    type(eval_tree_factory_t) :: expr_factory
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(model_t), target :: model
    type(parton_expr_t), target :: expr
    real(default) :: E, Ex, m
    type(vector4_t), dimension(6) :: p
    integer :: i, pdg
    logical :: passed
    real(default) :: scale, fac_scale, ren_scale, weight

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: subevt_expr_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: Set up a subevt and associated &
                      &process-specific expressions"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_pexpr_init ()

    call syntax_model_file_init ()
    call os_data_init (os_data)
    call model%read (var_str ("Test.mdl"), os_data)

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Expression texts"
    write (u, "(A)")

    expr_text = "all Pt > 100 [s]"
    write (u, "(A,A)") "cuts = ", char (expr_text)
    call ifile_clear (ifile)
    call ifile_append (ifile, expr_text)
    call stream_init (stream, ifile)
    call parse_tree_init_lexpr (pt_cuts, stream, .true.)
    call stream_final (stream)
    pn_cuts => pt_cuts%get_root_ptr ()

    expr_text = "sqrts"
    write (u, "(A,A)") "scale = ", char (expr_text)
    call ifile_clear (ifile)
    call ifile_append (ifile, expr_text)

```



```

call stream_init (stream, ifile)
call parse_tree_init_expr (pt_scale, stream, .true.)
call stream_final (stream)
pn_scale => pt_scale%get_root_ptr ()

expr_text = "sqrts_hat"
write (u, "(A,A)") "fac_scale = ", char (expr_text)
call ifile_clear (ifile)
call ifile_append (ifile, expr_text)
call stream_init (stream, ifile)
call parse_tree_init_expr (pt_fac_scale, stream, .true.)
call stream_final (stream)
pn_fac_scale => pt_fac_scale%get_root_ptr ()

expr_text = "100"
write (u, "(A,A)") "ren_scale = ", char (expr_text)
call ifile_clear (ifile)
call ifile_append (ifile, expr_text)
call stream_init (stream, ifile)
call parse_tree_init_expr (pt_ren_scale, stream, .true.)
call stream_final (stream)
pn_ren_scale => pt_ren_scale%get_root_ptr ()

expr_text = "n_tot - n_in - n_out"
write (u, "(A,A)") "weight = ", char (expr_text)
call ifile_clear (ifile)
call ifile_append (ifile, expr_text)
call stream_init (stream, ifile)
call parse_tree_init_expr (pt_weight, stream, .true.)
call stream_final (stream)
pn_weight => pt_weight%get_root_ptr ()

call ifile_final (ifile)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Initialize process expr"
write (u, "(A)")

call expr%setup_vars (1000._default)
call var_list_append_real (expr%var_list, var_str ("tolerance"), 0._default)
call expr%link_var_list (model%get_var_list_ptr ())

call expr_factory%init (pn_cuts)
call expr%setup_selection (expr_factory)
call expr_factory%init (pn_scale)
call expr%setup_scale (expr_factory)
call expr_factory%init (pn_fac_scale)
call expr%setup_fac_scale (expr_factory)
call expr_factory%init (pn_ren_scale)
call expr%setup_ren_scale (expr_factory)
call expr_factory%init (pn_weight)
call expr%setup_weight (expr_factory)

call write_separator (u)

```



```

call expr%write (u)
call write_separator (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Fill subevt and evaluate expressions"
write (u, "(A)")

call subevt_init (expr%subevt_t, 6)
E = 500._default
Ex = 400._default
m = 125._default
pdg = 25
p(1) = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - m**2), 3)
p(2) = vector4_moving (E, -sqrt (E**2 - m**2), 3)
p(3) = vector4_moving (Ex, sqrt (Ex**2 - m**2), 3)
p(4) = vector4_moving (Ex, -sqrt (Ex**2 - m**2), 3)
p(5) = vector4_moving (Ex, sqrt (Ex**2 - m**2), 1)
p(6) = vector4_moving (Ex, -sqrt (Ex**2 - m**2), 1)

call expr%reset ()
do i = 1, 2
    call subevt_set_beam (expr%subevt_t, i, pdg, p(i), m**2)
end do
do i = 3, 4
    call subevt_set_incoming (expr%subevt_t, i, pdg, p(i), m**2)
end do
do i = 5, 6
    call subevt_set_outgoing (expr%subevt_t, i, pdg, p(i), m**2)
end do
expr%sqrts_hat = subevt_get_sqrts_hat (expr%subevt_t)
expr%n_in = 2
expr%n_out = 2
expr%n_tot = 4
expr%subevt_filled = .true.

call expr%evaluate (passed, scale, fac_scale, ren_scale, weight)

write (u, "(A,L1)")      "Event has passed      = ", passed
write (u, "(A," // FMT_12 // ")")  "Scale              = ", scale
write (u, "(A," // FMT_12 // ")")  "Factorization scale = ", fac_scale
write (u, "(A," // FMT_12 // ")")  "Renormalization scale = ", ren_scale
write (u, "(A," // FMT_12 // ")")  "Weight              = ", weight
write (u, "(A)")

call write_separator (u)
call expr%write (u)
call write_separator (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call expr%final ()

call model%final ()

```



```

call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: subevt_expr_1"

end subroutine subevt_expr_1

```

## Parton-event expressions

```

<Expr tests: execute tests>+≡
call test (subevt_expr_2, "subevt_expr_2", &
  "parton-event expressions", &
  u, results)

<Expr tests: test declarations>+≡
public :: subevt_expr_2

<Expr tests: tests>+≡
subroutine subevt_expr_2 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(string_t) :: expr_text
  type(ifile_t) :: ifile
  type(stream_t) :: stream
  type(parse_tree_t) :: pt_selection
  type(parse_tree_t) :: pt_reweight, pt_analysis
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_selection
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_reweight, pn_analysis
  type(os_data_t) :: os_data
  type(model_t), target :: model
  type(eval_tree_factory_t) :: expr_factory
  type(event_expr_t), target :: expr
  real(default) :: E, Ex, m
  type(vector4_t), dimension(6) :: p
  integer :: i, pdg
  logical :: passed
  real(default) :: reweight
  logical :: analysis_flag

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: subevt_expr_2"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: Set up a subevt and associated &
    &process-specific expressions"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call syntax_pexpr_init ()

  call syntax_model_file_init ()
  call os_data_init (os_data)
  call model%read (var_str ("Test.mdl"), os_data)

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Expression texts"
  write (u, "(A)")

  expr_text = "all Pt > 100 [s]"

```



```

write (u, "(A,A)") "selection = ", char (expr_text)
call ifile_clear (ifile)
call ifile_append (ifile, expr_text)
call stream_init (stream, ifile)
call parse_tree_init_lexpr (pt_selection, stream, .true.)
call stream_final (stream)
pn_selection => pt_selection%get_root_ptr ()

expr_text = "n_tot - n_in - n_out"
write (u, "(A,A)") "reweight = ", char (expr_text)
call ifile_clear (ifile)
call ifile_append (ifile, expr_text)
call stream_init (stream, ifile)
call parse_tree_init_lexpr (pt_reweight, stream, .true.)
call stream_final (stream)
pn_reweight => pt_reweight%get_root_ptr ()

expr_text = "true"
write (u, "(A,A)") "analysis = ", char (expr_text)
call ifile_clear (ifile)
call ifile_append (ifile, expr_text)
call stream_init (stream, ifile)
call parse_tree_init_lexpr (pt_analysis, stream, .true.)
call stream_final (stream)
pn_analysis => pt_analysis%get_root_ptr ()

call ifile_final (ifile)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Initialize process expr"
write (u, "(A)")

call expr%setup_vars (1000._default)
call expr%link_var_list (model%get_var_list_ptr ())
call var_list_append_real (expr%var_list, var_str ("tolerance"), 0._default)

call expr_factory%init (pn_selection)
call expr%setup_selection (expr_factory)
call expr_factory%init (pn_analysis)
call expr%setup_analysis (expr_factory)
call expr_factory%init (pn_reweight)
call expr%setup_reweight (expr_factory)

call write_separator (u)
call expr%write (u)
call write_separator (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)") "* Fill subevt and evaluate expressions"
write (u, "(A)")

call subevt_init (expr%subevt_t, 6)
E = 500._default
Ex = 400._default

```



```

m = 125._default
pdg = 25
p(1) = vector4_moving (E, sqrt (E**2 - m**2), 3)
p(2) = vector4_moving (E, -sqrt (E**2 - m**2), 3)
p(3) = vector4_moving (Ex, sqrt (Ex**2 - m**2), 3)
p(4) = vector4_moving (Ex, -sqrt (Ex**2 - m**2), 3)
p(5) = vector4_moving (Ex, sqrt (Ex**2 - m**2), 1)
p(6) = vector4_moving (Ex, -sqrt (Ex**2 - m**2), 1)

call expr%reset ()
do i = 1, 2
  call subevt_set_beam (expr%subevt_t, i, pdg, p(i), m**2)
end do
do i = 3, 4
  call subevt_set_incoming (expr%subevt_t, i, pdg, p(i), m**2)
end do
do i = 5, 6
  call subevt_set_outgoing (expr%subevt_t, i, pdg, p(i), m**2)
end do
expr%sqrts_hat = subevt_get_sqrts_hat (expr%subevt_t)
expr%n_in = 2
expr%n_out = 2
expr%n_tot = 4
expr%subevt_filled = .true.

call expr%evaluate (passed, reweight, analysis_flag)

write (u, "(A,L1)")      "Event has passed      = ", passed
write (u, "(A," // FMT_12 // ")") "Reweighting factor = ", reweight
write (u, "(A,L1)")      "Analysis flag        = ", analysis_flag
write (u, "(A)")

call write_separator (u)
call expr%write (u)
call write_separator (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call expr%final ()

call model%final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: subevt_expr_2"

end subroutine subevt_expr_2

```

### Processes: handle partonic cuts

Initialize a process and process instance, choose a sampling point and fill the process instance, evaluating a given cut configuration.



We use the same trivial process as for the previous test. All momentum and state dependence is trivial, so we just test basic functionality.

```

<Expr tests: execute tests>+≡
    call test (processes_5, "processes_5", &
               "handle cuts (partonic event)", &
               u, results)

<Expr tests: test declarations>+≡
    public :: processes_5

<Expr tests: tests>+≡
    subroutine processes_5 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(string_t) :: cut_expr_text
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        type(stream_t) :: stream
        type(parse_tree_t) :: parse_tree
        type(eval_tree_factory_t) :: expr_factory
        type(process_library_t), target :: lib
        type(string_t) :: libname
        type(string_t) :: procname
        type(string_t) :: run_id
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        type(qcd_t) :: qcd
        class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
        type(model_t), pointer :: model_tmp
        class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
        type(var_list_t), target :: var_list
        type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
        class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core_template
        class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci_template
        class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_template
        real(default) :: sqrts
        type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: processes_5"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: create a process &
                           &and fill a process instance"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Prepare a cut expression"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_pexpr_init ()
        cut_expr_text = "all Pt > 100 [s]"
        call ifile_append (ifile, cut_expr_text)
        call stream_init (stream, ifile)
        call parse_tree_init_lexpr (parse_tree, stream, .true.)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and initialize a test process"
        write (u, "(A)")

        libname = "processes5"
        procname = libname
        run_id = "run5"

```



```

call os_data_init (os_data)
allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
call prc_test_create_library (libname, lib)

call syntax_model_file_init ()
allocate (model_tmp)
call model_tmp%read (var_str ("Test.mdl"), os_data)
call var_list_init_snapshot (var_list, model_tmp%get_var_list_ptr ())
model => model_tmp

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (process)
call process%init &
    (procname, run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)

call var_list_append_real &
    (var_list, var_str ("tolerance"), 0._default)
call process%set_var_list (var_list)
call var_list%final ()

allocate (test_t :: core_template)
allocate (phs_test_config_t :: phs_config_template)
call process%init_component &
    (1, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Prepare a trivial beam setup"
write (u, "(A)")

sqrts = 1000
call process%setup_beams_sqrts (sqrts)
call process%configure_phs ()
call process%setup_mci ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Complete process initialization and set cuts"
write (u, "(A)")

call process%setup_terms ()
call expr_factory%init (parse_tree%get_root_ptr ())
call process%set_cuts (expr_factory)
call process%write(.false., u, show_var_list=.true., show_expressions=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Create a process instance"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Inject a set of random numbers"
write (u, "(A)")

call process_instance%choose_mci (1)

```



```

call process_instance%set_mcpair ([0._default, 0._default])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Set up kinematics and subvt, check cuts (should fail)"
write (u, "(A)")

call process_instance%select_channel (1)
call process_instance%compute_seed_kinematics ()
call process_instance%compute_hard_kinematics ()
call process_instance%compute_eff_kinematics ()
call process_instance%evaluate_expressions ()
call process_instance%compute_other_channels ()

call process_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate for another set (should succeed)"
write (u, "(A)")

call process_instance%reset ()
call process_instance%set_mcpair ([0.5_default, 0.125_default])
call process_instance%select_channel (1)
call process_instance%compute_seed_kinematics ()
call process_instance%compute_hard_kinematics ()
call process_instance%compute_eff_kinematics ()
call process_instance%evaluate_expressions ()
call process_instance%compute_other_channels ()
call process_instance%evaluate_trace ()

call process_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate for another set using convenience procedure &
                  &(failure)"
write (u, "(A)")

call process_instance%evaluate_sqme (1, [0.0_default, 0.2_default])

call process_instance%write_header (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Evaluate for another set using convenience procedure &
                  &(success)"
write (u, "(A)")

call process_instance%evaluate_sqme (1, [0.1_default, 0.2_default])

call process_instance%write_header (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

```



```

call process%final ()
deallocate (process)

call parse_tree_final (parse_tree)
call stream_final (stream)
call ifile_final (ifile)
call syntax_pexpr_final ()

call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: processes_5"

end subroutine processes_5

```

### Processes: scales and such

Initialize a process and process instance, choose a sampling point and fill the process instance, evaluating a given cut configuration.

We use the same trivial process as for the previous test. All momentum and state dependence is trivial, so we just test basic functionality.

```

<Expr tests: execute tests>+≡
  call test (processes_6, "processes_6", &
    "handle scales and weight (partonic event)", &
    u, results)

<Expr tests: test declarations>+≡
  public :: processes_6

<Expr tests: tests>+≡
  subroutine processes_6 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(string_t) :: expr_text
    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(stream_t) :: stream
    type(parse_tree_t) :: pt_scale, pt_fac_scale, pt_ren_scale, pt_weight
    type(process_library_t), target :: lib
    type(string_t) :: libname
    type(string_t) :: procname
    type(string_t) :: run_id
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(qcd_t) :: qcd
    class(rng_factory_t), allocatable :: rng_factory
    type(model_t), pointer :: model_tmp
    class(model_data_t), pointer :: model
    type(var_list_t), target :: var_list
    type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
    class(prc_core_t), allocatable :: core_template
    class(mci_t), allocatable :: mci_template
    class(phs_config_t), allocatable :: phs_config_template
    real(default) :: sqrts
    type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance

```



```

type(eval_tree_factory_t) :: expr_factory

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: processes_6"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: create a process &
                  &and fill a process instance"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Prepare expressions"
write (u, "(A)")

call syntax_pexpr_init ()

expr_text = "sqrts - 100 GeV"
write (u, "(A,A)") "scale = ", char (expr_text)
call ifile_clear (ifile)
call ifile_append (ifile, expr_text)
call stream_init (stream, ifile)
call parse_tree_init_expr (pt_scale, stream, .true.)
call stream_final (stream)

expr_text = "sqrts_hat"
write (u, "(A,A)") "fac_scale = ", char (expr_text)
call ifile_clear (ifile)
call ifile_append (ifile, expr_text)
call stream_init (stream, ifile)
call parse_tree_init_expr (pt_fac_scale, stream, .true.)
call stream_final (stream)

expr_text = "eval sqrt (M2) [collect [s]]"
write (u, "(A,A)") "ren_scale = ", char (expr_text)
call ifile_clear (ifile)
call ifile_append (ifile, expr_text)
call stream_init (stream, ifile)
call parse_tree_init_expr (pt_ren_scale, stream, .true.)
call stream_final (stream)

expr_text = "n_tot * n_in * n_out * (eval Phi / pi [s])"
write (u, "(A,A)") "weight = ", char (expr_text)
call ifile_clear (ifile)
call ifile_append (ifile, expr_text)
call stream_init (stream, ifile)
call parse_tree_init_expr (pt_weight, stream, .true.)
call stream_final (stream)

call ifile_final (ifile)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Build and initialize a test process"
write (u, "(A)")

libname = "processes4"
procname = libname
run_id = "run4"
call os_data_init (os_data)

```



```

allocate (rng_test_factory_t :: rng_factory)
call prc_test_create_library (libname, lib)

call syntax_model_file_init ()
allocate (model_tmp)
call model_tmp%read (var_str ("Test.mdl"), os_data)
call var_list_init_snapshot (var_list, model_tmp%get_var_list_ptr ())
model => model_tmp

call reset_interaction_counter ()

allocate (process)
call process%init &
    (procname, run_id, lib, os_data, qcd, rng_factory, model)

call process%set_var_list (var_list)
call var_list%final ()

allocate (test_t :: core_template)
allocate (phs_test_config_t :: phs_config_template)
call process%init_component &
    (1, core_template, mci_template, phs_config_template)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Prepare a trivial beam setup"
write (u, "(A)")

sqrts = 1000
call process%setup_beams_sqrts (sqrts)
call process%configure_phs ()
call process%setup_mci ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Complete process initialization and set cuts"
write (u, "(A)")

call process%setup_terms ()
call expr_factory%init (pt_scale%get_root_ptr ())
call process%set_scale (expr_factory)
call expr_factory%init (pt_fac_scale%get_root_ptr ())
call process%set_fac_scale (expr_factory)
call expr_factory%init (pt_ren_scale%get_root_ptr ())
call process%set_ren_scale (expr_factory)
call expr_factory%init (pt_weight%get_root_ptr ())
call process%set_weight (expr_factory)
call process%write (.false., u, show_expressions=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Create a process instance and evaluate"
write (u, "(A)")

allocate (process_instance)
call process_instance%init (process)
call process_instance%choose_mci (1)
call process_instance%evaluate_sqme (1, [0.5_default, 0.125_default])

```



```

call process_instance%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call process_instance%final ()
deallocate (process_instance)

call process%final ()
deallocate (process)

call parse_tree_final (pt_scale)
call parse_tree_final (pt_fac_scale)
call parse_tree_final (pt_ren_scale)
call parse_tree_final (pt_weight)
call syntax_pexpr_final ()

call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: processes_6"

end subroutine processes_6

```

## Event expressions

After generating an event, fill the `subevt` and evaluate expressions for selection, reweighting, and analysis.

```

<Expr tests: execute tests>+≡
  call test (events_3, "events_3", &
    "expression evaluation", &
    u, results)

<Expr tests: test declarations>+≡
  public :: events_3

<Expr tests: tests>+≡
  subroutine events_3 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(string_t) :: expr_text
    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(stream_t) :: stream
    type(parse_tree_t) :: pt_selection, pt_reweight, pt_analysis
    type(eval_tree_factory_t) :: expr_factory
    type(event_t), allocatable, target :: event
    type(process_t), allocatable, target :: process
    type(process_instance_t), allocatable, target :: process_instance
    type(os_data_t) :: os_data
    type(model_t), pointer :: model
    type(var_list_t), target :: var_list

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: events_3"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate an event and evaluate expressions"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

call syntax_pexpr_init ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Expression texts"
write (u, "(A)")

expr_text = "all Pt > 100 [s]"
write (u, "(A,A)") "selection = ", char (expr_text)
call ifile_clear (ifile)
call ifile_append (ifile, expr_text)
call stream_init (stream, ifile)
call parse_tree_init_lexpr (pt_selection, stream, .true.)
call stream_final (stream)

expr_text = "1 + sqrts_hat / sqrts"
write (u, "(A,A)") "reweight = ", char (expr_text)
call ifile_clear (ifile)
call ifile_append (ifile, expr_text)
call stream_init (stream, ifile)
call parse_tree_init_expr (pt_reweight, stream, .true.)
call stream_final (stream)

expr_text = "true"
write (u, "(A,A)") "analysis = ", char (expr_text)
call ifile_clear (ifile)
call ifile_append (ifile, expr_text)
call stream_init (stream, ifile)
call parse_tree_init_lexpr (pt_analysis, stream, .true.)
call stream_final (stream)

call ifile_final (ifile)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize test process event"

call os_data_init (os_data)

call syntax_model_file_init ()
allocate (model)
call model%read (var_str ("Test.mdl"), os_data)
call var_list_init_snapshot (var_list, model%get_var_list_ptr ())

allocate (process)
allocate (process_instance)
call prepare_test_process (process, process_instance, model)

call process%set_var_list (var_list)
call var_list%final ()

call process_instance%setup_event_data ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialize event object and set expressions"

```



```

allocate (event)
call event%basic_init ()

call expr_factory%init (pt_selection%get_root_ptr ())
call event%set_selection (expr_factory)
call expr_factory%init (pt_reweight%get_root_ptr ())
call event%set_reweight (expr_factory)
call expr_factory%init (pt_analysis%get_root_ptr ())
call event%set_analysis (expr_factory)

call event%connect (process_instance, process%get_model_ptr ())
call var_list_append_real &
    (event%expr%var_list, var_str ("tolerance"), 0._default)
call event%setup_expressions ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Generate test process event"

call process%generate_weighted_event (process_instance, 1)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Fill event object and evaluate expressions"
write (u, "(A)")

call event%generate (1, [0.4_default, 0.4_default])
call event%evaluate_expressions ()
call event%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call event%final ()
deallocate (event)

call cleanup_test_process (process, process_instance)
deallocate (process_instance)
deallocate (process)

call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: events_3"

end subroutine events_3

```



## Chapter 33

# Top Level

The top level consists of

**commands** Defines generic command-list and command objects, and all specific implementations. Each command type provides a specific functionality. Together with the modules that provide expressions and variables, this module defines the Sindarin language.

**whizard** This module interprets streams of various kind in terms of the command language. It also contains the unit-test feature. We also define the externally visible procedures here, for the **WHIZARD** as a library.

**main** The driver for **WHIZARD** as a stand-alone program. Contains the command-line interpreter.

**whizard\_c\_interface** Alternative top-level procedures, for use in the context of a C-compatible caller program.



## 33.1 Commands

This module defines the command language of the main input file.

```
<commands.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module commands  
  
    <Use kinds>  
    <Use strings>  
    use io_units  
    use string_utils, only: lower_case  
    use format_utils, only: write_indent  
    use format_defs, only: FMT_14, FMT_19  
    use diagnostics  
  
    use physics_defs  
    use sorting  
    use sf_lhapdf, only: lhpdf_global_reset  
    use os_interface  
    use ifiles  
    use lexers  
    use syntax_rules  
    use parser  
    use analysis  
    use pdg_arrays  
    use variables  
    use observables, only: var_list_check_observable  
    use observables, only: var_list_check_result_var  
    use eval_trees  
    use models  
    use auto_components  
    use flavors  
    use polarizations  
    use particle_specifiers  
    use process_libraries  
    use processes  
    use prclib_stacks  
    use slha_interface  
    use user_files  
    use eio_data  
    use rt_data  
  
    use dispatch, only: dispatch_slha  
  
    use process_configurations  
    use compilations, only: compile_library, compile_executable  
    use integrations, only: integrate_process  
    use event_streams  
    use simulations  
  
    use radiation_generator  
  
  <Standard module head>
```



```

    <Commands: public>

    <Commands: types>

    <Commands: variables>

    <Commands: parameters>

    <Commands: interfaces>

contains

    <Commands: procedures>

end module commands

```

### 33.1.1 The command type

The command type is a generic type that holds any command, compiled for execution.

Each command may come with its own local environment. The command list that determines this environment is allocated as `options`, if necessary. (It has to be allocated as a pointer because the type definition is recursive.) The local environment is available as a pointer which either points to the global environment, or is explicitly allocated and initialized.

```

<Commands: types>≡
    type, abstract :: command_t
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn => null ()
        class(command_t), pointer :: next => null ()
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_opt => null ()
        type(command_list_t), pointer :: options => null ()
        type(rt_data_t), pointer :: local => null ()
    contains
        <Commands: command: TBP>
    end type command_t

```

Finalizer: If there is an option list, finalize the option list and deallocate. If not, the local environment is just a pointer.

```

<Commands: command: TBP>≡
    procedure :: final => command_final

<Commands: procedures>≡
    recursive subroutine command_final (cmd)
        class(command_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
        if (associated (cmd%options)) then
            call cmd%options%final ()
            deallocate (cmd%options)
            call cmd%local%local_final ()
            deallocate (cmd%local)
        else
            cmd%local => null ()
        end if
    end if

```



```
end subroutine command_final
```

Allocate a command with the appropriate concrete type. Store the parse node pointer in the command object, so we can reference to it when compiling.

*(Commands: procedures)*+≡

```
subroutine dispatch_command (command, pn)
  class(command_t), intent(inout), pointer :: command
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn
  select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn)))
  case ("cmd_model")
    allocate (cmd_model_t :: command)
  case ("cmd_library")
    allocate (cmd_library_t :: command)
  case ("cmd_process")
    allocate (cmd_process_t :: command)
  case ("cmd_nlo")
    allocate (cmd_nlo_t :: command)
  case ("cmd_compile")
    allocate (cmd_compile_t :: command)
  case ("cmd_exec")
    allocate (cmd_exec_t :: command)
  case ("cmd_num", "cmd_complex", "cmd_real", "cmd_int", &
        "cmd_log_decl", "cmd_log", "cmd_string", "cmd_string_decl", &
        "cmd_alias", "cmd_result")
    allocate (cmd_var_t :: command)
  case ("cmd_slha")
    allocate (cmd_slha_t :: command)
  case ("cmd_show")
    allocate (cmd_show_t :: command)
  case ("cmd_clear")
    allocate (cmd_clear_t :: command)
  case ("cmd_expect")
    allocate (cmd_expect_t :: command)
  case ("cmd_beams")
    allocate (cmd_beams_t :: command)
  case ("cmd_beams_pol_density")
    allocate (cmd_beams_pol_density_t :: command)
  case ("cmd_beams_pol_fraction")
    allocate (cmd_beams_pol_fraction_t :: command)
  case ("cmd_beams_momentum")
    allocate (cmd_beams_momentum_t :: command)
  case ("cmd_beams_theta")
    allocate (cmd_beams_theta_t :: command)
  case ("cmd_beams_phi")
    allocate (cmd_beams_phi_t :: command)
  case ("cmd_cuts")
    allocate (cmd_cuts_t :: command)
  case ("cmd_scale")
    allocate (cmd_scale_t :: command)
  case ("cmd_fac_scale")
    allocate (cmd_fac_scale_t :: command)
  case ("cmd_ren_scale")
    allocate (cmd_ren_scale_t :: command)
```



```

case ("cmd_weight")
    allocate (cmd_weight_t :: command)
case ("cmd_selection")
    allocate (cmd_selection_t :: command)
case ("cmd_reweight")
    allocate (cmd_reweight_t :: command)
case ("cmd_iterations")
    allocate (cmd_iterations_t :: command)
case ("cmd_integrate")
    allocate (cmd_integrate_t :: command)
case ("cmd_observable")
    allocate (cmd_observable_t :: command)
case ("cmd_histogram")
    allocate (cmd_histogram_t :: command)
case ("cmd_plot")
    allocate (cmd_plot_t :: command)
case ("cmd_graph")
    allocate (cmd_graph_t :: command)
case ("cmd_record")
    allocate (cmd_record_t :: command)
case ("cmd_analysis")
    allocate (cmd_analysis_t :: command)
case ("cmd_alt_setup")
    allocate (cmd_alt_setup_t :: command)
case ("cmd_unstable")
    allocate (cmd_unstable_t :: command)
case ("cmd_stable")
    allocate (cmd_stable_t :: command)
case ("cmd_polarized")
    allocate (cmd_polarized_t :: command)
case ("cmd_unpolarized")
    allocate (cmd_unpolarized_t :: command)
case ("cmd_sample_format")
    allocate (cmd_sample_format_t :: command)
case ("cmd_simulate")
    allocate (cmd_simulate_t :: command)
case ("cmd_rescan")
    allocate (cmd_rescan_t :: command)
case ("cmd_write_analysis")
    allocate (cmd_write_analysis_t :: command)
case ("cmd_compile_analysis")
    allocate (cmd_compile_analysis_t :: command)
case ("cmd_open_out")
    allocate (cmd_open_out_t :: command)
case ("cmd_close_out")
    allocate (cmd_close_out_t :: command)
case ("cmd_printf")
    allocate (cmd_printf_t :: command)
case ("cmd_scan")
    allocate (cmd_scan_t :: command)
case ("cmd_if")
    allocate (cmd_if_t :: command)
case ("cmd_include")
    allocate (cmd_include_t :: command)

```



```

case ("cmd_quit")
  allocate (cmd_quit_t :: command)
case default
  print *, char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn))
  call msg_bug ("Command not implemented")
end select
command%pn => pn
end subroutine dispatch_command

```

Output. We allow for indentation so we can display a command tree.

```

⟨Commands: command: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure (command_write), deferred :: write

⟨Commands: interfaces⟩≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine command_write (cmd, unit, indent)
      import
      class(command_t), intent(in) :: cmd
      integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    end subroutine command_write
  end interface

```

Compile a command. The command type is already fixed, so this is a deferred type-bound procedure.

```

⟨Commands: command: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure (command_compile), deferred :: compile

⟨Commands: interfaces⟩+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine command_compile (cmd, global)
      import
      class(command_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
      type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    end subroutine command_compile
  end interface

```

Execute a command. This will use and/or modify the runtime data set. If the quit flag is set, the caller should terminate command execution.

```

⟨Commands: command: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure (command_execute), deferred :: execute

⟨Commands: interfaces⟩+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine command_execute (cmd, global)
      import
      class(command_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
      type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    end subroutine command_execute
  end interface

```



### 33.1.2 Options

The `options` command list is allocated, initialized, and executed, if the command is associated with an option text in curly braces. If present, a separate local runtime data set `local` will be allocated and initialized; otherwise, `local` becomes a pointer to the global dataset.

For output, we indent the options list.

```
<Commands: command: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write_options => command_write_options

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine command_write_options (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(command_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: ind
    ind = 1; if (present (indent)) ind = indent + 1
    if (associated (cmd%options)) call cmd%options%write (unit, ind)
  end subroutine command_write_options
```

Compile the options list, if any. This implies initialization of the local environment. Should be done once the `pn_opt` node has been assigned (if applicable), but before the actual command compilation.

```
<Commands: command: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compile_options => command_compile_options

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine command_compile_options (cmd, global)
    class(command_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    if (associated (cmd%pn_opt)) then
      allocate (cmd%local)
      call cmd%local%local_init (global)
      call global%copy_globals (cmd%local)
      allocate (cmd%options)
      call cmd%options%compile (cmd%pn_opt, cmd%local)
      call global%restore_globals (cmd%local)
      call cmd%local%deactivate ()
    else
      cmd%local => global
    end if
  end subroutine command_compile_options
```

Execute options. First prepare the local environment, then execute the command list.

```
<Commands: command: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: execute_options => cmd_execute_options

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine cmd_execute_options (cmd, global)
    class(command_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    if (associated (cmd%options)) then
      call cmd%local%activate ()
      call cmd%options%execute (cmd%local)
```



```

        end if
    end subroutine cmd_execute_options

```

This must be called after the parent command has been executed, to undo temporary modifications to the environment. Note that some modifications to `global` can become permanent.

```

⟨Commands: command: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: reset_options => cmd_reset_options

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine cmd_reset_options (cmd, global)
        class(command_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
        type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
        if (associated (cmd%options)) then
            call cmd%local%deactivate (global)
        end if
    end subroutine cmd_reset_options

```

### 33.1.3 Specific command types

#### Model configuration

The command declares a model, looks for the specified file and loads it.

```

⟨Commands: types⟩+≡
    type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_model_t
    private
        type(string_t) :: name
    contains
        ⟨Commands: cmd model: TBP⟩
    end type cmd_model_t

```

#### Output

```

⟨Commands: cmd model: TBP⟩≡
    procedure :: write => cmd_model_write

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine cmd_model_write (cmd, unit, indent)
        class(cmd_model_t), intent(in) :: cmd
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        call write_indent (u, indent)
        write (u, "(1x,A,1x,'"',A,'\"') "model =", char (cmd%name)
    end subroutine cmd_model_write

```

Compile. Get the model name and read the model from file, so it is readily available when the command list is executed.

Assign the model pointer in the `global` record, so it can be used for (read-only) variable lookup while compiling further commands.

```

⟨Commands: cmd model: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: compile => cmd_model_compile

```



```

<Commands: procedures>+≡
subroutine cmd_model_compile (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_model_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_name
  type(model_t), pointer :: model
  pn_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 3)
  cmd%name = parse_node_get_string (pn_name)
  model => null ()
  if (associated (global%model)) then
    if (global%model%get_name () == cmd%name) model => global%model
  end if
  if (.not. associated (model)) then
    if (global%model_list%model_exists (cmd%name)) then
      model => global%model_list%get_model_ptr (cmd%name)
    else
      call global%read_model (cmd%name, model)
    end if
  end if
  global%model => model
  if (associated (global%model)) then
    call global%model%link_var_list (global%var_list)
  end if
end subroutine cmd_model_compile

```

Execute: Insert a pointer into the global data record and reassign the variable list.

```

<Commands: cmd model: TBP>+≡
procedure :: execute => cmd_model_execute

<Commands: procedures>+≡
subroutine cmd_model_execute (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_model_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  call global%select_model (cmd%name)
  if (.not. associated (global%model)) &
    call msg_fatal ("Switching to model '" &
      // char (cmd%name) // "' : model not found")
end subroutine cmd_model_execute

```

## Library configuration

We configure a process library that should hold the subsequently defined processes. If the referenced library exists already, just make it the currently active one.

```

<Commands: types>+≡
type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_library_t
  private
  type(string_t) :: name
contains
  <Commands: cmd library: TBP>
end type cmd_library_t

```



Output.

```
<Commands: cmd library: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_library_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_library_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_library_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit)
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x,'"',A,'\"')") "library =", char (cmd%name)
  end subroutine cmd_library_write
```

Compile. Get the library name.

```
<Commands: cmd library: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_library_compile

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_library_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_library_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_name
    pn_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 3)
    cmd%name = parse_node_get_string (pn_name)
  end subroutine cmd_library_compile
```

Execute: Initialize a new library and push it on the library stack (if it does not yet exist). Insert a pointer to the library into the global data record. Then, try to load the library unless the rebuild flag is set.

```
<Commands: cmd library: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_library_execute

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_library_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_library_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib_entry
    type(process_library_t), pointer :: lib
    logical :: rebuild_library
    lib => global%prclib_stack%get_library_ptr (cmd%name)
    rebuild_library = &
      global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?rebuild_library"))
    if (.not. (associated (lib))) then
      allocate (lib_entry)
      call lib_entry%init (cmd%name)
      lib => lib_entry%process_library_t
      call global%add_prclib (lib_entry)
    else
      call global%update_prclib (lib)
    end if
    if (associated (lib) .and. .not. rebuild_library) then
      call lib%update_status (global%os_data)
```



```

    end if
end subroutine cmd_library_execute

```

## Process configuration

We define a process-configuration command as a specific type. The incoming and outgoing particles are given evaluation-trees which we transform to PDG-code arrays. For transferring to O'MEGA, they are reconverted to strings.

For the incoming particles, we store parse nodes individually. We do not yet resolve the outgoing state, so we store just a single parse node.

This also includes the choice of method for the corresponding process: `omega` for O'MEGA matrix elements as Fortran code, `ovm` for O'MEGA matrix elements as a bytecode virtual machine, `test` for special processes, `unit_test` for internal test matrix elements generated by WHIZARD, `template` and `template_unity` for test matrix elements generated by WHIZARD as Fortran code similar to the O'MEGA code. If the one-loop program (OLP) GoSam is linked, also matrix elements from there (at leading and next-to-leading order) can be generated via `gosam`.

```

⟨Commands: types⟩+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_process_t
    private
    type(string_t) :: id
    integer :: n_in = 0
    type(parse_node_p), dimension(:), allocatable :: pn_pdg_in
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_out => null ()
    contains
    ⟨Commands: cmd process: TBP⟩
  end type cmd_process_t

```

Output. The particle expressions are not resolved, so we just list the number of incoming particles.

```

⟨Commands: cmd process: TBP⟩≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_process_write

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_process_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_process_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A,A,A,I0,A)") "process: ", char (cmd%id), " (", &
      size (cmd%pn_pdg_in), " -> X)"
    call cmd%write_options (u, indent)
  end subroutine cmd_process_write

```

Compile. Find and assign the parse nodes.

```

⟨Commands: cmd process: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_process_compile

```



```

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
subroutine cmd_process_compile (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_process_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_id, pn_in, pn_codes
  integer :: i
  pn_id => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
  pn_in => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_id, 2)
  cmd%pn_out => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_in, 2)
  cmd%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (cmd%pn_out)
  call cmd%compile_options (global)
  cmd%id = parse_node_get_string (pn_id)
  cmd%n_in = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_in)
  pn_codes => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_in)
  allocate (cmd%pn_pdg_in (cmd%n_in))
  do i = 1, cmd%n_in
    cmd%pn_pdg_in(i)%ptr => pn_codes
    pn_codes => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_codes)
  end do
end subroutine cmd_process_compile

```

Command execution. Evaluate the subevents, transform PDG codes into strings, and add the current process configuration to the process library.

The initial state will be unique (one or two particles). For the final state, we allow for expressions. The expressions will be expanded until we have a sum of final states. Each distinct final state will get its own process component.

To identify equivalent final states, we transform the final state into an array of PDG codes, which we sort and compare. If a particle entry is actually a PDG array, only the first entry in the array is used for the comparison. The user should make sure that there is no overlap between different particles or arrays which would make the expansion ambiguous.

```

⟨Commands: cmd process: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_process_execute

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
subroutine cmd_process_execute (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_process_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_in, pdg_out
  type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg_out_tab
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in
  type(string_t) :: prt_out, prt_out1
  type(process_configuration_t) :: prc_config
  type(prt_expr_t) :: prt_expr_out
  type(prt_spec_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_spec_in
  type(prt_spec_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_spec_out
  type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_term
  integer :: i, j, n_in, n_out, n_terms, n_components
  logical :: nlo_fixed_order, nlo_threshold_matching
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_in_nlo, prt_out_nlo
  type(radiation_generator_t) :: radiation_generator

```



```

type(pdg_list_t) :: pl_in, pl_out
type(string_t) :: born_me_method
type(string_t) :: real_tree_me_method
type(string_t) :: loop_me_method
type(string_t) :: correlation_me_method
type(string_t) :: current_me_method
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: i_list
logical :: combined_nlo_integration = .false.
logical :: powheg_active = .false.
logical :: use_powheg_damping_factors = .false.
logical :: gks_active = .false.
logical :: initial_state_colored = .false.
logical :: has_structure_functions = .false.
integer :: n_components_extra, component_offset
integer :: gks_multiplicity
integer :: i_real, n_real
integer :: n_emitters
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: emitters
integer :: n_components_init

nlo_fixed_order = cmd%local%nlo_fixed_order
nlo_threshold_matching = cmd%local%nlo_threshold_matching
combined_nlo_integration = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ('?combined_nlo_integration'))
powheg_active = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ('?powheg_matching'))
use_powheg_damping_factors = &
    global%var_list%get_lval (var_str ('?use_powheg_damping'))

gks_multiplicity = &
    global%var_list%get_ival (var_str ('gks_multiplicity'))
gks_active = gks_multiplicity > 2

call check_nlo_options (nlo_fixed_order, combined_nlo_integration, powheg_active)

var_list => cmd%local%get_var_list_ptr ()

n_in = size (cmd%pn_pdg_in)
allocate (prt_in (n_in), prt_spec_in (n_in))
do i = 1, n_in
    pdg_in = &
        eval_pdg_array (cmd%pn_pdg_in(i)%ptr, var_list)
    prt_in(i) = make_flavor_string (pdg_in, cmd%local%model)
    prt_spec_in(i) = new_prt_spec (prt_in(i))
end do

call compile_prt_expr &
    (prt_expr_out, cmd%pn_out, var_list, cmd%local%model)
call prt_expr_out%expand ()
n_terms = prt_expr_out%get_n_terms ()
allocate (pdg_out_tab (n_terms))
allocate (i_term (n_terms), source = 0)
n_components = 0
SCAN_COMPONENTS: do i = 1, n_terms

```



```

if (allocated (pdg)) deallocate (pdg)
call prt_expr_out%term_to_array (prt_spec_out, i)
n_out = size (prt_spec_out)
allocate (pdg (n_out))
do j = 1, n_out
  prt_out = prt_spec_out(j)%to_string ()
  call split (prt_out, prt_out1, ":")
  pdg(j) = cmd%local%model%get_pdg (prt_out1)
end do
pdg_out = sort (pdg)
do j = 1, n_components
  if (pdg_out == pdg_out_tab(j)) cycle SCAN_COMPONENTS
end do
n_components = n_components + 1
i_term(n_components) = i
pdg_out_tab(n_components) = pdg_out
end do SCAN_COMPONENTS

if (nlo_fixed_order .or. nlo_threshold_matching .or. gks_active) then
  call split_prt (prt_spec_in, n_in, pl_in)
  call split_prt (prt_spec_out, n_out, pl_out)
  call radiation_generator%init (pl_in, pl_out, qcd = .true., qed = .false.)
  call radiation_generator%set_n (n_in, n_out, 0)

  initial_state_colored = pdg_in%has_colored_particles()
  has_structure_functions = global%beam_structure%get_n_record () > 0
  if (initial_state_colored .and. has_structure_functions) &
    call radiation_generator%set_initial_state_emissions ()

  call radiation_generator%set_constraints (.false., .false., .true., .true.)
  call radiation_generator%init_radiation_model (cmd%local%radiation_model)
  call radiation_generator%setup_if_table ()
end if

if (use_powheg_damping_factors) then
  emitters = radiation_generator%get_emitter_indices()
  n_emitters = size (emitters)
end if

if (nlo_fixed_order) then
  if (initial_state_colored) then
    if (has_structure_functions) then
      n_components_extra = 5
    else
      n_components_extra = 4
    end if
  else if (use_powheg_damping_factors) then
    n_components_extra = 4 + n_emitters
  else
    n_components_extra = 4
  end if
  allocate (i_list (n_components_extra))
else if (nlo_threshold_matching) then
  n_components_extra = 5

```



```

        allocate (i_list (n_components_extra))
    else if (gks_active) then
        call radiation_generator%generate_multiple (gks_multiplicity)
        n_components_extra = radiation_generator%get_n_gks_states ()
    end if

    if (nlo_fixed_order .and. .not. use_powheg_damping_factors) then
        n_components_init = n_components * n_components_extra
        !call prc_config%init (cmd%id, n_in, n_components*n_components_extra, cmd%local)
    else if (nlo_fixed_order .and. use_powheg_damping_factors) then
        !call prc_config%init (cmd%id, n_in, n_components*(n_components_extra), cmd%local)
        n_components_init = n_components * n_components_extra
    else if (nlo_threshold_matching) then
        n_components_init = n_components * n_components_extra
    else if (gks_active) then
        !call prc_config%init (cmd%id, n_in, n_components*(n_components_extra+1), cmd%local)
        n_components_init = n_components * (n_components_extra + 1)
    else
        !call prc_config%init (cmd%id, n_in, n_components, cmd%local)
        n_components_init = n_components
    end if

    call prc_config%init (cmd%id, n_in, n_components_init, cmd%local)

    do i = 1, n_components
        call prt_expr_out%term_to_array (prt_spec_out, i_term(i))
        if (nlo_fixed_order .or. nlo_threshold_matching) then
            associate (active_comp => cmd%local%active_nlo_components)
            i_list(1) = i
            i_list(2) = i + n_components
            i_list(3) = i + 2*n_components
            i_list(4) = i + 3*n_components
            if (initial_state_colored .and. has_structure_functions) then
                i_list(5) = i + 4*n_components
            else if (use_powheg_damping_factors) then
                component_offset = 4
                do j = component_offset, component_offset + n_emitters - 1
                    i_list(j+1) = i + 4*n_components
                end do
            end if
            born_me_method = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$born_me_method"))
            real_tree_me_method = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$real_tree_me_method"))
            loop_me_method = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$loop_me_method"))
            correlation_me_method = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$correlation_me_method"))

            current_me_method = global%get_me_method ()
            call switch_method (current_me_method, born_me_method)

            call prc_config%setup_component (i, prt_spec_in, prt_spec_out, &
                cmd%local, BORN, &
                active_in = active_comp (1))
            call radiation_generator%generate (prt_in_nlo, prt_out_nlo)
        end if
    end do

```



```

call switch_method (current_me_method, real_tree_me_method)

n_real = 1; if (use_powheg_damping_factors) n_real = n_emitters + 1
do i_real = 1, n_real
  call prc_config%setup_component (n_components*i_real+i, &
    new_prt_spec (prt_in_nlo), &
    new_prt_spec (prt_out_nlo), &
    cmd%local, NLO_REAL, &
    active_in = active_comp (2))
  if (i_real > 1) &
    call prc_config%set_fixed_emitter (n_components*i_real+i, emitters(i_real-1))
end do

call switch_method (current_me_method, loop_me_method)

i_real = n_real + 1
call prc_config%setup_component (n_components*i_real+i, prt_spec_in, &
  prt_spec_out, global, NLO_VIRTUAL, &
  active_in = active_comp (3))

call switch_method (current_me_method, correlation_me_method)

i_real = i_real + 1
call prc_config%setup_component (n_components*i_real+i, prt_spec_in, &
  prt_spec_out, global, NLO_SUBTRACTION, &
  active_in = active_comp (4))

i_real = i_real + 1
if (nlo_threshold_matching) then
  i_list(5) = i + 4*n_components
  call global%set_me_method (var_str ("threshold"))
  call prc_config%setup_component (n_components*i_real + i, &
    prt_spec_in, prt_spec_out, global, NLO_THRESHOLD_RESUMMATION, &
    .true.)
end if

if (initial_state_colored .and. has_structure_functions) then
  if (current_me_method /= "omega") then
    call global%set_me_method (var_str ("omega"))
    current_me_method = "omega"
  end if
  call prc_config%setup_component (n_components*4+i, prt_spec_in, &
    prt_spec_out, global, NLO_PDF, &
    .false.)
end if

if (use_powheg_damping_factors) then
  call prc_config%set_component_associations (i_list, 1, 3+n_emitters, &
    4+n_emitters, 2, 3)
else if (initial_state_colored .and. has_structure_functions) then
  call prc_config%set_component_associations (i_list, 5)
else
  call prc_config%set_component_associations (i_list)
end if

```



```

        end associate
    else if (gks_active) then
        call prc_config%setup_component (i, prt_spec_in, prt_spec_out, &
            cmd%local, BORN, &
            active_in = .true.)
        call radiation_generator%reset_queue ()
        do j = 1, n_components_extra
            prt_out_nlo = radiation_generator%get_next_state ()
            call prc_config%setup_component (i+j, &
                new_prt_spec (prt_in), &
                new_prt_spec (prt_out_nlo), &
                cmd%local, GKS, &
                active_in = .false.)
        end do
    else
        current_me_method = var_str ('omega')
        born_me_method = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$born_me_method"))
        call switch_method (current_me_method, born_me_method)
        call prc_config%setup_component (i, prt_spec_in, prt_spec_out, cmd%local)
    end if
end do
call prc_config%record (cmd%local)

contains

subroutine check_nlo_options (nlo, combined, powheg)
    logical, intent(in) :: nlo, combined, powheg
    logical :: case_lo_but_any_other
    logical :: case_nlo_powheg_but_not_combined
    case_lo_but_any_other = .not. nlo .and. &
        any ([combined, powheg])
    case_nlo_powheg_but_not_combined = &
        nlo .and. powheg .and. .not. combined
    if (case_lo_but_any_other) then
        call msg_fatal ("Option mismatch: Leading order process is selected &
            &but either powheg_matching or combined_nlo_integration &
            &is set to true.")
    else if (case_nlo_powheg_but_not_combined) then
        call msg_fatal ("POWHEG requires the 'combined_nlo_integration'-option &
            &to be set to true.")
    end if
end subroutine check_nlo_options

subroutine switch_method (current_method, use_method)
    type(string_t), intent(inout) :: current_method
    type(string_t), intent(in) :: use_method
    if (current_method /= use_method) then
        call global%set_me_method (use_method)
        current_method = use_method
    end if
end subroutine switch_method

subroutine split_prt (prt, n_out, pl)
    type(prt_spec_t), intent(in), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt
    integer, intent(in) :: n_out

```



```

type(pdg_list_t), intent(out) :: pl
type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg
type(string_t) :: prt_string, prt_tmp
integer, parameter :: max_particle_number = 25
integer, dimension(max_particle_number) :: i_particle
integer :: i, j, n
i_particle = 0
call pl%init (n_out)
do i = 1, n_out
  n = 1
  prt_string = prt(i)%to_string ()
  do
    call split (prt_string, prt_tmp, ":")
    if (prt_tmp /= "") then
      i_particle(n) = cmd%local%model%get_pdg (prt_tmp)
      n=n+1
    else
      exit
    end if
  end do
  call pdg_array_init (pdg, n-1)
  do j = 1, n-1
    call pdg%set (j, i_particle(j))
  end do
  call pl%set (i, pdg)
  call pdg_array_delete (pdg)
end do
end subroutine split_prt

end subroutine cmd_process_execute

```

This is a method of the eval tree, but cannot be coded inside the `expressions` module since it uses the `model` and `flv` types which are not available there.

*(Commands: procedures)+≡*

```

function make_flavor_string (aval, model) result (prt)
  type(string_t) :: prt
  type(pdg_array_t), intent(in) :: aval
  type(model_t), intent(in), target :: model
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg
  type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
  integer :: i
  pdg = aval
  allocate (flv (size (pdg)))
  call flv%init (pdg, model)
  if (size (pdg) /= 0) then
    prt = flv(1)%get_name ()
    do i = 2, size (flv)
      prt = prt // ":" // flv(i)%get_name ()
    end do
  else
    prt = "?"
  end if
end function make_flavor_string

```



Create a pdg array from a particle-specification array

*(Commands: procedures)+≡*

```
function make_pdg_array (prt, model) result (pdg_array)
  type(prt_spec_t), intent(in), dimension(:) :: prt
  type(model_t), intent(in) :: model
  integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: aval
  type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_array
  type(flavor_t) :: flv
  integer :: k
  allocate (aval (size (prt)))
  do k = 1, size (prt)
    call flv%init (prt(k)%to_string (), model)
    aval (k) = flv%get_pdg ()
  end do
  pdg_array = aval
end function make_pdg_array
```

Compile a (possible nested) expression, to obtain a particle-specifier expression which we can process further.

*(Commands: procedures)+≡*

```
recursive subroutine compile_prt_expr (prt_expr, pn, var_list, model)
  type(prt_expr_t), intent(out) :: prt_expr
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn
  type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
  type(model_t), intent(in), target :: model
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_entry, pn_term, pn_addition
  type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg
  type(string_t) :: prt_string
  integer :: n_entry, n_term, i
  select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn)))
  case ("prt_state_list")
    n_entry = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn)
    pn_entry => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
    if (n_entry == 1) then
      call compile_prt_expr (prt_expr, pn_entry, var_list, model)
    else
      call prt_expr%init_list (n_entry)
      select type (x => prt_expr%x)
      type is (prt_spec_list_t)
        do i = 1, n_entry
          call compile_prt_expr (x%expr(i), pn_entry, var_list, model)
          pn_entry => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_entry)
        end do
      end select
    end if
  case ("prt_state_sum")
    n_term = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn)
    pn_term => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
    pn_addition => pn_term
    if (n_term == 1) then
      call compile_prt_expr (prt_expr, pn_term, var_list, model)
    else
```



```

        call prt_expr%init_sum (n_term)
        select type (x => prt_expr%x)
        type is (prt_spec_sum_t)
            do i = 1, n_term
                call compile_prt_expr (x%expr(i), pn_term, var_list, model)
                pn_addition => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_addition)
                if (associated (pn_addition)) &
                    pn_term => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_addition, 2)
            end do
        end select
    end if
case ("cexpr")
    pdg = eval_pdg_array (pn, var_list)
    prt_string = make_flavor_string (pdg, model)
    call prt_expr%init_spec (new_prt_spec (prt_string))
case default
    call parse_node_write_rec (pn)
    call msg_bug ("compile prt expr: impossible syntax rule")
end select
end subroutine compile_prt_expr

```

## Initiating a NLO calculation

```

<Commands: types>+≡
type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_nlo_t
private
    type(parse_node_p), dimension(3) :: pn_components
    logical, dimension(4) :: active_component
contains
    <Commands: cmd nlo: TBP>
end type cmd_nlo_t

<Commands: cmd nlo: TBP>≡
procedure :: write => cmd_nlo_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
subroutine cmd_nlo_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_nlo_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
end subroutine cmd_nlo_write

```

As it is, the NLO calculation is switched on by putting nlo behind the process definition. This should be made nicer in the future.

```

<Commands: cmd nlo: TBP>+≡
procedure :: compile => cmd_nlo_compile

<Commands: procedures>+≡
subroutine cmd_nlo_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_nlo_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_arg, pn_comp
    integer :: i
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 3)

```



```

cmd%pn_components(1)%ptr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_arg)
pn_comp => parse_node_get_next_ptr (cmd%pn_components(1)%ptr)
i = 2
do
  if (associated (pn_comp)) then
    cmd%pn_components(i)%ptr => pn_comp
    pn_comp => parse_node_get_next_ptr (cmd%pn_components(i)%ptr)
    i = i+1
  else
    exit
  end if
end do
end subroutine cmd_nlo_compile

```

*<Commands: cmd nlo: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: execute => cmd_nlo_execute

```

*<Commands: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine cmd_nlo_execute (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_nlo_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: current_component
  type(string_t) :: component_type
  integer :: i

  cmd%active_component = .false.

  current_component => cmd%pn_components(1)%ptr
  i = 2
  do
    if (associated (current_component)) then
      component_type = eval_string (current_component, global%var_list)
      select case (char (component_type))
        case ('Born')
          cmd%active_component(1) = .true.
        case ('Real')
          cmd%active_component(2) = .true.
        case ('Virtual')
          cmd%active_component(3) = .true.
        case ('Pdf')
          cmd%active_component(4) = .true.
        case ('Full')
          cmd%active_component = .true.
        case ('Threshold_matched')
          cmd%active_component = .true.
          global%nlo_threshold_matching = .true.
        case ('Threshold_only')
          cmd%active_component(4) = .true.
          global%nlo_threshold_matching = .true.
        case default
          call msg_fatal ("Invalid NLO mode! " // &
            "Valid inputs are: 'Born', 'Real', " // &
            "'Virtual', 'Pdf', 'Full', 'Threshold_matched' and " // &
            "'Threshold_only'")
      end select
    end if
  end do
end subroutine cmd_nlo_execute

```



```

        end select
        if (i >= 4) exit
        current_component => cmd%pn_components(i)%ptr
        i = i+1
    else
        exit
    end if
end do
global%nlo_fixed_order = (cmd%active_component(2) &
    .or. cmd%active_component(3) .or. cmd%active_component(4)) &
    .and..not. global%nlo_threshold_matching
global%active_nlo_components = cmd%active_component
end subroutine cmd_nlo_execute

```

## Process compilation

```

<Commands: types>+≡
type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_compile_t
    private
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: libname
    logical :: make_executable = .false.
    type(string_t) :: exec_name
    contains
    <Commands: cmd compile: TBP>
end type cmd_compile_t

```

Output: list all libraries to be compiled.

```

<Commands: cmd compile: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => cmd_compile_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
subroutine cmd_compile_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_compile_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u, i
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "compile ("
    if (allocated (cmd%libname)) then
        do i = 1, size (cmd%libname)
            if (i > 1) write (u, "(A,1x)", advance="no") " ,"
            write (u, "('\"',A,'\"')", advance="no") char (cmd%libname(i))
        end do
    end if
    write (u, "(A)") ")"
end subroutine cmd_compile_write

```

Compile the libraries specified in the argument. If the argument is empty, compile all libraries which can be found in the process library stack.

```

<Commands: cmd compile: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: compile => cmd_compile_compile

```



```

<Commands: procedures>+≡
subroutine cmd_compile_compile (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_compile_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_cmd, pn_clause, pn_arg, pn_lib
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_exec_name_spec, pn_exec_name
  integer :: n_lib, i
  pn_cmd => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn)
  pn_clause => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_cmd)
  pn_exec_name_spec => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_clause, 2)
  if (associated (pn_exec_name_spec)) then
    pn_exec_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_exec_name_spec, 2)
  else
    pn_exec_name => null ()
  end if
  pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_clause)
  cmd%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_cmd)
  call cmd%compile_options (global)
  if (associated (pn_arg)) then
    n_lib = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_arg)
  else
    n_lib = 0
  end if
  if (n_lib > 0) then
    allocate (cmd%libname (n_lib))
    pn_lib => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_arg)
    do i = 1, n_lib
      cmd%libname(i) = parse_node_get_string (pn_lib)
      pn_lib => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_lib)
    end do
  end if
  if (associated (pn_exec_name)) then
    cmd%make_executable = .true.
    cmd%exec_name = parse_node_get_string (pn_exec_name)
  end if
end subroutine cmd_compile_compile

```

Command execution. Generate code, write driver, compile and link. Do this for all libraries in the list.

If no library names have been given and stored while compiling this command, we collect all libraries from the current stack and compile those.

We can compile static libraries (which actually just loads them). However, we can't incorporate in a generated executable.

```

<Commands: cmd compile: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_compile_execute

<Commands: procedures>+≡
subroutine cmd_compile_execute (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_compile_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: libname, libname_static
  integer :: i
  if (allocated (cmd%libname)) then
    allocate (libname (size (cmd%libname)))

```



```

        libname = cmd%libname
    else
        call cmd%local%prclib_stack%get_names (libname)
    end if
    if (cmd%make_executable) then
        call get_prclib_static (libname_static)
        do i = 1, size (libname)
            if (any (libname_static == libname(i))) then
                call msg_fatal ("Compile: can't include static library '" &
                               // char (libname(i)) // "'")
            end if
        end do
        call compile_executable (cmd%exec_name, libname, cmd%local)
    else
        do i = 1, size (libname)
            call compile_library (libname(i), cmd%local)
        end do
    end if
end subroutine cmd_compile_execute

```

This is the interface to the external procedure which returns the names of all static libraries which are part of the executable. (The default is none.) The routine must allocate the array.

```

<Commands: public>≡
    public :: get_prclib_static

<Commands: interfaces>+≡
    interface
        subroutine get_prclib_static (libname)
            import
            type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(inout), allocatable :: libname
        end subroutine get_prclib_static
    end interface

```

## Execute a shell command

The argument is a string expression.

```

<Commands: types>+≡
    type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_exec_t
    private
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_command => null ()
    contains
    <Commands: cmd exec: TBP>
    end type cmd_exec_t

```

Simply tell the status.

```

<Commands: cmd exec: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => cmd_exec_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cmd_exec_write (cmd, unit, indent)
        class(cmd_exec_t), intent(in) :: cmd

```



```

integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
call write_indent (u, indent)
if (associated (cmd%pn_command)) then
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "exec: [command associated]"
else
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "exec: [undefined]"
end if
end subroutine cmd_exec_write

```

Compile the exec command.

```

⟨Commands: cmd exec: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: compile => cmd_exec_compile

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine cmd_exec_compile (cmd, global)
        class(cmd_exec_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
        type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_arg, pn_command
        pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
        pn_command => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_arg)
        cmd%pn_command => pn_command
    end subroutine cmd_exec_compile

```

Execute the specified shell command.

```

⟨Commands: cmd exec: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: execute => cmd_exec_execute

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine cmd_exec_execute (cmd, global)
        class(cmd_exec_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
        type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
        type(string_t) :: command
        logical :: is_known
        integer :: status
        command = eval_string (cmd%pn_command, global%var_list, is_known=is_known)
        if (is_known) then
            if (command /= "") then
                call os_system_call (command, status, verbose=.true.)
                if (status /= 0) then
                    write (msg_buffer, "(A,I0)") "Return code = ", status
                    call msg_message ()
                    call msg_error ("System command returned with nonzero status code")
                end if
            end if
        end if
    end subroutine cmd_exec_execute

```

## Variable declaration

A variable can have various types. Hold the definition as an eval tree.



There are intrinsic variables, user variables, and model variables. The latter are further divided in independent variables and dependent variables.

Regarding model variables: When dealing with them, we always look at two variable lists in parallel. The global (or local) variable list contains the user-visible values. It includes variables that correspond to variables in the current model's list. These, in turn, are pointers to the model's parameter list, so the model is always in sync, internally. To keep the global variable list in sync with the model, the global variables carry the `is_copy` property and contain a separate pointer to the model variable. (The pointer is reassigned whenever the model changes.) Modifying the global variable changes two values simultaneously: the visible value and the model variable, via this extra pointer. After each modification, we update dependent parameters in the model variable list and re-synchronize the global variable list (again, using these pointers) with the model variable this. In the last step, modifications in the derived parameters become visible.

When we integrate a process, we capture the current variable list of the current model in a separate model instance, which is stored in the process object. Thus, the model parameters associated to this process at this time are preserved for the lifetime of the process object.

When we generate or rescan events, we can again capture a local model variable list in a model instance. This allows us to reweight event by event with different parameter sets simultaneously.

```

⟨Commands: types⟩+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_var_t
    private
      type(string_t) :: name
      integer :: type = V_NONE
      type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_value => null ()
      logical :: is_intrinsic = .false.
      logical :: is_model_var = .false.
    contains
      ⟨Commands: cmd var: TBP⟩
    end type cmd_var_t

```

Output. We know name, type, and properties, but not the value.

```

⟨Commands: cmd var: TBP⟩≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_var_write

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_var_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_var_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A,A,A)", advance="no") "var: ", char (cmd%name), " ("
    select case (cmd%type)
    case (V_NONE)
      write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "[unknown]"
    case (V_LOG)
      write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "logical"
    case (V_INT)

```



```

        write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "int"
    case (V_REAL)
        write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "real"
    case (V_CMPLX)
        write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "complex"
    case (V_STR)
        write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "string"
    case (V_PDG)
        write (u, "(A)", advance="no") "alias"
    end select
    if (cmd%is_intrinsic) then
        write (u, "(A)", advance="no") ", intrinsic"
    end if
    if (cmd%is_model_var) then
        write (u, "(A)", advance="no") ", model"
    end if
    write (u, "(A)" ) ")"
end subroutine cmd_var_write

```

Compile the lhs and determine the variable name and type. Check whether this variable can be created or modified as requested, and append the value to the variable list, if appropriate. The value is initially undefined. The rhs is assigned to a pointer, to be compiled and evaluated when the command is executed.

*(Commands: cmd var: TBP)+≡*

```

    procedure :: compile => cmd_var_compile

```

*(Commands: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine cmd_var_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_var_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_var, pn_name
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_result, pn_proc
    type(string_t) :: var_name
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: model_vars
    integer :: type
    logical :: new
    pn_result => null ()
    new = .false.
    select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (cmd%pn)))
    case ("cmd_log_decl");      type = V_LOG
        pn_var => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
        if (.not. associated (pn_var)) then    ! handle masked syntax error
            cmd%type = V_NONE; return
        end if
        pn_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var, 2)
        new = .true.
    case ("cmd_log");          type = V_LOG
        pn_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
    case ("cmd_int");          type = V_INT
        pn_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
        new = .true.
    case ("cmd_real");         type = V_REAL
        pn_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
        new = .true.
    end select

```



```

case ("cmd_complex");          type = V_CMPLX
  pn_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
  new = .true.
case ("cmd_num");              type = V_NONE
  pn_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn)
case ("cmd_string_decl"); type = V_STR
  pn_var => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
  if (.not. associated (pn_var)) then    ! handle masked syntax error
    cmd%type = V_NONE; return
  end if
  pn_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var, 2)
  new = .true.
case ("cmd_string");          type = V_STR
  pn_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
case ("cmd_alias");           type = V_PDG
  pn_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
  new = .true.
case ("cmd_result");          type = V_REAL
  pn_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn)
  pn_result => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_name)
  pn_proc => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_result)
case default
  call parse_node_mismatch &
    ("logical|int|real|complex|?|?|$|alias|var_name", cmd%pn) ! $
end select
if (.not. associated (pn_name)) then    ! handle masked syntax error
  cmd%type = V_NONE; return
end if
if (.not. associated (pn_result)) then
  var_name = parse_node_get_string (pn_name)
else
  var_name = parse_node_get_key (pn_result) &
    // "(" // parse_node_get_string (pn_proc) // ")"
end if
select case (type)
case (V_LOG);  var_name = "?" // var_name
case (V_STR);  var_name = "$" // var_name    ! $
end select
if (associated (global%model)) then
  model_vars => global%model%get_var_list_ptr ()
else
  model_vars => null ()
end if
call var_list_check_observable (global%var_list, var_name, type)
call var_list_check_result_var (global%var_list, var_name, type)
call var_list_check_user_var (global%var_list, var_name, type, new)
cmd%name = var_name
cmd%pn_value => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_name, 2)
if (global%var_list%contains (cmd%name, follow_link = .false.)) then
  ! local variable
  cmd%is_intrinsic = &
    global%var_list%is_intrinsic (cmd%name, follow_link = .false.)
  cmd%type = &
    global%var_list%get_type (cmd%name, follow_link = .false.)

```



```

else
  if (new) cmd%type = type
  if (global%var_list%contains (cmd%name, follow_link = .true.)) then
    ! global variable
    cmd%is_intrinsic = &
      global%var_list%is_intrinsic (cmd%name, follow_link = .true.)
  if (cmd%type == V_NONE) then
    cmd%type = &
      global%var_list%get_type (cmd%name, follow_link = .true.)
  end if
  else if (associated (model_vars)) then ! check model variable
    cmd%is_model_var = &
      model_vars%contains (cmd%name)
  if (cmd%type == V_NONE) then
    cmd%type = &
      model_vars%get_type (cmd%name)
  end if
  end if
  if (cmd%type == V_NONE) then
    call msg_fatal ("Variable '" // char (cmd%name) // "' " &
      // "set without declaration")
    cmd%type = V_NONE; return
  end if
  if (cmd%is_model_var) then
    if (new) then
      call msg_fatal ("Model variable '" // char (cmd%name) // "' " &
        // "redeclared")
    else if (model_vars%is_locked (cmd%name)) then
      call msg_fatal ("Model variable '" // char (cmd%name) // "' " &
        // "is locked")
    end if
  end if
  else
    select case (cmd%type)
    case (V_LOG)
      call var_list_append_log (global%var_list, cmd%name, &
        intrinsic=cmd%is_intrinsic, user=.true.)
    case (V_INT)
      call var_list_append_int (global%var_list, cmd%name, &
        intrinsic=cmd%is_intrinsic, user=.true.)
    case (V_REAL)
      call var_list_append_real (global%var_list, cmd%name, &
        intrinsic=cmd%is_intrinsic, user=.true.)
    case (V_CMPLX)
      call var_list_append_cmplx (global%var_list, cmd%name, &
        intrinsic=cmd%is_intrinsic, user=.true.)
    case (V_PDG)
      call var_list_append_pdg_array (global%var_list, cmd%name, &
        intrinsic=cmd%is_intrinsic, user=.true.)
    case (V_STR)
      call var_list_append_string (global%var_list, cmd%name, &
        intrinsic=cmd%is_intrinsic, user=.true.)
    end select
  end if
end if
end if

```



```
end subroutine cmd_var_compile
```

Execute. Evaluate the definition and assign the variable value. If the variable is a model variable, take a snapshot of the model if necessary and set the variable in the local model.

```
<Commands: cmd var: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_var_execute

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_var_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_var_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    real(default) :: rval
    logical :: is_known, pacified
    var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
    if (cmd%is_model_var) then
      pacified = var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?pacify"))
      rval = eval_real (cmd%pn_value, var_list, is_known=is_known)
      call global%model_set_real &
        (cmd%name, rval, verbose=.true., pacified=pacified)
    else if (cmd%type /= V_NONE) then
      call cmd%set_value (var_list, verbose=.true.)
    end if
  end subroutine cmd_var_execute
```

Copy the value to the variable list, where the variable should already exist.

```
<Commands: cmd var: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_value => cmd_var_set_value

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_var_set_value (var, var_list, verbose, model_name)
    class(cmd_var_t), intent(inout) :: var
    type(var_list_t), intent(inout), target :: var_list
    logical, intent(in), optional :: verbose
    type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: model_name
    logical :: lval, pacified
    integer :: ival
    real(default) :: rval
    complex(default) :: cval
    type(pdg_array_t) :: aval
    type(string_t) :: sval
    logical :: is_known
    pacified = var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?pacify"))
    select case (var%type)
    case (V_LOG)
      lval = eval_log (var%pn_value, var_list, is_known=is_known)
      call var_list%set_log (var%name, &
        lval, is_known, verbose=verbose, model_name=model_name)
    case (V_INT)
      ival = eval_int (var%pn_value, var_list, is_known=is_known)
      call var_list%set_int (var%name, &
        ival, is_known, verbose=verbose, model_name=model_name)
    case (V_REAL)
```



```

      rval = eval_real (var%pn_value, var_list, is_known=is_known)
      call var_list%set_real (var%name, &
        rval, is_known, verbose=verbose, &
        model_name=model_name, pacified = pacified)
    case (V_CMPLX)
      cval = eval_cmplx (var%pn_value, var_list, is_known=is_known)
      call var_list%set_cmplx (var%name, &
        cval, is_known, verbose=verbose, &
        model_name=model_name, pacified = pacified)
    case (V_PDG)
      aval = eval_pdg_array (var%pn_value, var_list, is_known=is_known)
      call var_list%set_pdg_array (var%name, &
        aval, is_known, verbose=verbose, model_name=model_name)
    case (V_STR)
      sval = eval_string (var%pn_value, var_list, is_known=is_known)
      call var_list%set_string (var%name, &
        sval, is_known, verbose=verbose, model_name=model_name)
  end select
end subroutine cmd_var_set_value

```

## SLHA

Read a SLHA (SUSY Les Houches Accord) file to fill the appropriate model parameters. We do not access the current variable record, but directly work on the appropriate SUSY model, which is loaded if necessary.

We may be in read or write mode. In the latter case, we may write just input parameters, or the complete spectrum, or the spectrum with all decays.

```

<Commands: types>+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_slha_t
  private
  type(string_t) :: file
  logical :: write_mode = .false.
  contains
  <Commands: cmd slha: TBP>
end type cmd_slha_t

```

Output.

```

<Commands: cmd slha: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_slha_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_slha_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_slha_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A,A)") "slha: file name = ", char (cmd%file)
    write (u, "(1x,A,L1)") "slha: write mode = ", cmd%write_mode
  end subroutine cmd_slha_write

```



Compile. Read the filename and store it.

```

(Commands: cmd slha: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_slha_compile

(Commands: procedures)+≡
  subroutine cmd_slha_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_slha_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_key, pn_arg, pn_file
    pn_key => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn)
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_key)
    pn_file => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_arg)
    call cmd%compile_options (global)
    cmd%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_arg)
    select case (char (parse_node_get_key (pn_key)))
    case ("read_slha")
      cmd%write_mode = .false.
    case ("write_slha")
      cmd%write_mode = .true.
    case default
      call parse_node_mismatch ("read_slha|write_slha", cmd%pn)
    end select
    cmd%file = parse_node_get_string (pn_file)
  end subroutine cmd_slha_compile

```

Execute. Read or write the specified SLHA file. Behind the scenes, this will first read the WHIZARD model file, then read the SLHA file and assign the SLHA parameters as far as determined by `dispatch_slha`. Finally, the global variables are synchronized with the model. This is similar to executing `cmd_model`.

```

(Commands: cmd slha: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_slha_execute

(Commands: procedures)+≡
  subroutine cmd_slha_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_slha_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    logical :: input, spectrum, decays
    if (cmd%write_mode) then
      input = .true.
      spectrum = .false.
      decays = .false.
      if (.not. associated (cmd%local%model)) then
        call msg_fatal ("SLHA: local model not associated")
        return
      end if
      call slha_write_file &
        (cmd%file, cmd%local%model, &
         input = input, spectrum = spectrum, decays = decays)
    else
      if (.not. associated (global%model)) then
        call msg_fatal ("SLHA: global model not associated")
        return
      end if
      call dispatch_slha (cmd%local, &

```



```

        input = input, spectrum = spectrum, decays = decays)
    call global%ensure_model_copy ()
    call slha_read_file &
        (cmd%file, cmd%local%os_data, global%model, &
        input = input, spectrum = spectrum, decays = decays)
    end if
end subroutine cmd_slha_execute

```

## Show values

This command shows the current values of variables or other objects, in a suitably condensed form.

```

⟨Commands: types⟩+≡
    type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_show_t
    private
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: name
    contains
    ⟨Commands: cmd show: TBP⟩
end type cmd_show_t

```

Output: list the object names, not values.

```

⟨Commands: cmd show: TBP⟩≡
    procedure :: write => cmd_show_write

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine cmd_show_write (cmd, unit, indent)
        class(cmd_show_t), intent(in) :: cmd
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
        integer :: u, i
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        call write_indent (u, indent)
        write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "show: "
        if (allocated (cmd%name)) then
            do i = 1, size (cmd%name)
                write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") char (cmd%name(i))
            end do
            write (u, *)
        else
            write (u, "(5x,A)") "[undefined]"
        end if
    end subroutine cmd_show_write

```

Compile. Allocate an array which is filled with the names of the variables to show.

```

⟨Commands: cmd show: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: compile => cmd_show_compile

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine cmd_show_compile (cmd, global)
        class(cmd_show_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
        type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_arg, pn_var, pn_prefix, pn_name
    end subroutine cmd_show_compile

```



```

type(string_t) :: key
integer :: i, n_args
pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
if (associated (pn_arg)) then
  select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_arg)))
    case ("show_arg")
      cmd%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_arg)
    case default
      cmd%pn_opt => pn_arg
      pn_arg => null ()
  end select
end if
call cmd%compile_options (global)
if (associated (pn_arg)) then
  n_args = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_arg)
  allocate (cmd%name (n_args))
  pn_var => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_arg)
  i = 0
  do while (associated (pn_var))
    i = i + 1
    select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_var)))
      case ("model", "library", "beams", "iterations", &
            "cuts", "weight", "int", "real", "complex", &
            "scale", "factorization_scale", "renormalization_scale", &
            "selection", "reweight", "analysis", "pdg", &
            "stable", "unstable", "polarized", "unpolarized", &
            "results", "expect", "intrinsic", "string", "logical")
        cmd%name(i) = parse_node_get_key (pn_var)
      case ("result_var")
        pn_prefix => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var)
        pn_name => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_prefix)
        if (associated (pn_name)) then
          cmd%name(i) = parse_node_get_key (pn_prefix) &
            // "(" // parse_node_get_string (pn_name) // ")"
        else
          cmd%name(i) = parse_node_get_key (pn_prefix)
        end if
      case ("log_var", "string_var", "alias_var")
        pn_prefix => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var)
        pn_name => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_prefix)
        key = parse_node_get_key (pn_prefix)
        if (associated (pn_name)) then
          select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_name)))
            case ("var_name")
              select case (char (key))
                case ("?", "$") ! $ sign
                  cmd%name(i) = key // parse_node_get_string (pn_name)
                case ("alias")
                  cmd%name(i) = parse_node_get_string (pn_name)
              end select
            case default
              call parse_node_mismatch &
                ("var_name", pn_name)
          end select
        end if
      case default
        call parse_node_mismatch &
          ("var_name", pn_name)
    end select
  end while
end if

```



```

        else
            cmd%name(i) = key
        end if
    case default
        cmd%name(i) = parse_node_get_string (pn_var)
    end select
    pn_var => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_var)
end do
else
    allocate (cmd%name (0))
end if
end subroutine cmd_show_compile

```

Execute. Scan the list of objects to show.

```

<Commands: parameters>≡
    integer, parameter, public :: SHOW_BUFFER_SIZE = 4096

<Commands: cmd show: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: execute => cmd_show_execute

<Commands: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cmd_show_execute (cmd, global)
        class(cmd_show_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
        type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
        type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list, model_vars
        type(model_t), pointer :: model
        type(string_t) :: name
        integer :: n, pdg
        type(flavor_t) :: flv
        type(process_library_t), pointer :: prc_lib
        type(process_t), pointer :: process
        logical :: pacified
        character(SHOW_BUFFER_SIZE) :: buffer
        integer :: i, j, u, u_log, u_out
        u = free_unit ()
        var_list => cmd%local%var_list
        if (associated (cmd%local%model)) then
            model_vars => cmd%local%model%get_var_list_ptr ()
        else
            model_vars => null ()
        end if
        pacified = var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?pacify"))
        open (u, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")
        if (associated (cmd%local%model)) then
            name = cmd%local%model%get_name ()
        end if
        if (size (cmd%name) == 0) then
            if (associated (model_vars)) then
                call var_list_write (model_vars, model_name = name, &
                    unit = u, pacified = pacified, follow_link = .false.)
            end if
            call var_list_write (var_list, unit = u, pacified = pacified)
        else
            do i = 1, size (cmd%name)
                select case (char (cmd%name(i)))

```



```

case ("model")
  if (associated (cmd%local%model)) then
    call cmd%local%model%show (u)
  else
    write (u, "(A)") "Model: [undefined]"
  end if
case ("library")
  if (associated (cmd%local%prclib)) then
    call cmd%local%prclib%show (u)
  else
    write (u, "(A)") "Process library: [undefined]"
  end if
case ("beams")
  call cmd%local%show_beams (u)
case ("iterations")
  call cmd%local%it_list%write (u)
case ("results")
  call cmd%local%process_stack%show (u)
case ("stable")
  call cmd%local%model%show_stable (u)
case ("polarized")
  call cmd%local%model%show_polarized (u)
case ("unpolarized")
  call cmd%local%model%show_unpolarized (u)
case ("unstable")
  model => cmd%local%model
  call model%show_unstable (u)
  n = model%get_n_field ()
  do j = 1, n
    pdg = model%get_pdg (j)
    call flv%init (pdg, model)
    if (.not. flv%is_stable ()) &
      call show_unstable (cmd%local, pdg, u)
    if (flv%has_antiparticle ()) then
      associate (anti => flv%anti ())
      if (.not. anti%is_stable ()) &
        call show_unstable (cmd%local, -pdg, u)
      end associate
    end if
  end do
case ("cuts", "weight", "scale", &
  "factorization_scale", "renormalization_scale", &
  "selection", "reweight", "analysis")
  call cmd%local%pn%show (cmd%name(i), u)
case ("expect")
  call expect_summary (force = .true.)
case ("intrinsic")
  call var_list_write (var_list, &
    intrinsic=.true., unit=u, pacified = pacified)
case ("logical")
  if (associated (model_vars)) then
    call var_list_write (model_vars, only_type=V_LOG, &
      model_name = name, unit=u, pacified = pacified, &
      follow_link=.false.)

```



```

end if
call var_list_write (var_list, &
    only_type=V_LOG, unit=u, pacified = pacified)
case ("int")
    if (associated (model_vars)) then
        call var_list_write (model_vars, only_type=V_INT, &
            model_name = name, unit=u, pacified = pacified, &
            follow_link=.false.)
    end if
    call var_list_write (var_list, only_type=V_INT, &
        unit=u, pacified = pacified)
case ("real")
    if (associated (model_vars)) then
        call var_list_write (model_vars, only_type=V_REAL, &
            model_name = name, unit=u, pacified = pacified, &
            follow_link=.false.)
    end if
    call var_list_write (var_list, only_type=V_REAL, &
        unit=u, pacified = pacified)
case ("complex")
    if (associated (model_vars)) then
        call var_list_write (model_vars, only_type=V_CMPLX, &
            model_name = name, unit=u, pacified = pacified, &
            follow_link=.false.)
    end if
    call var_list_write (var_list, only_type=V_CMPLX, &
        unit=u, pacified = pacified)
case ("pdg")
    if (associated (model_vars)) then
        call var_list_write (model_vars, only_type=V_PDG, &
            model_name = name, unit=u, pacified = pacified, &
            follow_link=.false.)
    end if
    call var_list_write (var_list, only_type=V_PDG, &
        unit=u, pacified = pacified)
case ("string")
    if (associated (model_vars)) then
        call var_list_write (model_vars, only_type=V_STR, &
            model_name = name, unit=u, pacified = pacified, &
            follow_link=.false.)
    end if
    call var_list_write (var_list, only_type=V_STR, &
        unit=u, pacified = pacified)
case default
    if (analysis_exists (cmd%name(i))) then
        call analysis_write (cmd%name(i), u)
    else if (cmd%local%process_stack%exists (cmd%name(i))) then
        process => cmd%local%process_stack%get_process_ptr (cmd%name(i))
        call process%show (u)
    else if (associated (cmd%local%prclib_stack%get_library_ptr &
        (cmd%name(i)))) then
        prc_lib => cmd%local%prclib_stack%get_library_ptr (cmd%name(i))
        call prc_lib%show (u)
    else if (associated (model_vars)) then

```



```

        if (model_vars%contains (cmd%name(i), follow_link=.false.)) then
            call var_list_write_var (model_vars, cmd%name(i), &
                unit = u, model_name = name, pacified = pacified)
        else if (var_list%contains (cmd%name(i))) then
            call var_list_write_var (var_list, cmd%name(i), &
                unit = u, pacified = pacified)
        else
            call msg_error ("show: object '" // char (cmd%name(i)) &
                // "' not found")
        end if
    else if (var_list%contains (cmd%name(i))) then
        call var_list_write_var (var_list, cmd%name(i), &
            unit = u, pacified = pacified)
    else
        call msg_error ("show: object '" // char (cmd%name(i)) &
            // "' not found")
    end if
end select
end do
end if
rewind (u)
u_log = logfile_unit ()
u_out = given_output_unit ()
do
    read (u, "(A)", end = 1) buffer
    if (u_log > 0) write (u_log, "(A)") trim (buffer)
    if (u_out > 0) write (u_out, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end do
1 close (u)
if (u_log > 0) flush (u_log)
if (u_out > 0) flush (u_out)
end subroutine cmd_show_execute

```

## Clear values

This command clears the current values of variables or other objects, where this makes sense. It parallels the `show` command. The objects are cleared, but not deleted.

```

<Commands: types>+≡
type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_clear_t
    private
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: name
contains
    <Commands: cmd clear: TBP>
end type cmd_clear_t

```

Output: list the names of the objects to be cleared.

```

<Commands: cmd clear: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => cmd_clear_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cmd_clear_write (cmd, unit, indent)

```



```

class(cmd_clear_t), intent(in) :: cmd
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
integer :: u, i
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
call write_indent (u, indent)
write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "clear: "
if (allocated (cmd%name)) then
  do i = 1, size (cmd%name)
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") char (cmd%name(i))
  end do
  write (u, *)
else
  write (u, "(5x,A)") "[undefined]"
end if
end subroutine cmd_clear_write

```

Compile. Allocate an array which is filled with the names of the objects to be cleared.

Note: there is currently no need to account for options, but we prepare for that possibility.

```

<Commands: cmd clear: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_clear_compile

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_clear_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_clear_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_arg, pn_var, pn_prefix, pn_name
    type(string_t) :: key
    integer :: i, n_args
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
    if (associated (pn_arg)) then
      select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_arg)))
      case ("clear_arg")
        cmd%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_arg)
      case default
        cmd%pn_opt => pn_arg
        pn_arg => null ()
      end select
    end if
    call cmd%compile_options (global)
    if (associated (pn_arg)) then
      n_args = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_arg)
      allocate (cmd%name (n_args))
      pn_var => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_arg)
      i = 0
      do while (associated (pn_var))
        i = i + 1
        select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_var)))
        case ("beams", "iterations", &
              "cuts", "weight", &
              "scale", "factorization_scale", "renormalization_scale", &
              "selection", "reweight", "analysis", &
              "unstable", "polarized", &

```



```

        "expect")
        cmd%name(i) = parse_node_get_key (pn_var)
    case ("log_var", "string_var")
        pn_prefix => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var)
        pn_name => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_prefix)
        key = parse_node_get_key (pn_prefix)
        if (associated (pn_name)) then
            select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_name)))
            case ("var_name")
                select case (char (key))
                case ("?", "$") ! $ sign
                    cmd%name(i) = key // parse_node_get_string (pn_name)
                end select
            case default
                call parse_node_mismatch &
                    ("var_name", pn_name)
            end select
        else
            cmd%name(i) = key
        end if
    case default
        cmd%name(i) = parse_node_get_string (pn_var)
    end select
    pn_var => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_var)
end do
else
    allocate (cmd%name (0))
end if
end subroutine cmd_clear_compile

```

Execute. Scan the list of objects to clear.

Objects that can be shown but not cleared: model, library, results

*<Commands: cmd clear: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: execute => cmd_clear_execute

```

*<Commands: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine cmd_clear_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_clear_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    integer :: i
    logical :: success
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: model_vars
    if (size (cmd%name) == 0) then
        call msg_warning ("clear: no object specified")
    else
        do i = 1, size (cmd%name)
            success = .true.
            select case (char (cmd%name(i)))
            case ("beams")
                call cmd%local%clear_beams ()
            case ("iterations")
                call cmd%local%it_list%clear ()
            case ("polarized")
                call cmd%local%model%clear_polarized ()
            end select
        end do
    end if
end subroutine cmd_clear_execute

```



```

case ("unstable")
  call cmd%local%model%clear_unstable ()
case ("cuts", "weight", "scale", &
      "factorization_scale", "renormalization_scale", &
      "selection", "reweight", "analysis")
  call cmd%local%pn%clear (cmd%name(i))
case ("expect")
  call expect_clear ()
case default
  if (analysis_exists (cmd%name(i))) then
    call analysis_clear (cmd%name(i))
  else if (cmd%local%var_list%contains (cmd%name(i))) then
    if (.not. cmd%local%var_list%is_locked (cmd%name(i))) then
      call cmd%local%var_list%unset (cmd%name(i))
    else
      call msg_error ("clear: variable '" // char (cmd%name(i)) &
                     // "' is locked and can't be cleared")
      success = .false.
    end if
  else if (associated (cmd%local%model)) then
    model_vars => cmd%local%model%get_var_list_ptr ()
    if (model_vars%contains (cmd%name(i), follow_link=.false.)) then
      call msg_error ("clear: variable '" // char (cmd%name(i)) &
                     // "' is a model variable and can't be cleared")
    else
      call msg_error ("clear: object '" // char (cmd%name(i)) &
                     // "' not found")
    end if
    success = .false.
  else
    call msg_error ("clear: object '" // char (cmd%name(i)) &
                   // "' not found")
    success = .false.
  end if
end select
if (success) call msg_message ("cleared: " // char (cmd%name(i)))
end do
end if
end subroutine cmd_clear_execute

```

## Compare values of variables to expectation

The implementation is similar to the `show` command. There are just two arguments: two values that should be compared. For providing local values for the numerical tolerance, the command has a local argument list.

If the expectation fails, an error condition is recorded.

$\langle \text{Commands: types} \rangle + \equiv$

```

type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_expect_t
  private
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_lexpr => null ()
contains
   $\langle \text{Commands: cmd expect: TBP} \rangle$ 

```



```
end type cmd_expect_t
```

Simply tell the status.

```
<Commands: cmd expect: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_expect_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_expect_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_expect_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    if (associated (cmd%pn_lexpr)) then
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "expect: [expression associated]"
    else
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "expect: [undefined]"
    end if
  end subroutine cmd_expect_write
```

Compile. This merely assigns the parse node, the actual compilation is done at execution. This is necessary because the origin of variables (local/global) may change during execution.

```
<Commands: cmd expect: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_expect_compile

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_expect_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_expect_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_arg
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
    cmd%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_arg)
    cmd%pn_lexpr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_arg)
    call cmd%compile_options (global)
  end subroutine cmd_expect_compile
```

Execute. Evaluate both arguments, print them and their difference (if numerical), and whether they agree. Record the result.

```
<Commands: cmd expect: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_expect_execute

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_expect_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_expect_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    logical :: success, is_known
    var_list => cmd%local%get_var_list_ptr ()
    success = eval_log (cmd%pn_lexpr, var_list, is_known=is_known)
    if (is_known) then
      if (success) then
        call msg_message ("expect: success")
      end if
    end if
  end subroutine cmd_expect_execute
```



```

        else
            call msg_error ("expect: failure")
        end if
    else
        call msg_error ("expect: undefined result")
        success = .false.
    end if
    call expect_record (success)
end subroutine cmd_expect_execute

```

## Beams

The beam command includes both beam and structure-function definition.

```

<Commands: types>+≡
type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_beams_t
private
integer :: n_in = 0
type(parse_node_p), dimension(:), allocatable :: pn_pdg
integer :: n_sf_record = 0
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: n_entry
type(parse_node_p), dimension(:,:), allocatable :: pn_sf_entry
contains
<Commands: cmd beams: TBP>
end type cmd_beams_t

```

Output. The particle expressions are not resolved.

```

<Commands: cmd beams: TBP>≡
procedure :: write => cmd_beams_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
subroutine cmd_beams_write (cmd, unit, indent)
class(cmd_beams_t), intent(in) :: cmd
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
call write_indent (u, indent)
select case (cmd%n_in)
case (1)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "beams: 1 [decay]"
case (2)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "beams: 2 [scattering]"
case default
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "beams: [undefined]"
end select
if (allocated (cmd%n_entry)) then
    if (cmd%n_sf_record > 0) then
        write (u, "(1x,A,99(1x,I0))") "structure function entries:", &
            cmd%n_entry
    end if
end if
end subroutine cmd_beams_write

```



Compile. Find and assign the parse nodes.

Note: local environments are not yet supported.

*(Commands: cmd beams: TBP)+≡*

procedure :: compile => cmd\_beams\_compile

*(Commands: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine cmd_beams_compile (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_beams_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_beam_def, pn_beam_spec
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_beam_list
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_codes
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_strfun_seq, pn_strfun_pair
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_strfun_def
  integer :: i
  pn_beam_def => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 3)
  pn_beam_spec => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_beam_def)
  pn_strfun_seq => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_beam_spec)
  pn_beam_list => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_beam_spec)
  call cmd%compile_options (global)
  cmd%n_in = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_beam_list)
  allocate (cmd%pn_pdg (cmd%n_in))
  pn_codes => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_beam_list)
  do i = 1, cmd%n_in
    cmd%pn_pdg(i)%ptr => pn_codes
    pn_codes => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_codes)
  end do
  if (associated (pn_strfun_seq)) then
    cmd%n_sf_record = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_beam_def) - 1
    allocate (cmd%n_entry (cmd%n_sf_record), source = 1)
    allocate (cmd%pn_sf_entry (2, cmd%n_sf_record))
    do i = 1, cmd%n_sf_record
      pn_strfun_pair => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_strfun_seq, 2)
      pn_strfun_def => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_strfun_pair)
      cmd%pn_sf_entry(1,i)%ptr => pn_strfun_def
      pn_strfun_def => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_strfun_def)
      cmd%pn_sf_entry(2,i)%ptr => pn_strfun_def
      if (associated (pn_strfun_def)) cmd%n_entry(i) = 2
      pn_strfun_seq => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_strfun_seq)
    end do
  else
    allocate (cmd%n_entry (0))
    allocate (cmd%pn_sf_entry (0, 0))
  end if
end subroutine cmd_beams_compile
```

Command execution: Determine beam particles and structure-function names, if any. The results are stored in the beam\_structure component of the global data block.

*(Commands: cmd beams: TBP)+≡*

procedure :: execute => cmd\_beams\_execute

*(Commands: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine cmd_beams_execute (cmd, global)
```



```

class(cmd_beams_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
type(pdg_array_t) :: pdg_array
integer, dimension(:), allocatable :: pdg
type(flavor_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: flv
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_key
type(string_t) :: sf_name
integer :: i, j
call lhpdf_global_reset ()
var_list => cmd%local%get_var_list_ptr ()
allocate (flv (cmd%n_in))
do i = 1, cmd%n_in
    pdg_array = eval_pdg_array (cmd%pn_pdg(i)%ptr, var_list)
    pdg = pdg_array
    select case (size (pdg))
    case (1)
        call flv(i)%init ( pdg(1), cmd%local%model)
    case default
        call msg_fatal ("Beams: beam particles must be unique")
    end select
end do
select case (cmd%n_in)
case (1)
    if (cmd%n_sf_record > 0) then
        call msg_fatal ("Beam setup: no structure functions allowed &
            &for decay")
    end if
    call global%beam_structure%init_sf (flv%get_name ())
case (2)
    call global%beam_structure%init_sf (flv%get_name (), cmd%n_entry)
    do i = 1, cmd%n_sf_record
        do j = 1, cmd%n_entry(i)
            pn_key => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn_sf_entry(j,i)%ptr)
            sf_name = parse_node_get_key (pn_key)
            call global%beam_structure%set_sf (i, j, sf_name)
        end do
    end do
end select
end subroutine cmd_beams_execute

```

## Density matrices for beam polarization

For holding beam polarization, we define a notation and a data structure for sparse matrices. The entries (and the index expressions) are numerical expressions, so we use evaluation trees.

Each entry in the sparse matrix is an n-tuple of expressions. The first tuple elements represent index values, the last one is an arbitrary (complex) number. Absent expressions are replaced by default-value rules.

Note: Here, and in some other commands, we would like to store an evaluation tree, not just a parse node pointer. However, the current expression handler wants all variables defined, so the evaluation tree can only be built by



evaluate, i.e., compiled just-in-time and evaluated immediately.

```

<Commands: types>+≡
  type :: sentry_expr_t
    type(parse_node_p), dimension(:), allocatable :: expr
    contains
    <Commands: sentry expr: TBP>
  end type sentry_expr_t

```

Compile parse nodes into evaluation trees.

```

<Commands: sentry expr: TBP>≡
  procedure :: compile => sentry_expr_compile

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sentry_expr_compile (sentry, pn)
    class(sentry_expr_t), intent(out) :: sentry
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_expr, pn_extra
    integer :: n_expr, i
    n_expr = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn)
    allocate (sentry%expr (n_expr))
    if (n_expr > 0) then
      i = 0
      pn_expr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
      pn_extra => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_expr)
      do i = 1, n_expr
        sentry%expr(i)%ptr => pn_expr
        if (associated (pn_extra)) then
          pn_expr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_extra, 2)
          pn_extra => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_extra)
        end if
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine sentry_expr_compile

```

Evaluate the expressions and return an index array of predefined length together with a complex value. If the value (as the last expression) is undefined, set it to unity. If index values are undefined, repeat the previous index value.

```

<Commands: sentry expr: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: evaluate => sentry_expr_evaluate

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine sentry_expr_evaluate (sentry, index, value, global)
    class(sentry_expr_t), intent(inout) :: sentry
    integer, dimension(:), intent(out) :: index
    complex(default), intent(out) :: value
    type(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: global
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    integer :: i, n_expr, n_index
    type(eval_tree_t) :: eval_tree
    var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
    n_expr = size (sentry%expr)
    n_index = size (index)
    if (n_expr <= n_index + 1) then

```



```

do i = 1, min (n_expr, n_index)
  associate (expr => sentry%expr(i))
    call eval_tree%init_expr (expr%ptr, var_list)
    call eval_tree%evaluate ()
    if (eval_tree%is_known ()) then
      index(i) = eval_tree%get_int ()
    else
      call msg_fatal ("Evaluating density matrix: undefined index")
    end if
  end associate
end do
do i = n_expr + 1, n_index
  index(i) = index(n_expr)
end do
if (n_expr == n_index + 1) then
  associate (expr => sentry%expr(n_expr))
    call eval_tree%init_expr (expr%ptr, var_list)
    call eval_tree%evaluate ()
    if (eval_tree%is_known ()) then
      value = eval_tree%get_cmplx ()
    else
      call msg_fatal ("Evaluating density matrix: undefined index")
    end if
    call eval_tree%final ()
  end associate
else
  value = 1
end if
else
  call msg_fatal ("Evaluating density matrix: index expression too long")
end if
end subroutine sentry_expr_evaluate

```

The sparse matrix itself consists of an arbitrary number of entries.

```

⟨Commands: types⟩+≡
  type :: smatrix_expr_t
    type(sentry_expr_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: entry
  contains
    ⟨Commands: smatrix_expr: TBP⟩
  end type smatrix_expr_t

```

Compile: assign sub-nodes to sentry-expressions and compile those.

```

⟨Commands: smatrix_expr: TBP⟩≡
  procedure :: compile => smatrix_expr_compile

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine smatrix_expr_compile (smatrix_expr, pn)
    class(smatrix_expr_t), intent(out) :: smatrix_expr
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_arg, pn_entry
    integer :: n_entry, i
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn, 2)
    if (associated (pn_arg)) then

```



```

n_entry = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_arg)
allocate (smatrix_expr%entry (n_entry))
pn_entry => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_arg)
do i = 1, n_entry
    call smatrix_expr%entry(i)%compile (pn_entry)
    pn_entry => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_entry)
end do
else
    allocate (smatrix_expr%entry (0))
end if
end subroutine smatrix_expr_compile

```

Evaluate the entries and build a new `smatrix` object, which contains just the numerical results.

```

<Commands: smatrix expr: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: evaluate => smatrix_expr_evaluate

<Commands: procedures>+≡
    subroutine smatrix_expr_evaluate (smatrix_expr, smatrix, global)
        class(smatrix_expr_t), intent(inout) :: smatrix_expr
        type(smatrix_t), intent(out) :: smatrix
        type(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: global
        integer, dimension(2) :: idx
        complex(default) :: value
        integer :: i, n_entry
        n_entry = size (smatrix_expr%entry)
        call smatrix%init (2, n_entry)
        do i = 1, n_entry
            call smatrix_expr%entry(i)%evaluate (idx, value, global)
            call smatrix%set_entry (i, idx, value)
        end do
    end subroutine smatrix_expr_evaluate

```

## Beam polarization density

The beam polarization command defines spin density matrix for one or two beams (scattering or decay).

```

<Commands: types>+≡
    type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_beams_pol_density_t
    private
    integer :: n_in = 0
    type(smatrix_expr_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: smatrix
    contains
    <Commands: cmd beams pol density: TBP>
    end type cmd_beams_pol_density_t

```

Output.

```

<Commands: cmd beams pol density: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => cmd_beams_pol_density_write

```



```

<Commands: procedures>+≡
subroutine cmd_beams_pol_density_write (cmd, unit, indent)
  class(cmd_beams_pol_density_t), intent(in) :: cmd
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  call write_indent (u, indent)
  select case (cmd%n_in)
  case (1)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "beams polarization setup: 1 [decay]"
  case (2)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "beams polarization setup: 2 [scattering]"
  case default
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "beams polarization setup: [undefined]"
  end select
end subroutine cmd_beams_pol_density_write

```

Compile. Find and assign the parse nodes.

Note: local environments are not yet supported.

```

<Commands: cmd beams pol density: TBP>+≡
procedure :: compile => cmd_beams_pol_density_compile

<Commands: procedures>+≡
subroutine cmd_beams_pol_density_compile (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_beams_pol_density_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_pol_spec, pn_smatrix
  integer :: i
  pn_pol_spec => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 3)
  call cmd%compile_options (global)
  cmd%n_in = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_pol_spec)
  allocate (cmd%smatrix (cmd%n_in))
  pn_smatrix => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_pol_spec)
  do i = 1, cmd%n_in
    call cmd%smatrix(i)%compile (pn_smatrix)
    pn_smatrix => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_smatrix)
  end do
end subroutine cmd_beams_pol_density_compile

```

Command execution: Fill polarization density matrices. No check yet, the matrices are checked and normalized when the actual beam object is created, just before integration. For intermediate storage, we use the `beam_structure` object in the `global` data set.

```

<Commands: cmd beams pol density: TBP>+≡
procedure :: execute => cmd_beams_pol_density_execute

<Commands: procedures>+≡
subroutine cmd_beams_pol_density_execute (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_beams_pol_density_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(smatrix_t) :: smatrix
  integer :: i
  call global%beam_structure%init_pol (cmd%n_in)

```



```

do i = 1, cmd%n_in
  call cmd%smatrix(i)%evaluate (smatrix, global)
  call global%beam_structure%set_smatrix (i, smatrix)
end do
end subroutine cmd_beams_pol_density_execute

```

## Beam polarization fraction

In addition to the polarization density matrix, we can independently specify the polarization fraction for one or both beams.

```

⟨Commands: types⟩+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_beams_pol_fraction_t
  private
  integer :: n_in = 0
  type(parse_node_p), dimension(:), allocatable :: expr
  contains
  ⟨Commands: cmd beams pol fraction: TBP⟩
end type cmd_beams_pol_fraction_t

```

Output.

```

⟨Commands: cmd beams pol fraction: TBP⟩≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_beams_pol_fraction_write

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_beams_pol_fraction_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_beams_pol_fraction_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    select case (cmd%n_in)
    case (1)
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "beams polarization fraction: 1 [decay]"
    case (2)
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "beams polarization fraction: 2 [scattering]"
    case default
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "beams polarization fraction: [undefined]"
    end select
  end subroutine cmd_beams_pol_fraction_write

```

Compile. Find and assign the parse nodes.

Note: local environments are not yet supported.

```

⟨Commands: cmd beams pol fraction: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_beams_pol_fraction_compile

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_beams_pol_fraction_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_beams_pol_fraction_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_frac_spec, pn_expr
    integer :: i
    pn_frac_spec => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 3)

```



```

call cmd%compile_options (global)
cmd%n_in = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_frac_spec)
allocate (cmd%expr (cmd%n_in))
pn_expr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_frac_spec)
do i = 1, cmd%n_in
  cmd%expr(i)%ptr => pn_expr
  pn_expr => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_expr)
end do
end subroutine cmd_beams_pol_fraction_compile

```

Command execution: Retrieve the numerical values of the beam polarization fractions. The results are stored in the `beam_structure` component of the `global` data block.

```

⟨Commands: cmd beams pol fraction: TBP⟩+=
  procedure :: execute => cmd_beams_pol_fraction_execute

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+=
  subroutine cmd_beams_pol_fraction_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_beams_pol_fraction_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: pol_f
    type(eval_tree_t) :: expr
    integer :: i
    var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
    allocate (pol_f (cmd%n_in))
    do i = 1, cmd%n_in
      call expr%init_expr (cmd%expr(i)%ptr, var_list)
      call expr%evaluate ()
      if (expr%is_known ()) then
        pol_f(i) = expr%get_real ()
      else
        call msg_fatal ("beams polarization fraction: undefined value")
      end if
      call expr%final ()
    end do
    call global%beam_structure%set_pol_f (pol_f)
  end subroutine cmd_beams_pol_fraction_execute

```

## Beam momentum

This is completely analogous to the previous command, hence we can use inheritance.

```

⟨Commands: types⟩+=
  type, extends (cmd_beams_pol_fraction_t) :: cmd_beams_momentum_t
  contains
    ⟨Commands: cmd beams momentum: TBP⟩
  end type cmd_beams_momentum_t

```

Output.

```

⟨Commands: cmd beams momentum: TBP⟩=
  procedure :: write => cmd_beams_momentum_write

```



*<Commands: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine cmd_beams_momentum_write (cmd, unit, indent)
  class(cmd_beams_momentum_t), intent(in) :: cmd
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  call write_indent (u, indent)
  select case (cmd%n_in)
  case (1)
    write (u, "(1x,A)" "beams momentum: 1 [decay]"
  case (2)
    write (u, "(1x,A)" "beams momentum: 2 [scattering]"
  case default
    write (u, "(1x,A)" "beams momentum: [undefined]"
  end select
end subroutine cmd_beams_momentum_write

```

Compile: inherited.

Command execution: Not inherited, but just the error string and the final command are changed.

*<Commands: cmd beams momentum: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: execute => cmd_beams_momentum_execute

```

*<Commands: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine cmd_beams_momentum_execute (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_beams_momentum_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: p
  type(eval_tree_t) :: expr
  integer :: i
  var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
  allocate (p (cmd%n_in))
  do i = 1, cmd%n_in
    call expr%init_expr (cmd%expr(i)%ptr, var_list)
    call expr%evaluate ()
    if (expr%is_known ()) then
      p(i) = expr%get_real ()
    else
      call msg_fatal ("beams momentum: undefined value")
    end if
    call expr%final ()
  end do
  call global%beam_structure%set_momentum (p)
end subroutine cmd_beams_momentum_execute

```

## Beam angles

Again, this is analogous. There are two angles, polar angle  $\theta$  and azimuthal angle  $\phi$ , which can be set independently for both beams.

*<Commands: types>+≡*

```

type, extends (cmd_beams_pol_fraction_t) :: cmd_beams_theta_t

```



```

contains
  <Commands: cmd beams theta: TBP>
end type cmd_beams_theta_t

type, extends (cmd_beams_pol_fraction_t) :: cmd_beams_phi_t
contains
  <Commands: cmd beams phi: TBP>
end type cmd_beams_phi_t

```

Output.

```

<Commands: cmd beams theta: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_beams_theta_write

<Commands: cmd beams phi: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_beams_phi_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_beams_theta_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_beams_theta_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    select case (cmd%n_in)
    case (1)
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "beams theta: 1 [decay]"
    case (2)
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "beams theta: 2 [scattering]"
    case default
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "beams theta: [undefined]"
    end select
  end subroutine cmd_beams_theta_write

  subroutine cmd_beams_phi_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_beams_phi_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    select case (cmd%n_in)
    case (1)
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "beams phi: 1 [decay]"
    case (2)
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "beams phi: 2 [scattering]"
    case default
      write (u, "(1x,A)") "beams phi: [undefined]"
    end select
  end subroutine cmd_beams_phi_write

```

Compile: inherited.

Command execution: Not inherited, but just the error string and the final command are changed.

```

<Commands: cmd beams theta: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_beams_theta_execute

```



```

<Commands: cmd beams phi: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_beams_phi_execute

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_beams_theta_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_beams_theta_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: theta
    type(eval_tree_t) :: expr
    integer :: i
    var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
    allocate (theta (cmd%n_in))
    do i = 1, cmd%n_in
      call expr%init_expr (cmd%expr(i)%ptr, var_list)
      call expr%evaluate ()
      if (expr%is_known ()) then
        theta(i) = expr%get_real ()
      else
        call msg_fatal ("beams theta: undefined value")
      end if
      call expr%final ()
    end do
    call global%beam_structure%set_theta (theta)
  end subroutine cmd_beams_theta_execute

  subroutine cmd_beams_phi_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_beams_phi_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: phi
    type(eval_tree_t) :: expr
    integer :: i
    var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
    allocate (phi (cmd%n_in))
    do i = 1, cmd%n_in
      call expr%init_expr (cmd%expr(i)%ptr, var_list)
      call expr%evaluate ()
      if (expr%is_known ()) then
        phi(i) = expr%get_real ()
      else
        call msg_fatal ("beams phi: undefined value")
      end if
      call expr%final ()
    end do
    call global%beam_structure%set_phi (phi)
  end subroutine cmd_beams_phi_execute

```

## Cuts

Define a cut expression. We store the parse tree for the right-hand side instead of compiling it. Compilation is deferred to the process environment where the cut expression is used.



```

⟨Commands: types⟩+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_cuts_t
  private
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_lexpr => null ()
  contains
    ⟨Commands: cmd cuts: TBP⟩
  end type cmd_cuts_t

```

Output. Do not print the parse tree, since this may get cluttered. Just a message that cuts have been defined.

```

⟨Commands: cmd cuts: TBP⟩≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_cuts_write

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_cuts_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_cuts_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "cuts: [defined]"
  end subroutine cmd_cuts_write

```

Compile. Simply store the parse (sub)tree.

```

⟨Commands: cmd cuts: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_cuts_compile

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_cuts_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_cuts_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    cmd%pn_lexpr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 3)
  end subroutine cmd_cuts_compile

```

Instead of evaluating the cut expression, link the parse tree to the global data set, such that it is compiled and executed in the appropriate process context.

```

⟨Commands: cmd cuts: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_cuts_execute

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_cuts_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_cuts_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    global%pn%cuts_lexpr => cmd%pn_lexpr
  end subroutine cmd_cuts_execute

```

## General, Factorization and Renormalization Scales

Define a scale expression for either the renormalization or the factorization scale. We store the parse tree for the right-hand side instead of compiling



it. Compilation is deferred to the process environment where the expression is used.

```

⟨Commands: types⟩+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_scale_t
    private
      type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_expr => null ()
    contains
      ⟨Commands: cmd scale: TBP⟩
  end type cmd_scale_t

```

```

⟨Commands: types⟩+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_fac_scale_t
    private
      type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_expr => null ()
    contains
      ⟨Commands: cmd fac scale: TBP⟩
  end type cmd_fac_scale_t

```

```

⟨Commands: types⟩+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_ren_scale_t
    private
      type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_expr => null ()
    contains
      ⟨Commands: cmd ren scale: TBP⟩
  end type cmd_ren_scale_t

```

Output. Do not print the parse tree, since this may get cluttered. Just a message that scale, renormalization and factorization have been defined, respectively.

```

⟨Commands: cmd scale: TBP⟩≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_scale_write

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_scale_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_scale_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "scale: [defined]"
  end subroutine cmd_scale_write

⟨Commands: cmd fac scale: TBP⟩≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_fac_scale_write

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_fac_scale_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_fac_scale_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "factorization scale: [defined]"
  end subroutine cmd_fac_scale_write

```



```

⟨Commands: cmd ren scale: TBP⟩≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_ren_scale_write
⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_ren_scale_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_ren_scale_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "renormalization scale: [defined]"
  end subroutine cmd_ren_scale_write

```

Compile. Simply store the parse (sub)tree.

```

⟨Commands: cmd scale: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_scale_compile
⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_scale_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_scale_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    cmd%pn_expr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 3)
  end subroutine cmd_scale_compile

```

```

⟨Commands: cmd fac scale: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_fac_scale_compile
⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_fac_scale_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_fac_scale_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    cmd%pn_expr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 3)
  end subroutine cmd_fac_scale_compile

```

```

⟨Commands: cmd ren scale: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_ren_scale_compile
⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_ren_scale_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_ren_scale_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    cmd%pn_expr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 3)
  end subroutine cmd_ren_scale_compile

```

Instead of evaluating the scale expression, link the parse tree to the global data set, such that it is compiled and executed in the appropriate process context.

```

⟨Commands: cmd scale: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_scale_execute
⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_scale_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_scale_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    global%pn%scale_expr => cmd%pn_expr
  end subroutine cmd_scale_execute

```



```

<Commands: cmd fac scale: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_fac_scale_execute

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_fac_scale_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_fac_scale_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    global%pn%fac_scale_expr => cmd%pn_expr
  end subroutine cmd_fac_scale_execute

<Commands: cmd ren scale: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_ren_scale_execute

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_ren_scale_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_ren_scale_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    global%pn%ren_scale_expr => cmd%pn_expr
  end subroutine cmd_ren_scale_execute

```

## Weight

Define a weight expression. The weight is applied to a process to be integrated, event by event. We store the parse tree for the right-hand side instead of compiling it. Compilation is deferred to the process environment where the expression is used.

```

<Commands: types>+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_weight_t
    private
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_expr => null ()
  contains
    <Commands: cmd weight: TBP>
  end type cmd_weight_t

```

Output. Do not print the parse tree, since this may get cluttered. Just a message that scale, renormalization and factorization have been defined, respectively.

```

<Commands: cmd weight: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_weight_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_weight_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_weight_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "weight expression: [defined]"
  end subroutine cmd_weight_write

```

Compile. Simply store the parse (sub)tree.

```

<Commands: cmd weight: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_weight_compile

```



```

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_weight_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_weight_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    cmd%pn_expr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 3)
  end subroutine cmd_weight_compile

```

Instead of evaluating the expression, link the parse tree to the global data set, such that it is compiled and executed in the appropriate process context.

```

<Commands: cmd weight: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_weight_execute

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_weight_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_weight_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    global%pn%weight_expr => cmd%pn_expr
  end subroutine cmd_weight_execute

```

## Selection

Define a selection expression. This is to be applied upon simulation or event-file rescanning, event by event. We store the parse tree for the right-hand side instead of compiling it. Compilation is deferred to the environment where the expression is used.

```

<Commands: types>+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_selection_t
  private
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_expr => null ()
  contains
    <Commands: cmd selection: TBP>
  end type cmd_selection_t

```

Output. Do not print the parse tree, since this may get cluttered. Just a message that scale, renormalization and factorization have been defined, respectively.

```

<Commands: cmd selection: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_selection_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_selection_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_selection_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "selection expression: [defined]"
  end subroutine cmd_selection_write

```

Compile. Simply store the parse (sub)tree.

```

<Commands: cmd selection: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_selection_compile

```



```

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_selection_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_selection_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    cmd%pn_expr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 3)
  end subroutine cmd_selection_compile

```

Instead of evaluating the expression, link the parse tree to the global data set, such that it is compiled and executed in the appropriate process context.

```

<Commands: cmd selection: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_selection_execute

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_selection_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_selection_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    global%pn%selection_lexpr => cmd%pn_expr
  end subroutine cmd_selection_execute

```

## Reweight

Define a reweight expression. This is to be applied upon simulation or event-file rescanning, event by event. We store the parse tree for the right-hand side instead of compiling it. Compilation is deferred to the environment where the expression is used.

```

<Commands: types>+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_reweight_t
  private
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_expr => null ()
  contains
    <Commands: cmd reweight: TBP>
  end type cmd_reweight_t

```

Output. Do not print the parse tree, since this may get cluttered. Just a message that scale, renormalization and factorization have been defined, respectively.

```

<Commands: cmd reweight: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_reweight_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_reweight_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_reweight_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "reweight expression: [defined]"
  end subroutine cmd_reweight_write

```

Compile. Simply store the parse (sub)tree.

```

<Commands: cmd reweight: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_reweight_compile

```



```

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_reweight_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_reweight_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    cmd%pn_expr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 3)
  end subroutine cmd_reweight_compile

```

Instead of evaluating the expression, link the parse tree to the global data set, such that it is compiled and executed in the appropriate process context.

```

<Commands: cmd reweight: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_reweight_execute

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_reweight_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_reweight_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    global%pn%reweight_expr => cmd%pn_expr
  end subroutine cmd_reweight_execute

```

## Alternative Simulation Setups

Together with simulation, we can re-evaluate event weights in the context of alternative setups. The `cmd_alt_setup_t` object is designed to hold these setups, which are brace-enclosed command lists. Compilation is deferred to the simulation environment where the setup expression is used.

```

<Commands: types>+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_alt_setup_t
  private
    type(parse_node_p), dimension(:), allocatable :: setup
  contains
    <Commands: cmd alt setup: TBP>
  end type cmd_alt_setup_t

```

Output. Print just a message that the alternative setup list has been defined.

```

<Commands: cmd alt setup: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_alt_setup_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_alt_setup_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_alt_setup_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A)") "alt_setup: ", size (cmd%setup), " entries"
  end subroutine cmd_alt_setup_write

```

Compile. Store the parse sub-trees in an array.

```

<Commands: cmd alt setup: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_alt_setup_compile

```



```

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+=
  subroutine cmd_alt_setup_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_alt_setup_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_list, pn_setup
    integer :: i
    pn_list => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 3)
    if (associated (pn_list)) then
      allocate (cmd%setup (parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_list)))
      i = 1
      pn_setup => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_list)
      do while (associated (pn_setup))
        cmd%setup(i)%ptr => pn_setup
        i = i + 1
        pn_setup => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_setup)
      end do
    else
      allocate (cmd%setup (0))
    end if
  end subroutine cmd_alt_setup_compile

```

Execute. Transfer the array of command lists to the global environment.

```

⟨Commands: cmd alt setup: TBP⟩+=
  procedure :: execute => cmd_alt_setup_execute

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+=
  subroutine cmd_alt_setup_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_alt_setup_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    if (allocated (global%pn%alt_setup)) deallocate (global%pn%alt_setup)
    allocate (global%pn%alt_setup (size (cmd%setup)), source = cmd%setup)
  end subroutine cmd_alt_setup_execute

```

## Integration

Integrate several processes, consecutively with identical parameters.

```

⟨Commands: types⟩+=
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_integrate_t
  private
  integer :: n_proc = 0
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: process_id
  contains
  ⟨Commands: cmd integrate: TBP⟩
  end type cmd_integrate_t

```

Output: we know the process IDs.

```

⟨Commands: cmd integrate: TBP⟩=
  procedure :: write => cmd_integrate_write

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+=
  subroutine cmd_integrate_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_integrate_t), intent(in) :: cmd

```



```

integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
integer :: u, i
u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
call write_indent (u, indent)
write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "integrate ("
do i = 1, cmd%n_proc
    if (i > 1) write (u, "(A,1x)", advance="no") ", "
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") char (cmd%process_id(i))
end do
write (u, "(A)") ")"
end subroutine cmd_integrate_write

```

Compile.

*<Commands: cmd integrate: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: compile => cmd_integrate_compile
```

*<Commands: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine cmd_integrate_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_integrate_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_proclist, pn_proc
    integer :: i
    pn_proclist => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
    cmd%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_proclist)
    call cmd%compile_options (global)
    cmd%n_proc = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_proclist)
    allocate (cmd%process_id (cmd%n_proc))
    pn_proc => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_proclist)
    do i = 1, cmd%n_proc
        cmd%process_id(i) = parse_node_get_string (pn_proc)
        call global%process_stack%init_result_vars (cmd%process_id(i))
        pn_proc => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_proc)
    end do
end subroutine cmd_integrate_compile

```

Command execution. Integrate the process(es) with the predefined number of passes, iterations and calls. For structure functions, cuts, weight and scale, use local definitions if present; by default, the local definitions are initialized with the global ones.

The `integrate` procedure should take its input from the currently active local environment, but produce a process record in the stack of the global environment.

Since the process acquires a snapshot of the variable list, so if the global list (or the local one) is deleted, this does no harm. This implies that later changes of the variable list do not affect the stored process.

*<Commands: cmd integrate: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: execute => cmd_integrate_execute
```

*<Commands: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine cmd_integrate_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_integrate_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    integer :: i

```



```

do i = 1, cmd%n_proc
  call integrate_process (cmd%process_id(i), cmd%local, global)
  call global%process_stack%fill_result_vars (cmd%process_id(i))
  if (signal_is_pending ()) return
end do
end subroutine cmd_integrate_execute

```

## Observables

Declare an observable. After the declaration, it can be used to record data, and at the end one can retrieve average and error.

```

⟨Commands: types⟩+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_observable_t
  private
  type(string_t) :: id
  contains
  ⟨Commands: cmd_observable: TBP⟩
end type cmd_observable_t

```

Output. We know the ID.

```

⟨Commands: cmd_observable: TBP⟩≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_observable_write

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_observable_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_observable_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A,A)") "observable: ", char (cmd%id)
  end subroutine cmd_observable_write

```

Compile. Just record the observable ID.

```

⟨Commands: cmd_observable: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_observable_compile

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_observable_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_observable_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_tag
    pn_tag => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
    if (associated (pn_tag)) then
      cmd%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_tag)
    end if
    call cmd%compile_options (global)
    select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_tag)))
    case ("analysis_id")
      cmd%id = parse_node_get_string (pn_tag)
    case default
      call msg_bug ("observable: name expression not implemented (yet)")
    end select
  end subroutine cmd_observable_compile

```



```

end select
end subroutine cmd_observable_compile

```

Command execution. This declares the observable and allocates it in the analysis store.

```

⟨Commands: cmd observable: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_observable_execute

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_observable_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_observable_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    type(graph_options_t) :: graph_options
    type(string_t) :: label, unit
    var_list => cmd%local%get_var_list_ptr ()
    label = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_obs_label"))
    unit = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_obs_unit"))
    call graph_options_init (graph_options)
    call set_graph_options (graph_options, var_list)
    call analysis_init_observable (cmd%id, label, unit, graph_options)
  end subroutine cmd_observable_execute

```

## Histograms

Declare a histogram. At minimum, we have to set lower and upper bound and bin width.

```

⟨Commands: types⟩+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_histogram_t
  private
  type(string_t) :: id
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_lower_bound => null ()
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_upper_bound => null ()
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_bin_width => null ()
  contains
  ⟨Commands: cmd histogram: TBP⟩
end type cmd_histogram_t

```

Output. Just print the ID.

```

⟨Commands: cmd histogram: TBP⟩≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_histogram_write

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_histogram_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_histogram_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A,A)") "histogram: ", char (cmd%id)
  end subroutine cmd_histogram_write

```



Compile. Record the histogram ID and initialize lower, upper bound and bin width.

```

⟨Commands: cmd histogram: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_histogram_compile

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_histogram_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_histogram_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_tag, pn_args, pn_arg1, pn_arg2, pn_arg3
    character(*), parameter :: e_illegal_use = &
      "illegal usage of 'histogram': insufficient number of arguments"
    pn_tag => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
    pn_args => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_tag)
    if (associated (pn_args)) then
      pn_arg1 => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_args)
      if (.not. associated (pn_arg1)) call msg_fatal (e_illegal_use)
      pn_arg2 => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_arg1)
      if (.not. associated (pn_arg2)) call msg_fatal (e_illegal_use)
      pn_arg3 => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_arg2)
      cmd%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_args)
    end if
    call cmd%compile_options (global)
    select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_tag)))
    case ("analysis_id")
      cmd%id = parse_node_get_string (pn_tag)
    case default
      call msg_bug ("histogram: name expression not implemented (yet)")
    end select
    cmd%pn_lower_bound => pn_arg1
    cmd%pn_upper_bound => pn_arg2
    cmd%pn_bin_width => pn_arg3
  end subroutine cmd_histogram_compile

```

Command execution. This declares the histogram and allocates it in the analysis store.

```

⟨Commands: cmd histogram: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_histogram_execute

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_histogram_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_histogram_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    real(default) :: lower_bound, upper_bound, bin_width
    integer :: bin_number
    logical :: bin_width_is_used, normalize_bins
    type(string_t) :: obs_label, obs_unit
    type(graph_options_t) :: graph_options
    type(drawing_options_t) :: drawing_options

    var_list => cmd%local%get_var_list_ptr ()
    lower_bound = eval_real (cmd%pn_lower_bound, var_list)
    upper_bound = eval_real (cmd%pn_upper_bound, var_list)

```



```

if (associated (cmd%pn_bin_width)) then
  bin_width = eval_real (cmd%pn_bin_width, var_list)
  bin_width_is_used = .true.
else if (var_list%is_known (var_str ("n_bins"))) then
  bin_number = &
    var_list%get_ival (var_str ("n_bins"))
  bin_width_is_used = .false.
else
  call msg_error ("Cmd '" // char (cmd%id) // &
    "' : neither bin width nor number is defined")
end if
normalize_bins = &
  var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?normalize_bins"))
obs_label = &
  var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$obs_label"))
obs_unit = &
  var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$obs_unit"))

call graph_options_init (graph_options)
call set_graph_options (graph_options, var_list)
call drawing_options_init_histogram (drawing_options)
call set_drawing_options (drawing_options, var_list)

if (bin_width_is_used) then
  call analysis_init_histogram &
    (cmd%id, lower_bound, upper_bound, bin_width, &
    normalize_bins, &
    obs_label, obs_unit, &
    graph_options, drawing_options)
else
  call analysis_init_histogram &
    (cmd%id, lower_bound, upper_bound, bin_number, &
    normalize_bins, &
    obs_label, obs_unit, &
    graph_options, drawing_options)
end if
end subroutine cmd_histogram_execute

```

Set the graph options from a variable list.

*(Commands: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine set_graph_options (gro, var_list)
  type(graph_options_t), intent(inout) :: gro
  type(var_list_t), intent(in) :: var_list
  call graph_options_set (gro, title = &
    var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$title")))
  call graph_options_set (gro, description = &
    var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$description")))
  call graph_options_set (gro, x_label = &
    var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$x_label")))
  call graph_options_set (gro, y_label = &
    var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$y_label")))
  call graph_options_set (gro, width_mm = &
    var_list%get_ival (var_str ("graph_width_mm")))

```



```

call graph_options_set (gro, height_mm = &
    var_list%get_ival (var_str ("graph_height_mm")))
call graph_options_set (gro, x_log = &
    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?x_log")))
call graph_options_set (gro, y_log = &
    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?y_log")))
if (var_list%is_known (var_str ("x_min"))) &
    call graph_options_set (gro, x_min = &
        var_list%get_rval (var_str ("x_min")))
if (var_list%is_known (var_str ("x_max"))) &
    call graph_options_set (gro, x_max = &
        var_list%get_rval (var_str ("x_max")))
if (var_list%is_known (var_str ("y_min"))) &
    call graph_options_set (gro, y_min = &
        var_list%get_rval (var_str ("y_min")))
if (var_list%is_known (var_str ("y_max"))) &
    call graph_options_set (gro, y_max = &
        var_list%get_rval (var_str ("y_max")))
call graph_options_set (gro, gmlcode_bg = &
    var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$gmlcode_bg")))
call graph_options_set (gro, gmlcode_fg = &
    var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$gmlcode_fg")))
end subroutine set_graph_options

```

Set the drawing options from a variable list.

*(Commands: procedures)*+≡

```

subroutine set_drawing_options (dro, var_list)
type(drawing_options_t), intent(inout) :: dro
type(var_list_t), intent(in) :: var_list
if (var_list%is_known (var_str ("?draw_histogram"))) then
    if (var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?draw_histogram"))) then
        call drawing_options_set (dro, with_hbars = .true.)
    else
        call drawing_options_set (dro, with_hbars = .false., &
            with_base = .false., fill = .false., piecewise = .false.)
    end if
end if
if (var_list%is_known (var_str ("?draw_base"))) then
    if (var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?draw_base"))) then
        call drawing_options_set (dro, with_base = .true.)
    else
        call drawing_options_set (dro, with_base = .false., fill = .false.)
    end if
end if
if (var_list%is_known (var_str ("?draw_piecewise"))) then
    if (var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?draw_piecewise"))) then
        call drawing_options_set (dro, piecewise = .true.)
    else
        call drawing_options_set (dro, piecewise = .false.)
    end if
end if
if (var_list%is_known (var_str ("?fill_curve"))) then
    if (var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?fill_curve"))) then
        call drawing_options_set (dro, fill = .true., with_base = .true.)
    end if
end if

```



```

        else
            call drawing_options_set (dro, fill = .false.)
        end if
    end if
end if
if (var_list%is_known (var_str ("?draw_curve"))) then
    if (var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?draw_curve"))) then
        call drawing_options_set (dro, draw = .true.)
    else
        call drawing_options_set (dro, draw = .false.)
    end if
end if
if (var_list%is_known (var_str ("?draw_errors"))) then
    if (var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?draw_errors"))) then
        call drawing_options_set (dro, err = .true.)
    else
        call drawing_options_set (dro, err = .false.)
    end if
end if
if (var_list%is_known (var_str ("?draw_symbols"))) then
    if (var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?draw_symbols"))) then
        call drawing_options_set (dro, symbols = .true.)
    else
        call drawing_options_set (dro, symbols = .false.)
    end if
end if
if (var_list%is_known (var_str ("$fill_options"))) then
    call drawing_options_set (dro, fill_options = &
        var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$fill_options")))
end if
if (var_list%is_known (var_str ("$draw_options"))) then
    call drawing_options_set (dro, draw_options = &
        var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$draw_options")))
end if
if (var_list%is_known (var_str ("$err_options"))) then
    call drawing_options_set (dro, err_options = &
        var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$err_options")))
end if
if (var_list%is_known (var_str ("$symbol"))) then
    call drawing_options_set (dro, symbol = &
        var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$symbol")))
end if
if (var_list%is_known (var_str ("$gmlcode_bg"))) then
    call drawing_options_set (dro, gmlcode_bg = &
        var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$gmlcode_bg")))
end if
if (var_list%is_known (var_str ("$gmlcode_fg"))) then
    call drawing_options_set (dro, gmlcode_fg = &
        var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$gmlcode_fg")))
end if
end subroutine set_drawing_options

```



## Plots

Declare a plot. No mandatory arguments, just options.

```
<Commands: types>+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_plot_t
  private
  type(string_t) :: id
  contains
  <Commands: cmd plot: TBP>
end type cmd_plot_t
```

Output. Just print the ID.

```
<Commands: cmd plot: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_plot_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_plot_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_plot_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A,A)") "plot: ", char (cmd%id)
  end subroutine cmd_plot_write
```

Compile. Record the plot ID and initialize lower, upper bound and bin width.

```
<Commands: cmd plot: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_plot_compile

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_plot_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_plot_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_tag
    pn_tag => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
    cmd%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_tag)
    call cmd%init (pn_tag, global)
  end subroutine cmd_plot_compile
```

This init routine is separated because it is reused below for graph initialization.

```
<Commands: cmd plot: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: init => cmd_plot_init

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_plot_init (plot, pn_tag, global)
    class(cmd_plot_t), intent(inout) :: plot
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), pointer :: pn_tag
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    call plot%compile_options (global)
    select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_tag)))
    case ("analysis_id")
      plot%id = parse_node_get_string (pn_tag)
    case default
      call msg_bug ("plot: name expression not implemented (yet)")
```



```

    end select
end subroutine cmd_plot_init

```

Command execution. This declares the plot and allocates it in the analysis store.

```

⟨Commands: cmd plot: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_plot_execute

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_plot_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_plot_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    type(graph_options_t) :: graph_options
    type(drawing_options_t) :: drawing_options

    var_list => cmd%local%get_var_list_ptr ()
    call graph_options_init (graph_options)
    call set_graph_options (graph_options, var_list)
    call drawing_options_init_plot (drawing_options)
    call set_drawing_options (drawing_options, var_list)

    call analysis_init_plot (cmd%id, graph_options, drawing_options)
  end subroutine cmd_plot_execute

```

## Graphs

Declare a graph. The graph is defined in terms of its contents. Both the graph and its contents may carry options.

The graph object contains its own ID as well as the IDs of its elements. For the elements, we reuse the `cmd_plot_t` defined above.

```

⟨Commands: types⟩+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_graph_t
    private
    type(string_t) :: id
    integer :: n_elements = 0
    type(cmd_plot_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: el
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: element_id
  contains
    ⟨Commands: cmd graph: TBP⟩
  end type cmd_graph_t

```

Output. Just print the ID.

```

⟨Commands: cmd graph: TBP⟩≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_graph_write

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_graph_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_graph_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return

```



```

    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A,A,A,IO,A)" "graph: ", char (cmd%id), &
           " (" , cmd%n_elements, " entries)"
end subroutine cmd_graph_write

```

Compile. Record the graph ID and initialize lower, upper bound and bin width. For compiling the graph element syntax, we use part of the `cmd_plot_t` compiler.

Note: currently, we do not respect options, therefore just IDs on the RHS.

```

⟨Commands: cmd graph: TBP⟩+≡
    procedure :: compile => cmd_graph_compile

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
    subroutine cmd_graph_compile (cmd, global)
        class(cmd_graph_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
        type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_term, pn_tag, pn_def, pn_app
        integer :: i

        pn_term => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
        pn_tag => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_term)
        cmd%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_tag)
        call cmd%compile_options (global)
        select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_tag)))
        case ("analysis_id")
            cmd%id = parse_node_get_string (pn_tag)
        case default
            call msg_bug ("graph: name expression not implemented (yet)")
        end select
        pn_def => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_term, 2)
        cmd%n_elements = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_def)
        allocate (cmd%element_id (cmd%n_elements))
        allocate (cmd%el (cmd%n_elements))
        pn_term => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_def)
        pn_tag => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_term)
        cmd%el(1)%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_tag)
        call cmd%el(1)%init (pn_tag, global)
        cmd%element_id(1) = parse_node_get_string (pn_tag)
        pn_app => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_term)
        do i = 2, cmd%n_elements
            pn_term => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_app, 2)
            pn_tag => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_term)
            cmd%el(i)%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_tag)
            call cmd%el(i)%init (pn_tag, global)
            cmd%element_id(i) = parse_node_get_string (pn_tag)
            pn_app => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_app)
        end do

    end subroutine cmd_graph_compile

```

Command execution. This declares the graph, allocates it in the analysis store, and copies the graph elements.

For the graph, we set graph and default drawing options. For the elements, we reset individual drawing options.



This accesses internals of the contained elements of type `cmd_plot_t`, see above. We might disentangle such an interdependency when this code is rewritten using proper type extension.

```

⟨Commands: cmd graph: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_graph_execute

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
  subroutine cmd_graph_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_graph_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    type(graph_options_t) :: graph_options
    type(drawing_options_t) :: drawing_options
    integer :: i, type

    var_list => cmd%local%get_var_list_ptr ()
    call graph_options_init (graph_options)
    call set_graph_options (graph_options, var_list)
    call analysis_init_graph (cmd%id, cmd%n_elements, graph_options)

    do i = 1, cmd%n_elements
      if (associated (cmd%el(i)%options)) then
        call cmd%el(i)%options%execute (cmd%el(i)%local)
      end if
      type = analysis_store_get_object_type (cmd%element_id(i))
      select case (type)
        case (AN_HISTOGRAM)
          call drawing_options_init_histogram (drawing_options)
        case (AN_PLOT)
          call drawing_options_init_plot (drawing_options)
        end select
      call set_drawing_options (drawing_options, var_list)
      if (associated (cmd%el(i)%options)) then
        call set_drawing_options (drawing_options, cmd%el(i)%local%var_list)
      end if
      call analysis_fill_graph (cmd%id, i, cmd%element_id(i), drawing_options)
    end do
  end subroutine cmd_graph_execute

```

## Analysis

Hold the analysis ID either as a string or as an expression:

```

⟨Commands: types⟩+≡
  type :: analysis_id_t
    type(string_t) :: tag
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_sexpr => null ()
  end type analysis_id_t

```

Define the analysis expression. We store the parse tree for the right-hand side instead of compiling it. Compilation is deferred to the process environment where the analysis expression is used.

```

⟨Commands: types⟩+≡

```



```

type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_analysis_t
  private
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_lexpr => null ()
  contains
    <Commands: cmd analysis: TBP>
end type cmd_analysis_t

```

Output. Print just a message that analysis has been defined.

```

<Commands: cmd analysis: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_analysis_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_analysis_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_analysis_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "analysis: [defined]"
  end subroutine cmd_analysis_write

```

Compile. Simply store the parse (sub)tree.

```

<Commands: cmd analysis: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_analysis_compile

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_analysis_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_analysis_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    cmd%pn_lexpr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 3)
  end subroutine cmd_analysis_compile

```

Instead of evaluating the cut expression, link the parse tree to the global data set, such that it is compiled and executed in the appropriate process context.

```

<Commands: cmd analysis: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_analysis_execute

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_analysis_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_analysis_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    global%pn%analysis_lexpr => cmd%pn_lexpr
  end subroutine cmd_analysis_execute

```

## Write histograms and plots

The data type encapsulating the command:

```

<Commands: types>+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_write_analysis_t
    private
      type(analysis_id_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: id
      type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: tag

```



```

contains
  <Commands: cmd write analysis: TBP>
end type cmd_write_analysis_t

```

Output. Just the keyword.

```

<Commands: cmd write analysis: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_write_analysis_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_write_analysis_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_write_analysis_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "write_analysis"
  end subroutine cmd_write_analysis_write

```

Compile.

```

<Commands: cmd write analysis: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_write_analysis_compile

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_write_analysis_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_write_analysis_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_clause, pn_args, pn_id
    integer :: n, i
    pn_clause => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn)
    pn_args => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_clause, 2)
    cmd%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_clause)
    call cmd%compile_options (global)
    if (associated (pn_args)) then
      n = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_args)
      allocate (cmd%id (n))
      do i = 1, n
        pn_id => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_args, i)
        if (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_id)) == "analysis_id") then
          cmd%id(i)%tag = parse_node_get_string (pn_id)
        else
          cmd%id(i)%pn_sexpr => pn_id
        end if
      end do
    else
      allocate (cmd%id (0))
    end if
  end subroutine cmd_write_analysis_compile

```

The output format for real data values:

```

<Commands: parameters>+≡
  character(*), parameter, public :: &
    DEFAULT_ANALYSIS_FILENAME = "whizard_analysis.dat"
  character(len=1), dimension(2), parameter, public :: &

```



```

FORBIDDEN_ENDINGS1 = [ "o", "a" ]
character(len=2), dimension(5), parameter, public :: &
FORBIDDEN_ENDINGS2 = [ "mp", "ps", "vg", "lo", "la" ]
character(len=3), dimension(16), parameter, public :: &
FORBIDDEN_ENDINGS3 = [ "aux", "dvi", "evt", "evx", "f03", "f90", &
    "f95", "log", "ltp", "mpx", "olc", "olp", "pdf", "phs", "sin", "tex" ]

```

As this contains a lot of similar code to `cmd_compile_analysis_execute` we outsource the main code to a subroutine.

```

<Commands: cmd write analysis: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: execute => cmd_write_analysis_execute

<Commands: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cmd_write_analysis_execute (cmd, global)
        class(cmd_write_analysis_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
        type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
        type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
        var_list => cmd%local%get_var_list_ptr ()
        call write_analysis_wrap (var_list, global%out_files, &
            cmd%id, tag = cmd%tag)
    end subroutine cmd_write_analysis_execute

```

If the `data_file` optional argument is present, this is called from `cmd_compile_analysis_execute`, which needs the file name for further processing, and requires the default format. For the moment, parameters and macros for custom data processing are disabled.

```

<Commands: procedures>+≡
    subroutine write_analysis_wrap (var_list, out_files, id, tag, data_file)
        type(var_list_t), intent(inout), target :: var_list
        type(file_list_t), intent(inout), target :: out_files
        type(analysis_id_t), dimension(:), intent(in), target :: id
        type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: tag
        type(string_t), intent(out), optional :: data_file
        type(string_t) :: defaultfile, file
        integer :: i
        logical :: keep_open !, custom, header, columns
        type(string_t) :: extension !, comment_prefix, separator
        !!! JRR: WK please check (#542)
        !     integer :: type
        !     type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        logical :: one_file !, has_writer
        !     type(analysis_iterator_t) :: iterator
        !     type(rt_data_t), target :: sandbox
        !     type(command_list_t) :: writer
        defaultfile = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("out_file"))
        if (present (data_file)) then
            if (defaultfile == "" .or. defaultfile == ".") then
                defaultfile = DEFAULT_ANALYSIS_FILENAME
            else
                if (scan (".", defaultfile) > 0) then
                    call split (defaultfile, extension, ".", back=.true.)
                    if (any (lower_case (char(extension)) == FORBIDDEN_ENDINGS1) .or. &
                        any (lower_case (char(extension)) == FORBIDDEN_ENDINGS2) .or. &

```



```

        any (lower_case (char(extension)) == FORBIDDEN_ENDINGS3)) &
        call msg_fatal ("The ending " // char(extension) // &
        " is internal and not allowed as data file.")
    if (extension /= "") then
        if (defaultfile /= "") then
            defaultfile = defaultfile // "." // extension
        else
            defaultfile = "whizard_analysis." // extension
        end if
    else
        defaultfile = defaultfile // ".dat"
    endif
end if
else
    defaultfile = defaultfile // ".dat"
end if
end if
data_file = defaultfile
end if
one_file = defaultfile /= ""
if (one_file) then
    file = defaultfile
    keep_open = file_list_is_open (out_files, file, &
    action = "write")
    if (keep_open) then
        if (present (data_file)) then
            call msg_fatal ("Compiling analysis: File '" &
            // char (data_file) &
            // "' can't be used, it is already open.")
        else
            call msg_message ("Appending analysis data to file '" &
            // char (file) // "'")
        end if
    else
        call file_list_open (out_files, file, &
        action = "write", status = "replace", position = "asis")
        call msg_message ("Writing analysis data to file '" &
        // char (file) // "'")
    end if
end if
end if

!!! JRR: WK please check. Custom data output. Ticket #542
!   if (present (data_file)) then
!       custom = .false.
!   else
!       custom = var_list%get_lval (&
!           var_str ("?out_custom"))
!   end if
!   comment_prefix = var_list%get_sval (&
!       var_str ("$out_comment"))
!   header = var_list%get_lval (&
!       var_str ("?out_header"))
!   write_yerr = var_list%get_lval (&
!       var_str ("?out_yerr"))
!   write_xerr = var_list%get_lval (&

```



```

!          var_str ("?out_xerr"))

call get_analysis_tags (tag, id, var_list)
do i = 1, size (tag)
    call file_list_write_analysis &
        (out_files, file, tag(i))
end do
if (one_file .and. .not. keep_open) then
    call file_list_close (out_files, file)
end if

contains

subroutine get_analysis_tags (analysis_tag, id, var_list)
    type(string_t), dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable :: analysis_tag
    type(analysis_id_t), dimension(:), intent(in) :: id
    type(var_list_t), intent(in), target :: var_list
    if (size (id) /= 0) then
        allocate (analysis_tag (size (id)))
        do i = 1, size (id)
            if (associated (id(i)%pn_sexpr)) then
                analysis_tag(i) = eval_string (id(i)%pn_sexpr, var_list)
            else
                analysis_tag(i) = id(i)%tag
            end if
        end do
    else
        call analysis_store_get_ids (tag)
    end if
end subroutine get_analysis_tags

end subroutine write_analysis_wrap

```

## Compile analysis results

This command writes files in a form suitable for GAMELAN and executes the appropriate commands to compile them. The first part is identical to `cmd.write.analysis`.

```

<Commands: types>+≡
type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_compile_analysis_t
    private
    type(analysis_id_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: id
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: tag
contains
    <Commands: cmd compile analysis: TBP>
end type cmd_compile_analysis_t

```

Output. Just the keyword.

```

<Commands: cmd compile analysis: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => cmd_compile_analysis_write

```



```

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
subroutine cmd_compile_analysis_write (cmd, unit, indent)
  class(cmd_compile_analysis_t), intent(in) :: cmd
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  call write_indent (u, indent)
  write (u, "(1x,A)") "compile_analysis"
end subroutine cmd_compile_analysis_write

```

Compile.

```

⟨Commands: cmd compile analysis: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_compile_analysis_compile

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
subroutine cmd_compile_analysis_compile (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_compile_analysis_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_clause, pn_args, pn_id
  integer :: n, i
  pn_clause => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn)
  pn_args => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_clause, 2)
  cmd%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_clause)
  call cmd%compile_options (global)
  if (associated (pn_args)) then
    n = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_args)
    allocate (cmd%id (n))
    do i = 1, n
      pn_id => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_args, i)
      if (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_id)) == "analysis_id") then
        cmd%id(i)%tag = parse_node_get_string (pn_id)
      else
        cmd%id(i)%pn_sexpr => pn_id
      end if
    end do
  else
    allocate (cmd%id (0))
  end if
end subroutine cmd_compile_analysis_compile

```

First write the analysis data to file, then write a GAMELAN driver and produce MetaPost and T<sub>E</sub>X output.

```

⟨Commands: cmd compile analysis: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_compile_analysis_execute

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
subroutine cmd_compile_analysis_execute (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_compile_analysis_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
  type(string_t) :: file, basename, extension, driver_file, &
    makefile
  integer :: u_driver, u_makefile
  logical :: has_gmlcode, only_file

```



```

var_list => cmd%local%get_var_list_ptr ()
call write_analysis_wrap (var_list, &
    global%out_files, cmd%id, tag = cmd%tag, &
    data_file = file)
basename = file
if (scan(".", basename) > 0) then
    call split (basename, extension, ".", back=.true.)
else
    extension = ""
end if
driver_file = basename // ".tex"
makefile = basename // "_ana.makefile"
u_driver = free_unit ()
open (unit=u_driver, file=char(driver_file), &
    action="write", status="replace")
if (allocated (cmd%tag)) then
    call analysis_write_driver (file, cmd%tag, unit=u_driver)
    has_gmlcode = analysis_has_plots (cmd%tag)
else
    call analysis_write_driver (file, unit=u_driver)
    has_gmlcode = analysis_has_plots ()
end if
close (u_driver)
u_makefile = free_unit ()
open (unit=u_makefile, file=char(makefile), &
    action="write", status="replace")
call analysis_write_makefile (basename, u_makefile, &
    has_gmlcode, global%os_data)
close (u_makefile)
call msg_message ("Compiling analysis results display in '" &
    // char (driver_file) // "'")
call msg_message ("Providing analysis steering makefile '" &
    // char (makefile) // "'")
only_file = global%var_list%get_lval &
    (var_str ("?analysis_file_only"))
if (.not. only_file) call analysis_compile_tex &
    (basename, has_gmlcode, global%os_data)
end subroutine cmd_compile_analysis_execute

```

### 33.1.4 User-controlled output to data files

#### Open file (output)

Open a file for output.

*(Commands: types)+≡*

```

type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_open_out_t
    private
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: file_expr => null ()
contains
    (Commands: cmd open out: TBP)
end type cmd_open_out_t

```



Finalizer for the embedded eval tree.

```
<Commands: procedures>+≡  
  subroutine cmd_open_out_final (object)  
    class(cmd_open_out_t), intent(inout) :: object  
  end subroutine cmd_open_out_final
```

Output (trivial here).

```
<Commands: cmd open out: TBP>≡  
  procedure :: write => cmd_open_out_write  
  
<Commands: procedures>+≡  
  subroutine cmd_open_out_write (cmd, unit, indent)  
    class(cmd_open_out_t), intent(in) :: cmd  
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent  
    integer :: u  
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return  
    call write_indent (u, indent)  
    write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "open_out: <filename>"  
  end subroutine cmd_open_out_write
```

Compile: create an eval tree for the filename expression.

```
<Commands: cmd open out: TBP>+≡  
  procedure :: compile => cmd_open_out_compile  
  
<Commands: procedures>+≡  
  subroutine cmd_open_out_compile (cmd, global)  
    class(cmd_open_out_t), intent(inout) :: cmd  
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global  
    cmd%file_expr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)  
    if (associated (cmd%file_expr)) then  
      cmd%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (cmd%file_expr)  
    end if  
    call cmd%compile_options (global)  
  end subroutine cmd_open_out_compile
```

Execute: append the file to the global list of open files.

```
<Commands: cmd open out: TBP>+≡  
  procedure :: execute => cmd_open_out_execute  
  
<Commands: procedures>+≡  
  subroutine cmd_open_out_execute (cmd, global)  
    class(cmd_open_out_t), intent(inout) :: cmd  
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global  
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list  
    type(eval_tree_t) :: file_expr  
    type(string_t) :: file  
    var_list => cmd%local%get_var_list_ptr ()  
    call file_expr%init_sexpr (cmd%file_expr, var_list)  
    call file_expr%evaluate ()  
    if (file_expr%is_known ()) then  
      file = file_expr%get_string ()  
      call file_list_open (global%out_files, file, &  
        action = "write", status = "replace", position = "asis")
```



```

else
  call msg_fatal ("open_out: file name argument evaluates to unknown")
end if
call file_expr%final ()
end subroutine cmd_open_out_execute

```

### Open file (output)

Close an output file. Except for the `execute` method, everything is analogous to the `open` command, so we can just inherit.

```

⟨Commands: types⟩+=
  type, extends (cmd_open_out_t) :: cmd_close_out_t
  private
  contains
  ⟨Commands: cmd close out: TBP⟩
end type cmd_close_out_t

```

Execute: remove the file from the global list of output files.

```

⟨Commands: cmd close out: TBP⟩=
  procedure :: execute => cmd_close_out_execute

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+=
  subroutine cmd_close_out_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_close_out_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    type(eval_tree_t) :: file_expr
    type(string_t) :: file
    var_list => cmd%local%var_list
    call file_expr%init_sexpr (cmd%file_expr, var_list)
    call file_expr%evaluate ()
    if (file_expr%is_known ()) then
      file = file_expr%get_string ()
      call file_list_close (global%out_files, file)
    else
      call msg_fatal ("close_out: file name argument evaluates to unknown")
    end if
    call file_expr%final ()
  end subroutine cmd_close_out_execute

```

### 33.1.5 Print custom-formatted values

```

⟨Commands: types⟩+=
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_printf_t
  private
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: sexpr => null ()
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: sprintf_fun => null ()
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: sprintf_clause => null ()
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: sprintf => null ()
  contains
  ⟨Commands: cmd printf: TBP⟩

```



```
end type cmd_printf_t
```

Finalize.

```
<Commands: cmd printf: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => cmd_printf_final

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_printf_final (cmd)
    class(cmd_printf_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    call parse_node_final (cmd%sexpr, recursive = .false.)
    deallocate (cmd%sexpr)
    call parse_node_final (cmd%sprintf_fun, recursive = .false.)
    deallocate (cmd%sprintf_fun)
    call parse_node_final (cmd%sprintf_clause, recursive = .false.)
    deallocate (cmd%sprintf_clause)
    call parse_node_final (cmd%sprintf, recursive = .false.)
    deallocate (cmd%sprintf)
  end subroutine cmd_printf_final
```

Output. Do not print the parse tree, since this may get cluttered. Just a message that cuts have been defined.

```
<Commands: cmd printf: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_printf_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_printf_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_printf_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "printf:"
  end subroutine cmd_printf_write
```

Compile. We create a fake parse node (subtree) with a `sprintf` command with identical arguments which can then be handled by the corresponding evaluation procedure.

```
<Commands: cmd printf: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_printf_compile

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_printf_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_printf_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_cmd, pn_clause, pn_args, pn_format
    pn_cmd => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn)
    pn_clause => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_cmd)
    pn_format => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_clause, 2)
    pn_args => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_clause)
    cmd%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_cmd)
    call cmd%compile_options (global)
    allocate (cmd%sexpr)
    call parse_node_create_branch (cmd%sexpr, &
```



```

        syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, var_str ("sexpr"))
allocate (cmd%sprintf_fun)
call parse_node_create_branch (cmd%sprintf_fun, &
    syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, var_str ("sprintf_fun")))
allocate (cmd%sprintf_clause)
call parse_node_create_branch (cmd%sprintf_clause, &
    syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, var_str ("sprintf_clause")))
allocate (cmd%sprintf)
call parse_node_create_key (cmd%sprintf, &
    syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, var_str ("sprintf")))
call parse_node_append_sub (cmd%sprintf_clause, cmd%sprintf)
call parse_node_append_sub (cmd%sprintf_clause, pn_format)
call parse_node_freeze_branch (cmd%sprintf_clause)
call parse_node_append_sub (cmd%sprintf_fun, cmd%sprintf_clause)
if (associated (pn_args)) then
    call parse_node_append_sub (cmd%sprintf_fun, pn_args)
end if
call parse_node_freeze_branch (cmd%sprintf_fun)
call parse_node_append_sub (cmd%sexpr, cmd%sprintf_fun)
call parse_node_freeze_branch (cmd%sexpr)
end subroutine cmd_printf_compile

```

Execute. Evaluate the string (pretending this is a `sprintf` expression) and print it.

*(Commands: cmd printf: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: execute => cmd_printf_execute

```

*(Commands: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine cmd_printf_execute (cmd, global)
class(cmd_printf_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
type(string_t) :: string, file
type(eval_tree_t) :: sprintf_expr
logical :: advance
var_list => cmd%local%get_var_list_ptr ()
advance = var_list%get_lval (&
    var_str ("?out_advance"))
file = var_list%get_sval (&
    var_str ("out_file"))
call sprintf_expr%init_sexpr (cmd%sexpr, var_list)
call sprintf_expr%evaluate ()
if (sprintf_expr%is_known ()) then
    string = sprintf_expr%get_string ()
    if (len (file) == 0) then
        call msg_result (char (string))
    else
        call file_list_write (global%out_files, file, string, advance)
    end if
end if
end if
end subroutine cmd_printf_execute

```



## Record data

The expression syntax already contains a `record` keyword; this evaluates to a logical which is always true, but it has the side-effect of recording data into analysis objects. Here we define a command as an interface to this construct.

```
(Commands: types)+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_record_t
  private
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_lexpr => null ()
  contains
  (Commands: cmd record: TBP)
end type cmd_record_t
```

Output. With the compile hack below, there is nothing of interest to print here.

```
(Commands: cmd record: TBP)≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_record_write

(Commands: procedures)+≡
  subroutine cmd_record_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_record_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "record"
  end subroutine cmd_record_write
```

Compile. This is a hack which transforms the `record` command into a `record` expression, which we handle in the expressions module.

```
(Commands: cmd record: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_record_compile

(Commands: procedures)+≡
  subroutine cmd_record_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_record_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_lexpr, pn_lsinglet, pn_lterm, pn_record
    call parse_node_create_branch (pn_lexpr, &
      syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, var_str ("lexpr")))
    call parse_node_create_branch (pn_lsinglet, &
      syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, var_str ("lsinglet")))
    call parse_node_append_sub (pn_lexpr, pn_lsinglet)
    call parse_node_create_branch (pn_lterm, &
      syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, var_str ("lterm")))
    call parse_node_append_sub (pn_lsinglet, pn_lterm)
    pn_record => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn)
    call parse_node_append_sub (pn_lterm, pn_record)
    cmd%pn_lexpr => pn_lexpr
  end subroutine cmd_record_compile
```

Command execution. Again, transfer this to the embedded expression and just forget the logical result.

```
(Commands: cmd record: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_record_execute
```



```

<Commands: procedures>+≡
subroutine cmd_record_execute (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_record_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
  logical :: lval
  var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
  lval = eval_log (cmd%pn_lexpr, var_list)
end subroutine cmd_record_execute

```

## Unstable particles

Mark a particle as unstable. For each unstable particle, we store a number of decay channels and compute their respective BRs.

```

<Commands: types>+≡
type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_unstable_t
  private
  integer :: n_proc = 0
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: process_id
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_prt_in => null ()
  contains
  <Commands: cmd unstable: TBP>
end type cmd_unstable_t

```

Output: we know the process IDs.

```

<Commands: cmd unstable: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_unstable_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
subroutine cmd_unstable_write (cmd, unit, indent)
  class(cmd_unstable_t), intent(in) :: cmd
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  call write_indent (u, indent)
  write (u, "(1x,A,1x,I0,1x,A)", advance="no") &
    "unstable:", 1, "("
  do i = 1, cmd%n_proc
    if (i > 1) write (u, "(A,1x)", advance="no") " ,"
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") char (cmd%process_id(i))
  end do
  write (u, "(A)") ")"
end subroutine cmd_unstable_write

```

Compile. Initiate an eval tree for the decaying particle and determine the decay channel process IDs.

```

<Commands: cmd unstable: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_unstable_compile

<Commands: procedures>+≡
subroutine cmd_unstable_compile (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_unstable_t), intent(inout) :: cmd

```



```

type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_list, pn_proc
integer :: i
cmd%pn_prt_in => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
pn_list => parse_node_get_next_ptr (cmd%pn_prt_in)
if (associated (pn_list)) then
  select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_list)))
  case ("unstable_arg")
    cmd%n_proc = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_list)
    cmd%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_list)
  case default
    cmd%n_proc = 0
    cmd%pn_opt => pn_list
    pn_list => null ()
  end select
end if
call cmd%compile_options (global)
if (associated (pn_list)) then
  allocate (cmd%process_id (cmd%n_proc))
  pn_proc => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_list)
  do i = 1, cmd%n_proc
    cmd%process_id(i) = parse_node_get_string (pn_proc)
    call cmd%local%process_stack%init_result_vars (cmd%process_id(i))
    pn_proc => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_proc)
  end do
else
  allocate (cmd%process_id (0))
end if
end if
end subroutine cmd_unstable_compile

```

Command execution. Evaluate the decaying particle and mark the decays in the current model object.

*(Commands: cmd unstable: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: execute => cmd_unstable_execute

```

*(Commands: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine cmd_unstable_execute (cmd, global)
class(cmd_unstable_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
logical :: auto_decays, auto_decays_radiative
integer :: auto_decays_multiplicity
logical :: isotropic_decay, diagonal_decay, polarized_decay
integer :: decay_helicity
type(pdg_array_t) :: pa_in
integer :: pdg_in
type(string_t) :: libname_cur, libname_dec
type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: auto_id, tmp_id
integer :: n_proc_user
integer :: i, u_tmp
character(80) :: buffer
var_list => cmd%local%get_var_list_ptr ()
auto_decays = &
  var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?auto_decays"))

```



```

if (auto_decays) then
  auto_decays_multiplicity = &
    var_list%get_ival (var_str ("auto_decays_multiplicity"))
  auto_decays_radiative = &
    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?auto_decays_radiative"))
end if
isotropic_decay = &
  var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?isotropic_decay"))
if (isotropic_decay) then
  diagonal_decay = .false.
  polarized_decay = .false.
else
  diagonal_decay = &
    var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?diagonal_decay"))
  if (diagonal_decay) then
    polarized_decay = .false.
  else
    polarized_decay = &
      var_list%is_known (var_str ("decay_helicity"))
    if (polarized_decay) then
      decay_helicity = var_list%get_ival (var_str ("decay_helicity"))
    end if
  end if
end if
end if
pa_in = eval_pdg_array (cmd%pn_prt_in, var_list)
if (pdg_array_get_length (pa_in) /= 1) &
  call msg_fatal ("Unstable: decaying particle must be unique")
pdg_in = pdg_array_get (pa_in, 1)
n_proc_user = cmd%n_proc
if (auto_decays) then
  call create_auto_decays (pdg_in, &
    auto_decays_multiplicity, auto_decays_radiative, &
    libname_dec, auto_id, cmd%local)
  allocate (tmp_id (cmd%n_proc + size (auto_id)))
  tmp_id(:cmd%n_proc) = cmd%process_id
  tmp_id(cmd%n_proc+1:) = auto_id
  call move_alloc (from = tmp_id, to = cmd%process_id)
  cmd%n_proc = size (cmd%process_id)
end if
libname_cur = cmd%local%prclib%get_name ()
do i = 1, cmd%n_proc
  if (i == n_proc_user + 1) then
    call cmd%local%update_prclib &
      (cmd%local%prclib_stack%get_library_ptr (libname_dec))
  end if
  if (.not. global%process_stack%exists (cmd%process_id(i))) then
    call var_list%set_log &
      (var_str ("?decay_rest_frame"), .false., is_known = .true.)
    call integrate_process (cmd%process_id(i), cmd%local, global)
    call global%process_stack%fill_result_vars (cmd%process_id(i))
  end if
end do
call cmd%local%update_prclib &
  (cmd%local%prclib_stack%get_library_ptr (libname_cur))

```



```

if (cmd%n_proc > 0) then
  if (polarized_decay) then
    call global%modify_particle (pdg_in, stable = .false., &
      decay = cmd%process_id, &
      isotropic_decay = .false., &
      diagonal_decay = .false., &
      decay_helicity = decay_helicity, &
      polarized = .false.)
  else
    call global%modify_particle (pdg_in, stable = .false., &
      decay = cmd%process_id, &
      isotropic_decay = isotropic_decay, &
      diagonal_decay = diagonal_decay, &
      polarized = .false.)
  end if
  u_tmp = free_unit ()
  open (u_tmp, status = "scratch", action = "readwrite")
  call show_unstable (global, pdg_in, u_tmp)
  rewind (u_tmp)
  do
    read (u_tmp, "(A)", end = 1) buffer
    write (msg_buffer, "(A)") trim (buffer)
    call msg_message ()
  end do
1  continue
  close (u_tmp)
else
  call err_unstable (global, pdg_in)
end if
end subroutine cmd_unstable_execute

```

Show data for the current unstable particle. This is called both by the `unstable` and by the `show` command.

(*Commands: procedures*) $\equiv$

```

subroutine show_unstable (global, pdg, u)
  type(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: global
  integer, intent(in) :: pdg, u
  type(flavor_t) :: flv
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: decay
  real(default), dimension(:), allocatable :: br
  real(default) :: width
  type(process_t), pointer :: process
  type(process_component_def_t), pointer :: prc_def
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_out, prt_out_str
  integer :: i, j
  logical :: opened
  call flv%init (pdg, global%model)
  call flv%get_decays (decay)
  if (.not. allocated (decay)) return
  allocate (prt_out_str (size (decay)))
  allocate (br (size (decay)))
  do i = 1, size (br)
    process => global%process_stack%get_process_ptr (decay(i))

```



```

prc_def => process%get_component_def_ptr (1)
call prc_def%get_prt_out (prt_out)
prt_out_str(i) = prt_out(1)
do j = 2, size (prt_out)
    prt_out_str(i) = prt_out_str(i) // ", " // prt_out(j)
end do
br(i) = process%get_integral ()
end do
if (all (br >= 0)) then
    if (any (br > 0)) then
        width = sum (br)
        br = br / sum (br)
        write (u, "(A)") "Unstable particle " &
            // char (flv%get_name ()) &
            // ": computed branching ratios:"
        do i = 1, size (br)
            write (u, "(2x,A,':'," // FMT_14 // ",3x,A)") &
                char (decay(i)), br(i), char (prt_out_str(i))
        end do
        write (u, "(2x,'Total width ='," // FMT_14 // ", ' GeV (computed)')") width
        write (u, "(2x,'          ='," // FMT_14 // ", ' GeV (preset)')") &
            flv%get_width ()
        if (flv%decays_isotropically ()) then
            write (u, "(2x,A)") "Decay options: isotropic"
        else if (flv%decays_diagonal ()) then
            write (u, "(2x,A)") "Decay options: &
                &projection on diagonal helicity states"
        else if (flv%has_decay_helicity ()) then
            write (u, "(2x,A,1x,I0)") "Decay options: projection onto helicity =", &
                flv%get_decay_helicity ()
        else
            write (u, "(2x,A)") "Decay options: helicity treated exactly"
        end if
    else
        inquire (unit = u, opened = opened)
        if (opened .and. .not. mask_fatal_errors) close (u)
        call msg_fatal ("Unstable particle " &
            // char (flv%get_name ()) &
            // ": partial width vanishes for all decay channels")
    end if
else
    inquire (unit = u, opened = opened)
    if (opened .and. .not. mask_fatal_errors) close (u)
    call msg_fatal ("Unstable particle " &
        // char (flv%get_name ()) &
        // ": partial width is negative")
    end if
end subroutine show_unstable

```

If no decays have been found, issue a non-fatal error.

*<Commands: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine err_unstable (global, pdg)
    type(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: global
    integer, intent(in) :: pdg

```



```

type(flavor_t) :: flv
call flv%init (pdg, global%model)
call msg_error ("Unstable: no allowed decays found for particle " &
// char (flv%get_name ()) // ", keeping as stable")
end subroutine err_unstable

```

Auto decays: create process IDs and make up process configurations, using the PDG codes generated by the `ds_table` make method.

We allocate and use a self-contained process library that contains only the decay processes of the current particle. When done, we revert the global library pointer to the original library but return the name of the new one. The new library becomes part of the global library stack and can thus be referred to at any time.

(*Commands: procedures*) +=

```

subroutine create_auto_decays &
  (pdg_in, mult, rad, libname_dec, process_id, global)
  integer, intent(in) :: pdg_in
  integer, intent(in) :: mult
  logical, intent(in) :: rad
  type(string_t), intent(out) :: libname_dec
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable, intent(out) :: process_id
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout) :: global
  type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib_entry
  type(process_library_t), pointer :: lib
  type(ds_table_t) :: ds_table
  type(split_constraints_t) :: constraints
  type(pdg_array_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: pa_out
  character(80) :: buffer
  character :: p_or_a
  type(string_t) :: process_string, libname_cur
  type(flavor_t) :: flv_in, flv_out
  type(string_t) :: prt_in
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: prt_out
  type(process_configuration_t) :: prc_config
  integer :: i, j, k
  call flv_in%init (pdg_in, global%model)
  if (rad) then
    call constraints%init (2)
  else
    call constraints%init (3)
    call constraints%set (3, constrain_radiation ())
  end if
  call constraints%set (1, constrain_n_tot (mult))
  call constraints%set (2, &
    constrain_mass_sum (flv_in%get_mass (), margin = 0._default))
  call ds_table%make (global%model, pdg_in, constraints)
  prt_in = flv_in%get_name ()
  if (pdg_in > 0) then
    p_or_a = "p"
  else
    p_or_a = "a"
  end if
  if (ds_table%get_length () == 0) then

```



```

    call msg_warning ("Auto-decays: Particle " // char (prt_in) // ": " &
        // "no decays found")
    libname_dec = ""
    allocate (process_id (0))
else
    call msg_message ("Creating decay process library for particle " &
        // char (prt_in))
    libname_cur = global%prclib%get_name ()
    write (buffer, "(A,A,I0)" " _d", p_or_a, abs (pdg_in))
    libname_dec = libname_cur // trim (buffer)
    lib => global%prclib_stack%get_library_ptr (libname_dec)
    if (.not. (associated (lib))) then
        allocate (lib_entry)
        call lib_entry%init (libname_dec)
        lib => lib_entry%process_library_t
        call global%add_prclib (lib_entry)
    else
        call global%update_prclib (lib)
    end if
    allocate (process_id (ds_table%get_length ()))
    do i = 1, size (process_id)
        write (buffer, "(A,'_',A,I0,'_',I0)" &
            "decay", p_or_a, abs (pdg_in), i)
        process_id(i) = trim (buffer)
        process_string = process_id(i) // ": " // prt_in // " =>"
        call ds_table%get_pdg_out (i, pa_out)
        allocate (prt_out (size (pa_out)))
        do j = 1, size (pa_out)
            do k = 1, pa_out(j)%get_length ()
                call flv_out%init (pa_out(j)%get (k), global%model)
                if (k == 1) then
                    prt_out(j) = flv_out%get_name ()
                else
                    prt_out(j) = prt_out(j) // ":" // flv_out%get_name ()
                end if
            end do
            process_string = process_string // " " // prt_out(j)
        end do
        call msg_message (char (process_string))
        call prc_config%init (process_id(i), 1, 1, global)
        !!! Causes runtime error with gfortran 4.9.1
        ! call prc_config%setup_component (1, &
        !     new_prt_spec ([prt_in]), new_prt_spec (prt_out), global)
        !!! Workaround:
        call prc_config%setup_component (1, &
            [new_prt_spec (prt_in)], new_prt_spec (prt_out), global)
        call prc_config%record (global)
        deallocate (prt_out)
        deallocate (pa_out)
    end do
    lib => global%prclib_stack%get_library_ptr (libname_cur)
    call global%update_prclib (lib)
end if
call ds_table%final ()

```



```
end subroutine create_auto_decays
```

### (Stable particles

Revert the unstable declaration for a list of particles.

```
<Commands: types>+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_stable_t
    private
      type(parse_node_p), dimension(:), allocatable :: pn_pdg
    contains
      <Commands: cmd stable: TBP>
    end type cmd_stable_t
```

Output: we know only the number of particles.

```
<Commands: cmd stable: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_stable_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_stable_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_stable_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A,1x,I0)") "stable:", size (cmd%pn_pdg)
  end subroutine cmd_stable_write
```

Compile. Assign parse nodes for the particle IDs.

```
<Commands: cmd stable: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_stable_compile

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_stable_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_stable_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_list, pn_prt
    integer :: n, i
    pn_list => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
    cmd%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_list)
    call cmd%compile_options (global)
    n = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_list)
    allocate (cmd%pn_pdg (n))
    pn_prt => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_list)
    i = 1
    do while (associated (pn_prt))
      cmd%pn_pdg(i)%ptr => pn_prt
      pn_prt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_prt)
      i = i + 1
    end do
  end subroutine cmd_stable_compile
```



Execute: apply the modifications to the current model.

```

<Commands: cmd stable: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_stable_execute

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_stable_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_stable_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), target, intent(inout) :: global
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    type(pdg_array_t) :: pa
    integer :: pdg
    type(flavor_t) :: flv
    integer :: i
    var_list => cmd%local%get_var_list_ptr ()
    do i = 1, size (cmd%pn_pdg)
      pa = eval_pdg_array (cmd%pn_pdg(i)%ptr, var_list)
      if (pdg_array_get_length (pa) /= 1) &
        call msg_fatal ("Stable: listed particles must be unique")
      pdg = pdg_array_get (pa, 1)
      call global%modify_particle (pdg, stable = .true., &
        isotropic_decay = .false., &
        diagonal_decay = .false., &
        polarized = .false.)
      call flv%init (pdg, cmd%local%model)
      call msg_message ("Particle " &
        // char (flv%get_name ()) &
        // " declared as stable")
    end do
  end subroutine cmd_stable_execute

```

## Polarized particles

These commands mark particles as (un)polarized, to be applied in subsequent simulation passes. Since this is technically the same as the `stable` command, we take a shortcut and make this an extension, just overriding methods.

```

<Commands: types>+≡
  type, extends (cmd_stable_t) :: cmd_polarized_t
    contains
    <Commands: cmd polarized: TBP>
  end type cmd_polarized_t

  type, extends (cmd_stable_t) :: cmd_unpolarized_t
    contains
    <Commands: cmd unpolarized: TBP>
  end type cmd_unpolarized_t

```

Output: we know only the number of particles.

```

<Commands: cmd polarized: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_polarized_write

<Commands: cmd unpolarized: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_unpolarized_write

```



```

<Commands: procedures>+≡
subroutine cmd_polarized_write (cmd, unit, indent)
  class(cmd_polarized_t), intent(in) :: cmd
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  call write_indent (u, indent)
  write (u, "(1x,A,1x,I0)") "polarized:", size (cmd%pn_pdg)
end subroutine cmd_polarized_write

subroutine cmd_unpolarized_write (cmd, unit, indent)
  class(cmd_unpolarized_t), intent(in) :: cmd
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  call write_indent (u, indent)
  write (u, "(1x,A,1x,I0)") "unpolarized:", size (cmd%pn_pdg)
end subroutine cmd_unpolarized_write

```

Compile: accounted for by the base command.

Execute: apply the modifications to the current model.

```

<Commands: cmd polarized: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_polarized_execute

<Commands: cmd unpolarized: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_unpolarized_execute

<Commands: procedures>+≡
subroutine cmd_polarized_execute (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_polarized_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), target, intent(inout) :: global
  type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
  type(pdg_array_t) :: pa
  integer :: pdg
  type(flavor_t) :: flv
  integer :: i
  var_list => cmd%local%get_var_list_ptr ()
  do i = 1, size (cmd%pn_pdg)
    pa = eval_pdg_array (cmd%pn_pdg(i)%ptr, var_list)
    if (pdg_array_get_length (pa) /= 1) &
      call msg_fatal ("Polarized: listed particles must be unique")
    pdg = pdg_array_get (pa, 1)
    call global%modify_particle (pdg, polarized = .true., &
      stable = .true., &
      isotropic_decay = .false., &
      diagonal_decay = .false.)
    call flv%init (pdg, cmd%local%model)
    call msg_message ("Particle " &
      // char (flv%get_name ()) &
      // " declared as polarized")
  end do
end subroutine cmd_polarized_execute

subroutine cmd_unpolarized_execute (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_unpolarized_t), intent(inout) :: cmd

```



```

type(rt_data_t), target, intent(inout) :: global
type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
type(pdg_array_t) :: pa
integer :: pdg
type(flavor_t) :: flv
integer :: i
var_list => cmd%local%get_var_list_ptr ()
do i = 1, size (cmd%pn_pdg)
  pa = eval_pdg_array (cmd%pn_pdg(i)%ptr, var_list)
  if (pdg_array_get_length (pa) /= 1) &
    call msg_fatal ("Unpolarized: listed particles must be unique")
  pdg = pdg_array_get (pa, 1)
  call global%modify_particle (pdg, polarized = .false., &
    stable = .true., &
    isotropic_decay = .false., &
    diagonal_decay = .false.)
  call flv%init (pdg, cmd%local%model)
  call msg_message ("Particle " &
    // char (flv%get_name ()) &
    // " declared as unpolarized")
end do
end subroutine cmd_unpolarized_execute

```

### Parameters: formats for event-sample output

Specify all event formats that are to be used for output files in the subsequent simulation run. (The raw format is on by default and can be turned off here.)

*<Commands: types>+≡*

```

type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_sample_format_t
  private
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: format
contains
  <Commands: cmd sample format: TBP>
end type cmd_sample_format_t

```

Output: here, everything is known.

*<Commands: cmd sample format: TBP>≡*

```

procedure :: write => cmd_sample_format_write

```

*<Commands: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine cmd_sample_format_write (cmd, unit, indent)
  class(cmd_sample_format_t), intent(in) :: cmd
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  call write_indent (u, indent)
  write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "sample_format = "
  do i = 1, size (cmd%format)
    if (i > 1) write (u, "(A,1x)", advance="no") ", "
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") char (cmd%format(i))
  end do
  write (u, "(A)")

```



```
end subroutine cmd_sample_format_write
```

Compile. Initialize evaluation trees.

```
<Commands: cmd sample format: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_sample_format_compile

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_sample_format_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_sample_format_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_arg
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_format
    integer :: i, n_format
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 3)
    if (associated (pn_arg)) then
      n_format = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_arg)
      allocate (cmd%format (n_format))
      pn_format => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_arg)
      i = 0
      do while (associated (pn_format))
        i = i + 1
        cmd%format(i) = parse_node_get_string (pn_format)
        pn_format => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_format)
      end do
    else
      allocate (cmd%format (0))
    end if
  end subroutine cmd_sample_format_compile
```

Execute. Transfer the list of format specifications to the corresponding array in the runtime data set.

```
<Commands: cmd sample format: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_sample_format_execute

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_sample_format_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_sample_format_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    if (allocated (global%sample_fmt)) deallocate (global%sample_fmt)
    allocate (global%sample_fmt (size (cmd%format)), source = cmd%format)
  end subroutine cmd_sample_format_execute
```

## The simulate command

This is the actual SINDARIN command.

```
<Commands: types>+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_simulate_t
    ! not private anymore as required by the whizard-c-interface
    integer :: n_proc = 0
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: process_id
  contains
  <Commands: cmd simulate: TBP>
```



```
end type cmd_simulate_t
```

Output: we know the process IDs.

*<Commands: cmd simulate: TBP>≡*

```
procedure :: write => cmd_simulate_write
```

*<Commands: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine cmd_simulate_write (cmd, unit, indent)
  class(cmd_simulate_t), intent(in) :: cmd
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  call write_indent (u, indent)
  write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "simulate ("
  do i = 1, cmd%n_proc
    if (i > 1) write (u, "(A,1x)", advance="no") ", "
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") char (cmd%process_id(i))
  end do
  write (u, "(A)") ")"
end subroutine cmd_simulate_write
```

Compile. In contrast to WHIZARD 1 the confusing option to give the number of unweighted events for weighted events as if unweighting were to take place has been abandoned. (We both use `n_events` for weighted and unweighted events, the variable `n_calls` from WHIZARD 1 has been discarded.

*<Commands: cmd simulate: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: compile => cmd_simulate_compile
```

*<Commands: procedures>+≡*

```
subroutine cmd_simulate_compile (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_simulate_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_proclist, pn_proc
  integer :: i
  pn_proclist => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
  cmd%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_proclist)
  call cmd%compile_options (global)
  cmd%n_proc = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_proclist)
  allocate (cmd%process_id (cmd%n_proc))
  pn_proc => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_proclist)
  do i = 1, cmd%n_proc
    cmd%process_id(i) = parse_node_get_string (pn_proc)
    call global%process_stack%init_result_vars (cmd%process_id(i))
    pn_proc => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_proc)
  end do
end subroutine cmd_simulate_compile
```

Execute command: Simulate events. This is done via a `simulation_t` object and its associated methods.

Signal handling: the `generate` method may exit abnormally if there is a pending signal. The current logic ensures that the `es_array` output channels



are closed before the `execute` routine returns. The program will terminate then in `command_list_execute`.

*(Commands: cmd simulate: TBP)+≡*

```
procedure :: execute => cmd_simulate_execute
```

*(Commands: procedures)+≡*

```
subroutine cmd_simulate_execute (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_simulate_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
  type(rt_data_t), dimension(:), allocatable, target :: alt_env
  integer :: n_events, n_fmt
  type(string_t) :: sample
  logical :: rebuild_events, read_raw, write_raw
  type(simulation_t), target :: sim
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sample_fmt
  type(event_stream_array_t) :: es_array
  type(event_sample_data_t) :: data
  integer :: i, checkpoint, callback
  var_list => cmd%local%var_list
  if (allocated (cmd%local%pn%alt_setup)) then
    allocate (alt_env (size (cmd%local%pn%alt_setup)))
    do i = 1, size (alt_env)
      call build_alt_setup (alt_env(i), cmd%local, &
        cmd%local%pn%alt_setup(i)%ptr)
    end do
    call sim%init (cmd%process_id, .true., .true., cmd%local, global, &
      alt_env)
  else
    call sim%init (cmd%process_id, .true., .true., cmd%local, global)
  end if
  if (signal_is_pending ()) return
  if (sim%is_valid ()) then
    call sim%init_process_selector ()
    call openmp_set_num_threads_verbose &
      (var_list%get_ival (var_str ("openmp_num_threads")), &
        var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?openmp_logging")))
    call sim%compute_n_events (n_events, var_list)
    sample = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("sample"))
    if (sample == "") sample = sim%get_default_sample_name ()
    rebuild_events = &
      var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?rebuild_events"))
    read_raw = &
      var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?read_raw")) &
      .and. .not. rebuild_events
    write_raw = &
      var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?write_raw"))
    checkpoint = &
      var_list%get_ival (var_str ("checkpoint"))
    callback = &
      var_list%get_ival (var_str ("event_callback_interval"))
    if (read_raw) then
      inquire (file = char (sample) // ".evx", exist = read_raw)
    end if
  end if
```



```

if (allocated (cmd%local%sample_fmt)) then
  n_fmt = size (cmd%local%sample_fmt)
else
  n_fmt = 0
end if
data = sim%get_data ()
data%n_evt = n_events
data%nlo_multiplier = sim%get_n_nlo_entries (1)
if (read_raw) then
  allocate (sample_fmt (n_fmt))
  if (n_fmt > 0) sample_fmt = cmd%local%sample_fmt
  call es_array%init (sample, &
    sample_fmt, cmd%local, &
    data = data, &
    input = var_str ("raw"), &
    allow_switch = write_raw, &
    checkpoint = checkpoint, &
    callback = callback)
  call sim%generate (n_events, es_array)
  call es_array%final ()
else if (write_raw) then
  allocate (sample_fmt (n_fmt + 1))
  if (n_fmt > 0) sample_fmt(:n_fmt) = cmd%local%sample_fmt
  sample_fmt(n_fmt+1) = var_str ("raw")
  call es_array%init (sample, &
    sample_fmt, cmd%local, &
    data = data, &
    checkpoint = checkpoint, &
    callback = callback)
  call sim%generate (n_events, es_array)
  call es_array%final ()
else if (allocated (cmd%local%sample_fmt) &
  .or. checkpoint > 0 &
  .or. callback > 0) then
  allocate (sample_fmt (n_fmt))
  if (n_fmt > 0) sample_fmt = cmd%local%sample_fmt
  call es_array%init (sample, &
    sample_fmt, cmd%local, &
    data = data, &
    checkpoint = checkpoint, &
    callback = callback)
  call sim%generate (n_events, es_array)
  call es_array%final ()
else
  call sim%generate (n_events)
end if
if (allocated (alt_env)) then
  do i = 1, size (alt_env)
    call alt_env(i)%local_final ()
  end do
end if
end if
call sim%final ()
end subroutine cmd_simulate_execute

```



Build an alternative setup: the parse tree is stored in the global environment. We create a temporary command list to compile and execute this; the result is an alternative local environment `alt_env` which we can hand over to the `simulate` command.

```

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
recursive subroutine build_alt_setup (alt_env, global, pn)
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: alt_env
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn
  type(command_list_t), allocatable :: alt_options
  allocate (alt_options)
  call alt_env%local_init (global)
  call alt_env%activate ()
  call alt_options%compile (pn, alt_env)
  call alt_options%execute (alt_env)
  call alt_env%deactivate (global, keep_local = .true.)
  call alt_options%final ()
end subroutine build_alt_setup

```

## The rescan command

This is the actual SINDARIN command.

```

⟨Commands: types⟩+≡
type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_rescan_t
! private
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_filename => null ()
integer :: n_proc = 0
type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: process_id
contains
  ⟨Commands: cmd rescan: TBP⟩
end type cmd_rescan_t

```

Output: we know the process IDs.

```

⟨Commands: cmd rescan: TBP⟩≡
procedure :: write => cmd_rescan_write

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
subroutine cmd_rescan_write (cmd, unit, indent)
  class(cmd_rescan_t), intent(in) :: cmd
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
  integer :: u, i
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  call write_indent (u, indent)
  write (u, "(1x,A)", advance="no") "rescan ("
  do i = 1, cmd%n_proc
    if (i > 1) write (u, "(A,1x)", advance="no") " ,"
    write (u, "(A)", advance="no") char (cmd%process_id(i))
  end do
  write (u, "(A)") ")"
end subroutine cmd_rescan_write

```



Compile. The command takes a suffix argument, namely the file name of requested event file.

```

(Commands: cmd rescan: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_rescan_compile

(Commands: procedures)+≡
  subroutine cmd_rescan_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_rescan_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_filename, pn_proclist, pn_proc
    integer :: i
    pn_filename => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
    pn_proclist => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_filename)
    cmd%pn_opt => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_proclist)
    call cmd%compile_options (global)
    cmd%pn_filename => pn_filename
    cmd%n_proc = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_proclist)
    allocate (cmd%process_id (cmd%n_proc))
    pn_proc => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_proclist)
    do i = 1, cmd%n_proc
      cmd%process_id(i) = parse_node_get_string (pn_proc)
      pn_proc => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_proc)
    end do
  end subroutine cmd_rescan_compile

```

Execute command: Rescan events. This is done via a `simulation_t` object and its associated methods.

```

(Commands: cmd rescan: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_rescan_execute

(Commands: procedures)+≡
  subroutine cmd_rescan_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_rescan_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    type(rt_data_t), dimension(:), allocatable, target :: alt_env
    type(string_t) :: sample
    logical :: exist, write_raw, update_event, update_sqme, update_weight
    type(simulation_t), target :: sim
    type(event_sample_data_t) :: input_data, data
    type(string_t) :: input_sample
    integer :: n_fmt
    type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: sample_fmt
    type(string_t) :: input_format, input_ext, input_file
    type(string_t) :: lhef_extension, extension_hepmc, extension_lcio
    type(event_stream_array_t) :: es_array
    integer :: i, n_events
    var_list => cmd%local%var_list
    if (allocated (cmd%local%pn%alt_setup)) then
      allocate (alt_env (size (cmd%local%pn%alt_setup)))
      do i = 1, size (alt_env)
        call build_alt_setup (alt_env(i), cmd%local, &
          cmd%local%pn%alt_setup(i)%ptr)
      end do
    end if
  end subroutine cmd_rescan_execute

```



```

        call sim%init (cmd%process_id, .false., .false., cmd%local, global, &
            alt_env)
    else
        call sim%init (cmd%process_id, .false., .false., cmd%local, global)
    end if
    call sim%compute_n_events (n_events, var_list)
    input_sample = eval_string (cmd%pn_filename, var_list)
    input_format = var_list%get_sval (&
        var_str ("$_rescan_input_format"))
    sample = var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_sample"))
    if (sample == "") sample = sim%get_default_sample_name ()
    write_raw = var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?write_raw"))
    if (allocated (cmd%local%sample_fmt)) then
        n_fmt = size (cmd%local%sample_fmt)
    else
        n_fmt = 0
    end if
    if (write_raw) then
        if (sample == input_sample) then
            call msg_error ("Rescan: ?write_raw = true: " &
                // "suppressing raw event output (filename clashes with input)")
            allocate (sample_fmt (n_fmt))
            if (n_fmt > 0) sample_fmt = cmd%local%sample_fmt
        else
            allocate (sample_fmt (n_fmt + 1))
            if (n_fmt > 0) sample_fmt (:n_fmt) = cmd%local%sample_fmt
            sample_fmt(n_fmt+1) = var_str ("raw")
        end if
    else
        allocate (sample_fmt (n_fmt))
        if (n_fmt > 0) sample_fmt = cmd%local%sample_fmt
    end if
    update_event = &
        var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?update_event"))
    update_sqme = &
        var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?update_sqme"))
    update_weight = &
        var_list%get_lval (var_str ("?update_weight"))
    if (update_event .or. update_sqme) then
        call msg_message ("Recalculating observables")
        if (update_sqme) then
            call msg_message ("Recalculating squared matrix elements")
        end if
    end if
    lhef_extension = &
        var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_lhef_extension"))
    extension_hepmc = &
        var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_extension_hepmc"))
    extension_lcio = &
        var_list%get_sval (var_str ("$_extension_lcio"))
    select case (char (input_format))
    case ("raw"); input_ext = "evx"
        call cmd%local%set_log &
            (var_str ("?recover_beams"), .false., is_known=.true.)

```



```

case ("lhef"); input_ext = lhef_extension
case ("hepmc"); input_ext = extension_hepmc
case default
    call msg_fatal ("rescan: input sample format '" // char (input_format) &
        // "' not supported")
end select
input_file = input_sample // "." // input_ext
inquire (file = char (input_file), exist = exist)
if (exist) then
    input_data = sim%get_data (alt = .false.)
    input_data%n_evt = n_events
    data = sim%get_data ()
    data%n_evt = n_events
    input_data%md5sum_cfg = ""
    call es_array%init (sample, &
        sample_fmt, cmd%local, data, &
        input = input_format, input_sample = input_sample, &
        input_data = input_data, &
        allow_switch = .false.)
    call sim%rescan (n_events, es_array, global = cmd%local)
    call es_array%final ()
else
    call msg_fatal ("Rescan: event file '" &
        // char (input_file) // "' not found")
end if
if (allocated (alt_env)) then
    do i = 1, size (alt_env)
        call alt_env(i)%local_final ()
    end do
end if
call sim%final ()
end subroutine cmd_rescan_execute

```

### Parameters: number of iterations

Specify number of iterations and number of calls for one integration pass.

*(Commands: types)* +≡

```

type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_iterations_t
private
integer :: n_pass = 0
type(parse_node_p), dimension(:), allocatable :: pn_expr_n_it
type(parse_node_p), dimension(:), allocatable :: pn_expr_n_calls
type(parse_node_p), dimension(:), allocatable :: pn_sexpr_adapt
contains
(Commands: cmd iterations: TBP)
end type cmd_iterations_t

```

Output. Display the number of passes, which is known after compilation.

*(Commands: cmd iterations: TBP)* ≡

```

procedure :: write => cmd_iterations_write

```



*<Commands: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine cmd_iterations_write (cmd, unit, indent)
  class(cmd_iterations_t), intent(in) :: cmd
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
  integer :: u
  u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
  call write_indent (u, indent)
  select case (cmd%n_pass)
  case (0)
    write (u, "(1x,A)") "iterations: [empty]"
  case (1)
    write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A)") "iterations: ", cmd%n_pass, " pass"
  case default
    write (u, "(1x,A,I0,A)") "iterations: ", cmd%n_pass, " passes"
  end select
end subroutine cmd_iterations_write

```

Compile. Initialize evaluation trees.

*<Commands: cmd iterations: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: compile => cmd_iterations_compile

```

*<Commands: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine cmd_iterations_compile (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_iterations_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_arg, pn_n_it, pn_n_calls, pn_adapt
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_it_spec, pn_calls_spec, pn_adapt_spec
  integer :: i
  pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 3)
  if (associated (pn_arg)) then
    cmd%n_pass = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_arg)
    allocate (cmd%pn_expr_n_it (cmd%n_pass))
    allocate (cmd%pn_expr_n_calls (cmd%n_pass))
    allocate (cmd%pn_sexpr_adapt (cmd%n_pass))
    pn_it_spec => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_arg)
    i = 1
    do while (associated (pn_it_spec))
      pn_n_it => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_it_spec)
      pn_calls_spec => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_n_it)
      pn_n_calls => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_calls_spec, 2)
      pn_adapt_spec => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_calls_spec)
      if (associated (pn_adapt_spec)) then
        pn_adapt => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_adapt_spec, 2)
      else
        pn_adapt => null ()
      end if
      cmd%pn_expr_n_it(i)%ptr => pn_n_it
      cmd%pn_expr_n_calls(i)%ptr => pn_n_calls
      cmd%pn_sexpr_adapt(i)%ptr => pn_adapt
      i = i + 1
      pn_it_spec => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_it_spec)
    end do
  else
    allocate (cmd%pn_expr_n_it (0))
  end if
end subroutine cmd_iterations_compile

```



```

        allocate (cmd%pn_expr_n_calls (0))
    end if
end subroutine cmd_iterations_compile

```

Execute. Evaluate the trees and transfer the results to the iteration list in the runtime data set.

```

<Commands: cmd iterations: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: execute => cmd_iterations_execute

<Commands: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cmd_iterations_execute (cmd, global)
        class(cmd_iterations_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
        type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
        type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
        integer, dimension(cmd%n_pass) :: n_it, n_calls
        logical, dimension(cmd%n_pass) :: custom_adapt
        type(string_t), dimension(cmd%n_pass) :: adapt_code
        integer :: i
        var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
        do i = 1, cmd%n_pass
            n_it(i) = eval_int (cmd%pn_expr_n_it(i)%ptr, var_list)
            n_calls(i) = &
                eval_int (cmd%pn_expr_n_calls(i)%ptr, var_list)
            if (associated (cmd%pn_sexpr_adapt(i)%ptr)) then
                adapt_code(i) = &
                    eval_string (cmd%pn_sexpr_adapt(i)%ptr, &
                        var_list, is_known = custom_adapt(i))
            else
                custom_adapt(i) = .false.
            end if
        end do
        call global%it_list%init (n_it, n_calls, custom_adapt, adapt_code)
    end subroutine cmd_iterations_execute

```

## Range expressions

We need a special type for storing and evaluating range expressions.

```

<Commands: parameters>+≡
    integer, parameter :: STEP_NONE = 0
    integer, parameter :: STEP_ADD = 1
    integer, parameter :: STEP_SUB = 2
    integer, parameter :: STEP_MUL = 3
    integer, parameter :: STEP_DIV = 4
    integer, parameter :: STEP_COMP_ADD = 11
    integer, parameter :: STEP_COMP_MUL = 13

```

There is an abstract base type and two implementations: scan over integers and scan over reals.

```

<Commands: types>+≡
    type, abstract :: range_t
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_expr => null ()
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_term => null ()

```



```

type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_factor => null ()
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_value => null ()
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_literal => null ()
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_beg => null ()
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_end => null ()
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_step => null ()
type(eval_tree_t) :: expr_beg
type(eval_tree_t) :: expr_end
type(eval_tree_t) :: expr_step
integer :: step_mode = 0
integer :: n_step = 0
contains
  <Commands: range: TBP>
end type range_t

```

These are the implementations:

```

<Commands: types>+≡
type, extends (range_t) :: range_int_t
  integer :: i_beg = 0
  integer :: i_end = 0
  integer :: i_step = 0
contains
  <Commands: range int: TBP>
end type range_int_t

type, extends (range_t) :: range_real_t
  real(default) :: r_beg = 0
  real(default) :: r_end = 0
  real(default) :: r_step = 0
  real(default) :: lr_beg = 0
  real(default) :: lr_end = 0
  real(default) :: lr_step = 0
contains
  <Commands: range real: TBP>
end type range_real_t

```

Finalize the allocated dummy node. The other nodes are just pointers.

```

<Commands: range: TBP>≡
  procedure :: final => range_final

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine range_final (object)
    class(range_t), intent(inout) :: object
    if (associated (object%pn_expr)) then
      call parse_node_final (object%pn_expr, recursive = .false.)
      call parse_node_final (object%pn_term, recursive = .false.)
      call parse_node_final (object%pn_factor, recursive = .false.)
      call parse_node_final (object%pn_value, recursive = .false.)
      call parse_node_final (object%pn_literal, recursive = .false.)
      deallocate (object%pn_expr)
      deallocate (object%pn_term)
      deallocate (object%pn_factor)
      deallocate (object%pn_value)
      deallocate (object%pn_literal)
    end if
  end subroutine range_final

```



```

        end if
    end subroutine range_final

```

Output.

```

<Commands: range: TBP>+≡
    procedure (range_write), deferred :: write
    procedure :: base_write => range_write

<Commands: range int: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => range_int_write

<Commands: range real: TBP>≡
    procedure :: write => range_real_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
    subroutine range_write (object, unit)
        class(range_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit)
        write (u, "(1x,A)") "Range specification:"
        if (associated (object%pn_expr)) then
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "Dummy value:"
            call parse_node_write_rec (object%pn_expr, u)
        end if
        if (associated (object%pn_beg)) then
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "Initial value:"
            call parse_node_write_rec (object%pn_beg, u)
            call object%expr_beg%write (u)
            if (associated (object%pn_end)) then
                write (u, "(1x,A)") "Final value:"
                call parse_node_write_rec (object%pn_end, u)
                call object%expr_end%write (u)
                if (associated (object%pn_step)) then
                    write (u, "(1x,A)") "Step value:"
                    call parse_node_write_rec (object%pn_step, u)
                    select case (object%step_mode)
                        case (STEP_ADD);   write (u, "(1x,A)") "Step mode: +"
                        case (STEP_SUB);   write (u, "(1x,A)") "Step mode: -"
                        case (STEP_MUL);   write (u, "(1x,A)") "Step mode: *"
                        case (STEP_DIV);   write (u, "(1x,A)") "Step mode: /"
                        case (STEP_COMP_ADD); write (u, "(1x,A)") "Division mode: +"
                        case (STEP_COMP_MUL); write (u, "(1x,A)") "Division mode: *"
                    end select
                end if
            end if
        end if
        else
            write (u, "(1x,A)") "Expressions: [undefined]"
        end if
    end subroutine range_write

    subroutine range_int_write (object, unit)
        class(range_int_t), intent(in) :: object
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        integer :: u

```



```

u = given_output_unit (unit)
call object%base_write (unit)
write (u, "(1x,A)") "Range parameters:"
write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "i_beg = ", object%i_beg
write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "i_end = ", object%i_end
write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "i_step = ", object%i_step
write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_step = ", object%n_step
end subroutine range_int_write

subroutine range_real_write (object, unit)
class(range_real_t), intent(in) :: object
integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
integer :: u
u = given_output_unit (unit)
call object%base_write (unit)
write (u, "(1x,A)") "Range parameters:"
write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "r_beg = ", object%r_beg
write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "r_end = ", object%r_end
write (u, "(3x,A," // FMT_19 // ")") "r_step = ", object%r_end
write (u, "(3x,A,I0)") "n_step = ", object%n_step
end subroutine range_real_write

```

Initialize, given a range expression parse node. This is common to the implementations.

*(Commands: range: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: init => range_init

```

*(Commands: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine range_init (range, pn)
class(range_t), intent(out) :: range
type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_spec, pn_end, pn_step_spec, pn_op
select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn)))
case ("expr")
case ("range_expr")
range%pn_beg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
pn_spec => parse_node_get_next_ptr (range%pn_beg)
if (associated (pn_spec)) then
pn_end => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_spec, 2)
range%pn_end => pn_end
pn_step_spec => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_end)
if (associated (pn_step_spec)) then
pn_op => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_step_spec)
range%pn_step => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_op)
select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_op)))
case ("/+"); range%step_mode = STEP_ADD
case ("/-"); range%step_mode = STEP_SUB
case ("/*"); range%step_mode = STEP_MUL
case ("//"); range%step_mode = STEP_DIV
case ("/+"); range%step_mode = STEP_COMP_ADD
case ("/*"); range%step_mode = STEP_COMP_MUL
case default
call range%write ()
call msg_bug ("Range: step mode not implemented")

```



```

        end select
    else
        range%step_mode = STEP_ADD
    end if
else
    range%step_mode = STEP_NONE
end if
call range%create_value_node ()
case default
    call msg_bug ("range expression: node type '" &
        // char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn)) &
        // "' not implemented")
end select
end subroutine range_init

```

This method manually creates a parse node (actually, a cascade of parse nodes) that hold a constant value as a literal. The idea is that this node is inserted as the right-hand side of a fake variable assignment, which is prepended to each scan iteration. Before the variable assignment is compiled and executed, we can manually reset the value of the literal and thus pretend that the loop variable is assigned this value.

*<Commands: range: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: create_value_node => range_create_value_node

```

*<Commands: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine range_create_value_node (range)
    class(range_t), intent(inout) :: range
    allocate (range%pn_literal)
    allocate (range%pn_value)
    select type (range)
    type is (range_int_t)
        call parse_node_create_value (range%pn_literal, &
            syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, var_str ("integer_literal")), &
            ival = 0)
        call parse_node_create_branch (range%pn_value, &
            syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, var_str ("integer_value")))
    type is (range_real_t)
        call parse_node_create_value (range%pn_literal, &
            syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, var_str ("real_literal")), &
            rval = 0._default)
        call parse_node_create_branch (range%pn_value, &
            syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, var_str ("real_value")))
    class default
        call msg_bug ("range: create value node: type not implemented")
    end select
    call parse_node_append_sub (range%pn_value, range%pn_literal)
    call parse_node_freeze_branch (range%pn_value)
    allocate (range%pn_factor)
    call parse_node_create_branch (range%pn_factor, &
        syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, var_str ("factor")))
    call parse_node_append_sub (range%pn_factor, range%pn_value)
    call parse_node_freeze_branch (range%pn_factor)
    allocate (range%pn_term)
    call parse_node_create_branch (range%pn_term, &

```



```

        syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, var_str ("term"))
    call parse_node_append_sub (range%pn_term, range%pn_factor)
    call parse_node_freeze_branch (range%pn_term)
    allocate (range%pn_expr)
    call parse_node_create_branch (range%pn_expr, &
        syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, var_str ("expr")))
    call parse_node_append_sub (range%pn_expr, range%pn_term)
    call parse_node_freeze_branch (range%pn_expr)
end subroutine range_create_value_node

```

Compile, given an environment.

*<Commands: range: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: compile => range_compile

```

*<Commands: procedures>+≡*

```

    subroutine range_compile (range, global)
    class(range_t), intent(inout) :: range
    type(rt_data_t), intent(in), target :: global
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
    if (associated (range%pn_beg)) then
        call range%expr_beg%init_expr (range%pn_beg, var_list)
    if (associated (range%pn_end)) then
        call range%expr_end%init_expr (range%pn_end, var_list)
    if (associated (range%pn_step)) then
        call range%expr_step%init_expr (range%pn_step, var_list)
    end if
    end if
    end if
end subroutine range_compile

```

Evaluate: compute the actual bounds and parameters that determine the values that we can iterate.

This is implementation-specific.

*<Commands: range: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure (range_evaluate), deferred :: evaluate

```

*<Commands: interfaces>+≡*

```

    abstract interface
        subroutine range_evaluate (range)
        import
        class(range_t), intent(inout) :: range
        end subroutine range_evaluate
    end interface

```

The version for an integer variable. If the step is subtractive, we invert the sign and treat it as an additive step. For a multiplicative step, the step must be greater than one, and the initial and final values must be of same sign and strictly ordered. Analogously for a division step.

*<Commands: range int: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: evaluate => range_int_evaluate

```



```

{Commands: procedures}+≡
subroutine range_int_evaluate (range)
class(range_int_t), intent(inout) :: range
integer :: ival
if (associated (range%pn_beg)) then
call range%expr_beg%evaluate ()
if (range%expr_beg%is_known ()) then
range%i_beg = range%expr_beg%get_int ()
else
call range%write ()
call msg_fatal &
("Range expression: initial value evaluates to unknown")
end if
if (associated (range%pn_end)) then
call range%expr_end%evaluate ()
if (range%expr_end%is_known ()) then
range%i_end = range%expr_end%get_int ()
if (associated (range%pn_step)) then
call range%expr_step%evaluate ()
if (range%expr_step%is_known ()) then
range%i_step = range%expr_step%get_int ()
select case (range%step_mode)
case (STEP_SUB); range%i_step = - range%i_step
end select
else
call range%write ()
call msg_fatal &
("Range expression: step value evaluates to unknown")
end if
else
range%i_step = 1
end if
else
call range%write ()
call msg_fatal &
("Range expression: final value evaluates to unknown")
end if
else
range%i_end = range%i_beg
range%i_step = 1
end if
select case (range%step_mode)
case (STEP_NONE)
range%n_step = 1
case (STEP_ADD, STEP_SUB)
if (range%i_step /= 0) then
if (range%i_beg == range%i_end) then
range%n_step = 1
else if (sign (1, range%i_end - range%i_beg) &
== sign (1, range%i_step)) then
range%n_step = (range%i_end - range%i_beg) / range%i_step + 1
else
range%n_step = 0
end if
end if

```



```

else
    call msg_fatal ("range evaluation (add): step value is zero")
end if
case (STEP_MUL)
    if (range%i_step > 1) then
        if (range%i_beg == range%i_end) then
            range%n_step = 1
        else if (range%i_beg == 0) then
            call msg_fatal ("range evaluation (mul): initial value is zero")
        else if (sign (1, range%i_beg) == sign (1, range%i_end) &
            .and. abs (range%i_beg) < abs (range%i_end)) then
            range%n_step = 0
            ival = range%i_beg
            do while (abs (ival) <= abs (range%i_end))
                range%n_step = range%n_step + 1
                ival = ival * range%i_step
            end do
        else
            range%n_step = 0
        end if
    else
        call msg_fatal &
            ("range evaluation (mult): step value is one or less")
    end if
case (STEP_DIV)
    if (range%i_step > 1) then
        if (range%i_beg == range%i_end) then
            range%n_step = 1
        else if (sign (1, range%i_beg) == sign (1, range%i_end) &
            .and. abs (range%i_beg) > abs (range%i_end)) then
            range%n_step = 0
            ival = range%i_beg
            do while (abs (ival) >= abs (range%i_end))
                range%n_step = range%n_step + 1
                if (ival == 0) exit
                ival = ival / range%i_step
            end do
        else
            range%n_step = 0
        end if
    else
        call msg_fatal &
            ("range evaluation (div): step value is one or less")
    end if
case (STEP_COMP_ADD)
    call msg_fatal ("range evaluation: &
        &step mode /+ / not allowed for integer variable")
case (STEP_COMP_MUL)
    call msg_fatal ("range evaluation: &
        &step mode /* / not allowed for integer variable")
case default
    call range%write ()
    call msg_bug ("range evaluation: step mode not implemented")
end select

```



```

end if
end subroutine range_int_evaluate

```

The version for a real variable.

*(Commands: range real: TBP)+≡*

```

procedure :: evaluate => range_real_evaluate

```

*(Commands: procedures)+≡*

```

subroutine range_real_evaluate (range)
  class(range_real_t), intent(inout) :: range
  if (associated (range%pn_beg)) then
    call range%expr_beg%evaluate ()
    if (range%expr_beg%is_known ()) then
      range%r_beg = range%expr_beg%get_real ()
    else
      call range%write ()
      call msg_fatal &
        ("Range expression: initial value evaluates to unknown")
    end if
  if (associated (range%pn_end)) then
    call range%expr_end%evaluate ()
    if (range%expr_end%is_known ()) then
      range%r_end = range%expr_end%get_real ()
      if (associated (range%pn_step)) then
        if (range%expr_step%is_known ()) then
          select case (range%step_mode)
            case (STEP_ADD, STEP_SUB, STEP_MUL, STEP_DIV)
              call range%expr_step%evaluate ()
              range%r_step = range%expr_step%get_real ()
              select case (range%step_mode)
                case (STEP_SUB); range%r_step = - range%r_step
              end select
            case (STEP_COMP_ADD, STEP_COMP_MUL)
              range%n_step = &
                max (range%expr_step%get_int (), 0)
              end select
          else
            call range%write ()
            call msg_fatal &
              ("Range expression: step value evaluates to unknown")
          end if
        else
          call range%write ()
          call msg_fatal &
            ("Range expression (real): step value must be provided")
          end if
        else
          call range%write ()
          call msg_fatal &
            ("Range expression: final value evaluates to unknown")
          end if
        else
          range%r_end = range%r_beg
          range%r_step = 1

```



```

end if
select case (range%step_mode)
case (STEP_NONE)
    range%n_step = 1
case (STEP_ADD, STEP_SUB)
    if (range%r_step /= 0) then
        if (sign (1._default, range%r_end - range%r_beg) &
            == sign (1._default, range%r_step)) then
            range%n_step = &
                nint ((range%r_end - range%r_beg) / range%r_step + 1)
        else
            range%n_step = 0
        end if
    else
        call msg_fatal ("range evaluation (add): step value is zero")
    end if
case (STEP_MUL)
    if (range%r_step > 1) then
        if (range%r_beg == 0 .or. range%r_end == 0) then
            call msg_fatal ("range evaluation (mul): bound is zero")
        else if (sign (1._default, range%r_beg) &
            == sign (1._default, range%r_end) &
            .and. abs (range%r_beg) <= abs (range%r_end)) then
            range%lr_beg = log (abs (range%r_beg))
            range%lr_end = log (abs (range%r_end))
            range%lr_step = log (range%r_step)
            range%n_step = nint &
                (abs ((range%lr_end - range%lr_beg) / range%lr_step) + 1)
        else
            range%n_step = 0
        end if
    else
        call msg_fatal &
            ("range evaluation (mult): step value is one or less")
    end if
case (STEP_DIV)
    if (range%r_step > 1) then
        if (range%r_beg == 0 .or. range%r_end == 0) then
            call msg_fatal ("range evaluation (div): bound is zero")
        else if (sign (1._default, range%r_beg) &
            == sign (1._default, range%r_end) &
            .and. abs (range%r_beg) >= abs (range%r_end)) then
            range%lr_beg = log (abs (range%r_beg))
            range%lr_end = log (abs (range%r_end))
            range%lr_step = -log (range%r_step)
            range%n_step = nint &
                (abs ((range%lr_end - range%lr_beg) / range%lr_step) + 1)
        else
            range%n_step = 0
        end if
    else
        call msg_fatal &
            ("range evaluation (mult): step value is one or less")
    end if
end if

```



```

case (STEP_COMP_ADD)
  ! Number of steps already known
case (STEP_COMP_MUL)
  ! Number of steps already known
  if (range%r_beg == 0 .or. range%r_end == 0) then
    call msg_fatal ("range evaluation (mul): bound is zero")
  else if (sign (1._default, range%r_beg) &
    == sign (1._default, range%r_end)) then
    range%lr_beg = log (abs (range%r_beg))
    range%lr_end = log (abs (range%r_end))
  else
    range%n_step = 0
  end if
case default
  call range%write ()
  call msg_bug ("range evaluation: step mode not implemented")
end select
end if
end subroutine range_real_evaluate

```

Return the number of iterations:

```

<Commands: range: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: get_n_iterations => range_get_n_iterations

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  function range_get_n_iterations (range) result (n)
    class(range_t), intent(in) :: range
    integer :: n
    n = range%n_step
  end function range_get_n_iterations

```

Compute the value for iteration i and store it in the embedded token.

```

<Commands: range: TBP>+≡
  procedure (range_set_value), deferred :: set_value

<Commands: interfaces>+≡
  abstract interface
    subroutine range_set_value (range, i)
      import
      class(range_t), intent(inout) :: range
      integer, intent(in) :: i
    end subroutine range_set_value
  end interface

```

In the integer case, we compute the value directly for additive step. For multiplicative step, we perform a loop in the same way as above, where the number of iteration was determined.

```

<Commands: range int: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: set_value => range_int_set_value

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine range_int_set_value (range, i)
    class(range_int_t), intent(inout) :: range

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: i
integer :: k, ival
select case (range%step_mode)
case (STEP_NONE)
    ival = range%i_beg
case (STEP_ADD, STEP_SUB)
    ival = range%i_beg + (i - 1) * range%i_step
case (STEP_MUL)
    ival = range%i_beg
    do k = 1, i - 1
        ival = ival * range%i_step
    end do
case (STEP_DIV)
    ival = range%i_beg
    do k = 1, i - 1
        ival = ival / range%i_step
    end do
case default
    call range%write ()
    call msg_bug ("range iteration: step mode not implemented")
end select
call parse_node_set_value (range%pn_literal, ival = ival)
end subroutine range_int_set_value

```

In the integer case, we compute the value directly for additive step. For multiplicative step, we perform a loop in the same way as above, where the number of iteration was determined.

*<Commands: range real: TBP>+≡*

```

procedure :: set_value => range_real_set_value

```

*<Commands: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine range_real_set_value (range, i)
class(range_real_t), intent(inout) :: range
integer, intent(in) :: i
real(default) :: rval, x
select case (range%step_mode)
case (STEP_NONE)
    rval = range%r_beg
case (STEP_ADD, STEP_SUB, STEP_COMP_ADD)
    if (range%n_step > 1) then
        x = real (i - 1, default) / (range%n_step - 1)
    else
        x = 1._default / 2
    end if
    rval = x * range%r_end + (1 - x) * range%r_beg
case (STEP_MUL, STEP_DIV, STEP_COMP_MUL)
    if (range%n_step > 1) then
        x = real (i - 1, default) / (range%n_step - 1)
    else
        x = 1._default / 2
    end if
    rval = sign &
        (exp (x * range%lr_end + (1 - x) * range%lr_beg), range%r_beg)
case default

```



```

        call range%write ()
        call msg_bug ("range iteration: step mode not implemented")
    end select
    call parse_node_set_value (range%pn_literal, rval = rval)
end subroutine range_real_set_value

```

## Scan over parameters and other objects

The scan command allocates a new parse node for the variable assignment (the lhs). The rhs of this parse node is assigned from the available rhs expressions in the scan list, one at a time, so the compiled parse node can be prepended to the scan body.

Note: for the integer/real range array, the obvious implementation as a polymorphic array is suspended because in gfortran 4.7, polymorphic arrays are apparently broken.

```

<Commands: types>+≡
    type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_scan_t
    private
    type(string_t) :: name
    integer :: n_values = 0
    type(parse_node_p), dimension(:), allocatable :: scan_cmd
    !!! !!! gfortran 4.7.x memory corruption
    !!! class(range_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: range
    type(range_int_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: range_int
    type(range_real_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: range_real
contains
    <Commands: cmd scan: TBP>
end type cmd_scan_t

```

Finalizer.

The auxiliary parse nodes that we have constructed have to be treated carefully: the embedded pointers all point to persistent objects somewhere else and should not be finalized, so we should not call the finalizer recursively.

```

<Commands: cmd scan: TBP>≡
    procedure :: final => cmd_scan_final

<Commands: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine cmd_scan_final (cmd)
    class(cmd_scan_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_var_single, pn_decl_single
    type(string_t) :: key
    integer :: i
    if (allocated (cmd%scan_cmd)) then
        do i = 1, size (cmd%scan_cmd)
            pn_var_single => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%scan_cmd(i)%ptr)
            key = parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_var_single)
            select case (char (key))
            case ("scan_string_decl", "scan_log_decl")
                pn_decl_single => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var_single, 2)
                call parse_node_final (pn_decl_single, recursive=.false.)
                deallocate (pn_decl_single)
            end select
        end do
    end if
end subroutine cmd_scan_final

```



```

        call parse_node_final (pn_var_single, recursive=.false.)
        deallocate (pn_var_single)
    end do
    deallocate (cmd%scan_cmd)
end if
!!! !!! gfortran 4.7.x memory corruption
!!! if (allocated (cmd%range)) then
!!!     do i = 1, size (cmd%range)
!!!         call cmd%range(i)%final ()
!!!     end do
!!! end if
if (allocated (cmd%range_int)) then
    do i = 1, size (cmd%range_int)
        call cmd%range_int(i)%final ()
    end do
end if
if (allocated (cmd%range_real)) then
    do i = 1, size (cmd%range_real)
        call cmd%range_real(i)%final ()
    end do
end if
end subroutine cmd_scan_final

```

Output.

```

<Commands: cmd scan: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => cmd_scan_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cmd_scan_write (cmd, unit, indent)
        class(cmd_scan_t), intent(in) :: cmd
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
        integer :: u
        u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
        call write_indent (u, indent)
        write (u, "(1x,A,1x,A,1x,'(',I0,')')") "scan:", char (cmd%name), &
            cmd%n_values
    end subroutine cmd_scan_write

```

Compile the scan command. We construct a new parse node that implements the variable assignment for a single element on the rhs, instead of the whole list that we get from the original parse tree. By simply copying the node, we copy all pointers and inherit the targets from the original. During execution, we should replace the rhs by the stored rhs pointers (the list elements), one by one, then (re)compile the redefined node.

```

<Commands: cmd scan: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: compile => cmd_scan_compile

<Commands: procedures>+≡
    recursive subroutine cmd_scan_compile (cmd, global)
        class(cmd_scan_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
        type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
        type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_var, pn_body, pn_body_first
    end subroutine cmd_scan_compile

```



```

type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_decl, pn_name
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_arg, pn_scan_cmd, pn_rhs
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_decl_single, pn_var_single
type(syntax_rule_t), pointer :: var_rule_decl, var_rule
type(string_t) :: key
integer :: var_type
integer :: i
logical, parameter :: debug = .false.
if (debug) then
    print *, "compile scan"
    call parse_node_write_rec (cmd%pn)
end if
pn_var => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
pn_body => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_var)
if (associated (pn_body)) then
    pn_body_first => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_body)
else
    pn_body_first => null ()
end if
key = parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_var)
select case (char (key))
case ("scan_num")
    pn_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var)
    cmd%name = parse_node_get_string (pn_name)
    var_rule => syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, var_str ("cmd_num"))
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_name, 2)
case ("scan_int")
    pn_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var, 2)
    cmd%name = parse_node_get_string (pn_name)
    var_rule => syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, var_str ("cmd_int"))
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_name, 2)
case ("scan_real")
    pn_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var, 2)
    cmd%name = parse_node_get_string (pn_name)
    var_rule => syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, var_str ("cmd_real"))
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_name, 2)
case ("scan_complex")
    pn_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var, 2)
    cmd%name = parse_node_get_string (pn_name)
    var_rule => syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, var_str ("cmd_complex"))
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_name, 2)
case ("scan_alias")
    pn_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var, 2)
    cmd%name = parse_node_get_string (pn_name)
    var_rule => syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, var_str ("cmd_alias"))
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_name, 2)
case ("scan_string_decl")
    pn_decl => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var, 2)
    pn_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_decl, 2)
    cmd%name = parse_node_get_string (pn_name)
    var_rule_decl => syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, &
        var_str ("cmd_string"))
    var_rule => syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, &
        var_str ("cmd_string_decl"))

```



```

    pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_name, 2)
case ("scan_log_decl")
    pn_decl => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var, 2)
    pn_name => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_decl, 2)
    cmd%name = parse_node_get_string (pn_name)
    var_rule_decl => syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, &
        var_str ("cmd_log"))
    var_rule => syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, &
        var_str ("cmd_log_decl"))
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_name, 2)
case ("scan_cuts")
    var_rule => syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, &
        var_str ("cmd_cuts"))
    cmd%name = "cuts"
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var, 3)
case ("scan_weight")
    var_rule => syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, &
        var_str ("cmd_weight"))
    cmd%name = "weight"
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var, 3)
case ("scan_scale")
    var_rule => syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, &
        var_str ("cmd_scale"))
    cmd%name = "scale"
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var, 3)
case ("scan_ren_scale")
    var_rule => syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, &
        var_str ("cmd_ren_scale"))
    cmd%name = "renormalization_scale"
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var, 3)
case ("scan_fac_scale")
    var_rule => syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, &
        var_str ("cmd_fac_scale"))
    cmd%name = "factorization_scale"
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var, 3)
case ("scan_selection")
    var_rule => syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, &
        var_str ("cmd_selection"))
    cmd%name = "selection"
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var, 3)
case ("scan_reweight")
    var_rule => syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, &
        var_str ("cmd_reweight"))
    cmd%name = "reweight"
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var, 3)
case ("scan_analysis")
    var_rule => syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, &
        var_str ("cmd_analysis"))
    cmd%name = "analysis"
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var, 3)
case ("scan_model")
    var_rule => syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, &
        var_str ("cmd_model"))
    cmd%name = "model"

```



```

        pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var, 3)
case ("scan_library")
    var_rule => syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, &
        var_str ("cmd_library"))
    cmd%name = "library"
    pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_var, 3)
case default
    call msg_bug ("scan: case '" // char (key) // "' not implemented")
end select
if (associated (pn_arg)) then
    cmd%n_values = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_arg)
end if
var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
allocate (cmd%scan_cmd (cmd%n_values))
select case (char (key))
case ("scan_num")
    var_type = &
        var_list%get_type (cmd%name)
    select case (var_type)
    case (V_INT)
        !!! !!! gfortran 4.7.x memory corruption
        !!! allocate (range_int_t :: cmd%range (cmd%n_values))
        allocate (cmd%range_int (cmd%n_values))
    case (V_REAL)
        !!! !!! gfortran 4.7.x memory corruption
        !!! allocate (range_real_t :: cmd%range (cmd%n_values))
        allocate (cmd%range_real (cmd%n_values))
    case (V_CMPLX)
        call msg_fatal ("scan over complex variable not implemented")
    case (V_NONE)
        call msg_fatal ("scan: variable '" // char (cmd%name) // "' undefined")
    case default
        call msg_bug ("scan: impossible variable type")
    end select
case ("scan_int")
    !!! !!! gfortran 4.7.x memory corruption
    !!! allocate (range_int_t :: cmd%range (cmd%n_values))
    allocate (cmd%range_int (cmd%n_values))
case ("scan_real")
    !!! !!! gfortran 4.7.x memory corruption
    !!! allocate (range_real_t :: cmd%range (cmd%n_values))
    allocate (cmd%range_real (cmd%n_values))
case ("scan_complex")
    call msg_fatal ("scan over complex variable not implemented")
end select
i = 1
if (associated (pn_arg)) then
    pn_rhs => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_arg)
else
    pn_rhs => null ()
end if
do while (associated (pn_rhs))
    allocate (pn_scan_cmd)
    call parse_node_create_branch (pn_scan_cmd, &

```



```

        syntax_get_rule_ptr (syntax_cmd_list, var_str ("command_list"))
allocate (pn_var_single)
pn_var_single = pn_var
call parse_node_replace_rule (pn_var_single, var_rule)
select case (char (key))
case ("scan_num", "scan_int", "scan_real", &
      "scan_complex", "scan_alias", &
      "scan_cuts", "scan_weight", &
      "scan_scale", "scan_ren_scale", "scan_fac_scale", &
      "scan_selection", "scan_reweight", "scan_analysis", &
      "scan_model", "scan_library")
  if (allocated (cmd%range_int)) then
    call cmd%range_int(i)%init (pn_rhs)
    !!! !!! gfortran 4.7.x memory corruption
    !!! call cmd%range_int(i)%compile (global)
    call parse_node_replace_last_sub &
      (pn_var_single, cmd%range_int(i)%pn_expr)
  else if (allocated (cmd%range_real)) then
    call cmd%range_real(i)%init (pn_rhs)
    !!! !!! gfortran 4.7.x memory corruption
    !!! call cmd%range_real(i)%compile (global)
    call parse_node_replace_last_sub &
      (pn_var_single, cmd%range_real(i)%pn_expr)
  else
    call parse_node_replace_last_sub (pn_var_single, pn_rhs)
  end if
case ("scan_string_decl", "scan_log_decl")
  allocate (pn_decl_single)
  pn_decl_single = pn_decl
  call parse_node_replace_rule (pn_decl_single, var_rule_decl)
  call parse_node_replace_last_sub (pn_decl_single, pn_rhs)
  call parse_node_freeze_branch (pn_decl_single)
  call parse_node_replace_last_sub (pn_var_single, pn_decl_single)
case default
  call msg_bug ("scan: case ' " // char (key) &
    // "' broken")
end select
call parse_node_freeze_branch (pn_var_single)
call parse_node_append_sub (pn_scan_cmd, pn_var_single)
call parse_node_append_sub (pn_scan_cmd, pn_body_first)
call parse_node_freeze_branch (pn_scan_cmd)
cmd%scan_cmd(i)%ptr => pn_scan_cmd
i = i + 1
pn_rhs => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_rhs)
end do
if (debug) then
  do i = 1, cmd%n_values
    print *, "scan command ", i
    call parse_node_write_rec (cmd%scan_cmd(i)%ptr)
    if (allocated (cmd%range_int)) call cmd%range_int(i)%write ()
    if (allocated (cmd%range_real)) call cmd%range_real(i)%write ()
  end do
  print *, "original"
  call parse_node_write_rec (cmd%pn)

```



```

    end if
end subroutine cmd_scan_compile

```

Execute the loop for all values in the step list. We use the parse trees with single variable assignment that we have stored, to iteratively create a local environment, execute the stored commands, and destroy it again. When we encounter a range object, we execute the commands for each value that this object provides. Computing this value has the side effect of modifying the rhs of the variable assignment that heads the local command list, directly in the local parse tree.

```

(Commands: cmd scan: TBP) +=
  procedure :: execute => cmd_scan_execute

(Commands: procedures) +=
  recursive subroutine cmd_scan_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_scan_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(rt_data_t), allocatable :: local
    integer :: i, j
    do i = 1, cmd%n_values
      if (allocated (cmd%range_int)) then
        call cmd%range_int(i)%compile (global)
        call cmd%range_int(i)%evaluate ()
        do j = 1, cmd%range_int(i)%get_n_iterations ()
          call cmd%range_int(i)%set_value (j)
          allocate (local)
          call build_alt_setup (local, global, cmd%scan_cmd(i)%ptr)
          call local%local_final ()
          deallocate (local)
        end do
      else if (allocated (cmd%range_real)) then
        call cmd%range_real(i)%compile (global)
        call cmd%range_real(i)%evaluate ()
        do j = 1, cmd%range_real(i)%get_n_iterations ()
          call cmd%range_real(i)%set_value (j)
          allocate (local)
          call build_alt_setup (local, global, cmd%scan_cmd(i)%ptr)
          call local%local_final ()
          deallocate (local)
        end do
      else
        allocate (local)
        call build_alt_setup (local, global, cmd%scan_cmd(i)%ptr)
        call local%local_final ()
        deallocate (local)
      end if
    end do
  end subroutine cmd_scan_execute

```



## Conditionals

Conditionals are implemented as a list that is compiled and evaluated recursively; this allows for a straightforward representation of **else if** constructs. A `cmd_if_t` object can hold either an `else_if` clause which is another object of this type, or an `else_body`, but not both.

If- or else-bodies are no scoping units, so all data remain global and no copy-in copy-out is needed.

```
(Commands: types)+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_if_t
  private
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_if_lexpr => null ()
    type(command_list_t), pointer :: if_body => null ()
    type(cmd_if_t), dimension(:), pointer :: elsif_cmd => null ()
    type(command_list_t), pointer :: else_body => null ()
  contains
    (Commands: cmd if: TBP)
  end type cmd_if_t
```

Finalizer. There are no local options, therefore we can simply override the default finalizer.

```
(Commands: cmd if: TBP)≡
  procedure :: final => cmd_if_final

(Commands: procedures)+≡
  recursive subroutine cmd_if_final (cmd)
    class(cmd_if_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    integer :: i
    if (associated (cmd%if_body)) then
      call command_list_final (cmd%if_body)
      deallocate (cmd%if_body)
    end if
    if (associated (cmd%elsif_cmd)) then
      do i = 1, size (cmd%elsif_cmd)
        call cmd_if_final (cmd%elsif_cmd(i))
      end do
      deallocate (cmd%elsif_cmd)
    end if
    if (associated (cmd%else_body)) then
      call command_list_final (cmd%else_body)
      deallocate (cmd%else_body)
    end if
  end subroutine cmd_if_final
```

Output. Recursively write the command lists.

```
(Commands: cmd if: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_if_write

(Commands: procedures)+≡
  subroutine cmd_if_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_if_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u, ind, i
```



```

u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
ind = 0; if (present (indent)) ind = indent
call write_indent (u, indent)
write (u, "(A)") "if <expr> then"
if (associated (cmd%if_body)) then
    call cmd%if_body%write (unit, ind + 1)
end if
if (associated (cmd%elsif_cmd)) then
    do i = 1, size (cmd%elsif_cmd)
        call write_indent (u, indent)
        write (u, "(A)") "elsif <expr> then"
        if (associated (cmd%elsif_cmd(i)%if_body)) then
            call cmd%elsif_cmd(i)%if_body%write (unit, ind + 1)
        end if
    end do
end if
if (associated (cmd%else_body)) then
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(A)") "else"
    call cmd%else_body%write (unit, ind + 1)
end if
end subroutine cmd_if_write

```

Compile the conditional.

*<Commands: cmd if: TBP>+≡*

```
procedure :: compile => cmd_if_compile
```

*<Commands: procedures>+≡*

```

recursive subroutine cmd_if_compile (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_if_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_lexpr, pn_body
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_elsif_clauses, pn_cmd_elsif
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_else_clause, pn_cmd_else
    integer :: i, n_elsif
    pn_lexpr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
    cmd%pn_if_lexpr => pn_lexpr
    pn_body => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_lexpr, 2)
    select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_body)))
    case ("command_list")
        allocate (cmd%if_body)
        call cmd%if_body%compile (pn_body, global)
        pn_elsif_clauses => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_body)
    case default
        pn_elsif_clauses => pn_body
    end select
    select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_elsif_clauses)))
    case ("elsif_clauses")
        n_elsif = parse_node_get_n_sub (pn_elsif_clauses)
        allocate (cmd%elsif_cmd (n_elsif))
        pn_cmd_elsif => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_elsif_clauses)
        do i = 1, n_elsif
            pn_lexpr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_cmd_elsif, 2)
            cmd%elsif_cmd(i)%pn_if_lexpr => pn_lexpr

```



```

        pn_body => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_lexpr, 2)
        if (associated (pn_body)) then
            allocate (cmd%elsif_cmd(i)%if_body)
            call cmd%elsif_cmd(i)%if_body%compile (pn_body, global)
        end if
        pn_cmd_elsif => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_cmd_elsif)
    end do
    pn_else_clause => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_elsif_clauses)
case default
    pn_else_clause => pn_elsif_clauses
end select
select case (char (parse_node_get_rule_key (pn_else_clause)))
case ("else_clause")
    pn_cmd_else => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_else_clause)
    pn_body => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_cmd_else, 2)
    if (associated (pn_body)) then
        allocate (cmd%else_body)
        call cmd%else_body%compile (pn_body, global)
    end if
end select
end subroutine cmd_if_compile

```

(Recursively) execute the condition. Context remains global in all cases.

*<Commands: cmd if: TBP>+≡*

```

    procedure :: execute => cmd_if_execute

```

*<Commands: procedures>+≡*

```

recursive subroutine cmd_if_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_if_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
    logical :: lval, is_known
    integer :: i
    var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
    lval = eval_log (cmd%pn_if_lexpr, var_list, is_known=is_known)
    if (is_known) then
        if (lval) then
            if (associated (cmd%if_body)) then
                call cmd%if_body%execute (global)
            end if
            return
        end if
    else
        call error_undecided ()
        return
    end if
    if (associated (cmd%elsif_cmd)) then
        SCAN_ELSEIF: do i = 1, size (cmd%elsif_cmd)
            lval = eval_log (cmd%elsif_cmd(i)%pn_if_lexpr, var_list, &
                is_known=is_known)
            if (is_known) then
                if (lval) then
                    if (associated (cmd%elsif_cmd(i)%if_body)) then
                        call cmd%elsif_cmd(i)%if_body%execute (global)

```



```

        end if
        return
    end if
    else
        call error_undecided ()
        return
    end if
end do SCAN_ELSEIF
end if
if (associated (cmd%else_body)) then
    call cmd%else_body%execute (global)
end if
contains
    subroutine error_undecided ()
        call msg_error ("Undefined result of cmditional expression: " &
            // "neither branch will be executed")
    end subroutine error_undecided
end subroutine cmd_if_execute

```

### Include another command-list file

The include command allocates a local parse tree. This must not be deleted before the command object itself is deleted, since pointers may point to subobjects of it.

```

<Commands: types>+≡
    type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_include_t
    private
        type(string_t) :: file
        type(command_list_t), pointer :: command_list => null ()
        type(parse_tree_t) :: parse_tree
    contains
        <Commands: cmd include: TBP>
    end type cmd_include_t

```

Finalizer: delete the command list. No options, so we can simply override the default finalizer.

```

<Commands: cmd include: TBP>≡
    procedure :: final => cmd_include_final

<Commands: procedures>+≡
    subroutine cmd_include_final (cmd)
        class(cmd_include_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
        call parse_tree_final (cmd%parse_tree)
        if (associated (cmd%command_list)) then
            call cmd%command_list%final ()
            deallocate (cmd%command_list)
        end if
    end subroutine cmd_include_final

```

Write: display the command list as-is, if allocated.

```

<Commands: cmd include: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: write => cmd_include_write

```



```

{Commands: procedures}+≡
subroutine cmd_include_write (cmd, unit, indent)
  class(cmd_include_t), intent(in) :: cmd
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
  integer :: u, ind
  u = given_output_unit (unit)
  ind = 0; if (present (indent)) ind = indent
  call write_indent (u, indent)
  write (u, "(A,A,A,A)") "include ", "'", char (cmd%file), "'"
  if (associated (cmd%command_list)) then
    call cmd%command_list%write (u, ind + 1)
  end if
end subroutine cmd_include_write

```

Compile file contents: First parse the file, then immediately compile its contents.  
Use the global data set.

```

{Commands: cmd include: TBP}+≡
procedure :: compile => cmd_include_compile

{Commands: procedures}+≡
subroutine cmd_include_compile (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_include_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_arg, pn_file
  type(string_t) :: file
  logical :: exist
  integer :: u
  type(stream_t), target :: stream
  type(lexer_t) :: lexer
  pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
  pn_file => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_arg)
  file = parse_node_get_string (pn_file)
  inquire (file=char(file), exist=exist)
  if (exist) then
    cmd%file = file
  else
    cmd%file = global%os_data%whizard_cutspath // "/" // file
    inquire (file=char(cmd%file), exist=exist)
    if (.not. exist) then
      call msg_error ("Include file '" // char (file) // "' not found")
      return
    end if
  end if
  u = free_unit ()
  call lexer_init_cmd_list (lexer, global%lexer)
  call stream_init (stream, char (cmd%file))
  call lexer_assign_stream (lexer, stream)
  call parse_tree_init (cmd%parse_tree, syntax_cmd_list, lexer)
  call stream_final (stream)
  call lexer_final (lexer)
  close (u)
  allocate (cmd%command_list)
  call cmd%command_list%compile (cmd%parse_tree%get_root_ptr (), &
    global)

```



```
end subroutine cmd_include_compile
```

Execute file contents in the global context.

```
<Commands: cmd include: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_include_execute

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_include_execute (cmd, global)
    class(cmd_include_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    if (associated (cmd%command_list)) then
      call msg_message &
        ("Including Sindarin from '" // char (cmd%file) // "'")
      call cmd%command_list%execute (global)
      call msg_message &
        ("End of included '" // char (cmd%file) // "'")
    end if
  end subroutine cmd_include_execute
```

## Quit command execution

The code is the return code of the whole program if it is terminated by this command.

```
<Commands: types>+≡
  type, extends (command_t) :: cmd_quit_t
  private
  logical :: has_code = .false.
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_code_expr => null ()
  contains
  <Commands: cmd quit: TBP>
  end type cmd_quit_t
```

Output.

```
<Commands: cmd quit: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => cmd_quit_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine cmd_quit_write (cmd, unit, indent)
    class(cmd_quit_t), intent(in) :: cmd
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    integer :: u
    u = given_output_unit (unit); if (u < 0) return
    call write_indent (u, indent)
    write (u, "(1x,A,L1)" "quit: has_code = ", cmd%has_code
  end subroutine cmd_quit_write
```

Compile: allocate a quit object which serves as a placeholder.

```
<Commands: cmd quit: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: compile => cmd_quit_compile
```



```

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
subroutine cmd_quit_compile (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_quit_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_arg
  pn_arg => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (cmd%pn, 2)
  if (associated (pn_arg)) then
    cmd%pn_code_expr => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn_arg)
    cmd%has_code = .true.
  end if
end subroutine cmd_quit_compile

```

Execute: The quit command does not execute anything, it just stops command execution. This is achieved by setting quit flag and quit code in the global variable list. However, the return code, if present, is an expression which has to be evaluated.

```

⟨Commands: cmd quit: TBP⟩+≡
  procedure :: execute => cmd_quit_execute

⟨Commands: procedures⟩+≡
subroutine cmd_quit_execute (cmd, global)
  class(cmd_quit_t), intent(inout) :: cmd
  type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
  type(var_list_t), pointer :: var_list
  logical :: is_known
  var_list => global%get_var_list_ptr ()
  if (cmd%has_code) then
    global%quit_code = eval_int (cmd%pn_code_expr, var_list, &
      is_known=is_known)
    if (.not. is_known) then
      call msg_error ("Undefined return code of quit/exit command")
    end if
  end if
  global%quit = .true.
end subroutine cmd_quit_execute

```

### 33.1.6 The command list

The command list holds a list of commands and relevant global data.

```

⟨Commands: public⟩+≡
  public :: command_list_t

⟨Commands: types⟩+≡
  type :: command_list_t
    ! not private anymore as required by the whizard-c-interface
    class(command_t), pointer :: first => null ()
    class(command_t), pointer :: last => null ()
  contains
    ⟨Commands: command list: TBP⟩
  end type command_list_t

```



Output.

```
<Commands: command list: TBP>≡
  procedure :: write => command_list_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine command_list_write (cmd_list, unit, indent)
    class(command_list_t), intent(in) :: cmd_list
    integer, intent(in), optional :: unit, indent
    class(command_t), pointer :: cmd
    cmd => cmd_list%first
    do while (associated (cmd))
      call cmd%write (unit, indent)
      cmd => cmd%next
    end do
  end subroutine command_list_write
```

Append a new command to the list and free the original pointer.

```
<Commands: command list: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: append => command_list_append

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  subroutine command_list_append (cmd_list, command)
    class(command_list_t), intent(inout) :: cmd_list
    class(command_t), intent(inout), pointer :: command
    if (associated (cmd_list%last)) then
      cmd_list%last%next => command
    else
      cmd_list%first => command
    end if
    cmd_list%last => command
    command => null ()
  end subroutine command_list_append
```

Finalize.

```
<Commands: command list: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: final => command_list_final

<Commands: procedures>+≡
  recursive subroutine command_list_final (cmd_list)
    class(command_list_t), intent(inout) :: cmd_list
    class(command_t), pointer :: command
    do while (associated (cmd_list%first))
      command => cmd_list%first
      cmd_list%first => cmd_list%first%next
      call command%final ()
      deallocate (command)
    end do
    cmd_list%last => null ()
  end subroutine command_list_final
```



### 33.1.7 Compiling the parse tree

Transform a parse tree into a command list. Initialization is assumed to be done.

After each command, we set a breakpoint.

```
(Commands: command list: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: compile => command_list_compile

(Commands: procedures)+≡
  recursive subroutine command_list_compile (cmd_list, pn, global)
    class(command_list_t), intent(inout), target :: cmd_list
    type(parse_node_t), intent(in), target :: pn
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_cmd
    class(command_t), pointer :: command
    integer :: i
    pn_cmd => parse_node_get_sub_ptr (pn)
    do i = 1, parse_node_get_n_sub (pn)
      call dispatch_command (command, pn_cmd)
      call command%compile (global)
      call cmd_list%append (command)
      call terminate_now_if_signal ()
      pn_cmd => parse_node_get_next_ptr (pn_cmd)
    end do
  end subroutine command_list_compile
```

### 33.1.8 Executing the command list

Before executing a command we should execute its options (if any). After that, reset the options, i.e., remove temporary effects from the global state.

Also here, after each command we set a breakpoint.

```
(Commands: command list: TBP)+≡
  procedure :: execute => command_list_execute

(Commands: procedures)+≡
  recursive subroutine command_list_execute (cmd_list, global)
    class(command_list_t), intent(in) :: cmd_list
    type(rt_data_t), intent(inout), target :: global
    class(command_t), pointer :: command
    command => cmd_list%first
    COMMAND_COND: do while (associated (command))
      call command%execute_options (global)
      call command%execute (global)
      call command%reset_options (global)
      call terminate_now_if_signal ()
      if (global%quit) exit COMMAND_COND
      command => command%next
    end do COMMAND_COND
  end subroutine command_list_execute
```



### 33.1.9 Command list syntax

```
<Commands: public>+≡
    public :: syntax_cmd_list

<Commands: variables>≡
    type(syntax_t), target, save :: syntax_cmd_list

<Commands: public>+≡
    public :: syntax_cmd_list_init

<Commands: procedures>+≡
    subroutine syntax_cmd_list_init ()
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        call define_cmd_list_syntax (ifile)
        call syntax_init (syntax_cmd_list, ifile)
        call ifile_final (ifile)
    end subroutine syntax_cmd_list_init

<Commands: public>+≡
    public :: syntax_cmd_list_final

<Commands: procedures>+≡
    subroutine syntax_cmd_list_final ()
        call syntax_final (syntax_cmd_list)
    end subroutine syntax_cmd_list_final

<Commands: public>+≡
    public :: syntax_cmd_list_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
    subroutine syntax_cmd_list_write (unit)
        integer, intent(in), optional :: unit
        call syntax_write (syntax_cmd_list, unit)
    end subroutine syntax_cmd_list_write

<Commands: procedures>+≡
    subroutine define_cmd_list_syntax (ifile)
        type(ifile_t), intent(inout) :: ifile
        call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ command_list = command*")
        call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT command = " &
            // "cmd_model | cmd_library | cmd_iterations | cmd_sample_format | " &
            // "cmd_var | cmd_slha | " &
            // "cmd_show | cmd_clear | " &
            // "cmd_expect | " &
            // "cmd_cuts | cmd_scale | cmd_fac_scale | cmd_ren_scale | " &
            // "cmd_weight | cmd_selection | cmd_reweight | " &
            // "cmd_beams | cmd_beams_pol_density | cmd_beams_pol_fraction | " &
            // "cmd_beams_momentum | cmd_beams_theta | cmd_beams_phi | " &
            // "cmd_integrate | " &
            // "cmd_observable | cmd_histogram | cmd_plot | cmd_graph | " &
            // "cmd_record | " &
            // "cmd_analysis | cmd_alt_setup | " &
            // "cmd_unstable | cmd_stable | cmd_simulate | cmd_rescan | " &
            // "cmd_process | cmd_compile | cmd_exec | " &
```



```

// "cmd_scan | cmd_if | cmd_include | cmd_quit | " &
// "cmd_polarized | cmd_unpolarized | " &
// "cmd_open_out | cmd_close_out | cmd_printf | " &
// "cmd_write_analysis | cmd_compile_analysis | cmd_nlo | cmd_components")
call ifile_append (ifile, "GRO options = '{' local_command_list '}'")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ local_command_list = local_command*")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT local_command = " &
// "cmd_model | cmd_library | cmd_iterations | cmd_sample_format | " &
// "cmd_var | cmd_slha | " &
// "cmd_show | " &
// "cmd_expect | " &
// "cmd_cuts | cmd_scale | cmd_fac_scale | cmd_ren_scale | " &
// "cmd_weight | cmd_selection | cmd_reweight | " &
// "cmd_beams | cmd_beams_pol_density | cmd_beams_pol_fraction | " &
// "cmd_beams_momentum | cmd_beams_theta | cmd_beams_phi | " &
// "cmd_observable | cmd_histogram | cmd_plot | cmd_graph | " &
// "cmd_clear | cmd_record | " &
// "cmd_analysis | cmd_alt_setup | " &
// "cmd_open_out | cmd_close_out | cmd_printf | " &
// "cmd_write_analysis | cmd_compile_analysis | cmd_nlo | cmd_components")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_model = model '=' model_name")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY model")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT model_name = model_id | string_literal")
call ifile_append (ifile, "IDE model_id")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_library = library '=' lib_name")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY library")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT lib_name = lib_id | string_literal")
call ifile_append (ifile, "IDE lib_id")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT cmd_var = " &
// "cmd_log_decl | cmd_log | " &
// "cmd_int | cmd_real | cmd_complex | cmd_num | " &
// "cmd_string_decl | cmd_string | cmd_alias | " &
// "cmd_result")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_log_decl = logical cmd_log")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_log = '?' var_name '=' lexpr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_int = int var_name '=' expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_real = real var_name '=' expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_complex = complex var_name '=' expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_num = var_name '=' expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_string_decl = string cmd_string")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_string = " &
// "'$' var_name '=' sexpr") ! $
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_alias = alias var_name '=' cexpr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_result = result '=' expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_slha = slha_action slha_arg options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT slha_action = " &
// "read_slha | write_slha")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY read_slha")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY write_slha")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG slha_arg = ( string_literal )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_show = show show_arg options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY show")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG show_arg = ( showable* )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT showable = " &

```



```

// "model | library | beams | iterations | " &
// "cuts | weight | logical | string | pdg | " &
// "scale | factorization_scale | renormalization_scale | " &
// "selection | reweight | analysis | " &
// "stable | unstable | polarized | unpolarized | " &
// "expect | intrinsic | int | real | complex | " &
// "alias_var | string | results | result_var | " &
// "log_var | string_var | var_name")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY results")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY intrinsic")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ alias_var = alias var_name")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ result_var = result_key result_arg?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ log_var = '?' var_name")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ string_var = '$' var_name") ! $
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_clear = clear clear_arg options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY clear")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG clear_arg = ( clearable* )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT clearable = " &
// "beams | iterations | " &
// "cuts | weight | " &
// "scale | factorization_scale | renormalization_scale | " &
// "selection | reweight | analysis | " &
// "unstable | polarized | " &
// "expect | " &
// "log_var | string_var | var_name")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_expect = expect expect_arg options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY expect")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG expect_arg = ( lexpr )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_cuts = cuts '=' lexpr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_scale = scale '=' expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_fac_scale = " &
// "factorization_scale '=' expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_ren_scale = " &
// "renormalization_scale '=' expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_weight = weight '=' expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_selection = selection '=' lexpr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_reweight = reweight '=' expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY cuts")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY scale")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY factorization_scale")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY renormalization_scale")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY weight")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY selection")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY reweight")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_process = process process_id '=' " &
// "process_prt '=>' prt_state_list options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY process")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '=>")
call ifile_append (ifile, "LIS process_prt = cexpr+")
call ifile_append (ifile, "LIS prt_state_list = prt_state_sum+")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ prt_state_sum = " &
// "prt_state prt_state_addition*")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ prt_state_addition = '+' prt_state")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT prt_state = grouped_prt_state_list | cexpr")

```



```

call ifile_append (ifile, "GRO grouped_prt_state_list = " &
// "( prt_state_list )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_compile = compile_cmd options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ compile_cmd = compile_clause compile_arg?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ compile_clause = compile_exec_name_spec?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY compile")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ exec_name_spec = as exec_name")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY as")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT exec_name = exec_id | string_literal")
call ifile_append (ifile, "IDE exec_id")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG compile_arg = ( lib_name* )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_exec = exec exec_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY exec")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG exec_arg = ( sexpr )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_beams = beams '=' beam_def")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY beams")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ beam_def = beam_spec strfun_seq*")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ beam_spec = beam_list")
call ifile_append (ifile, "LIS beam_list = cexpr, cexpr?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_beams_pol_density = " &
// "beams_pol_density '=' beams_pol_spec")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY beams_pol_density")
call ifile_append (ifile, "LIS beams_pol_spec = smatrix, smatrix?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ smatrix = '@' smatrix_arg")
! call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '@'")      !!! Key already exists
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG smatrix_arg = ( sentry* )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ sentry = expr extra_sentry*")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ extra_sentry = ':' expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_beams_pol_fraction = " &
// "beams_pol_fraction '=' beams_par_spec")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY beams_pol_fraction")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_beams_momentum = " &
// "beams_momentum '=' beams_par_spec")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY beams_momentum")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_beams_theta = " &
// "beams_theta '=' beams_par_spec")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY beams_theta")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_beams_phi = " &
// "beams_phi '=' beams_par_spec")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY beams_phi")
call ifile_append (ifile, "LIS beams_par_spec = expr, expr?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ strfun_seq = '=>' strfun_pair")
call ifile_append (ifile, "LIS strfun_pair = strfun_def, strfun_def?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ strfun_def = strfun_id")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT strfun_id = " &
// "none | lhpdf | lhpdf_photon | pdf_builtin | pdf_builtin_photon | " &
// "isr | epa | ewa | circe1 | circe2 | energy_scan | " &
// "gaussian | beam_events | user_sf_spec")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY none")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY lhpdf")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY lhpdf_photon")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY pdf_builtin")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY pdf_builtin_photon")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY isr")

```



```

call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY epa")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY ewa")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY circe1")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY circe2")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY energy_scan")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY gaussian")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY beam_events")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ user_sf_spec = user_strfun user_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY user_strfun")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_integrate = " &
// "integrate proc_arg options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY integrate")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG proc_arg = ( proc_id* )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "IDE proc_id")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_iterations = " &
// "iterations '=' iterations_list")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY iterations")
call ifile_append (ifile, "LIS iterations_list = iterations_spec+")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT iterations_spec = it_spec")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ it_spec = expr calls_spec adapt_spec?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ calls_spec = ':' expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ adapt_spec = ':' sexpr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_components = " &
// "active '=' component_list")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY active")
call ifile_append (ifile, "LIS component_list = sexpr+")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_sample_format = " &
// "sample_format '=' event_format_list")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY sample_format")
call ifile_append (ifile, "LIS event_format_list = event_format+")
call ifile_append (ifile, "IDE event_format")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_observable = " &
// "observable analysis_tag options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY observable")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_histogram = " &
// "histogram analysis_tag histogram_arg " &
// "options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY histogram")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG histogram_arg = (expr, expr, expr?)")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_plot = plot analysis_tag options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY plot")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_graph = graph graph_term '=' graph_def")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY graph")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ graph_term = analysis_tag options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ graph_def = graph_term graph_append*")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ graph_append = '&' graph_term")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_analysis = analysis '=' lexpr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY analysis")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_alt_setup = " &
// "alt_setup '=' option_list_expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY alt_setup")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT option_list_expr = " &
// "grouped_option_list | option_list")
call ifile_append (ifile, "GRO grouped_option_list = ( option_list_expr )")

```



```

call ifile_append (ifile, "LIS option_list = options+")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_open_out = open_out open_arg options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_close_out = close_out open_arg options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY open_out")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY close_out")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG open_arg = (sexpr)")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_printf = printf_cmd options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ printf_cmd = printf_clause sprintf_args?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ printf_clause = printf sexpr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY printf")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_record = record_cmd")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_unstable = " &
// "unstable cexpr unstable_arg options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY unstable")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG unstable_arg = ( proc_id* )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_stable = stable stable_list options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY stable")
call ifile_append (ifile, "LIS stable_list = cexpr+")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY polarized")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_polarized = polarized polarized_list options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "LIS polarized_list = cexpr+")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY unpolarized")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_unpolarized = unpolarized unpolarized_list options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "LIS unpolarized_list = cexpr+")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_simulate = " &
// "simulate proc_arg options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY simulate")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_rescan = " &
// "rescan sexpr proc_arg options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY rescan")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_scan = scan scan_var scan_body?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY scan")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT scan_var = " &
// "scan_log_decl | scan_log | " &
// "scan_int | scan_real | scan_complex | scan_num | " &
// "scan_string_decl | scan_string | scan_alias | " &
// "scan_cuts | scan_weight | " &
// "scan_scale | scan_ren_scale | scan_fac_scale | " &
// "scan_selection | scan_reweight | scan_analysis | " &
// "scan_model | scan_library")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ scan_log_decl = logical scan_log")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ scan_log = '?' var_name '=' scan_log_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG scan_log_arg = ( lexpr* )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ scan_int = int var_name '=' scan_num_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ scan_real = real var_name '=' scan_num_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ scan_complex = " &
// "complex var_name '=' scan_num_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ scan_num = var_name '=' scan_num_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG scan_num_arg = ( range* )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT range = grouped_range | range_expr")
call ifile_append (ifile, "GRO grouped_range = ( range_expr )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ range_expr = expr range_spec?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ range_spec = '>' expr step_spec?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ step_spec = step_op expr")

```



```

call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT step_op = " &
// "'/' | '/'-' | '/'* | '/'/' | '/+/' | '/*/'"")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '/'+"")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '/'-")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '/'*")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '/'/'")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '/'+'")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY '/'*/")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ scan_string_decl = string scan_string")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ scan_string = " &
// "$' var_name '=' scan_string_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG scan_string_arg = ( sexpr* )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ scan_alias = " &
// "alias var_name '=' scan_alias_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG scan_alias_arg = ( cexpr* )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ scan_cuts = cuts '=' scan_lexpr_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG scan_lexpr_arg = ( lexpr* )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ scan_scale = scale '=' scan_expr_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG scan_expr_arg = ( expr* )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ scan_fac_scale = " &
// "factorization_scale '=' scan_expr_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ scan_ren_scale = " &
// "renormalization_scale '=' scan_expr_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ scan_weight = weight '=' scan_expr_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ scan_selection = selection '=' scan_lexpr_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ scan_reweight = reweight '=' scan_expr_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ scan_analysis = analysis '=' scan_lexpr_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ scan_model = model '=' scan_model_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG scan_model_arg = ( model_name* )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ scan_library = library '=' scan_library_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG scan_library_arg = ( lib_name* )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "GRO scan_body = '{' command_list '}'")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_if = " &
// "if lexpr then command_list elsif_clauses else_clause endif")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ elsif_clauses = cmd_elseif*")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_elseif = elsif lexpr then command_list")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ else_clause = cmd_else?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_else = else command_list")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_include = include include_arg")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY include")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG include_arg = ( string_literal )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_quit = quit_cmd quit_arg?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ALT quit_cmd = quit | exit")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY quit")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY exit")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG quit_arg = ( expr )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_write_analysis = " &
// "write_analysis_clause options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_compile_analysis = " &
// "compile_analysis_clause options?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ write_analysis_clause = " &
// "write_analysis write_analysis_arg?")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ compile_analysis_clause = " &
// "compile_analysis write_analysis_arg?")

```



```

call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY write_analysis")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY compile_analysis")
call ifile_append (ifile, "ARG write_analysis_arg = ( analysis_tag* )")
call ifile_append (ifile, "SEQ cmd_nlo = " &
                    // "nlo_calculation '=' nlo_calculation_list")
call ifile_append (ifile, "KEY nlo_calculation")
call ifile_append (ifile, "LIS nlo_calculation_list = sexpr ',' sexpr ',' sexpr")
call define_expr_syntax (ifile, particles=.true., analysis=.true.)
end subroutine define_cmd_list_syntax

```

*<Commands: public>+≡*

```
public :: lexer_init_cmd_list
```

*<Commands: procedures>+≡*

```

subroutine lexer_init_cmd_list (lexer, parent_lexer)
  type(lexer_t), intent(out) :: lexer
  type(lexer_t), intent(in), optional, target :: parent_lexer
  call lexer_init (lexer, &
    comment_chars = "#!", &
    quote_chars = '"', &
    quote_match = '"', &
    single_chars = "()[]{};:&?%$@", &
    special_class = [ "+-*/^", "<>=~ " ], &
    keyword_list = syntax_get_keyword_list_ptr (syntax_cmd_list), &
    parent = parent_lexer)
end subroutine lexer_init_cmd_list

```

### 33.1.10 Unit Tests

Test module, followed by the corresponding implementation module.

*<commands.ut.f90>≡*

*<File header>*

```

module commands_ut
  use unit_tests
  use commands_uti

```

*<Standard module head>*

*<Commands: public test>*

```
contains
```

*<Commands: test driver>*

```
end module commands_ut
```

*<commands.uti.f90>≡*

*<File header>*

```
module commands_uti
```

*<Use kinds>*



```

        use kinds, only: i64
    <Use strings>
        use io_units
        use ifiles
        use parser
        use interactions, only: reset_interaction_counter
        use prclib_stacks
        use analysis
        use variables
        use models
        use slha_interface
        use rt_data
        use event_base, only: generic_event_t, event_callback_t

        use commands

    <Standard module head>

    <Commands: test declarations>

    <Commands: test auxiliary types>

contains

    <Commands: tests>

    <Commands: test auxiliary>

end module commands_util

```

API: driver for the unit tests below.

```

<Commands: public test>≡
    public :: commands_test

<Commands: test driver>≡
    subroutine commands_test (u, results)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
    <Commands: execute tests>
    end subroutine commands_test

```

## Prepare Sindarin code

This routine parses an internal file, prints the parse tree, and returns a parse node to the root. We use the routine in the tests below.

```

<Commands: public test auxiliary>≡
    public :: parse_ifile

<Commands: test auxiliary>≡
    subroutine parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root, u)
        use ifiles
        use lexers
        use parser
    end subroutine parse_ifile

```



```

use commands
type(ifile_t), intent(in) :: ifile
type(parse_node_t), pointer, intent(out) :: pn_root
integer, intent(in), optional :: u
type(stream_t), target :: stream
type(lexer_t), target :: lexer
type(parse_tree_t) :: parse_tree

call lexer_init_cmd_list (lexer)
call stream_init (stream, ifile)
call lexer_assign_stream (lexer, stream)

call parse_tree_init (parse_tree, syntax_cmd_list, lexer)
if (present (u)) call parse_tree_write (parse_tree, u)
pn_root => parse_tree%get_root_ptr ()

call stream_final (stream)
call lexer_final (lexer)
end subroutine parse_ifile

```

### Empty command list

Compile and execute an empty command list. Should do nothing but test the integrity of the workflow.

```

<Commands: execute tests>≡
  call test (commands_1, "commands_1", &
    "empty command list", &
    u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>≡
  public :: commands_1

<Commands: tests>≡
  subroutine commands_1 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_1"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: compile and execute empty command list"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
    call global%global_init ()

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse empty file"
    write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"

if (associated (pn_root)) then
  call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
end if

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"

call global%activate ()
call command_list%execute (global)
call global%deactivate ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call global%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_1"

end subroutine commands_1

```

## Read model

Execute a model assignment.

```

<Commands: execute tests>+≡
  call test (commands_2, "commands_2", &
    "model", &
    u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
  public :: commands_2

<Commands: tests>+≡
  subroutine commands_2 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_2"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: set model"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
call syntax_model_file_init ()
call global%global_init ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_append (ifile, 'model = "Test"')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_2"

end subroutine commands_2

```

## Declare Process

Read a model, then declare a process. The process library is allocated explicitly. For the process definition, We take the default (*omega*) method. Since we do not compile, O'MEGA is not actually called.

```

(Commands: execute tests)+≡
call test (commands_3, "commands_3", &

```



```

        "process declaration", &
        u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
    public :: commands_3

<Commands: tests>+≡
    subroutine commands_3 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root
        type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_3"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: define process"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
        call syntax_model_file_init ()
        call global%global_init ()
        call global%var_list%set_log (var_str ("?omega_omp"), &
            .false., is_known = .true.)

        allocate (lib)
        call lib%init (var_str ("lib_cmd3"))
        call global%add_prclib (lib)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call ifile_append (ifile, 'model = "Test"')
        call ifile_append (ifile, 'process t3 = s, s => s, s')

        call ifile_write (ifile, u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root, u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
        call command_list%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

call global%prclib_stack%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_3"

end subroutine commands_3

```

## Compile Process

Read a model, then declare a process and compile the library. The process library is allocated explicitly. For the process definition, We take the default (`unit_test`) method. There is no external code, so compilation of the library is merely a formal status change.

```

<Commands: execute tests>+≡
  call test (commands_4, "commands_4", &
    "compilation", &
    u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
  public :: commands_4

<Commands: tests>+≡
  subroutine commands_4 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root
    type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_4"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: define process and compile library"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
    call syntax_model_file_init ()

```



```

call global%global_init ()
call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known=.true.)

allocate (lib)
call lib%init (var_str ("lib_cmd4"))
call global%add_prclib (lib)

write (u, "(A)")  "*  Input file"
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_append (ifile, 'model = "Test"')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'process t4 = s, s => s, s')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'compile ("lib_cmd4")')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*  Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*  Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*  Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

call global%prclib_stack%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*  Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*  Test output end: commands_4"

end subroutine commands_4

```



## Integrate Process

Read a model, then declare a process, compile the library, and integrate over phase space. We take the default (`unit_test`) method and use the simplest methods of phase-space parameterization and integration.

```
(Commands: execute tests)+≡
    call test (commands_5, "commands_5", &
               "integration", &
               u, results)

(Commands: test declarations)+≡
    public :: commands_5

(Commands: tests)+≡
    subroutine commands_5 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root
        type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_5"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: define process, iterations, and integrate"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
        call syntax_model_file_init ()
        call global%global_init ()
        call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("method"), &
                                         var_str ("unit_test"), is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("phs_method"), &
                                         var_str ("single"), is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("integration_method"), &
                                         var_str ("midpoint"), is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
                                     .false., is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &
                                     .false., is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
                                       1000._default, is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_int (var_str ("seed"), 0, is_known=.true.)

        allocate (lib)
        call lib%init (var_str ("lib_cmd5"))
        call global%add_prclib (lib)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call ifile_append (ifile, 'model = "Test"')
        call ifile_append (ifile, 'process t5 = s, s => s, s')
```



```

call ifile_append (ifile, 'compile')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'iterations = 1:1000')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'integrate (t5)')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call reset_interaction_counter ()
call command_list%execute (global)

call global%it_list%write (u)
write (u, "(A)")
call global%process_stack%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_5"

end subroutine commands_5

```

## Variables

Set intrinsic and user-defined variables.

```

(Commands: execute tests)+≡
call test (commands_6, "commands_6", &
  "variables", &
  u, results)

```



```

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
    public :: commands_6

<Commands: tests>+≡
    subroutine commands_6 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_6"
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Purpose: define and set variables"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Initialization"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
        call global%global_init ()
        call global%write_vars (u, [ &
            var_str ("$_run_id"), &
            var_str ("?unweighted"), &
            var_str ("sqrts")] )

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Input file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call ifile_append (ifile, '$run_id = "run1"')
        call ifile_append (ifile, '?unweighted = false')
        call ifile_append (ifile, 'sqrts = 1000')
        call ifile_append (ifile, 'int j = 10')
        call ifile_append (ifile, 'real x = 1000.')
        call ifile_append (ifile, 'complex z = 5')
        call ifile_append (ifile, 'string $text = "abcd"')
        call ifile_append (ifile, 'logical ?flag = true')

        call ifile_write (ifile, u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "*   Parse file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root, u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
        call command_list%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

call global%write_vars (u, [ &
    var_str ("$_run_id"), &
    var_str ("?unweighted"), &
    var_str ("sqrts"), &
    var_str ("j"), &
    var_str ("x"), &
    var_str ("z"), &
    var_str ("$_text"), &
    var_str ("?flag")])

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call global%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_6"

end subroutine commands_6

```

## Process library

Open process libraries explicitly.

```

<Commands: execute tests>+≡
    call test (commands_7, "commands_7", &
        "process library", &
        u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
    public :: commands_7

<Commands: tests>+≡
    subroutine commands_7 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_7"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: declare process libraries"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
        write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
call global%global_init ()
call global%var_list%set_log (var_str ("?omega_openmp"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)
global%os_data%fc = "Fortran-compiler"
global%os_data%fcflags = "Fortran-flags"

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*  Input file"
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_append (ifile, 'library = "lib_cmd7_1"')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'library = "lib_cmd7_2"')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'library = "lib_cmd7_1"')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*  Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*  Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*  Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

call global%write_libraries (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*  Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call global%final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*  Test output end: commands_7"

end subroutine commands_7

```



## Generate events

Read a model, then declare a process, compile the library, and generate weighted events. We take the default (`unit_test`) method and use the simplest methods of phase-space parameterization and integration.

```
(Commands: execute tests)+≡
    call test (commands_8, "commands_8", &
               "event generation", &
               u, results)

(Commands: test declarations)+≡
    public :: commands_8

(Commands: tests)+≡
    subroutine commands_8 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root
        type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_8"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: define process, integrate, generate events"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
        call syntax_model_file_init ()
        call global%global_init ()
        call global%init_fallback_model &
            (var_str ("SM_hadrons"), var_str ("SM_hadrons.mdl"))

        call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
            var_str ("unit_test"), is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("$phs_method"), &
            var_str ("single"), is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("$integration_method"), &
            var_str ("midpoint"), is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
            .false., is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &
            .false., is_known = .true.)
        call global%var_list%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
            1000._default, is_known=.true.)

        allocate (lib)
        call lib%init (var_str ("lib_cmd8"))
        call global%add_prclib (lib)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
        write (u, "(A)")
```



```

call ifile_append (ifile, 'model = "Test"')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'process commands_8_p = s, s => s, s')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'compile')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'iterations = 1:1000')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'integrate (commands_8_p)')
call ifile_append (ifile, '?unweighted = false')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'n_events = 3')
call ifile_append (ifile, '?read_raw = false')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'simulate (commands_8_p)')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"

call command_list%execute (global)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_8"

end subroutine commands_8

```

## Define cuts

Declare a cut expression.

```

(Commands: execute tests) +=
  call test (commands_9, "commands_9", &
    "cuts", &
    u, results)

```



```

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
    public :: commands_9

<Commands: tests>+≡
    subroutine commands_9 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root
        type(string_t), dimension(0) :: no_vars

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_9"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: define cuts"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
        call global%global_init ()

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call ifile_append (ifile, 'cuts = all Pt > 0 [particle]')

        call ifile_write (ifile, u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root, u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
        call command_list%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call command_list%execute (global)

        call global%write (u, vars = no_vars)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

        call ifile_final (ifile)

```



```

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_9"

end subroutine commands_9

```

## Beams

Define beam setup.

```

<Commands: execute tests>+≡
call test (commands_10, "commands_10", &
    "beams", &
    u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
public :: commands_10

<Commands: tests>+≡
subroutine commands_10 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_10"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: define beams"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
    call syntax_model_file_init ()
    call global%global_init ()

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call ifile_append (ifile, 'model = QCD')
    call ifile_append (ifile, 'sqrts = 1000')
    call ifile_append (ifile, 'beams = p, p')

    call ifile_write (ifile, u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root, u)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

call global%write_beams (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_10"

end subroutine commands_10

```

## Structure functions

Define beam setup with structure functions

```

<Commands: execute tests>+≡
  call test (commands_11, "commands_11", &
    "structure functions", &
    u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
  public :: commands_11

<Commands: tests>+≡
  subroutine commands_11 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_11"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: define beams with structure functions"
    write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
write (u, "(A)")

call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
call syntax_model_file_init ()
call global%global_init ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_append (ifile, 'model = QCD')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'sqrts = 1100')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'beams = p, p => lhpdf => pdf_builtin, isr')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

call global%write_beams (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_11"

end subroutine commands_11

```



## Rescan events

Read a model, then declare a process, compile the library, and generate weighted events. We take the default (`unit_test`) method and use the simplest methods of phase-space parameterization and integration. Then, rescan the generated event sample.

```
(Commands: execute tests)+≡
    call test (commands_12, "commands_12", &
               "event rescanning", &
               u, results)

(Commands: test declarations)+≡
    public :: commands_12

(Commands: tests)+≡
    subroutine commands_12 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root
        type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_12"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate events and rescan"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
        call syntax_model_file_init ()

        call global%global_init ()
        call var_list_append_log (global%var_list, &
                                   var_str ("?rebuild_phase_space"), .false., &
                                   intrinsic=.true.)
        call var_list_append_log (global%var_list, &
                                   var_str ("?rebuild_grids"), .false., &
                                   intrinsic=.true.)
        call global%init_fallback_model &
              (var_str ("SM_hadrons"), var_str ("SM_hadrons.mdl"))

        call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
                                          var_str ("unit_test"), is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("$phs_method"), &
                                          var_str ("single"), is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("$integration_method"), &
                                          var_str ("midpoint"), is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
                                       .false., is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &
                                       .false., is_known = .true.)
        call global%var_list%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
                                       1000._default, is_known=.true.)
```



```

allocate (lib)
call lib%init (var_str ("lib_cmd12"))
call global%add_prclib (lib)

write (u, "(A)")  "*   Input file"
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_append (ifile, 'model = "Test"')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'process commands_12_p = s, s => s, s')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'compile')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'iterations = 1:1000')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'integrate (commands_12_p)')
call ifile_append (ifile, '?unweighted = false')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'n_events = 3')
call ifile_append (ifile, '?read_raw = false')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'simulate (commands_12_p)')
call ifile_append (ifile, '?write_raw = false')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'rescan "commands_12_p" (commands_12_p)')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "*   Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"

call command_list%execute (global)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_12"

end subroutine commands_12

```



## Event Files

Set output formats for event files.

```
(Commands: execute tests)+≡
    call test (commands_13, "commands_13", &
               "event output formats", &
               u, results)

(Commands: test declarations)+≡
    public :: commands_13

(Commands: tests)+≡
    subroutine commands_13 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root
        type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib
        logical :: exist

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_13"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: generate events and rescan"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
        call syntax_model_file_init ()
        call global%global_init ()
        call global%init_fallback_model &
            (var_str ("SM_hadrons"), var_str ("SM_hadrons.mdl"))

        call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("method"), &
            var_str ("unit_test"), is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("phs_method"), &
            var_str ("single"), is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("integration_method"), &
            var_str ("midpoint"), is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
            1000._default, is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"), &
            .false., is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"), &
            .false., is_known = .true.)

        allocate (lib)
        call lib%init (var_str ("lib_cmd13"))
        call global%add_prclib (lib)

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
        write (u, "(A)")
```



```

call ifile_append (ifile, 'model = "Test"')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'process commands_13_p = s, s => s, s')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'compile')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'iterations = 1:1000')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'integrate (commands_13_p)')
call ifile_append (ifile, '?unweighted = false')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'n_events = 1')
call ifile_append (ifile, '?read_raw = false')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'sample_format = weight_stream')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'simulate (commands_13_p)')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"

call command_list%execute (global)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Verify output files"
write (u, "(A)")

inquire (file = "commands_13_p.evx", exist = exist)
if (exist) write (u, "(1x,A)")  "raw"

inquire (file = "commands_13_p.weights.dat", exist = exist)
if (exist) write (u, "(1x,A)")  "weight_stream"

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_13"

```



```
end subroutine commands_13
```

## Compile Empty Libraries

(This is a regression test:) Declare two empty libraries and compile them.

```
<Commands: execute tests>+≡
  call test (commands_14, "commands_14", &
    "empty libraries", &
    u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
  public :: commands_14

<Commands: tests>+≡
  subroutine commands_14 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_14"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: define and compile empty libraries"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_model_file_init ()
    call syntax_cmd_list_init ()

    call global%global_init ()

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call ifile_append (ifile, 'model = "Test"')
    call ifile_append (ifile, 'library = "lib1"')
    call ifile_append (ifile, 'library = "lib2"')
    call ifile_append (ifile, 'compile ()')

    call ifile_write (ifile, u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root)

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

call global%prclib_stack%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()

call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_14"

end subroutine commands_14

```

## Compile Process

Read a model, then declare a process and compile the library. The process library is allocated explicitly. For the process definition, We take the default (`unit_test`) method. There is no external code, so compilation of the library is merely a formal status change.

```

<Commands: execute tests>+≡
  call test (commands_15, "commands_15", &
    "compilation", &
    u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
  public :: commands_15

<Commands: tests>+≡
  subroutine commands_15 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root
    type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_15"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: define process and compile library"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
    write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
call syntax_model_file_init ()
call global%global_init ()
call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known=.true.)
call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("phs_method"), &
    var_str ("single"), is_known=.true.)
call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("integration_method"),&
    var_str ("midpoint"), is_known=.true.)
call global%var_list%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
    1000._default, is_known=.true.)
call global%var_list%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"),&
    .false., is_known=.true.)
call global%var_list%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"),&
    .false., is_known = .true.)

allocate (lib)
call lib%init (var_str ("lib_cmd15"))
call global%add_prclib (lib)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_append (ifile, 'model = "Test"')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'process t15 = s, s => s, s')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'iterations = 1:1000')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'integrate (t15)')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

call global%prclib_stack%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

```



```

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_15"

end subroutine commands_15

```

## Observable

Declare an observable, fill it and display.

```

<Commands: execute tests>+≡
call test (commands_16, "commands_16", &
  "observables", &
  u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
public :: commands_16

<Commands: tests>+≡
subroutine commands_16 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(ifile_t) :: ifile
  type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
  type(rt_data_t), target :: global
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_16"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: declare an observable"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
  call global%global_init ()

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call ifile_append (ifile, '$obs_label = "foo"')
  call ifile_append (ifile, '$obs_unit = "cm"')
  call ifile_append (ifile, '$title = "Observable foo"')
  call ifile_append (ifile, '$description = "This is observable foo"')
  call ifile_append (ifile, 'observable foo')

  call ifile_write (ifile, u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
  write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)

call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Record two data items"
write (u, "(A)")

call analysis_record_data (var_str ("foo"), 1._default)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("foo"), 3._default)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Display analysis store"
write (u, "(A)")

call analysis_write (u, verbose=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call analysis_final ()
call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_16"

end subroutine commands_16

```

## Histogram

Declare a histogram, fill it and display.

```

<Commands: execute tests>+≡
  call test (commands_17, "commands_17", &
    "histograms", &
    u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
  public :: commands_17

```



```

{Commands: tests}+≡
subroutine commands_17 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(ifile_t) :: ifile
  type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
  type(rt_data_t), target :: global
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root
  type(string_t), dimension(3) :: name
  integer :: i

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_17"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: declare histograms"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
  call global%global_init ()

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call ifile_append (ifile, '$obs_label = "foo"')
  call ifile_append (ifile, '$obs_unit = "cm"')
  call ifile_append (ifile, '$title = "Histogram foo"')
  call ifile_append (ifile, '$description = "This is histogram foo"')
  call ifile_append (ifile, 'histogram foo (0,5,1)')
  call ifile_append (ifile, '$title = "Histogram bar"')
  call ifile_append (ifile, '$description = "This is histogram bar"')
  call ifile_append (ifile, 'n_bins = 2')
  call ifile_append (ifile, 'histogram bar (0,5)')
  call ifile_append (ifile, '$title = "Histogram gee"')
  call ifile_append (ifile, '$description = "This is histogram gee"')
  call ifile_append (ifile, '?normalize_bins = true')
  call ifile_append (ifile, 'histogram gee (0,5)')

  call ifile_write (ifile, u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root)

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)

  call command_list%write (u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Record two data items"
write (u, "(A)")

name(1) = "foo"
name(2) = "bar"
name(3) = "gee"

do i = 1, 3
  call analysis_record_data (name(i), 0.1_default, &
    weight = 0.25_default)
  call analysis_record_data (name(i), 3.1_default)
  call analysis_record_data (name(i), 4.1_default, &
    excess = 0.5_default)
  call analysis_record_data (name(i), 7.1_default)
end do

write (u, "(A)")  "* Display analysis store"
write (u, "(A)")

call analysis_write (u, verbose=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call analysis_final ()
call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_17"

end subroutine commands_17

```

## Plot

Declare a plot, fill it and display contents.

```

<Commands: execute tests>+≡
  call test (commands_18, "commands_18", &
    "plots", &
    u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
  public :: commands_18

<Commands: tests>+≡
  subroutine commands_18 (u)

```



```

integer, intent(in) :: u
type(ifile_t) :: ifile
type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
type(rt_data_t), target :: global
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_18"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: declare a plot"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
write (u, "(A)")

call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
call global%global_init ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_append (ifile, '$obs_label = "foo"')
call ifile_append (ifile, '$obs_unit = "cm"')
call ifile_append (ifile, '$title = "Plot foo"')
call ifile_append (ifile, '$description = "This is plot foo"')
call ifile_append (ifile, '$x_label = "x axis"')
call ifile_append (ifile, '$y_label = "y axis"')
call ifile_append (ifile, '?x_log = false')
call ifile_append (ifile, '?y_log = true')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'x_min = -1')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'x_max = 1')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'y_min = 0.1')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'y_max = 1000')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'plot foo')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)

call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Record two data items"
write (u, "(A)")

call analysis_record_data (var_str ("foo"), 0._default, 20._default, &
    xerr = 0.25_default)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("foo"), 0.5_default, 0.2_default, &
    yerr = 0.07_default)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("foo"), 3._default, 2._default)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Display analysis store"
write (u, "(A)")

call analysis_write (u, verbose=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call analysis_final ()
call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_18"

end subroutine commands_18

```

## Graph

Combine two (empty) plots to a graph.

```

<Commands: execute tests>+≡
    call test (commands_19, "commands_19", &
        "graphs", &
        u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
    public :: commands_19

<Commands: tests>+≡
    subroutine commands_19 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_19"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: combine two plots to a graph"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
call global%global_init ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_append (ifile, 'plot a')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'plot b')
call ifile_append (ifile, '$title = "Graph foo"')
call ifile_append (ifile, '$description = "This is graph foo"')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'graph foo = a & b')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)

call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Display analysis object"
write (u, "(A)")

call analysis_write (var_str ("foo"), u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call analysis_final ()
call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_19"

```



```
end subroutine commands_19
```

## Record Data

Record data in previously allocated analysis objects.

```
<Commands: execute tests>+≡
  call test (commands_20, "commands_20", &
    "record data", &
    u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
  public :: commands_20

<Commands: tests>+≡
  subroutine commands_20 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_20"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: record data"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization: create observable, histogram, plot"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
    call global%global_init ()

    call analysis_init_observable (var_str ("o"))
    call analysis_init_histogram (var_str ("h"), 0._default, 1._default, 3, &
      normalize_bins = .false.)
    call analysis_init_plot (var_str ("p"))

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call ifile_append (ifile, 'record o (1.234)')
    call ifile_append (ifile, 'record h (0.5)')
    call ifile_append (ifile, 'record p (1, 2)')

    call ifile_write (ifile, u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root)

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
    write (u, "(A)")
```



```

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)

call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Display analysis object"
write (u, "(A)")

call analysis_write (u, verbose = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call analysis_final ()
call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_20"

end subroutine commands_20

```

## Analysis

Declare an analysis expression and use it to fill an observable during event generation.

```

<Commands: execute tests>+≡
  call test (commands_21, "commands_21", &
    "analysis expression", &
    u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
  public :: commands_21

<Commands: tests>+≡
  subroutine commands_21 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root
    type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_21"
  end subroutine

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: create and use analysis expression"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization: create observable"
write (u, "(A)")

call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
call syntax_model_file_init ()
call global%global_init ()
call global%init_fallback_model &
    (var_str ("SM_hadrons"), var_str ("SM_hadrons.mdl"))

call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known=.true.)
call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("$phs_method"), &
    var_str ("single"), is_known=.true.)
call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("$integration_method"),&
    var_str ("midpoint"), is_known=.true.)
call global%var_list%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"),&
    .false., is_known=.true.)
call global%var_list%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"),&
    .false., is_known = .true.)
call global%var_list%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
    1000._default, is_known=.true.)

allocate (lib)
call lib%init (var_str ("lib_cmd8"))
call global%add_prclib (lib)

call analysis_init_observable (var_str ("m"))

write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_append (ifile, 'model = "Test"')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'process commands_21_p = s, s => s, s')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'compile')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'iterations = 1:100')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'integrate (commands_21_p)')
call ifile_append (ifile, '?unweighted = true')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'n_events = 3')
call ifile_append (ifile, '?read_raw = false')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'observable m')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'analysis = record m (eval M [s])')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'simulate (commands_21_p)')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root)

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)

call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Display analysis object"
write (u, "(A)")

call analysis_write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call analysis_final ()
call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_21"

end subroutine commands_21

```

## Write Analysis

Write accumulated analysis data to file.

```

<Commands: execute tests>+≡
  call test (commands_22, "commands_22", &
    "write analysis", &
    u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
  public :: commands_22

<Commands: tests>+≡
  subroutine commands_22 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root
    integer :: u_file, iostat
    logical :: exist

```



```

character(80) :: buffer

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_22"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: write analysis data"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization: create observable"
write (u, "(A)")

call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
call global%global_init ()

call analysis_init_observable (var_str ("m"))
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("m"), 125._default)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_append (ifile, '$out_file = "commands_22.dat"')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'write_analysis')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)

call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Display analysis data"
write (u, "(A)")

inquire (file = "commands_22.dat", exist = exist)
if (.not. exist) then
    write (u, "(A)")  "ERROR: File commands_22.dat not found"
    return
end if

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = "commands_22.dat", &
      action = "read", status = "old")

```



```

do
  read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat)  buffer
  if (iostat /= 0)  exit
  write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end do
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call analysis_final ()
call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_22"

end subroutine commands_22

```

## Compile Analysis

Write accumulated analysis data to file and compile.

```

<Commands: execute tests>+≡
  call test (commands_23, "commands_23", &
    "compile analysis", &
    u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
  public :: commands_23

<Commands: tests>+≡
  subroutine commands_23 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root
    integer :: u_file, iostat
    character(256) :: buffer
    logical :: exist
    type(graph_options_t) :: graph_options

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_23"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: write and compile analysis data"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization: create and fill histogram"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_cmd_list_init ()

```



```

call global%global_init ()

call graph_options_init (graph_options)
call graph_options_set (graph_options, &
    title = var_str ("Histogram for test: commands 23"), &
    description = var_str ("This is a test."), &
    width_mm = 125, height_mm = 85)
call analysis_init_histogram (var_str ("h"), &
    0._default, 10._default, 2._default, .false., &
    graph_options = graph_options)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("h"), 1._default)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("h"), 1._default)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("h"), 1._default)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("h"), 1._default)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("h"), 3._default)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("h"), 3._default)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("h"), 3._default)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("h"), 5._default)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("h"), 7._default)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("h"), 7._default)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("h"), 7._default)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("h"), 7._default)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("h"), 9._default)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("h"), 9._default)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("h"), 9._default)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("h"), 9._default)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("h"), 9._default)
call analysis_record_data (var_str ("h"), 9._default)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_append (ifile, '$out_file = "commands_23.dat"')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'compile_analysis')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)

call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Delete Postscript output"
write (u, "(A)")

```



```

inquire (file = "commands_23.ps", exist = exist)
if (exist) then
    u_file = free_unit ()
    open (u_file, file = "commands_23.ps", action = "write", status = "old")
    close (u_file, status = "delete")
end if
inquire (file = "commands_23.ps", exist = exist)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)" "Postscript output exists = ", exist

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

write (u, "(A)")  "* TeX file"
write (u, "(A)")

inquire (file = "commands_23.tex", exist = exist)
if (.not. exist) then
    write (u, "(A)") "ERROR: File commands_23.tex not found"
    return
end if

u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = "commands_23.tex", &
    action = "read", status = "old")
do
    read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat) buffer
    if (iostat /= 0) exit
    write (u, "(A)") trim (buffer)
end do
close (u_file)
write (u, *)

inquire (file = "commands_23.ps", exist = exist)
write (u, "(1x,A,L1)" "Postscript output exists = ", exist

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call analysis_final ()
call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_23"

end subroutine commands_23

```



## Histogram

Declare a histogram, fill it and display.

```
(Commands: execute tests)+≡
    call test (commands_24, "commands_24", &
               "drawing options", &
               u, results)

(Commands: test declarations)+≡
    public :: commands_24

(Commands: tests)+≡
    subroutine commands_24 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_24"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: check graph and drawing options"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
        call global%global_init ()

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call ifile_append (ifile, '$title = "Title"')
        call ifile_append (ifile, '$description = "Description"')
        call ifile_append (ifile, '$x_label = "X Label"')
        call ifile_append (ifile, '$y_label = "Y Label"')
        call ifile_append (ifile, 'graph_width_mm = 111')
        call ifile_append (ifile, 'graph_height_mm = 222')
        call ifile_append (ifile, 'x_min = -11')
        call ifile_append (ifile, 'x_max = 22')
        call ifile_append (ifile, 'y_min = -33')
        call ifile_append (ifile, 'y_max = 44')
        call ifile_append (ifile, '$gmlcode_bg = "GML Code BG"')
        call ifile_append (ifile, '$gmlcode_fg = "GML Code FG"')
        call ifile_append (ifile, '$fill_options = "Fill Options"')
        call ifile_append (ifile, '$draw_options = "Draw Options"')
        call ifile_append (ifile, '$err_options = "Error Options"')
        call ifile_append (ifile, '$symbol = "Symbol"')
        call ifile_append (ifile, 'histogram foo (0,1)')
        call ifile_append (ifile, 'plot bar')

        call ifile_write (ifile, u)
```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)

call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Display analysis store"
write (u, "(A)")

call analysis_write (u, verbose=.true.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call analysis_final ()
call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_24"

end subroutine commands_24

```

## Local Environment

Declare a local environment.

```

<Commands: execute tests>+≡
  call test (commands_25, "commands_25", &
    "local process environment", &
    u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
  public :: commands_25

<Commands: tests>+≡
  subroutine commands_25 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u

```



```

type(ifile_t) :: ifile
type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
type(rt_data_t), target :: global
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_25"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: declare local environment for process"
write (u, "(A)")

call syntax_model_file_init ()
call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
call global%global_init ()
call global%var_list%set_log (var_str ("?omega_omp"), &
    .false., is_known = .true.)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_append (ifile, 'library = "commands_25_lib"')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'model = "Test"')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'process commands_25_p1 = g, g => g, g &
    &{ model = "QCD" }')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)
call global%write_libraries (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

```



```

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_25"

end subroutine commands_25

```

## Alternative Setups

Declare a list of alternative setups.

```

<Commands: execute tests>+≡
  call test (commands_26, "commands_26", &
    "alternative setups", &
    u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
  public :: commands_26

<Commands: tests>+≡
  subroutine commands_26 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_26"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: declare alternative setups for simulation"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
    call global%global_init ()

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call ifile_append (ifile, 'int i = 0')
    call ifile_append (ifile, 'alt_setup = ({ i = 1 }, { i = 2 })')

    call ifile_write (ifile, u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root)

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
    call command_list%write (u)

    write (u, "(A)")
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
    write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call command_list%execute (global)

call global%write_expr (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_26"

end subroutine commands_26

```

## Unstable Particle

Define decay processes and declare a particle as unstable. Also check the commands stable, polarized, unpolarized.

```

<Commands: execute tests>+≡
    call test (commands_27, "commands_27", &
        "unstable and polarized particles", &
        u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
    public :: commands_27

<Commands: tests>+≡
    subroutine commands_27 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root
        type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_27"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: modify particle properties"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
        call syntax_model_file_init ()
        call global%global_init ()
        call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("method"), &
            var_str ("unit_test"), is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("phs_method"), &
            var_str ("single"), is_known=.true.)
        call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("integration_method"), &
            var_str ("midpoint"), is_known=.true.)
    end subroutine commands_27

```



```

call global%var_list%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"),&
    .false., is_known=.true.)
call global%var_list%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"),&
    .false., is_known = .true.)

allocate (lib)
call lib%init (var_str ("commands_27_lib"))
call global%add_prclib (lib)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_append (ifile, 'model = "Test"')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'ff = 0.4')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'process d1 = s => f, fbar')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'unstable s (d1)')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'polarized f, fbar')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Show model"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%model%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Extra Input"
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_final (ifile)
call ifile_append (ifile, '?diagonal_decay = true')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'unstable s (d1)')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%final ()
call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Show model"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%model%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Extra Input"
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_final (ifile)
call ifile_append (ifile, '?isotropic_decay = true')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'unstable s (d1)')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%final ()
call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Show model"
write (u, "(A)")

```



```

call global%model%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Extra Input"
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_final (ifile)
call ifile_append (ifile, 'stable s')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'unpolarized f')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%final ()
call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Show model"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%model%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_model_file_init ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_27"

end subroutine commands_27

```



## Quit the program

Quit the program.

```
(Commands: execute tests)+≡
    call test (commands_28, "commands_28", &
               "quit", &
               u, results)

(Commands: test declarations)+≡
    public :: commands_28

(Commands: tests)+≡
    subroutine commands_28 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root1, pn_root2
        type(string_t), dimension(0) :: no_vars

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_28"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: quit the program"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
        call global%global_init ()

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file: quit without code"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call ifile_append (ifile, 'quit')

        call ifile_write (ifile, u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root1, u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call command_list%compile (pn_root1, global)
        call command_list%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call command_list%execute (global)
```



```

call global%write (u, vars = no_vars)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file: quit with code"
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_final (ifile)
call command_list%final ()
call ifile_append (ifile, 'quit ( 3 + 4 )')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root2, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root2, global)
call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

call global%write (u, vars = no_vars)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_28"

end subroutine commands_28

```

## SLHA interface

Testing commands steering the SLHA interface.

*(Commands: execute tests)+≡*



```

call test (commands_29, "commands_29", &
  "SLHA interface", &
  u, results)
<Commands: test declarations>+≡
public :: commands_29
<Commands: tests>+≡
subroutine commands_29 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(ifile_t) :: ifile
  type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
  type(rt_data_t), target :: global
  type(var_list_t), pointer :: model_vars
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_29"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: test SLHA interface"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
  call syntax_model_file_init ()
  call syntax_slha_init ()
  call global%global_init ()

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Model MSSM, read SLHA file"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call ifile_append (ifile, 'model = "MSSM"')
  call ifile_append (ifile, '?slha_read_decays = true')
  call ifile_append (ifile, 'read_slha ("sps1ap_decays.slha")')

  call ifile_write (ifile, u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root, u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
  call command_list%write (u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Model MSSM, default values:"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call global%model%write (u, verbose = .false., &

```



```

        show_vertices = .false., show_particles = .false.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Selected global variables"
write (u, "(A)")

model_vars => global%model%get_var_list_ptr ()

call var_list_write_var (model_vars, var_str ("mch1"), u)
call var_list_write_var (model_vars, var_str ("wch1"), u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Model MSSM, values from SLHA file"
write (u, "(A)")

call global%model%write (u, verbose = .false., &
        show_vertices = .false., show_particles = .false.)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Selected global variables"
write (u, "(A)")

model_vars => global%model%get_var_list_ptr ()

call var_list_write_var (model_vars, var_str ("mch1"), u)
call var_list_write_var (model_vars, var_str ("wch1"), u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_slha_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_29"

end subroutine commands_29

```

## Expressions for scales

Declare a scale, factorization scale or factorization scale expression.

*(Commands: execute tests)*  $\vdash \equiv$



```

call test (commands_30, "commands_30", &
          "scales", &
          u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
public :: commands_30

<Commands: tests>+≡
subroutine commands_30 (u)
  integer, intent(in) :: u
  type(ifile_t) :: ifile
  type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
  type(rt_data_t), target :: global
  type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_30"
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: define scales"
  write (u, "(A)")

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
  call global%global_init ()

  write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call ifile_append (ifile, 'scale = 200 GeV')
  call ifile_append (ifile, &
                    'factorization_scale = eval Pt [particle]')
  call ifile_append (ifile, &
                    'renormalization_scale = eval E [particle]')

  call ifile_write (ifile, u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root, u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
  call command_list%write (u)

  write (u, "(A)")
  write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
  write (u, "(A)")

  call command_list%execute (global)

```



```

call global%write_expr (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_30"

end subroutine commands_30

```

## Weight and reweight expressions

Declare an expression for event weights and reweighting.

```

<Commands: execute tests>+≡
  call test (commands_31, "commands_31", &
    "event weights/reweighting", &
    u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
  public :: commands_31

<Commands: tests>+≡
  subroutine commands_31 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_31"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: define weight/reweight"
    write (u, "(A)")

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
    call global%global_init ()

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
    write (u, "(A)")

    call ifile_append (ifile, 'weight = eval Pz [particle]')
    call ifile_append (ifile, 'reweight = eval M2 [particle]')

    call ifile_write (ifile, u)

    write (u, "(A)")

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

call global%write_expr (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_31"

end subroutine commands_31

```

## Selecting events

Declare an expression for selecting events in an analysis.

```

<Commands: execute tests>+≡
  call test (commands_32, "commands_32", &
    "event selection", &
    u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
  public :: commands_32

<Commands: tests>+≡
  subroutine commands_32 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root

```



```

write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_32"
write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: define selection"
write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
write (u, "(A)")

call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
call global%global_init ()

write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_append (ifile, 'selection = any PDG == 13 [particle]')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

call global%write_expr (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_32"

end subroutine commands_32

```



## Executing shell commands

Execute a shell command.

```
(Commands: execute tests)+≡
    call test (commands_33, "commands_33", &
        "execute shell command", &
        u, results)

(Commands: test declarations)+≡
    public :: commands_33

(Commands: tests)+≡
    subroutine commands_33 (u)
        integer, intent(in) :: u
        type(ifile_t) :: ifile
        type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
        type(rt_data_t), target :: global
        type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root
        integer :: u_file, iostat
        character(3) :: buffer

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_33"
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: execute shell command"
        write (u, "(A)")

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
        call global%global_init ()

        write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call ifile_append (ifile, 'exec ("echo foo >> bar")')

        call ifile_write (ifile, u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root, u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
        write (u, "(A)")

        call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)
        call command_list%write (u)

        write (u, "(A)")
        write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
        write (u, "(A)")
```



```

call command_list%execute (global)
u_file = free_unit ()
open (u_file, file = "bar", &
      action = "read", status = "old")
do
  read (u_file, "(A)", iostat = iostat)  buffer
  if (iostat /= 0) exit
end do
write (u, "(A,A)")  "should be 'foo': ", trim (buffer)
close (u_file)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_33"

end subroutine commands_33

```

## Callback

Instead of an explicit write, use the callback feature to write the analysis file during event generation. We generate 4 events and arrange that the callback is executed while writing the 3rd event.

```

<Commands: execute tests>+≡
  call test (commands_34, "commands_34", &
            "analysis via callback", &
            u, results)

<Commands: test declarations>+≡
  public :: commands_34

<Commands: tests>+≡
  subroutine commands_34 (u)
    integer, intent(in) :: u
    type(ifile_t) :: ifile
    type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
    type(rt_data_t), target :: global
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root
    type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib
    type(event_callback_34_t) :: event_callback
    integer :: u_file, iostat
    logical :: exist
    character(80) :: buffer

    write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output: commands_34"
    write (u, "(A)")  "* Purpose: write analysis data"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

write (u, "(A)")  "* Initialization: create observable"
write (u, "(A)")

call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
call global%global_init ()

call syntax_model_file_init ()
call global%global_init ()
call global%init_fallback_model &
    (var_str ("SM_hadrons"), var_str ("SM_hadrons.mdl"))

call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("$method"), &
    var_str ("unit_test"), is_known=.true.)
call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("$phs_method"), &
    var_str ("single"), is_known=.true.)
call global%var_list%set_string (var_str ("$integration_method"),&
    var_str ("midpoint"), is_known=.true.)
call global%var_list%set_real (var_str ("sqrts"), &
    1000._default, is_known=.true.)
call global%var_list%set_log (var_str ("?vis_history"),&
    .false., is_known=.true.)
call global%var_list%set_log (var_str ("?integration_timer"),&
    .false., is_known = .true.)

allocate (lib)
call lib%init (var_str ("lib_cmd34"))
call global%add_prclib (lib)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Prepare callback for writing analysis to I/O unit"
write (u, "(A)")

event_callback%u = u
call global%set_event_callback (event_callback)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Input file"
write (u, "(A)")

call ifile_append (ifile, 'model = "Test"')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'process commands_34_p = s, s => s, s')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'compile')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'iterations = 1:1000')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'integrate (commands_34_p)')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'observable sq')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'analysis = record sq (sqrts)')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'n_events = 4')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'event_callback_interval = 3')
call ifile_append (ifile, 'simulate (commands_34_p)')

call ifile_write (ifile, u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Parse file"

```



```

write (u, "(A)")

call parse_ifile (ifile, pn_root)

write (u, "(A)")  "* Compile command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%compile (pn_root, global)

call command_list%write (u)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Execute command list"
write (u, "(A)")

call command_list%execute (global)

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Cleanup"

call ifile_final (ifile)

call analysis_final ()
call command_list%final ()
call global%final ()
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
call syntax_model_file_final ()

write (u, "(A)")
write (u, "(A)")  "* Test output end: commands_34"

end subroutine commands_34

```

For this test, we invent a callback object which simply writes the analysis file, using the standard call for this. Here we rely on the fact that the analysis data are stored as a global entity, otherwise we would have to access them via the event object.

```

<Commands: test auxiliary types>≡
type, extends (event_callback_t) :: event_callback_34_t
  private
  integer :: u = 0
contains
  procedure :: write => event_callback_34_write
  procedure :: proc => event_callback_34
end type event_callback_34_t

```

The output routine is unused. The actual callback should write the analysis data to the output unit that we have injected into the callback object.

```

<Commands: test auxiliary>+≡
subroutine event_callback_34_write (event_callback, unit)
  class(event_callback_34_t), intent(in) :: event_callback
  integer, intent(in), optional :: unit

```



```
end subroutine event_callback_34_write

subroutine event_callback_34 (event_callback, i, event)
  class(event_callback_34_t), intent(in) :: event_callback
  integer(i64), intent(in) :: i
  class(generic_event_t), intent(in) :: event
  call analysis_write (event_callback%u)
end subroutine event_callback_34
```



## 33.2 Toplevel module WHIZARD

```
<whizard.f90>≡  
  <File header>  
  
  module whizard  
  
    use io_units  
    <Use strings>  
    use system_defs, only: VERSION_STRING  
    use system_defs, only: EOF, BACKSLASH  
    use diagnostics  
    use os_interface  
    use ifiles  
    use lexers  
    use parser  
    use variables  
    use eval_trees  
    use models  
    use phs_forests  
    use prclib_stacks  
    use slha_interface  
    use blha_config  
    use rt_data  
    use commands  
  
    <Standard module head>  
  
    <WHIZARD: public>  
  
    <WHIZARD: types>  
  
    save  
  
    contains  
  
    <WHIZARD: procedures>  
  
  end module whizard
```

### 33.2.1 Options

Here we introduce a wrapper that holds various user options, so they can transparently be passed from the main program to the `whizard` object. Most parameters are used for initializing the `global` state.

```
<WHIZARD: public>≡  
  public :: whizard_options_t  
  
<WHIZARD: types>≡  
  type :: whizard_options_t  
    type(string_t) :: preload_model  
    type(string_t) :: default_lib  
    type(string_t) :: preload_libraries  
    logical :: rebuild_library = .false.
```



```

        logical :: recompile_library = .false.
        logical :: rebuild_user
        logical :: rebuild_phs = .false.
        logical :: rebuild_grids = .false.
        logical :: rebuild_events = .false.
    end type whizard_options_t

```

### 33.2.2 Parse tree stack

We collect all parse trees that we generate in the `whizard` object. To this end, we create a stack of parse trees. They must not be finalized before the `global` object is finalized, because items such as a cut definition may contain references to the parse tree from which they were generated.

```

<WHIZARD: types> +=
    type, extends (parse_tree_t) :: pt_entry_t
        type(pt_entry_t), pointer :: previous => null ()
    end type pt_entry_t

```

This is the stack. Since we always prepend, we just need the `last` pointer.

```

<WHIZARD: types> +=
    type :: pt_stack_t
        type(pt_entry_t), pointer :: last => null ()
        contains
            <WHIZARD: pt_stack: TBP>
    end type pt_stack_t

```

The finalizer is called at the very end.

```

<WHIZARD: pt_stack: TBP> =
    procedure :: final => pt_stack_final

<WHIZARD: procedures> =
    subroutine pt_stack_final (pt_stack)
        class(pt_stack_t), intent(inout) :: pt_stack
        type(pt_entry_t), pointer :: current
        do while (associated (pt_stack%last))
            current => pt_stack%last
            pt_stack%last => current%previous
            call parse_tree_final (current%parse_tree_t)
            deallocate (current)
        end do
    end subroutine pt_stack_final

```

Create and push a new entry, keeping the previous ones.

```

<WHIZARD: pt_stack: TBP> +=
    procedure :: push => pt_stack_push

<WHIZARD: procedures> +=
    subroutine pt_stack_push (pt_stack, parse_tree)
        class(pt_stack_t), intent(inout) :: pt_stack
        type(parse_tree_t), intent(out), pointer :: parse_tree
        type(pt_entry_t), pointer :: current

```



```

allocate (current)
parse_tree => current%parse_tree_t
current%previous => pt_stack%last
pt_stack%last => current
end subroutine pt_stack_push

```

### 33.2.3 The whizard object

An object of type `whizard_t` is the top-level wrapper for a `WHIZARD` instance. The object holds various default settings and the current state of the generator, the `global` object of type `rt_data_t`. This object contains, for instance, the list of variables and the process libraries.

Since components of the `global` subobject are frequently used as targets, the `whizard` object should also consistently carry the `target` attribute.

The various self-tests do not use this object. They initialize only specific subsets of the system, according to their needs.

Note: we intend to allow several concurrent instances. In the current implementation, there are still a few obstacles to this: the model library and the syntax tables are global variables, and the error handling uses global state. This should be improved.

```

<WHIZARD: public>+≡
public :: whizard_t

<WHIZARD: types>+≡
type :: whizard_t
type(whizard_options_t) :: options
type(rt_data_t) :: global
type(pt_stack_t) :: pt_stack
contains
<WHIZARD: whizard: TBP>
end type whizard_t

```

### 33.2.4 Initialization and finalization

```

<WHIZARD: whizard: TBP>≡
procedure :: init => whizard_init

<WHIZARD: procedures>+≡
subroutine whizard_init (whizard, options, paths, logfile)
class(whizard_t), intent(out), target :: whizard
type(whizard_options_t), intent(in) :: options
type(paths_t), intent(in), optional :: paths
type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: logfile
call init_syntax_tables ()
whizard%options = options
call whizard%global%global_init (paths, logfile)
call whizard%init_rebuild_flags ()
call whizard%preload_model ()
call whizard%preload_library ()
call whizard%global%init_fallback_model &
(var_str ("SM_hadrons"), var_str ("SM_hadrons.mdl"))

```



```

        call whizard%global%init_radiation_model &
            (var_str ("SM_rad"), var_str ("SM_rad.mdl"))
    end subroutine whizard_init

```

Apart from the global data which have been initialized above, the process and model lists need to be finalized.

```

<WHIZARD: whizard: TBP>+=
    procedure :: final => whizard_final

<WHIZARD: procedures>+=
    subroutine whizard_final (whizard)
        class(whizard_t), intent(inout), target :: whizard
        call whizard%global%final ()
        call whizard%pt_stack%final ()
        !!! JRR: WK please check (#529)
        !    call user_code_final ()
        call final_syntax_tables ()
    end subroutine whizard_final

```

Set the rebuild flags. They can be specified on the command line and set the initial value for the associated logical variables.

```

<WHIZARD: whizard: TBP>+=
    procedure :: init_rebuild_flags => whizard_init_rebuild_flags

<WHIZARD: procedures>+=
    subroutine whizard_init_rebuild_flags (whizard)
        class(whizard_t), intent(inout), target :: whizard
        associate (var_list => whizard%global%var_list, options => whizard%options)
            call var_list_append_log &
                (var_list, var_str ("?rebuild_library"), options%rebuild_library, &
                intrinsic=.true.)
            call var_list_append_log &
                (var_list, var_str ("?recompile_library"), &
                options%recompile_library, &
                intrinsic=.true.)
            call var_list_append_log &
                (var_list, var_str ("?rebuild_phase_space"), options%rebuild_phs, &
                intrinsic=.true.)
            call var_list_append_log &
                (var_list, var_str ("?rebuild_grids"), options%rebuild_grids, &
                intrinsic=.true.)
            call var_list_append_log &
                (var_list, var_str ("?powheg_rebuild_grids"), options%rebuild_grids, &
                intrinsic=.true.)
            call var_list_append_log &
                (var_list, var_str ("?rebuild_events"), options%rebuild_events, &
                intrinsic=.true.)
        end associate
    end subroutine whizard_init_rebuild_flags

```

This procedure preloads a model, if a model name is given.

```

<WHIZARD: whizard: TBP>+=
    procedure :: preload_model => whizard_preload_model

```



```

{WHIZARD: procedures}+=
subroutine whizard_preload_model (whizard)
  class(whizard_t), intent(inout), target :: whizard
  type(string_t) :: model_name
  model_name = whizard%options%preload_model
  if (model_name /= "") then
    call whizard%global%read_model (model_name, whizard%global%preload_model)
    whizard%global%model => whizard%global%preload_model
    if (associated (whizard%global%model)) then
      call whizard%global%model%link_var_list (whizard%global%var_list)
      call msg_message ("Preloaded model: " &
        // char (model_name))
    else
      call msg_fatal ("Preloading model " // char (model_name) &
        // " failed")
    end if
  else
    call msg_message ("No model preloaded")
  end if
end subroutine whizard_preload_model

```

This procedure preloads a library, if a library name is given.

Note: This version just opens a new library with that name. It does not load (yet) an existing library on file, as previous WHIZARD versions would do.

```

{WHIZARD: whizard: TBP}+=
procedure :: preload_library => whizard_preload_library

{WHIZARD: procedures}+=
subroutine whizard_preload_library (whizard)
  class(whizard_t), intent(inout), target :: whizard
  type(string_t) :: library_name, libs
  type(string_t), dimension(:), allocatable :: libname_static
  type(prclib_entry_t), pointer :: lib_entry
  integer :: i
  call get_prclib_static (libname_static)
  do i = 1, size (libname_static)
    allocate (lib_entry)
    call lib_entry%init_static (libname_static(i))
    call whizard%global%add_prclib (lib_entry)
  end do
  libs = adjustl (whizard%options%preload_libraries)
  if (libs == "" .and. whizard%options%default_lib /= "") then
    allocate (lib_entry)
    call lib_entry%init (whizard%options%default_lib)
    call whizard%global%add_prclib (lib_entry)
    call msg_message ("Preloaded library: " // &
      char (whizard%options%default_lib))
  end if
SCAN_LIBS: do while (libs /= "")
  call split (libs, library_name, " ")
  if (library_name /= "") then
    allocate (lib_entry)
    call lib_entry%init (library_name)
    call whizard%global%add_prclib (lib_entry)
  end if
end do

```



```

        call msg_message ("Preloaded library: " // char (library_name))
    end if
end do SCAN_LIBS
end subroutine whizard_preload_library

```

### 33.2.5 Initialization and finalization (old version)

These procedures initialize and finalize global variables. Most of them are collected in the `global` data record located here, the others are syntax tables located in various modules, which do not change during program execution. Furthermore, there is a global model list and a global process store, which get filled during program execution but are finalized here.

During initialization, we can preload a default model and initialize a default library for setting up processes. The default library is loaded if requested by the setup. Further libraries can be loaded as specified by command-line flags. Initialize/finalize the syntax tables used by WHIZARD:

```

<WHIZARD: public>+≡
    public :: init_syntax_tables
    public :: final_syntax_tables

<WHIZARD: procedures>+≡
    subroutine init_syntax_tables ()
        call syntax_model_file_init ()
        call syntax_phs_forest_init ()
        call syntax_pexpr_init ()
        call syntax_slha_init ()
        call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
    end subroutine init_syntax_tables

    subroutine final_syntax_tables ()
        call syntax_model_file_final ()
        call syntax_phs_forest_final ()
        call syntax_pexpr_final ()
        call syntax_slha_final ()
        call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
    end subroutine final_syntax_tables

```

Write the syntax tables to external files.

```

<WHIZARD: public>+≡
    public :: write_syntax_tables

<WHIZARD: procedures>+≡
    subroutine write_syntax_tables ()
        integer :: unit
        character(*), parameter :: file_model = "whizard.model_file.syntax"
        character(*), parameter :: file_phs = "whizard.phase_space_file.syntax"
        character(*), parameter :: file_pexpr = "whizard.prt_expressions.syntax"
        character(*), parameter :: file_slha = "whizard.slha.syntax"
        character(*), parameter :: file_sindarin = "whizard.sindarin.syntax"
        unit = free_unit ()
        print *, "Writing file '" // file_model // "'"
        open (unit=unit, file=file_model, status="replace", action="write")

```



```

write (unit, "(A)")  VERSION_STRING
write (unit, "(A)")  "Syntax definition file: " // file_model
call syntax_model_file_write (unit)
close (unit)
print *, "Writing file '" // file_phs // "'"
open (unit=unit, file=file_phs, status="replace", action="write")
write (unit, "(A)")  VERSION_STRING
write (unit, "(A)")  "Syntax definition file: " // file_phs
call syntax_phs_forest_write (unit)
close (unit)
print *, "Writing file '" // file_pexpr // "'"
open (unit=unit, file=file_pexpr, status="replace", action="write")
write (unit, "(A)")  VERSION_STRING
write (unit, "(A)")  "Syntax definition file: " // file_pexpr
call syntax_pexpr_write (unit)
close (unit)
print *, "Writing file '" // file_slha // "'"
open (unit=unit, file=file_slha, status="replace", action="write")
write (unit, "(A)")  VERSION_STRING
write (unit, "(A)")  "Syntax definition file: " // file_slha
call syntax_slha_write (unit)
close (unit)
print *, "Writing file '" // file_sindarin // "'"
open (unit=unit, file=file_sindarin, status="replace", action="write")
write (unit, "(A)")  VERSION_STRING
write (unit, "(A)")  "Syntax definition file: " // file_sindarin
call syntax_cmd_list_write (unit)
close (unit)
end subroutine write_syntax_tables

```

### 33.2.6 Execute command lists

Process commands given on the command line, stored as an `ifile`. The whole input is read, compiled and executed as a whole.

```

<WHIZARD: whizard: TBP>+≡
  procedure :: process_ifile => whizard_process_ifile

<WHIZARD: procedures>+≡
  subroutine whizard_process_ifile (whizard, ifile, quit, quit_code)
    class(whizard_t), intent(inout), target :: whizard
    type(ifile_t), intent(in) :: ifile
    logical, intent(out) :: quit
    integer, intent(out) :: quit_code
    type(lexer_t), target :: lexer
    type(stream_t), target :: stream
    call msg_message ("Reading commands given on the command line")
    call lexer_init_cmd_list (lexer)
    call stream_init (stream, ifile)
    call whizard%process_stream (stream, lexer, quit, quit_code)
    call stream_final (stream)
    call lexer_final (lexer)
  end subroutine whizard_process_ifile

```



Process standard input as a command list. The whole input is read, compiled and executed as a whole.

```

<WHIZARD: whizard: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: process_stdin => whizard_process_stdin
<WHIZARD: procedures>+≡
    subroutine whizard_process_stdin (whizard, quit, quit_code)
        class(whizard_t), intent(inout), target :: whizard
        logical, intent(out) :: quit
        integer, intent(out) :: quit_code
        type(lexer_t), target :: lexer
        type(stream_t), target :: stream
        call msg_message ("Reading commands from standard input")
        call lexer_init_cmd_list (lexer)
        call stream_init (stream, 5)
        call whizard%process_stream (stream, lexer, quit, quit_code)
        call stream_final (stream)
        call lexer_final (lexer)
    end subroutine whizard_process_stdin

```

Process a file as a command list.

```

<WHIZARD: whizard: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: process_file => whizard_process_file
<WHIZARD: procedures>+≡
    subroutine whizard_process_file (whizard, file, quit, quit_code)
        class(whizard_t), intent(inout), target :: whizard
        type(string_t), intent(in) :: file
        logical, intent(out) :: quit
        integer, intent(out) :: quit_code
        type(lexer_t), target :: lexer
        type(stream_t), target :: stream
        logical :: exist
        call msg_message ("Reading commands from file '" // char (file) // "'")
        inquire (file=char(file), exist=exist)
        if (exist) then
            call lexer_init_cmd_list (lexer)
            call stream_init (stream, char (file))
            call whizard%process_stream (stream, lexer, quit, quit_code)
            call stream_final (stream)
            call lexer_final (lexer)
        else
            call msg_error ("File '" // char (file) // "' not found")
        end if
    end subroutine whizard_process_file

```

```

<WHIZARD: whizard: TBP>+≡
    procedure :: process_stream => whizard_process_stream
<WHIZARD: procedures>+≡
    subroutine whizard_process_stream (whizard, stream, lexer, quit, quit_code)
        class(whizard_t), intent(inout), target :: whizard
        type(stream_t), intent(inout), target :: stream
        type(lexer_t), intent(inout), target :: lexer

```



```

logical, intent(out) :: quit
integer, intent(out) :: quit_code
type(parse_tree_t), pointer :: parse_tree
type(command_list_t), target :: command_list
call lexer_assign_stream (lexer, stream)
call whizard%pt_stack%push (parse_tree)
call parse_tree_init (parse_tree, syntax_cmd_list, lexer)
if (associated (parse_tree%get_root_ptr ())) then
    whizard%global%lexer => lexer
    call command_list%compile (parse_tree%get_root_ptr (), &
        whizard%global)
end if
call whizard%global%activate ()
call command_list%execute (whizard%global)
call command_list%final ()
quit = whizard%global%quit
quit_code = whizard%global%quit_code
end subroutine whizard_process_stream

```

### 33.2.7 The WHIZARD shell

This procedure implements interactive mode. One line is processed at a time.

```

<WHIZARD: whizard: TBP>+=
    procedure :: shell => whizard_shell

<WHIZARD: procedures>+=
    subroutine whizard_shell (whizard, quit_code)
        class(whizard_t), intent(inout), target :: whizard
        integer, intent(out) :: quit_code
        type(lexer_t), target :: lexer
        type(stream_t), target :: stream
        type(string_t) :: prompt1
        type(string_t) :: prompt2
        type(string_t) :: input
        type(string_t) :: extra
        integer :: last
        integer :: iostat
        logical :: mask_tmp
        logical :: quit
        call msg_message ("Launching interactive shell")
        call lexer_init_cmd_list (lexer)
        prompt1 = "whish? "
        prompt2 = "      > "
        COMMAND_LOOP: do
            call put (6, prompt1)
            call get (5, input, iostat=iostat)
            if (iostat > 0 .or. iostat == EOF) exit COMMAND_LOOP
            CONTINUE_INPUT: do
                last = len_trim (input)
                if (extract (input, last, last) /= BACKSLASH) exit CONTINUE_INPUT
                call put (6, prompt2)
                call get (5, extra, iostat=iostat)
                if (iostat > 0) exit COMMAND_LOOP
            end do
        end do
    end subroutine whizard_shell

```



```

        input = replace (input, last, extra)
    end do CONTINUE_INPUT
    call stream_init (stream, input)
    mask_tmp = mask_fatal_errors
    mask_fatal_errors = .true.
    call whizard%process_stream (stream, lexer, quit, quit_code)
    msg_count = 0
    mask_fatal_errors = mask_tmp
    call stream_final (stream)
    if (quit) exit COMMAND_LOOP
end do COMMAND_LOOP
print *
call lexer_final (lexer)
end subroutine whizard_shell

```



### 33.3 Tools for the command line

We don't intent to be very smart here, but this module provides a few small tools that simplify dealing with the command line.

```
<cmdline_options.f90>≡
  <File header>

  module cmdline_options

    <Use strings>
    use diagnostics

    <Standard module head>

    public :: init_options
    public :: no_option_value
    public :: get_option_value

    <Main: cmdline arg len declaration>

    abstract interface
      subroutine msg
      end subroutine msg
    end interface

    procedure (msg), pointer :: print_usage => null ()

  contains

    subroutine init_options (usage_msg)
      procedure (msg) :: usage_msg
      print_usage => usage_msg
    end subroutine init_options

    subroutine no_option_value (option, value)
      type(string_t), intent(in) :: option, value
      if (value /= "") then
        call msg_error (" Option ' " // char (option) // "' should have no value")
      end if
    end subroutine no_option_value

    function get_option_value (i, option, value) result (string)
      type(string_t) :: string
      integer, intent(inout) :: i
      type(string_t), intent(in) :: option
      type(string_t), intent(in), optional :: value
      character(CMDLINE_ARG_LEN) :: arg_value
      integer :: arg_len, arg_status
      logical :: has_value
      if (present (value)) then
        has_value = value /= ""
      else
        has_value = .false.
      end if
```



```

if (has_value) then
    string = value
else
    i = i + 1
    call get_command_argument (i, arg_value, arg_len, arg_status)
    select case (arg_status)
    case (0)
    case (-1)
        call msg_error (" Option value truncated: '" // arg_value // "'")
    case default
        call print_usage ()
        call msg_fatal (" Option '" // char (option) // "' needs a value")
    end select
    select case (arg_value(1:1))
    case ("-")
        call print_usage ()
        call msg_fatal (" Option '" // char (option) // "' needs a value")
    end select
    string = trim (arg_value)
end if
end function get_option_value

end module cmdline_options

```



## 33.4 Query Feature Support

This module accesses the various optional features (modules) that WHIZARD can support and reports on their availability.

```
<features.f90>≡
  module features

    use string_utils, only: lower_case
    use system_dependencies, only: WHIZARD_VERSION
    <Features: dependencies>

    <Standard module head>

    <Features: public>

    contains

    <Features: procedures>

  end module features
```

### 33.4.1 Output

```
<Features: public>≡
  public :: print_features

<Features: procedures>≡
  subroutine print_features ()
    print "(A)", "WHIZARD " // WHIZARD_VERSION
    print "(A)", "Build configuration:"
    <Features: config>
    print "(A)", "Optional features available in this build:"
    <Features: print>
  end subroutine print_features
```

### 33.4.2 Query function

```
<Features: procedures>+≡
  subroutine check (feature, recognized, result, help)
    character(*), intent(in) :: feature
    logical, intent(out) :: recognized
    character(*), intent(out) :: result, help
    recognized = .true.
    result = "no"
    select case (lower_case (trim (feature)))
    <Features: cases>
    case default
      recognized = .false.
    end select
  end subroutine check
```



Print this result:

```
<Features: procedures>+≡
  subroutine print_check (feature)
    character(*), intent(in) :: feature
    character(16) :: f
    logical :: recognized
    character(10) :: result
    character(48) :: help
    call check (feature, recognized, result, help)
    if (.not. recognized) then
      result = "unknown"
      help = ""
    end if
    f = feature
    print "(2x,A,1x,A,'(',A,')')", f, result, trim (help)
  end subroutine print_check
```

### 33.4.3 Basic configuration

```
<Features: config>≡
  call print_check ("precision")
<Features: dependencies>≡
  use kinds, only: default
<Features: cases>≡
  case ("precision")
    write (result, "(IO)") precision (1._default)
    help = "significant decimals of real/complex numbers"
```

### 33.4.4 Optional features case by case

```
<Features: print>≡
  call print_check ("OpenMP")
<Features: dependencies>+≡
  use system_dependencies, only: openmp_is_active
<Features: cases>+≡
  case ("openmp")
    if (openmp_is_active ()) then
      result = "yes"
    end if
    help = "OpenMP parallel execution"
<Features: print>+≡
  call print_check ("GoSam")
<Features: dependencies>+≡
  use system_dependencies, only: GOSAM_AVAILABLE
<Features: cases>+≡
  case ("gosam")
    if (GOSAM_AVAILABLE) then
      result = "yes"
    end if
    help = "external NLO matrix element provider"
```



```

<Features: print>+=
    call print_check ("OpenLoops")

<Features: dependencies>+=
    use system_dependencies, only: OPENLOOPS_AVAILABLE

<Features: cases>+=
    case ("openloops")
        if (OPENLOOPS_AVAILABLE) then
            result = "yes"
        end if
        help = "external NLO matrix element provider"

<Features: print>+=
    call print_check ("LHAPDF")

<Features: dependencies>+=
    use system_dependencies, only: LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE
    use system_dependencies, only: LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE

<Features: cases>+=
    case ("lhapdf")
        if (LHAPDF5_AVAILABLE) then
            result = "v5"
        else if (LHAPDF6_AVAILABLE) then
            result = "v6"
        end if
        help = "PDF library"

<Features: print>+=
    call print_check ("HOPPET")

<Features: dependencies>+=
    use system_dependencies, only: HOPPET_AVAILABLE

<Features: cases>+=
    case ("hoppet")
        if (HOPPET_AVAILABLE) then
            result = "yes"
        end if
        help = "PDF evolution package"

<Features: print>+=
    call print_check ("fastjet")

<Features: dependencies>+=
    use jets, only: fastjet_available

<Features: cases>+=
    case ("fastjet")
        if (fastjet_available ()) then
            result = "yes"
        end if
        help = "jet-clustering package"

<Features: print>+=
    call print_check ("Pythia6")

<Features: dependencies>+=
    use system_dependencies, only: PYTHIA6_AVAILABLE

```



```

<Features: cases>+=
  case ("pythia6")
    if (PYTHIA6_AVAILABLE) then
      result = "yes"
    end if
    help = "direct access for shower/hadronization"

<Features: print>+=
  call print_check ("Pythia8")

<Features: dependencies>+=
  use system_dependencies, only: PYTHIA8_AVAILABLE

<Features: cases>+=
  case ("pythia8")
    if (PYTHIA8_AVAILABLE) then
      result = "yes"
    end if
    help = "direct access for shower/hadronization"

<Features: print>+=
  call print_check ("StdHEP")

<Features: cases>+=
  case ("stdhep")
    result = "yes"
    help = "event I/O format"

<Features: print>+=
  call print_check ("HepMC")

<Features: dependencies>+=
  use hepmc_interface, only: hepmc_is_available

<Features: cases>+=
  case ("hepmc")
    if (hepmc_is_available ()) then
      result = "yes"
    end if
    help = "event I/O format"

<Features: print>+=
  call print_check ("LCIO")

<Features: dependencies>+=
  use lcio_interface, only: lcio_is_available

<Features: cases>+=
  case ("lcio")
    if (lcio_is_available ()) then
      result = "yes"
    end if
    help = "event I/O format"

<Features: print>+=
  call print_check ("MetaPost")

<Features: dependencies>+=
  use system_dependencies, only: EVENT_ANALYSIS

```



```
<Features: cases>+≡
  case ("metapost")
    result = EVENT_ANALYSIS
    help = "graphical event analysis via LaTeX/MetaPost"
```



## 33.5 Driver program

The main program handles command options, initializes the environment, and runs WHIZARD in a particular mode (interactive, file, standard input).

This is also used in the C interface:

```
<Main: cmdline arg len declaration>≡  
integer, parameter :: CMDLINE_ARG_LEN = 1000
```

The actual main program:

```
<main.f90>≡  
<File header>  
  
program main  
  
<Use strings>  
use unit_tests  
use system_dependencies  
use diagnostics  
use ifiles  
use os_interface  
use whizard  
  
use cmdline_options  
use features  
  
implicit none  
  
<Main: cmdline arg len declaration>  
  
! Main program variable declarations  
character(CMDLINE_ARG_LEN) :: arg  
character(2) :: option  
type(string_t) :: long_option, value  
integer :: i, j, arg_len, arg_status, area  
logical :: look_for_options  
logical :: interactive  
logical :: banner  
type(string_t) :: files, this, model, default_lib, library, libraries  
type(string_t) :: logfile  
logical :: user_code_enable = .false.  
integer :: n_user_src = 0, n_user_lib = 0  
type(string_t) :: user_src, user_lib, user_target  
type(paths_t) :: paths  
logical :: rebuild_library, rebuild_user  
logical :: rebuild_phs, rebuild_grids, rebuild_events  
logical :: recompile_library  
type(ifile_t) :: commands  
type(string_t) :: command  
  
type(whizard_options_t), allocatable :: options  
type(whizard_t), allocatable, target :: whizard_instance  
  
! Exit status  
logical :: quit = .false.
```



```

integer :: quit_code = 0

! Initial values
look_for_options = .true.
interactive = .false.
files = ""
model = "SM"
default_lib = "default_lib"
library = ""
libraries = ""
banner = .true.
logging = .true.
msg_level = RESULT
logfile = "whizard.log"
user_src = ""
user_lib = ""
user_target = ""
rebuild_library = .false.
rebuild_user = .false.
rebuild_phs = .false.
rebuild_grids = .false.
rebuild_events = .false.
recompile_library = .false.
call paths_init (paths)

! Read and process options
call init_options (print_usage)
i = 0
SCAN_CMDLINE: do
  i = i + 1
  call get_command_argument (i, arg, arg_len, arg_status)
  select case (arg_status)
  case (0)
  case (-1)
    call msg_error (" Command argument truncated: '" // arg // "'")
  case default
    exit SCAN_CMDLINE
  end select
  if (look_for_options) then
    select case (arg(1:2))
    case ("--")
      value = trim (arg)
      call split (value, long_option, "=")
      select case (char (long_option))
      case ("--version")
        call no_option_value (long_option, value)
        call print_version (); stop
      case ("--help")
        call no_option_value (long_option, value)
        call print_usage (); stop
      case ("--prefix")
        paths%prefix = get_option_value (i, long_option, value)
        cycle scan_cmdline
      case ("--exec-prefix")

```



```

        paths%exec_prefix = get_option_value (i, long_option, value)
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--bindir")
        paths%bindir = get_option_value (i, long_option, value)
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--libdir")
        paths%libdir = get_option_value (i, long_option, value)
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--includedir")
        paths%includedir = get_option_value (i, long_option, value)
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--datarootdir")
        paths%datarootdir = get_option_value (i, long_option, value)
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--libtool")
        paths%libtool = get_option_value (i, long_option, value)
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--lhapdfdir")
        paths%lhapdfdir = get_option_value (i, long_option, value)
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--check")
        call print_usage ()
        call msg_fatal ("Option --check not supported &
            &(for unit tests, run whizard_ut instead)")
    case ("--show-config")
        call no_option_value (long_option, value)
        call print_features (); stop
    case ("--execute")
        command = get_option_value (i, long_option, value)
        call ifile_append (commands, command)
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--interactive")
        call no_option_value (long_option, value)
        interactive = .true.
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--library")
        library = get_option_value (i, long_option, value)
        libraries = libraries // " " // library
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--no-library")
        call no_option_value (long_option, value)
        default_lib = ""
        library = ""
        libraries = ""
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--localprefix")
        paths%localprefix = get_option_value (i, long_option, value)
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--logfile")
        logfile = get_option_value (i, long_option, value)
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--no-logfile")
        call no_option_value (long_option, value)
        logfile = ""

```



```

        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
case ("--logging")
    call no_option_value (long_option, value)
    logging = .true.
    cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
case ("--no-logging")
    call no_option_value (long_option, value)
    logging = .false.
    cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
case ("--debug")
    call no_option_value (long_option, value)
    area = d_area (get_option_value (i, long_option, value))
    if (area == D_ALL) then
        msg_level = DEBUG
    else
        msg_level(area) = DEBUG
    end if
    cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
case ("--debug2")
    call no_option_value (long_option, value)
    area = d_area (get_option_value (i, long_option, value))
    if (area == D_ALL) then
        msg_level = DEBUG2
    else
        msg_level(area) = DEBUG2
    end if
    cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
case ("--banner")
    call no_option_value (long_option, value)
    banner = .true.
    cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
case ("--no-banner")
    call no_option_value (long_option, value)
    banner = .false.
    cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
case ("--model")
    model = get_option_value (i, long_option, value)
    cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
case ("--no-model")
    call no_option_value (long_option, value)
    model = ""
    cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
case ("--rebuild")
    call no_option_value (long_option, value)
    rebuild_library = .true.
    rebuild_user = .true.
    rebuild_phs = .true.
    rebuild_grids = .true.
    rebuild_events = .true.
    cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
case ("--no-rebuild")
    call no_option_value (long_option, value)
    rebuild_library = .false.
    recompile_library = .false.

```



```

        rebuild_user = .false.
        rebuild_phs = .false.
        rebuild_grids = .false.
        rebuild_events = .false.
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--rebuild-library")
        call no_option_value (long_option, value)
        rebuild_library = .true.
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--rebuild-user")
        call no_option_value (long_option, value)
        rebuild_user = .true.
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--rebuild-phase-space")
        call no_option_value (long_option, value)
        rebuild_phs = .true.
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--rebuild-grids")
        call no_option_value (long_option, value)
        rebuild_grids = .true.
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--rebuild-events")
        call no_option_value (long_option, value)
        rebuild_events = .true.
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--recompile")
        call no_option_value (long_option, value)
        recompile_library = .true.
        rebuild_grids = .true.
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--user")
        user_code_enable = .true.
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--user-src")
        if (user_src == "") then
            user_src = get_option_value (i, long_option, value)
        else
            user_src = user_src // " " &
                // get_option_value (i, long_option, value)
        end if
        n_user_src = n_user_src + 1
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--user-lib")
        if (user_lib == "") then
            user_lib = get_option_value (i, long_option, value)
        else
            user_lib = user_lib // " " &
                // get_option_value (i, long_option, value)
        end if
        n_user_lib = n_user_lib + 1
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
    case ("--user-target")
        user_target = get_option_value (i, long_option, value)
        cycle SCAN_CMDLINE

```



```

case ("--write-syntax-tables")
    call no_option_value (long_option, value)
    call init_syntax_tables ()
    call write_syntax_tables ()
    call final_syntax_tables ()
    stop
    cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
case default
    call print_usage ()
    call msg_fatal ("Option '" // trim (arg) // "' not recognized")
end select
end select
select case (arg(1:1))
case ("-")
    j = 1
    if (len_trim (arg) == 1) then
        look_for_options = .false.
    else
        SCAN_SHORT_OPTIONS: do
            j = j + 1
            if (j > len_trim (arg)) exit SCAN_SHORT_OPTIONS
            option = "-" // arg(j:j)
            select case (option)
            case ("-V")
                call print_version (); stop
            case ("-?", "-h")
                call print_usage (); stop
            case ("-e")
                command = get_option_value (i, var_str (option))
                call ifile_append (commands, command)
                cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
            case ("-i")
                interactive = .true.
                cycle SCAN_SHORT_OPTIONS
            case ("-l")
                if (j == len_trim (arg)) then
                    library = get_option_value (i, var_str (option))
                else
                    library = trim (arg(j+1:))
                end if
                libraries = libraries // " " // library
                cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
            case ("-L")
                if (j == len_trim (arg)) then
                    logfile = get_option_value (i, var_str (option))
                else
                    logfile = trim (arg(j+1:))
                end if
                cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
            case ("-m")
                if (j < len_trim (arg)) call msg_fatal &
                    ("Option '" // option // "' needs a value")
                model = get_option_value (i, var_str (option))
                cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
            end select
        end do
    end if
end select

```



```

        case ("-r")
            rebuild_library = .true.
            rebuild_user = .true.
            rebuild_phs = .true.
            rebuild_grids = .true.
            rebuild_events = .true.
            cycle SCAN_SHORT_OPTIONS
        case ("-u")
            user_code_enable = .true.
            cycle SCAN_SHORT_OPTIONS
        case default
            call print_usage ()
            call msg_fatal &
                ("Option '" // option // "' not recognized")
        end select
    end do SCAN_SHORT_OPTIONS
end if
case default
    files = files // " " // trim (arg)
end select
else
    files = files // " " // trim (arg)
end if
end do SCAN_CMDLINE

! Overall initialization
if (logfile /= "") call logfile_init (logfile)
if (banner) call msg_banner ()

allocate (options)
allocate (whizard_instance)

if (.not. quit) then

    ! Set options and initialize the whizard object
    options%preload_model = model
    options%default_lib = default_lib
    options%preload_libraries = libraries
    options%rebuild_library = rebuild_library
    options%recompile_library = recompile_library
    options%rebuild_user = rebuild_user
    options%rebuild_phs = rebuild_phs
    options%rebuild_grids = rebuild_grids
    options%rebuild_events = rebuild_events

    call whizard_instance%init (options, paths, logfile)

    call mask_term_signals ()

end if

! Run commands given on the command line
if (.not. quit .and. ifile_get_length (commands) > 0) then
    call whizard_instance%process_ifile (commands, quit, quit_code)
end if

```



```

end if

if (.not. quit) then
    ! Process commands from standard input
    if (.not. interactive .and. files == "") then
        call whizard_instance%process_stdin (quit, quit_code)

        ! ... or process commands from file
    else
        files = trim (adjustl (files))
        SCAN_FILES: do while (files /= "")
            call split (files, this, " ")
            call whizard_instance%process_file (this, quit, quit_code)
            if (quit) exit SCAN_FILES
        end do SCAN_FILES
    end if
end if

! Enter an interactive shell if requested
if (.not. quit .and. interactive) then
    call whizard_instance%shell (quit_code)
end if

! Overall finalization
call ifile_final (commands)

deallocate (options)

call whizard_instance%final ()
deallocate (whizard_instance)

call terminate_now_if_signal ()
call release_term_signals ()
call msg_terminate (quit_code = quit_code)

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
contains

subroutine print_version ()
    print "(A)", "WHIZARD " // WHIZARD_VERSION
    print "(A)", "Copyright (C) 1999-2015 Wolfgang Kilian, Thorsten Ohl, Juergen Reuter"
    print "(A)", "-----"
    print "(A)", "This is free software; see the source for copying conditions. There is NO"
    print "(A)", "warranty; not even for MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE."
    print *
end subroutine print_version

subroutine print_usage ()
    print "(A)", "WHIZARD " // WHIZARD_VERSION
    print "(A)", "Usage: whizard [OPTIONS] [FILE]"
    print "(A)", "Run WHIZARD with the command list taken from FILE(s)"
    print "(A)", "Options for resetting default directories and tools" &
        // "(GNU naming conventions):"

```



```

print "(A)", "    --prefix DIR"
print "(A)", "    --exec_prefix DIR"
print "(A)", "    --bindir DIR"
print "(A)", "    --libdir DIR"
print "(A)", "    --includedir DIR"
print "(A)", "    --datarootdir DIR"
print "(A)", "    --libtool LOCAL_LIBTOOL"
print "(A)", "    --lhapdfdir DIR    (PDF sets directory)"
print "(A)", "Other options:"
print "(A)", "-h, --help            display this help and exit"
print "(A)", "    --banner            display banner at startup (default)"
print "(A)", "    --debug AREA        switch on debug output for AREA."
print "(A)", "                        AREA can be one of Whizard's src dirs or 'all'"
print "(A)", "    --debug2 AREA        switch on more verbose debug output for AREA."
print "(A)", "-e, --execute CMDS      execute SINDARIN CMDS before reading FILE(s)"
print "(A)", "-i, --interactive        run interactively after reading FILE(s)"
print "(A)", "-l, --library            preload process library NAME"
print "(A)", "    --localprefix DIR"   search in DIR for local models (default: ~/.whizard)"
print "(A)", "-L, --logfile FILE      write log to FILE (default: 'whizard.log'"
print "(A)", "    --logging            switch on logging at startup (default)"
print "(A)", "-m, --model NAME        preload model NAME (default: 'SM')"
print "(A)", "    --no-banner          do not display banner at startup"
print "(A)", "    --no-library         do not preload process library"
print "(A)", "    --no-logfile         do not write a logfile"
print "(A)", "    --no-logging         switch off logging at startup"
print "(A)", "    --no-model           do not preload a model"
print "(A)", "    --no-rebuild         do not force rebuilding"
print "(A)", "-r, --rebuild            rebuild all (see below)"
print "(A)", "    --rebuild-library"   rebuild process code library"
print "(A)", "    --rebuild-user       rebuild user-provided code"
print "(A)", "    --rebuild-phase-space" rebuild phase-space configuration"
print "(A)", "    --rebuild-grids      rebuild integration grids"
print "(A)", "    --rebuild-events     rebuild event samples"
print "(A)", "    --recompile          recompile process code"
print "(A)", "    --show-config        show build-time configuration"
print "(A)", "-u --user               enable user-provided code"
print "(A)", "    --user-src FILE      user-provided source file"
print "(A)", "    --user-lib FILE      user-provided library file"
print "(A)", "    --user-target BN     basename of created user library (default: user)"
print "(A)", "-V, --version           output version information and exit"
print "(A)", "    --write-syntax-tables" write the internal syntax tables to files and exit"
print "(A)", "    --                    further options are taken as filenames"
print "*"
print "(A)", "With no FILE, read standard input."
end subroutine print_usage

end program main

```



## 33.6 Driver program for the unit tests

This is a variant of the above main program that takes unit-test names as command-line options and runs those tests.

```
<main.ut.f90>≡
  <File header>

  program main_ut

    <Use strings>
    use unit_tests
    use system_dependencies
    use diagnostics
    use os_interface

    use cmdline_options

    implicit none

    <Main: cmdline arg len declaration>

    ! Main program variable declarations
    character(CMDLINE_ARG_LEN) :: arg
    character(2) :: option
    type(string_t) :: long_option, value
    integer :: i, j, arg_len, arg_status
    logical :: look_for_options
    logical :: banner
    type(string_t) :: check, checks
    type(test_results_t) :: test_results
    logical :: success

    ! Exit status
    logical :: quit = .false.
    integer :: quit_code = 0

    ! Initial values
    look_for_options = .true.
    banner = .true.
    logging = .false.
    msg_level = RESULT
    check = ""
    checks = ""

    ! Read and process options
    call init_options (print_usage)
    i = 0
    SCAN_CMDLINE: do
      i = i + 1
      call get_command_argument (i, arg, arg_len, arg_status)
      select case (arg_status)
      case (0)
      case (-1)
        call msg_error (" Command argument truncated: '" // arg // "'")
```



```

case default
    exit SCAN_CMDLINE
end select
if (look_for_options) then
    select case (arg(1:2))
    case ("--")
        value = trim (arg)
        call split (value, long_option, "=")
        select case (char (long_option))
        case ("--version")
            call no_option_value (long_option, value)
            call print_version (); stop
        case ("--help")
            call no_option_value (long_option, value)
            call print_usage (); stop
        case ("--banner")
            call no_option_value (long_option, value)
            banner = .true.
            cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
        case ("--no-banner")
            call no_option_value (long_option, value)
            banner = .false.
            cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
        case ("--check")
            check = get_option_value (i, long_option, value)
            checks = checks // " " // check
            cycle SCAN_CMDLINE
        case default
            call print_usage ()
            call msg_fatal ("Option '" // trim (arg) // "' not recognized")
        end select
    end select
select case (arg(1:1))
case ("-")
    j = 1
    if (len_trim (arg) == 1) then
        look_for_options = .false.
    else
        SCAN_SHORT_OPTIONS: do
            j = j + 1
            if (j > len_trim (arg)) exit SCAN_SHORT_OPTIONS
            option = "-" // arg(j:j)
            select case (option)
            case ("-V")
                call print_version (); stop
            case ("-?", "-h")
                call print_usage (); stop
            case default
                call print_usage ()
                call msg_fatal &
                    ("Option '" // option // "' not recognized")
            end select
        end do SCAN_SHORT_OPTIONS
    end if

```



```

        case default
            call print_usage ()
            call msg_fatal ("Option '" // trim (arg) // "' not recognized")
        end select
    else
        call print_usage ()
        call msg_fatal ("Option '" // trim (arg) // "' not recognized")
    end if
end do SCAN_CMDLINE

! Overall initialization
if (banner) call msg_banner ()

! Run any self-checks (and no commands)
if (checks /= "") then
    checks = trim (adjustl (checks))
    RUN_CHECKS: do while (checks /= "")
        call split (checks, check, " ")
        call whizard_check (check, test_results)
    end do RUN_CHECKS
    call test_results%wrapup (6, success)
    if (.not. success) quit_code = 7
    quit = .true.
end if

call msg_terminate (quit_code = quit_code)

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
contains

subroutine print_version ()
    print "(A)", "WHIZARD " // WHIZARD_VERSION // " (unit test driver)"
    print "(A)", "Copyright (C) 1999-2015 Wolfgang Kilian, Thorsten Ohl, Juergen Reuter"
    print "(A)", "-----"
    print "(A)", "This is free software; see the source for copying conditions. There is NO"
    print "(A)", "warranty; not even for MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE."
    print *
end subroutine print_version

subroutine print_usage ()
    print "(A)", "WHIZARD " // WHIZARD_VERSION // " (unit test driver)"
    print "(A)", "Usage: whizard_ut [OPTIONS] [FILE]"
    print "(A)", "Run WHIZARD unit tests as given on the command line"
    print "(A)", "Options:"
    print "(A)", "-h, --help          display this help and exit"
    print "(A)", "    --banner          display banner at startup (default)"
    print "(A)", "    --no-banner       do not display banner at startup"
    print "(A)", "-V, --version         output version information and exit"
    print "(A)", "    --check TEST      run unit test TEST"
end subroutine print_usage

<Main: tests>

end program main_ut

```



### 33.6.1 Self-tests

For those self-tests, we need some auxiliary routines that provide an environment. The environment depends on things that are not available at the level of the module that we want to test.

#### Testbed for event I/O

This subroutine prepares a test process with a single event. All objects are allocated via anonymous pointers, because we want to recover the pointers and delete the objects in a separate procedure.

```
<Main: tests>≡
subroutine prepare_eio_test (event, unweighted, n_alt)
  use variables
  use model_data
  use processes
  use processes_ut, only: prepare_test_process
  use event_base
  use events

  class(generic_event_t), intent(inout), pointer :: event
  logical, intent(in), optional :: unweighted
  integer, intent(in), optional :: n_alt
  type(model_data_t), pointer :: model
  type(var_list_t) :: var_list
  type(process_t), pointer :: process
  type(process_instance_t), pointer :: process_instance

  allocate (model)
  call model%init_test ()

  allocate (process)
  allocate (process_instance)

  call prepare_test_process (process, process_instance, model)
  call process_instance%setup_event_data ()

  call model%final ()
  deallocate (model)

  allocate (event_t :: event)
  select type (event)
  type is (event_t)
    if (present (unweighted)) then
      call var_list_append_log (var_list, &
        var_str ("?unweighted"), unweighted, &
        intrinsic = .true.)
    else
      call var_list_append_log (var_list, &
        var_str ("?unweighted"), .true., &
        intrinsic = .true.)
    end if
  call var_list_append_string (var_list, &
    var_str ("sample_normalization"), &
```



```

        var_str ("auto"), intrinsic = .true.)
    call event%basic_init (var_list, n_alt)
    call event%connect (process_instance, process%get_model_ptr ())
    call var_list%final ()
end select

end subroutine prepare_eio_test

```

Recover those pointers, finalize the objects and deallocate.

*(Main: tests)*+≡

```

subroutine cleanup_eio_test (event)
    use model_data
    use processes
    use event_base
    use events

    class(generic_event_t), intent(inout), pointer :: event
    type(process_t), pointer :: process
    type(process_instance_t), pointer :: process_instance

    select type (event)
    type is (event_t)
        process => event%get_process_ptr ()
        process_instance => event%get_process_instance_ptr ()
        call cleanup_test_process (process, process_instance)
        deallocate (process_instance)
        deallocate (process)
        call event%final ()
    end select
    deallocate (event)

end subroutine cleanup_eio_test

```

Assign those procedures to appropriate pointers (module variables) in the `eio_base` module, so they can be called as if they were module procedures.

*(Main: use tests)*≡

```

    use eio_base_ut, only: eio_prepare_test
    use eio_base_ut, only: eio_cleanup_test

```

*(Main: prepare testbed)*≡

```

    eio_prepare_test => prepare_eio_test
    eio_cleanup_test => cleanup_eio_test

```

## Any Model

This procedure reads any model from file and, optionally, assigns a var-list pointer.

*(Main: tests)*+≡

```

subroutine prepare_whizard_model (model, name, vars)
    (Use strings)
    use os_interface
    use model_data
    use var_base

```



```

use models
class(model_data_t), intent(inout), pointer :: model
type(string_t), intent(in) :: name
class(vars_t), pointer, intent(out), optional :: vars
type(os_data_t) :: os_data
call syntax_model_file_init ()
call os_data_init (os_data)
allocate (model_t :: model)
select type (model)
type is (model_t)
    call model%read (name // ".mdl", os_data)
    if (present (vars)) then
        vars => model%get_var_list_ptr ()
    end if
end select
end subroutine prepare_whizard_model

```

Cleanup after use. Includes deletion of the model-file syntax.

```

(Main: tests)+≡
subroutine cleanup_whizard_model (model)
    use model_data
    use models
    class(model_data_t), intent(inout), pointer :: model
    call model%final ()
    deallocate (model)
    call syntax_model_file_final ()
end subroutine cleanup_whizard_model

```

Assign those procedures to appropriate pointers (module variables) in the `model_testbed` module, so they can be called as if they were module procedures.

```

(Main: prepare testbed)+≡
prepare_model => prepare_whizard_model
cleanup_model => cleanup_whizard_model

```

### Fallback model: hadrons

Some event format tests require the hadronic SM implementation, which has to be read from file. We provide the functionality here, so the tests do not depend on model I/O.

```

(Main: tests)+≡
subroutine prepare_fallback_model (model)
    use model_data
    class(model_data_t), intent(inout), pointer :: model
    call prepare_whizard_model (model, var_str ("SM_hadrons"))
end subroutine prepare_fallback_model

```

Assign those procedures to appropriate pointers (module variables) in the `eio_base` module, so they can be called as if they were module procedures.

```

(Main: use tests)+≡
use eio_base_ut, only: eio_prepare_fallback_model
use eio_base_ut, only: eio_cleanup_fallback_model

```



```

⟨Main: prepare testbed⟩+≡
    eio_prepare_fallback_model => prepare_fallback_model
    eio_cleanup_fallback_model => cleanup_model

```

### Access to the test random-number generator

This generator is not normally available for the dispatcher. We assign an additional dispatch routine to the hook in the `dispatch` module which will be checked before the default rule.

```

⟨Main: use tests⟩+≡
    use dispatch, only: dispatch_rng_factory_extra
    use dispatch_ut, only: dispatch_rng_factory_test

⟨Main: prepare testbed⟩+≡
    dispatch_rng_factory_extra => dispatch_rng_factory_test

```

### Access to the test structure functions

These are not normally available for the dispatcher. We assign an additional dispatch routine to the hook in the `dispatch` module which will be checked before the default rule.

```

⟨Main: use tests⟩+≡
    use dispatch, only: dispatch_sf_data_extra
    use dispatch_ut, only: dispatch_sf_data_test

⟨Main: prepare testbed⟩+≡
    dispatch_sf_data_extra => dispatch_sf_data_test

```

### Procedure for Checking

This is for developers only, but needs a well-defined interface.

```

⟨Main: tests⟩+≡
    subroutine whizard_check (check, results)
        use io_units
        use model_testbed

    ⟨Main: use tests⟩

        type(string_t), intent(in) :: check
        type(test_results_t), intent(inout) :: results
        type(os_data_t) :: os_data
        integer :: u

        call os_data_init (os_data)
        u = free_unit ()
        open (u, file="whizard_check." // char (check) // ".log", &
            action="write", status="replace")
        call msg_message (repeat ('=', 76), 0)
        call msg_message ("Running self-test: " // char (check), 0)
        call msg_message (repeat ('-', 76), 0)
    ⟨Main: prepare testbed⟩
        select case (char (check))
    ⟨Main: test cases⟩

```



```

    case ("all")
        <Main: all tests>
    case default
        call msg_fatal ("Self-test ' " // char (check) // "' not implemented.")
    end select
    close (u)
end subroutine whizard_check

```

### 33.6.2 Unit test references

#### Formats

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
    use formats_ut, only: format_test

<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("formats")
        call format_test (u, results)

<Main: all tests>+≡
    call format_test (u, results)

```

#### MD5

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
    use md5_ut, only: md5_test

<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("md5")
        call md5_test (u, results)

<Main: all tests>+≡
    call md5_test (u, results)

```

#### OS Interface

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
    use os_interface_ut, only: os_interface_test

<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("os_interface")
        call os_interface_test (u, results)

<Main: all tests>+≡
    call os_interface_test (u, results)

```

#### Sorting

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
    use sorting_ut, only: sorting_test

<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("sorting")
        call sorting_test (u, results)

<Main: all tests>+≡
    call sorting_test (u, results)

```



## Codes

```
<Main: use tests>+≡  
    use codes_ut, only: codes_test  
  
<Main: test cases>+≡  
    case ("codes")  
        call codes_test (u, results)  
  
<Main: all tests>+≡  
    call codes_test (u, results)
```

## Object base

```
<Main: use tests>+≡  
    use object_base_ut, only: object_base_test  
  
<Main: test cases>+≡  
    case ("object_base")  
        call object_base_test (u, results)  
  
<Main: all tests>+≡  
    call object_base_test (u, results)
```

## Object builder

```
<Main: use tests>+≡  
    use object_builder_ut, only: object_builder_test  
  
<Main: test cases>+≡  
    case ("object_builder")  
        call object_builder_test (u, results)  
  
<Main: all tests>+≡  
    call object_builder_test (u, results)
```

## Object logical

```
<Main: use tests>+≡  
    use object_logical_ut, only: object_logical_test  
  
<Main: test cases>+≡  
    case ("object_logical")  
        call object_logical_test (u, results)  
  
<Main: all tests>+≡  
    call object_logical_test (u, results)
```

## Object integer

```
<Main: use tests>+≡  
    use object_integer_ut, only: object_integer_test  
  
<Main: test cases>+≡  
    case ("object_integer")  
        call object_integer_test (u, results)  
  
<Main: all tests>+≡  
    call object_integer_test (u, results)
```



## Object container

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use object_container_ut, only: object_container_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("object_container")
        call object_container_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call object_container_test (u, results)
```

## Object comparison

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use object_comparison_ut, only: object_comparison_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("object_comparison")
        call object_comparison_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call object_comparison_test (u, results)
```

## Object conditional

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use object_conditional_ut, only: object_conditional_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("object_conditional")
        call object_conditional_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call object_conditional_test (u, results)
```

## Sindarin Parser

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use sindarin_parser_ut, only: sindarin_parser_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("sindarin_parser")
        call sindarin_parser_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call sindarin_parser_test (u, results)
```

## Grids

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use grids_ut, only: grids_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("grids")
        call grids_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call grids_test (u, results)
```



## Solver

```
<Main: use tests>+≡  
  use solver_ut, only: solver_test  
  
<Main: test cases>+≡  
  case ("solver")  
    call solver_test (u, results)  
  
<Main: all tests>+≡  
  call solver_test (u, results)
```

## CPU Time

```
<Main: use tests>+≡  
  use cputime_ut, only: cputime_test  
  
<Main: test cases>+≡  
  case ("cputime")  
    call cputime_test (u, results)  
  
<Main: all tests>+≡  
  call cputime_test (u, results)
```

## SM QCD

```
<Main: use tests>+≡  
  use sm_qcd_ut, only: sm_qcd_test  
  
<Main: test cases>+≡  
  case ("sm_qcd")  
    call sm_qcd_test (u, results)  
  
<Main: all tests>+≡  
  call sm_qcd_test (u, results)
```

## SM physics

```
<Main: use tests>+≡  
  use sm_physics_ut, only: sm_physics_test  
  
<Main: test cases>+≡  
  case ("sm_physics")  
    call sm_physics_test (u, results)  
  
<Main: all tests>+≡  
  call sm_physics_test (u, results)
```

## Lexers

```
<Main: use tests>+≡  
  use lexers_ut, only: lexer_test  
  
<Main: test cases>+≡  
  case ("lexers")  
    call lexer_test (u, results)  
  
<Main: all tests>+≡  
  call lexer_test (u, results)
```



## Parser

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use parser_ut, only: parse_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("parser")
        call parse_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call parse_test (u, results)
```

## XML

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use xml_ut, only: xml_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("xml")
        call xml_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call xml_test (u, results)
```

## Colors

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use colors_ut, only: color_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("colors")
        call color_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call color_test (u, results)
```

## State matrices

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use state_matrices_ut, only: state_matrix_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("state_matrices")
        call state_matrix_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call state_matrix_test (u, results)
```

## Analysis

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use analysis_ut, only: analysis_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("analysis")
        call analysis_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call analysis_test (u, results)
```



## Particles

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use particles_ut, only: particles_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("particles")
        call particles_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call particles_test (u, results)
```

## Models

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use models_ut, only: models_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("models")
        call models_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call models_test (u, results)
```

## Auto Components

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use auto_components_ut, only: auto_components_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("auto_components")
        call auto_components_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call auto_components_test (u, results)
```

## Radiation Generator

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use radiation_generator_ut, only: radiation_generator_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("radiation_generator")
        call radiation_generator_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call radiation_generator_test (u, results)
```

## 33.6.3 BLHA

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use blha_ut, only: blha_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("blha")
        call blha_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call blha_test (u, results)
```



## Evaluators

```
<Main: use tests>+≡  
  use evaluators_ut, only: evaluator_test  
  
<Main: test cases>+≡  
  case ("evaluators")  
    call evaluator_test (u, results)  
  
<Main: all tests>+≡  
  call evaluator_test (u, results)
```

## Expressions

```
<Main: use tests>+≡  
  use eval_trees_ut, only: expressions_test  
  
<Main: test cases>+≡  
  case ("expressions")  
    call expressions_test (u, results)  
  
<Main: all tests>+≡  
  call expressions_test (u, results)
```

## PHS Forests

```
<Main: use tests>+≡  
  use phs_forests_ut, only: phs_forests_test  
  
<Main: test cases>+≡  
  case ("phs_forests")  
    call phs_forests_test (u, results)  
  
<Main: all tests>+≡  
  call phs_forests_test (u, results)
```

## Beams

```
<Main: use tests>+≡  
  use beams_ut, only: beams_test  
  
<Main: test cases>+≡  
  case ("beams")  
    call beams_test (u, results)  
  
<Main: all tests>+≡  
  call beams_test (u, results)
```

## Polarizations

```
<Main: use tests>+≡  
  use polarizations_ut, only: polarizations_test  
  
<Main: test cases>+≡  
  case ("polarizations")  
    call polarizations_test (u, results)  
  
<Main: all tests>+≡  
  call polarizations_test (u, results)
```



## SF Aux

```
<Main: use tests>+≡  
  use sf_aux_ut, only: sf_aux_test  
  
<Main: test cases>+≡  
  case ("sf_aux")  
    call sf_aux_test (u, results)  
  
<Main: all tests>+≡  
  call sf_aux_test (u, results)
```

## SF Mappings

```
<Main: use tests>+≡  
  use sf_mappings_ut, only: sf_mappings_test  
  
<Main: test cases>+≡  
  case ("sf_mappings")  
    call sf_mappings_test (u, results)  
  
<Main: all tests>+≡  
  call sf_mappings_test (u, results)
```

## SF Base

```
<Main: use tests>+≡  
  use sf_base_ut, only: sf_base_test  
  
<Main: test cases>+≡  
  case ("sf_base")  
    call sf_base_test (u, results)  
  
<Main: all tests>+≡  
  call sf_base_test (u, results)
```

## SF PDF Builtin

```
<Main: use tests>+≡  
  use sf_pdf_builtin_ut, only: sf_pdf_builtin_test  
  
<Main: test cases>+≡  
  case ("sf_pdf_builtin")  
    call sf_pdf_builtin_test (u, results)  
  
<Main: all tests>+≡  
  call sf_pdf_builtin_test (u, results)
```

## SF LHAPDF

```
<Main: use tests>+≡  
  use sf_lhapdf_ut, only: sf_lhapdf_test  
  
<Main: test cases>+≡  
  case ("sf_lhapdf")  
    call sf_lhapdf_test (u, results)  
  
<Main: all tests>+≡  
  call sf_lhapdf_test (u, results)
```



## SF ISR

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use sf_isr_ut, only: sf_isr_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("sf_isr")
        call sf_isr_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call sf_isr_test (u, results)
```

## SF EPA

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use sf_epa_ut, only: sf_epa_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("sf_epa")
        call sf_epa_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call sf_epa_test (u, results)
```

## SF EWA

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use sf_ewa_ut, only: sf_ewa_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("sf_ewa")
        call sf_ewa_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call sf_ewa_test (u, results)
```

## SF CIRCE1

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use sf_circe1_ut, only: sf_circe1_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("sf_circe1")
        call sf_circe1_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call sf_circe1_test (u, results)
```

## SF CIRCE2

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use sf_circe2_ut, only: sf_circe2_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("sf_circe2")
        call sf_circe2_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call sf_circe2_test (u, results)
```



## SF Gaussian

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
  use sf_gaussian_ut, only: sf_gaussian_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
  case ("sf_gaussian")
    call sf_gaussian_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
  call sf_gaussian_test (u, results)
```

## SF Beam Events

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
  use sf_beam_events_ut, only: sf_beam_events_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
  case ("sf_beam_events")
    call sf_beam_events_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
  call sf_beam_events_test (u, results)
```

## SF EScan

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
  use sf_escan_ut, only: sf_escan_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
  case ("sf_escan")
    call sf_escan_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
  call sf_escan_test (u, results)
```

## PHS Base

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
  use phs_base_ut, only: phs_base_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
  case ("phs_base")
    call phs_base_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
  call phs_base_test (u, results)
```

## PHS Single

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
  use phs_single_ut, only: phs_single_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
  case ("phs_single")
    call phs_single_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
  call phs_single_test (u, results)
```



## PHS Wood

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use phs_wood_ut, only: phs_wood_test
    use phs_wood_ut, only: phs_wood_vis_test

<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("phs_wood")
        call phs_wood_test (u, results)
    case ("phs_wood_vis")
        call phs_wood_vis_test (u, results)

<Main: all tests>+≡
    call phs_wood_test (u, results)
    call phs_wood_vis_test (u, results)
```

## PHS FKS Generator

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use phs_fks_ut, only: phs_fks_generator_test

<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("phs_fks_generator")
        call phs_fks_generator_test (u, results)

<Main: all tests>+≡
    call phs_fks_generator_test (u, results)
```

## RNG Base

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use rng_base_ut, only: rng_base_test

<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("rng_base")
        call rng_base_test (u, results)

<Main: all tests>+≡
    call rng_base_test (u, results)
```

## RNG Tao

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use rng_tao_ut, only: rng_tao_test

<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("rng_tao")
        call rng_tao_test (u, results)

<Main: all tests>+≡
    call rng_tao_test (u, results)
```

## Selectors

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use selectors_ut, only: selectors_test
```



```

<Main: test cases>+≡
  case ("selectors")
    call selectors_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
  call selectors_test (u, results)

```

## MCI Base

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
  use mci_base_ut, only: mci_base_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
  case ("mci_base")
    call mci_base_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
  call mci_base_test (u, results)

```

## MCI Midpoint

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
  use mci_midpoint_ut, only: mci_midpoint_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
  case ("mci_midpoint")
    call mci_midpoint_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
  call mci_midpoint_test (u, results)

```

## MCI VAMP

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
  use mci_vamp_ut, only: mci_vamp_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
  case ("mci_vamp")
    call mci_vamp_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
  call mci_vamp_test (u, results)

```

## PRCLib Interfaces

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
  use prclib_interfaces_ut, only: prclib_interfaces_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
  case ("prclib_interfaces")
    call prclib_interfaces_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
  call prclib_interfaces_test (u, results)

```

## Particle Specifiers

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
  use particle_specifiers_ut, only: particle_specifiers_test

```



```

<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("particle_specifiers")
        call particle_specifiers_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call particle_specifiers_test (u, results)

```

## Process Libraries

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
    use process_libraries_ut, only: process_libraries_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("process_libraries")
        call process_libraries_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call process_libraries_test (u, results)

```

## PRCLib Stacks

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
    use prclib_stacks_ut, only: prclib_stacks_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("prclib_stacks")
        call prclib_stacks_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call prclib_stacks_test (u, results)

```

## HepMC

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
    use hepmc_interface_ut, only: hepmc_interface_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("hepmc")
        call hepmc_interface_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call hepmc_interface_test (u, results)

```

## LCIO

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
    use lcio_interface_ut, only: lcio_interface_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("lcio")
        call lcio_interface_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call lcio_interface_test (u, results)

```

## Jets

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
    use jets_ut, only: jets_test

```



```

<Main: test cases>+≡
  case ("jets")
    call jets_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
  call jets_test (u, results)

```

## PDG Arrays

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
  use pdg_arrays_ut, only: pdg_arrays_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
  case ("pdg_arrays")
    call pdg_arrays_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
  call pdg_arrays_test (u, results)

```

## interactions

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
  use interactions_ut, only: interaction_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
  case ("interactions")
    call interaction_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
  call interaction_test (u, results)

```

## SLHA

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
  use slha_interface_ut, only: slha_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
  case ("slha_interface")
    call slha_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
  call slha_test (u, results)

```

## Cascades

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
  use cascades_ut, only: cascades_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
  case ("cascades")
    call cascades_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
  call cascades_test (u, results)

```

## PRC Test

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
  use prc_test_ut, only: prc_test_test

```



```

<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("prc_test")
        call prc_test_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call prc_test_test (u, results)

```

### PRC Template ME

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
    use prc_template_me_ut, only: prc_template_me_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("prc_template_me")
        call prc_template_me_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call prc_template_me_test (u, results)

```

### PRC OMega

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
    use prc_omega_ut, only: prc_omega_test
    use prc_omega_ut, only: prc_omega_diags_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("prc_omega")
        call prc_omega_test (u, results)
    case ("prc_omega_diags")
        call prc_omega_diags_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call prc_omega_test (u, results)
    call prc_omega_diags_test (u, results)

```

### Subevt Expr

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
    use expr_tests_ut, only: subevt_expr_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("subevt_expr")
        call subevt_expr_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call subevt_expr_test (u, results)

```

### Processes

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
    use processes_ut, only: processes_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("processes")
        call processes_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call processes_test (u, results)

```



## Process Stacks

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use process_stacks_ut, only: process_stacks_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("process_stacks")
        call process_stacks_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call process_stacks_test (u, results)
```

## Event Transforms

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use event_transforms_ut, only: event_transforms_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("event_transforms")
        call event_transforms_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call event_transforms_test (u, results)
```

## Decays

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use decays_ut, only: decays_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("decays")
        call decays_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call decays_test (u, results)
```

## POWHEG

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use powheg_matching_ut, only: powheg_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("powheg")
        call powheg_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call powheg_test (u, results)
```

## Shower

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use shower_ut, only: shower_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("shower")
        call shower_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call shower_test (u, results)
```



## Events

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use events_ut, only: events_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("events")
        call events_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call events_test (u, results)
```

## HEP Events

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use hep_events_ut, only: hep_events_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("hep_events")
        call hep_events_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call hep_events_test (u, results)
```

## EIO Data

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use eio_data_ut, only: eio_data_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("eio_data")
        call eio_data_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call eio_data_test (u, results)
```

## EIO Base

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use eio_base_ut, only: eio_base_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("eio_base")
        call eio_base_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call eio_base_test (u, results)
```

## EIO Raw

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use eio_raw_ut, only: eio_raw_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("eio_raw")
        call eio_raw_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call eio_raw_test (u, results)
```



## EIO Checkpoints

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use eio_checkpoints_ut, only: eio_checkpoints_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("eio_checkpoints")
        call eio_checkpoints_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call eio_checkpoints_test (u, results)
```

## EIO LHEF

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use eio_lhef_ut, only: eio_lhef_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("eio_lhef")
        call eio_lhef_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call eio_lhef_test (u, results)
```

## EIO HepMC

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use eio_hepmc_ut, only: eio_hepmc_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("eio_hepmc")
        call eio_hepmc_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call eio_hepmc_test (u, results)
```

## EIO LCIO

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use eio_lcio_ut, only: eio_lcio_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("eio_lcio")
        call eio_lcio_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call eio_lcio_test (u, results)
```

## EIO StdHEP

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use eio_stdhep_ut, only: eio_stdhep_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("eio_stdhep")
        call eio_stdhep_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call eio_stdhep_test (u, results)
```



## EIO ASCII

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use eio_ascii_ut, only: eio_ascii_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("eio_ascii")
        call eio_ascii_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call eio_ascii_test (u, results)
```

## EIO Weights

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use eio_weights_ut, only: eio_weights_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("eio_weights")
        call eio_weights_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call eio_weights_test (u, results)
```

## EIO Dump

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use eio_dump_ut, only: eio_dump_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("eio_dump")
        call eio_dump_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call eio_dump_test (u, results)
```

## Iterations

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use iterations_ut, only: iterations_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("iterations")
        call iterations_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call iterations_test (u, results)
```

## Beam Structures

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use beam_structures_ut, only: beam_structures_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("beam_structures")
        call beam_structures_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call beam_structures_test (u, results)
```



## RT Data

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use rt_data_ut, only: rt_data_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("rt_data")
        call rt_data_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call rt_data_test (u, results)
```

## Dispatch

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use dispatch_ut, only: dispatch_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("dispatch")
        call dispatch_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call dispatch_test (u, results)
```

## Process Configurations

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use process_configurations_ut, only: process_configurations_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("process_configurations")
        call process_configurations_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call process_configurations_test (u, results)
```

## Compilations

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use compilations_ut, only: compilations_test
    use compilations_ut, only: compilations_static_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
    case ("compilations")
        call compilations_test (u, results)
    case ("compilations_static")
        call compilations_static_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
    call compilations_test (u, results)
    call compilations_static_test (u, results)
```

## Integrations

```
<Main: use tests>+≡
    use integrations_ut, only: integrations_test
    use integrations_ut, only: integrations_history_test
```



```

<Main: test cases>+≡
  case ("integrations")
    call integrations_test (u, results)
  case ("integrations_history")
    call integrations_history_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
  call integrations_test (u, results)
  call integrations_history_test (u, results)

```

## Event Streams

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
  use event_streams_ut, only: event_streams_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
  case ("event_streams")
    call event_streams_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
  call event_streams_test (u, results)

```

## Simulations

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
  use simulations_ut, only: simulations_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
  case ("simulations")
    call simulations_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
  call simulations_test (u, results)

```

## Commands

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
  use commands_ut, only: commands_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
  case ("commands")
    call commands_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
  call commands_test (u, results)

```

## ttV formfactors

```

<Main: use tests>+≡
  use ttv_formfactors_ut, only: ttv_formfactors_test
<Main: test cases>+≡
  case ("ttv_formfactors")
    call ttv_formfactors_test (u, results)
<Main: all tests>+≡
  call ttv_formfactors_test (u, results)

```



## 33.7 Whizard-C-Interface

```
<whizard-c-interface.f90>≡
  <File header>

  <Whizard-C-Interface: Internals>
  <Whizard-C-Interface: Init and Finalize>
  <Whizard-C-Interface: Interfaced Commads>
  <Whizard-C-Interface: HepMC>

<Whizard-C-Interface: Internals>≡
  subroutine c_whizard_convert_string (c_string, f_string)
    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding
    use iso_varying_string, string_t => varying_string !NODEP!

    implicit none

    character(kind=c_char), intent(in) :: c_string(*)
    type(string_t), intent(inout) :: f_string
    character(len=1) :: dummy_char
    integer :: dummy_i = 1

    f_string = ""
    do
      if (c_string(dummy_i) == c_null_char) then
        exit
      else if (c_string(dummy_i) == c_new_line) then
        dummy_char = CHAR(13)
        f_string = f_string // dummy_char
        dummy_char = CHAR(10)
      else
        dummy_char = c_string (dummy_i)
      end if
      f_string = f_string // dummy_char
      dummy_i = dummy_i + 1
    end do
    dummy_i = 1
  end subroutine c_whizard_convert_string

  subroutine c_whizard_commands (w_c_instance, cmds)
    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding
    use iso_varying_string, string_t => varying_string !NODEP!
    use commands
    use diagnostics
    use lexers
    use models
    use parser
    use whizard

    type(c_ptr), intent(inout) :: w_c_instance
    type(whizard_t), pointer :: whizard_instance
    type(string_t) :: cmds
    type(parse_tree_t) :: parse_tree
    type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root
```



```

type(stream_t), target :: stream
type(lexer_t) :: lexer
type(command_list_t), target :: cmd_list

call c_f_pointer (w_c_instance, whizard_instance)
call lexer_init_cmd_list (lexer)
call syntax_cmd_list_init ()

call stream_init (stream, cmds)
call lexer_assign_stream (lexer, stream)
call parse_tree_init (parse_tree, syntax_cmd_list, lexer)
pn_root => parse_tree%get_root_ptr ()

if (associated (pn_root)) then
    call cmd_list%compile (pn_root, whizard_instance%global)
end if
call whizard_instance%global%activate ()
call cmd_list%execute (whizard_instance%global)
call cmd_list%final ()

call parse_tree_final (parse_tree)
call stream_final (stream)
call lexer_final (lexer)
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()
end subroutine c_whizard_commands

```

*<Whizard-C-Interface: Init and Finalize>≡*

```

subroutine c_whizard_init (w_c_instance) bind(C)
    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding
    use iso_varying_string, string_t => varying_string !NODEP!
    use system_dependencies
    use diagnostics
    use unit_tests
    use ifiles
    use os_interface
    use whizard

    implicit none

```

*<Main: cmdline arg len declaration>*

```

type(c_ptr), intent(out) :: w_c_instance
character(2) :: option
logical :: look_for_options
logical :: interactive
logical :: banner
type(string_t) :: files, this, model, default_lib, library, libraries
!   type(string_t) :: check, checks
type(string_t) :: logfile
type(test_results_t) :: test_results
logical :: success
logical :: user_code_enable = .false.
integer :: n_user_src = 0, n_user_lib = 0
type(string_t) :: user_src, user_lib

```



```

type(paths_t) :: paths
logical :: rebuild_library, rebuild_user
logical :: rebuild_phs, rebuild_grids, rebuild_events
logical :: recompile_library

type(whizard_options_t), allocatable :: options
type(whizard_t), pointer :: whizard_instance

! Exit status
logical :: quit = .false.
integer :: quit_code = 0

! Initial values
look_for_options = .true.
interactive = .false.
files = ""
model = "SM"
default_lib = "default_lib"
library = ""
libraries = ""
banner = .true.
logging = .true.
logfile = "whizard.log"
!   check = ""
!   checks = ""
user_src = ""
user_lib = ""
rebuild_library = .false.
recompile_library = .false.
rebuild_user = .false.
rebuild_phs = .false.
rebuild_grids = .false.
rebuild_events = .false.
call paths_init (paths)

! Overall initialization
if (logfile /= "") call logfile_init (logfile)
call mask_term_signals ()
if (banner) call msg_banner ()

! Set options and initialize the whizard object
allocate (options)
options%preload_model = model
options%default_lib = default_lib
options%preload_libraries = libraries
options%rebuild_library = rebuild_library
options%rebuild_user = rebuild_user
options%rebuild_phs = rebuild_phs
options%rebuild_grids = rebuild_grids
options%rebuild_events = rebuild_events

allocate (whizard_instance)
call whizard_instance%init (options, paths)

```



```

!      if (checks /= "") then
!          checks = trim (adjustl (checks))
!          RUN_CHECKS: do while (checks /= "")
!              call split (checks, check, " ")
!              call whizard_check (check, test_results)
!          end do RUN_CHECKS
!          call test_results%wrapup (6, success)
!          if (.not. success) quit_code = 7
!          quit = .true.
!      end if

      w_c_instance = c_loc (whizard_instance)

end subroutine c_whizard_init

subroutine c_whizard_finalize (w_c_instance) bind(C)
    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding
    use iso_varying_string, string_t => varying_string !NODEP!
    use system_dependencies
    use diagnostics
    use ifiles
    use os_interface
    use whizard

    type(c_ptr), intent(in) :: w_c_instance
    type(whizard_t), pointer :: whizard_instance
    logical :: quit = .false.
    integer :: quit_code = 0

    call c_f_pointer (w_c_instance, whizard_instance)
    call whizard_instance%final ()
    deallocate (whizard_instance)
    call terminate_now_if_signal ()
    call release_term_signals ()
    call msg_terminate (quit_code = quit_code)
end subroutine c_whizard_finalize

subroutine c_whizard_process_string (w_c_instance, c_cmds_in) bind(C)
    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding
    use iso_varying_string, string_t => varying_string !NODEP!

    implicit none

    type(c_ptr), intent(inout) :: w_c_instance
    character(kind=c_char) :: c_cmds_in(*)
    type(string_t) :: f_cmds

    call c_whizard_convert_string (c_cmds_in, f_cmds)
    call c_whizard_commands (w_c_instance, f_cmds)
end subroutine c_whizard_process_string

< Whizard-C-Interface: Interfaced Commads >≡
subroutine c_whizard_model (w_c_instance, c_model) bind(C)
    use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding

```



```

use iso_varying_string, string_t => varying_string !NODEP!

implicit none

type(c_ptr), intent(inout) :: w_c_instance
character(kind=c_char) :: c_model(*)
type(string_t) :: model, mdl_str

call c_whizard_convert_string (c_model, model)
mdl_str = "model = " // model
call c_whizard_commands (w_c_instance, mdl_str)
end subroutine c_whizard_model

subroutine c_whizard_library (w_c_instance, c_library) bind(C)
use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding
use iso_varying_string, string_t => varying_string !NODEP!

implicit none

type(c_ptr), intent(inout) :: w_c_instance
character(kind=c_char) :: c_library(*)
type(string_t) :: library, lib_str

call c_whizard_convert_string(c_library, library)
lib_str = "library = " // library
call c_whizard_commands (w_c_instance, lib_str)
end subroutine c_whizard_library

subroutine c_whizard_process (w_c_instance, c_id, c_in, c_out) bind(C)
use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding
use iso_varying_string, string_t => varying_string !NODEP!

implicit none

type(c_ptr), intent(inout) :: w_c_instance
character(kind=c_char) :: c_id(*), c_in(*), c_out(*)
type(string_t) :: proc_str, id, in, out

call c_whizard_convert_string (c_id, id)
call c_whizard_convert_string (c_in, in)
call c_whizard_convert_string (c_out, out)
proc_str = "process " // id // " = " // in // " => " // out
call c_whizard_commands (w_c_instance, proc_str)
end subroutine c_whizard_process

subroutine c_whizard_compile (w_c_instance) bind(C)
use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding
use iso_varying_string, string_t => varying_string !NODEP!

type(c_ptr), intent(inout) :: w_c_instance
type(string_t) :: cmp_str
cmp_str = "compile"
call c_whizard_commands (w_c_instance, cmp_str)
end subroutine c_whizard_compile

```



```

subroutine c_whizard_beams (w_c_instance, c_specs) bind(C)
  use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding
  use iso_varying_string, string_t => varying_string !NODEP!

  implicit none

  type(c_ptr), intent(inout) :: w_c_instance
  character(kind=c_char) :: c_specs(*)
  type(string_t) :: specs, beam_str

  call c_whizard_convert_string (c_specs, specs)
  beam_str = "beams = " // specs
  call c_whizard_commands (w_c_instance, beam_str)
end subroutine c_whizard_beams

subroutine c_whizard_integrate (w_c_instance, c_process) bind(C)
  use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding
  use iso_varying_string, string_t => varying_string !NODEP!

  implicit none

  type(c_ptr), intent(inout) :: w_c_instance
  character(kind=c_char) :: c_process(*)
  type(string_t) :: process, int_str

  call c_whizard_convert_string (c_process, process)
  int_str = "integrate (" // process //" )"
  call c_whizard_commands (w_c_instance, int_str)
end subroutine c_whizard_integrate

subroutine c_whizard_matrix_element_test &
  (w_c_instance, c_process, n_calls) bind(C)
  use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding
  use iso_varying_string, string_t => varying_string !NODEP!

  implicit none

  type(c_ptr), intent(inout) :: w_c_instance
  integer(kind=c_int) :: n_calls
  character(kind=c_char) :: c_process(*)
  type(string_t) :: process, me_str
  character(len=8) :: buffer

  call c_whizard_convert_string (c_process, process)
  write (buffer, "(I0)") n_calls
  me_str = "integrate (" // process // ") { ?phs_only = true" // &
    " n_calls_test = " // trim (buffer)
  call c_whizard_commands (w_c_instance, me_str)
end subroutine c_whizard_matrix_element_test

subroutine c_whizard_simulate (w_c_instance, c_id) bind(C)
  use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding
  use iso_varying_string, string_t => varying_string !NODEP!

```



```

implicit none

type(c_ptr), intent(inout) :: w_c_instance
character(kind=c_char) :: c_id(*)
type(string_t) :: sim_str, id

call c_whizard_convert_string(c_id, id)
sim_str = "simulate (" // id // ")"
call c_whizard_commands (w_c_instance, sim_str)
end subroutine c_whizard_simulate

subroutine c_whizard_sqrts (w_c_instance, c_value, c_unit) bind(C)
  use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding
  use iso_varying_string, string_t => varying_string !NODEP!

  implicit none

  type(c_ptr), intent(inout) :: w_c_instance
  character(kind=c_char) :: c_unit(*)
  integer(kind=c_int) :: c_value
  integer :: f_value
  character(len=8) :: f_val
  type(string_t) :: val, unit, sqrts_str

  f_value = c_value
  write (f_val,'(i8)') f_value
  val = f_val
  call c_whizard_convert_string (c_unit, unit)
  sqrts_str = "sqrts =" // val // unit
  call c_whizard_commands (w_c_instance, sqrts_str)
end subroutine c_whizard_sqrts

{ Whizard-C-Interface: HepMC } ≡
type(c_ptr) function c_whizard_hepmc_test &
  (w_c_instance, c_id, c_proc_id, c_event_id) bind(C)
  use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding
  use iso_varying_string, string_t => varying_string !NODEP!
  use commands
  use diagnostics
  use events
  use hepmc_interface
  use lexers
  use models
  use parser
  use processes
  use rt_data
  use simulations
  use whizard
  use os_interface

  implicit none

  type(c_ptr), intent(inout) :: w_c_instance

```



```

type(string_t) :: sim_str
type(parse_tree_t) :: parse_tree
type(parse_node_t), pointer :: pn_root
type(stream_t), target :: stream
type(lexer_t) :: lexer
type(command_list_t), pointer :: cmd_list
type(whizard_t), pointer :: whizard_instance

integer :: i_evt
type(simulation_t), target :: sim

character(kind=c_char), intent(in) :: c_id(*)
type(string_t) :: id
integer(kind=c_int), value :: c_proc_id, c_event_id
integer :: proc_id, event_id

type(hepmc_event_t), pointer :: hepmc_event

call c_f_pointer (w_c_instance, whizard_instance)

call c_whizard_convert_string (c_id, id)
sim_str = "simulate (" // id // ")"

proc_id = c_proc_id
event_id = c_event_id

allocate (hepmc_event)
call hepmc_event_init (hepmc_event, c_proc_id, c_event_id)

call syntax_cmd_list_init ()
call lexer_init_cmd_list (lexer)

call stream_init (stream, sim_str)
call lexer_assign_stream (lexer, stream)
call parse_tree_init (parse_tree, syntax_cmd_list, lexer)
pn_root => parse_tree%get_root_ptr ()

allocate (cmd_list)
if (associated (pn_root)) then
    call cmd_list%compile (pn_root, whizard_instance%global)
end if

call sim%init ([id], .true., .true., whizard_instance%global)

!!! This should generate a HepMC event as hepmc_event_t type
call msg_message ("Not enabled for the moment.")

call sim%final ()

call cmd_list%final ()

call parse_tree_final (parse_tree)
call stream_final (stream)
call lexer_final (lexer)

```



```
call syntax_cmd_list_final ()

c_whizard_hepmc_test = c_loc(hepmc_event)
return
end function c_whizard_hepmc_test
```



## Chapter 34

# Cross References

**34.1**   Identifiers

**34.2**   Chunks